REPORT
ON
SAMPLE VITAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM-2013

June 2015

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID), MINISTRY OF PLANNING

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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Minister

Ministry of Planning

Government of the People's Republic Bangladesh

Message

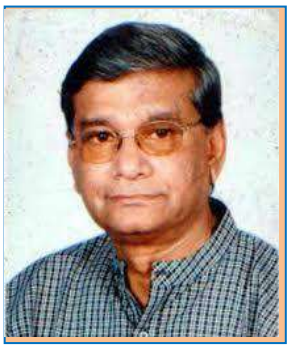
I am happy to learn that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been publishing the report of the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) 2013. The SVRS is a continious data collection system by the BBS for generating reliable demographic data to monitor the indicators of Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), socio-economic development, five year plans and sectoral plans relating to Population and Health. The findings of the SVRS indicate very positive improvement in Demographic and Health condition of the people of the country.

I would like to express my thanks to the Secretary in-charge, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning and Director General, BBS for their active guidance and supervision for conducting the survey and bringing out this report.

My sincere thanks are also due to the members of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee and all stakeholders who rendered valuable support in conducting the survey and preparing this report.

Dhaka
June, 2015

AHM Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP



State Minister

Ministry of Finance

and

Ministry of Planning

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I am delighted to see that the report of the Sample Vital Registration System(SVRS)-2013 of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics(BBS) under Statistics and Informatics Division(SID) is being published.

SVRS is a continuous data collection system on demographic parameters like birth, death, marriage, migration, disability and contraceptive prevalence rate of population. The information collected under SVRS is very much needed for the health and population sector planning of the country.

I take this opportunity to thank Secretary, SID and DG, BBS for their guidance and directives for conducting the field operation, data processing and preparation of the report. Thanks is also due to the members of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee of the project for providing administrative and technical support to this project.

Hope that the report will be useful to the planners, policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders for proper population planning of the country.

Dhaka **M.A. Mannan, MP**

June, 2015

Secretary

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

Ministry of Planning

Government of the People's Republic Bangladesh

Foreword

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the National Statistical Organisation (NSO) of the country. According to the Statistics Act-2013, the major responsibility of BBS is to conduct national censuses and surveys to provide official statistics for National Planning and Policy making. Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) is a regular survey system which is being conducted by BBS under the project Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) to meet the inter censal data needs for demographic indicators and vital statistics such as annual Natural Growth Rate (NGR), Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under Five Mortality Rate (U_5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) etc. It may be noted that Civil Registration System is the main source of information for generating vital statistics. In the absence of complete Civil Registration System, BBS has been generating vital statistics through sample registration system since long and the coverage has been increased over the years.

Bangladesh is committed to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The survey findings enable us to monitor most of the selected indicators of MDGs for Bangladesh. Moreover, these indicators will guide policy makers and planners in preparing and implementing pertinent socio-demographic development agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

I would like take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to Director General of BBS Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Deputy Director General, BBS Mr. Md. Baitul Amin Bhuiyan, Additional Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Mr. M.A. Mannan Hawlader, Prof. M. Nurul Islam of Dhaka University and consultant of MSVSB project, Mr. Zafor Ahmed Khan, Director, BBS & Md. Shamsul Alam, Ex Director, BBS for their intellectual and technical contribution in preparing this report. All members of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee and the team of MSVSB involved in preparing this report guided by Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director deserve special thanks for their sincere support.

I hope that this report will be useful to planners, policy makers, development partners and researchers to prescribe appropriate policy measures for achieving MDGs and preparing SDGs. Any constructive suggestions and comments from the users for improvement of the report will be most welcome.

Dhaka
June, 2015

Kaniz Fatema ndc

Director General

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

Preface

Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) Project is a regular surveillance system undertaken by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to determine the annual population change at national and sub national level. The objective of the MSVSB of BBS is to collect, compile and publish demographic data to meet the inter censual data needs of stakeholders. Over the years, the vital registration system has been improved and the sample coverage has been increased to estimate reliable demographic indicators at the sub national levels.

The special feature of MSVSB(former SVRS) is the collection of data under a dual record system to estimate demographic indicators and vital statistics using Chandra Sekar and Deming Method. Under this system vital events are collected as and when it occurs by a locally recruited female registrar termed as Local Register (LR) (System-1). On the other hand, under a second system another group of officials from District/Upazila Statistical Office of BBS(data collector of system-2) also collect the data independently from the same area on quarterly basis (system-2). Having the filled in Schedules from the two systems, data are matched in the headquarters by a pre-designed matching criteria and the demographic rate, ratios are calculated following Chandra Sekar and Deming procedure.

In order to find denominators for the demographic parameters, a detailed household survey is conducted at the beginning of every year covering basic household and population Characteristics. The report on the MSVSB 2013 is based on the vital events such as births, deaths, marriages, divorce etc. occurred during 2013 and validated by a group of senior officers of BBS through extensive field visits as and when necessary.

I am gratefull to all the Local Female Registrars, Supervisors, Upazila Statistical Officers and the District Statistical Officers for their field work and supervision to ensure quality data collection. The working team comprised of Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, Mr. Shahidul Islam Khan, Statistical Officer and Mr. Monir Ahmed, Statistical Officer deserve to have special appreciation for preparation of this report.

I would like to express my special thanks and profound gratitude to the honourable members of the Technical Committee and the Directors of BBS for their continuous support and guidance in bringing out this report. My heartfelt thanks also go to Mr. Md. Baitul Amin Bhuiyan, Deputy Director General, BBS and Prof. M. Nurul Islam of Dhaka University and consultant of MSVSB project, Prof. M. Kabir, Jahangirnagar University, Prof. Muhammad Shuaib, ISRT, Dhaka University and Ms. Tahmina Begum of the World Bank, Dr Abdur Razzaque of ICDDR'B for their constructive suggestion for improvement of the report.

Finally, I hope that this report will be of great value for the policy-makers, planners, researchers, development partners and many other stakeholders in their respective fields.

Suggestions and comments for further improvement will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka
June 6, 2015

Mohammad Abdul Wazed
(Additional Secretary)

Project Director

Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) Project

Technical Note

Sample Vital Registration System

Sample Vital Registration System was introduced by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in 1980 to determine the annual population change during inter-censal period. Initially it's coverage was 103 primary sampling units (PSUs) each comprising of about 250 continuous households. Out of 103 PSUs, 62 PSUs were from rural and 41 PSUs were from urban area. To meet the data need of planners and policy makers and other users to have more robust estimate, the number of sample PSUs was raised to 210 PSUs in 1983. This could provide estimate at the division level. At the same time its scope was raised with inclusion of marriage and migration Schedules. Considering the importance of the project it was transferred to revenue set up of BBS in 1991. At that time zila became the focal point of development. To meet the users demand for zila estimate number of sample PSUs was again raised to 500 in 1995. The scope of the survey was also enhanced with the addition of a new module on contraceptive use. A household card was introduced for updating of household and population information. With the availability of the sampling frame from the latest Population Census 2001 the sample design was recasted. An Integrated Multi-purpose Sample Design was introduced with effect from 1st July 2002 and the number of PSU's increased to 1000 to provide the estimate of vital events at the district level.

Dual Recording System

To obtain data from field with extensive verification and to provide a better coverage of vital events Chandra Sekar and Deming Dual Recording System was introduced from the beginning. Under system-1 there is a local registrar for each PSU who used to collect data about each vital events as and when it occurs and record it in the specified schedule and then send the filled-in schedules to the headquarters according to the time table set for each schedule. Under system-2 another set of enumerators (supervisors) from the Upazila Statistical Offices and the officers from the headquarters visit the PSUs on a quarterly basis and collect retrospective data on all the events. The filled-in schedules obtained from both the systems are coded and matched at the headquarters and re-investigation are done where needed. After the cross verification of data estimates are prepared and published using the Chandra Sekar and Deming Technique.

Schedule

To systematize collection of data from the field, different types of schedules were introduced which are summarized below:

Schedule 1: House listing
Schedule 2: Household card
Schedule 3: Birth
Schedule 4: Death
Schedule 5 : Marriage
Schedule 6: Divorced/Separated
Schedule 7: Out-migration
Schedule 8: In-migration
Schedule 9: Contraceptive use
Schedule 10: Disability &
Schedule 11: HIV/AIDS

Organizational Set-up

Strengthening of Sample Vital Registration System Project was thus undertaken in 2000 to strengthen the regular vital registration activities carried out by the Demography and Health Wing of BBS. Two new schedules – one on divorce and separation and another on disability were introduced.

The specific objectives of the project were –

(i) to develop an IMPS on the basis of population census 2001 sampling frame considered with 1000 PSUs so that reliable estimates on vital events such as birth, death, marriage, migration, contraceptive use, disability, divorce and separation can be produced at the Zila level with urban- rural break- up;

(ii) to review and revise the schedules where necessary;

(iii) to provide extensive training to the local registrars and the upazila supervisors so that reliable data are collected and sent to headquarters in time;

(iv) to identify the causes of migration in the national, zillas, urban and rural level in Bangladesh.

(v) to prepare the report on the basis of IMPS in time.

The project was completed in June 2007. In continuation of this project another phase of the project started from July 2007 for further strengthening the system. Under the new project the whole gamut of activities of the project has further been revitalized. A new project entitled Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh was undertaken with effect from July 2012 in order to provide better and reliable estimate of population changes and vital statistics at district level and number of PSUs was increased from 1000 to 1500 under newly formed IMPS design based on population census 2011. Data collection from 1500 PSUs was started from July 2013.

Statistical Techniques of Data Processing and Analysis

Collection of data from the field was conducted over a period of one month. Local Female Registrars and Supervisors submitted their filled in schedule to the District Statistical Office. The DSOs submitted the schedules to the head office in Dhaka. Then data were edited and coded in the head quarter following a pre-designed editing and coding guidelines. Data processing and tabulation have been done in the computer section of the project.

In presenting and computating various rates and ratios in this report, we have followed standard dempographic and statistical procedures. In most instances, up dated versions of UN manuals, standard textbooks, journals and other demographic literatures and in some cases online materials have alson been used. The operational definitions of various terms and variables emplyed in the report have been provided in the appendix.

A.K.M Ashraful Haque

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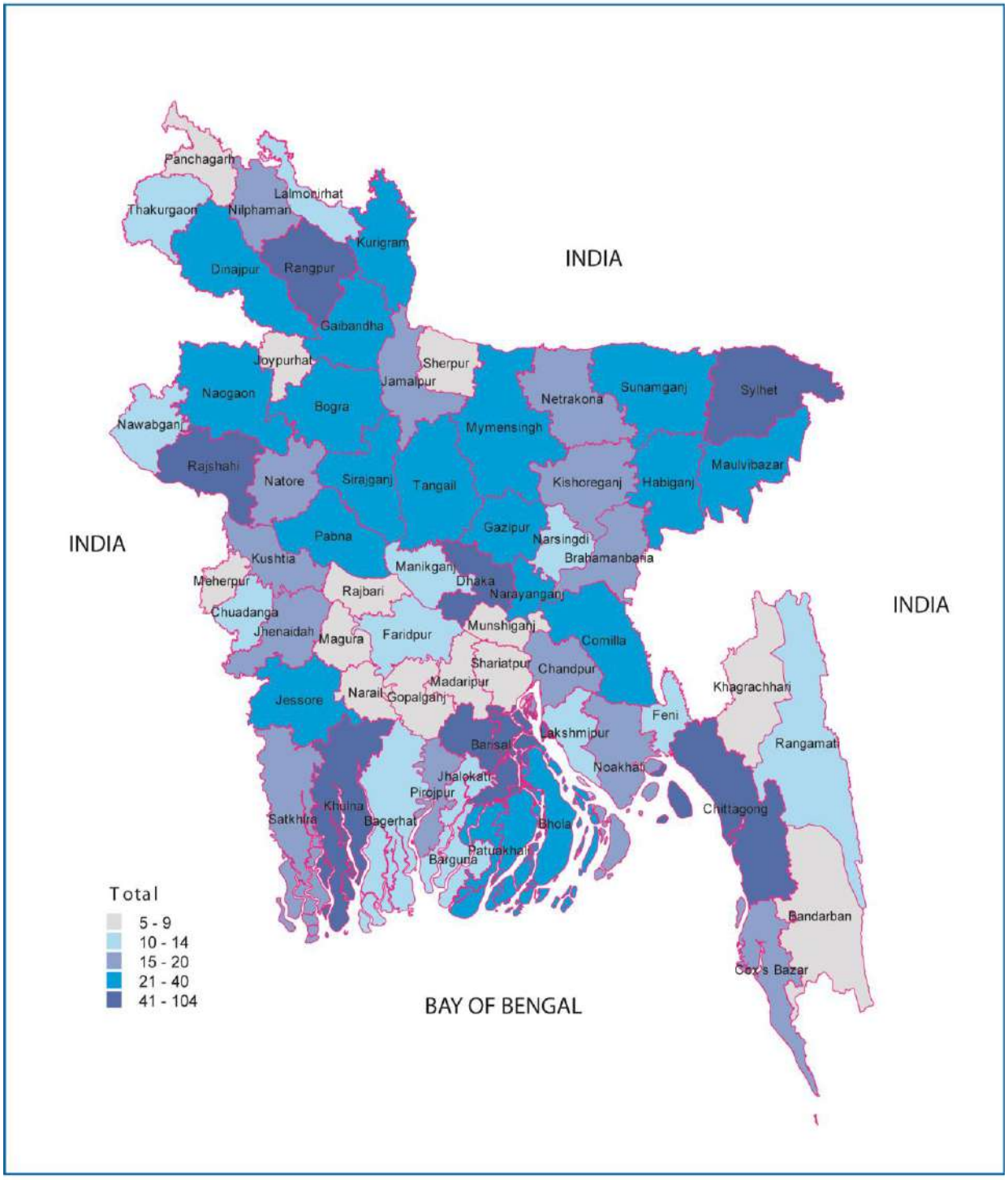


Key Indicators of Vital Events Reported in Sample Vital Registration System, 2013

Indicators	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
A. **Population(Estimated)**					
01. Population(in million): July 1					
Both Sexes	154.7	152.7	150.6	148.6	146.7
Male	78.3	78.2	77.1	76.1	75.1
Female	76.4	74.5	73.5	72.5	71.6
02. Intercensal Growth Rate	1.37	1.37	1.37	-	-
B. **Population Characteristics**					
03. Rate of Natural Increase	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.36	1.36
04. Sex Ratio (M/F*100)	102.6	104.9	104.9	104.9	105.0
05. Population by Broad Age-group (Percent)					
Both Sexes					
00-14	32.3	31.1	31.9	33.1	33.3
15-49	53.2	53.9	53.5	53.1	53.0
50-59	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.1	7.1
60+	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6
Male					
00-14	32.8	31.2	32.5	33.8	34.3
15-49	51.8	53.9	52.3	52.0	51.7
50-59	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.2
60+	8.0	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.8
Female					
00-14	31.6	31.0	31.2	32.4	32.8
15-49	54.4	53.8	54.7	54.3	54.2
50-59	7.4	7.9	7.4	6.8	6.6
60+	6.4	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4
06. Dependency Ratio (Percent)					
Total	58	56	57	65	66
Rural	61	61	61	69	70
Urban	50	48	51	57	58
07. Child Woman Ratio (Per 1000 women 15-49)					
Total	356	327	341	369	375
Rural	367	364	364	391	408
Urban	320	267	303	310	324
08. Population Density (per sq. km)	1049	1035	1021	1007	993
C. Fertility					
09. Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 population)					
Total	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.2	19.4
Rural	19.3	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.4
Urban	18.2	17.1	17.4	17.1	16.8

Indicators	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
10. Age Specific Fertility Rate (Per 1000 women in the age group)					
15-19	60	53	65	59	62
20-24	152	143	142	136	137
25-29	113	118	110	113	113
30-34	54	67	62	66	68
35-39	30	31	30	36	33
40-44	8	10	9	11	12
45-49	5	3	4	5	4
11. Total Fertility Rate(Per woman 15-49)					
Total	2.11	2.12	2.11	2.12	2.15
Rural	2.19	2.30	2.25	2.26	2.28
Urban	1.84	1.84	1.71	1.72	1.65
12. General Fertility Rate (Per 1000 women 15-49)					
Total	71	70	70	70	72
Rural	73	75	76	76	77
Urban	63	61	60	59	57
13. Gross Reproduction Rate (Per woman 15-49)					
Total	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.07
Rural	1.06	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.15
Urban	0.92	0.91	0.85	0.84	0.81
14. Net Reproduction Rate (Per woman 15-49)					
Total	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.06
Rural	1.04	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.14
Urban	0.91	0.90	0.83	0.82	0.80
D. Mortality					
15. Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 population)					
Total	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8
Rural	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1
Urban	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7
16. Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)					
16.1 Total					
Both sexes	31	33	35	36	39
Male	32	34	36	38	42
Female	31	32	33	35	37
16.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	34	34	36	37	40
Male	35	37	38	39	42
Female	33	32	33	35	37

Indicators	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
16.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	26	31	32	35	37
Male	24	30	31	34	36
Female	28	33	34	36	38
17. Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)					
17.1 Total					
Both Sexes	20	21	23	26	28
Male	22	23	25	28	29
Female	21	20	22	24	27
17.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	23	22	24	26	29
Male	24	25	27	29	31
Female	22	19	22	23	26
17.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	16	21	22	25	28
Male	15	20	22	25	29
Female	18	22	24	26	27
18. Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)					
18.1 Total					
Both Sexes	11	12	11	10	11
Male	10	11	11	10	12
Female	10	12	11	11	10
18.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	11	12	12	11	12
Male	11	12	12	10	12
Female	11	13	11	12	11
18.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	10	10	10	10	11
Male	9	10	9	9	12
Female	10	11	11	10	9
19. Child Death Rate (Per 1000 children aged 1-4 years)					
Both Sexes	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
Male	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.9
Female	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6
20. Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
20.1 Total					
Both Sexes	41	42	44	47	50
Male	42	43	45	50	52
Female	40	41	43	43	48
20.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	43	44	47	48	52
Male	45	46	50	52	54
Female	41	42	43	43	50

Indicators	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
20.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	35	37	39	44	47
Male	30	36	37	44	48
Female	39	38	41	43	46
21 Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 1000 live births)					
Total	1.97	2.03	2.09	2.16	2.59
Rural	2.11	2.10	2.15	2.30	2.85
Urban	1.46	1.90	1.96	1.78	1.79
E. Life Expectancy at Birth					
22. Expectation of Life at birth (Years)					
Both Sexes	70.4	69.4	69.0	67.7	67.2
Male	68.8	68.2	67.9	66.6	66.1
Female	71.2	70.7	70.3	68.8	68.7
F. Nuptiality					
23. Crude Marriage Rate (Per 1000 population)					
Total	13.0	13.3	13.4	12.7	13.2
Rural	13.0	14.2	14.5	13.3	14.2
Urban	12.8	11.7	11.4	10.8	11.3
24. Marital Status of Population Aged 10+ (percent)					
24.1 Male					
Never Married	39.5	41.1	41.3	41.7	40.6
Currently Married	59.4	57.1	57.3	56.9	58.1
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
24.2 Female					
Never Married	26.5	28.0	27.5	28.1	27.3
Currently Married	65.0	61.5	61.9	61.6	62.3
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	8.5	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.4
25. Mean Age at Marriage					
25.1 Male					
Total	24.3	24.7	24.9	23.9	23.8
Rural	24.1	24.1	24.5	23.5	23.2
Urban	24.6	26.1	26.1	25.4	25.0
25.2 Female					
Total	18.4	19.3	18.6	18.7	18.5
Rural	18.2	19.1	18.3	18.4	18.1
Urban	18.9	19.8	19.3	19.4	19.2
26. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage					
26.1 Male					
Total	25.5	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.0
Rural	25.2	25.6	25.5	25.7	25.7
Urban	26.2	26.6	26.6	26.8	26.6

Indicators	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
26.2 Female					
Total	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.2	20.3
Rural	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2
Urban	20.1	20.8	20.9	20.7	20.8
27. Median Age at Marriage					
27.1 Male					
Total	24	25	24	23	-
Rural	24	24	23	22	-
Urban	25	26	25	24	-
27.2 Female					
Total	18	19	18	18	-
Rural	18	19	18	18	-
Urban	19	20	18	18	-
G. Migration					
28. Migration Rate(Per 1000 population)					
28.1 In-migration Rate	39.9	40.2	38.1	35.3	30.9
28.1.1 Rural In-migration	31.7	21.6	22.1	22.2	19.5
Rural to Rural	26.6	16.2	15.0	16.2	14.6
Urban to Rural	5.1	5.3	5.3	6.0	4.9
28.1.2 Urban In-migration	68.1	69.7	67.3	73.4	50.2
Rural to Urban	27.2	26.2	23.7	24.5	21.9
Urban to Urban	40.9	43.5	42.5	48.9	28.3
28.2 Out-migration Rate	40.4	41.9	40.9	35.5	35.6
Rural out-migration	31.7	23.5	25.7	24.6	18.2
Urban out-migration	70.5	69.0	68.4	67.2	56.3
H. Contraceptive Use					
29. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Percentage of couple currently married)					
Total	62.4	62.2	58.3	56.7	56.1
Rural	61.8	59.8	56.0	55.3	54.4
Urban	64.1	66.1	62.2	60.9	58.7
30. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method					
Any Method	62.4	62.2	58.4	56.7	56.4
Modern Method	60.0	60.2	56.5	54.8	53.8
I. Disability					
31. Crude Disability Rate (Per 1000 population)					
Both Sexes	9.0	10.10	9.93	10.18	9.99
Male	9.7	11.01	11.10	11.47	10.96
Female	8.2	9.05	8.77	8.84	9.00
J. HIV/AIDS					
32. Percent of knowledge of respondents about reasons of HIV/AIDS	61.6	-	-	-	-
33. Percent who know all modes of transmission of HIV from mother to child	18.5	-	-	-	-

Indicators	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
K. Household Characteristics					
34. Household Size	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
35. Headship (Percent)					
Male Headed HH	88.4	85.5	86.7	87.1	87.1
Female Headed HH	11.6	14.5	13.3	12.9	12.9
36. Access to Water (Percent)					
Drinking (Tap & tube well)	97.5	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.1
37. Source of Light (Percent)					
Kerosene	32.3	33.1	34.5	43.1	45.6
Electricity	66.9	65.6	63.6	54.6	54.4
Others	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.3	-
38. Toilet Facility (Percent)					
Sanitary	63.3	63.8	63.6	63.5	62.7
Others	34.5	33.6	33.7	34.3	30.1
None	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.2	7.2
L. Literacy					
39. Literacy Rate of Population 7+ yrs (Percent)					
39.1 Total					
Both Sexes	57.2	56.3	55.8	56.8	56.7
Male	59.3	59.2	58.4	59.8	59.6
Female	55.1	53.3	53.2	53.9	53.8
39.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	53.9	49.9	49.6	52.8	52.7
Male	55.1	52.7	52.2	55.8	55.7
Female	51.9	47.0	46.9	49.9	49.7
39.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	68.6	67.4	66.9	69.0	68.8
Male	70.9	70.4	69.5	72.1	71.9
Female	66.2	64.3	64.3	66.0	65.4
40. Adult Literacy Rate of Population 15+ yrs (Percent)					
40.1 Total					
Both Sexes	61.0	60.7	58.8	58.6	58.4
Male	64.2	64.8	62.5	62.9	62.6
Female	57.8	56.6	55.1	55.4	54.3
40.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	57.0	54.0	52.0	54.1	53.8
Male	60.2	58.0	55.8	58.4	58.2
Female	53.9	50.0	48.2	49.8	49.6
40.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	74.1	72.0	70.6	71.6	71.5
Male	77.3	76.1	74.2	75.5	75.4
Female	70.9	67.6	67.0	67.8	67.6
M. Religious Composition					
41. Religious Composition (Percent)					
Muslims	89.1	88.8	88.8	89.5	89.4
Others	10.9	11.2	11.2	10.5	10.6

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) for the first time in 1980 to determine the population change during the intercensal periods. Initially, its coverage was 103 primary sampling units PSU) comprising about 103 PSUs each consisting of 250 households. Subsequently, the number of sample PSUs was raised to 210 in 1983 and further to 1000 in 2002. To meet the data need of the planners and policy makers the number of PSUs was increased to 1500 in 2013. An Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample Design, introduced in 2002 has also been followed in 2013 SVRS. As many as 11 data recording schedules are currently being used to collect data on household and population characteristics, births, death, migration, marriage, disability, HIV/AIDS and contraceptive use.

The recording of vital events in the sample area is effected through a dual recording system proposed by Chandra Sekar and Deming. Under this system vital events are collected as and when they occur by a locally recruited female registrar termed as Local Registrar (System-1). On the other hand, under a second system another group of officials from District/Upazila Statistical Office of BBS (system-2) also collect the data independently from the same area on quarterly basis (system-2). Having the filled in questionnaires from the two systems, data are matched in the headquarters by a pre-designed matching criteria and the demographic rates and ratios are estimated following Chandra Sekar and Deming procedure. In order to find denominators for the demographic parameters, a detailed household survey is conducted at the beginning of every year covering basic household and population characteristics. The matching of the vital events (births and deaths) showed that only 3% events were missed by both the systems in 2013.

The present report is based on the data collected in 2013 in the sample vital registration area in 1500 PSUs covering a total of 158829 households. The enumerated population shows a sex ratio of 102. 6 resulting from 351690 males and 342744 females. The overall sex ratio has shown a moderate decline over the last three years, from 104.9 in 2011 to 102.6 in 2013. The age structure of the population is still conducive to high fertility with 32.3 percent of its population under age 15. Dependency ratio recorded a notable fall from 80 in 2002 to 55 in 2013, a 31 percent decline in 12 years. The average household size dropped from 4.7 in 2009 to 4.4 in 2013 which is consistent with other survey findings. That Bangladeshi women are still dominated by the males has been reflected from a high male household headship rate of over 88 percent. Adult literacy rate has shown a modest increase from 56.7 percent in 2009 to 60 percent in 2013. The survey findings reveal that the urban residents are 30 percent more likely than their rural counterpart to be literate.

Fertility

Crude birth rate, the simplest measure of fertility has been estimated to be 19 per thousand populations. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher than the urban CBR, 19.3 versus 18.2. The general fertility rate worked out to 71 per thousand women with 73 in rural area and 63 in urban area. The total fertility rate remains in the neighborhood of 2.1, which is marginally lower than the rate (2.12) in the previous year. A comparison of all these alternative measures of fertility tends to demonstrate that the fertility in Bangladesh has shown a modest decline over the last five years.

Mortality

The crude death rate is reported to be 5.3 per 1000 population with a rate of 5.6 in the rural area and 4.6 in the urban area. This rate has declined from 5.8 in 2009 to 5.3 in 2013. A similar decline was noted in infant mortality rate, 39 per thousand live births in 2009 to 34 in 2013. In line with this decline, the neo-natal mortality rate also falls from 28 deaths per 1000 live births in 2009 to 20 deaths per 1000 live births in 2013 without recording any male-female differentials. Post-neonatal mortality rate remained static over the last 5

years centering in the neighborhood of 11 deaths per 1000 live births. Child mortality has been estimated to be 2.2 deaths per 1000 children, which is lower by only 0.1 deaths than the previous years and 0.4 than the one reported in 2009. Under-five mortality has also demonstrated a similar decline: from 50 deaths per 1000 live births in 2009 to 41 deaths in 2013. In all cases, the males have been found to experience higher mortality risk than their female counterparts. This is true for both urban and rural areas: rural children run a higher risk of mortality than the urban children. Maternal mortality ratio has shown a consistent fall over the last five years, from 2.59 maternal deaths in per 1000 live births in 2009 to 1.97 in 2013. Life expectancy at birth has increased on the average by 0.64 years annually over the last 5 years reaching at 70.4 years in 2013 from 67.2 years in 2009. The gain is somewhat pronounced among the males than among the females.

Age at marriage

Age at marriage has remained nearly static over the last five years. For example, while the mean age at marriage as recorded in 2009 was 23.8 years for males and 18.5 for females, these means were estimated to be 24.3 years and 18.4 years in 2013 respectively. A close examination of the mean age at marriage by urban-rural residence conveys the same message.

Migration

The migratory behavior of the population in the SVRS area demonstrates a balancing scenario. The overall in-migration rate was estimated to be 39.9 per 1000 population as against an out-migration rate of 40.4, resulting in a net migration of only 0.5 per 1000 population. Urban in-migration rate (68.1) compared to rural migration (31.7) was significantly higher. This is also true for out-migration rate, 70.5 versus 31.7.

Contraceptive use rate

Contraceptive prevalence rate has shown a moderate increase over the last five years, from 56.4 in 2009 to 62.4 in 2013 about 11 percent increase in 54 years. The urban women are more in proportion (64.1%) than their rural counterparts (61.8%) to use contraceptives. Of the total use, modern method users constitute 60 percent while the remaining 2.4 percent adopt traditional methods.

Disability

The overall disability rate is 9 percent as assessed in 2013. The reported data further showed that males are more vulnerable than the females to suffer from disability. We further observed that disability is showing a downward trend since 2009.

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS

It is for the first time that SVRS went on to gather data on the knowledge of the females of reproductive age on the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. The investigation showed that only about 19 percent women knew about all modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. At least one mode of transmission is known to 60 percent of the women.

CHAPTER I

Methodology

1.1 Sample Design and Survey Implementation

1.1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) in April 1980 to determine the annual socio-demographic changes in population of the country. A total of 103 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected in the country out of which 62 PSUs were from rural area and 41 PSUs from urban area. At the initial stage, 5 schedules were used to collect information on birth, death, marriage and selected household characteristics:

Schedule 1: Household listing schedule

Schedule 2: Socio demographic schedule

Schedule 3: Birth schedule

Schedule 4: Death schedule

Schedule 5: Follow-up schedule

To obtain reliable data a Dual Record System was adopted in this system. Dual Record System in essence is a re-enumeration survey in which two operating systems are in use, System -1 and System -2. Under System-1, a total of 103 local registrars were recruited who filled-in the birth and the death schedules as and when these events occurred. Under Sstem-2, staff members of BBS from the headquarters were assigned to visit the same PSUs on quarterly basis and collected retrospective data about births and deaths of the last quarter.

At the initial stage of the survey, all the 103 sample areas were enumerated completely. To account for heterogeneity of urban stratum, cantonments and institutional households were excluded from the purview of the survey. De-jure definition of household was used in enumeration. This procedure counts population at their usual place of residence. A PSU was a compact cluster of 250 households. Thus, 25,750 households and a population of 141,625 persons were initially covered in the sample survey. Considering the importance of the system, survey coverage was increased in 1983 and the number of PSUs was increased from 103 in 1980 to 210 PSUs in 1983. The scope of SVRS was also increased with the inclusion of independent schedule for marriage, in-migration and out-migration. Employing the data thus obtained, demographic indices were produced at the division level with urban-rural break- down. The project activities were transferred to revenue set up in 1991. The number of PSUs was further increased to 500 in 1995 to produce demographic indices at the district level. Schedule- 2 was introduced to collect data on household characteristics. This process continued till 2001 when the latest sampling frame based on Population Census-2001 was available.

The honorarium for the local registrars remained unchanged at Tk. 250/- each per month during 1983-2001. This became a bottle-neck towards obtaining reliable information. The local registrars became reluctant in timely collection of data. On the other hand, there were user's demands to produce demographic and population indices for rural and urban areas of each district. Considering the financial constraints in the revenue set up and to improve the quality, scope and coverage of SVRS, the government took up a project entitled "Strengthening of Sample Vital Registration System" with effect from July 2000. The sample design was revised based on the sampling frame obtained from Population Census-2001. According to sample design 1000 PSUs were selected afresh. A total of 1000 local registrars were recruited and two more schedules were introduced to collect data on Divorce/Separation (Schedule-6) and Disability (Schedule-10).

Data on birth, death, marriage and migration were collected under dual recording system from the 500 old PSUs for the period January-August, 2002.

New sampling frame became available after Population and housing census 2011. On the other hand, there were user's demands to produce demographic and population indices up to district level. In 2012 Govt. took another project entitled Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) with effect from July 2013. The sample design was revised based on the sampling frame obtained from Population Census-2011. According to sample design 1500 PSUs were selected afresh. A total of 1500 local registrars were recruited to work under System-1. The System-2 remained in effect as before.

1.1.2 Sample Design

Bangladesh is administratively divided into 64 districts and 7 geographic divisions. For population census of 2011, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) created enumeration areas (EAs), both in urban and rural areas. An extensive mapping operation was conducted and boundaries of EAs were identified from maps available with BBS.

The IMPS frame developed from 2011 census served as the sampling frame for the design of the SVRS survey. The master sample PSUs were used as the PSU in the SVRS. A single stage stratified cluster sampling methodology was adopted for the SVRS sample EAs. Prior to the selection, all EAs containing less than 40 households were combined with an adjacent EA. Selection of EAs within the strata was performed with probability proportionate to the estimated number of households from a computerized list ordered alphabetically within the 64 districts. A total of 699 urban EAs and 801 rural EAs were selected from the entire country.

The seven geographic divisions of the country were regarded as the domains of the study. These domains were segregated in three residential categories, rural, urban and City Corporation. Altogether, 21 domains were thus resulted in the design.

The sample selection within the domains followed probability proportional to size (PPS) approach, the size being the census counts of households. Once an EA was selected, all households within the EAs were brought under the purview of data collection for SVRS area.

In determining the sample size for each domain, standard formula for the determination was was adopted resulting in a total number of PSUs of 1500. The allocations of the PSUs along with the associated number of households by strata in each domain of study are shown in Table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1: Allocation of SVRS sample areas (1500 PSUs) by domains of study

	Rural		Urban		Total	
Divisions	**PSU**	**Household**	**PSU**	**Household**	**PSU**	**Household**
Barisal	64	7708	91	1489	155	9197
Chittagong	135	20789	101	6986	236	27775
Dhaka	217	35880	137	17676	354	53556
Khulna	97	15168	94	3294	191	18462
Rajshahi	116	18330	95	3821	211	22151
Rangpur	103	16457	90	2390	193	18847
Sylhet	69	7462	91	1379	160	8841
Total	801	121794	699	37035	1500	158829

1.1.3 Schedule

Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) is a continuous surveillance system and has been in operation since 1980. Over time its scope and coverage have substantially increased. As a component of strengthening SVRS, two new modules, one on disability and another on divorce/separation have been added to the data collection system in 2002. In 2013 a new schedule on HIV and AIDS has also been added. Now there are altogether 11 independent schedules on different topics. A brief description of these schedules is provided below.

Schedule 1 (Household Listing): It contains the area identification of each PSU along with holding number and household number of all the households of the PSU. There is a line for each household where some information of head of the household and quarterly updates of population is recorded. It also contains map of the PSU and classification codes of variables.

Schedule 2 (Household Card): This schedule has two modules. In module 1, household related data and in module 2 population related data are collected. In all, there are 21 questions. It is generally canvassed in the month of January of each year.

Schedule 3 (Birth): The birth schedule has 9 questions on live births and 4 questions about the mother of the children. The schedule is filled-in by the local registrar as and when a birth occurs in the PSU. Filled-in schedule is returned back to the headquarters in the first week of the following month.

Schedule 4 (Death): The death schedule contains 8 questions related to the particulars of the deceased persons who died during the index calendar year. It is filled-in as and when a death occurs and is sent to headquarters in the first week of the following month.

Schedule 5 (Marriage): The marriage schedule contains 9 questions about the occurrence of marriage among the population of the PSU during a quarter of the calendar year and is sent to the headquarters on quarterly basis in the first week of every fourth month.

Schedule 6 (Divorce/Separation): This schedule has 9 questions about divorce and separation. It is also sent to the headquarters on quarterly basis.

Schedule 7 (Out-Migration): This schedule is used to collect 7 different types of data about out migrants and out-migration. It is sent to the headquarters on half -yearly basis in the first week of July and January of each year.

Schedule 8 (In-Migration): This schedule contains 7 questions related to in-migrants and in-migration. This is also sent to headquarters on six- monthly basis.

Schedule 9 (Contraceptive use): This schedule is used to collect data about contraceptive use and methods of contraceptives. It is canvassed in January of each year.

Schedule 10 (Disability): This schedule has 6 questions and is used to collect data about the disabled persons by age and sex, type of disability and reasons behind becoming disabled. It is also canvassed in January of each year.

Schedule 11(HIV and AIDS): This schedule is used to collect data on the knowledge of the respondents on HIV and AIDS. This schedule includes four questions and the respondents are asked about their name, age, knowledge on reasons of HIV/AIDS disease and its infection. The old schedules and new draft schedule-11(HIV and AIDS) were recast in the technical committee and were revised where necessary. To economize the survey costing all the Schedules were printed in black and white with shed for the schedule names only.

1.1.4 Data Collection

In the SVR system, data on vital events, such as, births, deaths, marriages, divorce/separation, in-migration and out-migration, contraceptive use and disability are collected through two independent systems. Under System-1, a local female registrar is engaged in each PSU to collect in prescribed schedules the occurrences of vital events as and when those occur. Under System-2, the staff members from upazila and regional statistical offices (Supervisors) collect retrospective data for last 3 months. The local registrars collect particulars of events on continuous basis and send those to the headquarters in the first week of the following month for birth and deaths, in the first week of the fourth month for marriage and in the first week of the seventh month for migration. Previously, the headquarters staff used to collect particulars of the events occurring during the preceding three months in the same (PSU) area independently on a quarterly basis. Now the responsibility of collecting data through System-2 has been transferred to the RSOs who performed it with the assistance of the staff members of the regional offices and upazila offices. Staff members of SVRS Project and Demography and Health Wing of BBS at head office match and evaluate the work of these two systems and re-visit, wherever necessary. A calendar has been checked out to return filled-in schedules to headquarters which is shown below:

Schedule	Period of Canvassing	Sent to HQs	Remarks
HIV and AIDS Disability, Contraceptive Use, Household Schedule	January	February	Once in a year
Birth, Death	Monthly	1st week of next month	LR submits her filled-in schedules to RSO office directly. Then RSO send to H/Q.
Marriage, Divorce/Separation	Quarterly	1st week of 4th month	As above
Out-migration, In-migration	Half yearly	1st week of 7th month	As above

Under System-2 the officers (supervisors) collect retrospective data on birth, death, marriage, divorce and separation on quarterly basis, migration data on half yearly basis and contraceptive use, disability in the yearly basis and submitted the filled-in schedules to RSOs who in turn sent those to the headquarters.

1.1.5 Updating of the Sample Population and Household

Current population and households were used as denominator for the estimation of any current indices. It is therefore, vital to take proper step for updating population and households of the universe. Keeping this in view, every step was taken with special care for updating the population and households in the sample area.

Similarly, updating of the households and the sketch maps of the PSUs were done quarterly. The continuous monitoring of the change of household numbers during the year due to the formation of new household, decay of old household and/or cluster due to river erosion, household migration, etc. was done on regular basis.

1.1.6 Matching

Filled-in schedules obtained from System-1 and System-2, were recorded in separate registers by quality control officials. On completion of each quarterly round of survey by the supervisors, events of births and deaths reported by them were matched with those reported by local registrars according to predetermined criteria such as household number, mother's name, mother's relationship with head of household, baby's name, date of birth, sex of the baby, age of mother, place of birth, name of the deceased, age of the deceased, date of death and sex of the deceased. The events were ultimately classified into matched, partially matched,

non-matched and out of scope events. Partially matched and non-matched events were subject to further verification through field visits to ascertain the actual status of the events. This important task was done by the trained and experienced senior officers and staff members of SVRS project and Demography and Health Wing through field visit. This helped to catch the events missed by both the systems. The process of matching greatly reduced the possibility of erroneous inclusion of out of scope events or exclusion of genuine events.

Household and population information along with the events such as births, deaths, marriages, in-migration, out-migration, disability and family planning collected through different schedules by the dual recording systems, had to undergo systematic and rigorous consistency checks. Documents of the two systems were matched and accepted or rejected as per the following tolerance limit:

	Matching variable	Tolerance limit
A.	**Birth**	
1.	Household number	Exact agreement
2.	Mother's name	Spelling
3.	Newborn's name/father's name	Spelling
4.	**Age of the child:**	**Range of agreement**
	(a) Less than 7 days	± 1 day
	(b) 7 days–1 month	± 7 days
	(c) 1 month–2 months	± 14 days
	(d) 2 months –3 months	± 31 days
5.	**Mother's age**	**Range of agreement**
	(a) Less 20 years	± 1 year
	(b) 20 to 34 years	± 2 years
	(c) 35 years and over	± 5 years
6.	**Mother's relationship with head**	**Exact agreement in household**
7.	**Place of birth**	**Exact agreement**
8.	**Sex of the baby**	**Exact agreement**
B	**Death**	
1.	**Household number**	**Exact agreement**
2.	**Name of deceased**	**Spelling**
3.	**Age at death**	**Range of agreement**
	(a) Less than 1 year	± 1 week
	(b) 1 to 4 years	± 4 weeks
	(c) 5 to 9 years	± 1 year
	(d) 10 to 29 years	± 2 years
	(e) 30 years & over	± 5 years
4	**Sex of the deceased**	**Exact agreement**
5.	**Relationship with head of household**	**Exact agreement**

The officers from the headquarters visit the field to verify the non-matched cases and also to verify the quality of data collected by the local registrars and also the supervisors.

1.1.7 Coding and Editing

The geo-codes and classification codes of the filled-in schedules were checked for omission and duplication of recording error, and miss-statement of age. Necessary coding and corrections were done to the filled-in schedules before data entry.

1.1.8 Data Entry

Data entry program was developed in Visual Fox-Pro Programming Language. In the data entry programs, some validity checks were done which excluded invalid codes or data from the data set.

1.1.9 Computer Editing

A computer edit program was written using Visual Fox-Pro language. The consistencies of data are checked and then imputation and necessary corrections were done to the record before tabulation.

1.1.10 Tabulation

Tabulation programs were written in Fox-Pro language to produce data in tabular form.

1.1.11Tabulation Editing and Preparation of Weighted Estimates

Tabulated data were checked for consistency and representativeness. Then post-design weights were imposed on sample survey data to obtain weighted indicators at the strata, sub-strata and national level.

1.1.12 Estimation of Completeness of Enumeration

Coverage and completeness of events recorded through dual recording system is generally estimated using Chandrasekaran and Deming formula. This formula considers the events matched by both the systems, events recorded only by individual system and the events missed by both the systems. Quality of data collected by local registrars and the supervisors were verified by the headquarters officers. Missed events recorded by them are incorporated as system. It assumes that:

1. The events collected in System-1 were statistically independent from the events collected in system-2
2. The matching procedure provided an accurate estimate of common events M that is the net matching error should be zero.
3. Out of scope events (events not occurring to de-jure members or within the reference period) should be identified and excluded from the computation of estimates.

a. System-1 : $N_1 = M + n_1$ = Total events N_1 caught independently by System-1 through local registrars; where M is the number of events common to both the systems and n_1 is the number of events reported by System-1 only;

b. System-2 : $N_2 = M + n_2$ = Total events N_2 caught independently by System-2 through headquarters staff; where M is the number of events common to both the systems and n_2 is the number of events reported by System- 2 only;

1.2 Estimation and Adjustment of Missed Events

It has already been said that the SVRS makes use of dual record system in collecting vital events. The events collected through dual record system are then checked for inconsistencies if any and adjusted for coverage errors to ensure completeness of the registration. This part of the exercise is carried out through a well known technique known as the Chandrasekaran and Deming technique.

Dual record system is an extension of re-enumeration survey. This involves running two statistically independent investigations covering the same population, and matching the results. Some events will be caught in both systems, some in just one and some in neither. This last, unknown component can be estimated from the extent of overlap by Chandrasekaran and Deming technique. The technique is popularly known as C–D technique. This technique has been extensively used in evaluating the vital events missed in vital registration areas of the then East Pakistan Central Statistical Office (CSO) during 1960's.

The system requires two independent procedures, typically a sample survey with retrospective questions on births and deaths and a vital event recording system for collecting data on the number of vital events. The systems are usually known as 'longitudinal Registration (LR) and 'Cross-sectional Survey (CS)' respectively. Collection of data is followed by an attempt to match the events identified in one system with those identified in the other. When matching procedure has been completed, events may be classified as follows:

	System – 1 (LR)		
System– 2 (Supervisor)	Caught by LR	Missed by LR	**Total**
Caught by Supervisor	M	n_2	$\boldsymbol{N_2}$
Missed by Supervisor	n_1	z	$\boldsymbol{V_2}$
Total	$\boldsymbol{N_1}$	$\boldsymbol{v_1}$	$\boldsymbol{N}$

In the table above, the symbols used have the following interpretations:

z=An unknown number of events missed by both the systems

$\hat{n}$ = Estimated total number of events

M=Number of events caught by both systems

n_1= Number of events caught by system 1 but missed by system 2

n_2= Number of events caught by system 2 but missed by system 1

The other symbols have their obvious interpretations. An estimate of z, as suggested by the authors is

$$\hat{z} = \frac{n_1 n_2}{M}$$

An estimate of the total number of events was then arrived at as follows

$$\hat{N} = M + n_1 + n_2 + \hat{z}$$

or alternatively

$$\hat{n} = \frac{N_1 N_2}{M}$$

The completeness of enumeration of the events of births and deaths by the two independent systems was estimated as follows:

For system–1 (LR):

$$C_1 = \frac{N_1}{N} \times 100$$

For system–2 (Supervisor):

$$C_1 = \frac{N_2}{N} \times 100$$

Table 1.2 shows the completeness of births and death registration in the SVRS area in 2013

Table 1.2: Completeness of registration of births and deaths, SVRS 2013

Events	Events recorded by both systems	Events recorded only by System–1	Events recorded only by System–2	Events recorded by System–1	Events recorded by System–2	Events missed by both systems	Total
Births	70.01	15.20	12.15	85.20	82.16	2.64	100.00
Deaths	69.23	14.93	13.04	84.16	82.27	2.80	100.00

The standard errors of the estimate of births and deaths were arrived as follows:

$$S_{\hat{N}} = \hat{N}\left(\frac{q_1 q_2}{p_1 p_2}\right)$$

where

$$q_1 = 1 - \frac{M}{N_1} \text{ and } q_2 = 1 - \frac{M}{N_2}$$

Hence the 95% confidenvce interval was calculated using the following formula

$$\hat{N} - 1.96\, S_{\hat{N}} \le N \le \hat{N} + 1.96\, S_{\hat{N}}$$

The total number of events as estimated by the application of C-D technique and the standard error of the estimates along with the 95% confidence interval appear in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Estimates of births and deaths as recorded through dual record system, standard error of the estimates and 95 percent confidence interval, SVRS 2013

Event	Estimated number	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Birth	13220	512	12216	14224
Death	3711	155	3407	4015

1.2.1 Total Missed Events in SVRS 2013

After matching the recorded vital events 'Birth' and 'Death' by LR (System-1), Supervisor (System-2) it was observed that around 3% events were estimated to be missed by two systems. 2.61 percent for the births and 2.80 percent for the deaths. Hence for the analysis we adjusted the vital events 'birth' and 'death' considering 3% events being missed by the systems (System-1 and System -2).

