

Bangladesh

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009

Progotir Pathey
2009

Volume I: Technical Report



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



United Nations
Children's Fund



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SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	Value in 2009			Value in 2006			Change between 2006 and 2009		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Health and nutrition	Timely initiation of breastfeeding (percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth)	50.2	n.a.	n.a.	35.6	n.a.	n.a.	14.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths before the age of five for every 1,000 live births)	64.0	72.0	55.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Infant mortality rate (number of deaths before the age of one for every 1,000 live births)	49.0	54.0	43.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Assistance at delivery (percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel)	24.4	n.a.	n.a.	20.1	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	n.a.	n.a.
Education	Pre-school attendance rate (percentage of children aged 36-59 months)	22.9	22.5	23.3	14.6	14.0	15.3	8.3	8.5	8.0
	Primary net intake rate (percentage of school-age children attending grade 1)	66.8	65.3	68.4	67.4	65.7	69.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6
	Net attendance rate in primary school	81.3	80.2	82.5	81.3	78.9	83.7	0.0	1.3	-1.2
	Net attendance rate in secondary school	49.0	45.5	53.0	38.8	36.2	41.4	10.2	9.3	11.6
	Gender parity index in primary school	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	-0.1	n.a.	n.a.
	Gender parity index in secondary school	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	n.a.
	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	79.8	78.7	81.0	63.6	62.5	64.7	16.2	8.2	16.3
	Primary school drop-out rate	1.2	1.4	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Secondary school drop-out rate	3.5	3.1	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Repetition rate in primary school (percentage of children who repeat a grade)	4.8	4.9	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Repetition rate in secondary school	3.7	3.8	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	n.a.	n.a.	72.0	n.a.	n.a.	69.9	n.a.	n.a.	2.1
HIV and AIDS	Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	n.a.	n.a.	14.6	n.a.	n.a.	15.8	n.a.	n.a.	-1.2
Environment	Use of an improved drinking water source: adjusted for arsenic contamination (<50 micrograms/litre)	85.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Use of an improved sanitation facility*	51.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Proportion of households having drinking water sources with arsenic level of less than 50 micrograms	87.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Awareness of drinking water source tested for arsenic contamination	46.7	n.a.	n.a.	62.3	n.a.	n.a.	-15.6	n.a.	n.a.
Child protection	Birth registration	53.6	53.4	53.7	9.8	10.1	9.6	43.8	43.3	44.1
	Child labour (based on percentage of children aged 6-14 years who are not attending school)	2.3	2.9	1.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* As per the Government of Bangladesh's definition of improved/hygienic sanitation. Coverage has also been calculated using the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme definition and is presented in the relevant chapter.

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ACRONYMS

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CRC	Convention on Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DK	Don't know
EA	Enumeration area
ECCD	Early childhood care and development
EFA	Education for All
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HIV and AIDS	Human Immune Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
U5MR	Under-five mortality rate
UNGEI	United Nations Girls' Education Initiative
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ



PRIME MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

12 Jaishtha 1417
26 May 2010

MESSAGE

I welcome the publication of the 10th Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009 report prepared by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with UNICEF.

I hope that the information contained in this report will help relevant line ministers and departments to conduct equitable resource allocation for balanced development.

We envision a Bangladesh where people live with dignity, social justice, environmental protection, human rights and equal opportunities.

Our endeavour is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and build a country in which all our citizens are free from poverty and inequality, and where their every basic social need is met. Our government is also committed to fulfilling the rights of children and women and building a more prosperous nation.

The government has been working for equitable development nationwide. This survey report will help us realize this commitment by providing information down to upazila level.

I am confident that the report will be useful for policymakers, researchers, administrators and development partners to monitor the progress towards the achievement of MDG targets in Bangladesh.

I wish the MICS 2009 report a total success.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu
May Bangladesh Live Forever

Sheikh Hasina

MESSAGE



I am very pleased that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has successfully completed the tenth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and has prepared this full technical report of the survey. It is worth mentioning that BBS had earlier prepared and presented the preliminary report within a very short span of time of the survey completion. This is the first time that the MICS survey provided information at the upazila (sub-district) level which is encouraging and praiseworthy. The MICS 2009 focused on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators related to women and children.

I hope that the report will prove useful to policy makers, planners, researchers, development partners and NGOs in formulating their programmes and strategies for attaining the MDGs placing emphasis on the disadvantaged upazilas.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Secretary of the Planning Division, the Director General of BBS and the Project Director of the Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women Project for completing this technical report within the stipulated time.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A.K. Khandker".

Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A.K. Khandker B.U

Minister for Planning

May, 2010

MESSAGE



The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been conducting the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey since 1993 in order to provide information on the situation of children and women. The tenth round of the MICS survey was conducted in May 2009. In this round of the survey the sample size has been extended to provide data at the optimal levels (upazila). Twenty three indicators related to children and women of the MICS 2009 survey were used to prepare this report.

The survey results will be very useful to the planners, policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders in formulating appropriate policy measures for achieving the goals and targets of the MDGs by 2015.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah, Director General of BBS and Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Project Director of the Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women Project for bringing out this report within a short span of time. I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Mr. Carel de Rooy, Representative of UNICEF Bangladesh for his technical support and cooperation in undertaking this important survey.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amrit".

Md. Habib Ullah Majumder

Secretary
Planning Division

May, 2010

FOREWORD



The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the national statistical organization of the country is responsible for conducting censuses and surveys and for disseminating statistics on a wide of range of economic, social and demographic variables. The Bureau has been conducting the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey since 1993, with the objective of generating information on the situation of children and women.

The objective of the MICS 2009 was to provide data on children and women related to several MDG indicators at the sub-district (upazila) level to determine the performance at this level in achieving the MDG goals. As such a composite index has been prepared using nine MDG indicators related to children and women. The districts and upazilas were ranked according to their performance in light of the value of the MDG composite index.

I express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Project Director, Mr. Alamgir Hossain, Deputy Director, Md. Abdur Rashid Howlader, Programmer, Mrs. Delwara Begum, Statistical Officer of the Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women Project (2nd phase) for their hard work and dedication for completing the survey and preparing this report. Mr. S.M. Anwar Hossain, Statistical Assistant of the project deserves special thanks for data entry and processing. Mr. Carel de Rooy, Representative, Mrs. Siping Wang, Chief of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Mrs. Deqa Ibrahim Musa, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, Mr. Mashiur Rahman, Knowledge Management Officer of UNICEF provided valuable support in all stages of the survey. Mrs. Hongxia Zhang, data processing consultant and demographer from UNICEF also provided analytical inputs for data processing and analysis. Mr. Musahar Shaik, local consultant from UNICEF helped in the sample design and training of field personnel. Their contribution is greatly acknowledged.

I hope the report will be very useful to planners and policy makers of the Government and development partners in designing evidence-based policies and programmes targeting the disadvantaged upazilas.


Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah
 Director General

May, 2010

PREFACE

The purpose of the 2009 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted jointly by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF, was to provide disaggregated data on children and women at the national and sub-national levels. The survey was the first attempt ever in Bangladesh by a national household survey to collect data at the sub-district level for a number of key social sector indicators covering the education, environment, health and child protection sectors. This report presents the final analysis of the data for 23 indicators covered by the survey.

I hope the survey findings contribute to Bangladesh's ongoing efforts in monitoring the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The availability of sub-district (upazila) data, in particular provides a robust baseline for the social sectors of the five-year National Development Plan currently being prepared by the government. The same survey will be repeated in 2012 and 2015 to enable the comparison of progress at national and sub-national levels. Over time, individual districts and sub-districts will be able to see how much relative progress they have made in comparison to others. Clear identification of upazilas and districts that perform exceptionally well will be possible so that these can be acknowledged. Likewise, those that under-perform will also be identified so that they can be supported to achieve MDGs with equity.

An issue of great concern emerging from the analysis of the rich data set being made available in this report, are the increasing geographic disparities even whilst averages of several social indicators are improving. Mitigating these disparities and social inequities is a crucial strategic issue that will require increased attention as Bangladesh progresses towards middle income status during the next decade. Failure to do so could constrain poverty reduction efforts and even economic growth.

Several short follow-up studies based on this data will be shared over the forthcoming months related to: the use of a composite social sector index to target low performing geographic areas; disparities in urban areas; gender; governance and other topics.

I hope the report will be useful to policy-makers, elected leaders, researchers and administrators as well as to development partners in developing evidence-based policies and programmes.

UNICEF is committed to continue supporting the Government of Bangladesh in its challenging social development endeavours.