1.2.2 Quality Control

Supervision and quality control of SVRS data are done in two stages. At stage-1 supervisors and RSOs regularly check the quality of work obtained by the local registrars. At stage-2 data obtained under System-1 and System-2 are matched at the headquarters and then the unmatched cases are verified in the field. At this stage, PSU- wise summary of births, deaths and marriages are made for the current year and also for the previous year. Serious discrepancies are then verified in the field as internal validation. The coverage of events and quality for collected data have been compiled and recorded in the report by division for future improvement. For major events such as birth and death completion rates were computed by division to determine the coverage error. Standard error and confidence limits were calculated to test the quality of the indices produced in SVRS.

CHAPTER II

Household Characteristics and Population Composition

This chapter presents an overview of the household characteristics in the SVRS area in relation to some housing characteristics, pertaining to household size, household headship, housing structure, and living space, sources of water in the households, lighting facilities, sources of fuels, and toilet facilities. These data are of immense importance in an understanding of the basic human needs and household facilities that determine the quality of human life. The results have been presented for the overall sample and whenever possible, by several such population composition as residence, administrative division, education and religion.

2.1 Household Composition

Household composition is an important determinant in an understanding of the general health status of the population and overall well-being of the families including headship status. Information on household composition also serves as a basis for planning population-based policy and programs (BDHS, 2011).Table 2.1 shows the household size in the sample area by current residence and religion. As the table shows, the modal size of the household is 4 comprising a little over 27 percent of all households. There are about 20 percent households consisting of 3 members. The overall mean household size is 4.4. This feature prevails across the residential status and religious composition of the population. Keeping in line with the overall pattern of household size, as presented in the table under reference, roughly 25–29 percent of all households consist of 4 members on the average. Nearly 13 percent of the households consist of 1–3 members and another two-thirds 3–5 members. These proportions are by and large of the same magnitude across the religious groups and geographic divisions. The pattern of household size is consistent with the 2011 sample census results, which also documented a modal peak at 4. The 2014 Education Household Survey also reported an average household size of 4 members (EHS, 2014, Preliminary results).

The average household size in the rural area marginally exceeds the average of urban area: 4.4 versus 4.2. Religion virtually makes no difference in the average household size. Buddhist appears to have the highest average household size with 4.5 members, followed by Muslims and Hindus with 4.4 members in each category in their households.

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of sample households by size, residence and religion, SVRS 2013

Household size	Residence		Religion					
	Rural	Urban	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Christian	Others	Total
1	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.6	2.2	8.2	2.9
2	9.6	11.3	10.2	8.5	7.2	13.1	12.1	10.0
3	18.9	21.9	19.6	19.4	18.2	21.4	24.1	19.6
4	26.5	28.8	26.7	29.8	32.4	25.5	17.9	27.1
5	19.4	17.8	19.0	19.6	17.9	18.6	23.9	19.0
6	11.0	8.8	10.5	10.2	12.2	11.5	4.6	10.5
7	5.4	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.6	5.1
8	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.9
9	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	.8	.6	1.1	1.5
10+	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	.0	.0	1.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	121794	37035	141928	15636	876	340	48	158829
Average	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.4

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of household size by geographic divisions. Among the divisions, 49 percent households in Khulna have 4 to 5 members, the modal household size being 4.0 as before and it is true for all the divisions. The average household size is the highest (5.2) for Sylhet division and the lowest (4.1) for Khulna and Rangpur division.

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of sample household by size and division, SVRS 2013

Household size	Geographic division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
1	2.3	1.7	3.0	2.7	3.5	4.3	1.9	2.9
2	7.9	6.8	11.7	10.7	11.2	10.2	7.0	10.0
3	16.5	15.3	20.2	22.1	23.9	20.8	13.3	19.6
4	26.4	23.5	26.8	30.8	29.9	29.4	20.4	27.1
5	22.3	21.0	18.7	18.2	16.9	19.0	18.6	19.0
6	13.1	13.8	9.9	8.5	7.5	9.2	15.2	10.5
7	6.1	7.9	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.7	9.7	5.1
8	3.0	4.8	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	6.1	2.9
9	1.3	2.5	1.3	.9	1.0	.8	3.6	1.5
10+	1.0	2.5	1.1	.9	.9	.7	4.1	1.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	9197	27775	53556	18463	22151	18847	8841	158829
Average	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	5.2	4.4

2.2 Household Headship

According to the National Association of Home Builders, headship rates are the number of people who are counted as heads of households. Headship rates are important because they help homebuilders and city planners determine how many households are forming that will need housing.

It is well-documented that women almost everywhere are disadvantaged relative to men in their access to assets, credit, employment, and education. Consequently, it is often suspected that female-headed households are poorer than male-headed households, and are less able to invest in the health and education of their children (Folbre, 1991; UNDP, 1995; United Nations, 1996; World Bank, 2001). Though numerous case studies confirm these claims, the empirical evidence is far from conclusive. Many studies have concluded that the relationship between female headship and poverty is strong in only two out of ten countries in their sample (Ghana and Bangladesh).

Bangladesh society is primarily a male dominant society and as a consequence of this, most families are headed by males. However, this feature is changing over time. The present study obtained data on the headship status of the families. Table 2.3 below presents an overview of the headship status of the sample households by some background characteristics of the population. As we can see from the table under reference, overall, more than 88 percent of the households are headed by males and the remaining 12 percent by the women. The data revealed enormous variations in headship type within sex by almost all the background chrarcteristics. Younger males are seen to share the household responsibilities as heads more than their older counterparts. Consequently, younger females are less likely to take this responsibility. Widowed/divorced females as compard to widowed/divorced males are significantly more in proportion to run the familes as heads. Household headship is more prevalent among the Hindu males than among the followers of other religions. Divisional variations in headship are minimal. About 82 percent households are headed by males in Chittagong division, this being the least among the seven geographic divisions in the country.

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of household headship by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Characteristics	Headship type		Total
	Male headed	Female headed	
Current age:			
Below 15	90.1	9.9	100.0
15–60	88.8	11.2	100.0
60+	86.3	13.7	100.0
Marital status:			
Single	85.5	14.5	100.0
Married	93.2	6.8	100.0
Widowed/divorced	14.3	85.7	100.0
Residence:			
Urban	88.4	11.6	100.0
Rural	88.6	11.4	100.0
Division:			100.0
Barisal	91.5	8.5	100.0
Chittagong	81.8	16.2	100.0
Dhaka	88.6	11.4	100.0
Khulna	91.6	8.4	100.0
Rajshahi	91.5	8.5	100.0
Rangpur	91.0	9.0	100.0
Sylhet	84.9	15.1	100.0
Religion:			100.0
Muslim	88.0	12.0	100.0
Hindu	91.8	8.2	100.0
Others	88.9	11.1	100.0
Education:			
None	85.5	14.5	100.0
Primary incomplete	89.6	10.4	100.0
Primary complete	89.8	10.2	100.0
Secondary incomplete	88.3	11.7	100.0
Secondary complete or higher	89.2	6.8	100.0
Total	**88.4**	**11.6**	**100.0**
N	140436	18393	158829

The results on headship status are highly consistent with the recently conducted Household Education Survey of 2014 conducted by BBS. The survey documents that 88.8 percent of the households in the country are headed by males, with 89.1 percent in the rural area and 87.5 percent in the urban area.

2.3 Household Facilities

This section presents an overview of a few physical characteristics of the households in the SVRS area. These characteristics reflect the general wellbeing and socio-economic status of the members of the households. The information provided in this section includes such facilities as sources of drinking water, sources of fuels, and sources of electricity, toilet facility, economic structure and type of living structure. The findings are presented in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of household characteristics by residence and division, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Sources of water:										
Tap	11.6	2.9	40.2	1.5	9.5	24.4	2.1	6.4	1.3	6.0
Tube-well	85.9	94.2	58.6	92.6	88.3	74.8	89.2	93.1	98.3	86.9
Well	.8	.8	.8	.2	1.7	.5	.1	.2	.3	3.8
Pond/ditch	1.4	1.7	.3	3.4	.2	.2	7.8	.1	.0	3.0
River/canal	.1	.2	.0	.5	.3	.0	.1	.0	.0	.3
Rain water	.2	.2	.0	1.8	.0	.0	.4	.1	.0	.1
Rain/standing water	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0
Source of light:										
Kerosene	32.3	39.5	8.5	40.4	26.5	21.6	34.8	37.3	58.5	32.4
Electricity	66.9	59.5	91.3	58.8	72.9	77.3	64.5	61.9	41.0	66.9
Others	.8	1.0	.2	.8	.6	1.1	.6	.8	.6	.7
Source of fuel:										
Straw/Leaf	36.3	43.9	11.4	35.2	32.5	27.0	37.2	59.3	51.1	14.8
Husk	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.2	4.0
Jute stick/wood/bamboo	44.4	47.8	33.3	57.1	48.7	37.9	55.6	30.7	44.5	67.6
Kerosene	.3	.2	.3	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.4	.6
Electricity	.9	.3	3.1	.4	1.7	1.2	.5	.6	.4	.5
Gas	13.9	3.4	48.5	1.9	11.9	30.7	2.0	3.1	1.2	10.2
Others	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.4	.3	2.5	3.0	.1	2.2
Toilet facility:										
Sanitary with water seal	24.7	26.7	51.5	32.2	26.1	35.6	38.6	30.7	30.9	29.4
Sanitary without water seal	38.6	34.6	35.1	45.7	43.3	40.1	27.4	26.6	19.6	32.0
Non-sanitary/raw	34.5	32.1	12.1	20.1	26.7	21.4	32.9	35.6	32.8	31.1
Open	2.2	6.5	1.3	2.0	3.9	3.0	1.1	7.2	16.7	7.5
Level of economic solvency:										
Permanent insolvent	12.3	13.3	8.8	7.8	13.3	7.9	12.6	13.8	20.3	18.9
Temporary insolvency	20.7	22.2	16.0	20.1	22.4	17.8	20.9	19.4	27.0	23.8
Balanced income expenditure	33.1	32.4	35.4	41.3	35.4	35.8	33.2	27.4	26.4	28.6
Solvent	21.6	20.4	25.8	21.2	19.6	24.8	21.2	21.4	16.9	21.1
Rich with savings	12.3	11.8	14.0	9.7	9.4	13.8	12.2	18.0	9.3	7.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.3.1 Sources of Drinking Water

Access to safe water is a pre-condition to ensuring better hygiene and health to the household members in any community as it is positively associated with a number of diseases that include, among others, skin disease, ARI and other waterborne diseases. Our study results show that in rural area, use of tube-well as a source of drinking water is almost universal (94.2 %) with an overall average use of 85.9 percent. In

contrast, 59 percent of the urban households have access to this source. The tap water users account for about 12 percent in the urban area and only 2.9 percent in the rural area. At the divisional level, tube-well use varies from 74.8 percent in Dhaka division to 93.1 percent in Rajshahi division. Other sources of drinking water are well, pond or ditch, river, canal and rain water that together comprise 2.5 percent of the total use. The Education Household Survey, 2014 reports an overall use of 83 percent with 91.5 percent in rural area and 56.3 percent in urban area. The level of use of tap water in EHS, 2014 agrees quite well with the SVRS 2013 findings.

2.3.2 Sources of Fuel

Straw/leaf/jute sticks or husks are the most frequently used fuels in rural area. These fuels comprise about 95 percent of the total fuels used in the rural area. Use of these materials was reported by 44.7 percent residents of the urban area. Division-wise distribution shows that Dhaka division has the least (67.6%) use of these fuels, while the highest use (97.8%) was reported in Rangpur division. The overall use of gas is only about 14 percent. In urban households, close to half of the households have access to gas as against 3.4 percent in rural households. Among the divisions, Dhaka has the highest use rate (30.7%) of gas and Rangpur the lowest (1.2%).

2.3.3 Sources of Light

As expected, urban people are 50 percent more likely to use electricity than their rural counterparts. About 60 of the households have access to electricity in rural area and the remaining 40 percent are dependent on kerosene.

2.3.4 Toilet Facility

Rural people are more vulnerable to survive without proper sanitary facilities. A little more than 61 percent of the households in rural area and about 87 percent in urban area have access to sanitary toilet facilities with or without water seal. The national average, as reported in Education Household Survey of 2104 is 47.7 percent with a wide gap in use of sanitary facilities: 72 percent in urban area and 40.4 in the rural area. About 80 percent of the households in Barisal division enjoy this facility followed by Dhaka division (75.7%). Rangpur division is the worst sufferer with only about 51 percent of the house having this facility.

2.3.5 Economic Solvency

Only about 20 percent of the households in rural area and 26 percent in urban area were reported to be economically solvent, while about 12 percent households in rural area and 14 percent in urban area were found to be rich with some savings. Almost one-third of the households have been able to maintain a balanced income-expenditure. Permanent insolvency is more prevalent (13.3%) among the rural households than among the urban households (3.8%). Rangpur suffers most (20.3%) from permanent insolvency, while Dhaka and Barisal the least (less than 8%).

2.3.6 Structure of Living House

The structure of house or housing in Bangladesh was predominantly corrugated iron sheet (CIS) or wood made. Overall, a little more than half of the households are made of either tin or wood (see Table 2.5). Urban households are half as likely (28.8%) as the rural households (57.4%) to make use of CIS or wood. Nearly 35 percent households in the urban area and only 6.5 percent in the rural have pucca buildings. Semi-pucca living structures are also found in about 20 percent households, of which about 16 percent were found to be in rural area and 30 percent in urban area. Tin/wood structures are pronounced in Barisal division with 84.7 percent living structures being made up of tin or wood, followed by Rangpur (56.7%), Dhaka (56.2%)

and Chittagong (55.6%). Use of tin/wood in the living structures is the least (36.4%) in Rajshahi division. Semi-pucca structures are more common in Sylhet (29.4%) and Khulna division (27.7%).

Table 2.5: Distribution of households by type of structure of living house and by locality, SVRS 2013

Living structure	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Building	13.2	6.5	35.1	7.0	14.1	17.6	17.2	9.4	3.0	12.4
Semi-Pucca	19.5	16.4	29.9	5.9	13.1	20.2	27.7	22.0	18.3	29.4
CIS/Wooden	50.7	57.4	28.8	84.7	55.6	56.2	27.8	36.4	56.7	37.8
Mud	12.4	15.2	3.4	.5	10.0	4.5	22.6	27.9	14.8	15.3
Bamboo	4.0	4.4	2.7	2.0	7.0	1.3	4.5	4.0	7.0	4.9
Others	.2	.2	.2	.0	.3	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.3.7 Living Space

The average floor space available for each household and each individual has been calculated and presented in Table 2.6. The average living space per household was higher in 2013 compared to previous years. The average floor space available for each household was 336 sq. ft. It was 335 sq. ft. and 341 sq. ft. for rural and urban areas. On the contrary, floor space for each individual was 77 sq.ft. Overaall, it was 76 sq. ft. at rural area and 81 sq. ft. at urban area.

Table 2.6: Average household space by locality, SVRS 2002-2013

Year	Living space	Total	Rural	Urban
2002	Average floor space	222	223	210
	Per capita bed room space	46	46	45
2003	Average floor space	225	222	213
	Per capita bed room space	46	45	46
2004	Average floor space	225	222	213
	Per capita bed room space	46	46	45
2005	Average floor space	244	236	257
	Per capita bed room space	49	47	51
2006	Average floor space	244	237	257
	Per capita bed room space	49	47	51
2007	Average floor space	258	249	275
	Per capita bed room space	55	52	60
2008	Average floor space	259	251	275
	Per capita bed room space	55	52	60
2009	Average floor space	254	248	266
	Per capita bed room space	54	52	58
2010	Average floor space	253	246	263
	Per capita bed room space	55	53	57
2011	Average floor space	260	253	288
	Per capita bed room space	60	56	67
2012	Average floor space	281	265	310
	Per capita bed room space	78	73	88
2013	Average floor space	336	335	341
	Per capita bed room space	77	76	81

2.4 Characteristics of the Household Population

The age composition of a population is a very important factor in determining its socio-economic well-being of a country. Table 2.7 below shows the household population by age and sex in percentages. The SVRS enumerated 351690 males and 342744 females in SVRS, 2013 resulting in a sex ratio 102.6 males per 100 females. This ratio is 100.2 as obtained in 2011 census. The ratio is even smaller than the 2011 BDHS estimate of 93.1%.

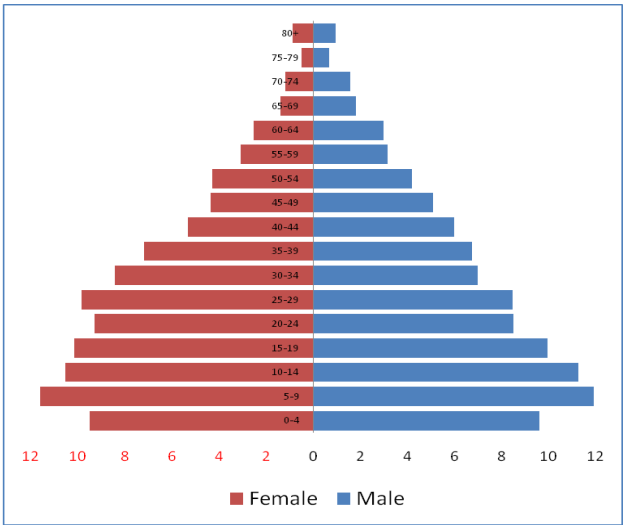
Slightly less than one third of the population (32.3%) is under 15 years. People aged 65 years and over constitute 4.5 percent of the total population. The corresponding proportions are 35.3 percent and 5.5 percent in the 2011 BDHS and 35.5 percent and 5.1 percent in 2011 census.

The age-sex structure of the population is displayed by the population pyramid by age and sex in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of sample population by age and sex, SVRS 2013

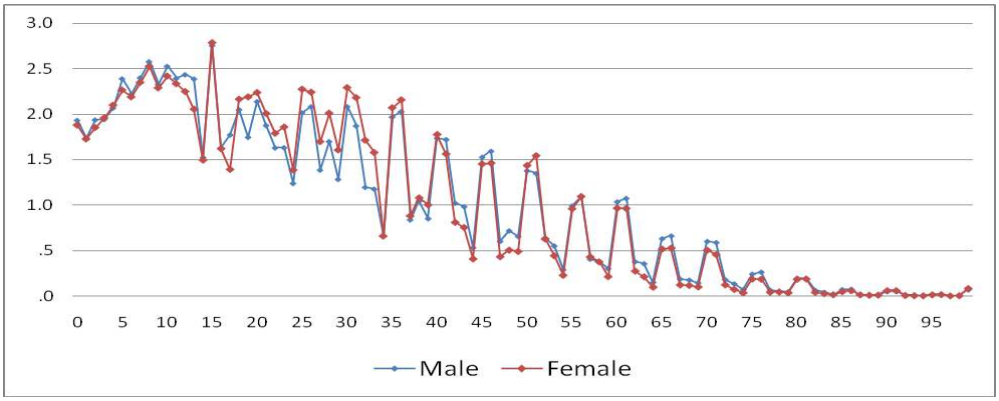
Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes	Sex ratio
0-4	9.6	9.5	9.6	103.8
5-9	11.9	11.6	11.8	105.3
10-14	11.3	10.5	10.9	109.7
15-19	10.0	10.1	10.1	100.7
20-24	8.5	9.3	8.9	94.3
25-29	8.5	9.8	9.1	88.5
30-34	7.0	8.4	7.7	85.2
35-39	6.7	7.2	7.0	96.2
40-44	6.0	5.3	5.7	115.9
45-49	5.1	4.5	4.7	120.6
50-54	4.2	4.3	4.2	100.9
55-59	3.2	3.1	3.1	105.9
60-64	3.0	2.5	2.8	122.3
65+	5.0	3.9	4.5	130.3
<15	32.8	31.6	32.3	106.3
15–64	62.2	64.5	63.2	99.1
65+	5.0	3.9	4.5	130.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**102.6**
N	351690	342744	694434	–

Figure 2.1: Age –sex pyramid of SVRS population, SVRS 2013



The pyramid shown in Figure 2.1 is a typical one for a high fertility country that has recently started to stabilize with its base wider at the bottom than the top and goes narrower towards the younger age groups. Figure 2.2 displays the single year age distribution by sex. The figure shows a common feature of conspicuous age heaping with digits ending in 0 and 5 with subsidiary heaping at ages 2 and 8. The quality of age reporting has been assessed thorough two popular indices; one is due to Myer and the other due to Whipple.

Figure 2.2: Graph showing the age-sex distribution of SVRS population in single years, SVRS 2013



Whipple's index is a summary measure of the degree of heaping on the ages ending in 0 and 5. It is calculated by summing the population recorded with ages 0 and 5 between an arbitrary age range 23 to 62 years and dividing the result by one-fifth of the total population between 23 and 62 expressed as percentage. Thus if there is no heaping whatever on the 0's and 5's, Whipple's index would be approximately 100; if the heaping were such that the entire population was reported at these ages, the index would be 500. The Whipple's indices calculated from the absolute distribution are 138.4 for males and 138.0 for females, showing no sex differentials in age heaping. The corresponding indices for 2011 census were 256.7 for males and 267.6 for females. Based on the UN set criteria, the age reporting in the 2011 census was very rough and thus unusable without adjustment. The SVRS age reporting based on the same criteria falls under the 'rough' category.

Myers' index reflects the preferences or dislikes for each of ten digits, from 0 to 9. To determine such preferences, the first step in Myers' method consists in the computation of a 'blended' population in which ordinarily almost equal sums are to be expected for each digit. This being the case, the 'blended' totals for each of the ten digits should be very nearly 10 percent of the grand total. The deviations of each sum from 10 percent of the grand total are added together disregarding the sign, and their sum is the Myers' index. The index was calculated for the SVRS single year data. The indices were 45.5 for males and 44.5 for females, implying somewhat better reporting in favor of females. The indices calculated from the 2011 sample census data were 96.5 for males and 111.4 for females. Based on these indices, SVRS age reporting appears to be far better than the census age reporting.

The age composition of the population by urban-rural residence is shown in Table 28. While about one third of the population in rural area remains under 15 years, this proportion in the urban area is 30 percent, a difference of about 3 percentage points. The old age population at age 65+ also shows a difference of 1.5 percentage-points: 4.8 percent in rural area and 3.3 percent in urban area. Three possible factors may be in interplay to result in these variations: fertility, mortality and migration.

Table 2.8: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and residence, SVRS 2013

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.3
5-9	12.3	12.0	12.1	10.6	10.4	10.5
10-14	11.6	10.7	11.1	10.2	10.2	10.2
15-19	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.2	10.8	10.0
20-24	8.3	9.0	8.7	9.1	10.3	9.7
25-29	8.2	9.6	8.9	9.3	10.6	10.0
30-34	6.7	8.1	7.4	8.0	9.6	8.8
35-39	6.5	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.6	7.6
40-44	5.8	5.3	5.5	6.8	5.5	6.1
45-49	5.0	4.3	4.7	5.5	4.5	5.0
50-54	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.1
55-59	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0
60-64	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.4
65+	5.4	4.3	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.3
<15	33.6	32.3	32.9	30.2	29.8	30.0
15–64	61.0	63.4	62.3	66.0	67.3	66.7
65+	5.4	4.3	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	272563	265940	538503	79127	76804	155931

The age-sex distributions of the population by administrative divisions are shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Percent distribution of sample population by age and division

Age groups	Geographic division						
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
0-4	8.4	10.8	9.9	8.2	8.2	9.3	10.6
5-9	11.2	12.9	11.7	10.2	10.8	11.8	13.8
10-14	11.9	12.1	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.9	12.0
15-19	10.3	11.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	11.2
20-24	8.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.7

Age groups	Geographic division						
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
25-29	8.2	8.4	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.1	8.0
30-34	7.4	6.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	7.9	6.7
35-39	7.2	6.2	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.0
40-44	5.7	4.9	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.2
45-49	4.9	4.3	4.7	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.2
50-54	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.0
55-59	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.8
60-64	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8
65+	5.5	4.3	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.1
<15	31.5	35.8	32.2	28.3	28.9	32.0	36.4
15–64	63.0	59.9	63.6	66.7	66.4	63.4	59.5
65.+	5.5	4.3	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	41685	135904	227693	76039	89491	77599	46032

As shown by the data in Table 2.9, Sylhet division is most conductive to high fertility as it has the most young age structure with 36.4 of its population falling under 15 years. Chittagong division ranks next to Rangpur with 35.8 percent of its population below age 15. The implication of these high proportions of population below 15 years is that Sylhet and Chittagong divisions will have high dependency burden with their inactive population. It is also an indication of relatively high fertility in these two divisions as against other regions.

2.5 Other Background Characteristics of the Population

Table 2.10 summarizes a number of background characteristics of the population that include, among others, the sex composition, sex ratio, dependency ratio, religion, literacy rate, marital status according to the present residence and administrative divisions.

2.5.1 Sex Composition

Sex composition of a population refers to the proportional share of the males and females in the total population. It also shows the excess or deficit of one sex over the other. Table 2.10 shows the sex composition of the population in the SVRS area. Overall, the males outnumber the females by 1.2 percentage points or 2.06 percent resulting from a male-female ratio of 50.64 to 49.36. This feature is prevalent across regions of residence and the geographic divisions without any exception. Surprisingly, the ratio of males to females exactly agrees with the 2011 sample census result.

2.5.2 Religious Composition

Data on religious composition presented in Table 2.10 shows that about 89 percent of the population in Bangladesh are Muslims and the remaining 11 percent are believers of other religion of which 10 percent are Hindus, there being no rural-urban variation. Muslims dominate Rajshahi division with about 95 of the population of this division being Muslims. Compared to other divisions, the proportion of Muslim population is the lowest in Sylhet division (80.2%).

2.5.3 Dependency Ratio

The most widely used summary measure of age-sex composition is the dependency ratio. The ratio measures the fraction of dependents in a population. In other words, the dependency ratio measures the number of inactive people whom each economically active person has to support. Dependents refer to people who are

not in the workforce, such as those who are either too young or too old to work. This measure is defined as the ratio of population aged 0–14 years and 65 years and over to the population aged 15–64 years old multiplied by 100, although other variants of this definition is used to dependency ratio. The overall dependency ratio is 58.1 percent, meaning that about 58 inactive persons are dependent on 100 economically active persons. More people (61%) in the rural area than in urban area (50 %) are dependent on the work force. The dependency ratio varies from as low as 50 percent in Khulna division to as high as 58 percent in Sylhet division. The results are summarized in Table 2.10. The dependency ratio as obtained in 2011 sample census was 68.4 percent, while the Education Household Survey of 2014 reported this ratio to be 61.1 percent.

2.5.4 Child-Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio (CWR), also called general fertility ratio, is the number of children of both sexes under five-years of age per 1 000 women aged 15-49 at a given moment of time. Because the computation of this ratio only requires census-type data on the population by age and sex, it provides an index of fertility when reliable birth statistics are not available. This ratio is calculated as the ratio of children aged 0–4 to the women of reproductive age, normally of age between 15 and 49 expressed per 1000 women. These ratios by residence and division are presented in Table 2.10. The overall CWR is 356 per 1000 women: 367 in the rural area and 320 in the urban area. The corresponding sample census estimate for the nation as whole is 392 per 1000 women.

2.5.5 Literacy Rate

The SVRS regularly collects information on the literacy of both men and women. Literacy is an important element in shaping the lifestyle of individuals and the societies at large. Women's education is of particular importance since it is closely associated with their status in the family. Women's education empowers women in the decision-making process, and educates them with better knowledge of health and hygiene for a healthy family.

In the SVRS, a person has been defined as literate if he/she is able to write a simple letter. The literacy rates obtained thus are presented in Table 2.10 for the population irrespective of age. The overall rate comes out to be 49.3 percent. More males (51.0%) than females (47.6%) are literate. The literacy rate is significantly higher (59.6%) among the urban population than among the rural population (46.4%). Barisal division has the highest rate of literacy (60.3%), followed by Khulna division with a literacy rate of 51.5%. The lowest literacy rate (43.6%) prevails among the people of Sylhet division. At the divisional levels male-female differentials in literacy rate are of little significance. The results on literacy rates have been presented in Table 2.10.

The data on adult literacy were utilized to compute two variants of literacy rate: one for those who are age 7 and over and the other for those who are 15 years and over. In both the cases, ability to write a letter was regarded as the qualification of a person to be reckoned as literate. In computing either of these rates, the total populations in the denominator were populations aged 7 and over or 15 and over. The literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over is 57.2 percent. The corresponding rate for those who are 15 years and over is 60 percent. The reported rates as obtained in the Education Household Survey for 2014 are respectively 59.1 percent and 58.6 percent.

As the results in Table 2.10 show, in both the cases (7+ or 15+), the urban rates are substantially higher than the rural rates. In all cases, literacy rates derived for those who are aged 7 years or more are lower than those calculated for those who are 15 years or more. The results are presented in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Background Characteristics of the Population, SVRS 2013

Characteristics	Residence			Geographic Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Sex composition:										
Male	50.6	50.6	50.7	51.1	50.2	50.7	50.7	51.0	50.9	50.1
Female	49.4	49.4	49.3	48.9	49.8	49.3	49.3	49.0	49.1	49.9
Dependency Ratio:	58.1	61	50	59	67	57	50	51	58	68
Child woman ratio:	356	367	320	326	412	364	293	297	351	412
Religious composition:										
Muslim	89.1	89.1	89.1	88.3	88.1	90.9	89.2	94.7	84.9	80.2
Hindu	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	8.5	8.8	10.5	4.9	14.7	19.5
Christian & others	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	.3
Crude literacy rate:										
Both literate	49.3	46.4	59.6	60.3	48.8	49.9	51.5	47.3	46.2	43.6
Male literate	51.0	48.0	61.5	62.3	49.8	51.5	53.6	49.1	49.1	44.9
Female literate	47.6	44.7	57.6	58.2	47.8	48.3	49.3	45.4	43.2	42.3
Literacy rate 7+:										
Both sexes	57.2	53.9	68.6	68.6	57.7	58.2	58.5	53.9	53.4	51.5
Male literate7+	59.3	55.9	70.9	70.9	59.2	60.2	60.9	55.9	56.8	53.2
Female literate7+	55.1	51.9	66.2	66.2	56.3	56.1	56.1	51.9	50.0	49.8
Adult Literacy 15+:										
Both sexes literate 15+	61.0	57.0	74.1	72.8	63.2	62.0	61.4	56.8	55.6	55.7
Male literate15+	64.2	60.2	77.3	76.1	66.1	65.0	64.7	59.7	60.2	59.0
Female literate15+	57.8	53.9	70.9	69.5	60.4	59.0	58.0	53.8	50.9	52.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.6 Sex Ratio

Human sex ratio varies not only from one country to another, but also from one population sub-group to another within the same country. Religion, region of residence, age, race, marital status, ethnicity, nativity are some of the population characteristics that might show considerable variations in sex ratios. Although religious variation in the sex ratio is minimal in most cultures, urban-rural variation is sometimes considerable. The 2013 SVRS recorded an overall sex ratio of 102.6 males per 100 females. The rural area was reported to have a sex of 102.5 as against 103.0 in the urban area. Among the 7 administrative divisions, Barisal showed the highest sex ratio (104.6%), while Sylhet division the lowest (100.5%). The 2011 census of Bangladesh recorded a sex ratio of 97.9% in the rural area while in the urban area it was as high as 109.3. The age specific sex ratios by urban-rural residence and geographic divisions are shown in Table 2.11. As we observe, the sex ratios are much lower at ages 20–24 to 35–39 than the overall sex ratio of 102.6. This might be due to migration of young people in search of job outside the area.

Table 2.11: Sex ratios by age, residence and divisions, SVRS 2013

Age group	Total	Residence		Administrative division						
		Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
0-4	104	103	105	101	105	107	101	99	101	104
5-9	105	106	105	105	105	108	101	103	105	107
10-14	110	111	103	111	110	108	110	111	113	107
15-19	101	105	88	104	99	94	109	108	107	101
20-24	94	95	91	109	98	88	88	97	91	120
25-29	88	88	91	92	85	89	89	94	90	79

Age group	Total	Residence		Administrative division						
		Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
30-34	85	85	86	85	79	88	82	87	93	78
35-39	96	94	104	92	89	101	97	98	99	88
40-44	116	113	127	120	108	120	119	119	114	106
45-49	121	119	127	119	106	123	132	133	126	98
50-54	101	95	127	102	107	107	98	88	95	100
55-59	106	104	112	92	97	111	116	108	106	97
60-64	122	116	152	137	115	126	116	124	123	120
65+	130	129	136	128	130	136	132	133	124	111
Total	**103**	**102**	**103**	**105**	**101**	**103**	**103**	**104**	**104**	**101**

2.7 Marital Status Composition

Marital status is a demographic characteristics involving biological social, economical, legal and in many cases religious aspects. Marital status and its differentials play vital role in composition and structure of a population. As the age at first marriage and the dissolution of marriage due to widowhood, divorce and separation affect the reproductive life of women, the marital status composition by age, sex and its differentials is vital for fertility analysis. It has direct and indirect impact on the other demographic and socio-economic characteristics, namely migration, headship, family formation etc. It also has impact on social and economic characteristics such as school attendance and labor force participation in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

The marital status composition of SVRS area by residence and geographic divisions are presented in Table 2.12 for each sex separately. A close view of the results on marital status presented in the table under reference shows that half of the population irrespective age and sex are currently married in both urban and rural area. Single population accounts for about 47 percent. In Sylhet division, proportions of people remaining single are higher (55%) compared to other divisions. The incidence of singleness is the least (41.5%) in Rajshahi division.

Table 2.12: Marital status by residence and geographic division, SVRS 2013

Characteristics	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Female:										
Single	42.0	42.2	41.2	41.8	47.1	41.5	37.1	37.0	40.2	50.0
Currently married	51.3	50.9	52.5	51.0	47.3	52.3	55.5	55.5	51.7	42.5
Widowed	5.9	6.0	5.4	6.4	5.0	5.4	6.2	6.3	7.2	6.6
Divorced/separated	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
Male:										
Single	52.5	52.9	51.3	52.0	59.3	51.7	47.5	47.0	49.6	61.4
Currently married	46.6	46.3	47.9	47.0	39.9	47.6	51.6	52.0	49.5	37.7
Widowed	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Divorced/separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The marital status distribution is also shown by age and sex in Table 2.13 below. About 40 percent of the males as against 27 percent of the females are still single. The incidence of widowhood is more prevalent (7.4%) among the women than among the men (0.8%). A very common feature of marital distribution is apparent from the table: the drop in the proportions single is steeper among females than among males as age advances. For example, while 99.2 percent of the males are single in age group 10–14, this drops to

96.9 percent when they are aged 15–19, and further to 73.2 percent when they reach at 20–24. The corresponding drops are significantly higher: 98.6, 70.5 and 24.9 percent. The data also show that the child marriage is still prevalent among both males and females.

Table 2.13: Marital status by age and sex, SVRS 2013

Age group	Male					Female				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total
10-14	99.2	.6	.2	.0	100.0	98.6	1.1	.3	.0	100.0
15-19	96.9	2.7	.3	.1	100.0	70.5	28.6	.3	.6	100.0
20-24	73.2	26.3	.3	.2	100.0	24.9	73.3	.5	1.3	100.0
25-29	30.2	69.0	.3	.5	100.0	5.6	92.6	.6	1.2	100.0
30-34	9.5	89.8	.3	.4	100.0	1.6	95.9	1.5	1.1	100.0
35-39	3.3	96.1	.2	.4	100.0	1.1	94.7	2.7	1.5	100.0
40-44	2.2	97.2	.3	.3	100.0	1.1	93.6	4.2	1.2	100.0
45-49	1.6	97.6	.6	.3	100.0	.8	85.6	11.5	2.1	100.0
50-54	1.5	97.4	.8	.3	100.0	.9	91.4	7.0	.7	100.0
55-59	1.3	97.3	1.1	.2	100.0	.8	61.9	34.6	2.8	100.0
60-64	1.3	96.4	2.0	.3	100.0	1.5	57.4	39.6	1.5	100.0
65+	2.0	91.0	6.6	.4	100.0	1.5	39.0	58.2	1.3	100.0
Total	**39.5**	**59.4**	**.8**	**.3**	**100.0**	**26.5**	**65.0**	**7.4**	**1.1**	**100.0**

The marital status composition of the sample population by age sex and urban-rural residence are shown in Table 2.14 and Table 2.15. The age patterns of marital status presented in the tables under reference are in close agreement with the overall pattern presented in two previous tables (Table 2.11 and Table 2.12)

Table 2.14: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2013: Male

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total
10-14	99.2	.6	.2	.0	100.0	99.4	.5	.1	.0	100.0
15-19	96.7	2.8	.3	.0	100.0	97.5	2.1	.3	.0	100.0
20-24	71.2	28.2	.3	.0	100.0	79.4	20.2	.2	.0	100.0
25-29	28.5	70.7	.3	.0	100.0	35.6	63.8	.2	.1	100.0
30-34	9.1	90.3	.3	.1	100.0	10.9	88.6	.2	.1	100.0
35-39	3.0	96.4	.2	.1	100.0	4.1	95.3	.2	.0	100.0
40-44	2.1	97.3	.3	.1	100.0	2.4	96.8	.5	.1	100.0
45-49	1.5	97.7	.5	.1	100.0	1.7	97.2	.9	.1	100.0
50-54	1.5	97.6	.7	.1	100.0	1.6	96.9	1.2	.1	100.0
55-59	1.4	97.2	1.2	.1	100.0	1.1	98.0	.8	.1	100.0
60-64	1.4	96.4	2.0	.1	100.0	1.2	96.2	2.2	.0	100.0
65+	2.0	91.1	6.5	.2	100.0	1.7	90.6	7.5	.1	100.0
Total	**39.6**	**59.3**	**.8**	**.1**	**100.0**	**39.1**	**59.9**	**.8**	**.1**	**100.0**

Table 2.15: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2013: Female

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total
10-14	98.5	1.2	.3	.0	100.0	99.0	.8	.2	.0	100.0
15-19	69.5	29.6	.3	.6	100.0	73.8	25.5	.3	.5	100.0
20-24	25.9	72.3	.4	1.3	100.0	22.0	76.2	.6	1.2	100.0
25-29	4.8	93.3	.6	1.2	100.0	7.9	90.2	.7	1.2	100.0
30-34	1.7	95.8	1.5	1.1	100.0	1.3	96.1	1.5	1.1	100.0
35-39	1.0	94.9	2.7	1.5	100.0	1.6	94.1	2.8	1.5	100.0
40-44	1.0	93.9	4.0	1.2	100.0	1.2	92.5	5.0	1.4	100.0
45-49	.7	86.3	10.9	1.6	100.0	1.1	83.1	13.6	12.2	100.0
50-54	.8	91.3	7.2	.7	100.0	1.3	91.5	6.3	.8	100.0
55-59	.7	63.3	33.2	2.8	100.0	.9	56.5	39.8	2.8	100.0
60-64	1.6	58.3	38.7	1.5	100.0	1.4	53.4	44.0	1.2	100.0
65+	1.5	39.8	57.5	1.2	100.0	1.4	35.2	61.9	1.5	100.0
Total	26.3	64.9	7.6	1.1	100.0	26.9	65.2	6.7	1.1	100.0

2.8 Educational Attainment

Among the socio-economic differentials in influencing the demographic parameters of a population, educational attainment of the individuals is the most important one. It influences individual's knowledge, attitudes and codes of ethical behavior that guide moral choices about our relationship with others. Education enhances the ability of an individual to achieve desired demographic and health goals. Table 2.16 and Table 2.17 present a complete scenario of the level of education of the household population by age, sex and selected background characteristics. As we can note, about a quarter of the males and close to one third of the females had never gone to school. About three-fourths of populations aged 5-9 have not completed primary level of education. About one third of the populations irrespective of sex (23.7% males and 22.6% females) have not completed primary level of education. With regard to the secondary level of education the scenario also remains bleak for both sexes.

The low level of illiteracy among the rural people remains pronounced. For example, while about 18 percent of males in the urban area have no education, the extent of this illiteracy remains prevalent in more than 27 percent of the cases among the rural males. This difference in illiteracy is even more pronounced among the females: 21.9 percent in urban area and 32.2 percent in rural area. People of Barisal division are less likely to be illiterate (13.2% males and 165% females), while males of Rajshahi division (29.4%) and females of Rangpur division (35.1%) are more in proportion to remain illiterate. Overall about 18 males and a little more than 12 percent females could complete secondary and above level of education.

Religious variations in illiteracy among the males are marked but less so among the females. For example, while 26 percent of the Muslim males illiterate, this is only to the extent of 17 percent for Christians. With higher level of education, these differences tend to submerge.

Table 2.16: Educational attainment of the household population, Males, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
Age group:						
5-9	27.4	72.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0
10-14	6.8	46.7	19.1	26.9	.4	100.0
15-19	9.7	14.8	13.5	36.9	25.1	100.0
20-24	11.4	11.7	15.2	22.1	39.6	100.0
25-29	19.0	12.7	17.6	25.1	25.5	100.0
30-34	25.2	13.1	15.6	20.9	25.2	100.0
35-39	31.8	13.1	14.0	17.6	23.4	100.0
40-44	37.5	12.4	13.5	15.5	21.2	100.0
45-49	39.1	13.1	13.0	15.2	19.6	100.0
50-54	42.2	12.4	12.6	14.3	18.4	100.0
55-59	41.8	12.0	12.1	14.6	19.5	100.0
60-64	45.4	11.6	12.3	13.3	17.4	100.0
65+	50.7	12.5	12.0	10.9	13.8	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	27.3	25.1	13.7	19.1	14.7	100.0
Urban	17.5	18.7	11.8	20.4	31.5	100.0
Division:						
Barisal	13.2	26.0	18.9	22.7	19.1	100.0
Chittagong	22.4	27.3	13.0	20.0	17.2	100.0
Dhaka	26.2	21.5	13.1	18.8	20.4	100.0
Khulna	23.1	23.7	12.4	22.1	18.8	100.0
Rajshahi	29.4	21.2	11.6	18.2	19.5	100.0
Rangpur	27.5	23.7	13.1	18.5	17.3	100.0
Sylhet	29.2	26.5	14.9	16.9	12.5	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	26.0	23.9	13.2	18.8	18.1	100.0
Hindu	17.7	21.1	14.2	24.7	22.2	100.0
Buddhist	20.9	23.1	9.3	21.7	25.0	100.0
Christian	16.5	25.8	9.4	21.5	26.8	100.0
Others	38.0	25.0	8.2	25.0	3.8	100.0
Total	**25.1**	**23.7**	**13.3**	**19.4**	**18.5**	**100.0**

Table 2.17: Educational attainment of the household population, Females, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
Age group:						
5-9	25.1	74.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
10-14	4.5	44.2	20.4	30.3	.7	100.0
15-19	6.6	8.9	11.7	45.2	27.6	100.0
20-24	12.9	10.5	16.1	36.3	24.2	100.0
25-29	20.9	13.3	18.3	33.2	14.4	100.0
30-34	27.8	12.7	14.1	21.8	23.6	100.0

Background characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
35-39	40.9	14.0	15.0	17.3	12.8	100.0
40-44	48.6	15.2	13.3	12.9	10.0	100.0
45-49	53.8	14.4	12.5	11.1	8.1	100.0
50-54	60.1	13.4	11.5	9.3	5.7	100.0
55-59	64.2	12.5	11.1	7.1	5.1	100.0
60-64	71.1	11.0	9.2	5.3	3.4	100.0
65+	78.9	8.8	6.8	3.4	2.1	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	32.2	23.7	13.2	21.8	9.0	100.0
Urban	21.9	18.9	12.2	23.3	23.7	100.0
Division:						
Barisal	16.5	27.0	19.9	23.2	13.4	100.0
Chittagong	26.8	25.0	12.5	23.5	12.1	100.0
Dhaka	30.5	21.2	13.1	21.2	14.1	100.0
Khulna	28.4	22.5	11.8	25.9	11.4	100.0
Rajshahi	33.8	20.3	12.5	22.1	11.4	100.0
Rangpur	35.1	22.3	10.7	20.8	11.2	100.0
Sylhet	34.6	23.6	14.8	18.0	9.0	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	30.2	22.9	13.2	21.9	11.8	100.0
Hindu	27.0	20.0	12.2	24.2	16.6	100.0
Buddhist	34.4	20.4	8.1	17.7	19.4	100.0
Christian	27.4	21.7	8.1	23.6	19.1	100.0
Others	36.0	21.9	10.3	24.6	7.4	100.0
Total	**29.9**	**22.6**	**13.0**	**22.1**	**12.3**	**100.0**

2.9 Trends in Population Composition and Household Characteristics

Table 2.18 presents an overview of the trends in some selected characteristics of the population and households in the SVRS area for the available years. These include, among others, age structure, depenency ratio, child-woman ratio, religious composition, literacy, household size, marital status and te like.

2.9.1 Age Structure

As reported in the SVRS, the population composition has shown a modest change over the last 12 years since the initiation of the registration of vital events in the sample area in 2002. For example, while the population size under 15 years of age was reported to be 38.5 percent in 2002, the proportion reduced to 32.3 percent in 2013. By the time, a corresponding increase was noted in the population structure at age 65 and over, from 3.9 percent in 2002 to 4.5 percent 2013. A similar feature of change may also be noted in the census record, from 3.97 in 2001 to 4.7 in 2011.

2.9.2 Sex Ratio

As evidenced in the sample area, the overall sex ratios have also shown a moderate fall over the last three years: from 104.9 percent in 2011 to 102.6 in 2013. This trend in sex ratios is in line with the one reported in the census reports. Over the last four censuses, the se ratio fell from 106.4 percent in 1981 to 100.3 percent in 2011. The trends in sex ratios as obtained in SVRS are shown in Figure 2.3.

2.9.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio as recorded in the SVRS, demonstrated a precipitous fall from 80 percent in 2002 to 55 percent in 2013, a more than 31 percent decline in 12 years. The census population however records this fall in the neighborhood of 6 percent, from 73 percent in 2001 to 68.4 percent in 2011 (see Figure 2.4).

2.9.4 Child-Woman Ratio

There has been a consistent fall in the child-woman ratios in the sample vital registration area. Over the last 12 years, the ratio has shown a decline of about 35 percent, from 491 in 2002 per 1000 women to 320 per thousand women in 2013. The comparable decline as recorded in the census enumerations was over 75 percent, from 519 per 1000 women in 2001 to 392 per 1000 women in 2011. A graphical view of the trends in CWR is shown in Figure 2.5

2.9.5 Religious Composition

For many years in the past, the Bangladeshis are predominantly Muslims. Since the initiation of the SVRS program in 2002, 89.4 percent of the population was reported to be Muslims and this dwelled around the same proportion (89%) till the last reports in 2013.

2.9.6 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over increased from 48.8 percent in 2002 to 57.2 percent in 2013, amounting to an increase of over 17 percent in 12 years. The increase in female literacy compared to female literacy was more pronounced: 21.6 percent versus 14.2 percent.

The adult literacy rate for population aged 15 years and over was reported to be increased by 23.0 percent over the same period from 49.6 percent in 2002 to 61 percent in 2013. The increase in female literacy was almost double that of the increase in literacy among the males: 31 percent as against 17 percent.

2.9.7 Household Size

In line with trends in fertility in Bangladesh, the average household size is also experiencing a moderate decline over the last 12 years. As the statistics presented in Table 2.18 show, the average size of the household in 2002 was 4.9 persons, which decreased to 4.4 in 2013. There appears to have a sharp rise in the proportion of households consisting of 4 members from 22.9 percent in 2002 to 27.1 in 2013 with corresponding decrease in the proportions of households other than this size.

2.9.8 Headship Status

The household headship rates virtually remained constant over the period 2002–2007 centering around a male-female ratio 90% **:** 10%, which thereafter demonstrated a modest decline in favor of females. The 2013 SVRS however recorded a rise in headship status among the males to 88.4 percent in 2013 from 85.5 percent in 2012. Figure 2.6 shows the trends in headship status.

2.9.9 Household Structure

The structural changes in the households have been insignificant. While 8.7 percent households in 2010 were pucca buildings, this increased to a little over 13 percent in 2013. The corresponding increase in the semi-pucca households was from 16.6 percent in 2010 to 19.5 percent in 2013. As a result of this increase, in pucca and semi-pucca households, the proportions of CIS/wooden structures decreased from 57 percent in 2010 to 50.7 in 2013.

2.9.10 Marital Status

As the data on marital status presented in Table 2.16 show, neither the proportions single nor the proportions in any other marital status category recorded any changes in the marital status over the last 7 years.

2.9.11 Sources of Drinking Water

While in 2002 less than one percent of the households in the area had access to tap water, the proportion increased to 2.9 percent in 2013. During the same period use of tap water in the urban area increased to 40.2 percent in 2013 from 33.6 percent in 2002. Use of tube-well water in the rural area remains in the neighborhood of 95 percent during this period. While more than two-thirds of the urban households were found to use tube-well as a source of drinking water in 2002, this declined to 58.6 in 2013, a twelve percent decline in just 12 years.

2.9.12 Sources of Light

Use of electricity has shown a more than two-fold increase from 34.4 percent in 2002 to 70 percent in 2013. This use has been more pronounced in rural area: from 23.3 percent in 2002 to 59.5 percent in 2013, nearly a three fold increase over the period. The corresponding increase in urban was only to the extent of 11 percent.

2.9.13 Toilet Facility

Overall, the use of sanitary toilet has gone up by more than 68 percent during 2002–2013. A sharp and significant rise to the extent of 91 percent in the use of sanitary toilets in the rural area is noted in the last 12 years. The corresponding increase in the urban area is only about 12 percent.

2.9.14 Economic Solvency

Economic solvency made a very marginal progress over the last 11 years. For example, while 17 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent in 2003, the proportion increased to 21.6 percent in 2013. Data do not demonstrate any significant rural-urban difference in economic solvency: 28 percent in rural area and 22 percent urban area.

Table 2.18: Trends in population and household characteristics, SVRS 2002–2013

Background characteristics	Year											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Age structure:												
Under15	38.5	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.6	34.9	37.4	33.3	33.1	31.9	31.1	32.3
15–64	27.6	58.2	58.3	58.2	59.3	61.0	57.9	62.3	62.4	63.5	64.2	63.2
65 & over	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5
Sex ratio:	–	105.2	105.3	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.0	104.9	105.0	104.9	104.9	102.6
Dependency ratio:	80	79	79	78	76	70	67	66	65	57	56	58
Child-woman ratio	491	482	476	439	424	398	380	375	369	341	327	356
Religion:												
Muslim	89.4	89.6	89.5	89.3	89.3	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.8	88.8	89.1
Non-Muslim	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	11.2	11.2	10.9
Literacy 7+:												
Both sexes	48.8	49.1	50.0	52.1	52.5	56.1	55.8	56.7	56.8	55.8	56.3	57.2
Male	52.8	53.1	53.7	55.4	55.8	59.4	60.8	59.6	59.8	58.4	59.2	59.3
Female	44.5	44.9	46.2	48.8	49.1	52.7	52.7	53.8	53.9	53.2	53.3	55.1
Literacy15+:												
Both sexes	55.5	50.3	51.6	53.5	53.7	56.3	56.9	58.4	58.6	58.8	60.7	61.0
Male	43.4	56.3	57.2	58.3	58.5	63.1	61.3	62.6	62.9	62.5	64.8	64.2

Background characteristics	Year											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Female	43.3	44.2	45.8	48.6	48.8	53.5	52.6	54.3	55.4	55.1	56.6	51.8
Household size:	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
Headship status:												
Male headed	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.6	89.6	88.7	89.3	87.1	87.1	86.7	85.5	88.4
Female headed	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	12.9	12.9	13.3	14.5	11.6
Household structure:												
Pucca	8.8	8.3	6.2	11.0	11.1	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.6	10.2	13.2
Semi-pucca	8.1	9.3	8.8	11.1	11.2	13.7	13.1	16.6	16.6	19.3	18.5	19.5
CIS/Wooden	52.9	53.7	54.7	53.3	53.3	55.1	57.1	57.0	57.0	53.9	53.9	50.7
Mud	16.7	16.7	18.0	15.5	15.4	15.4	14.3	13.1	13.1	12.2	11.7	12.4
Bamboo	12.4	11.1	11.3	8.2	8.1	7.2	6.0	3.8	3.8	4.6	5.5	4.0
Others	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
Marital status: Male												
Single	NA	NA	41.8	NA	NA	40.6	NA	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.1	39.5
Currently married	NA	NA	57.0	NA	NA	58.1	NA	56.8	56.9	57.3	57.1	59.4
Widowed/divorced/separated	NA	NA	1.21	NA	NA	1.3	NA	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1
Marital status: Female												
Single	NA	NA	28.0	NA	NA	27.6	NA	27.5	28.3	27.5	28.0	26.5
Currently married	NA	NA	62.1	NA	NA	61.8	NA	61.6	60.9	61.9	61.5	65.0
Widowed/divorced/separated	NA	NA	9.8	NA	NA	10.6	NA	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.5	8.5
Sources of drinking water:												
Tap and tube-well (for drinking)	96.7	97.3	97.4	97.7	97.7	98.9	98.3	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.3	97.5
Tap and tube-well (for other purposes)	51.9	49.3	52.2	53.9	53.9	55.9	54.7	54.7	55.5	60.4	60.5	63.7
Sources of light:												
Kerosene	65.1	63.3		56.5	55.7	49.3	46.7	45.6	43.1	35.4	33.1	32.3
Electricity	34.4	36.4		43.5	44.3	50.7	53.4	54.4	54.6	63.6	65.6	66.9
Others	0.5	0.3		0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.8
Sources of fuel:												
Straw/Leaf	39.3	38.9	38.9	41.4	41.5	42.3	38.88	37.5	42.6	39.3	40.2	36.3
Bran	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.15	5.8	5.3	4.0	-	2.8
Wood/bamboo/Khari	44.4	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.0	43.34	42.7	42.5	43.1	42.4	44.4
Kerosene	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.37	0.4	0.4	0.2	.3	.3
Electricity	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.47	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	.9
Gas	8.2	8.7	8.7	10.3	10.3	10.5	12.05	9.8	6.7	11.0	10.4	13.9
Others	2.7	4.4	4.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.72	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3
Toilet facilities:												
Sanitary	39.9	42.5	46.2	53.3	55.0	54.2	62.2	62.7	63.5	62.6	63.8	63.3
Others	39.2	37.7	38.3	37.6	36.2	38.6	31.1	30.1	34.3	33.7	33.6	34.5
None	20.9	19.8	15.5	9.1	8.9	7.2	6.6	7.2	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.2
Economic solvency:	-	17.0	16.9	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	21.1	22.0	21.4	21.5	21.6

Figure 2.3: Trends in sex ratios, SVRS 2003-13

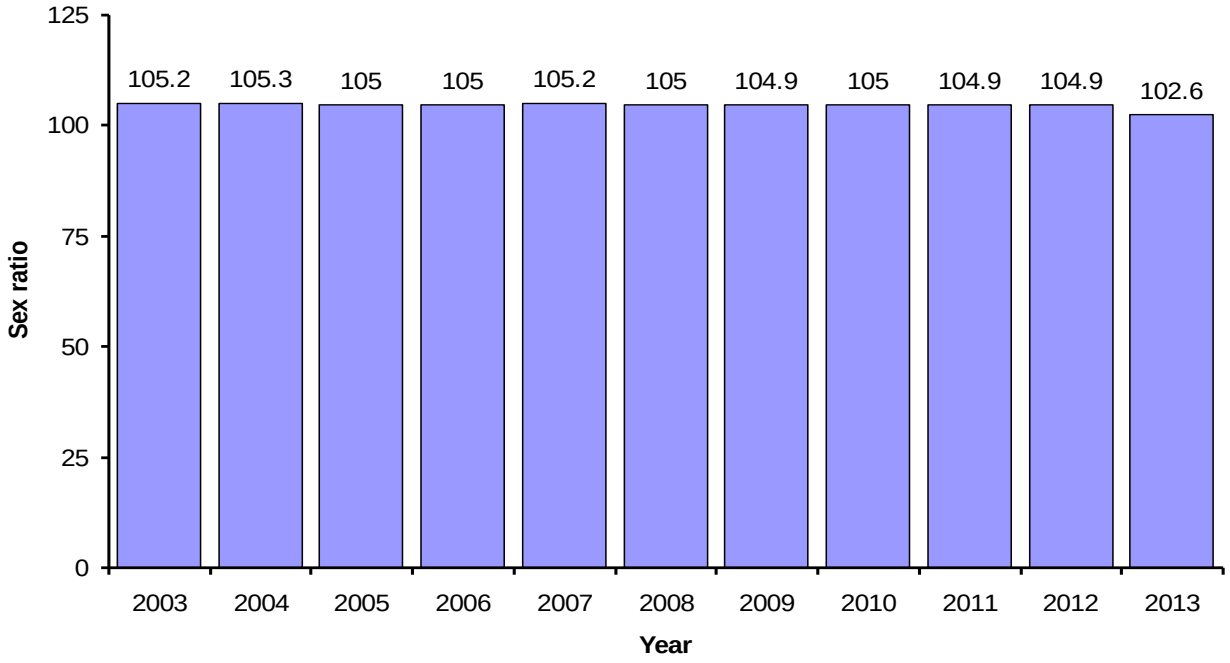


Figure 2.4: Trends in dependency ratios, SVRS 2002-13

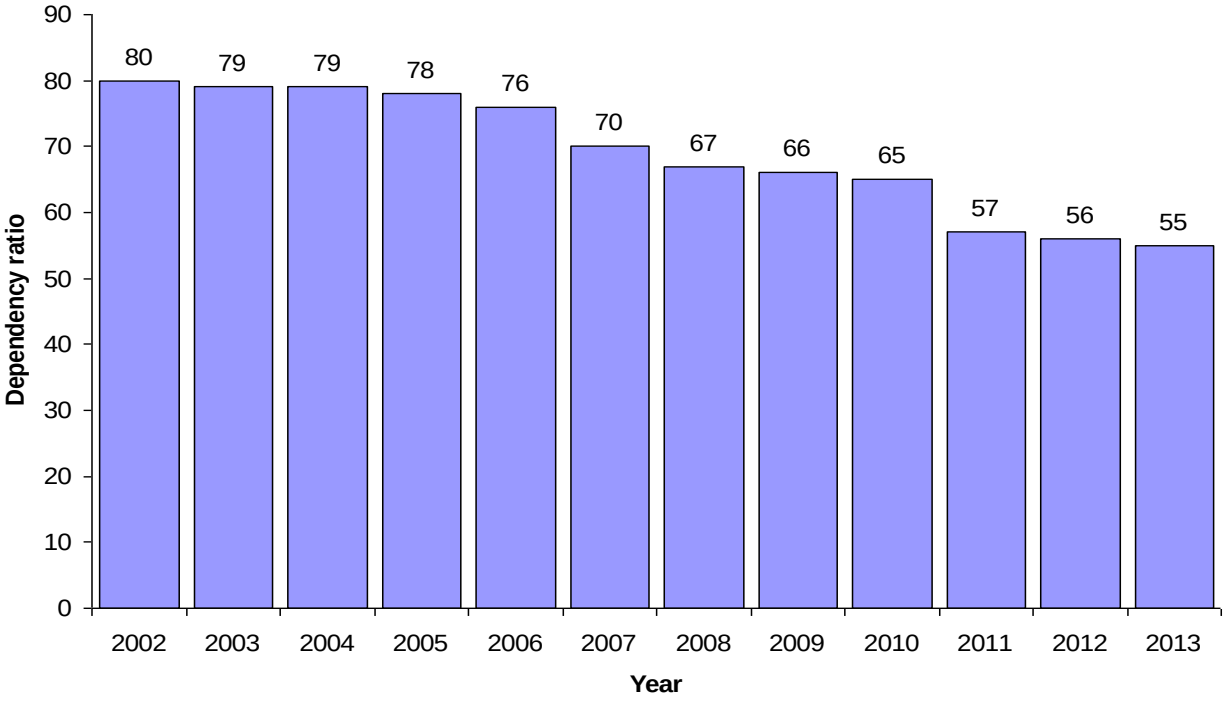


Figure 2.5: Trends in child-women ratios, SVRS 2002-13

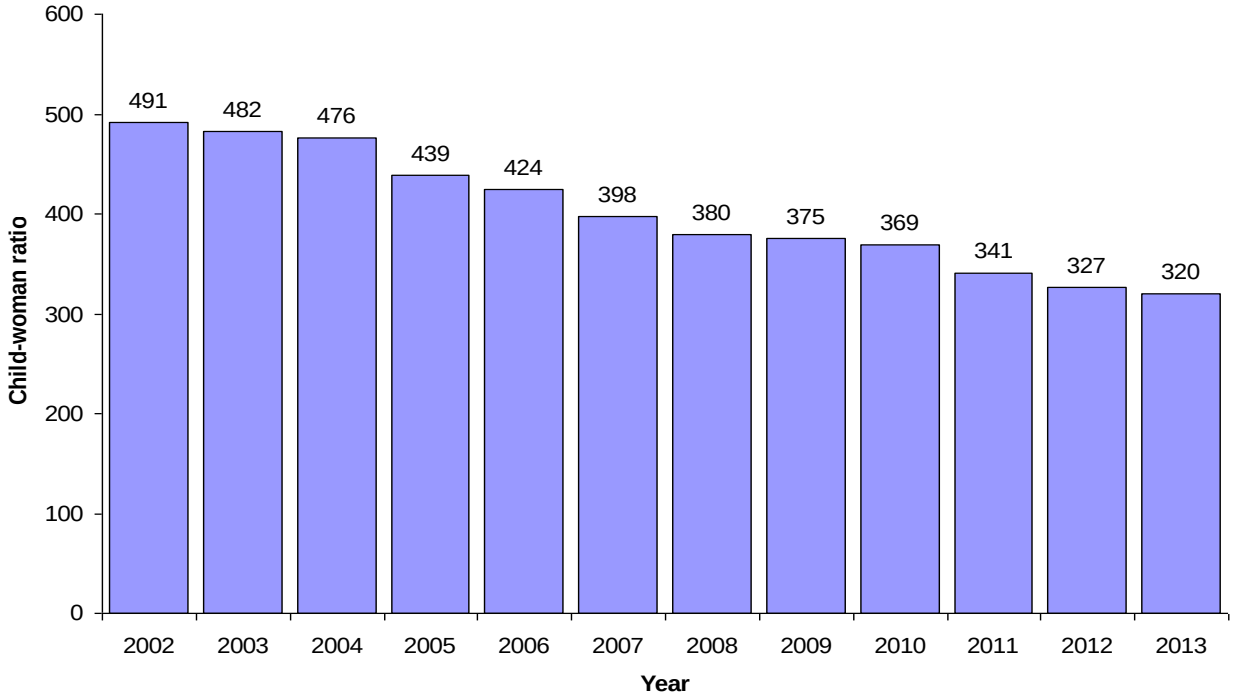
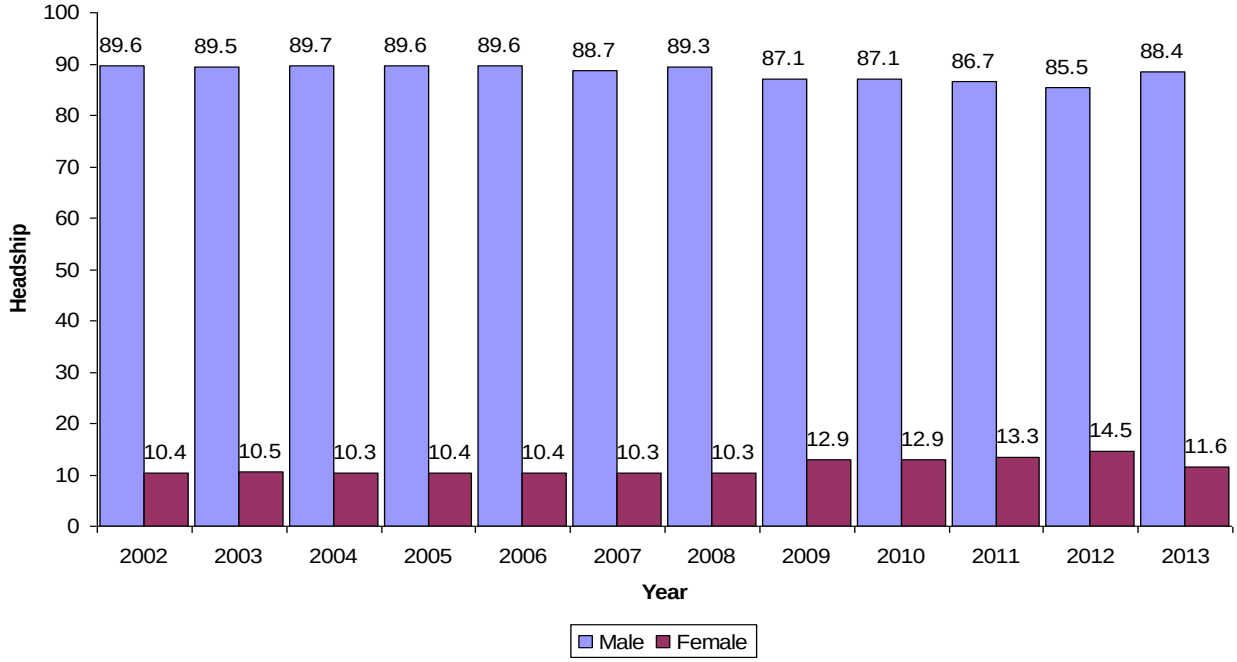


Figure 2.6: Trends in headship status, SVRS 2002-13



CHAPTER III

Fertility

3.1 Measures of Fertility

The term **fertility** refers to the state of being fertile, or in other words, it is the capability of producing offspring. For a human population, it is the state of being capable to produce offspring by a woman. Fertility is thus the frequency of childbearing among the population. The importance of fertility measurement stems from the fact that it is one of the three principal components of population dynamics that determine the size, structure, and composition of the population in any country. The present chapter is designed to describe current and retrospective fertility and cumulative fertility.

The fertility measures presented in this chapter are primarily based on the birth history data collected from the sample households for all ever-married women aged 15–49 asking each woman a series of questions that resulted in a reproductive history of all births to the women interviewed.

We have a wide variety of conventional fertility rates and ratios in current use, each of which has advantages and limitations in particular analytic systems. In this chapter, we will discuss a few of these measures that include, among others, the (a) Crude birth rate (CBR), (b) General fertility rate (GFR), (c) Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR), (d) Total fertility rate (TFR), (e) Child-women ratio (CWR, (f) Gross reproduction rate (GRR) and (g) Net reproduction rate (NRR). It is important to note that the last two measures are regarded as measures of reproduction.

In addition to the presentation of the fertility indicators as mentioned above, an attempt has also been made to study the fertility trend and differentials by some selected background characteristics, such as residence, religion, and administrative divisions. Retrospective fertility, in terms of children ever-born data has also been under the purview of this presentation.

3.1.1 Crude Birth Rate

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the frequency of birth in a general population and is formally defined as the number of live births during a specified period (usually a calendar year) in a delineated area per 1000 population in the middle of that period (or year).

Table 3.1 shows the crude birth rates (CBR) by residence, administrative division and religion as derived from the recorded number of births and enumerated population in SVRS area. The overall CBR was computed to be 19.0 for 2013. This is comparable with the BDHS 2014 estimate of CBR of 22.2 per 1000 population and ICDDR.B's estimate 22.0 for 2013. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher as compared to the urban CBR by a margin of more than one birth in 1000 population. The reported rate varies from as high as 20.6 in Dhaka to as low as 16.80 in Khulna division. A marked variation of CBR is also noted among the religious groups: Muslims seem to have the highest CBR (19.3 per thousand population), Hindus the intermediate (17.4) and the other (includes the Christians, Buddhists etc.) the lowest (15.8). Since CBR is greatly influenced by the age structure of the population, it is too early to offer any firm comment on the differences in the rates presented by population compositions. The variations in the level of crude birth rate by districts are shown in Map 3.1 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.2 General Fertility Rate

Fertility is highly variable within sub-groups of a population. It is thus common to calculate age-specific, age-marital status specific, and other specific fertility rates. It is rare for a child to be borne to a woman before she reaches 15 years or at ages beyond 50 years. For this reason, one may partly refine measurement

of fertility by using the women of ages between 15 years and 49 years in the denominator of the rates instead of the total population in the mid-year. The rate so computed is referred to as the **general fertility rate** (GFR). The GFR is defined as the number of live births per year per 1000 thousand women of child-bearing years.

The GFR calculated for the sample population worked out to 71 per 1000 women of reproductive age, 15–49. This rate is much lower than the rate (90 per 1000 women) obtained in 2014 BDHS but closed to ICDDR,B's estimate of 79 for the year 2012. The rate in rural area as obtained in SVRS 2013 is widely different from those in urban area: 73 Vs 63. Khulna division surprisingly records the lowest GFR (60), the highest being recorded in Dhaka division (75). Table 3.1 shows the results of this investigation. The variations in the level of general fertility rate by districts are displayed in Map 3.2 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.3 Child-Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio (CWR) is a relative measure of fertility. It is defined as the ratio of the number of children of Both sexes under-five years of age to the number of females of the reproductive ages 15–49 years (or sometimes 15–44 years). The CWRs calculated for the sample area are presented in Table 3.1 by residence, division and religion. For the total sample, the child-woman ratio was found to be 356 per 1000 women of reproductive age. In line with the other estimates of fertility, the CWR for the rural area was higher (367) than for the urban area (320). The 2011 sample census estimate of CWR is 392, while the ICDDR.B reported a rate of 395 for 2012. In this instance too, SVRS rate is lower than the rates reported in the two sources above.

Table 3.1: Crude birth rate, general fertility rate and child-woman ratio, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	CBR	GFR	CWR
Residence:			
Rural	19.3	73	367
Urban	18.2	63	320
Division:			
Barisal	18.7	73	326
Chittagong	18.8	71	412
Dhaka	20.6	75	364
Khulna	16.8	60	293
Rajshahi	18.2	66	297
Rangpur	19.2	73	351
Sylhet	17.4	68	412
Religion:			
Muslim	19.3	72	363
Hindu	17.4	63	287
Others	15.8	61	384
Total	19.0	71	356

3.1.4 Age-Specific Fertility Rates

The frequency of child-bearing within the more narrow age range of 15–49 (such as 15–19, 20–24 etc.) varies markedly. In fact, there is a characteristic age pattern to fertility which is very similar all over the world. This age pattern is best understood by computing, what we refer to as age-specific fertility rates. The age-specific fertility rates are defined as the number of live births during a specified period to women of reproductive period divided by the number of women lived in that age group during the specified period.

The age-specific fertility rates (ASFERs) are considered as a valuable measure of fertility to assess the current age pattern of child-bearing. These rates have been derived from birth history data. The rates are usually expressed as the number of live births per 1000 women in a certain age group. Table 3.2 presents the age-specific fertility rates of the SVRS area for the whole sample and also for the urban-rural residence. According to the prevailing fertility rates, on average, women will have a little more than 14 per cent of their births before reaching age 20, 62 per cent during their twenties, and 19 per cent during their thirties. These proportions are about of the same magnitude in both rural and urban areas. The achievement of births within the specified age range by the women in the SVRS area is pleasingly consistent with both 2011 and 2014 BDHS findings (BDHS 2011 Report, page 60, Table 5.1 and BDHS 2014 Key Indicators, page 12, Table 7).

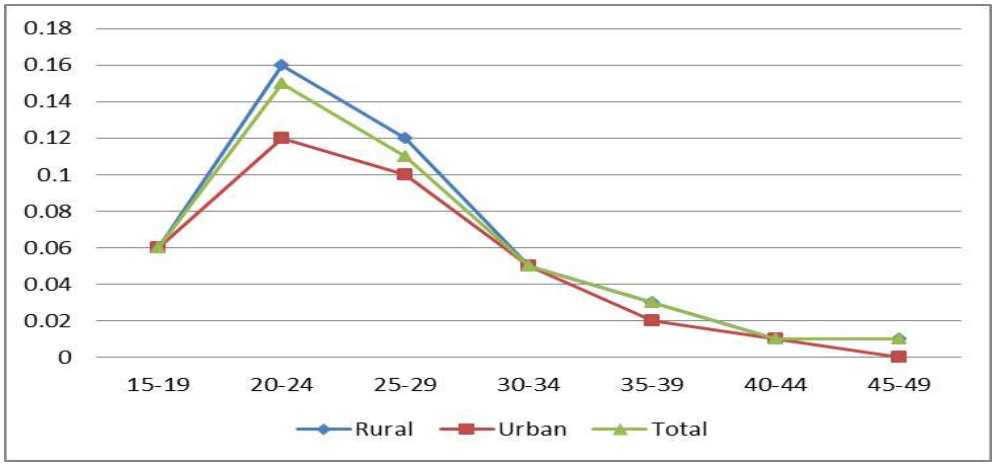
The age pattern of fertility discerned by the age-specific rates is compared in Figure 3.1 by residence with the over all rates. The age-specific fertility rates are also shown for the seven administrative regions of the country in Table 3.3. The age-pattern of these rates demonstrate the same characteristic features.

Table 3.2: Age-specific fertility rates derived from births during last 12 months period by residence, SVRS 2013.

	Rural			Urban			Total		
Age group	Birth	Women	ASFR	Birth	Women	ASFR	Birth	Women	ASFR
15-19	1623	26468	0.06	458	8315	0.06	2080	34783	0.06
20-24	3837	23859	0.16	985	7932	0.12	4821	31791	0.15
25-29	2973	25548	0.12	826	8135	0.10	3799	33683	0.11
30-34	1174	21505	0.05	387	7362	0.05	1560	28867	0.05
35-39	602	18783	0.03	140	5857	0.02	743	24640	0.03
40-44	111	14012	0.01	31	4193	0.01	143	18205	0.01
45-49	63	11452	0.01	12	3427	0.00	75	14880	0.01
Total	10382	141626	2.19*	2838	45223	1.84*	13220	186849	2.11*

***** Totl fertility rate

Figure 3.1: Age-specific fertility rates by residence, SVRS 2013



As the graphs of the ASFRs show, the women in the sample population have an early child-bearing pattern. It is worth to note that fertility is higher in the age groups 20–24 and 25–29 irrespective of the areas. This is almost a typical pattern of all fertility schedules among the women in Bangladesh including the BDHS, 2014, BMMHC survey, 2010 and ICDDR,B, 2011.

Table 3.3: Age-specific fertility rates by geographic division, SVRS 2013

Age group	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
15-19	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.06
20-24	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.15
25-29	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.11
30-34	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
35-39	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
40-44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
45-49	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
TFR	2.28	2.14	2.21	1.80	2.00	2.16	2.14	2.11

3.1.5 Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) is a summary measure of fertility obtained by summing the age specific fertility rates for each single year or each age group (usually of five year age groups) of women in the child-bearing age. It states the number of children a woman would bear throughout her lifetime at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for a particular year. The TFRs derived from the SVRS data are presented in Table 3.4 by urban rural residence, administrative divisions, and religion. The overall TFR for the SVRS area was computed to be 2.11 per woman. The corresponding estimate for the BDHS of both 2011 and 2014 is 2.3. As expected, the TFR for rural women in SVRS is higher (2.19) than among their urban counterparts (1.84). This result is consistent with the BDHS 2014 (2.4 as against 2.0). As to the divisional variations, Barisal division recorded the highest TFR (2.28) followed by Dhaka division (2.21), the lowest being recorded for the Khulna division (1.80). The current lebvel of TFR by districts are ahown in Map 3.33 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.6 Gross Reproduction Rate

The gross reproduction rate (GRR) is similar to the total fertility rate except that it is the sum of age-specific fertility rates that include only female live births in the numerator. It states the number of girls a woman would bear throughout her lifetime at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates computed from the female births only for a particular year. The gross reproduction rates computed from the data are also presented in Table 3.4 by residence, division and religion. Keeping consistency with the TFR, the GRR is higher among the rural women (1.06) than among the urban women (.92), the highest in Barisal division (1.17) and the lowest in Khulna division (0.85), least among the Hindu women (.89) and the highest among the Muslim women (1.04). Trends in GRR in figure 3.4 can be seen at the end of the chapter.

3.1.7 Net Reproduction Rate

Essentially, the net reproduction rate (NRR) is a GRR adjusted for mortality. The NRR tells us: how many daughters on the average, will be born to a hypothetical cohort of newborn girl babies during their life time, if we take into account the mortality of the girls from the time of their birth? The net reproduction rate is a measure of the extent to which a cohort of newly born girls will replace themselves under given schedules of age-specific fertility and mortality. Table 3.4 shows that the net reproduction rate for the population under investigation is 1.01 as against a GRR of 1.02. This marginal difference explains the fact that the mortality of the new born girls has substantially improved in Bangladesh over the years resulting in the minor variation between a GRR and an NRR. Barisal has the highest NRR (1.13) and Khulna the lowest (0.84).

Table 3.4: TFR, GRR and NRR by residence, division and religion, SVRS 2013

Background Characteristics	TFR	GRR	NRR
Residence:			
Rural	2.19	1.06	1.04
Urban	1.84	0.92	0.91
Division:			
Barisal	2.28	1.17	1.13
Chittagong	2.14	1.03	1.03
Dhaka	2.21	1.07	1.06
Khulna	1.80	0.85	0.84
Rajshahi	2.00	0.99	0.97
Rangpur	2.16	1.05	1.03
Sylhet	2.14	1.02	1.00
Religion:			
Muslim	2.14	1.04	1.03
Hindu	1.86	0.89	0.87
Others	1.86	0.90	0.90
Total	2.11	1.02	1.01

3.1. 7 Marital Fertility Rate

A major criticism of the basic fertility measures discussed so far is that they are not truly based on the population exposed to the risk of child-bearing. They include women who have never married or who are widowed or divorced; such women are not exposed to legitimate births or socially normal child-bearing. A refinement that is proposed, is therefore, is to compute nuptial fertility rates, in which the numerators refer to legitimate births and the denominators to currently married women. These rates are called **marital fertility** or **nuptial fertility** rates. The first of this kind of rate is the general marital fertility rate (GMFR) defined as a ratio of the number of live births among the married women to the number of married women. The age specific fertility rate for married women will yield age-specific marital fertility rates. Where all births are legitimate, the marital fertility rates are simply ordinary or regular fertility rates weighted by the proportion of women who are married. When these age-specific rates are summed over all ages, the esulting estimate is knwn as the total marital fertility rate. These rates for urban-rural residence and by division are presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Age-specific marital fertility rates by residence, division and religion, SVRS 2013

Age group	Residence			Division							Religion		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Muslim	Hindu	Others
15-19	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.25
20-24	0.22	0.16	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.31	0.19	0.83	1.26
25-29	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12
30-34	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03
35-39	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.06
40-44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
45-49	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
TMFR	3.30	2.92	3.20	3.54	3.37	3.25	2.73	2.88	3.19	3.93	3.12	6.27	8.72

3.2 Fertility Trends

The trends in fertility over time have been examined in this section by comparing the CBR, GFR, TFR, GRR and NRR for the overall sample since 1981. Table 3.5 presents these estimates. The crude birth rate remained in the neighborhood of 35 till 1986, which thereafter began to decline and reached to 18.9 in 2001, implying almost a 50 per cent fall in about 15 years. The rate then recorded a slow rise for a short period of about 2 to three years and then started to decline reaching its lowest level in the neighborhood of 19 as recorded in the last SVRS undertaken in 2013. The GFR also tells us the same story. Beginning with a value of as high as 164, the rate reached 71 in 2013. The TFR declined sharply from 5.04 births per women in 1981 to 2.11 in 2013. As the data show, the TFR has possibly reached a plateau in recent time with a value in the neighborhood of 2.1. The GRR and NRR demonstrate the same feature of trends as discerned by the remaining measures of fertility. A diagrammatic view of each of the rates are shown in Figure 3.2 through Figure 3.6 to understand the fertility trends more vividly over time.

Table 3.6 Trends in fertility as observed in the SVRS area, 1982–2013

	Fertility measures				
Year	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR	NRR
1982	34.8	164	5.21	2.54	1.98
1983	35.0	162	5.07	2.45	1.92
1984	34.8	173	4.83	2.34	1.81
1985	34.6	156	4.71	2.20	1.79
1986	34.4	152	4.70	2.29	1.80
1987	33.3	150	4.42	2.14	1.69
1988	33.2	145	4.45	2.21	1.74
1989	33.0	144	4.35	2.10	1.72
1990	32.8	144	4.33	2.10	1.71
1991	31.6	145	4.24	2.06	1.70
1992	30.8	143	4.18	2.03	1.68
1993	28.8	138	3.84	2.01	1.57
1994	27.0	137	3.58	1.81	1.48
1995	26.5	130	3.45	1.68	1.48
1996	25.6	115	3.41	1.66	1.46
1997	21.0	110	3.10	1.52	1.37
1998	19.9	102	2.98	1.45	1.31
1999	19.2	84	2.64	1.29	1.25
2000	19.0	81	2.59	1.27	1.24
2001	18.9	80	2.56	1.26	1.23
2002	20.1	86	2.55	1.26	1.22
2003	20.9	84	2.57	1.24	1.20
2004	20.8	83	2.51	1.21	1.18
2005	20.7	82	2.46	1.19	1.17
2006	20.6	80	2.41	1.17	1.15
2007	20.9	79	2.39	1.17	1.14
2008	20.5	77	2.30	1.11	1.09
2009	19.4	72	2.15	1.07	1.06
2010	19.2	71	2.12	1.05	1.04
2011	19.2	70	2.11	1.04	1.03
2012	18.9	70	2.12	1.05	1.04
2013	19.0	71	2.11	1.02	1.01

Figure 3.2 Crude birth rate (CBR) by locality, SVRS 1981-2013

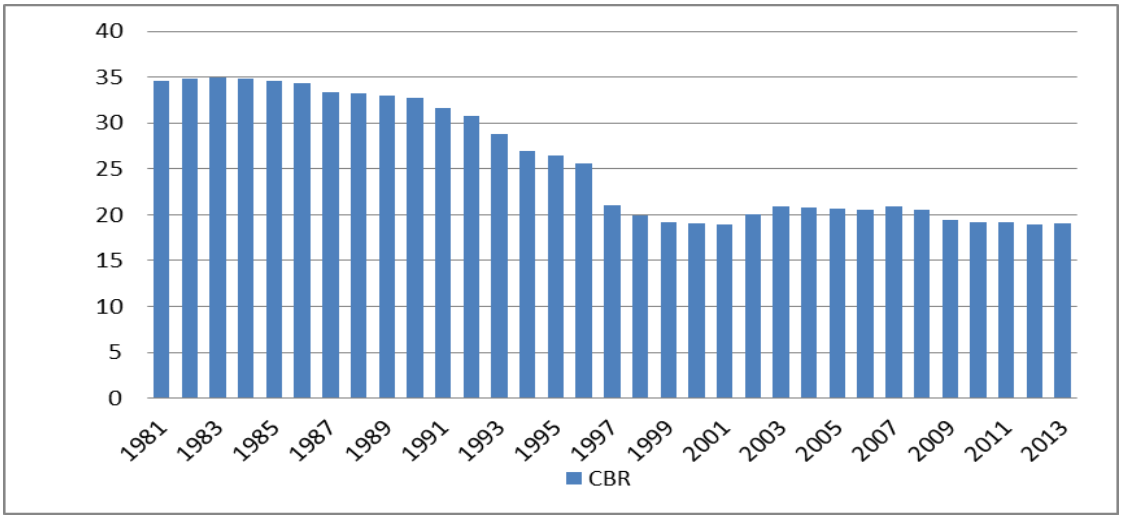


Figure 3.3 Trends in GFR, SVRS 1981–2013

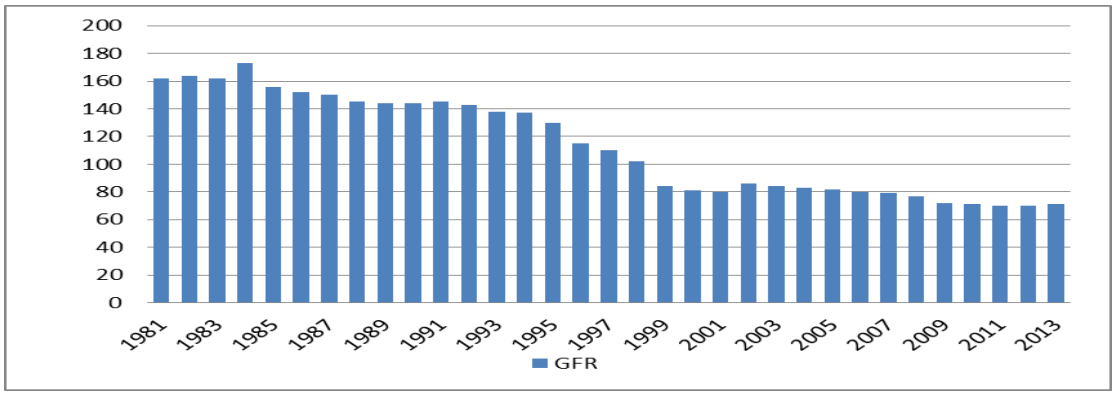


Figure 3.4 Trends in TFR, SVRS 1981–2013

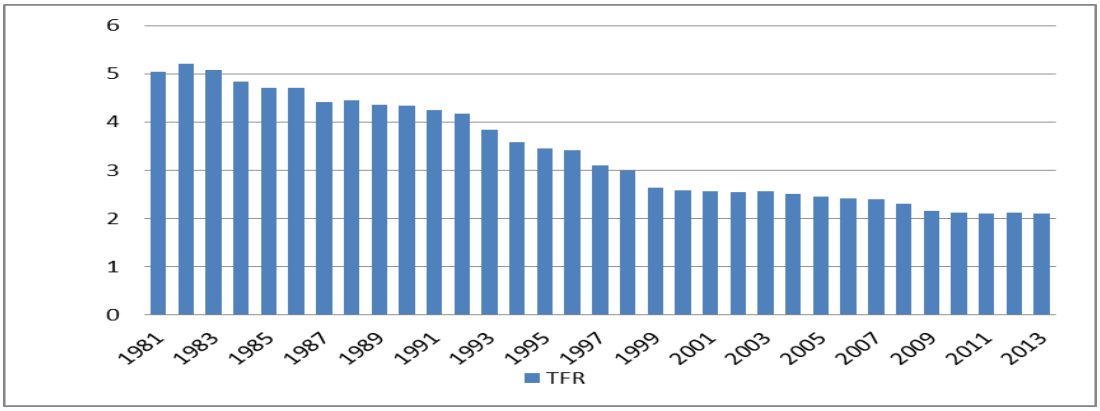


Figure 3.5 Trends in GRR, SVRS 1981–2013

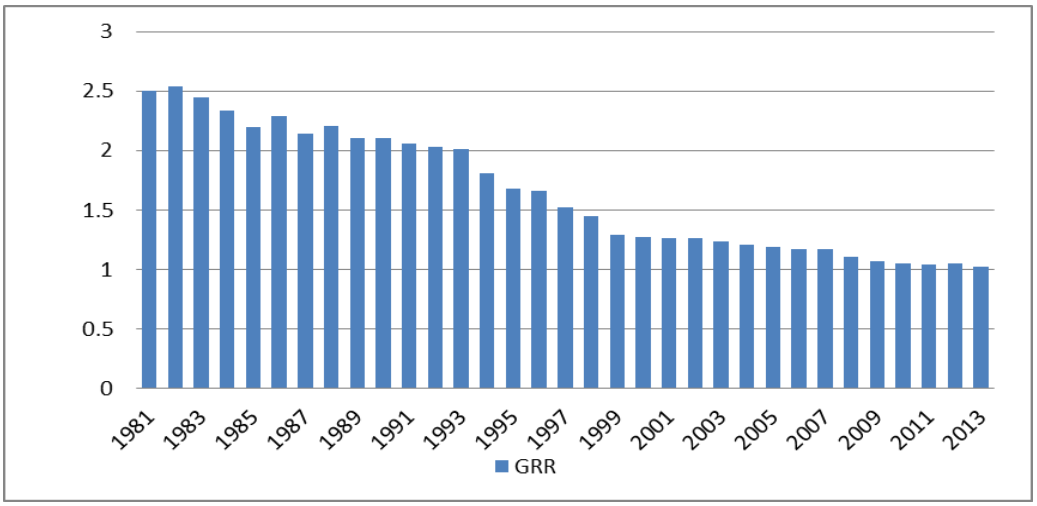
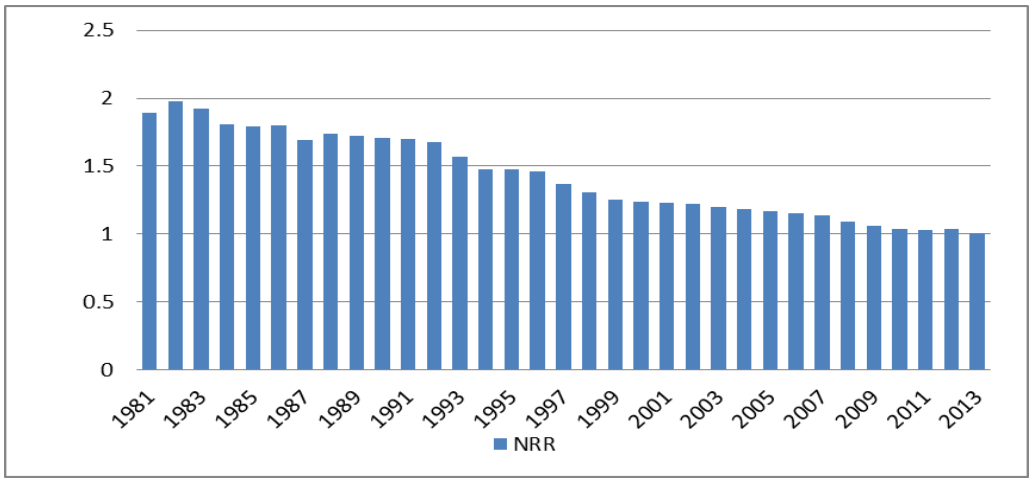
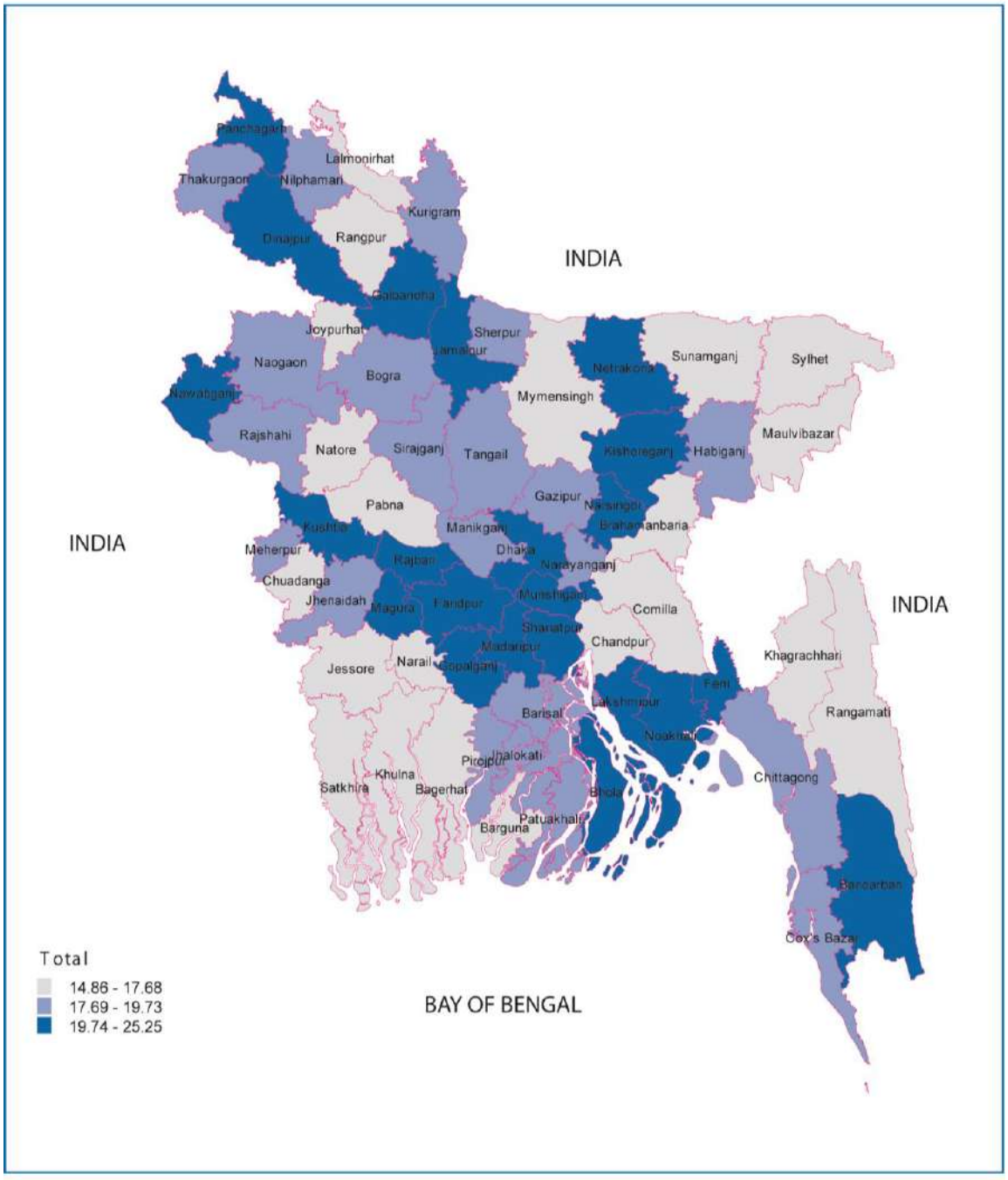