May, 2010



Carel de Rooy

Representative
UNICEF Bangladesh

MAP OF BANGLADESH

MAP OF BANGLADESH SHOWING
THE LOCATION AND NUMBER OF
SAMPLE AREAS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the tenth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in May 2009. This round of MICS is characterized by: (1) a questionnaire that is shorter than those used in any previous MICS; (2) a larger sample size; and (3) more disaggregated information, especially data disaggregated by geographic area. The following analysis reflects these characteristics and goes further to explore gender disparity and time trends. The objective is to provide valuable and detailed information to the Government of Bangladesh and its development partners for development planning.

There are a total of 23 indicators derived from MICS 2009. These have been organized under five main chapters in this report: (1) Health and Nutrition; (2) Education; (3) HIV and AIDS; (4) Environment and (5) Child Protection.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Timely initiation of breast feeding

The percentage of women who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth increased from 36 per cent in 2006 to 50 per cent in 2009. The percentage of women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth also increased, from 82 per cent in 2006 to 89 per cent in 2009. The rate of immediate breastfeeding was higher in 2009 than in 2006 regardless of the level of education attained by mothers or caretakers. Indeed, the level of education seemed to have had little impact on the practice of immediate breastfeeding in 2006 or 2009.

Child mortality

The infant mortality rate (IMR) is estimated at 49 deaths before the age of one year for every 1,000 live births, while the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is 64 deaths before the age of five for every 1,000 live births. Girls and urban areas have lower child mortality rates than boys and rural areas. Geographically, the highest IMR was found in Jamalpur district (71 per 1,000) and the lowest in Rangamati district (36). The highest U5MR was found in Jamalpur district (98) and the lowest in Pabna district (44).

Assistance at delivery

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel increased from 20.1 per cent in 2006 to 24.4 per cent in 2009. This percentage was highest in Meherpur (61) district and lowest in Bandarban district, at only 8 per cent.

EDUCATION

Pre-school attendance

The pre-school attendance rate increased from 15 per cent in 2006 to 23 per cent in 2009 among children aged 36-59 months. There is a rising trend for both boys and girls, and across all areas. The rate in urban areas was lower than in rural areas in 2006, but this pattern was reversed by 2009. The pre-school attendance rate increased alongside the mothers' or caretaker's education level - a positive relationship that applies to both girls and boys.

Primary net intake rate

Nationally, 67 per cent of all children of primary school entering age were attending grade 1 at the time of the survey. In rural areas, there were more girls (67 per cent) in grade 1 than boys (63 per cent), in contrast to urban areas where there were more boys (76 per cent) in grade 1 than girls (74 per cent).

Net attendance rate in primary education

Overall, 81.3 per cent of all children of primary school age in Bangladesh were attending primary or secondary school. In urban areas, 83.9 per cent of all children attended school, compared to 80.8 per cent in rural areas. The highest school attendance rate was found in Meherpur district (91.0 per cent) while the lowest school attendance rate was recorded in Bandarban district (60.6 per cent). At the national level, there is virtually no difference between the rate of primary school attendance for boys and girls.

Net attendance rate in secondary education

The net attendance rate in secondary education has increased from 38.8 per cent in 2006 to 49.0 per cent in 2009. There is a notable difference between net attendance rates at the national level between boys (45.5 per cent) and girls (53.0 per cent).

Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education

In 2009, the ratio of girls to boys in primary education decreased from 1.06 in 2006 to 1.03, while it increased for secondary education, from 1.14 in 2006 to 1.17 in 2009.

Reaching grade 5

The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 increased from 63.6 per cent in 2006 to 79.8 per cent in 2009 (78.7 per cent for boys and 81.0 per cent for girls). In slum areas, only 48 per cent of pupils starting grade 1 reached grade 5 in 2009.

Drop-out rate

In 2009, the drop-out rate for both primary and secondary schools was calculated for the first time at both national and sub-national levels.

In both rural and urban areas, boys tended to have a slightly higher drop-out rate in primary school than girls. In rural areas, 1.4 per cent of boys dropped out of primary school, compared with 1.0 per cent of girls. In urban areas, the difference between the drop out rate for boys and girls was about 1 percentage point. The drop-out rate was the highest in slum areas with a rate six times higher than the national level.

Girls were more likely to drop out of secondary school, irrespective of the area in which they lived. In rural areas, 4.1 per cent of girls dropped out of secondary school, which was 1.1 percentage points higher than the drop out rate for boys. In urban areas, the drop-out rate of girls was 3.6 per cent, compared with 3.3 per cent for boys. The rates are much higher for girls in the slums (16.3). For boys, the drop out rate in slums was 10 per cent.