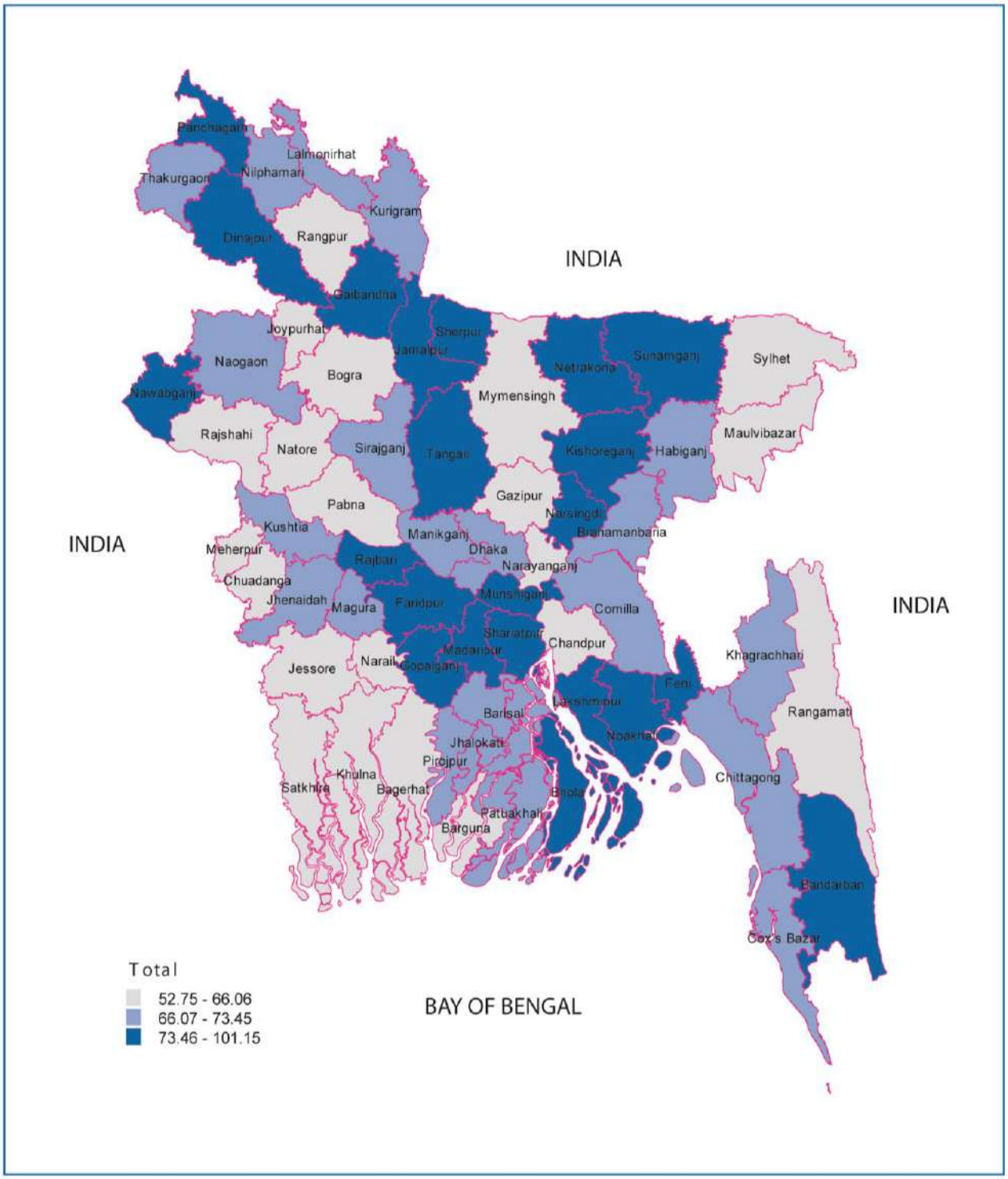
Figure 3.6 Trends in NRR, SVRS 1981–2013



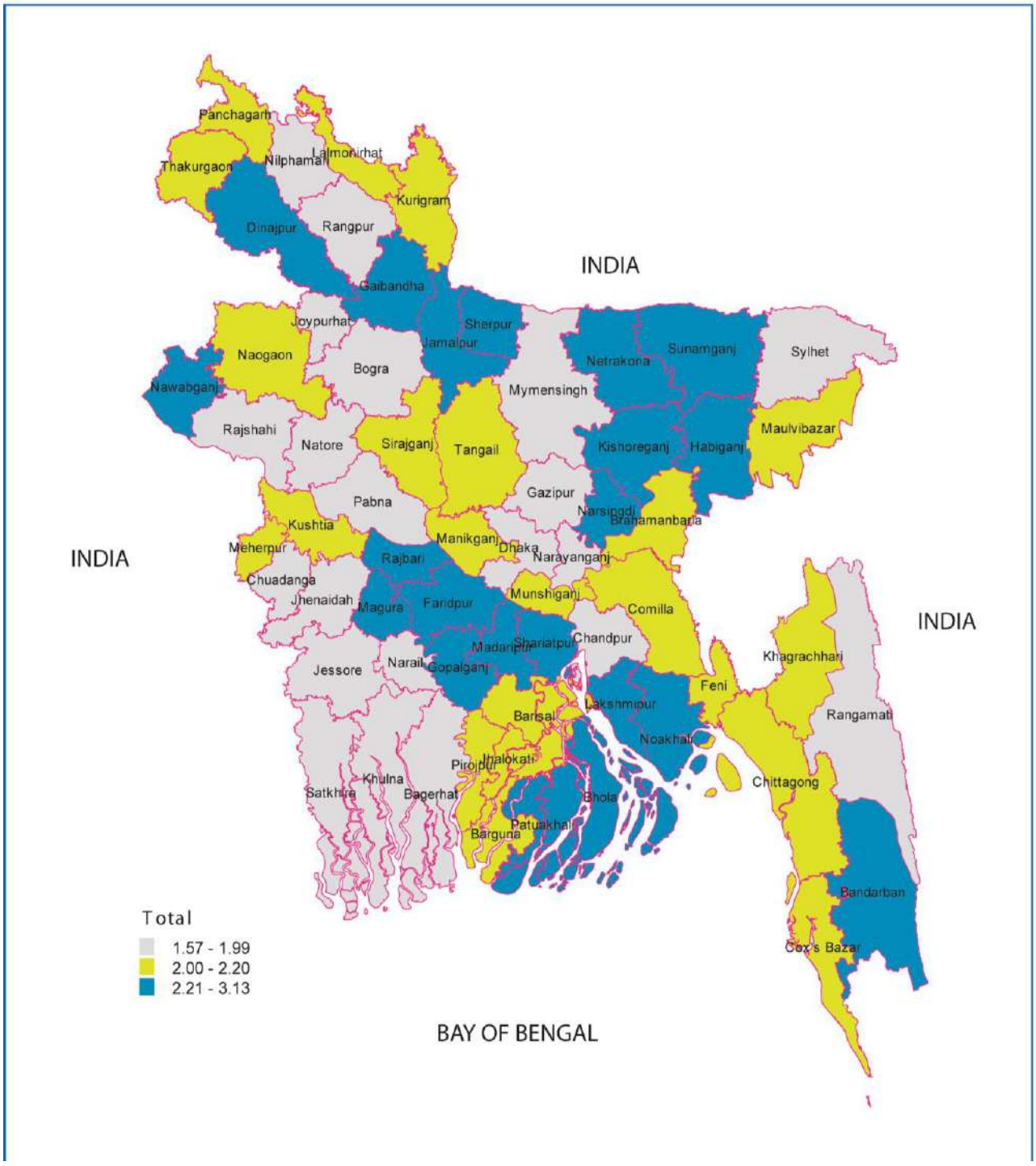
Map 3.1: Crude Birth Rate (CBR) by zila, SVRS 2013



Map 3.2: General Fertility Rate (GFR) by zila, SVRS 2013



Map 3.3: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by zila, SVRS 2013



CHAPTER IV

Mortality

4.1 Measures of Mortality

Mortality rates and ratios are important indicators reflecting the health situation of the population of a country. Levels, patterns, and trends indicate the prevailing mortality scenario, characteristics features and extent of variation over time. Therefore, evaluation of the patterns and determination of the levels and trends in mortality are needed for formulation of plans and implementation of program especially in health and poverty alleviation related issues. Based on the death statistics registered in the SVRS area, this chapter provides the following measures of mortality:

(a) Crude Death Rate
(b) Age-Specific Death Rate
(c) Infant Mortality Rate
(d) Neonatal Mortality Rate
(e) Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate
(f) Child Mortality Rate
(g) Under 5 Mortality Rate
(h) Maternal Mortality Ratio and
(i) Cause-Specific Death Rate.

4.1.1 Crude Death Rate

The simplest measure of mortality is the crude death rate (CDR), which is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths in an area during a specified period of time to the mid-year population of that area. The crude death rate (CDR) for the sample area was 5.3 per 1000 population in 2013. In rural areas, the CDR was 5.6 as against 4.6 in the urban area. The rate varied from 4.9 in Chittagong division to 5.5 in Dhaka, Rajshahi and Sylhet divisions. A negligible difference in the rate was noted between the Muslims (5.4) and the Hindus (5.3). The rate is the lowest (4.6) among the followers of religions other than Islam and Hinduism. The results are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Crude death rate per 1000 population by background variables, SVRS 2013

Background variables	No of deaths	Population	Crude death rate
Residence:			
Rural	3001	538503	5.6
Urban	710	155932	4.6
Division:			
Barisal	226	41685	5.4
Chittagong	668	135904	4.9
Dhaka	1263	227693	5.5
Khulna	414	76039	5.4
Rajshahi	493	89491	5.5
Rangpur	396	77599	5.1
Sylhet	252	46023	5.5
Religion:			
Muslim	3314	618883	5.4
Hindu	368	69266	5.3
Others	29	6285	4.7
Total	**3711**	**694435**	**5.3**

The level of crude death rates by geographic divisions have been shown in Map 4.1 at the end of this chapter.

4.1.2 Age-Specific Death Rates

The age-specific death rate for persons of a given age *x* (or for a given age interval) is the number of persons who died aged *x* in a specified year divided by the population age *x* in the middle of the year. The rate is usually expressed per 1000 population per year and can be calculated for males and females separately. The rates calculated for the sample area are shown in Table 4.2. The usual pattern of mortality by age is reflected in the rates presented in the table under reference: it is the highest during infancy, thereafter it decreases as the risk of dying decreases as age advances and this pattern continues roughly till age 20–24 when it shows an upward shift due to higher risk of mortality at advanced ages. The overall pattern of the age-specific rates is also reflected in rates presented in the same table by urban-rural residence. The age patterns of mortality calculated for the rural, urban area and for the overall sample are compared in Figures 4.1 & 4.2

Table 4.2: Age-specific death rates (ASDR) by sex and residence, SVRS 2013

	Rural			Urban			Total		
Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<1	35.3	32.6	34.0	22.8	27.7	25.2	32.6	31.5	32.1
1-4	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
5-9	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7
10-14	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
15-19	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4
20-24	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4
25-29	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
30-34	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6
35-39	1.3	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.9
40-44	1.8	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.5
45-49	5.6	3.1	4.5	5.3	1.4	3.6	5.5	2.7	4.3
50-54	8.4	5.6	7.0	5.2	7.2	6.1	7.6	5.9	6.8
55-59	10.9	8.2	9.6	11.9	5.1	8.6	21.1	7.6	14.4
60-64	19.5	12.4	16.2	18.6	12.0	16.0	29.3	12.4	20.9
65-69	33.4	25.3	29.9	24.1	28.0	25.6	31.7	25.8	29.2
70-74	42.5	35.4	39.5	63.2	38.8	52.4	45.9	36.0	41.7
75-79	59.1	37.2	49.8	50.1	54.5	51.8	77.6	39.8	58.7
80-84	86.8	55.7	72.2	136.2	46.2	96.8	94.8	54.3	75.9
85+	139.6	146.6	142.9	219.6	159.6	189.5	111.1	148.4	130.5
CDR	**6.3**	**4.8**	**5.6**	**5.3**	**3.8**	**4.6**	**6.1**	**4.6**	**5.3**

Figure 4.1: Age-specific death rates (ASDR) by residence, SVRS 2013

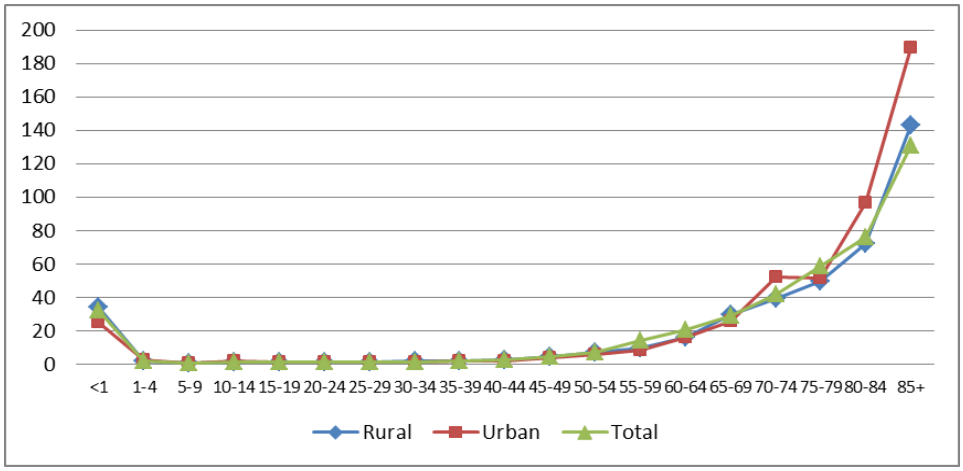
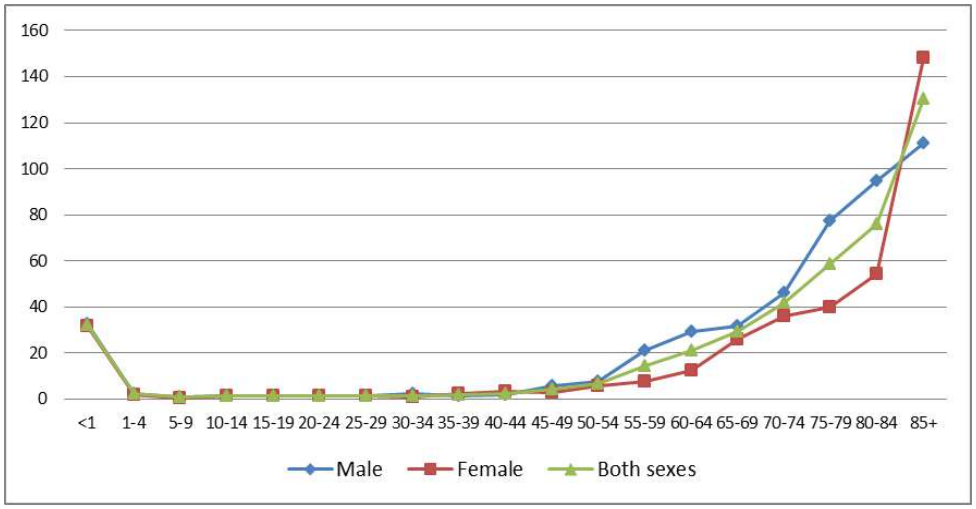


Figure 4.2: Age-specific death rates (ASDR) by sex, SVRS 2013



The rates are computed also for the seven administrative divisions of the country. The resulting rates are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Age-specific death rate (ASDR) by division, SVRS 2013

Age	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
0	34.6	24.5	30.2	46.7	36.1	35.3	38.6	32.1
1	5.2	3.3	2.9	4.4	4.4	5.8	4.4	3.9
2	2.1	5.2	2.0	4.5	5.5	2.8	0.0	3.3
3	4.5	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.9
4	4.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.2	1.1	1.0
0-4	9.6	7.0	7.6	10.5	9.5	8.7	7.2	8.1
5-9	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.7
10-14	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.3	2.2	1.5
15-19	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.2	0.2	1.2
20-24	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.1
25-29	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.7	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.4
30-34	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.6
35-39	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.9
40-44	1.2	3.1	2.4	1.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5
45-49	3.3	3.8	3.6	5.0	4.6	4.7	7.1	4.3
50-54	2.6	10.8	7.2	4.2	4.6	6.1	8.8	6.8
55-59	9.8	5.9	9.7	9.9	10.8	9.1	14.1	9.4
60-64	11.2	19.7	18.5	16.8	11.4	10.9	17.9	16.2
65+	50.8	47.7	57.6	48.1	54.1	48.4	49.6	52.1
CDR	**5.4**	**4.9**	**5.5**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**5.3**

4.2 Early Childhood Mortality

In human population, newborns and the elderly experience the highest mortality. Mortality among infants and child is dependent upon, among others, the medical and health care facilities provided to the mothers and their children in the community. Infant and child mortality are the basic indicators of a country's socio-economic situation and quality of life. They are used to monitor and evaluate population and health program and policies. The rates of infant and childhood mortality are also useful in identifying promising directions for health and nutrition programs.

Rates of childhood mortality vary over time in relation to changes in the epidemiological risks (exposure to disease) nutritional deficits (susceptibility to disease and death), and the extent to which a country's health and social service sectors prevent and mitigate these threats to health and survival.

The BBS's vital registration system obtained information on early childhood mortality that permits the computation of the following rates:

(a) Infant mortality rate
(b) Neo-natal mortality rate;
(c) Post neo-natal mortality rate'
(d) Child mortality rate and
(e) Under-five mortality rate

Since different causes affect mortality between the time of conception and the end of the first year after birth, these periods have been divided into several sub-intervals under different names. The accompanying table shows some accepted sub-divisions of these periods. The table also sub-divides the deaths beyond these periods.

Table 4.4: Sub-divisions of death by intervals

Interval	Type of death	Conventional rate
(a) Deaths under 4 weeks of life	Neonatal death	Neonatal mortality rate
(b) Deaths between 4 weeks and under one year	Post-neonatal deaths	Post-neonatal mortality rate
(c) Deaths under one year of age	Infant deaths	Infant mortality rate
(d) Deaths between first and the fifth birth day	Child deaths	Child mortality rate
(e) Deaths between birth and fifth birth day	Under-5 deaths	Under-5 mortality rate

4.2.1 Infant Mortality

The best-known and most widely available measure of mortality in early life is the infant mortality rate (IMR). Infant mortality has a great impact on the age distribution of the population.

As we can see from Table 4.4 above, infants are defined as those who are yet to celebrate their first birth day. All those who are under age 1, are infants and their ages are recorded as 0. Infant mortality rate is calculated from the deaths of those who died before reaching age 1. The overall infant mortality rate is 31 per 1000 live births (see Table 4.5). The rate shows pronounced variation by urban-rural residence: 34 deaths for rural area and 26 deaths for urban area for 1000 live births. The rate also shows substantial variations by administrative divisions, the highest being recorded in Khulna (42) followed by Sylhet (40). The Barisal division surprisingly experiences the lowest infant mortality at 28. The religious variations are also marked; it is the highest for Muslims (33). Hindus and others have somewhat lower infant mortality (29) compared to their Muslim counterparts. The overall male- female difference in the IMR is only but marginal: 33 versus 32.

The sex differentials in IMR have been studied in more details in the table under reference with respect to the selected background charracteristics, The IMR in rural area was higher for males than for females by only 2 percentage points. In urban areas, the IMR was 24 deaths for males and 28 deaths for females (Table 4.5) per 1000 live births. In 4 out of seven divisions (Barisal, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Sylhet), the rates for males exceed the rates for females by substantial margins. Among the Hindus, sex has important bearing on the infant mortality rate, where male infants are less susceptible to death (23: 35) than the female infants. Muslim males and females do not seem to differ in infant mortality rates.

Table 4.5: Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births by sex and background characteristics, 2013

Background characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	35	33	34
Urban	26	24	28
Division:			
Barisal	41	21	28
Chittagong	28	32	30
Dhaka	28	32	30
Khulna	37	46	42
Rajshahi	44	22	33
Rangpur	35	31	33
Sylhet	46	35	40
Religion:			
Muslim	34	32	33
Hindu	23	35	29
Total	32	31	31

4.2.3 Neonatal Mortality Rate

The neonatal mortality rate is defined as the number of infants less than one month of age during a year per 1000 live births in the same year. Levels of NMR for the period 2013 by background characteristics have been presented in Table 4.6. The overall NMR is estimated to be 20 deaths per 1000 live births. The rate varies substantially by rural-urban residence: while rural neonates experience a rate of 23 deaths per 1000 live births, this is only to the extent of 16 deaths per 1000 live births for the urban neonates. No sex differentials in neonatal mortality were noted.

The NMR varies from as low as 18 deaths per 1000 live births in Dhaka division to as high as 30 deaths per 1000 live births in Sylhet division. Muslim neonates experience higher risk of dying (22) than their Hindu counterparts (19). Although the overall rate for males is pleasingly close to the rate for females (22 versus 21 per 1000 live births), rates for males and females by divisions vary substantially in some cases. Males in Rajshahi division, for example, experience a neonatal mortality of 31 per 1000 live births as compared to a rate of 12 deaths per 1000 live births among the females. This is also true for Sylhet division, where the male neonates experienced a NMR of 38 deaths per 1000 live births, while for the female neonates; it is 23 deaths per 1000 live births. No discernable difference was noted between the male neonates and female neonates among the Muslims, This is less true for the Hindus (see Table 4.6) where the male neonates are less vulnerable to die in infancy (14 versus 24).

Table 4.6: Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	24	22	23
Urban	15	18	16
Division:			
Barisal	19	27	25
Chittagong	17	21	17
Dhaka	17	20	18
Khulna	25	33	31
Rajshahi	31	14	24
Rangpur	26	22	25
Sylhet	38	23	30
Religion:			
Muslim	23	21	22
Hindu	14	24	19
Total	**22**	**21**	**21**

4.2.4 Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate

Post neonatal mortality rate (PNMR) is also a mortality index of infants but limited to children of age 1 month to 11 months old. The rates obtained form the SVRS data have been presented in Table 4.7 by a common set of background characteristics of the population under study.

The overall post neonatal mortality was estimated to be 11 deaths per 1000 live births. The rates by sex have been compared in the table under reference to examine if there are any variations with respect to the residence (urban-rural), geographic divisions and religion. The rates presented in Tbale 4.7 show, unlike other measures of childhood mortality presented above, that the post neonatal mortality do not differ much by sex of the neonates.

The sex differentials in post-neonatal mortality rates have further been examined by residence, administrative divisions and religion in Table 4.7. A close view of the rates presented in the table shows that sex makes little variation in post neonatal mortality against the bachkround variables. This is true for both urban and rural area. Except that for Barisal and Chittagong divisions, male children are equally vulnerable to child death in other divisions. In other divisions, PNMR are higher among the female births.

Table 4.7: Post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Bothn sexes
Residence:			
Rural	12	10	11
Urban	9	10	9
Division:			
Barisal	15	1	10
Chittagong	11	7	7
Dhaka	11	13	12
Khulna	12	16	15
Rajshahi	13	10	12
Rangpur	9	10	10
Sylhet	8	11	9
Religion:			
Muslim	11	10	11
Hindu	9	11	10
Total	**11**	**10**	**11**

4.2.5 Child Mortality Rate

Child death rate (C_hMR) is defined as the probability of dying of the children between their first and fifth birth day per 1000 children surviving to their fifth birth day. The computed rates for the SVRS area are shown in Table 4.8 by residence, division and religion according to the sex of the children. The rates shown in table confirm that male children aged 1–4 are slightly more likely to experience death (1.1:1.0) than their female counterparts. This ratio is almost 1.3: 1.0 among the rural children, while in the urban area, female children have higher risk of dying in the ratio 1.7: 1.0. So far as the regional variation is concerned, the child death varies from 1.2 deaths per 1000 children in Sylhet division to 4.1 deaths per 1000 children in Barisal division. In three divisions (Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka and Rajshahi), the male children aged 1–4 are less vulnerable to death when they are aged 1–4 than their female counterparts. The data demonstrate that Muslim children have lower risk of dying compared the children of other religions.

Table 4.8: Child death rate (1-4 years) by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	2.4	1.9	2.1
Urban	1.7	2.9	2.3
Division:			
Barisal	2.5	5.7	4.1
Chittagong	1.7	2.6	2.1
Dhaka	1.6	1.7	1.6
Khulna	3.1	1.7	2.4
Rajshahi	2.4	4.1	3.3

Background characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rangpur	4.5	0.1	2.3
Sylhet	2.1	0.3	1.2
Religion:			
Muslim	2.2	2.0	2.1
Hindu	3.4	3.7	3.5
Total	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.2**

4.2.6 Under-5 Mortality Rate

Under-5 mortality rate (U_5MR) is the probability of dying of children between birth and the fifth birth day of children expressed per 1000 live births in a given year. Table 4.9 presents the under-5 mortality rates for both sexes of the children by some selected background characteristics of the population. The overall under-five mortality rate is 41 deaths per 1000 live births. The overall rate was estimated to be 42 for the male children and 40 for the female children. In rural areas, the under-5 mortality rate was 43, with a higher rate (45) among the male children than among the female children (41). In contrast, male children in the urban area have considerably lower risk of dying: 30 versus 39 deaths per 1000 live births. Marked variations in under-five mortality are seen at the divisional level, ranging between 36 in Dhaka division and 51 in Khulna division. This is also true when the rates are compared in relation to the sexes of the children. The under five mortality rates are higher among males than among females across the administrative divisions as well except for Dhaka and Khulna divisions. The differences are more pronounced in Rajshahi (54 versus 43), Rangpur (52 versus 33) and Sylhet (57 versus 35). Religion seems to be least associated with mortality in the present instance, although female children in Hindu families experience highrr under-five mortality (49) than the male children (35) . The sex difference is much narrower in Muslims (42 versus 40).

Table 4.9: Under- 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Sex of the children		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	45	41	43
Urban	30	39	35
Division:			
Barisal	44	42	43
Chittagong	35	35	39
Dhaka	34	39	36
Khulna	49	58	51
Rajshahi	54	43	46
Rangpur	52	33	42
Sylhet	57	35	47
Religion:			
Muslim	42	40	41
Hindu	35	49	42
Others	32	?	17
Total	**42**	**40**	**41**

4.3 Maternal Mortality

A maternal death is a death that occurs to a woman due to complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the peurperium (period after delivery). The "Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases" defines a maternal death as any "death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes" (WHO, 2004). While not strictly a measure of risk, the maternal mortality ratio indicates the 'price' (in terms of mother's life) that a human population pays for each infant brought into the world.

Maternal mortality can be measured using a number of indicators. The most commonly used indicator is the **maternal mortality ratio** (MMRatio), which is calculated as the ratio of maternal deaths in a specified period to the number of live births during the same period:

The maternal mortality ratio is the most widely used and known indicator of maternal death. This indicator relates maternal deaths to a measure of risky events, namely births; ideally, the indicator should relate maternal deaths to the number of pregnancies, since pregnancies are the likely events, but good counts of pregnancies are rarely available

The maternal mortality ratio obtained from the reported maternal deaths and numbers of live births are presented in Table 4.10 by maternal age and in Table 4.11 broken down by urban-rural residence for the seven divisions of the country. The data did not permit to present the rate by religion. The overall maternal mortality ratio was estimated to be 1.97 maternal deaths per 1000 live births. The ratio is high at 15–19 and then decline till 35–39, after which it rises sharply. The ratio is higher (2.11) in rural area than in urban area (1.46) by about 45 per cent. The highest maternal mortality ratio (2.90 deaths per 1000 live births) was prevalent in Rajshahi division, followed by Barisal division (2.34 maternal deaths per 1000 live births), the lowest (1.48 maternal deaths per 1000 live births) being recorded for Rangpur division. The comparable ratio as obtained in 2010 maternal Mortality and Health care Survey was 1.97 per 1000 live births. The chief drawback of the SVRS estimate of maternal mortality is that the ratio is based on only 26 maternal deaths and hence remains in controversy as to its representativeness.

Table 4.10: Age-specific maternal mortality ratio by age of mothers, SVRS 2013

Maternal age	Age specific maternal mortality ratio
15–19	4.81
20–24	1.01
25–29	0.61
30–34	0.64
35–39	1.35
40–44	30.57
45–49	23.68
Total	**1.97**

Table 4.11: Maternal mortality ratio by geographic division and residence, SVRS 2013

Division	Residence		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Barisal	2.44	1.87	2.34
Chittagong	1.79	2.62	1.96
Dhaka	2.25	0.88	1.84
Khulna	1.91	2.19	1.95
Rajshahi	3.52	0.00	2.90
Rangpur	1.40	2.09	1.48
Sylhet	1.61	2.52	1.74
Total	**2.11**	**1.46**	**1.97**

4.4 The Life Table

The life table is a life history of a hypothetical group of people which originates from some standard number of births and diminishes as age advances according to a predetermined schedule of mortality. It is a very useful device for studying the levels and trends in mortality and projecting population, labor force and school age population at some future dates. Insurance companies make extensive use of lie table in the determination of their insurance premium. The government may also find a life table very useful in determining age at retirement for the employees. There are usually two types of life table: complete and abridged. The complete life table is presented in single years while the abridged life table is presented in ive-year age groups. The SVRS data on the deaths by age gropus of the population permit us to construct such life tables for males and females separately. It is also possible to construct life table for both. Tables 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14 are such three life tables for males, females and both sexes.

The interpretation of the various columns of a life table is beyond the scope of this report. The only column that we make use of here is the expectation of life denoted by e_x. These values represent the average longevities of individuals and thus reflect the general level of mortality in a population. The most useful indicator of a life table is its e_0 value, which maeasures the average life expectancy of a population and hence a useful index of the level of mortality. Based on the life table values, we find that females, on the average, have hiher longevity (70.4 years) than thier male counterparts (68.8 years). This difference has clearly been reflected in their life expectancies at all ages (see Figure 4.3). The numbers of survivors by age denoted by l_x also speak in favor of the higher survival of the females. The l_x values are shown in Figure 4.4.

Table 4.13: Abridged life table for males, SVRS 2013

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.0317	100000	97253	6884927	68.8
1	0.0091	96830	385154	6787674	70.1
5	0.0005	95944	479599	6402519	66.7
10	0.0070	95896	477806	5922921	61.8
15	0.0065	95227	474599	5445114	57.2
20	0.0075	94610	471280	4970516	52.5
25	0.0065	93903	468046	4499236	47.9
30	0.0114	93294	463817	4031190	43.2
35	0.0070	92228	459503	3567374	38.7
40	0.0095	91584	455999	3107871	33.9
45	0.0272	90718	448112	2651872	29.2
50	0.0374	88253	433894	2203760	25.0
55	0.1007	84956	405422	1769866	20.8
60	0.1366	76401	356166	1364444	17.9
65	0.1470	65966	305856	1008278	15.3
70	0.2066	56270	253337	702422	12.5
75	0.3247	44642	186814	449086	10.1
80	0.3796	30145	120712	262271	8.7
85	...	18702	141559	141559	7.6

Table 4.14: Abridged life table for females, SVRS 2013

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.0307	100000	97368	7123307	71.2
1	0.0084	96933	385686	7025938	72.5
5	0.0247	96123	474681	6640253	69.1
10	0.0080	93750	466880	6165571	65.8
15	0.0075	93003	463243	5698691	61.3
20	0.0065	92308	460042	5235448	56.7
25	0.0075	91710	456809	4775406	52.1
30	0.0055	91024	453921	4318597	47.4
35	0.0119	90525	450159	3864676	42.7
40	0.0159	89445	443699	3414516	38.2
45	0.0134	88025	437316	2970817	33.7
50	0.0291	86844	428415	2533500	29.2
55	0.0373	84316	414151	2105085	25.0
60	0.0603	81169	394728	1690934	20.8
65	0.1217	76274	359731	1296207	17.0
70	0.1652	66993	307464	936476	14.0
75	0.1810	55925	254343	629012	11.2
80	0.2409	45802	203201	374669	8.2
85	...	34768	171468	171468	4.9

Table 4.15: Abridged life table for both sexes, SVRS 2013

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.0312	100000	97325	7039277	70.4
1	0.0088	96876	385361	6941952	71.7
5	0.0035	96028	479302	6556591	68.3
10	0.0075	95693	476675	6077289	63.5
15	0.0070	94978	473220	5600614	59.0
20	0.0070	94315	469929	5127394	54.4
25	0.0070	93657	466669	4657465	49.7
30	0.0080	93004	463211	4190796	45.1
35	0.0095	92263	459210	3727586	40.4
40	0.0124	91390	454299	3268376	35.8
45	0.0213	90254	446852	2814077	31.2
50	0.0335	88333	434973	2367225	26.8
55	0.0697	85375	413213	1932252	22.6
60	0.0995	79425	378184	1519039	19.1
65	0.1364	71521	334030	1140854	16.0
70	0.1892	61767	280299	806824	13.1
75	0.2560	50079	218378	526525	10.5
80	0.3191	37260	156670	308147	8.3
85	...	25369	151477	151477	6.0

Figure 4.3: Expectation of life by age and sex, SVRS 2013

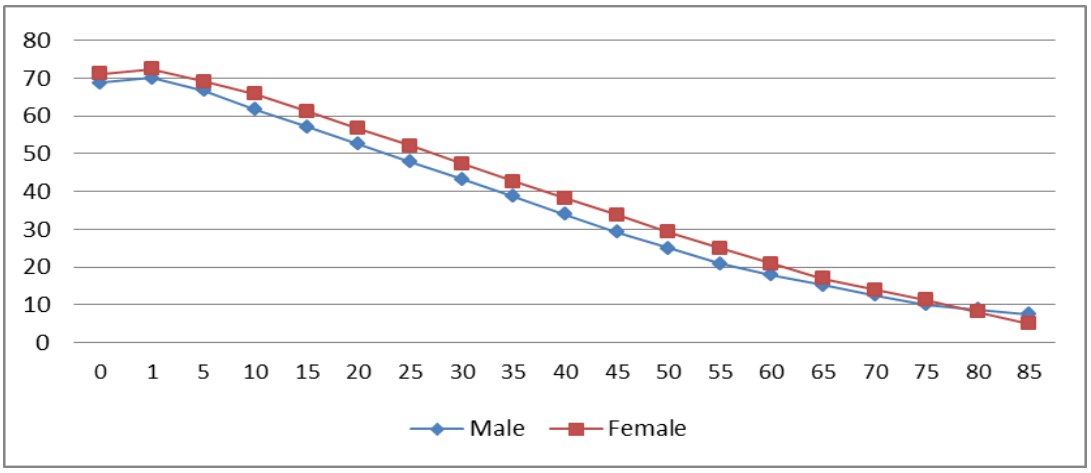
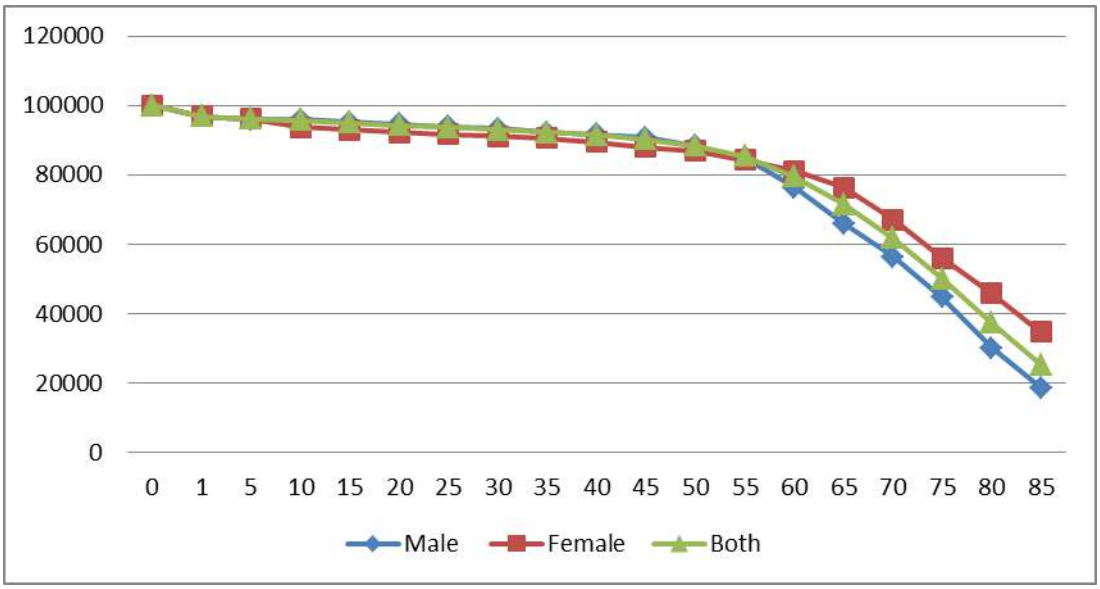


Figure 4.4 : Life table survivors by age and sex, SVRS 2013



4.5 Causes of Death

The survey lists 15 major causes of death. The overall death rate from all theses cuses was 5.6, which is essentially the crude death rate. Partioning this rate by the causes of death shows that the old age claims the most of the total deaths accounting for 0.8 per thousand. This is followed by stroke (0.7), and cancer (0.5). Table 4.15 shows the results of this investigation.

Table 4.15: Deaths rates per 1000 population from top 15 causes by residence, SVRS 2013

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	0.8	0.6	0.8
Stroke	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cancer	0.6	0.3	0.5
Asthma	0.3	0.2	0.2
Heart disease	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other fevers	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia	0.2	0.2	0.2

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Respiratory disease	0.2	0.2	0.2
High blood pressure	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other accidents	0.1	0.1	0.1
Drowning	0.1	0.1	0.1
Brain hemorrhage	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jaundice	0.1	0.1	0.1
Suicide	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other diseases	0.6	0.5	0.6
Total	5.6	4.6	5.3
N	3001	710	3711

Table 4.16 presents the percentage distribution of deaths by 15 major causes of dethas. Of all mreported dethas in the survey, about 15 percent were due to old ages and 13 percent due to stroke. Cancer alone claims about 10 percent of the reported deatrhs. Unidentified causes (here labeled ‘other diseases) constitute 29 percent of the total deaths.

Table 4.16: Percentage of causes of death from top 15 causes by residence, SVRS 2013

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	15.2	12.3	14.7
Stroke	11.8	15.3	12.5
Cancer	10.1	7.5	9.6
Asthma	4.7	3.8	4.5
Heart disease	3.8	4.8	4.0
Other fevers	3.8	3.4	3.7
Pneumonia	3.5	4.1	3.6
Respiratory disease	3.2	4.6	3.5
High blood pressure	2.6	2.9	2.6
Other accidents	2.3	2.8	2.4
Drowning	2.2	3.1	2.4
Brain hemorrhage	2.0	1.7	2.0
Jaundice	1.9	2.0	1.9
Suicide	2.0	1.7	1.9
Malnutrition	1.6	2.3	1.7
Other diseases	29.3	27.7	29.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.17 presents the percentage distribution of the infant deaths due to 10 major causes by urbvan-rural residence. The table shows that infants are more vulnerable to pneumonia, which causes more than one-fourth of the total infant deaths. More than 22 percent of the infant deaths are attributable to malnutrition, fever, resperitory illness and neonatal jaundice. Closed tpo 43 percent of the infants die undiagnosed.

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of Infant deaths due to 10 top causes by residence, SVRS 2013

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	25.3	27.9	25.8
Malnutrition	6.3	9.2	6.8
Other Fevers	5.0	11.6	6.1
Respiratory Disease	5.2	6.4	5.4
Jaundice	3.7	8.7	4.6
Complex diarrhoea	3.1	0.9	2.8
Asthma	2.3	0.6	2.0
Infulenza	1.8	0.9	1.7
Tyhoid/Paratyphoid	1.8	0.6	1.6
Chickenpox	1.2	0.3	1.0
Others diseases	44.3	32.9	42.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Keeping in line with the infant mortality rate, 22 percent of the under-five mortality are attributable to pneumonia. Drawning is a common cause of death both in urban and rural area claiming 10 percent of the total deaths. Other prominent causes are fever and malnutrition accounting for about 7 percent and 6 percent of the total deaths.

Table 4.18: Percentage distribution of under-5 mortality by causes and residence, SVRS 2013

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	21.1	24.5	21.7
Drowning	9.6	8.1	9.3
Other Fevers	6.8	10.0	7.4
Malnutrition	5.3	8.6	6.0
Respiratory disease	4.1	4.7	4.2
Jaundice	3.2	6.8	3.9
Complex diarrhoea	2.5	0.7	2.2
Asthma	2.2	0.4	1.9
Infulenza	2.1	0.7	1.9
Tyhoid/Paratyphoid	2.2	0.5	1.8
Chickenpox	1.3	3.0	1.6
Heart disease	1.5	0.0	1.2
Cancer	0.9	2.4	1.2
Complex dysentery	1.0	0.0	0.8
Gall blooder deases	0.9	0.0	0.7
Cholera	0.3	1.3	0.5
Other acident	0.6	0.0	0.5
Kidney problem	0.3	0.9	0.4
Hoping caugh	0.3	0.8	0.4
Titanus	0.4	0.0	0.3
Mental diseas	0.3	0.0	0.3
Suicide	0.3	0.0	0.3
Epilepsy/ Mrigi	0.0	1.5	0.3
Leprosy	0.0	1.4	0.3

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Poisoning	0.3	0.0	0.2
Old age	0.0	1.3	0.2
Tumor	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other diseases	40.9	35.0	39.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Stroke, cancer, asthma and hear disease account for about 36 percent of all deaths for those who are aged 60 years and over. Table 4.19 shows the percentage distribution of the causes of deaths to old aged people by residence.

Table 4.19: Top 15 causes of deaths of elderly persons(60 years and over) by residence, SVRS 2013

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	29.1	24.4	28.3
Stroke	11.8	17.1	12.8
Cancer	8.5	4.1	7.7
Asthma	6.6	6.1	6.5
Heart disease	4.7	6.0	4.9
Respiratory disease	3.4	5.6	3.8
Other Fevers	3.9	1.7	3.5
Brain hemorrhage	2.0	1.3	1.9
High blood pressure	1.6	2.4	1.7
Kidney problem	1.8	1.3	1.7
Diabetes	1.5	1.2	1.5
Rheumatic disease	1.4	1.7	1.4
Complex diarrhoea	1.1	0.4	0.9
Malnutrition	0.8	1.2	0.9
Mental disease	0.8	1.2	0.9
Others diseases	21.0	24.3	22.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The most conspicuous reason for maternal mortality is the complex abortion claiming 39 percent of ther maternal deaths followed by pregnancy related problems accounting for 25.4 percent of such deaths. Table 4.20 shows a list of all such reasons related to maternal deaths.

Table 4.20: Distribution of causes of maternal mortality by residence, SVRS 2013

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Complex abortion	39.43	34.82	38.49
Pregnancy related problem	27.41	17.64	25.40
Complex delivery	7.35	34.31	12.88
Bleeding during pregnancy (APH)	15.25	3.66	12.87
Titanus	8.97	0.00	7.13
Bleeding after delivery (PPH)	1.59	9.56	3.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table4.21: Maternal mortality by causes per 1000 live births according to residence, SVRS 2013

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Complex Abortion	0.79	0.66	0.76
Pregnancy related problem	0.55	0.33	0.50
Complex delivery	0.15	0.65	0.25
Bleeding during pregnancy (APH)	0.30	0.07	0.25
Titanus	0.18	0.00	0.14
Bleeding after delivery (PPH)	0.03	0.18	0.06
Total	2.00	1.88	1.97

4.5 Mortality Trends

4.5.1 Crude Death Rate

The crude death rates estimated by BBS through their SVRS program are presented in Table 4.15 since 1982. The rate was in the neighborhood of 12 per thousand populations during 1982–95, which thereafter declined to 10 per thousand in 1993. However, the onset of a fast decline in the level of crude death rate was observed in 1994 which recored a further decline to 5.1 in 2002. A temporary rise in the CDR was noted after this period. The current CDR is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 5 per thusand population. Table 4.15 below shows the level of crude death rate obtained from different sources. The rates from 2002 are the ones derived from the registered deaths in the SVRS area of BBS.

Table 4.22: Trends in crude death rates for Bangladesh, SVRS 1982-2013

Period	Crude death rate	Period	Crude death rate
1982	12.2	1997	5.5
1983	12.3	1998	5.1
1984	12.3	1999	5.1
1985	12.0	2000	4.9
1986	12.1	2001	4.8
1987	11.5	2002	5.1
1988	11.3	2003	5.9
1989	11.3	2004	5.8
1990	11.4	2005	5.8
1991	11.2	2006	5.6
1992	11.0	2007	6.2
1993	10.0	2008	6.0
1994	9.3	2009	5.8
1995	8.7	2010	5.6
1996	8.2	2011	5.5
1997	5.5	2012	5.3
1998	5.1	2013	5.3

Sources: (1) For the period 1881–1980: CPD–UNFPA Paper Series, (2) For 1981–2011, BBS (2013, 2014), (3) *SVRS–2013 Key Indicators (BBS, 2015)

4.5.2 Childhood Mortality

As the data in Table 4.23 display, neonatal mortality, under-five mortality and childhood mortality rates have declined consistently from 2001 to 2013. Even more impressive are the decline in under-five mortality over the same period. Bangladesh is on track to achieving the MDG 4 target for under-five mortality target of 48 per 1000 live births by the year 2016.

Table 4.23: Trends in childhood mortality rates, SVRS 1911-94

Year	Infant mortality	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Under-five mortality	Child mortality
2001	56	39	17	82	4.1
2002	53	36	17	76	4.6
2003	53	36	17	78	4.6
2004	52	36	17	74	4.5
2005	50	33	16	68	4.1
2006	45	31	14	62	3.9
2007	43	29	13	60	3.6
2008	41	31	10	54	3.1
2009	39	28	11	50	2.7
2010	36	26	10	47	2.6
2011	35	23	11	44	2.4
2012	33	22	12	42	2.3
2013	32	**22**	11	41	2.2

Sources: BBS (2014),. SVRS–2013 Key Indicators (BBS, 2015), na=Not availbale

4.5.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio

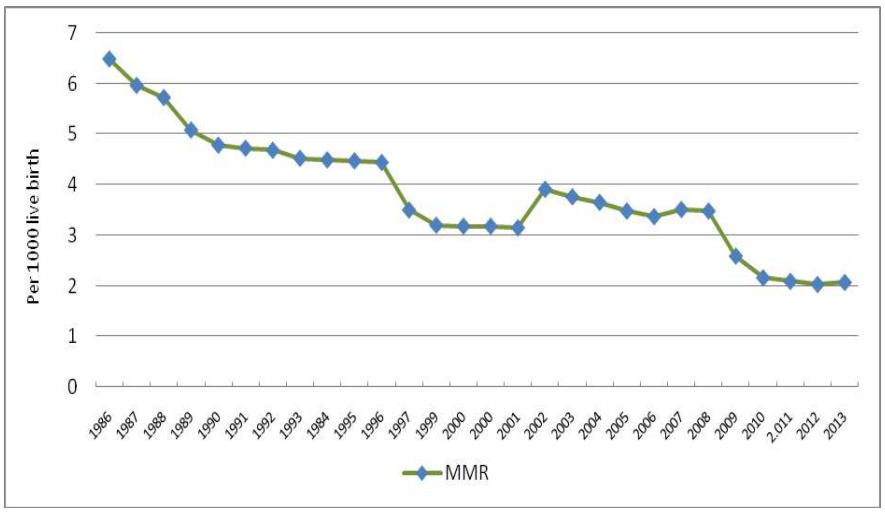
The trends in MMR during the period 1986–2013 are shown the accompanying table (Table 4.24). As the estimates presented in the table under reference dictates, the MMR declined from 6.48 per 1000 live births in 1986 to 3.15 in 2001, a little more than 51 per cent decline in 15 years. Since the initiation of the BBS vital registration program in 2002, with an estimate of 3.91 declined to 1.97 in 2013, a 50 pr cent decline in 11 years. Figure 4.4 shows the trends in maternal mortality ratios over the period 1986–2013

Table 4.24: Trends in maternal mortality ratio per 1000 live births, SVRS 1986–2013

Year	MMR	Year	MMR
1986	6.48	2000	3.18
1987	5.96	2001	3.15
1988	5.72	2002	3.91
1989	5.08	2003	3.76
1990	4.78	2004	3.65
1991	4.72	2005	3.48
1992	4.68	2006	3.37
1993	4.52	2007	3.51
1984	4.49	2008	3.48
1995	4.47	2009	2.59
1996	4.44	2010	2.16
1997	3.50	2.011	2.09
1999	3.20	2012	2.03
2000	3.18	2013	1.97

Source: BBS (2013, 2014), *SVRS–2013 Key Indicators (BBS, 2015)

Figure 4.5: Maternal mortality ratio, SVRS 1986-2013



4.5.4 Expectation of Life at Birth

Expectation of life at birth is a summary measure of mortality that portrays the longevity of life of a population. The vital registration system in Bangladesh maintained and monitored by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics provides the estimates of life expectancy over the last 30 years. These estimates are shown in Table 4.25

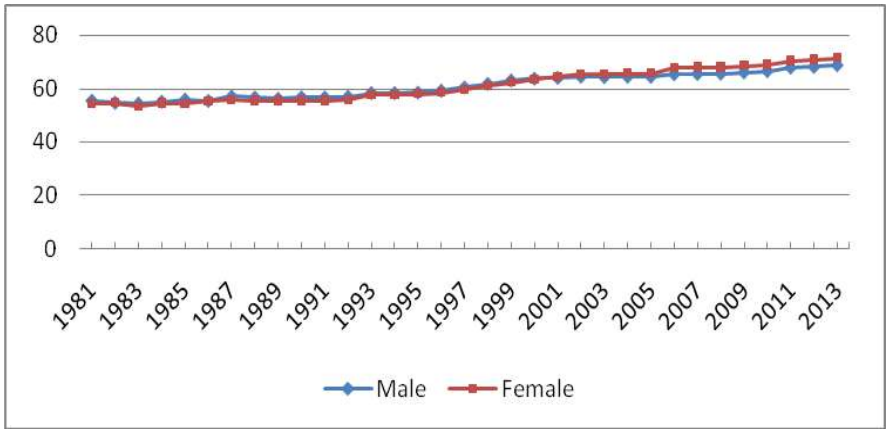
As we see in Table 4.25, the expectation of life for males and females have increased by 6.7% and 9.2% respectively during the last 11 years since 2002 when the BBS started their registration program to capture the vital events in their vital registration area.

Table 4.25: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 1981–2013

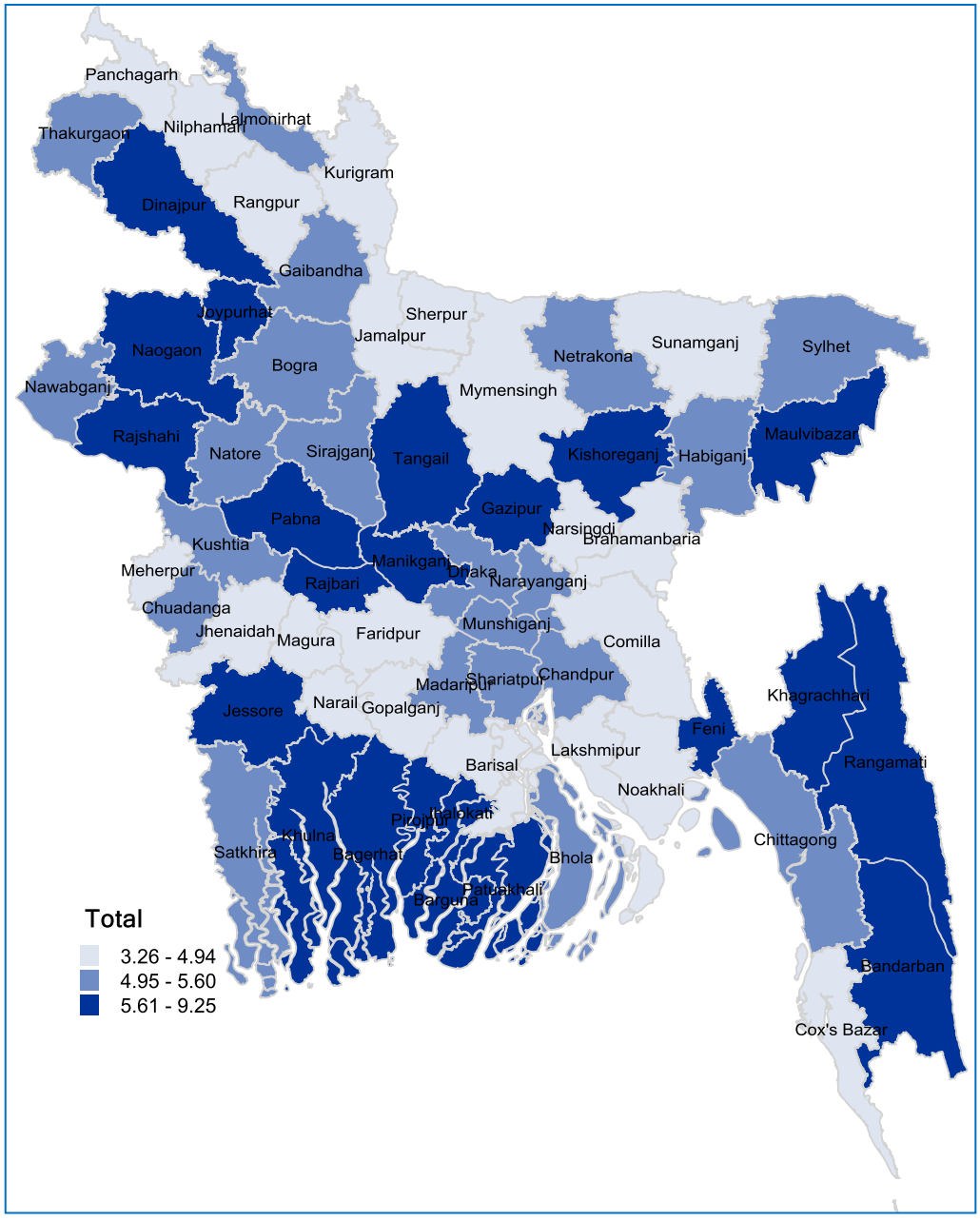
Year	Male	Female	Year	Male	Female
1981	55.3	54.5	1997	60.3	59.7
1982	54.5	54.8	1998	61.7	61.2
1983	54.2	53.6	1999	63.0	62.4
1984	54.9	54.7	2000	63.7	63.5
1985	55.7	54.6	2001	64.0	64.5
1986	55.2	55.3	2002	64.5	65.4
1987	56.9	56.0	2003	64.3	65.4
1988	56.5	55.6	2004	64.4	65.7
1989	56.0	55.6	2005	64.4	65.8
1990	56.6	55.6	2006	65.4	67.8
1991	56.5	55.7	2007	65.5	67.9
1992	56.8	55.9	2008	65.6	68.0
1993	58.2	57.7	2009	66.1	68.7
1994	58.2	57.9	2010	66.6	68.8
1995	58.4	58.1	2011	67.9	70.3
1996	59.1	58.6	2012	68.2	70.7
			2013	68.8	71.2

Source: BBS (2014), *SVRS–2013 Key Indicators (BBS, 2015)

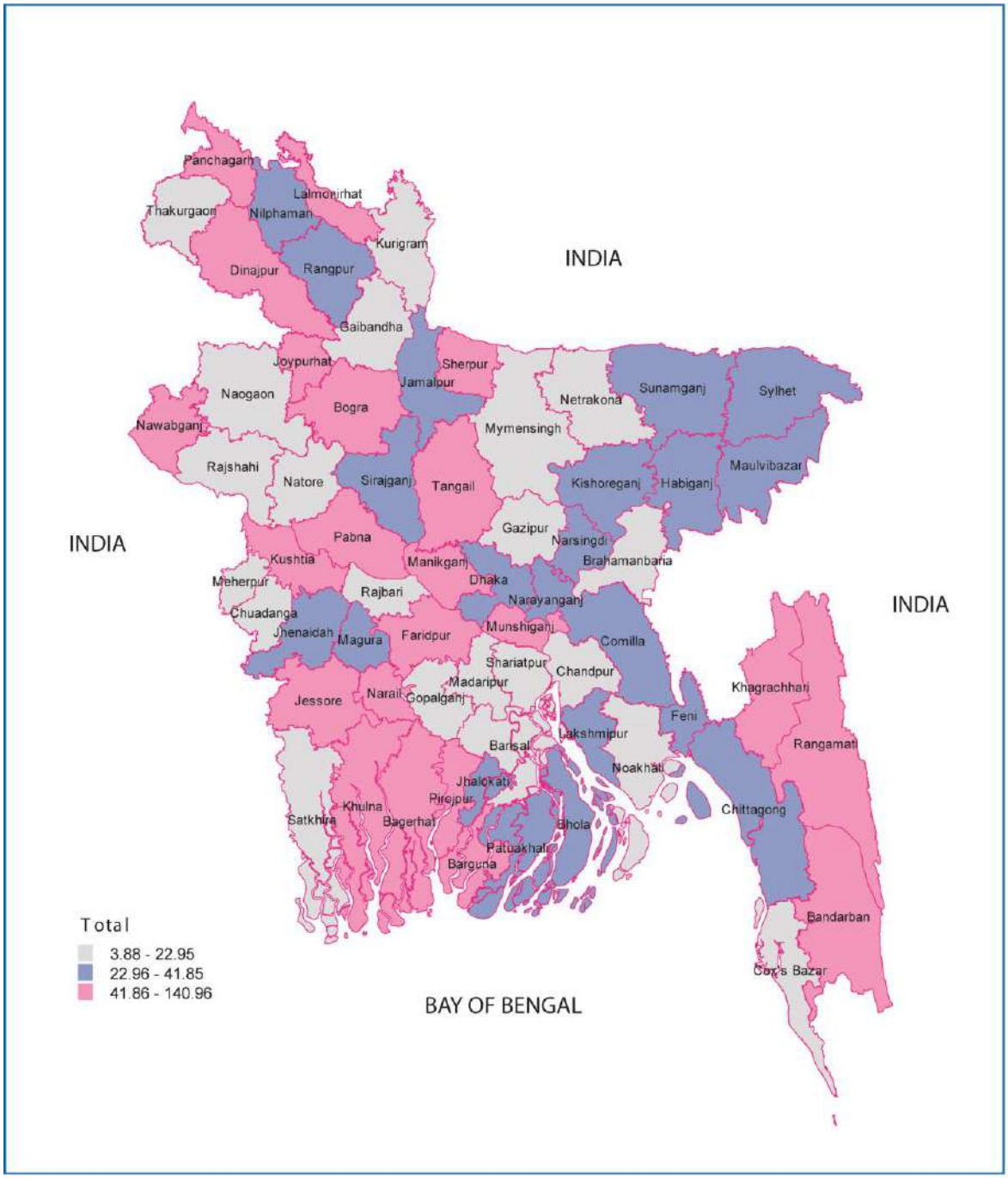
Figure 4.6: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 1981–2013



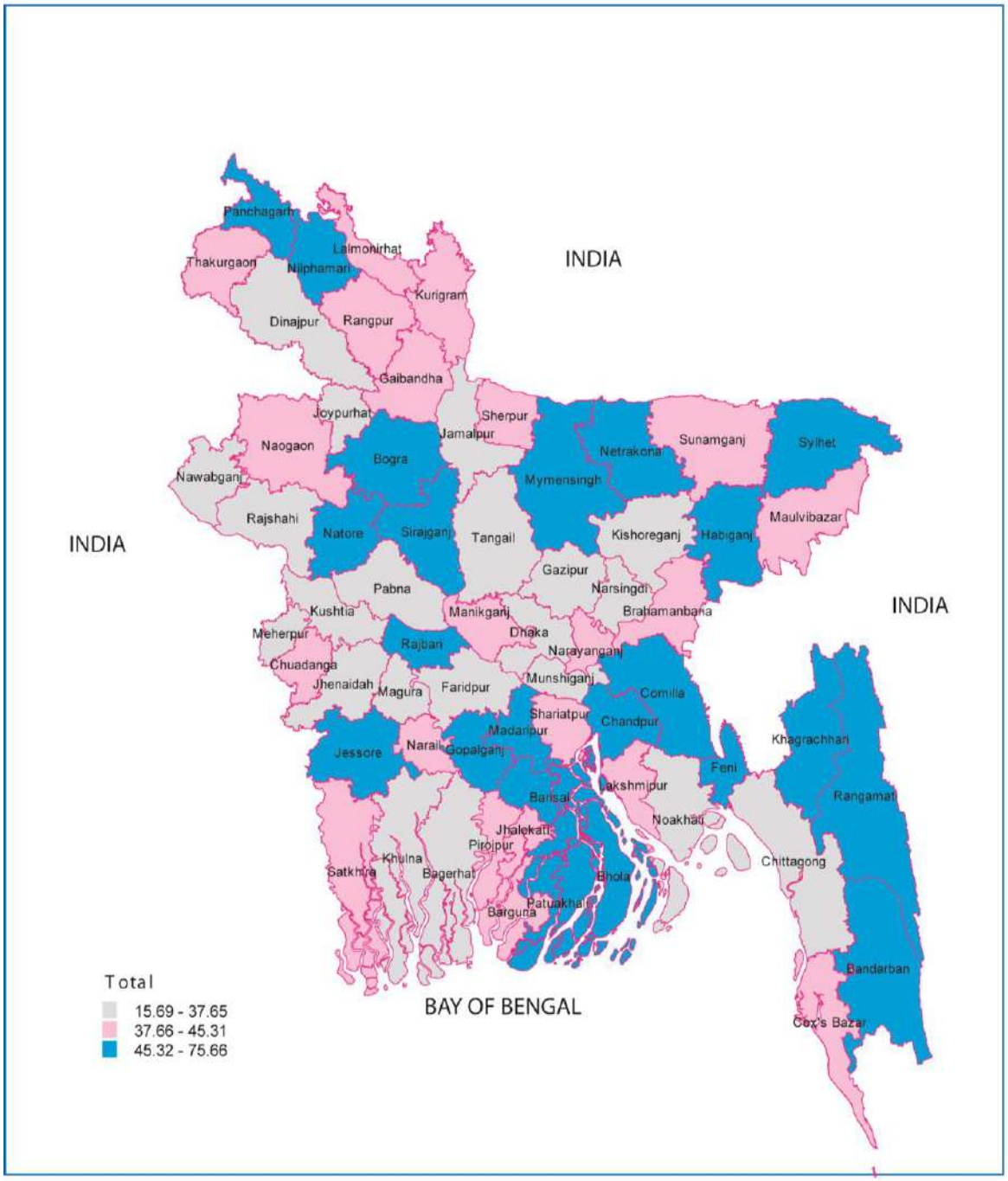
Map 4.1: Crude death rate by zila, SVRS 2013



Map 4.2: Infant mortality by zila, SVRS 2013



Map 4.3: Under-5 mortality by zila, SVRS 2013



CHAPTER V

Marriage and Marriage Dissolution

5.1 Introduction

Marriage, separation, divorce and widowhood are demographic events that influence the course of population growth. They together are called **nuptiality**. They influence the fertility and migration directly and mortality indirectly. Marriage, from the demographic point of view, should be looked upon as a continuous force of attrition, exerting its effect on the population of persons who are not currently married. As a result of its operation, the population of non-married persons is progressively reduced. Marriage is an important institution for both individuals and society as a whole.

Bangladesh has adopted the UN definition of marriage. It is the legal union of two persons of opposite sex. Registration of marriage in Bangladesh is obligatory for Muslims and Christians. In the case of other religions, it is optional and in that event, contractual marriage is performed in traditional way.

Marriages are mostly arranged either by the parents or other near relatives. At the time of marriage, the consent of both bride and groom is sought in presence of witnesses. There is a provision for registration of marriage on a form known as **Nikanamah**. An amount known as **Mohar** (bride price) is required to be committed by the husband to the bride with certain amount paid in cash or kind and the rest to be paid on demand. The bride price is determined in accordance with the social and economic position of both parties. Divorce is permitted among the Muslims and the Christians under certain conditions. Marriage of widows is permissible among all religions. Hindu marriage is a pre-ordained union and there is little scope for dissolution by divorce.

Bangladesh society is predominantly monogamous with marginal polygamy. Marriage in Bangladesh is virtually universal for both males and females and is considered an important process of social institution. Religious practices attach great importance to the family bonding established through marriage ties. The socio-cultural milieu of Bangladesh has long favored early and universal marriage. Early marriage is gradually changing as an impact of enactment of laws, uplifting of female education, and participation of women in gainful employment and the technological innovation and changes in the society. It is a fact that an upward shift in age at marriage would help curtailing the most fecund period, reduction in early child bearing, lower fertility level and thus reduce the rate of growth of population. Like other countries, Bangladesh is also trying to slow down population growth through raising the age at marriage of its population.

This chapter deals with the frequency of marriages, with the characteristics of persons and their union through marriage and the dissolution of such marriages. Data on some important indicators of marriage viz. crude marriage rate, general marriage rate, age specific marriage rate, mean age at marriage by sex and some marital dissolution indicators like crude divorce rate, general divorce rate, age specific divorce and separation rate by sex have been incorporated in this chapter.

5.2 Crude Marriage Rate

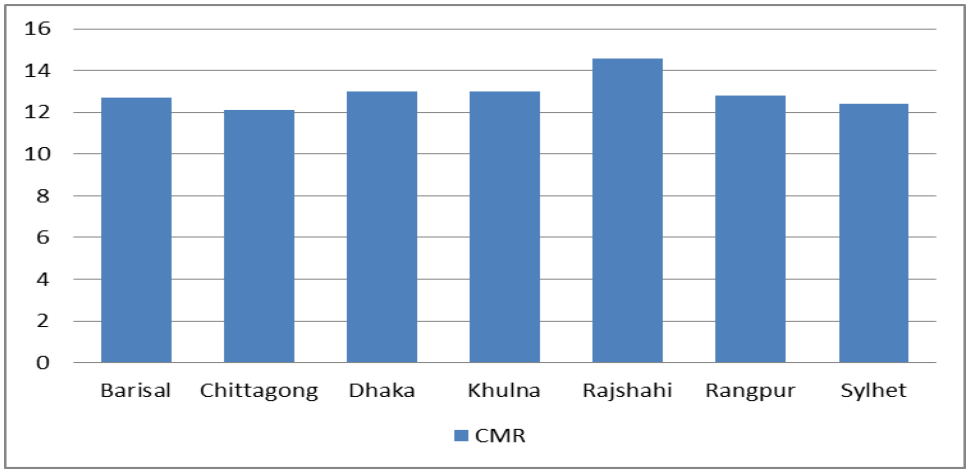
Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) is defined as the number of marriage solemnized per 1000 population. It measures the frequency of marriages in the total population. The CMR and its differentials, as obtained in MSVSB 2013 are shown at Table 5.1 by some background variables.

Table 5.1: Crude and general marriage rate per 1000 population by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Crude marriage rate	General marriage rate		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:				
Rural	13.0	19.4	39	38.8
Urban	12.8	18.3	36	37.1
Division:				
Barisal	12.7	18.6	37	38.0
Chittagong	12.1	18.9	38	37.3
Dhaka	13.0	19.2	38	38.5
Khulna	13.0	18.2	36	36.8
Rajshahi	14.6	20.5	40	41.8
Rangpur	12.8	18.9	37	38.2
Sylhet	12.4	19.5	40	38.5
Religion:				
Muslim	13.2	19.7	39	39.5
Hindu	11.0	15.2	30	30.4
Buddhist	9.1	13.7	27	28.2
Christian	10.9	15.8	32	31.6
Education:				
No education	3.6	6.1	14	11.2
Primary	10.7	19.1	37	39.4
Secondary	24.9	28.7	58	56.4
Secondary+	29.3	29.3	45	85.3
Total	13.0	19.1	38	38.4

It is apparent from Table 5.1 that CMR is marginally higher in rural area (13.0) compared to urban area (12.8). As to the divisional variation, CMR was reported to be the highest in Rajshahi division (14.6), followed by Khulna and Dhaka division (13.0). The rate is the lowest in Chittagong division (12.1) in 2013. A diagramteric view of the crude marriage rates by geographic regions may be seen in Figure 5.1. The CMR varies substantially by religious affiliation: The Muslims experience the highest CMR (13.2), Hindus the intermediate (11.0) and the people of other religions the lowest (9.1to 10.9).

Figure 5.1: Crude marriage rate by geographic divisions, SVRS 2013



5.3 General Marriage Rate

General marriage rate (GMR) is the refinement of CMR consisting of restricting the population to persons of marriageable age (15+ years). Thus, general marriage rate is the ratio of number of marriages in a year to the population of age 15+ years expressed in thousand.

The general marriage rate is often calculated separately for males and females. The rates will differ from each other in accordance with the level of the sex ratio in the marriageable ages. If it is calculated for males (for example), then numerator becomes the number of males marrying in a given year and the denominator becomes the total mid-year population of males aged 15 years and over.

If there is no multiple marriages in a society, the number of marriages among the males will be equal to the number of marriages among the females and in absence of any sex imbalance, GMR will be half as likely as either the rate for male or for female

It is evident from Table 5.1 that overall GMR is 19.1 The GMR in rural area exceeds the GMR of urban area by 6 per cent or 1.1 percentage points. The sex differentials in GMR by residence remain marginal both in rural and urban areas. The divisional differences in GMR remains in a narrow range of 2.3 per 1000 population: 18.2 in Khulna division to 20.5 in Rajshahi division. The same feature of differences persists by sex also. The religious variations in GMR are noteworthy. Muslims experience the highest GMR (19.7), while the Buddhist the lowest (13.7).

5.4 Age-Specific Marriage Rate

Because marriage is highly age-specific and demographers are primarily interested in age patterns of marriage, it is commonplace to construct age-specific marriage rates. Age-specific marriage rate is defined as the number of marriages to persons of a given age group per 1000 persons in the same age group. There is an additional complication in computing the age-specific marriage rate, however, since marriage involves two persons who may not be of the same age. In view of this, age-specific marriage rates are defined in terms of persons marrying, rather than marriages. The resulting age–sex specific marriage rates are displayed in Table 5.2 by urban –rural residence. Figure 5.2 graphically displays the marriage rates for males and females. As we can note, for both males and females, the grapgh vividly displays the concentration of marriages in the neighborhood of 18 years for females and 24 years for males. Logically, the age at marriage will be closed to these figures.

Table 5.2: Age-specific marriage rates per 1000 population by sex and residence, SVRS 2013

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
10-14	0.5	15.7	7.7	0.5	15.0	7.6	0.5	15.6	7.7
15-19	14.1	79.1	45.9	13.7	57.8	37.2	14.0	74.0	43.9
20-24	55.1	40.5	47.6	44.2	46.4	45.3	52.5	41.9	47.0
25-29	46.6	7.2	25.6	46.2	8.5	26.4	46.5	7.5	25.8
30-34	19.4	1.3	9.6	18.0	2.2	9.5	19.1	1.5	9.6
35-39	5.8	0.8	3.2	5.4	0.3	2.9	5.7	0.6	3.1
40-44	1.8	0.4	1.2	3.6	0.4	2.2	2.3	0.4	1.4
45+	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.7
Total	15.3	17.9	16.6	15.0	17.1	16.0	15.2	17.7	16.5

Figure 5.2: Age specific marriage rates by sex, SVRS 2013

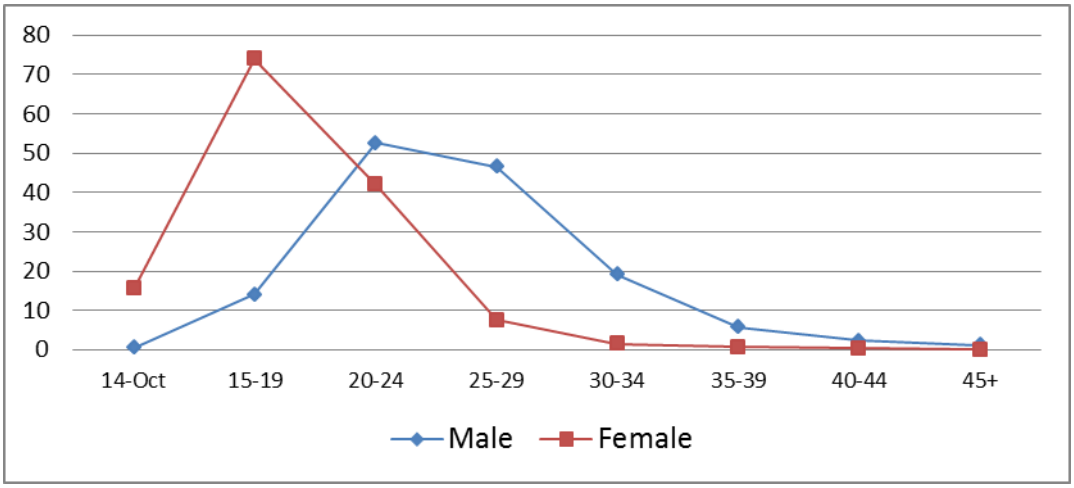


Table 5.3 presents the age-sex specific marriage rates by geographic divisions.

Table 5.3: Age -sex- specific marriage rates per 1000 population by division, SVRS 2013

Division	Sex	Age groups								
		10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Total
Barisal	Male	1.0	14.1	49.0	39.9	15.5	7.2	2.2	1.1	13.2
	Female	10.9	90.5	40.6	8.0	1.6	0.8	2.1	0.3	18.6
	Both sexes	5.7	51.6	45.0	23.3	8.0	3.9	2.2	0.7	15.9
Chittagong	Male	0.5	6.3	41.5	54.6	25.5	6.1	1.1	0.6	14.2
	Female	7.5	48.3	66.5	9.3	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	17.6
	Both sexes	3.8	27.3	54.1	30.1	12.1	3.0	0.8	0.4	15.9
Dhaka	Male	0.3	14.4	53.6	48.2	16.9	4.6	2.7	1.4	15.5
	Female	17.1	76.0	37.1	6.5	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	17.7
	Both sexes	8.4	46.2	44.8	26.0	8.7	2.8	1.5	0.8	16.6
Khulna	Male	0.3	19.1	54.7	37.2	17.9	2.9	3.3	1.2	14.4
	Female	16.5	101.2	27.6	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	17.7
	Both sexes	8.0	58.4	40.3	20.9	8.2	1.5	1.8	0.6	16.0
Rajshahi	Male	0.6	23.0	67.0	36.7	17.1	7.5	3.1	2.1	17.2
	Female	27.4	86.0	37.2	7.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	18.8
	Both sexes	13.3	53.3	51.9	21.9	8.8	4.1	1.9	1.3	18.0
Rongpur	Male	1.0	18.3	58.7	46.8	13.8	5.3	1.2	0.5	15.4
	Female	19.9	82.6	31.9	5.3	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	17.1
	Both sexes	9.9	49.4	44.7	24.9	8.0	3.0	0.9	0.3	16.3
Sylhet	Male	0.0	5.9	42.2	61.1	36.0	12.3	0.6	1.0	16.0
	Female	10.2	59.9	45.5	12.9	1.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	16.9
	Both sexes	4.9	32.8	43.7	34.1	16.7	5.8	0.9	0.5	16.4
Total	Male	0.5	14.0	52.5	46.5	19.1	5.7	2.3	1.2	15.2
	Female	15.6	74.0	41.9	7.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	17.7
	Both sexes	7.7	43.9	47.0	25.8	9.6	3.1	1.4	0.7	16.5

5.5 Average Age at Marriage

Mean age at marriage (MAM) is one of the most important indicators of nuptiality. It has direct impact on fertility and duration of marriage. The SVRS Marriage Schedule–5 allows us to calculate mean age at marriage including the age at first marriage for the current year for all persons according to their previous marital status. The current marital statuus data were used to calculate the Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), an indirect age at first marriage. The levels of MAM, median age at marriage and Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) by sex and background characteristics are presented below mean age at marriage.

5.5.1 Mean Age at Marriage

It is apparent that MAM in 2013 for male is higher than that of female by 5.9 years or 32.1% at the aggregate level. It is also seen that MAM among urban male is higher than that among the rural male by half a year or 2.1%. MAM of urban female is also higher than that of rural female by the same proportion. The overall sex difference in age at marriage is reported to be 5.9 years.

At the divisional level, Sylhet recorded the highest (25.5 years) mean age at marriage while Rangpur had the lowest (23.6) for males. For females, Chittagong and Sylhetboth had the highest mean age (19.2 years) at marriage, while both Rajshahi and Rangpur the lowest.

Hindu males have the highest mean age at marriage than the followers of other religions. The pattern is similar for the females: highest for the Hindus (18.8) and the lowest for the Muslim (18.3).

5.5.2 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is one of the most important indicators of nuptiality. SMAM is defined as an estimate of the mean number of years lived by a cohort of women before their first marriage. This is an indirect method of estimation of mean age at marriage. SMAM was calculated from MSVSB 2013 data and presented in Table 5.4.

It is apparent from the table that SMAM for male and female as obtained from MSVSB 2013 were consistent with earlier figures. It is also evident from the Table 5.4 that irrespective of locality and gender MAM were smaller than those of SMAM. The overall SMAM was 25.5 for the males and 20.0 for the females, showing a 5.5 years age difference in age at marriage.

5.5.3 Median Age at Marriage (MAM)

Median age at marriage is the middle-most age with half of the marriage lying above and the other half lying below the age. The median age at marriage by sex and background characteristics has been calculated and presented in Table 5.4 for the year 2013. From the table under reference, it is observed that median age at marriage for different divisions vary from as low as about 17 years for for Rangpur and Rajshahi, to as high as 20 years for Chittagong division for female and in the case of male it varies from 23 for Rajshahi, Rangpur and Barisal divisions to 25 years for Chittagong. The overall median age at marriage for male was 24 years and for female it was 18 years in 2013.

5.5.4 Mean and Median Age at First Marriage

The mean and median age at first marriage calculated from the previos marital status data are presented in Tables 5.5 and 5.6 for males and females separately. The tables also present the mean and median for those who were previlousely married. The mean and median ages for those who were widowed and divorced, and went on for subsequent marriages in 2013 are also presented in these tables.

Table 5.4: Mean age at Marriage (MAM), Median age at marriage and Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Back ground characteristics	Singulate mean age at marriage		Mean age at marriage		Median age at marriage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	25.23	20.00	24.1	18.2	24	18
Urban	26.20	20.09	24.6	18.9	25	19
Division:						
Barisal	26.07	19.61	24.3	18.7	23	18
Chittagong	26.45	19.92	25.4	19.2	25	20
Dhaka	25.39	19.22	24.2	18.2	24	18
Khulna	25.18	18.87	24.0	17.9	24	18
Rajshahi	24.40	18.65	23.8	17.8	23	17
Rangpur	24.42	18.68	23.6	17.8	23	17
Sylhet	27.20	20.95	25.5	19.2	25	18
Religion:						
Muslim	25.28	19.18	24.2	18.3	24	18
Hindu	27.10	20.58	25.6	18.8	25	18
Others	26.57	22.31	24.2	18.5	23	18
Education:						
No education	20.07	28.91	22.6	19.1	22	18
Primary	9.49	18.26	22.9	17.2	23	17
Secondary	23.12	18.43	24.8	17.8	25	18
Secondary+	24.02	19.16	26.9	21.7	26	21
Total	25.47	20.02	24.3	18.4	24	18

Table 5.5: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status: Males, SVRS 2013

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
15-19	93.0	5.2	.3	1.5	.0	100.0
20-24	91.5	6.4	.5	1.6	.0	100.0
25-29	91.4	5.7	.6	1.9	.3	100.0
30-34	83.4	12.4	.9	3.2	.1	100.0
35-39	58.3	24.0	4.7	11.1	1.9	100.0
40-44	47.0	17.9	19.0	16.2	.0	100.0
45+	6.9	55.2	30.7	7.1	.0	100.0
Total	**87.5**	**8.4**	**1.5**	**2.5**	**.2**	**100.0**
Mean age at marriage	24.3	29.8	41.4	29.5	30.5	25.2
Median age at first marriage	24.0	28.0	41.0	28.0	29.0	25.0

Table 5.6: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status by sex: Feamles, SVRS 2013

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	96.2	2.7	.2	.5	0.3	100.0
15-19	92.8	5.8	.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
20-24	89.2	8.7	.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	78.7	11.6	.0	9.6	0.0	100.0
30-34	56.1	29.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	100.0
35-39	24.7	28.7	29.3	17.3	0.0	100.0
40-44	41.8	41.9	.0	16.4	0.0	100.0
45+	82.7	.0	17.3	.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**90.8**	**6.9**	**.3**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**
Mean age at first marriage	18.4	20.3	32.0	21.7	14.0	18.6
Median age at marriage	18	19	34	20.0	14.0	18.0

5.6 Marriage Dissolution: Divorce and Separation

Data on divorce and separation were collected with Schedule-6. The data collected with this schedule include name and code of divorce/separated persons, sex, age, religion, level of education, reason for divorce/separation, marital status, age at marriage and duration of marriage. The following indicators were generated from the divorce/separation schedule (schedule 6):

(1) Crude divorce rate
(2) Crude separation Rate
(3) Divorce-marriage separation rate
(4) Age-specific divorce rate
(5) Age-specific separation rate
(6) General divorce rate (GDR)
(7) General separation rate (GSR)
(8) Reasons for Divorce and
(9) Reasons for Separation

5.6.1 Crude Divorce Rate and Crude Separation rate

In SVRS 2013, crude divorce rate has been calculated as the number of divorces per 1000 population. In the same way crude separation rate was calculated as the number of separations per 1000 population. Crude divorce and separation rates as obtained from SVRS 2013 are shown in Table 5.7. As can be seen from the table, the rural people are more than twice as likely as the urban people to end their marriage in divorce. Rajshahi division experiences the highest rate of divorce (1.2 per thousand population) followed by Khulna. The rate is the lowest for Sylhet division.

In line with the other demographic measures, Muslims are more prone to divorce with a rate of 0.7 per 1000 population while the Hindus are less than one third as likely as theie Muslim counterparts to end their marriage though divorce.

Educational level of the women does not seem to be factor to make any differences in the crude divorce rate.

5.6.2 Divorce–Marriage Ratio

Another measure of divorce is the **divorce to marriage ratio**, which is the number of divorces to the number of marriages in a given year (the ratio of the crude divorce rate to the crude marriage rate). http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divorce_demography_-_cite_note-england-1For example, if there are 500 divorces and 1,000 marriages in a given year in a given area, the ratio would be one divorce for every two marriages, e.g. a ratio of 0.5 (50%). These rates are also presented in Table 5.7 by the background characteristics of the population. The overall divorce to marriage ratio for the 2013 sample is 2 per cent, meaning that 2 per cent of the marriages in the area ended in divorce. This ratio in 2009 was more than double (4.5%)

The ratio is higher in rural area (0.07 vs 0.03). Rajshahi division appears to have the highest ratio (0.08) followed by Khulna (.07) and three divisions (Chittagong, Dhaka and Sylhet) the lowest (0.3)

5.6.3 General Divorce Rate (GDR)

General divorce rate (GDR) has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of age 15+ per 1000 population of the same age. General Divorce Rate by sex and division are presented in Table 5.7. The overall GDR is 0.9 for both sexes, there being no sex differential in the rate.

Despite the fact that general divorce rate (GDR) does not vary by sex, there appears to have wide regional variations in the rate under reference. The highest GDR (1.7) for both sexes is recorded for Rajshahi division followed by Khulna (1.3). The other divisions are almost half as likely to encounter divorce as the Rajshahi division. Muslims are more than three times as likely as the Hindus to face the divorce as measured by general divorce rate. Education of the women seems to have some association with the divorce rate: higher the level of education, lower is the probability of dissolution of marriage by divorce.

Table 5.7 Crude divorce rate, divorce-marriage ratio and general divorce rate by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Crude divorce rate	Crude marriage rate	Divorce-marriage ratio	General divorce rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	0.7	13	0.05	1.0	2.0	2.0
Urban	0.3	13	0.03	0.5	0.9	1.0
Division:						
Barisal	0.5	13	0.04	.7	1.4	1.4
Chittagong	0.4	12	0.03	.6	1.2	1.2
Dhaka	0.4	13	0.03	.7	1.3	1.3
Khulna	1.0	13	0.07	1.3	2.6	2.7
Rajshahi	1.2	15	0.08	1.7	3.4	3.5
Rangpur	0.6	13	0.05	.9	1.7	1.8
Sylhet	0.3	12	0.03	.5	1.1	1.0
Religion:						
Muslim	0.7	13	0.05	1.0	1.9	2.0
Hindu	0.2	11	0.02	.3	.6	.6
Buddhist	0.0	9	0.00	.0	.0	.0
Christian	0.0	11	0.00	.0	.0	.0
Others	0.0	4	0.00	.0	.0	.0
Education:						
No education	0.4	4	0.11	.7	1.5	1.2

Background characteristics	Crude divorce rate	Crude marriage rate	Divorce-marriage ratio	General divorce rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Primary	0.6	11	0.06	1.1	2.2	2.3
Secondary	0.9	25	0.03	1.0	2.0	1.9
Secondary+	0.7	29	0.02	.7	1.0	2.0
Total	0.6	13	0.05	.9	1.8	1.8

5.6.4 Age-Specific Divorce Rate

Age-specific divorce rate has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of defined age group per 1000 population of the age group. Age specific divorce rate as obtained in 2013, is shown in Table 5.8. It is observed from the table that age specific divorce rate for female is the highest for those who are aged 20-24 for both urban (1.5) and rural (3.6) areas. For male it is the highest for those who are aged 25-29 for both urban (0.8) and rural (1.7) area. Overall, the rural people are twice as likely to have their marriage dissolved through divorce as their urban counterparts.

Table 5.8 Age-specific divorce rate by sex and residence, SVRS 2013

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 – 19	0.6	2.6	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.6
20 - 24	1.1	3.6	2.4	0.5	1.5	1.0
25 - 29	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
30 - 34	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
35+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.5

5.6.5 Crude Separation Rate

Crude separation rate may be defined as the number of separations per 1000 population. The rate so calculated is presented in Table 5.9 by some selected background characteristics of the population. As we observe, the population covered in the survey is twice as likely to encounter risk of experiencing divorce as those who are experiencing separation, there being virtually no difference between urban and rural areas (0.29 vs 0.25). The situation is the worst in Rangpur division with the highest crude divorce rate of 0.38 followed by Khulna (0.37).

5.6.6 General Separation Rate

The general separation rate (GSR) is the number of separations per 1000 persons exposed to the risk of separation restricted generally to the mid-year population aged 15 and over with the same number of separations (*S*) in the numerator. GSR can be computed for males and females separately provided the data are available.

The GSR is the highest in Rangpur division for both sexes (1.09), and among the males (0.55) and females (1.12). The lowest rate was recorded for Rajshahi division for Both Sexes (0.23), and among the males (0.46) and females (0.48). It is worth to recall that GDR was the minimum in Sylhet division but GSR is the maximum in Rangpur division.

Table 5.9 Crude separation rates and General separation rate (aged 15+) by sex and residence, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Crude separation rate	Crude marriage rate	separation-marriage ratio	General separation rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	0.29	13	0.02	.43	.86	.86
Urban	0.25	13	0.02	.35	.70	.71
Division:						
Barisal	0.26	13	0.02	.39	.76	.79
Chittagong	0.20	12	0.02	.31	.64	.62
Dhaka	0.30	13	0.02	.45	.89	.90
Khulna	0.37	13	0.03	.51	1.02	1.04
Rajshahi	0.17	15	0.01	.23	.46	.48
Rangpur	0.38	13	0.03	.55	1.09	1.12
Sylhet	0.32	12	0.03	.50	1.01	.98
Religion:						
Muslim	0.28	13	0.02	.41	.82	.83
Hindu	0.33	11	0.03	.45	.90	.90
Buddhist	0.00	9	0.00	.00	.00	.00
Christian	0.00	11	0.00	.00	.00	.00
Others	0.00	4	0.00	.00	.00	.00
Education:						
No education	0.25	4	0.07	.43	.96	.79
Primary	0.28	11	0.03	.50	.97	1.03
Secondary	0.36	25	0.01	.41	.83	.80
Above secondary	0.15	29	0.01	.15	.23	.45
Total	0.28	13	0.02	.41	.82	.83

5.6.7 Age-Specific Separation Rate

Age specific separation rate has been calculated as the relative number of separation at a defined age group per 1000 population of that age group. Age specific separation rate as obtained in 2013 is shown at the Table 5.10. The highest age-specific separation rate for female has been reported for those who are aged 20-24 for both urban (1.3) and rural (1.6) areas. For male it is the highest (0.36) for those who are aged 30-34 for rural area followed by for those who are aged 20-24 (0.30).

Table 5.10: Age-specific separation rate by sex, SVRS 2013

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 - 19	0.10	0.65	0.37	0.00	0.71	0.38
20 - 24	0.30	1.57	0.95	0.20	1.33	0.79
25 - 29	0.29	1.05	0.69	0.46	0.62	0.54
30 - 34	0.36	0.44	0.41	0.06	0.34	0.21
35+	0.10	0.33	0.21	0.07	0.31	0.18
Total	0.18	0.66	0.42	0.13	0.57	0.35

5.7 Trends in Indicators of Marrige, Divorce and Separation

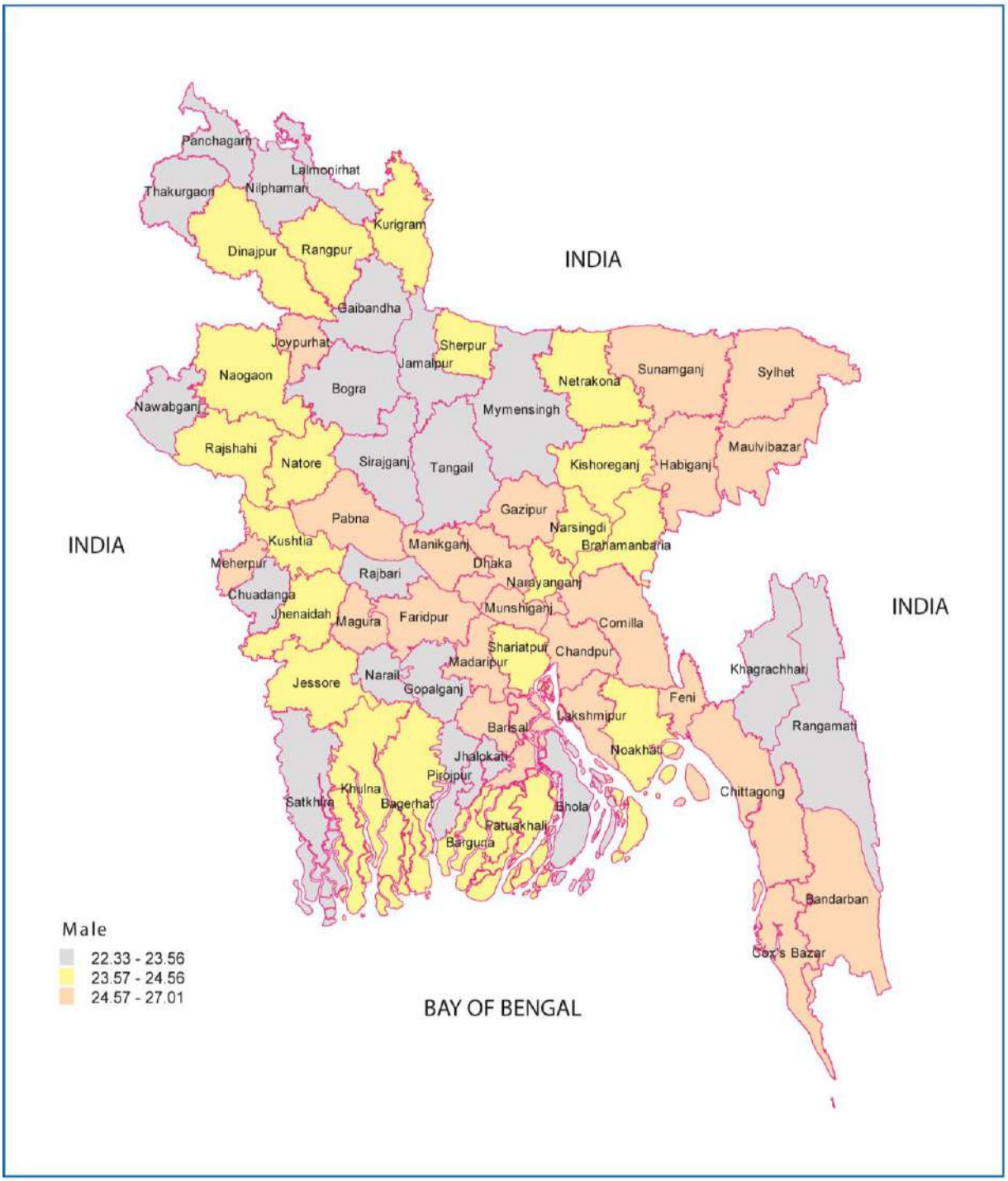
The trends in some marriage and marriage related indicators are summarized in Table 5.11. The crude marriage rate shows a substantial increase over the last 12 years, from 9.5 per thousand population in 2002 to 13.0 per thousand population, an increase of about 37 percent over the stated period/ A similar but somewhat slower increase in general marriage rate was also noted during this period: 15.4 in 2002 to 19.1 in 2013, the percentage increase being 12.There has been essentially negligible increase in crude divirce rate and crude separartion rate over the period under investigation. The Singulate mean age at marriage for both males and females has marked a modest increase in the neighborhood of only one year during thisd period.