Repetition rate

The repetition rate in primary school was 4.8 per cent nationally. While the rate did not fluctuate a great deal among the different areas, it was slightly higher in rural areas (4.9) than in urban areas (4.6), with slum areas having the highest repetition rate (7.8). There was little visible difference between the repetition rates for girls and boys.

The repetition rate in secondary school was 3.7 per cent. For boys, it was 3.8 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent for girls.

Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years

By asking women aged 15-24 years to read a short simple statement, the MICS 2009 found that the literacy rate of women aged 15-24 was 72.0 per cent, slightly higher than that of 2006 (69.9).

HIV AND AIDS

The comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention among women aged 15-24 years has decreased from 15.8 per cent in 2006 to 14.6 in 2009. The knowledge level was higher among urban women than those in rural areas.

ENVIRONMENT

Improved water source

Overall, 97.8 per cent of the population used an improved drinking water source, a rate similar to the 97.6 per cent found in 2006. In urban areas, the rate was 99.5 per cent, which was marginally higher than the 97.4 per cent found in rural areas. However, these figures do not reflect arsenic contamination.

Arsenic level in household drinking water

Taking arsenic contamination into consideration, the proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source is 85.5 per cent (93.3 per cent in urban and 83.8 per cent in rural areas) following the Bangladesh national standard of less than 50 micrograms of arsenic per litre. However, using the WHO guideline for arsenic, of less than 10 micrograms per litre, 75.2 per cent of the population used an improved drinking water source - 85.3 per cent in urban and 73.0 per cent in rural areas.

Awareness of arsenic contamination

Some 44.1 per cent of household members knew that their water source had not been tested for arsenic contamination. Another 9.2 per cent did not know whether their water source has been tested or not, while another 7.1 per cent of household members knew that their water source has been tested but they did not know the result. About 40 per cent of household members knew their tube-wells had been tested and they were aware of the result.

Sanitation

Following the Government of Bangladesh's definition, the proportion of the population using an improved hygienic sanitation facility is 51.5 per cent. Within the Divisions, Chittagong shows the best performance with 62 per cent of the population using a hygienic sanitation facility while Sylhet comes bottom with 43 per cent. When the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) definition is used, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation increases slightly to 54.1 per cent.

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

The births of 53.6 per cent of children under five have been registered, an increase of 43.8 percentage points since 2006, when the percentage stood at just 9.8 per cent. This increase cuts across both genders and all areas - rural and urban.

Child labour

Nationally, child labour prevalence stood at 2.3 per cent; 2.9 for boys and 1.7 for girls. In general, child labour prevalence was higher among boys than girls in both rural and urban areas, particularly in the municipality areas. In the areas of city corporations, however, girls seemed more likely to be involved in child labour. The prevalence rate was the highest in slum areas at a total rate of 6.5 per cent.



INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report is based on the 2009 Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Household surveys such as the MICS are the most reliable sources to assess progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in countries where a routine population census is not available.

The 2009 MICS was conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). It was designed to collect information to measure Bangladesh's progress in achieving the MDG targets and to update the situation of children and women in Bangladesh. This was the first time in the history of Bangladesh that the survey collected representative data at upazila (sub-district) level.

The results of the 2009 MICS provide valuable and detailed information to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) as well as its development partners. It will help them to better plan and allocate budget to social sector interventions, in the context of the five-year development plan that is currently being prepared.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The 2009 Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey had four objectives:

- To provide up-to-date and disaggregated information to assess the situation of children and women in Bangladesh
- To provide the data needed to monitor progress towards the achievement of the MDGs as a basis for future action
- To set a baseline for the government at national, district and upazila levels to better assess progress towards achieving the MDGs with equity by 2015 in Bangladesh
- To provide detailed thematic and geographic social sector information that will facilitate prioritization, and better targeting of future investments in the context of the five-year development plan that is being prepared by the government.

ii.

SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates on indicators on the situation of children and women for urban and rural areas, at the national, district and upazila levels. Upazilas were selected as the main sampling domains and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each upazila, 26 census enumeration areas (EA) were selected with probability proportional to size. Within each EA, a segment of 20 households was drawn randomly for survey. The sample was stratified by upazila and is not self-weighting. For reporting national and district level results, sample weights were used. For more information on the sample design, see Annex B.

QUESTIONNAIRES

The three questionnaires used in the survey can be seen in Annex D. In addition to a household questionnaire used to collect information on all household members, questionnaires were administered in each household to women aged 15-49. Mothers or caretakers of children under the age of five were identified in each household, and were interviewed on the indicators related to that age group. The questionnaires included the following modules:

- **Household Questionnaire**
 - Household listing
 - Education
 - Water and sanitation, including water sample collection for arsenic testing
- **Questionnaire for individual women**
 - Child mortality
 - Attendance at delivery
 - HIV and AIDS
- **Questionnaire for Children Under Five**
 - Birth registration
 - Early learning

The questionnaires are based on the MICS3 model questionnaire developed by UNICEF Headquarters. The questionnaires were translated into Bangla from the English version and pre-tested in March 2009. Modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires on the basis of the pre-test results.

FIELDWORK AND PROCESSING

A total of 7,683 interviewers and 1,154 supervisors were trained in April 2009. Fieldwork was undertaken from 28 April to 31 May 2009.

Data were entered on 64 microcomputers using the CSPro software. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the Bangladesh questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing was concluded in October 2009. Data were analysed using the SPSS software program and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed for this purpose.

iii.

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENTS

SAMPLE COVERAGE

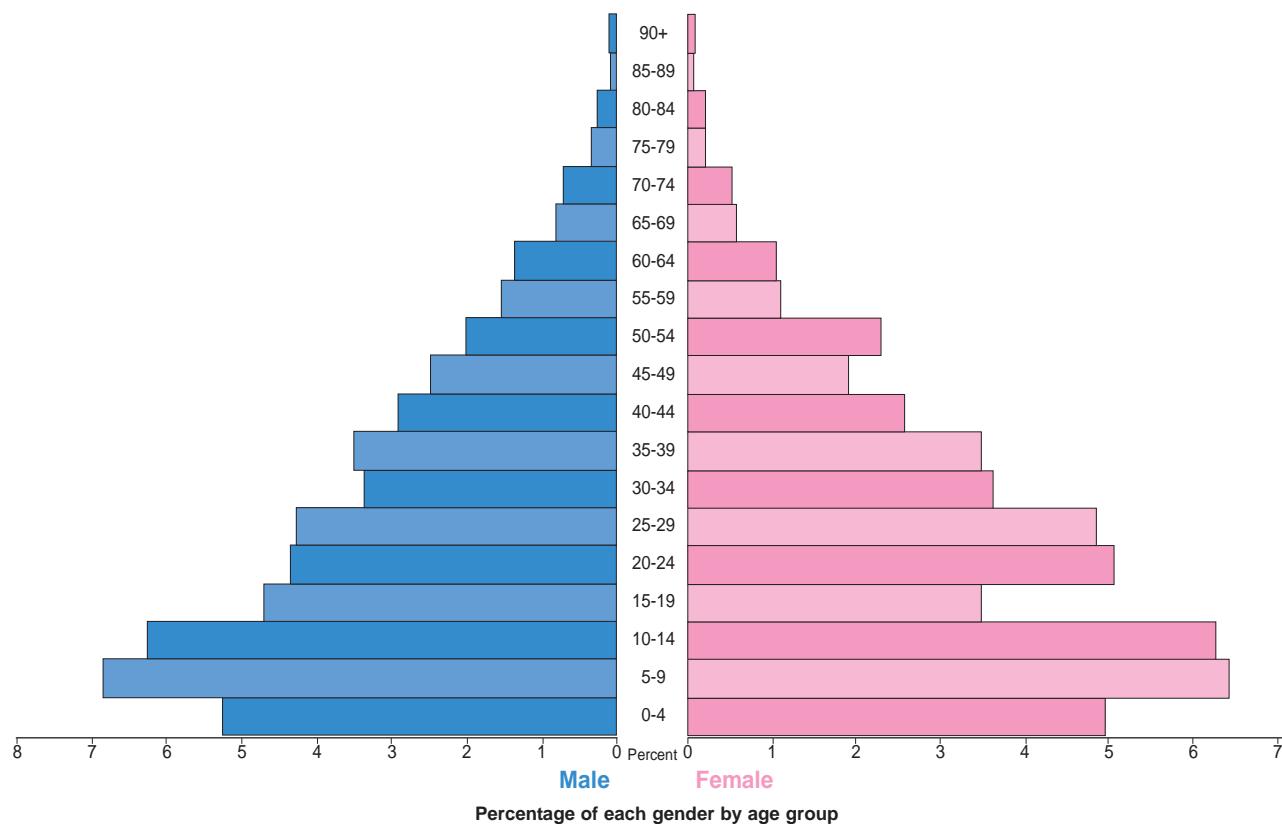
Of the 300,000 households selected for the sample, 299,988 were found to be occupied. Of these, 299,842 were interviewed successfully for a household response rate of 99.9 per cent. In those households interviewed, 336,287 women (age 15-49) were identified. Of these, 333,201 were interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99.1 per cent. In addition, 140,860 children under age five were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 139,588 children, corresponding to a response rate of 99.1 per cent. An overall response rate of 99.0 per cent was achieved for women and for children under the age of five (Table 1, Annex A). According to the survey design, water samples were to be collected from 15,000 households for arsenic testing. Some 14,111 water samples were tested, of which 13,301 had correct area codes for the data analysis. This corresponds to an arsenic test rate of 88.6 per cent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Table 2, Annex A, shows the age and sex distribution of the surveyed population.