Table 5.11: Trends in indicators of marrige, divorce and separation, SVRS 2002-2013

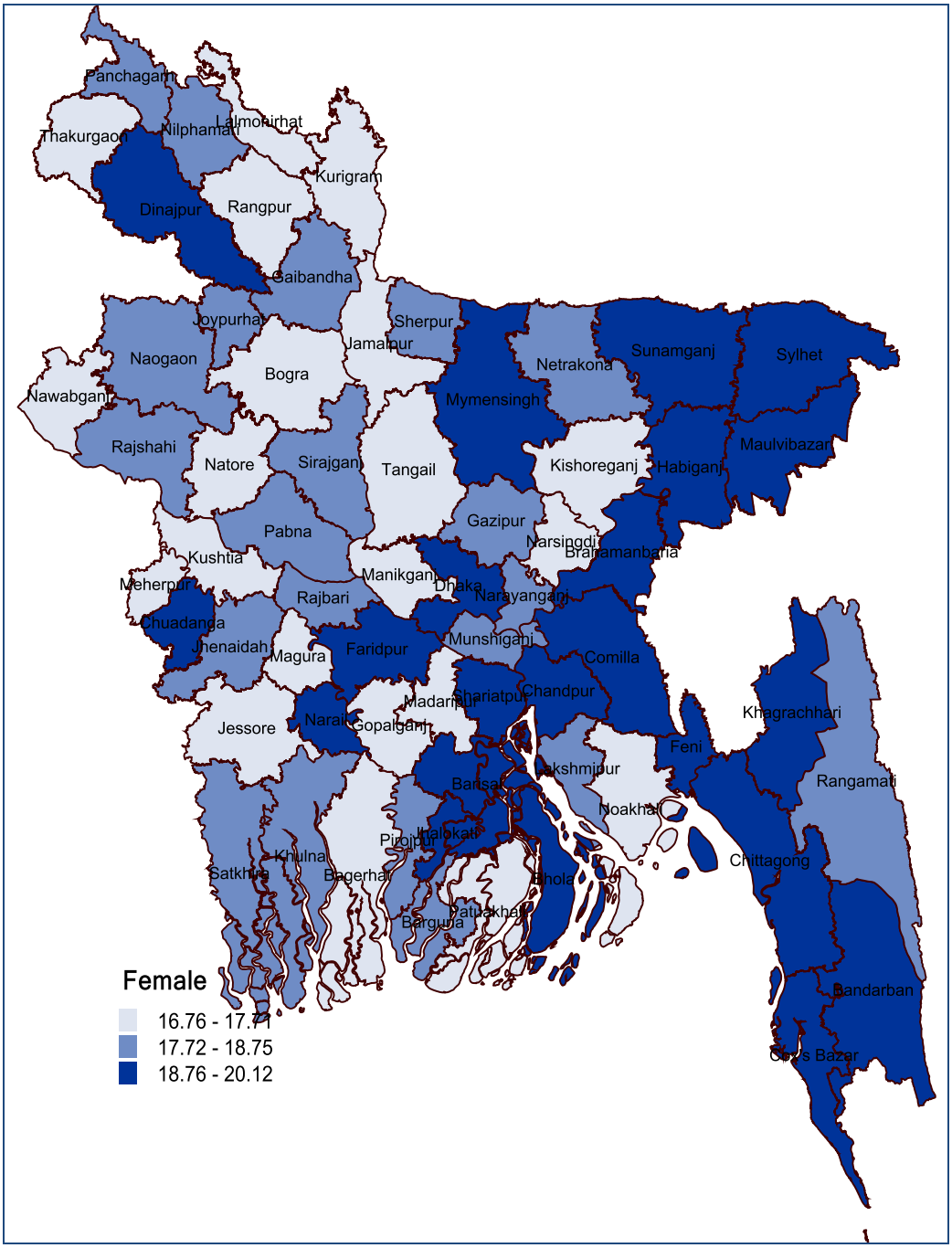
	Year											
Characteristics	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Crude marriage rate	9.5	10.4	12.4	13.0	12.4	12.5	11.6	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.3	13.0
General marriage rate:	15.4	17.1	20.2	20.5	19.6	19.2	17.4	19.6	18.4	19.7	19.3	19.1
Male	15.1	16.0	21.1	19.0	18.3	18.2	16.1	18.1	17.4	18.1	38.1	38.1
Female	15.6	18.2	22.8	21.5	21.0	20.1	18.8	21.1	20.3	21.2	39.1	38.4
Crude divorce rate	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
General divorce rate:												
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	1.8
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	0.9
Crude separation rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
General separation rate:												
Male	NA	NA	0.3	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.8
Female	NA	NA	0.5	NA	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.8
Mean age at marriage:												
Male	25.6	25.2	25.3	25.3	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.9	24.8	24.3
Female	20.6	20.4	19.0	17.9	18.1	18.4	19.1	18.5	18.7	18.6	19.3	18.4
Median age at marriage:												
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.0	25.0	24.0
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.0	19.0	18.0
Mean age at first marriage:												
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.3
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.9
Median age at first marriage:												
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.0
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.0
SMAM:												
Male	24.7	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.47
Female	19.1	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.3	19.4	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.5	20.3	20.02

NA: Not available

Map 5.1: Mean age at first marriage of male by zila, SVRS 2013



Map 5.2: Mean age at first m arriage of female by zila, SVRS 2013.



CHAPTER VI

Contraceptive Uses

6.1 Introduction

The report presented in this chapter is the outcome of data collected through schedule-9 canvassed for Monitoring the Situation Sample Vital Registration System project of BBS. Schedule-9 was used for collecting data on the use of the family planning methods. Specifically, the schedule includes such information on family planning as name, current age, level of education and economic activities of couples, ever-use and current use status of family planning methods, and method used.

6.2 Current Use of Contraception

Current use of contraception is defined as the percent of currently married women who report that they are using a family planning at the time of the inquiry. The resulting value is the so called contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). The estimated CPRs by background characteristics have been presented in Table 6.1.

Overall, 62.4 per cent of the currently married women aged 15–49 are currently using a contraceptive method. Urban women are marginally more likely to adopt family planning methods: 61.8 percent in the rural area and 64.1 percent in urban area. Currently married women in Barisal division use contraception in greater proportion (74.6%) followed by the women in Rangpur division (64.9%).

Current use of contraception is seen to vary by age of the women: it is the highest (68.1%) for those who are aged 25–29 followed by those who are aged 30–34 (67.2%). As expected the rate is the lowest at the extreme ages, 52.4 percent and 50.7 percent for those who are aged 15–19 and 45–49 respectively.

So far the religion is concerned in the adoption of family planning the traditional belief that Muslim women are fairly less likely to use contraception than the believers of other religion is partially substantiated by our results. For example, while about 71 percent of the women of other religions (Other religions include Buddhists and Christians) use contraception, the Muslim women use contraception in 62.5 percent cases. Education of the household head appears to be unrelated to the level of contraceptive use.

Table 6.1: Current use of contraceptive methods among the currently married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Any method	Modern method	Traditional Method
Women age:			
15-19	52.4	51.3	1.1
20-24	64.8	63.5	1.3
25-29	68.1	66.7	1.3
30-34	67.2	65.6	1.6
35-39	63.6	61.7	1.9
40-44	51.2	49.3	1.9
45-49	50.7	38.5	12.3
Residence:			
Rural	61.8	59.6	2.2
Urban	64.1	61.2	2.9
Division:			
Barisal	74.6	71.1	3.5
Chittagong	62.4	58.8	3.6
Dhaka	62.9	60.6	2.3

Background characteristics	Any method	Modern method	Traditional Method
Khulna	59.1	57.6	1.5
Rajshahi	64.1	62.6	1.4
Rangpur	64.9	62.9	2.0
Sylhet	43.8	40.7	3.1
Religion:			
Muslim	74.6	71.1	3.5
Hindu	62.4	58.8	3.6
Others	62.9	60.6	2.3
Education of household head:			
No education	60.6	58.0	2.6
Primary	63.6	61.5	2.0
Secondary	62.8	60.5	2.3
Above secondary	64.0	61.3	2.7
Total	62.4	60.0	2.4

As to the use of modern versus traditional mehods, 60 percent of the currently married women in the SVRS area were the users of modern methods as opposed to only 2.4 percent of the women reporting to have been using traditional methods. The 2011 BDHS reported these rates to be 52.1 and 9.2 respectively. The 2014 BDHS showed a 2 percentage points increase in the modern method usage over over time gap of three years. By the same time the use in traditional methods increased by only 0.2 percentage point.

Use of traditional methods increases with the age of the currently married women. For example, while only 1.1 percent of the aged 15–19 use this method, this increased to 1.6 percent when they are aged 30–34 and finally to 12.3 percent when they are aged 45–49. Urban women are more likely to use traditional methds (2.9%) compared to their rural counterparts (2.2%). The use rate of traditional method is more oprevalent among the women of Chittagong division (3.6%) followed by Barisal division (3.5%). The least use rate (1.4%) is reported in Rajshahi division. Religion does not seem to make any difference in the use of traditional methods so is the level of education of the household heads.

Use of modern methods is the highest for the younger women staring with a rate of 51.3 percent for those who are aged 15–19. This increases to 66.7 percent when they are 25–29 years of age. The rate then sharply falls as age advances and terminates at 38.5 peercent when the women reach to the endf of their reproductive life.

The orban-rural variation is only but marginal in the use of modern method: 59.6 percent in the rural area as against 61.2 percent in urban area.

Use of modern methods of contraception varies substantially between administrative divisions ranging from as low as 40.7 percent in Sylhet division to as high as 71.1 percent in Barisal division. Religious variation in respect of the modern method is wide. Muslim women are 21 percent more likey as the the Hindu women to use modern methods. in greater use

Education of the household heads makes a difference in the use rate of modern methods. It the lowest (58 percent) for those who are illiterate, and 61.3 percent for those are above secondary level of education.

6.3 Ever Use of Contraception

Ever use of family planning methods in SVRS refers to the use of any contraceptive methods at any time before the interview date without making distinction between past and current use. Any respondent reporting

that she or her husband had used some form of contraception was included as an ever user regardless of the time of use. Thus, a reported ever user might be a past or current user.

Table 6.2 shows the prevalence of ever use of any method of contraception by the currently married women with respect to a few selected background characteristics of the population. The overall rate of ever use is to the extent of over 81 percent. The age-specific ever use rates exceed 85 per cent for those who are between 25 and 40, the highest rate (86.2%) being observed for the women of 30–34 age group. The age pattern of ever use closely resembles the current use rate as shown in Table 6.1. The highest ever use (about 90%) was reported in Rangpur division followed by Khulna division (88.7%). No discernable differences were observed in ever use rates when they were compared by religion. The level of education appears to be positively associated with the ever use. For example, the rate is 81.6 percent among those who are illiterate, which rises to 84.6 percent for those who have completed secondary and above level of education.

Table 6.2: Ever use of contraceptive methods among the currently married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Any method	Modern method	Traditional method
Women age:			
15-19	67.1	66.4	0.7
20-24	79.3	78.5	0.8
25-29	85.3	84.2	1.1
30-34	86.2	85.0	1.3
35-39	85.2	83.8	1.4
40-44	81.8	80.3	1.5
45-49	88.8	76.3	12.5
Residence:			
Rural	83.0	81.0	2.1
Urban	83.3	81.3	2.0
Division:			
Barisal	88.4	84.4	3.9
Chittagong	75.8	73.2	2.6
Dhaka	83.5	81.7	1.9
Khulna	88.7	87.1	1.7
Rajshahi	88.2	86.8	1.3
Rangpur	89.6	87.9	1.7
Sylhet	57.4	54.4	3.1
Religion:			
Muslim	83.2	81.1	2.0
Hindu	82.3	80.2	2.1
Others	84.5	79.8	4.7
HH head education:			
No education	81.6	79.2	2.4
Primary	83.1	81.3	1.8
Secondary	84.6	82.8	1.7
Above secondary	84.6	82.6	2.0
Total	83.1	81.0	2.0

6.4 Method-Specific Use

Table 6.3 presents the use of contraception by type of methods. As expected, oral pill is the most preferred choice among the women accounting as reported by 36.1 percent of the users. After oral pill, Bangladeshi women are more likely to use injectables (14.6%) followed by condom (5%). Of the total users (62.4%) of any method, 0.6 percent used male sterilization, 0.9 percent copper–T, 1.8 percent female sterilization 0.4 percent foam and 0.5 percent Norplant. The remaining 2.4 percent was the users of any traditional methods.

Table 6.3.Method-specific contraceptive use rate among currently married women by age, SVRS 2013

Age group	Number of women	Method used									
		Any method	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T (IUD)	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	Traditional method
15-19	8356	52.4	7.1	35.6	7.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1
20-24	23796	64.8	6.8	41.5	12.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3
25-29	30529	68.1	5.6	41.1	16.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.3
30-34	22790	67.2	5.0	38.4	17.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.6
35-39	21182	63.6	4.1	34.4	17.3	0.8	1.1	2.9	0.4	0.6	1.9
40-44	14582	51.2	3.0	27.0	13.2	0.9	0.9	3.7	0.2	0.4	1.9
45-49	10525	50.7	2.1	20.8	9.9	0.8	0.8	3.4	0.3	0.3	12.3
Total	131760	62.4	5.0	36.1	14.6	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.5	2.4

6.5 Contraceptive Method-Mix

Contraceptive method-mix shows the percentage distribution of contraceptive users by type of method used. Countries typically use this indicator for planning, especially for commodities and logistics planning. The method-mix provides a profile of the relative level of use of different contraceptive methods. A broad method-mix suggests that the population has access to a range of different contraceptive methods. Conversely, method mix can signal: (1) provider bias in the system, if one method is strongly favored to the exclusion of others; (2) user preferences; or (3) both. Table 6.4 shows the contraceptive method-mix by background characteristics of the women. Overall, pill is the most widely used method accounting for about 58 percent of the CPR, followed by injectables (23.4%). This pattern is distinctly maintained for all the background characteristics of the women. A close examination of the method-mix shows that the level of pill use is strongly associated with age: higher the age, lower is the preference of pill by the women. On the other hand, age is negatively associated with use of injectables. The distribution of the method-mix does not show any variation by divisions.

Table 6.4: Contraceptive method mix (%) by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteistics	Modern	Condom	Oral Pill	Injectables	Male Sterilization	Copper-T	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	Traditional method
Age group:										
15-19	97.9	13.5	68.0	13.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.1
20-24	97.9	10.5	64.0	19.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.1
25-29	98.1	8.3	60.3	24.2	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.9
30-34	97.7	7.4	57.1	25.7	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.8	1.0	2.3
35-39	97.0	6.4	54.2	27.2	1.3	1.7	4.5	0.6	1.0	3.0
40-44	96.4	5.9	52.8	25.7	1.7	1.8	7.2	0.4	0.7	3.6
45-49	75.8	4.2	41.1	19.6	1.7	1.6	6.6	0.5	0.6	24.2
Residence:										
Rural	96.4	5.9	58.7	24.7	1.1	1.4	2.9	0.7	0.8	3.6
Urban	95.5	14.8	55.2	19.2	0.6	1.4	2.8	0.8	0.8	4.5

Background characteistics	Modern	Condom	Oral Pill	Injectables	Male Sterilization	Copper-T	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	Traditional method
Division:										
Barisal	95.3	3.7	54.8	30.3	0.9	1.1	2.3	0.6	1.6	4.7
Chittagong	94.3	8.6	54.1	24.7	0.4	1.4	3.4	0.8	0.8	5.7
Dhaka	96.3	10.7	59.8	20.4	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.6	0.8	3.7
Khulna	97.4	6.4	57.7	26.9	1.2	1.0	2.9	0.7	0.7	2.6
Rajshahi	97.7	7.4	58.6	23.2	1.2	1.9	3.7	1.0	0.7	2.3
Rongpur	96.9	4.6	58.5	24.8	2.7	1.6	3.1	0.7	0.9	3.1
Sylhet	92.8	8.0	59.7	17.9	0.6	1.4	4.5	0.4	0.4	7.2
Religion:										
Muslim	96.2	8.1	57.1	24.2	1.0	1.4	2.8	0.7	0.8	3.8
Hindu	96.0	7.0	64.0	17.4	1.0	1.7	3.4	0.6	0.8	4.0
Others	95.5	7.9	66.3	14.0	0.1	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.6	4.5
Household head education:										
No education	95.7	5.0	54.5	27.9	1.4	1.8	3.6	0.7	0.8	4.3
Primary			96.8	6.0	59.9	24.2	0.9	1.2	2.8	0.7
Secondary	96.3	9.7	60.8	20.1	0.7	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.8	3.7
Above secondary	95.8	19.4	56.4	14.5	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.7	0.6	4.2
Total	88.2	8.0	57.9	23.4	1.0	1.4	2.9	0.7	0.8	3.8

6.6 Trends in Contraceptive Use

There has been a gradual increase in the use of contraceptive methods in Bangladesh over the last 40 years since 1975 when the Bangladesh Fertility Survey was undertaken recording a rate of 7.7 percent. The Bangladesh Health and Demographic Survey (BHDS) of 2014 reported this rate to be 62.4 percent, a more than 8-fold increase in 40 years. The SVRS area also demonstrated as substantial increase from 53.4 in 2002, when the program started, to 62.4 in 2013, a 16 percent increase in about 11 years' time. During this period, the increase in the contraceptive rate in rural area was more than 18 percent, while in the urban area this increase was only to the extent of only 5 percent. Table 6.6 presents an overview of the trends contraceptive use since the initiation of the SVRS program of registration of the events in Bangladesh.

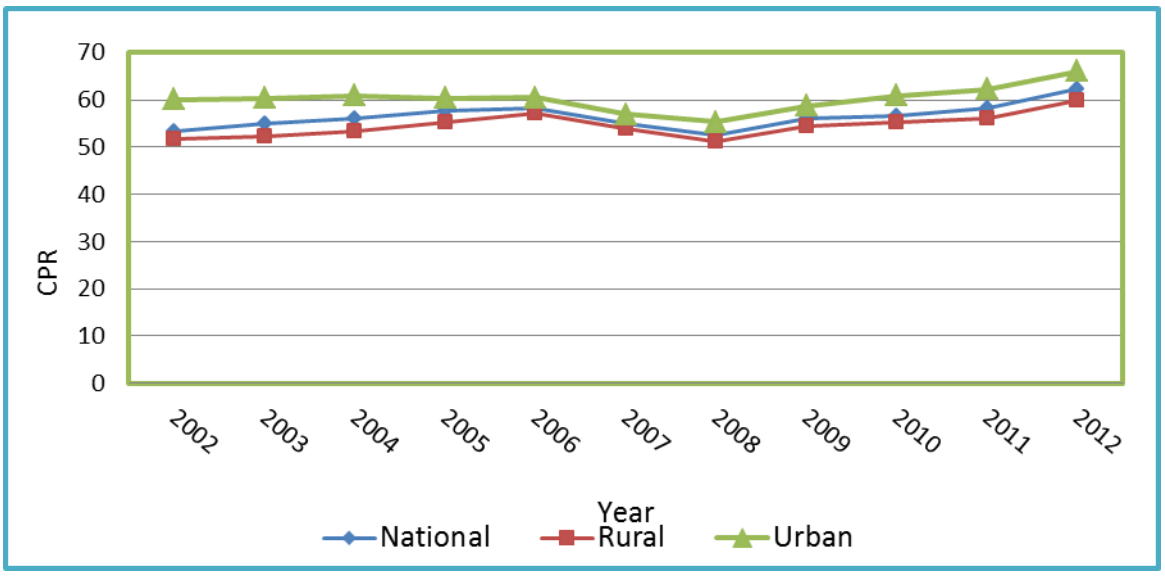
Table 6.5: Trends in current use of contraceptive methods (%), SVRS 2002–2013

Method	years											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Any method	53.4	55.1	56.0	57.0	58.3	55.0	52.6	56.1	56.7	58.3	62.2	62.4
Any method (rural	51.7	52.2	53.3	55.2	57.1	53.8	51.1	54.4	55.3	56.0	59.8	61.1
Any method (urban)	60.1	60.3	60.9	60.4	60.5	57.0	55.3	58.7	60.9	62.2	66.1	63.4
Any modern method:	47.8	50.2	50.9	51.7	52.5	51.8	50.6	53.6	54.8	56.6	60.2	60.0
Condom	9.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.5	3.8	4.0	5.3	5.0
Oral pill	30.4	32.4	32.8	35.4	36.2	34.5	37.9	37.1	34.4	35.0	35.8	36.1
Injections	7.6	10.0	10.0	8.5	7.0	10.3	8.0	9.0	12.7	12.8	14.0	14.6
Male sterilization	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.49	0.6
Copper–T	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Female sterilization:	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.8
Foam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Norplant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Any traditional method	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.8	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4

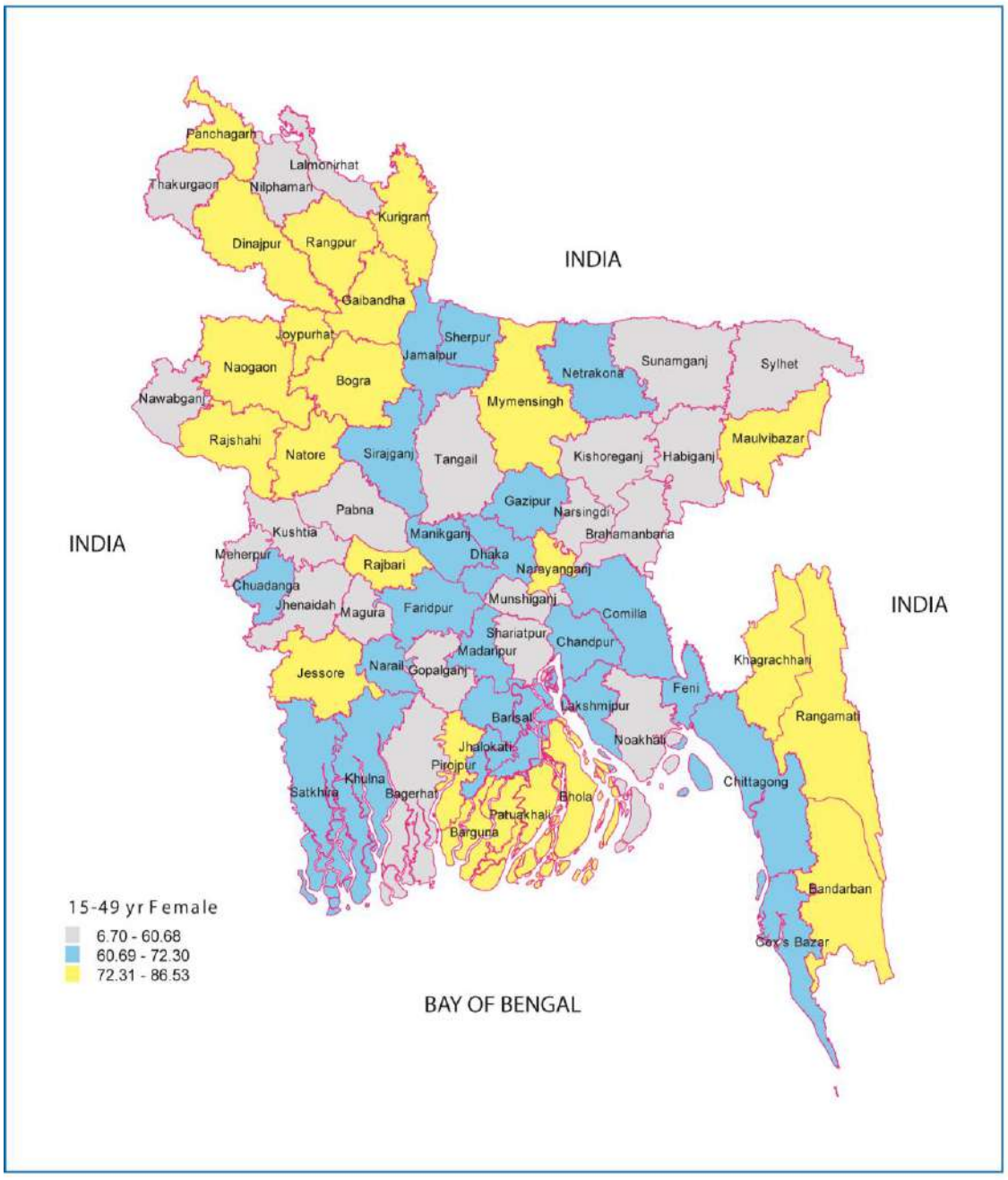
NA- Not Available

Trends in CPR by locality in case of current use are provided in Table 6.4.

Figure 6.1: Current use of contraception by locality, SVRS 2013



Map 6.1: Current use of contraception by Zill, SVRS 2013



CHAPTER VII

Internal Migration

Migration, more specifically the human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling in new and geographically different locations. The movements, more specifically the spatial movements, involve a change of place of usual residence and crossing of a political boundary resulting in taking-up of life in a new or different place. Migration may involve individuals, family units or large groups.

In the study area migration data were collected using Schedule–7 & 8. The period of movement in the case of SVRS has been fixed a period of six months or more except for marriage in which case the time period is not fixed.

7.1 Migration Rate

During the study period a total of 27679 persons (12873 males and 14806 females) moved into the SVRS area resulting in an annual average in-migration rate of 39.9 per 1000 population for both males and females together (see Table 7.1). On the other hand, the overall out-migration rate based on the movement of (males +females) persons out of the area gave a crude out-migration rate of about the same magnitude: 40.4 per 1000 population resulting in a net migration rate of only 0.5 per thousand populations. The incidence both in and out-migration was less than half of the incidence in urban area, there being essentially no difference in the in and out migration rates. The in and out-migration rates resulted in a gross migration rate of 80.3 per thousand population.

Barisal division records the highest migration rates both in (4.0 %) and out (3.41 %) and Sylhet division the lowest: 2.81 percent in-migration and 2.63 percent out-migration. Muslims and Hindus are equally likely to migrate (to the extent of 4%). It is true for both in and out migration. Buddhists are fairly less likely to change of residence in or out. Keeping in line with the other demographic events, level of education of the household head is strongly positively correlated with both in and out-migration. People with less than primary level of education are less likely to move in to the sample area. The rate of in-migration increases once the migrants receive secondary and higher level of education. This is more true for out-migration.

Table 7.1: Migration rates per 1000 population by sex and selected background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Back ground characterstics	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
Residence:						
Rural	28.3	28.1	35.2	35.4	31.7	31.7
Urban	69.9	66.0	71.1	70.2	68.1	70.5
Division:						
Barisal	39.4	29.6	40.6	38.7	40.0	34.1
Chittagong	29.7	30.2	34.8	34.3	32.2	32.3
Dhaka	48.7	48.9	51.0	53.1	49.8	51.0
Khulna	51.0	48.9	59.9	59.8	55.4	54.3
Rajshahi	24.9	23.6	36.0	33.5	30.3	28.4
Rangpur	26.0	25.6	37.8	36.3	31.8	30.8
Sylhet	27.3	24.8	28.9	27.8	28.1	26.3
Religion:						
Muslim	37.6	36.8	43.8	43.3	40.7	40.0

Back ground characterstics	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
Hindu	40.5	36.0	40.3	44.0	40.4	40.0
Buddhist	12.2	19.7	20.2	24.7	16.0	22.1
Christian	24.3	26.8	40.2	26.6	32.2	26.7
Others	7.5	7.4	4.1	4.0	5.8	5.8
Education:						
No education	21.2	13.3	22.6	14.0	21.9	13.7
Primary	50.6	28.5	69.1	36.8	59.6	32.5
Secondary	42.5	60.8	39.5	68.0	41.0	64.5
Secondary+	41.0	88.3	57.8	179.6	46.8	119.7
Total	37.7	36.6	43.3	43.2	39.9	40.4

The net balance between in-migration and out-migration is nearly perfect with respect to residence, geographic divisions, and religion, meaning that in-migration is balanced by out-migration.

7.2 Age–Specific Migration Rates

Age specific migration rate are simple refinements of the migration rates presented above in Table 7.1. The age specific rates are particularly important in understanding how the incidence of migration varies over the life cycle. The rates by five-year age groups of the migrants are presented in Table 7.2. The highest incidence of in-migration (67.8 per thousand) was noted for the males in age group 30–34, while females were more in-migratory (110.4 per 1000) in 15–19 age group followed by those who are aged 20–24, where the in-migration rate is 84.6. Out-migration is more pronounced among the under-5 children: 83.6 for males and 84.8 for females. By and large, more males than females out migrated in the broad age group 25–60.

Overall, the out -migration exceeds the in-migration only by a little more than 1 percent or 0.05 percentage points. The sex differentials in both in and out migration demonstrate the same feature of movement. For example, while, 3.8 percent of the males were reported to migrate in, 4.3 percent of the females did so. The rate of out-migration among the males was to the extent of 3.7 percent as against 4.3 percent among the females. The data presented in Table 7.2 appear to demonstrate a perfect balance between in and out-migration for males and females, a scenario, which is also reflected in the overall rates. .

Table 7.2: Age -specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2013

(Overall)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	25.3	83.6	24.3	84.8	24.8	84.2
5-9	26.7	59.5	26.4	60.2	26.6	59.8
10-14	24.0	26.9	39.3	33.7	31.3	30.1
15-19	30.6	17.6	110.4	80.5	70.3	48.9
20-24	47.2	26.2	84.6	60.3	66.4	43.7
25-29	64.8	44.2	54.2	39.7	59.2	41.8
30-34	67.8	47.2	34.1	22.6	49.6	33.9
35-39	58.3	36.6	29.5	19.3	43.6	27.8
40-44	45.8	25.0	27.1	15.8	37.1	20.8
45-49	38.7	22.2	20.8	17.8	30.6	20.2
50-54	32.6	20.7	18.3	13.2	25.5	17.0

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
55-59	23.8	14.0	12.9	10.3	18.5	12.2
60-64	18.1	12.5	16.0	16.4	17.2	14.3
65-69	16.4	10.9	15.5	16.7	16.0	13.4
70-74	15.5	10.4	8.4	14.7	12.5	12.2
75+	11.5	14.9	8.7	24.2	10.3	19.1
Total	37.7	36.6	43.3	43.2	39.9	40.4

Tables 7.3 and 7.4 present the age and sex specific migration rates for rural and urban areas separately. Roughly an equal proportion of males and females of both areas make moves in and out. Out-migration of under-5 children of both sexes exceeds the in migration in rural area. This is in contrast with children in urban area. The results are in sharp variation with those reported in Health and Demographic Surveillance System in Matlab in recent years (ICDDR, B, December 2012, Scientific Report No. 121).

Table 7.3: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2013

(Rural area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In -migration	Out -migration
0-4	4.3	83.6	2.2	85.1	3.3	84.3
5-9	17.9	57.9	18.9	58.1	18.4	58.0
10-14	16.8	19.5	32.8	25.9	24.4	22.5
15-19	26.4	9.6	116.3	77.1	70.3	42.6
20-24	42.4	17.1	75.6	44.7	59.4	31.2
25-29	54.7	27.7	43.5	22.3	48.7	24.8
30-34	57.7	28.1	25.8	12.8	40.5	19.8
35-39	46.3	20.9	21.6	8.3	33.5	14.4
40-44	38.0	12.6	19.5	6.3	29.3	9.6
45-49	30.3	11.5	15.4	8.6	23.5	10.2
50-54	24.4	11.8	11.2	6.1	17.6	8.9
55-59	18.5	7.0	8.6	5.8	13.7	6.4
60-64	10.7	6.0	12.1	10.6	11.3	8.1
65-69	12.1	6.6	12.4	14.0	12.3	9.8
70-74	10.5	6.9	4.7	13.1	8.0	9.5
75+	8.1	12.4	4.7	17.4	6.6	14.7
Total	28.3	28.1	35.2	35.4	31.7	31.7

Table 7.4: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2013

(Urban area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	100.1	83.8	104.3	83.9	102.1	83.9
5-9	62.1	65.8	56.3	68.5	59.3	67.1
10-14	52.4	55.9	63.0	62.1	57.6	58.9
15-19	46.4	48.2	91.5	91.2	70.4	71.1
20-24	62.4	54.9	111.6	107.2	88.2	82.3
25-29	95.2	94.4	88.0	94.3	91.4	94.3
30-34	96.9	102.2	58.4	51.3	76.2	74.8
35-39	93.1	81.9	55.1	54.7	74.4	68.6
40-44	68.8	61.7	52.3	47.7	61.6	55.5
45-49	65.1	55.9	38.9	48.3	53.6	52.5
50-54	58.3	48.3	47.8	42.7	53.6	45.9
55-59	42.7	39.0	29.2	27.3	36.3	33.5
60-64	44.7	36.1	34.5	43.7	40.7	39.1
65-69	35.2	29.4	31.4	30.5	33.7	29.9
70-74	40.7	27.9	25.3	22.1	33.9	25.3
75+	30.1	28.9	32.5	64.1	31.2	44.2
Total	69.9	66.0	71.1	70.2	68.1	70.5

7.3 Causes of Out-Migration

The causes of migration have been presented in Table 7.6. It is seen from the table that irrespective of the direction of migration, the most conspicuous reason for movement, are farming and to live with family members. For females, matrimonial cause stands out as one of the vital reasons. Causes of migration by age, sex and distributions of migrants by causes are shown in the appendix in greater details.

Table 7.5: Causes of in and out-migration by sex, SVRS 2013

Causes of migration	In-migration			Out-mogration		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Marriage	0.9	18.8	10.5	0.7	24.9	13.5
Education	3.8	3.1	3.4	4.7	3.6	4.1
In search of job	5.3	3.2	4.2	9.7	3.7	6.5
To perform job duty	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.9	1.2	2.0
Transfer	4.0	2.7	3.3	5.7	3.7	4.7
River eroded	3.4	2.3	2.8	3.3	1.8	2.5
Farmimg	12.2	7.3	9.6	19.7	6.6	12.8
To live with family	42.7	46.3	44.6	22.4	34.6	28.8
Business	4.3	1.8	3.0	4.9	1.7	3.2
Retirement	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
Abraod	3.7	0.3	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.2
Others	19.7	12.4	13.4	21.8	16.3	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The trends in migration rates in Bangladesh over the last 30 years both in and out are shown in Figure 7.1 and 7.2.

Figure 7.1: In-migration rate per 1000 population, SVRS 1984-2013

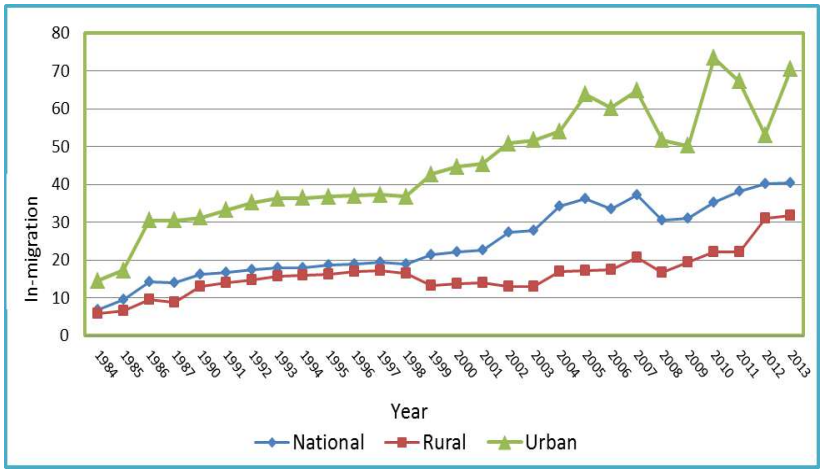
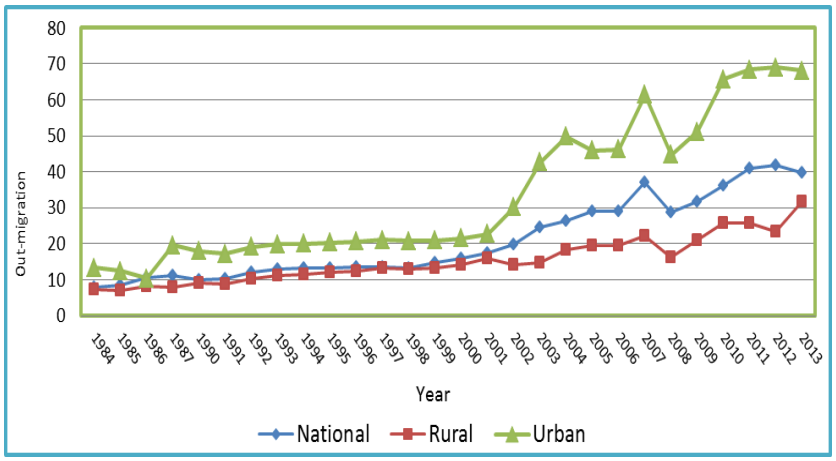


Figure 7.2: Out- migration rate per 1000 population, SVRS 1984-2013



CHAPTER VIII

Disability

Disability is an umbrella term, a consequence of impairment that covers physical activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. Thus, disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives. A disability may be present from birth, or occur during a person's lifetime.

An individual may also qualify as disabled if he/she has had impairment in the past or is seen as disabled based on a personal or group standard or norm. Such impairments may include physical, sensory, and cognitive or developmental disabilities. Mental disorders (also known as psychiatric or psychosocial disability) and various types of chronic disease may also qualify as disabilities.

Some advocates object to describing certain conditions (notably deafness and autism) as "disabilities", arguing that it is more appropriate to consider them developmental differences that have been unfairly stigmatized by society. Furthermore, other advocates argue that disability is a result of exclusion from mainstream society and not any inherent impairment.

The types of disability present in a member of a household considered in SVRS-2013 are as follows:

- Problem to see even with spectacles
- Problem of hearing even with hearing aids
- Problem to rising up
- Problem to remember something for sickness
- Problem to care self such as eating, bathing, using toilet and wearing dress
- Problem to understand another person
- Problems of communicating to others and the like.

8.1 Level of Disability

Based on the information collected through SVRS schedule–10, the present chapter has been developed. The simplest measure of disability is the crude disability rate. It is defined as the ratio of the disabled persons to the total mid-year population expressed in percentage. These rates have been presented in Table 8.1 against some background characteristics of the population. These characteristics include, among others residence, geographic division, religion and level of education of household head,

As we see in the table under reference, about 9 percent of population suffer from some form of disability. Males suffer relatively more from disability with a crude disability rate of 9.68 per thousand population. The comparable rate for the females is 8.21. Urban people are more likely (11.9 per 1000 population) than the rural people (8.1 per 1000 population) to suffer from disability. Sylhet has the highest (13.5%)) disability rate followed by Khulna (11.9) and the least (6.7)) is prevalent in Dhaka division. Muslims and Hindus are equally likely (8.9 and 8.6) to suffer from disability. It is highly prevalent (15) among the followers of other religions which include Christians, Buddhists and others. Level of education of the household heads appears to be unrelated to disability.

Table 8.1: Disability rate per 1000 population by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Sex		
Residence:	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rural	8.79	7.38	8.09
Urban	12.76	11.08	11.93
Division:			
Barisal	11.87	9.62	10.77
Chittagong	8.03	7.10	7.56
Dhaka	7.09	6.41	6.75
Khulna	13.03	10.77	11.91
Rajshahi	10.85	10.19	10.53
Rangpur	10.66	8.29	9.50
Sylhet	15.99	10.94	13.47
Religion:			
Muslim	9.65	8.20	8.94
Hindu	9.51	7.69	8.60
Others	14.67	15.27	14.96
Household head education:			
No education	10.76	7.82	9.22
Primary incomplete	5.22	4.27	4.76
Primary complete	12.21	10.90	11.57
Secondary incomplete	9.24	7.24	8.19
Secondary and higher	11.79	15.70	13.33
Total	9.68	8.21	8.96

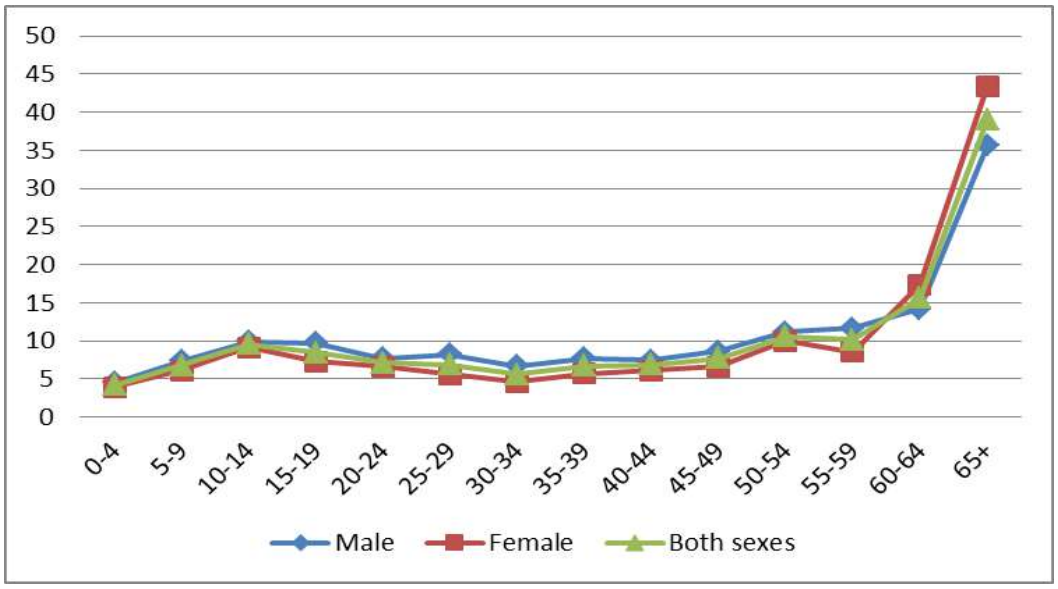
Table 8.2 presents the disability rates as obtained in the SVRS area by age in addition to the sex the household members. As can be noted from the data presented in the table under reference, the disability rates increase as age increases. The rate progresses at a slow pace from 4.2 per thousand population at age 0–4 to 10.1 per thousand population at age 55–59 and thereafter shows an abrupt increase as expected. The age pattern of disability among the males is almost identical to the pattern for females except that at advanced ages when males are less vulnerable than their female counterparts to disability. The rates are displayed graphically in Figure 8.1.

Table 8.2: Disability rates per 1000 population by age and sex, SVRS 2013

Age groups	**Sex**		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	4.55	3.90	4.23
5-9	7.39	6.16	6.79
10-14	9.89	9.18	9.55
15-19	9.71	7.30	8.51
20-24	7.71	6.61	7.14
25-29	8.25	5.64	6.87
30-34	6.71	4.64	5.59
35-39	7.72	5.72	6.70
40-44	7.49	6.15	6.87
45-49	8.64	6.59	7.71
50-54	11.14	9.95	10.55
55-59	11.64	8.54	10.13

Age groups	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
60-64	14.21	17.39	15.64
65+	35.63	43.32	38.97
Total	9.68	8.21	8.96

Figure 8.1: Age pattern of disability by sex, SVRS 2013



8.2 Diability at District Level

Map 8.1 shows the disability rates by all the districts. Bogra district was reported to experience the highest (15.99 per 1000 population) disability rate followed by Barisal division (15.85 per 1000 population), while Faridpur the lowest (5.11 per 1000 population)

8.3 Intensity of Disability

The survey captured three types of disability that reflect the intensity associated with disability: complete disability, complex disability and light or partial disability. The resulting estimates are presented in Table 8.3. As shown in the table, of those who were reported to be disabled, 31 percent of them were completely disabled, 36.6 percent had complex disability and 32.4 percent were partially or light disabled. There do not seem to have any differences between males and females. The same is true with regard to the residential variations: urban residents are as likely as the rural people to experience disability.

8.4 Types and Causes of Disability

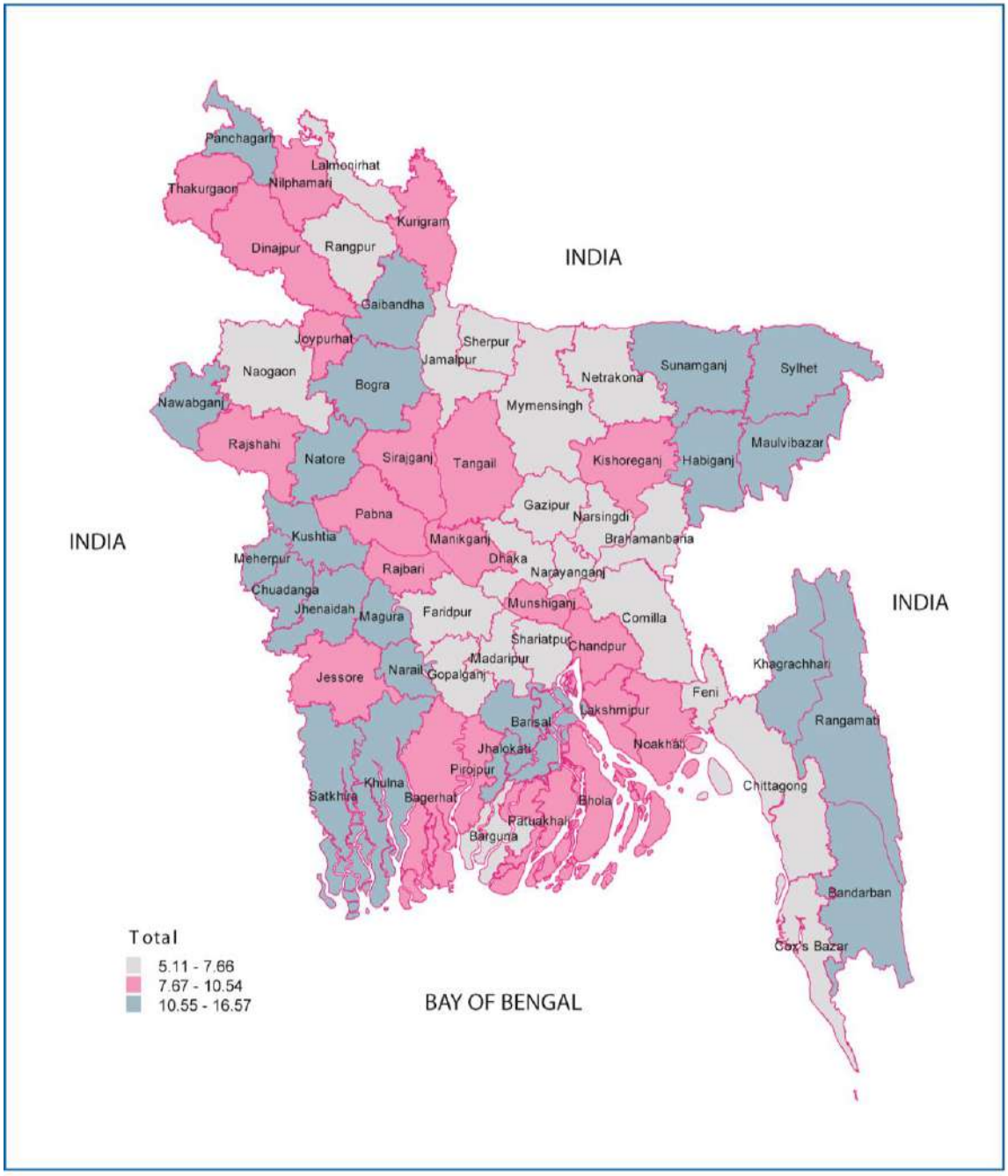
Most people were reported to be suffering from rising up type of disability. This accounts for about 22 percent of all cases. Next to this is the problem of understanding other persons or even themselves. This accounts for about 17 percent cases. The results of this investigation are presented in Table 8.3.

The most conspicuous cause of disability has been reported to be associated with birth or birth injury. This accounts for more than half (52.3%) of the total cases of disability followed by some sort of undefined illness (19.9%). The other causes as reported were accident (10.7%), old age (11.1%), and wrong treatment (2.8%). Table 8.3 also shows these findings.

Table 8.3: Intensity, type and causes of disability by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Intensity, Type and Causes of Disability	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Intensity of disability:									
(a) Completely disabled	30.7	31.3	31.0	31.4	30.9	31.2	30.9	31.2	31.0
(b) Complex disabled (not completely disabled)	36.8	36.7	36.8	37.4	34.7	36.2	37.0	36.1	36.6
(c) Light disabled	32.5	31.9	32.3	31.2	34.4	32.7	32.1	32.7	32.4
Type of disability:									
(a) Problem to see even with eye glass	9.4	13.4	11.2	10.4	12.0	11.1	9.7	13.0	11.2
(b) Hard of hearing even with hearing aids	9.0	9.8	9.4	7.0	8.9	7.9	8.4	9.6	8.9
(c) Problem to rising up	22.7	20.8	21.8	22.7	21.4	22.1	22.7	21.0	21.9
(d) Problem to remember something for sickness	11.6	11.3	11.4	13.1	10.7	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.6
(e) Problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet using and wearing the dress	13.2	14.0	13.6	17.0	18.1	17.5	14.4	15.2	14.7
(f) Problem to understand others or even self	18.7	15.5	17.3	15.9	16.3	16.1	17.9	15.8	16.9
(g) Others	15.4	15.2	15.3	13.9	12.6	13.3	15.0	14.4	14.7
Causes of disability:									
(a) Natal	53.6	52.6	53.2	51.3	49.2	50.3	52.9	51.6	52.3
(b) Accident	12.4	9.6	11.1	9.9	9.0	9.5	11.7	9.5	10.7
(c) Illness	18.5	19.6	19.0	24.2	19.3	21.9	20.2	19.5	19.9
(d) Being old aged	9.4	11.9	10.5	10.1	14.9	12.3	9.6	12.8	11.1
(e) Wrong treatment	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8
(f) Others	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.1	4.7	3.3	2.7	4.0	3.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

MAP 8.1: Disability rates at district levels, SVRS 2013



CHAPTER IX

HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge and Attitudes

9.1 Introduction

Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is a spectrum of conditions caused by infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Following initial infection, a person may experience a brief period of influenza-like illness. This is typically followed by a prolonged period without symptoms. As the infection progresses, it interferes more and more with the immune system, making the person much more susceptible to common infections like tuberculosis, as well as opportunistic infections and tumors that do not usually affect people who have working immune systems. The late symptoms of the infection are referred to as AIDS. This stage is often complicated by an infection of the lung known as pneumocystis pneumonia, severe weight loss, a type of cancer known as Kaposi's sarcoma, or other AIDS-defining conditions.

HIV is transmitted primarily via unprotected sexual intercourse (including anal and oral sex), contaminated blood transfusions, hypodermic needles, and from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. Some bodily fluids, such as saliva and tears, do not transmit HIV. Common methods of HIV/AIDS prevention include encouraging safe sex, needle-exchange programs, and treating those who are infected. There is no cure or vaccine; however, antiretroviral treatment can slow the course of the disease and may lead to a near-normal life expectancy. While antiretroviral treatment reduces the risk of death and complications from the disease, these medications are expensive and have side effects. Without treatment, the average survival time after infection with HIV is estimated to be 9 to 11 years, depending on the HIV subtype.

Since its discovery, AIDS has caused an estimated 36 million deaths worldwide (as of 2012). In 2013 it resulted in about 1.34 million deaths. As of 2012, approximately 35.3 million people are living with HIV globally. HIV/AIDS is considered a pandemic—a disease outbreak which is present over a large area and is actively spreading. Genetic research indicates that HIV originated in west-central Africa during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.[11] AIDS was first recognized by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1981 and its cause—HIV infection—was identified in the early part of the decade.

HIV/AIDS has had a great impact on society, both as an illness and as a source of discrimination. The disease also has significant economic impacts. There are many misconceptions about HIV/AIDS such as the belief that it can be transmitted by casual non-sexual contact. The disease has become subject to many controversies involving religion. It has attracted international medical and political attention as well as large-scale funding since it was identified in the 1980s.

9.2 Level of Knowledge

Bangladesh is a low HIV-prevalence country, and as such poses no immediate threat. Yet the country's HIV/AID prevention program was initiated in 1985. The first case of HIV was detected in 1989. In 2011, a total of 445 new cases of HIV infection, 251 AIDS cases and 84 deaths due to AIDS were reported (BDHS, 2011). The number of HIV-positive people increased substantially during 2003–2011, from 363 in 2003 to 2533 in 2011, implying a 7-fold increase over a period of 8 years. Keeping this aggravating scenario in perspective it is important to assess the current knowledge, awareness and attitudes towards HIV/AID prevention and transmission among the general population particularly among those who are the most vulnerable group. Correct knowledge and information is the first step towards raising awareness and thus protect them from this deadly disease. The present chapter is devoted to assess the knowledge and attitude of

the respondents in the SVRS area about the HIV/AIDS through a limited number of questions incorporated in Schedule–11. On a query to the reasons associated with the causes of HIV/AIDS, close to 42 percent of all female respondents of reproductive age mentioned 'unsafe sexual relationship' as one of the main causes of HIV/AIDS. Relatively more rural women (53.9%) than urban women (37.5%) believe this. Women of Dhaka division are more likely (47.3%) followed by Khulna division (46.4%) and Sylhet division (45.6%) to believe that unsafe sex is a major cause for the spread of HIV/AIDS than the women of other divisions. There seems to have little variations in knowledge among the religious groups as regard to unsafe sex as a cause for HIV/AIDS. Education level of the household heads shows positive association with the knowledge for this particular cause.

Non-use of condoms during sexual union was held responsible for this cause by 20 percent of the respondents. The respondents also had a misconception that mosquito biting also causes HIV/AIDs. This was reported by about 8 percent of the females. About another 6 percent believe that sharing food with an HIV/AIDS infected person causes this disease. This belief does seem to vary by none of the background characteristics of the respondents.

About 5 percent of the women believe that some supernatural means might cause this disease. Table 5.1 presents the findings related to the extent of knowledge, belief, misconception and superstition on the transmission of HIV/AIDS by some background variables. Once again none of the characteristics of the women is related to the supernatural means as an causative agent for HIV/AIDS. That sharing foods with a person who has AIDS is believed by about 6 percent of the women. This belief is prevalent among 6.6 percent rural women and 3.9 percent urban women. Women of Rangpur division are in greater proportion (8.1%) to belief this superstition followed by Chittagong division (7.5%). Women of Barisal division are least likely (4.2%) to believe this. Education of the household heads has important bearing on the knowledge in this case.

The virus may also be transmitted in a baby during gestation. This is believed by about 27 percent of the women. Urban women believe more (31.5%) than their rural counterparts (25.5%). Divisional variations are marginal varying from as low as 23.9 percent in Barisal division to as high as 30.4 percent in Rajshahi division. A category, created as 'others' however, accounts for about one-fifth of the total respondents. The results have been presented in Table 8.1.

Table 9.1: Awareness of respondent about HIV/Aids by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background Characteristics	Awareness of respondent						
	Unsafe sexual relationship	Because of magic or other super natural means	Not using a condom every time they have sex	From mosquito bites	By sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Others	Total
Residence:							
Rural	37.5	5.4	19.9	9.1	6.6	21.5	100.0
Urban	53.9	3.2	20.1	4.6	3.9	14.4	100.0
Division:							
Barisal	38.7	2.6	21.7	6.9	4.2	25.9	100.0
Chittagong	36.1	5.9	20.3	8.0	7.5	22.2	100.0
Dhaka	47.3	4.4	21.3	6.2	4.9	15.9	100.0
Khulna	46.4	4.6	22.1	7.4	5.9	13.7	100.0
Rajshahi	35.9	4.0	17.3	9.5	4.9	28.3	100.0
Rangpur	33.3	5.9	18.2	10.4	8.3	23.9	100.0

Background Characteristics	Awareness of respondent						
	Unsafe sexual relationship	Because of magic or other super natural means	Not using a condom every time they have sex	From mosquito bites	By sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Others	Total
Sylhet	45.6	7.0	15.2	11.2	7.1	13.8	100.0
Religion:							
Muslim	41.8	4.9	20.1	7.8	5.8	19.6	100.0
Hindu	40.0	4.6	18.7	9.2	6.9	20.6	100.0
Others	36.5	4.0	15.2	7.0	10.3	27.0	100.0
Household head education:							
No education	36.8	5.2	18.9	9.0	6.4	23.7	100.0
Primary incomplete	37.8	5.5	20.0	8.7	7.1	20.9	100.0
Primary complete	41.1	5.0	21.3	8.2	5.9	18.6	100.0
Secondary incomplete	45.4	4.5	20.5	7.0	5.6	17.1	100.0
Secondary complete or higher	56.3	3.4	21.3	4.9	3.7	10.5	100.0
Total	**41.6**	**4.9**	**20.0**	**7.9**	**5.9**	**19.7**	**100.0**

All respondents were asked to say yes or no on a query to whether HIV/AIDS virus might be transmitted in a child through his/her mother (i) while the mother is pregnant, (ii) during pregnancy or (iii) while breast-feeding. The results of this investigation have been presented in Table 5.2. Nearly 46 percent of the ever-married women admitted that AIDS may be transmitted to the child from its mother while the mother is pregnant. This belief is more prevalent in the urban area (56.2%) than in rural area (42.3%). The regional variations are marginal varying from 41.2 percent in Barisal division to 49 percent in Dhaka division. Muslims believe proportionately more (46.1%) than the followers of other religions (43.0%). Education of the household heads makes substantial difference in the knowledge on this. For example, while more than 60 percent of the household heads with secondary and above level of education have this knowledge, 43 percent of the heads with primary level of education have this knowledge. This proportion comes down to only 40 percent when the household head is illiterate.

About 27 percent women believe that the HIV/AIDS virus can be transmitted from mother to the child during pregnancy. Here too, the level of belief is higher (31.5% among the urban women compared to the rural women (25.5%). No other background characteristics appear to differ in the level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS transmission during pregnancy.

About 43 percent women believe that breast-feeding is a viable means of transmission of HIV/AIDS in newborns from mothers. Keeping in line with the previous findings, the urban women are more in proportion (48.6%) than the rural women (40.8%) to express that breast-feeding is a channel through which AIDS may be transmitted in children from their mothers. Except for education, other characteristics are rarely associated with the issue in question.

Table 9.2 further shows that nearly 40 percent of the women expressed their complete ignorance about the mode of transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus from mothers to their children, while at least one mode of transmission is known to 60 percent of the women. Nearly 19 percent women were on the opinion that all the three means viz. during pregnancy, during delivery and through breast-feeding, are responsible to cause HIV/AIDS to their offspring.

Table 9.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission by background characteristics, SVRS 2013

Background characteristics	Know that all three modes cause HIV/AIDS	Know at least one mode of transmission	No knowledge of transmission	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding
Residence:						
Rural	16.96	57.06	42.94	42.33	25.48	40.79
Urban	22.97	69.19	30.81	56.17	31.52	48.63
Division:						
Barisal	15.98	54.77	45.23	41.16	23.94	37.47
Chittagong	15.19	59.20	40.80	43.68	25.10	39.61
Dhaka	18.39	61.26	38.74	48.98	27.14	41.89
Khulna	19.78	67.03	32.97	47.93	27.65	51.90
Rajshahi	22.73	55.60	44.40	42.69	30.38	42.64
Rangpur	20.06	56.97	43.03	42.97	27.32	42.92
Sylhet	16.18	62.09	37.91	45.53	25.10	43.44
Religion:						
Muslim	18.58	60.25	39.75	46.06	27.10	42.68
Hindu	17.01	58.81	41.19	43.01	25.53	43.93
Others	20.28	51.17	48.83	40.61	29.48	35.46
Household head education:						
No education	15.81	53.83	46.17	40.19	23.92	37.89
Primary incomplete	16.61	58.19	41.81	43.06	25.09	40.57
Primary complete	18.87	60.98	39.02	46.44	28.36	42.57
Secondary incomplete	20.03	65.15	34.85	49.94	29.09	46.91
Secondary complete +	26.19	74.36	25.64	60.17	34.43	55.19
Total	18.46	60.07	39.93	45.77	26.98	42.74

ANNEXURE - 1

Zila Table

Table A1: TFR, CBR, GFR, CDR, IMR, U5MR, CPR, Disability and Mean age at first marriage by district

District	CBR	TFR	GFR	CDR	IMR	U5MR	Disability	CPR	Mean age at first marriage	
									Male	Female
Bagerhat	15.0	1.7	56.3	6.7	51.9	86.6	7.73	55.8	24.5	16.8
Bandarban	20.3	2.6	82.8	9.3	34.5	114	12.59	79.6	25.2	19.0
Barguna	17.5	2.1	65.3	6.3	33.6	63.2	7.39	84.2	23.8	18.1
Barisal	17.7	2.2	66.4	3.8	13.3	30.8	15.85	68.1	25.6	19.2
Bhola	21.2	2.6	86.2	5.5	19.4	25.4	7.87	86.5	23.3	19.2
Bogra	18.0	2.0	66.1	5.3	45.4	58.5	15.99	75.9	23.2	17.7
Brahmanbaria	16.5	2.1	66.7	3.8	17.1	17.1	7.42	46.3	24.1	19.2
Chandpur	15.5	1.7	59.3	5.3	17.7	37.9	9.97	62.6	25.2	19.3
Chittagong	19.3	2.0	68.4	5.2	30.5	34.5	6.46	68.6	26.3	19.7
Chuadanga	15.4	1.6	54.1	5.4	10.8	10.8	15.67	68.1	23.4	19.0
Comilla	17.7	2.0	66.8	4.6	38.3	41.3	5.80	61.1	25.4	19.7
Cox'S Bazar	17.8	2.2	71.5	3.8	22.3	37.6	5.68	62.1	24.9	20.1
Dhaka	20.7	1.9	68.1	5.5	30.6	40	6.90	67.6	24.8	18.8
Dinajpur	22.2	2.4	81.8	6.3	44.3	60.5	10.49	75.2	23.9	18.8
Faridpur	24.4	2.9	94.5	4.1	37.8	37.8	5.11	68.1	25.6	18.8
Feni	20.0	2.2	75.1	5.8	28.1	28.1	7.32	61.8	25.5	19.1
Gaibandha	21.2	2.5	82.4	5.3	20.5	30.8	10.79	77.3	22.8	17.8
Gazipur	18.0	1.6	57.9	6.9	24.1	24.1	6.08	71.5	25.1	18.3
Gopalganj	20.1	2.3	80.6	3.8	13.7	13.7	5.77	54.1	22.9	17.1
Habiganj	18.6	2.2	71.2	5.4	32.5	34.7	12.06	54	25.1	18.9
Jamalpur	22.0	2.6	89.2	3.3	43.0	43	9.81	63.7	22.3	17.3
Jessore	15.5	1.6	54.9	5.7	26.3	26.3	7.63	72.9	23.8	17.5
Jhalokati	18.0	2.2	70.8	5.9	45.3	62.9	8.15	71	22.8	18.8
Jhenaidah	19.2	2.0	69.1	4.8	23.8	41.6	12.27	29.4	24.1	17.9
Joypurhat	14.9	1.7	52.8	6.0	30.3	42.9	14.91	73.2	27.0	17.9
Khagrachhari	17.6	2.0	73.4	8.2	117.0	143	15.08	76.5	22.6	18.9
Khulna	15.8	1.7	56.5	5.9	81.7	89.2	11.84	65.1	24.3	18.3
Kishorgonj	25.2	3.1	101.1	6.1	31.9	31.9	7.67	17.7	24.2	17.7
Kurigram	18.7	2.1	69.8	4.4	15.8	17.5	9.79	74.8	24.4	16.8
Kushtia	19.8	2.1	68.9	5.6	28.8	28.8	13.77	9.33	24.2	17.7
Lakshmipur	22.3	2.8	86.7	4.5	30.6	37.9	9.72	61	24.7	18.0
Lalmonirhat	17.6	2.1	69.4	5.3	57.4	57.4	7.13	11.4	22.6	16.8
Madaripur	21.6	2.8	91.2	5.4	11.3	23.2	7.66	67.4	24.7	17.3
Magura	20.3	2.2	71.8	3.9	31.0	31	16.57	54.1	24.9	16.8
Manikganj	19.5	2.2	70.7	7.2	52.3	52.3	8.13	69.8	24.9	17.4
Maulvibazar	17.6	2.0	65.4	7.0	29.5	52.2	11.13	83.9	26.5	19.1
Meherpur	18.7	2.1	63.4	4.1	31.7	54.8	14.19	6.71	24.6	17.0
Munshiganj	21.6	2.2	75.4	5.5	30.7	30.7	8.74	43.6	26.5	17.9
Mymensingh	15.6	1.9	62.6	4.6	24.6	32.2	5.75	76.9	23.4	18.9
Naogaon	18.3	2.1	67.2	5.9	12.4	14.4	6.26	78.9	24.4	18.0
Narail	16.9	2.0	66.0	4.8	81.3	81.3	13.36	68.8	22.5	19.0
Narayanganj	18.1	1.8	63.3	5.4	47.1	53.1	5.27	73	23.6	18.2

District	CBR	TFR	GFR	CDR	IMR	U5MR	Disability	CPR	Mean age at first marriage	
									Male	Female
Narsingdi	23.2	2.8	90.6	4.9	26.4	26.4	7.39	51.3	24.1	17.4
Natore	17.3	1.9	60.8	5.3	9.1	9.14	11.05	77.3	24.3	17.6
Nawabganj	21.7	2.3	77.7	5.0	37.5	37.5	10.75	30	22.9	16.9
Netrakona	24.0	2.8	92.7	5.6	6.0	12	6.48	68.3	23.8	18.8
Nilphamari	17.9	1.9	67.0	4.0	29.1	29.1	8.82	54.4	23.1	18.6
Noakhali	22.9	2.7	92.3	4.7	24.5	47.1	8.43	58	23.9	17.5
Pabna	17.5	2.0	65.4	6.1	54.3	85	8.48	41.9	24.6	17.8
Panchagarh	20.8	2.2	77.3	4.7	57.7	80.7	12.98	80.4	23.2	17.8
Patuakhali	18.3	2.4	72.0	6.0	28.1	53.4	8.35	78.6	24.6	17.4
Pirojpur	19.1	2.2	73.5	7.0	70.0	70	9.91	80.6	22.9	18.4
Rajbari	23.1	2.7	85.5	5.7	7.3	14.7	10.54	73.3	23.3	18.7
Rajshahi	18.2	1.9	63.8	5.7	12.6	25.1	7.91	75.3	23.8	18.0
Rangamati	15.0	1.6	54.3	7.2	60.7	60.7	12.71	77.9	22.6	18.4
Rangpur	16.5	1.9	63.1	4.6	38.2	45.1	7.45	77.6	24.1	17.4
Satkhira	14.9	1.6	52.8	5.4	10.7	64.3	6.63	72.3	23.4	18.6
Shariatpur	23.0	2.9	93.6	5.0	21.1	23.6	11.33	60.7	24.3	19.2
Sherpur	19.3	2.5	79.0	4.9	33.3	57.1	9.55	62.1	23.7	17.8
Sirajganj	18.2	2.1	69.3	5.0	43.9	58.5	5.12	69.2	22.8	18.1
Sunamganj	17.6	2.4	74.6	4.6	42.4	47.6	13.93	48.3	25.4	19.6
Sylhet	16.3	2.0	62.3	5.3	40.5	40.5	13.61	53.3	25.3	19.2
Tangail	19.7	2.2	74.2	8.2	61.5	61.5	7.78	41.9	23.5	17.2
Thakurgaon	17.8	2.0	66.4	5.6	10.9	22.4	9.44	32.1	23.6	17.4

Supplementary Tables

Table 1. Population in SVRS area, SVRS 2013

Age group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0–4	33857	9.6	32602	9.5	66459	9.6
5–9	41929	11.9	39802	11.6	81731	11.8
10–14	39642	11.3	36150	10.5	75792	10.9
15–19	35019	10.0	34783	10.1	69802	10.1
20–24	29974	8.5	31791	9.3	61765	8.9
25–29	29802	8.5	33683	9.8	63485	9.1
30–34	24596	7.0	28867	8.4	53463	7.7
35–39	23696	6.7	24640	7.2	48336	7.0
40–44	21109	6.0	18205	5.3	39314	5.7
45–49	17944	5.1	14880	4.3	32824	4.7
50–54	14806	4.2	14669	4.3	29475	4.2
55–59	11167	3.2	10541	3.1	21708	3.1
60–64	10553	3.0	8627	2.5	19180	2.8
65+	17596	5.0	13503	3.9	31099	4.5
Total	**351690**	**100.0**	**342744**	**100.0**	**694434**	**100.0**

Table 2 A: Distribution of out- migration by age and causes of movement for males, SVRS 2013

Age group	Causes of out migration												
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Others	Total
0-4	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.3	3.7	2.0	5.1	57.8	1.2	0.3	1.0	24.8	100.0
5-14	0.1	8.8	3.2	0.6	3.2	3.9	6.8	49.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	20.3	100.0
15-24	1.1	7.3	11.3	4.1	5.7	3.0	24.1	20.1	2.5	0.6	3.9	16.4	100.0
25-34	0.5	2.5	13.3	4.0	6.5	2.5	23.5	11.5	7.1	0.1	5.8	22.5	100.0
35-44	0.6	3.3	12.7	2.9	7.3	4.2	23.5	10.4	6.9	0.5	4.1	23.7	100.0
45-54	1.1	3.8	10.0	2.8	6.9	3.6	24.2	12.1	7.3	0.8	3.9	23.6	100.0
55-64	2.7	2.3	4.3	3.2	6.0	3.9	22.2	18.4	7.4	0.9	1.7	27.1	100.0
65+	0.5	2.4	6.3	1.5	2.0	3.8	18.9	23.3	3.0	5.1	3.4	29.8	100.0
Total	0.7	4.7	9.7	2.9	5.7	3.3	19.7	22.4	4.9	0.6	3.7	21.8	100.0

Table 2 B: Distribution of out- migration by causes of movement and age for females, SVRS 2013

Age groups	Causes of out migration												
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating /river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	4.5	3.5	0.3	3.7	1.5	4.4	55.8	2.7	0.1	0.5	22.9	100.0
5-14	15.8	6.5	1.9	1.1	2.4	2.3	4.6	45.9	2.0	0.5	0.6	16.3	100.0
15-24	46.8	3.2	3.2	0.9	2.5	1.1	5.0	22.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	11.8	100.0
25-34	7.2	2.7	5.6	2.1	6.6	2.1	8.5	40.6	2.0	0.5	1.7	20.3	100.0
35-44	2.1	3.6	5.4	2.1	4.5	2.9	13.0	41.0	2.4	0.2	0.8	21.9	100.0
45-54	2.1	1.4	4.2	0.6	6.6	3.3	12.9	40.4	3.8	0.4	1.6	22.7	100.0
55-64	0.0	1.7	3.0	0.8	5.2	2.0	8.3	51.9	0.6	2.7	0.6	23.1	100.0
65+	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.2	8.2	6.0	2.3	53.8	1.6	0.3	1.5	22.6	100.0
Total	24.9	3.6	3.7	1.2	3.7	1.8	6.6	34.6	1.7	0.9	1.0	16.3	100.0

Table 2 C: Distribution of out-migration by causes of movement and age for both sexes, SVRS 2013

Age groups	Causes of out migration												
	Marri-age	Educa-tion	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Trans-fer	Floating/ river fall	Earning	Living with family	Busi-ness	Retire-ment	Abroad	Others	Total
0-4	0.0	3.8	2.1	0.3	3.7	1.8	4.7	56.8	1.9	0.2	0.8	23.9	100.0
5-14	8.6	7.5	2.5	0.9	2.8	3.0	5.6	47.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	18.1	100.0
15-24	34.2	4.3	5.5	1.8	3.3	1.6	10.2	21.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	13.0	100.0
25-34	3.5	2.6	9.9	3.2	6.5	2.4	16.9	24.3	4.9	0.3	4.0	21.5	100.0
35-44	1.2	3.4	10.2	2.6	6.4	3.8	19.9	20.8	5.4	0.4	2.9	23.1	100.0
45-54	1.4	3.0	8.1	2.0	6.8	3.5	20.5	21.4	6.1	0.7	3.1	23.3	100.0
55-64	1.7	2.1	3.8	2.3	5.7	3.2	17.0	31.0	4.9	1.6	1.3	25.6	100.0
65+	0.8	1.9	4.4	1.0	4.3	4.6	12.8	34.6	2.5	3.3	2.7	27.1	100.0
Total	13.5	4.1	6.5	2.0	4.7	2.5	12.8	28.8	3.2	0.8	2.2	18.9	100.0

Table 2D: Distribution of in- migration by causes of movement and age, SVRS 2013

Member age	**Male**												
	Causes of in migration												
	Marri age	Educa tion	Look ing for Job	Getti ng Job	Tran sfer	Floating/ river fall	Earn ing	Living with family	Busin ess	Retire ment	Abro ad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	2.0	3.2	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.8	65.6	2.4	0.1	0.1	13.5	100.0
5-14	0.1	8.0	3.1	0.8	3.7	3.4	6.9	57.5	2.4	0.2	0.1	13.9	100.0
15-24	2.8	5.5	6.0	2.0	2.8	2.3	14.8	41.9	2.6	0.2	4.6	14.5	100.0
25-34	2.5	1.4	9.1	5.1	4.9	4.1	18.2	20.8	6.0	0.9	8.7	18.3	100.0
35-44	0.8	1.4	7.4	4.7	5.9	4.3	19.8	16.9	9.5	0.7	7.8	20.8	100.0
45-54	0.4	2.0	6.1	2.7	4.1	4.5	17.2	17.0	9.0	1.3	9.1	26.6	100.0
55-64	0.4	0.8	5.7	3.3	4.7	3.8	21.2	18.6	5.0	3.3	3.2	30.1	100.0
65+	1.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	3.8	6.0	17.4	37.6	3.5	1.6	2.9	23.4	100.0
Total	0.9	3.8	5.3	2.6	4.0	3.4	12.2	42.7	4.3	0.5	3.7	16.7	100.0

Table 2E: Distribution of in- migration by causes of movement and age, SVRS 2013

Member age	Female												
	Causes of in migration												
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/ river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	2.2	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.6	6.3	63.8	2.3	0.1	0.2	13.5	100.0
5-14	2.9	7.5	2.5	1.7	3.4	3.4	7.9	56.2	2.1	0.1	0.2	12.2	100.0
15-24	52.3	1.4	2.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	4.8	26.6	1.1	0.1	0.6	7.1	100.0
25-34	8.7	1.6	5.8	2.8	3.7	2.3	9.6	47.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	15.8	100.0
35-44	2.8	1.8	5.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	12.8	45.1	3.4	0.0	0.4	21.7	100.0
45-54	2.6	1.6	2.9	0.3	3.2	5.5	16.1	43.9	2.1	0.7	0.3	20.8	100.0
55-64	1.7	0.0	1.5	1.3	2.4	3.7	5.7	58.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	23.7	100.0
65+	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	2.7	5.8	65.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	21.5	100.0
Total	18.8	3.1	3.2	1.8	2.7	2.3	7.3	46.3	1.8	0.1	0.3	12.4	100.0

Table 2F: Distribution of in- migration by causes of movement and age, SVRS 2013

Member age	Total												
	Causes of in migration												
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/ river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	2.1	3.1	2.2	3.3	2.4	6.1	64.7	2.4	0.1	0.1	13.5	100.0
5-14	1.5	7.7	2.8	1.3	3.6	3.4	7.4	56.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	13.0	100.0
15-24	41.0	2.3	3.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	7.1	30.1	1.4	0.1	1.5	8.8	100.0
25-34	5.3	1.5	7.6	4.1	4.3	3.3	14.4	32.8	4.1	0.6	4.9	17.2	100.0
35-44	1.5	1.6	6.6	3.8	4.8	3.5	17.3	26.9	7.3	0.4	5.2	21.1	100.0
45-54	1.3	1.8	4.8	1.8	3.7	4.9	16.8	27.6	6.3	1.1	5.7	24.3	100.0
55-64	1.0	0.4	3.7	2.4	3.6	3.7	14.0	37.3	3.1	1.9	1.8	27.1	100.0
65+	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	2.9	4.2	11.1	52.5	1.7	0.8	1.5	22.3	100.0
Total	10.5	3.4	4.2	2.2	3.3	2.8	9.6	44.6	3.0	0.3	1.9	14.4	100.0

Table 2G: Out- migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2013

Direction of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total out-migrants	37.7	43.3	40.4
Rural out-migrants	28.3	35.2	31.7
Rural to Rural	7.3	19.3	13.2
Rural to Urban	21.0	15.9	18.5
Urban out-migrants	69.8	71.1	70.4
Urban to Rural	10.5	13.8	12.1
Urban to Urban	59.3	57.3	58.3

Table 2H: Distribution of out-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2013

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total out-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.7	24.9	13.5
Education	4.7	3.6	4.1
Looking for job	9.7	3.7	6.5
Getting job	2.9	1.2	2.0
Transfer	5.7	3.7	4.7
Floating/river fall	3.3	1.8	2.5
Earning	19.7	6.6	12.8
Living with family	22.4	34.6	28.8
Business	4.9	1.7	3.2
Retirement	0.6	0.9	0.8
Abroad	3.7	1.0	2.2
Others	21.8	16.3	18.9
Total rural out-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.8	34.7	19.4
Education	5.7	3.8	4.6
Looking for job	13.0	4.1	8.1
Getting job	3.4	1.1	2.2
Transfer	5.6	3.7	4.5
Floating/river fall	4.2	2.1	3.0
Earning	23.0	5.9	13.6
Living with family	19.1	28.9	24.4
Business	4.6	1.4	2.9
Retirement	0.6	1.1	0.9
Abroad	5.2	1.1	2.9
Others	14.8	12.2	13.4
Rural to rural out- migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	1.8	56.5	41.2
Education	2.2	1.1	1.4
Looking for job	8.9	1.6	3.6
Getting job	1.6	0.6	0.9
Transfer	6.5	2.7	3.7
Floating/river fall	10.3	2.7	4.8
Earning	15.4	2.5	6.1
Living with family	34.4	21.5	25.1
Business	3.7	0.8	1.6
Retirement	1.1	1.7	1.5
Abroad	1.2	1.0	1.1
Others	12.8	7.3	8.9
Urban to rural out- migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.5	7.9	4.2
Education	3.3	3.4	3.4
Looking for job	5.0	3.0	4.0
Getting job	2.1	1.3	1.7
Transfer	5.9	3.9	4.9
Floating/river fall	2.0	1.3	1.7
Earning	15.1	7.8	11.5

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Living with family	27.1	44.4	35.7
Business	5.4	2.1	3.8
Retirement	0.5	0.6	0.5
Abroad	1.6	0.8	1.2
Others	31.5	23.4	27.5
Total urban out-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.5	8.4	3.9
Education	6.9	7.0	6.9
Looking for job	14.5	7.1	11.3
Getting job	4.1	1.7	3.1
Transfer	5.3	4.8	5.1
Floating/river fall	2.0	1.4	1.8
Earning	25.7	10.0	19.0
Living with family	13.7	37.8	24.0
Business	4.9	2.2	3.8
Retirement	0.4	0.5	0.5
Abroad	6.5	1.1	4.2
Others	15.5	18.1	16.6
Rural to urban out- migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Urban to Urban	0.8	25.8	14.7
Education	2.0	1.6	1.8
Looking for job	2.4	1.6	2.0
Getting job	1.6	0.7	1.1
Transfer	3.6	1.6	2.5
Floating/river fall	3.1	2.2	2.6
Earning	18.3	5.7	11.3
Living with family	41.4	45.6	43.7
Business	4.0	1.3	2.5
Retirement	1.5	2.0	1.8
Abroad	2.5	1.2	1.8
Others	18.8	10.6	14.3
Total urban to urban out- migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.4	3.7	2.0
Education	3.5	3.9	3.7
Looking for job	5.4	3.3	4.4
Getting job	2.2	1.5	1.9
Transfer	6.4	4.4	5.4
Floating/river fall	1.8	1.1	1.5
Earning	14.5	8.3	11.5
Living with family	24.6	44.1	34.0
Business	5.7	2.3	4.1
Retirement	0.3	0.2	0.3
Abroad	1.4	0.7	1.1
Others	33.8	26.4	30.2

Table 2 I: In-migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2013

Direction of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total in-migrants	37.7	43.3	40.4
Rural in-migrants	28.3	35.2	31.7
Rural to Rural	7.3	19.3	13.2
Rural to Urban	21.0	15.9	18.5
Urban in-migrants	69.8	71.1	70.4
Urban to Rural	10.5	13.8	12.1
Urban to Urban	59.3	57.3	58.3

Table 2 J: Distribution of in-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2013

Causes of in-migrantion	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total in-migrants:	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.9	18.8	10.5
Education	3.8	3.1	3.4
Looking for job	5.3	3.2	4.2
Getting job	2.6	1.8	2.2
Transfer	4.0	2.7	3.3
Floating/river fall	3.4	2.3	2.8
Earning	12.2	7.3	9.6
Living with family	42.7	46.3	44.6
Business	4.3	1.8	3.0
Retirement	0.5	0.1	0.3
Abroad	3.7	0.3	1.9
Others	13.1	9.1	11.0
Rural in-migrants:	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	1.2	25.7	14.7
Education	3.9	3.1	3.4
Looking for job	4.3	2.6	3.4
Getting job	1.7	1.5	1.6
Transfer	3.6	2.8	3.2
Floating/river fall	4.5	2.9	3.6
Earning	9.4	6.6	7.8
Living with family	51.7	44.1	47.5
Business	2.8	1.4	2.0
Retirement	0.6	0.1	0.3
Abroad	5.7	0.4	2.7
Others	8.0	6.2	7.0
Rural to rural in-migrants:	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	1.0	38.6	25.2
Education	4.2	2.5	3.1
Looking for job	5.5	2.5	3.6
Getting job	2.4	0.9	1.5
Transfer	3.5	2.1	2.6
Floating/river fall	7.2	3.8	5.0
Earning	12.1	5.4	7.8
Living with family	53.1	36.2	42.2
Business	3.0	0.9	1.6

Causes of in-migrantion	Male	Female	Both sexes
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.1	0.3	0.2
OtherS	5.7	4.5	4.9
Urban to rural in-migrants:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	1.3	4.2	2.6
Education	3.7	4.0	3.8
Looking for job	3.4	2.8	3.1
Getting job	1.2	2.4	1.7
Transfer	3.7	4.0	3.8
Floating/river fall	2.5	1.4	2.0
Earning	7.4	8.5	7.9
Living with family	50.6	57.1	53.5
Business	2.7	2.1	2.4
Retirement	0.9	0.0	0.5
Abroad	9.8	0.5	5.7
Others	3.2	4.0	3.5
Others	9.6	9.0	9.3
Urban in-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.6	6.8	3.8
Education	3.6	3.0	3.3
Looking for job	6.6	4.3	5.4
Getting job	3.8	2.3	3.1
Transfer	4.7	2.5	3.5
Floating/river fall	1.7	1.2	1.4
Earning	16.3	8.5	12.4
Living with family	29.5	50.1	40.0
Business	6.5	2.5	4.5
Retirement	0.3	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.7	0.3	0.5
Others	4.8	4.1	4.4
Others	20.7	14.3	17.4
Rural to urban in-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	1.2	16.1	9.5
Education	5.5	3.9	4.6
Looking for job	7.2	3.8	5.4
Getting job	6.8	3.0	4.7
Transfer	2.6	1.4	1.9
Floating/river fall	1.6	1.4	1.5
Earning	25.3	9.4	16.5
Living with family	34.9	50.7	43.7
Business	7.0	3.1	4.9
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.0	0.2	0.1
Others	6.0	5.7	5.9
Urban to urban in-migrants:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	0.5	3.1	1.8
Education	3.0	2.7	2.9
Looking for job	6.5	4.4	5.5

Causes of in-migrantion	Male	Female	Both sexes
Getting job	2.9	2.1	2.5
Transfer	5.3	2.9	4.1
Floating/river fall	1.7	1.1	1.4
Earning	13.5	8.2	10.9
Living with family	27.8	49.9	38.7
Business	6.4	2.3	4.4
Retirement	0.4	0.2	0.3
Abroad	1.0	0.4	0.7
Others	25.2	17.7	21.5

ANNEXURE - 2

Operational Definitions of Indicators

(a) SOCIAL INDICATORS

Household

Household is defined as a unit consisting of group of persons, related or unrelated, live together and taking food from the same kitchen.

Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of sum of population aged 0-14 years and 65+ years to the population aged 15-64 years expressed as percentage.

Sex Ratio

The ratio of males to females in a given population usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Index of Ageing

Index of ageing is the ratio of old persons of age 60 years and above to the young population of age 0-14 years expressed as percentage.

Literacy

A person who is able to write a simple letter is defined as literate.

Literacy Rate (Age 7+yrs)

Percentage of population of age 7 years and over who can write a letter to the total population of the same age-group is the literacy rate.

Adult Literacy (Age 15+ yrs)

Percentage of population of age 15 years and over who can write a letter to the total population of the same age-group is the adult literacy rate.

Child- Woman Ratio (CWR)

The ratio of children under five (0-4) years old to women of ages 15-49 is called the child-women ratio. This is commonly expressed per 1000 women.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

GER is the relative number of boys and girls enrolled in the grade I to V in a year to the total population of the age-group 6-10 years expressed in percentage.

Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

NER is the percentage of boys and girls of age 6-10 years enrolled in grade 1-V to the total population of the same age-group.

b) FERTILITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Birth Rate (CBR):

The ratio of live births in a specified period (usually one calendar year) to the average population in that period (normally taken to be the mid year population). The value is conventionally expressed per 1000 population.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The ratio of number of live births in a specified period to the average number of women of child bearing age in the population during the period..

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Number of live births occurring to women of a particular age or age group normally expressed per 1000 women in the same age- group in a given year. It is usually calculated for 5 years age groups from 15-19 to 40-44 or 15-19 to 45-49.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The sum of the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) over the whole range of reproductive ages for a particular period (usually a year). It can be interpreted as the number of children; a woman would have during her lifetime if she were to experience the fertility rates of period at each age and no mortality till they reach to their reproductive period. .

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

The average number of daughters that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she would passed through the childbearing ages experiencing the average age-specific fertility pattern of a given year. and no mortality till they reach to their reproductive period.

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

The average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she passed through her lifetime from birth confarms to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is similar to the gross reproduction rate and takes into account that some women will die before completing their childbearing years. NRR means each generation of mothers is having exactly enough daughters to replace itself in the population.

c) MORTALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 mid-year population in a given year.

Child Death Rate (ChDR)

Child death rates is defined as the number of deaths among children in age 1-4 per 1000 mid-year population in the same age group.

Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

The under-five mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths to children under five year of age per 1000 live births in a given year.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The number of deaths occurring during a given year among the live-born infants who have not reached their first birthday, divided by the number of live births in the given year and usually expressed per 1000 live births.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)

The neonatal mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of infants under one month of age during a year per 1000 live births in that year.

Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR)

The post neonatal mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of infants of age 1 month through 11 months per 1000 live births in that year.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The maternal mortality ratio is defined as the number of total deaths of women due to complications of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal causes per 1000 live births during a year.

Life Expectancy (e_x)

Expectation of life is the average longevity of an individual or the average number of years of life remaining at specifiied age *x*. Expectation of life at birth (e_o) is the average number of years of life remaining at beginning, i.e. '0' year of age.

Natural growth rate (NGR)

The natural growth rate is the difference between crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) expressed in percentage.

(d) NUPTIALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Marriage Rate (CMR)

Crude Marriage Rate is defined as the number of marriages solemnized per thousand mid year population irrespective of their marital status.

General Marriage Rate (GMR)

GMR is the relative number of marriage of population aged 15+ years per 1000 population of the same group.

Age Specific Marriage Rate (ASMR)

ASMR is defined as the relative number of marriage per 1000 population of specific age group

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

SMAM is defined as an estimate of the mean number of years lived by cohort of women before their first marriage. This is an indirect method of estimation of the mean age at first marriage.

Crude Divorce Rate (CDiR)

Crude Divorce Rate is a relative number of divorces per 1000 population.

General Divorce Rate (GDR)

General Divorce Rate is a relative number of divorces of population of age 15+ years per 1000 population of the same age group.

Crude Separation Rate (CSR)

Crude separation rate is a relative number of separations per 1000 population.

General Separation Rate (GSR)

Relative number of separations of persons of age 15+ years to total population of the same age-group.

(e) MIGRATION RELATED INDICATORS

Migration Rate (MR)

The in and out migration rate is defined as the number of in or out migration per 1000 mid-year population of a particular area for a specified time interval.

Internal Migration (IM)

Migration that takes place within the country.

Rural to Rural Migration

Migration that takes place from rural to rural areas of Bangladesh.

Rural to Urban Migration

Migration that takes place from rural to urban areas of Bangladesh.

Urban to Rural Migration

Migration that takes place from urban to rural areas.

Urban to Urban Migration:

Migration that takes place firm urban to urban area.

(f) DISABILITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Disability Rate

Crude disability rate is defined as the number of disabled persons per1000 population. ‘

(g) CONTRACEPTIVE USE RELATED INDICATORS

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR): CPR is defined as the percentage of couple currently practicing any contraceptive method to number of currently married women of reproductive age.

ANNEXURE - 3

Composition of Steering Committee

01	Secretary, Statistics and informatics Division, Ministry of Planning	Chairperson
02	Director General, BBS	Member
03	Representative, Ministry of Public Administration{ (not below the Joint Secretary(JS)}	Member
04	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance (not below the JS)	Member
05	Representative, LG Division, Ministry of LGRD (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
06	Representative, Ministry of Health (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
07	Representative, Ministry of Information (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
08	Representative, Information & Communication Technology Division (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
09	Representative, Ministry of Women & Children Affairs (not below the JS)	Member
10	Joint Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
11	Director General, IMED	Member
12	Deputy Director General, BBS	Member
13	Director General, NIPORT	Member
14	Joint Chief, Population Planning Wing, Planning Commission	Member
15	Joint Chief, Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
16	Joint Chief, GED, Planning Commission	Member
17	Project Director, A2i Programe, Prime Minister's Office	Member
18	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
19	Director, Census Wing, BBS	Member
20	Project Director, MSVSB Project, BBS	Member
21	Deputy Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member Secretary

Terms of reference:

1. Policy decision in connection with MSVSB activities.
2. Coordination of MSVSB activities with concerned Ministries.
3. Assessment of data needs by different Ministries, Government, Semi-Government organization and Autonomous bodies.
4. Administrative and Financial support in implementing the Project activities.
5. They may Co-opt additional members when needed.
6. Miscellaneous.

ANNEXURE - 4

Composition of Technical Committee

01	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
02	Prof. Barkat-e-khuda, Economics Department, University of Dhaka	Co-Chairperson
03	Joint Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
04	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
05	Representative, Applied Statistics Department, University of Dhaka	Member
06	Representative, Department of Gender Statistics, University of Dhaka	Member
07	Deputy Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
08	Representative, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (not below DS)	Member
09	Director (Research), NIPORT	Member
10	Director (MIS), DG Health, Mohakhali, Dhaka	Member
11	Representative, Population Planning Wing, Planning Commission	Member
12	Representative, GED, Planning Commission	Member
13	Representative, Pgrogramming Division, Planning Commission	Member
14	Representative, IMED, Ministry of Planning	Member
15	Director (Demography), ICDDR'B	Member
16	Project Director, MSVSB Project, BBS	Member
17	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member Secretary

The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:

(1) To review the technical activities and progress of the wing and guide for undertaking future survey activities;

(2) To identify the data gaps in the areas of population, health and demography and suggest ways and means for the improvement of data collection, compilation and dissemination systems;

(3) To provide technical backstopping for conducting health survey including HIV/AIDS and health expenditure, nutrition, demography and population composition related surveys between the census years to meet the annual data needs;

(4) To suggest techniques for improvement of migration and urbanization related data and development of MNSDS (Minimum National and Social Data Set) and indicators of MDGs;

(5) To suggest suitable studies/investigations in the field of fertility, mortality, morbidity nutrition to complement the census results;

(6) To undertake critical studies of different approaches to population projection and recommend method suitable for the country;

(7) To recommend improvement of urbanization, migration statistics and other social statistics; and

(8) Any other tasks assigned by the NSC from time to time.

ANNEXURE – 5

Survey Team

01. Data Capturing, Processing and Analysis

1. Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, MSVSB Project, BBS
2. Mr. Monir Ahmed, Statistical Officer, MSVSB Project, BBS
3. Mr. Shahidul Islam Khan, Statistical Officer, MSVSB Project, BBS
4. Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Statistical Investigator(Data Processing Expert), MSVSB Project, BBS

02. Report Preparation

1. Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, MSVSB Project, BBS
2. Mr. Shahidul Islam Khan, Statistical Officer, MSVSB Project, BBS
3. Mr. Monir Ahmed, Statistical Officer, MSVSB Project, BBS
4. S M Anwar Husain, Statistical Investigator, MSVSB Project, BBS

03. Supervising Officers from District Statistical Offices

1. Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, District Statistical Officer, Dhaka
2. Ms. Minakhi Biswas, District Statistical Officer, Faridpur
3. Mr. Lizen Shah Nayeem, District Statistical Officer, Barisal
4. Mr. Md. Saifur Rahman, District Statistical Officer, Patuakhali
5. Mr. Md. Azgar Ali, District Statistical Officer, Comilla
6. Mr. SM Anisuzzaman, District Statistical Officer, Noakhali
7. Mr. Md. Wahidur Rahman, District Statistical Officer, Chittagong
8. Mr. Md. Saddam Hossain Khan, District Statistical Officer, Rangamati
9. Mr. Goutam Krishna Paul, District Statistical Officer, Bandarban
10. Mr. Monir Ahmed, District Statistical Officer, Khagrachhari
11. Mr. SM Kamrul Islam, District Statistical Officer, Sylhet
12. Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, District Statistical Officer, Kishoreganj
13. Mr. Md. Atiqul Kabir, District Statistical Officer, Jamalpur
14. Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, District Statistical Officer, Tangail
15. Mr.Md, Shafiqul Islam, District Statistical Officer, Bogra
16. Mr. Md. Abdul Halim, District Statistical Officer, Rangpur
17. Mr. Md. Ariful Haque, District Statistical Officer, Dinajpur
18. Mr.A. H.M Firoz, District Statistical Officer, Pabna
19. Mr. Md. Ashraful Alam Siddique, District Statistical Officer, Rajshahi

20. Mr. Iftekhairul Karim, District Statistical Officer, Kushtia
21. Mr. Md. Salim Sarkar, District Statistical Officer, Mymensingh
22. Mr. Md. Mizhanoor Rahaman Howlader, District Statistical Officer, Khulna
23. Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossain, District Statistical Officer, Jessore

04. Project Personnel

1. Mr. Jashim Uddin Chowdhury, Administrative Officer
2. Ms. Purobi Rani Deb, Computer Operator
3. Mr. Md. Enamul Haque, ECA
4. Mr. Sheikh Md. Alamgir Hossain, DEO
5. Md. Fakhar Uddin Raji, DEO
6. Mr. Thorikul Islam, DEO
7. Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman, DEO
8. Mr.Md. Abu Taleb Miah, DEO
9. Mr. Md. Mokarrom Hossain, DEO
10. Mr. Kazi Enamul Hasan, DEO
11. Mr. Md. Serajul Islam, Computer Operator

Team Leader

A K M Ashraful Haque

Project Director

MSVSB Project

e mail: ahaque_62@yahoo.com

Phone: 02-9137338

ANNEXURE - 6

Schedules

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন
ই-২৭/এ আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭।

গোপনীয়

খানা তালিকা
তফসিল-১

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ

জিও কোড

PSU নং ..... | | | | |

জেলা ..... | | |

উপজেলা ..... | | |

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড ..... | | |

মৌজা/মহল-া ..... | | | |

জগঙ ..... | |

স্থানীয় রেজিষ্ট্রারের পরিচিতি ঃ

নাম .....

পিতার/স্বামীর নাম .....

স্থানীয় রেজিষ্ট্রারের খানার নম্বর | | |

আবাসিক ঠিকানা ঃ

গ্রাম/মহল্লা.....

ডাকঘর .....

উপজেলা .....

মোবাইল নং .....

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

নমুনা এলাকার মৌজা/মহল-ার নাম ..... উপজেলা .....নমুনা এলাকার নিকটতম রেলওয়ে ষ্টেশন/লঞ্চঘাট/ষ্টীমারঘাট/বাস ষ্টেশনের নাম ..... নমুনা এলাকা হতে দূরত্ব ..... (কিঃ মিঃ)

নমুনা এলাকায় যাতায়াতের উপায় .....

১। বাৎসরিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত ০১ জানুয়ারীর খানা ও জনসংখ্যা ঃ

বৎসর		২০১১	২০১২
খানার সংখ্যা			
জনসংখ্যা	পুরুষ		
	মহিলা		
	সর্বমোট		
গণনাকারীর নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			
সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			

২। ত্রৈমাসিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত খানা ও জনসংখ্যা ঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	২০১১				২০১২			
	খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা			খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা		
		পুঃ	মঃ	মোট		পুঃ	মঃ	মোট
জানুয়ারী-মার্চ ঃ ১ম (৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা)								
এপ্রিল-জুন ঃ ২য় (৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা)								
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য় (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)								
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)								

৩। সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	২০১		২০১	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারী-মার্চ ঃ ১ম				
এপ্রিল-জুন ঃ ২য়				
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য়				
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ				

৪। সুপারভাইজিং কর্মকর্তার নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	২০১		২০১	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারী-মার্চ ঃ ১ম				
এপ্রিল-জুন ঃ ২য়				
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য়				
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ				

খানা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য:

গৃহ/ হোল্ডিং নম্বর	খানা প্রধানের তথ্য							মন্তব্য
	খানার নম্বর	খানা প্রধানের নাম	পিতা/স্বামীর নাম	বয়স	লিংগ পু-১ ম-২	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন (কোড)	খানার মাসিক ব্যয় (টাকায়)	

খানার জনসংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

খানার সদস্য সংখ্যা																		
2011										2012								মন্তব্য
0		1		2		3		4		1		2		3		4		
পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	

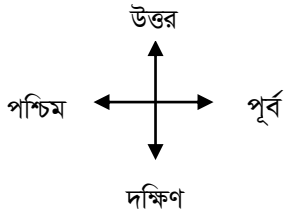
০ = ১ জানুয়ারীর জনসংখ্যা ১ = জানুয়ারী-মার্চ (৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা) ২ = এপ্রিল-জুন (৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা) ৩ = জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বর (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা) ৪ = অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বর (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)

নমুনা এলাকার খানার হ্রাস/বৃদ্ধির তালিকা

বৎসর	ত্রৈমাসিক	বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ	হ্রাসপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ
২০১১	জানুয়ারী হতে মার্চ ১৮ পৌষ হতে ১৭ চৈত্র		
	এপ্রিল হতে জুন ১৮ চৈত্র হতে ১৬ আষাঢ়		
	জুলাই হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭ আষাঢ় হতে ১৫ আশ্বিন		
	অক্টোবর হতে ডিসেম্বর ১৬ আশ্বিন হতে ১৭ পৌষ		
২০১২	জানুয়ারী হতে মার্চ ১৮ পৌষ হতে ১৭ চৈত্র		
	এপ্রিল হতে জুন ১৮ চৈত্র হতে ১৬ আষাঢ়		
	জুলাই হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭ আষাঢ় হতে ১৫ আশ্বিন		
	অক্টোবর হতে ডিসেম্বর ১৬ আশ্বিন হতে ১৭ পৌষ		

নমুনা এলাকার স্কেচ ম্যাপ

(প্রথমে অন্য কাগজে ভালভাবে স্কেচ ম্যাপ করার পর এখানে প্রস্তুত করুন)



নমুনা এলাকার নাম ঃ

ঠিকানা ঃ

ম্যাপ প্রস্তুতকারীর নাম ও পদবী ..... স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকসে ব্যবহৃত কোডের তালিকা

১। অর্থনৈতিক কার্যাবলী	**কোড**
জমির মালিক	০১
মালিক কৃষক	০২
পারিবারিক কৃষি কর্মী	০৩
চুক্তিবদ্ধ কৃষি কর্মী	০৪
নিজ জমিসহ বর্গা কৃষক	০৫
ভূমিহীন কৃষি শ্রমিক	০৬
অন্যান্য কৃষি শ্রমিক	০৭
অন্যান্য অকৃষি শ্রমিক	০৮
মৎস্য চাষ	০৯
জেলে	১০
পেশাজীবি কর্মকর্তা	১১
নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা	১২
পেশাগত কর্মচারী	১৩
অন্যান্য অফিস কর্মচারী	১৪
কারখানা/উৎপাদন শ্রমিক	১৫
শিক্ষকতা	১৬
ব্যবসায়ী	১৭
পরিবহন/যোগাযোগ শ্রমিক	১৮
তাঁতী	১৯
কামার	২০
কুমার	২১
স্বর্ণকার	২২
সেবামুলক কাজ	২৩
ছাত্র/ছাত্রী	২৪
গৃহস্থালী	২৫
চাকর/চাকরানী	২৬
গৃহকর্মে সাহায্যকারী	২৭
কাজ খুঁজছেন	২৮
কাজ করতে অক্ষম	২৯
ভিক্ষুক	৩০
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	৯৯
২। খানা প্রধানের সাথে খানার সদস্যদের সম্পর্ক	
খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	**কোড**
খানা প্রধান স্বয়ং	১
স্বামী/স্ত্রী	২
সন্তান	৩
পিতা/মাতা	৪
অন্যান্য	৯
৩। খানা সদস্য/ সদস্যদের বৈবাহিক অবস্থা ঃ	
বৈবাহিক অবস্থা	**কোড**
অবিবাহিত	১
বিবাহিত	২
বিধবা/ বিপত্নীক	৩
তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/ বিচ্ছিন্ন	৪
পৃথক বসবাস	৫
৪। শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহ	
শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহ	**কোড**
১ম শ্রেনী উত্তীর্ণ হয়নি	০০
১ম শ্রেনী উত্তীর্ণ	০১
২য় শ্রেনী উত্তীর্ণ	০২
৩য় শ্রেনী ,,	০৩
৪র্থ শ্রেনী ,,	০৪
৫ম শ্রেনী ,,	০৫
৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেনী ,,	০৬
৭ম শ্রেনী ,,	০৭
৮ম শ্রেনী ,,	০৮
৯ম শ্রেনী ,,	০৯
মাধ্যমিক বা সমতুল্য	১০
উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক বা সমতুল্য	১১
স্নাতক বা সমতুল্য	১২
স্নাতকোত্তর বা সমতুল্য	১৩
ডাক্তার/ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/কৃষিবিদ	১৪
ডিপে-মা	১৫
ভোকেশনাল	১৬
অন্যান্য	৯৯
৫। জন্ম/মৃত্যুর স্থানসমূহঃ	
জন্ম/মৃত্যুর স্থান	**কোড**
নমুনা এলাকার নমুনা খানাতে	১
নমুনা এলাকার অন্য খানাতে	২
অন্য এলাকার খানাতে	৩
হাসপাতাল	৪
ক্লিনিক	৫
মাতৃসদন	৬
অন্যান্য	৯
৬। প্রসবকালীন সাহায্যকারিনী ঃ	
আত্মীয়	১
দাই/ধাত্রী	২
নার্স/পরিচারিকা	৩
ডাক্তার	৪
৭। ধর্ম সংক্রান্ত ঃ	
ধর্ম	**কোড**
ইসলাম	১
হিন্দু	২
বৌদ্ধ	৩
খ্রীষ্টান	৪
অন্যান্য ধর্মাবলম্বী	৯
৮। মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহ ঃ	
মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহ	**কোড**
গুটি বসন্ত	০১
হাম	০২
ম্যালেরিয়া	০৩
টাইফয়েড/প্যারা টাইফয়েড	০৪
ইনফ্লুয়েঞ্জা	০৫
ডেঙ্গু	০৬
অন্যান্য জ্বর	০৭
জন্ডিস	০৮
আর্সেনিক	০৯
কলেরা	১০
জটিল ডায়রিয়া	১১
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ডায়রিয়া	১২
জটিল আমাশয়	১৩
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী আমাশয়	১৪
রক্ত আমাশয়	১৫
যক্ষা	১৬
হাঁপানী	১৭
শ্বাসরোগ	১৮
নিউমোনিয়া	১৯
হুপিং কফ	২০
উচ্চ রক্তচাপ	২১
হৃদরোগ	২২
হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ/হার্ট ষ্ট্রোক	২৩
বহুমূত্র (ডায়বেটিস)	২৪
পিত্ত রোগ	২৫
বাত রোগ	২৬
বাত জ্বর	২৭
পক্ষাঘাত	২৮
ডিপথেরিয়া	২৯
পেপটিক আলসার	৩০
মেনিনজাইটিস	৩১
অপুষ্টিজনিত ব্যাধি	৩২
টিউমার	৩৩
ক্যানসার	৩৪
চর্মরোগ	৩৫
কুষ্ঠ	৩৬
জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/ বিতৃষ্ণা /ক্ষুধামন্দা/ পায়ে পানি নামা/ ফুলে যাওয়া	৩৭
জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/ গর্ভ ফুল আটকে যাওয়া / প্রসবকালে প্রচন্ড	৩৮

ব্যথা,জরায়ুর বিচ্যুতি হওয়া/ ছিঁড়ে যাওয়া।	
প্রসবের পর রক্তক্ষরণ(PPH)	৩৯
জটিলতার সাথে গর্ভপাত/ জটিল গর্ভপাত	৪০
গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত(APH)	৪১
সূতিকা	৪২
ধনুষ্টংকার	৪৩
পোলিও	৪৪
আত্নহত্যা	৪৫
খুন	৪৬
পুড়ে যাওয়া	৪৭
সাপে কাটা	৪৮
বিষক্রিয়া	৪৯
পানিতে ডুবে মৃত্যু	৫০
অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা	৫১
মানসিক রোগ	৫২
মাদকাশক্ত	৫৩
জলাতঙ্ক	৫৪
বার্ধক্যজনিত জটিলতা	৫৫
কৃমি সংক্রান্ত রোগ	৫৬
মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহ	**কোড**
নাক,কান ও গলা সংক্রান্ত রোগ	৫৭
মস্তিস্কে রক্তক্ষরণ	৫৮
যৌন রোগ	৫৯
এইচ আই ভি/এইডস	৬০
ফুসফুসে পানি জমা	৬১
এ্যাপেন্ডিসাইটিস	৬২
মৃগী	৬৩
কিডনী সমস্যা	৬৪
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	৯৯
৯। তালাক / পৃথক বসবাসের কারণসমূহ ঃ	**কোড**
ভরণ পোষনদানে ব্যর্থতা	০১
দাম্পত্য জীবন পালনে ব্যর্থতা	০২
পুরুষত্বহীনতা	০৩
দুরারোগ্য ব্যাধি	০৪
বয়স প্রাপ্ত না হওয়ার আগে বিবাহ হওয়া	০৫
নিরুদ্দেশ হওয়া	০৬
কারাদন্ড	০৭
শারীরিক নির্যাতন	০৮
দুশ্চরিত্র	০৯
যৌতুক	১০
পুনঃ বিবাহ	১১
সন্তান না হওয়া	১২

অন্যান্য	৯৯
১০। আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত ঃ	
আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ	কোড
বিবাহের কারণে	১
লেখাপড়ার জন্য	২
চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্য	৩
চাকুরী পেয়ে	৪
বদলীজনিত কারণে	৫
ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা	৬
রোজগারের জন্য	৭
স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য	৮
ব্যাবসার উদ্দেশ্যে	৯
চাকুরী হতে অবসর জনিত কারণে	১০
বিদেশ ফেরত	১১
অন্যান্য	১২
৯। তালাক / পৃথক বসবাসের কারণসমূহ ঃ	
কারণসমূহ	**কোড**
ভরণ পোষনদানে ব্যর্থতা	০১
দাম্পত্য জীবন পালনে ব্যর্থতা	০২
পুরুষত্বহীনতা	০৩
দুরারোগ্য ব্যাধি	০৪
বয়স প্রাপ্ত না হওয়ার আগে বিবাহ হওয়া	০৫
নিরুদ্দেশ হওয়া	০৬
কারাদন্ড	০৭
শারীরিক নির্যাতন	০৮
দুশ্চরিত্র	০৯
যৌতুক	১০
পুনঃ বিবাহ	১১
সন্তান না হওয়া	১২
অন্যান্য	৯৯
১০। আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত ঃ	
আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ	কোড
বিবাহের কারণে	১
লেখাপড়ার জন্য	২
চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্য	৩
চাকুরী পেয়ে	৪
বদলীজনিত কারণে	৫
ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা	৬
রোজগারের জন্য	৭
স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য	৮
ব্যাবসার উদ্দেশ্যে	৯
চাকুরী হতে অবসর জনিত কারণে	১০

বিদেশ ফেরত	১১
অন্যান্য	১২
১১। আন্তঃগমন/বহির্গমনের শহরসমূহ ঃ	
শহরের নাম	**কোড**
একই শহরে	৯৯
দিনাজপুর অঞ্চল ঃ	
পঞ্চগড়	০১
ঠাকুরগাঁও	০২
দিনাজপুর	০৩
পার্বতীপুর	০৪
রংপুর অঞ্চল ঃ	
নীলফামারী	০৫
সৈয়দপুর	০৬
লালমনিরহাট	০৭
রংপুর	০৮
কুড়িগ্রাম	০৯
গাইবান্ধা	১০
বগুড়া অঞ্চল ঃ	
বগুড়া	১১
জয়পুরহাট	১২
শেরপুর	১৩
সান্তাহার	১৪
রাজশাহী অঞ্চল ঃ	
নওগাঁ	১৫
চাঁপাই নবাবগঞ্জ	১৬
রাজশাহী মহানগরী	১৭
নাটোর	১৮
পাবনা অঞ্চল ঃ	
সিরাজগঞ্জ	১৯
পাবনা	২০
ঈশ্বরদী	২১
কুষ্টিয়া অঞ্চল ঃ	
কুষ্টিয়া	২২
কুমারখালী	২৩
চুয়াডাংগা	২৪
মেহেরপুর	২৫
যশোর অঞ্চল ঃ	
ঝিনাইদহ	২৬
মাগুড়া	২৭
নড়াইল	২৮
কালিয়া	২৯
যশোর	৩০
মহেশপুর	৩১
কোর্টচাঁদপুর	৩২
খুলনা অঞ্চল ঃ	
সাতক্ষীরা	৩৩

রামপাল	৩৪
খুলনা মহানগর	৩৫
মংলা বন্দর	৩৬
চালনা বন্দর	৩৭
বাগের হাট	৩৮
পটুয়াখালী অঞ্চল ঃ	
বরগুনা	৩৯
পটুয়াখালী	৪০
বরিশাল অঞ্চল ঃ	
ভোলা	৪১
বরিশাল	৪২
ঝালকাঠি	৪৩
পিরোজপুর	৪৪
ফরিদপুর অঞ্চল ঃ	
শরিয়তপুর	৪৫
মাদারীপুর	৪৬
গোপালগঞ্জ	৪৭
ফরিদপুর	৪৮
রাজবাড়ী	৪৯
ঢাকা অঞ্চল ঃ	
মানিকগঞ্জ	৫০
ঢাকা	৫১
টংগী	৫২
গাজীপুর	৫৩
সাভার	৫৪
নারায়নগঞ্জ	৫৫
মুন্সিগঞ্জ	৫৬
বন্দর (নারায়নগঞ্জ)	৫৭
নরসিংদী	৫৮
টাংগাইল অঞ্চল ঃ	
টাংগাইল	৫৯
গোপালপুর	৬০
জামালপুর অঞ্চল ঃ	
জামালপুর	৬১
শেরপুর	৬২
ময়মনসিংহ অঞ্চল ঃ	
ময়মনসিংহ	৬৩
মুক্তাগাছা	৬৪
গৌরিপুর	৬৫
ঈশ্বরগঞ্জ	৬৬
কিশোরগঞ্জ অঞ্চলঃ	
কিশোরগঞ্জ	৬৭
বাজিতপুর	৬৮
ভৈরব বাজার	৬৯
নেত্রকোনা	৭০
মোহনগঞ্জ	৭১

সিলেট অঞ্চল ঃ	
সুনামগঞ্জ	৭২
সিলেট	৭৩
মৌলভীবাজার	৭৪
হবিগঞ্জ	৭৫
কুমিল্লা অঞ্চল ঃ	
ব্রাহ্মণবাড়ীয়া	৭৬
কুমিল্লা	৭৭
চাঁদপুর	৭৮
নোয়াখালী অঞ্চল ঃ	
লক্ষীপুর	৭৯
নোয়াখালী	৮০
ফেনী	৮১
চট্রগ্রাম অঞ্চল ঃ	
চট্রগ্রাম মহানগরী	৮২
কক্সবাজার	৮৩
পার্বত্য অঞ্চল ঃ	
বান্দরবান	৮৪
রাংগামাটি	৮৫
খাগড়াছড়ি	৮৬
১২ । আন্তঃগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
দেশের নাম	**কোড**
ভারত	০১
পাকিস্ড়ান	০২
নেপাল	০৩
শ্রীলংকা	০৪
ভূটান	০৫
সৌদি আরব	০৬
ইরাক	০৭
ইরান	০৮
কুয়েত	০৯
অন্যান্য মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশসমূহ	১০
জাপান	১১
কোরিয়া	১২
সিংগাপুর	১৩
মালয়েশিয়া	১৪
অন্যান্য এশিয়ান দেশসমূহ	১৫
গ্রেট বৃটেন	১৬
জার্মানী	১৭
ইটালী	১৮
অন্যান্য ইউরোপীয়ান দেশসমূহ	১৯
মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র	২০
কানাডা	২১
অন্যান্য আমেরিকান দেশসমূহ	২২
অষ্ট্রেলিয়া	২৩
লিবিয়া	২৪

মিশর	২৫
অন্যান্য আফ্রিকান দেশসমূহ	২৬
অন্যান্য (নাম উল্লেখ করুন)	৯৯

পরিদর্শনকারী কর্মকর্তার মন্তব্য ও তারিখসহ স্বাক্ষর

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

হাউজহোল্ডকার্ড

তফসিল- ২

২.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ ☐☐☐☐ জেলা ঃ ☐☐ ..... উপ-জলা ঃ ☐☐ .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO ঃ ☐ খানা নম্বর ঃ ☐☐☐

১-খানা মডিউল

১। খানার প্রকার ভেদ

সাধারণ খানা	1
অন্যান্য	2

। খানায় বসবাসের ঘরের সংখ্যা

বসবাসের ঘরের প্রকার	সংখ্যা	বসবাসের ঘরের আয়তন(বর্গফুট)
দালান ঘর		
আধা পাকা ঘর		
টিনের/কাঠের ঘর		
মাটির ঘর		
বাঁশ/ছনের ঘর		
অন্যান্য		

(কোন ভবনে একাধিক খানা বসবাস করলে প্রথম খানার গৃহের সংখ্যা হবে '১' এবং অন্যান্য খানার গৃহের সংখ্যা হবে '০')

৩। উৎস ভেদে পানির ব্যবহার

উৎস	ব্যবহার	
	খাবার পানি	অন্যান্য ব্যবহার
ট্যাপ	1	1
টিউবওয়েল	2	2
কুয়া/ইন্দারা	3	3
পুকুর /ডোবা	4	4
নদী/খাল	5	5
বৃষ্টির পানি	6	6
বৃষ্টি/বালি সরানো পানি	7	7

৪। পানির উৎসের মালিকানা

নিজস্ব	1
ভাড়া	2
সরকারী	3
প্রাকৃতিক	4
প্রতিবেশী/আত্মীয়	5
অন্যান্য	9

৫। আলোর উৎস

কেরোসিন	1
বিদ্যুৎ	2
অন্যান্য	9

৬। জ্বালানীর উৎস

খড়/পাতা	1
তুষ/ভুষি	2
খড়ি	3
কেরোসিন	4
বিদ্যুৎ	5
গ্যাস	6
অন্যান্য	9

৭। পায়খানার সুবিধা

সেনেটারী (ওয়াটার সীলসহ)	1
সেনেটারী (ওয়াটার সীলবিহীন)	2
নন-সেনেটারী/কাঁচা	3
খোলা জায়গা	4

৮। আর্থিক অবস্থা (গত ১ বৎসরের)

সর্বদা অভাব অনটন	1
মঝিক অভাব অনটন	2
আয়-ব্যয় সমান	3
স্বচ্ছল	4
সঞ্চয় হয়	5

২-ব্যাক্তি মডিউল

৯।লাইন নং	১০। খানার সদস্য-দর নাম	১১। বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎস-র) (এক বছ-রর কম হ-ল '০০' লিখুন)	১২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2	১৩। ধর্ম ইসলাম-1 হিন্দু-2 বৌদ্ধ-3 খ্রীষ্টান-4 অন্যান্য-9	১৪। খানা প্রধা-নর সা-থ সম্পর্ক খানা প্রধান-1 স্বামী-স্ত্রী-2 সন্তান-3 পিতা/মাতা-4 অন্যান্য-9	১৫। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা অবিবাহিত-1 বিবাহিত-2 বিধবা/বিপত্নীক-3 তালাক/বিচ্ছিন্ন-4 পৃথক বসবাস-5	১৬। স-বাচ্চ কোন শ্রেণী পাশ করে-ছন ? (৫ বছ-রর উর্ধ্বে) (কোড)	১৭। শিক্ষাল-য় যান কি ? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	১৮। শিক্ষা অসমাপ্ত রে-খ -লখাপড়া ছেড়েছেন কি? (গত এক বৎস-র) হ্যাঁ-1 না- 2 প্র-যাজ্য নয়-3	১৯। চিঠি লিখ-ত পা-রন কি ? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	২০ । কোথায় লেখা পড়া শিখে-ছন ? প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষালয় -1 পরিবার -2 সরকারী অ-প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম -3 এনজিও শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম-4 অন্যান্য-9	২১। অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ ক-রন ? (কোড)

১৬ ও ২১ নং প্রশ্ন এর কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজারের নাম ----------

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

রেজিষ্ট্রা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

জন্ম

তফসিল-৩

৩.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলা ঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপ-জলা ঃ [ ][ ] .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ [ ][ ] ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO ঃ [ ]

৩.২ (ক) গত.....হ-ত.....পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় নিয়মিত উপস্থিত/ সাময়িকভা-ব অনুপস্থিত সদস্যা-দর গ-র্ভ যে সমস্ত শিশু জন্ম গ্রহণ **করেছে** তাদের জন্ম সংক্রান্ত তথ্য নি-ম্নর ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন। (খ) একই খানায় একাধিক শিশুর জন্ম হ-ল "খানা নম্বর" কলা-ম ঐ খানার নম্বরটি পুনরায় লিখুন এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট শিশুর তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন ।

খানার নম্বর	শিশুর মা-য়র লাইন নং	জন্ম -শিশু সংক্রান্ত তথ্য														শিশুর মাতার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য			
		১। শিশুর নাম কি?	২। জন্ম শিশু ছে-ল না মে-য় ছে-ল-1 মে-য়-2	৩। শিশুর জন্ম তারিখ কত ? দিন	মাস	সন	৪। জন্ম শিশুর ইউঃ পরিষদ/ -পৌরসভা/সিটি কর-পা-রশন/ ক্যান্টন-মন্ট বো-র্ড নিবন্ধনকরণ করা হয়েছে কি? হাঁ- 1 না- 2	৫। জন্ম নিবন্ধনকর-ণর তারিখ কত ? দিন	মাস	সন	৬। শিশুর জন্মস্থান কোথায় ? (কোড)	৭। **শিশুর জন্ম/প্রসবকালীণ সময়ে সাহায্যকারী কে ছিলেন?** **(কোড)**	৮। জ-ন্মর রকম একক-1 যমজ-2 বহু-3	৯। শিশু জীবিত না মৃত অবস্থায় জন্মগ্রহণ **করেছে?** জীবিত জন্ম-1 মৃত জন্ম -2	১০। এই শিশু এখনও জীবিত আ-ছ কি? হাঁ-1 না- 2	১১। শিশুর মাতার নাম কি?	১২। মাতার বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎস-র)	১৩। মাতা কোন শ্রেনী পাশ করে-ছন (কোড)	১৪। সমস্ত সন্তা-নর ম-ধ্য (জীবিত এবং মৃতসহ) বর্তমান শিশু কত নম্বর ?

(৭ নং প্রশ্নের কোডঃ) প্রসবকালীণ সাহায্যকারীর কোড ঃ আত্মীয়-1, দাই/ধাত্রী-2, নার্স/পরিচারিকা-3, ডাক্তার-4 ।

৬ ও ১৩ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

মৃত্যু

তফসিল-৪

৪.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলা ঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপ-জলা ঃ [ ][ ] .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ [ ][ ] ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO ঃ [ ]

৪.২ গত.....হ-ত..... পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় নিয়মিত উপস্থিত/সাময়িকভা-ব অনুপস্থিত সদস্য/ সদস্যা যাারা মারা গিয়েছেন তাদের ব্যক্তিগত ও অন্যান্য তথ্য নি-ম্ন উ-ল্লখিত ছ-ক সংগ্রহ করুন ।

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	মৃত ব্যক্তির ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য													
		১। মৃত ব্যক্তির নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা- 2	৩। মৃত্যুর সময় বয়স			৪। মৃত্যুর স্থান (কোড)	৫। মৃত্যুর কারণ (কোড অপর পৃষ্ঠায় দেখুন)	৬। মৃত্যুর তারিখ			৭। মৃত ব্যক্তির ইউঃপরিষদ/পৌরসভা/সিটি কর-পা-রশন/ ক্যান্টন-মন্ট বো-র্ড নিবন্ধনকরণ করা হয়ে-ছ কি ? হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2	৮। মৃত্যু নিবন্ধনকর-ণর তারিখ			
				বছর	মাস	দিন			দিন	মাস	সন		দিন	মাস	সন

বিঃ দ্রঃ মৃত জন্ম হলে তফসিণ-৪ পূরণ করতে হবে না ।

* মৃত্যুর কারণ আত্মহত্যা (৪৫) হলে কারণসহ লিখুন।

৪ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

মৃত্যুর কারণ ও কোড

মৃত্যুর কারণ	-কাড
গুটি বসন্ত	01
হাম	02
ম্যা-লরিয়া	03
টাইফ-য়ড/ প্যারা টাইফ-য়ড	04
ইনফ্লুয়েঞ্জা	05
ডেঙ্গু	06
অন্যান্য জ্বর	07
জন্ডিস	08
আ-র্সনিক	09
ক-লরা	10
জটিল ডায়রিয়া	11
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ডায়রিয়া	12
জটিল আমাশয়	13
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী আমাশয়	14
রক্ত আমাশয়	15
যক্ষা	16
হাঁপানী	17
শ্বাস-রাগ	18
নিউ-মানিয়া	19
হুপিং কফ	20
উচ্চ রক্তচাপ	21
হৃদ-রাগ	22
হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ/হার্ট ষ্ট্রোক	23

মৃত্যুর কারণ	-কাড
বহুমূত্র (ডায়াবেটিস)	24
পিত্ত রোগ	25
বাত রোগ	26
বাত জ্বর	27
পক্ষাঘাত	28
ডিপ-থরিয়া	29
পেপটিক আলসার	30
মেনিনজাইটিস	31
অপুষ্টিজনিত ব্যাধি	32
টিউমার	33
ক্যানসার	34
চর্ম-রাগ	35
কুষ্ঠ	36
জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/বিতৃষ্ণা/ ক্ষুধামন্দা/ পা-য় পানি নামা /ফু-ল যাওয়া	37
জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/গর্ভ ফুল আট-ক যাওয়া/প্রসবকা-ল প্রচন্ড ব্যথা, জরায়ুর বিচ্যুতি হওয়া /ছিঁড়ে যাওয়া ।	38
প্রসবের পর রক্তক্ষরণ (PPH)	39
জটিলতার সাথে গর্ভপাত/জটিল গর্ভপাত	40
গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত (APH)	41
সূতিকা	42
ধনুষ্টংকার	43

মৃত্যুর কারণ	-কাড
পোলিও	44
আত্মহত্যা	45
খুন	46
পু-ড় যাওয়া	47
সা-প কাটা	48
বিষক্রিয়া	49
পানি-ত ডু-ব মৃত্যু	50
অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা	51
মানসিক রোগ	52
মাদকাশক্ত	53
জলাতঙ্ক	54
বার্ধক্যজনিত জটিলতা	55
কৃমি সংক্রান্ত রোগ	56
নাক,কান ও গলা সংক্রান্ত রোগ	57
মস্তিষ্কে রক্তক্ষরণ	58
-যীন রোগ	59
এইচ আই ভি/এইডস	60
ফুসফু-স পানি জমা	61
এ্যা-পন্ডিসাইটিস	62
মৃগী	63
কিডনী সমস্যা	64
অন্যান্য (উ-ল্লখ করুন)	99

বিঃ দ্রঃ মাতৃমৃত্যু জনিত কারণের কোডঃ 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

বিবাহ

তফসিল-৫

৫.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ ☐☐☐☐ জেলা ঃ ☐☐ ..... উপ-জলা ঃ ☐☐ .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO ঃ ☐

৫.২ (ক) গত.....হ-ত..... পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় নিয়মিত উপস্থিত/সাময়িকভা-ব অনুপস্থিত সদস্য/সদস্যা যা-দর বিবাহ হয়েছে তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন ।

(খ) একই খানায় একাধিক ব্যক্তির বিবাহ হলে "খানা নম্বর কলা-ম" ঐ খানার নম্বরটি পুনরায় লিখুন এবং বিবাহিত দম্পতির তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন ।

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	যার বিবাহ হয়ে-ছ তাঁর ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য										
		১ । এ খানা হ-ত পুরুষ না মহিলার বিবাহ হয়ে-ছ ? পুরুষ-1 মহিলা- 2	২ । বিবা-হর তারিখ দিন	মাস	সন	৩ । যার বিবাহ হয়ে-ছ তার নাম কি ?	৪ । বিবা-হর সময় বয়স কত ছিল ? (পূর্ণ বৎস-র)	৫। বর্তমান বিবা-হর পূ-র্ব তার বৈবাহিক অবস্থা কি ছিল ? (কোড)	৬। ধর্ম ইসলাম-1 হিন্দু-2 বৌদ্ধ-3 খ্রীষ্টান-4 অন্যান্য-9	৭। কোন শ্রেনী পাশ করে-ছন (কোড)	৮ । অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ ক-রন? (কোড)	৯। এ বিবাহ রেজিষ্ট্রি হয়ে-ছ কি ? হ্যাঁ -1 না -2

৫, ৭ ও ৮ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

রেজিষ্ট্রার/ সুপারভাইজা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

তালাক/পৃথক বসবাস

তফসিল-৬

৬.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলা ঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপ-জলা ঃ [ ][ ] .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ [ ][ ] ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO ঃ [ ]

৬.২ গত.....হ-ত.....এ তিন মা-সর ম-ধ্য নমুনা এলাকায় সংঘটিত তথ্য নি-ম্নর ছ-ক পূরণ করুন ।

৬.৩ নমুনা এলাকার প্র-ত্যকটি খানায় জিজ্ঞাসা করুন এবং গত ৩ মাসে মনোমালিন্যের **কারণে** পৃথকভা-ব বসবাস **করলেসেসব** ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ **করুন** ।

৬.৪ গত ৩ মা-স খানার পুরুষ/মহিলা কেউ তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/বিবাহ বি-চ্ছদ **হয়ে থাকলে** তা-দর সম্প-র্ক তথ্য সংগ্রহ **করুন** ।

৬.৫ গত ৩ মা-স তালাক প্রাপ্ত/ বিবাহ বি-চ্ছদ প্রাপ্ত ব্যক্তি বর্তমানে বিবাহিত হয়ে থাক-লও তা-দর সম্প-র্ক তথ্য সংগ্রহ **করুন** ।

৬.৬ তালাক/বিবাহ বি-চ্ছদ/পৃথক বসবাসপ্রাপ্ত পুরুষ/মহিলার তথ্য এক লাই-ন কলাম - ''১'' হ-ত ''৯'' এ লিপিবদ্ধ কর-ত হ-ব ।

৬.৭ কোন খানায় একাধিক তালাক / বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ/ পৃথক বসবাসপ্রাপ্ত ব্যক্তি থাকলে ''খানা নম্বর কলামে'' ঐ খানার নম্বর পূণরায় উ-ল্লখ কর-ত হ-ব ।

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	তালাক / বিবাহ বি-চ্ছ-দর কার-ন পৃথক বসবাস সম্পর্কিত তথ্য													
		১। গত তিন মা-স তালাক প্রাপ্ত এবং পৃথক বসবাসকারী সদস্য/সদস্যার নাম ও কোড লিখুন তালাকপ্রাপ্ত-1 পৃথক বসবাস-2		২। লিংগ পুং-1 মঃ-2	৩। বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসর)	৪। ধর্ম ইসলাম -1 হিন্দু-2 বৌদ্ধ-3 খ্রীষ্টান-4 অন্যান্য-9	৫। -কান শ্রেনী পাশ করে-ছন (কোড)	৬। তালাক/পৃথক বসবা-সর কারণ (কোড)	৭। আপনি কি এখন বিবাহিত? হ্যাঁ-1 না- 2	৮। বিবা-হর সময় আপনার বয়স কত ছিল ? (পূর্ণ বৎস-র)			৯। বিবা-হর স্থায়িত্ব কাল (পূর্ণ বৎস-র)		
		নাম	কোড							১ম বিবাহ	২য় বিবাহ	৩য় বিবাহ	১ম বিবাহ	২য় বিবাহ	৩য় বিবাহ

৫ ও ৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

বহির্গমন

তফসিল-৭

৭.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলা ঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপ-জলা ঃ [ ][ ] .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ [ ][ ] ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO ঃ [ ]

৭.২ (ক) গত ----------হ-ত----------এ ৬ মাসের মধ্যে বহির্গমনকারী/কারিনীদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন ।

(খ) যে সমস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গ নমুনা এলাকা/খানা হতে ৬ মাসের বেশী সময়ের জন্য বা একবারে নমুনা এলাকা/খানা ত্যাগ ঔদ্ধভ অন্যত্র ঙগ্মম ংখগ্মহগ্মচথ তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য এ ছকে সংগ্রহ করুন ।

(গ) ৬ মাসের মধ্যে কেঈ বিবাহ বা স্থায়ীভাবে বসবাসের কারণে অন্যত্র গমন করলে তার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে হবে ।

(ঘ) ৬ মা-সর কম সম-য়র জন্য (বিবাহ এবং খানা স্থানান্তর হওয়ার কারণ ব্যতিত) নংশখফথঔৎভঃগ্ম÷ভ বাদ দিতে হবে ।

(ঙ) একই খানা হতে একাধিক ব্যক্তির বহির্গমন হলে ঐ একই খানা নম্বর দিয়ে পর পর লাইনে তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য লিখুন ।

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	**বহির্গমনকারীর নাম**	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2	৩। বয়স কত ? (পূর্ন বৎস-র)	৪। যে স্থা-ন বহির্গমন করে-ছন পল্লী-1 শহর-2 দে-শর বাই-র-3	৫। যে -জলা/শহর/দে-শ বহির্গমন করে-ছন তার নাম ও কোড লিখুন		৬ । বহির্গম-নর কারণ কি ? (কোড নি-চ দেখুন)	৭। বহির্গম-নর মাস ও বৎসর লিখুন		**বহির্গমনের ধরণ** খানা-1 ব্যক্তি-2
						নাম	কোড		মাস	বৎসর	

বহির্গম-নর কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোড ঃ (৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড)

বিবা-হর কার-ণ -1, -লখাপড়ার জন্য -2, চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্যে -3, চাকুরী পাওয়া - 4, বদলিজনিত কার-ণ -5, ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা -6,রোজগা-রর জন্য -7, স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মী-য়র নিকট বসবা-সর জন্য - 8. **ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্য-9. চাকুরী হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে-10, বিদেশ গমন-11, অন্যান্য-99** ।

৫নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

রেজিষ্ট্রা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

আগমন

তফসিল-৮

৮.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলা ঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপ-জলা ঃ [ ][ ] .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ [ ][ ] ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO ঃ [ ]

৮২ (ক) গত ----------হ-ত----------এ ৬ মাসের মধ্যে আগমন (আন্তঃগমন) কারী / কারিনীদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন ।

(খ) যে সমস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গ অন্য ছৎহখৎ হতে নমুনা এলাকা খানায় স্থায়ীভাবে ৬ মাস বা ৬ মাসের বেশী সময়ের জন্য বসবাসের উদ্দেশ্যে আগমন কগ্করছেন তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য এই তফসি-ল সংগ্রহ কর-ত হ-ব।

(গ) বিবাহ বা অন্য কোন ঔৎভগ্কট কোন ব্যক্তি/ ব্যক্তিবর্গ নমুনা এলাকায় স্থায়ীভাবে বসবাস করবার উদ্দেশ্যে আগমন করলে বা কোন নতুন খানার সৃষ্টি হলে সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিবর্গের তথ্যও খানা তালিকা তফসিল এবং হাউজহোল্ড কার্ডে লিপিবদ্ধ করতে হবে । এ ক্ষেত্রে সময়ের কোন বাধ্যবাধকতা গ্থথআ ।

(ঘ) সাময়িকভাবে নমুনা এলাকায় আগমনকারীদের তথ্য সংগ্রহের প্রয়োজন গ্থথআ ।

(ঙ) একই খানায় একাধিক ব্যক্তির আগমন (আন্তঃগমন) হলে ঐ খানার নম্বরটি পুনরায় লিখুন এবং আগমন সংক্রান্ত তথ্য পর পর সংগ্রহ করুন ।

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। আগমনকারীর নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2	৩। বয়স (পূর্ন বৎস-র)	৪। আগম-নর কারণ কি? (কোড নি-চ -দখুন)	৫। যে স্থান হ-ত আগমন করে-ছন পল্লী-1 শহর-2 বি-দশ-3	৬। -য জেলা/ শহর/ দেশ হ-ত আগমন করে-ছন তার নাম ও কোড লিখুন		৭ । আগম-নর মাস ও বৎসর লিখুন		৮। আগমনের ধরণ খানা - 1 ব্যাক্তি- 2
							নাম	-কাড	মাস	বৎসর	

আগম-নর কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোড ঃ (৪নং প্রশ্নের কোড)

বিবা-হর কার-ণ -1,-লখাপড়ার জন্য -2,চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্যে -3, চাকুরী পাইয়া - 4,বদলিজনিত কার-ণ -5,ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা -6,রোজগা-রর জন্য -7, স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মী-য়র নিকট বসবা-সর জন্য - 8. ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্য-9, চাকুরী হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে-10, বিদেশ ফেরত-11, অন্যান্য-99 ।

৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

রেজিষ্ট্রা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ

তফসিল-৯

৯.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলা ঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপ-জলা ঃ [ ][ ] .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ [ ][ ] ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO ঃ [ ]

৯.২ গত.....**হতে**.....পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় নিয়মিত বসবাসরত দম্পতির ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য (কেবল মাত্র স্ত্রীর বয়স ১৫ -৪৯ বৎসরের মধ্যে হলে এ তফসিল পূরণ করতে হবে) ।

স্বামীর ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য						স্ত্রীর ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য					জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার pwH²¡¿¹ abÉ					
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭
খানা নম্বর	লাইন নং	স্বামীর নাম	বর্তমান বয়স (পূর্ন বৎসরে)	শিক্ষা (কোড)	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন ? (কোড)	লাইন নং	স্ত্রীর নাম	বর্তমান বয়স (পূর্ন বৎসরে)	শিক্ষা (কোড)	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন? (কোড)	আপনি কি কখনো জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছেন? হ্যাঁ-1,না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলেকোন কোন জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছেন? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে) (কোড)	আপনি কি বর্তমানে কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন ? হ্যাঁ-1, না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে আপনি বর্তমানেকোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন? (একটি উত্তর কোডে দিতে হবে)	পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার কোড লিখুন (কোড)

জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রন পদ্ধতির নাম ও কোড (১৩ নং ও ১৫ নং প্রশ্ন কোড)ঃকনডম-01 খাওয়ার বড়ি-02ইনজেকশন-03 পুরুষ বন্ধ্যাকরণ (ভ্যাসেকটমি)-04 আই,ইউ,ডি/কাটা (কপারটি)-05 মহিলা বন্ধ্যাকরণ (লাইগেশন)-06 ফোমট্যাবলেট-07 নরপ্ল্যান্ট-08, গর্ভপাত (এম আর)-09 হেকিমি/আয়ুর্বেদিক-10হোমিওপ্যাথিক-11 প্রত্যাহার/আয়ল-12 নিরাপদকাল-13 বিরতি-14 অন্যান্য (উলে- খ করুন)-15 নিরুত্তর-88 জানিনা-99.

১৭নং প্রশ্নঃ পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার কোড ঃ ওজন বেড়ে যাওয়া-1, মাথা ঘোরানো/মাথা ব্যাথা হওয়া -2, অতিমাত্রায় রক্তক্ষরণ-3, মাসিক বন্ধ হওয়া-4, অনিয়মিত মাসিক হওয়া-5, শরীর জ্বালা পোড়া করা-6, তলপেটে ব্যাথা হওয়া-7, হৃদস্পন্দন বেড়ে যাওয়া-8, অধিক সময়

মাসিক চলা-9, নিরুত্তর-10, অন্যান্য-99 ।

- ৫, ৬, ১০ ও ১১ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম.....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

মনিটরিং দ্য সিচুয়েশন অব ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অব বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

প্রতিবন্ধী

তফসিল- ১০

১০.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : | | | | | জেলাঃ | | | ..... উপজেলাঃ | | | ..... ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ | | | ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ | | | | ..... RMO : | |

১০.২ ..... তারিখে প্রতিবন্ধীর তথ্য।

১০.৩ প্রতিবন্ধী ও প্রকৃতি

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। প্রতিবন্ধীর নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা- 2	৩। বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	৪। কত দিন যাবৎ প্রতিবন্ধী		৫। প্রতিবন্ধীর প্রকার কোডে লিখুন	৬। প্রতিবন্ধীর মাত্রা কোডে লিখুন 1. সম্পূর্ণভাবে অক্ষম 2. জটিল অক্ষমতা (পুরোপুরি অক্ষম নহে) 3. হালকা/ সামান্য অক্ষমতা	৭। প্রতিবন্ধীর কারণ কোডে লিখুন 1. জন্মগত 5. ভুল চিকিৎসার কারণে 2. দুর্ঘটনা 9. অন্যান্য 3. অসুখ 4. অধিক বয়স
					বৎসর	মাস			

প্রতিবন্ধীর প্রকার কোড: 01. চশমা দিয়েও দেখতে অসুবিধা, 02. শ্রবণযন্ত্র ব্যবহার করেও শুনতে অসুবিধা, 03. হাঁটতে বা উপরে উঠানামা করতে অসুবিধা, 04. অসুস্থতার কারণে কোন কিছু মনে রাখতে বা কোন বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দিতে অসুবিধা, 05. নিজের যত্ন নিতে যেমন খাওয়া, টয়লেট ব্যবহার, গোসল, হাত-মুখ ধোয়া ও কাপড় পরতে অসুবিধা , 06. নিজের কথা অন্যকে বুঝাতে বা অন্যের কথা বুঝতে অসুবিধা, 99. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ্য করুন)

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গোপনীয়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
মনিটরিং দ্য সিচুয়েশন অব ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অব বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

এইচআইভি/এইডস
তফসিল - ১১

১১.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলাঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপজেলাঃ [ ][ ] .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ [ ][ ] ..... জা/মহল্লাঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO : [ ]

১১.২ ..... তারিখে HIV/AIDS সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

১১.৩ খানায় বসবাসকারী ১৫-৪৯ বছরের সকল মহিলার জন্য এ প্রশ্নপত্রটি পূরণ করতে হবে।

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। উত্তরদাতার নাম	২। বয়স	৩। এইচআইভি/এইডস রোগের কারণ সম্পর্কে উত্তরদাতার ধারণা		৪। আপনি কি মনে করেন এইডস এ আক্রান্ত মায়ের কাছ থেকে শিশুর এইডস নিম্নবর্ণিত অবস্থায় সংক্রমিত হতে পারে? (গর্ভাবস্থায়, প্রসবের সময় ও শিশুকে স্তন্যদান এই ৩ অবস্থানেরই উত্তর দিবেন)								
				অনিরাপদ যৌন সম্পর্ক-01 যাদু টোনা বা অলৌকিক কোন কারণে-02 যৌন মিলনের সময় কনডম ব্যবহার না করলে-03	মশার কামড়ে-04 এইডস আক্রান্ত ব্যক্তির সাথে খাবার ভাগাভাগি করে খেলে-05 অন্যান্য-09 (উল্লেখ করুন)	গর্ভাবস্থায়			প্রসবের সময়			শিশুকে স্তন্যদান করলে		
						হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-8	হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-8	হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-8

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম.....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

ANNEXURE – 7

Abbreviation

ASMFR	=	Age-Specific Marital Fertility Rate
ASDR	=	Age-Specific Death Rate
ASFR	=	Age- Specific Fertility Rate
ASMR	=	Age- Specific Marriage Rate
BBS	=	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BFS	=	Bangladesh Fertility Survey
BS	=	Both Sexes
CBR	=	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	=	Crude Death Rate
CDiR	=	Crude Divorce Rate
ChDR	=	Child Death Rate
CMR	=	Crude Marriage Rate
CPR	=	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CPS	=	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey
CSDR	=	Cause Specific Death Rate
CSR	=	Crude Separation Rate
GDR	=	General Divorce Rate
GFR	=	General Fertility Rate
GMR	=	General Marriage Rate
GSR	=	General Separation Rate
HDS	=	Health and Demographic Survey
HH	=	Household
IMR	=	Infant Mortality Rate
MAM	=	Mean Age at First Marriage
MMR	=	Maternal Mortality Ratio
NGR	=	Natural Growth Rate
NMR	=	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
NRR	=	Net Reproduction Rate
OMR	=	Optical Marks Reader
OCR	=	Optical Character Reader
ICR	=	Intelligent Character Reader
PNMR	=	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PSU	=	Primary Sampling Unit
SMA	=	Statistical Metropolitan Area
SSVRS	=	Strengthening of Sample Vital Registration System
SVRS	=	Sample Vital Registration System
TFR	=	Total Fertility Rate

ANNEXURE – 8

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