The demographic pyramid below shows the age structure of the Bangladesh population. The pyramid consists of two sets of horizontal bar graphs, one for each sex, which indicates the proportion of people in each age group. The pyramid shows that the proportion of males is always larger than that of females, except in those groups aged 20-39 and 90 and above. The proportions of people in three broad age groups: those younger than 15 years, those aged 15 to 64 years and those older than 65 years are similar to the survey conducted in 2006.

Figure 1: Age and sex distribution of household population, 2009



iv.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

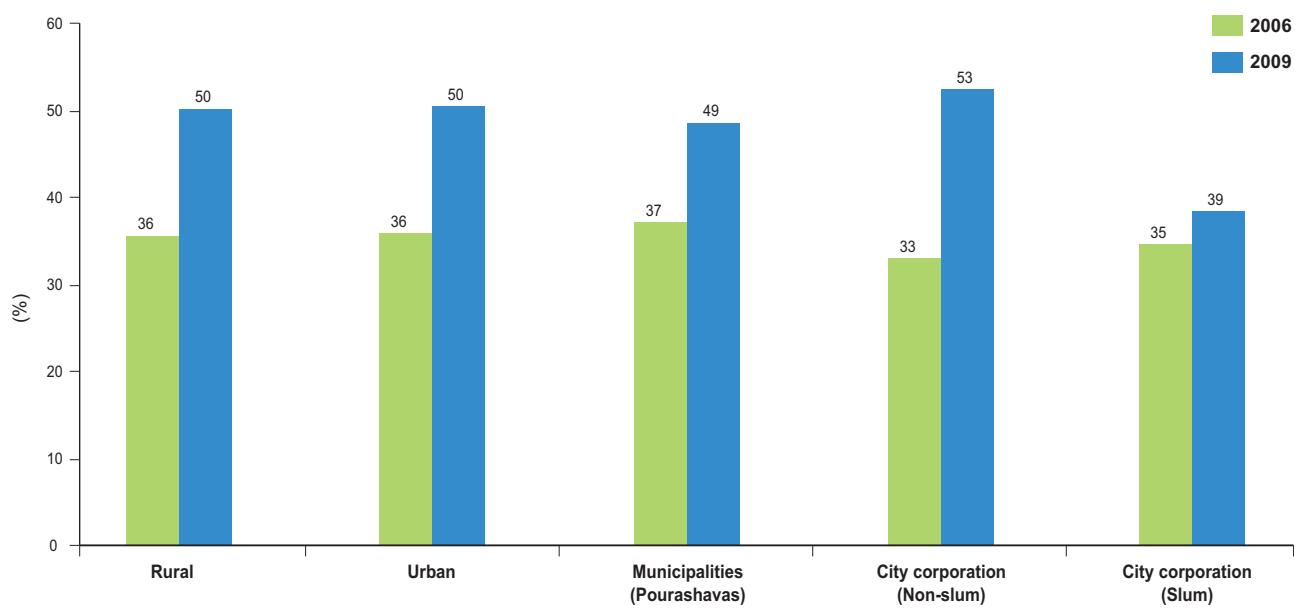
This chapter covers three indicators: breastfeeding, child mortality (which consists of infant mortality and under five mortality rates) and skilled assistance during delivery. Comparisons with the results from MICS 2006 have been drawn where possible so that trends can be seen. Gender and geographic disparities have also been analyzed, providing evidence for targeting of interventions. The following chapters of the report also follow this structure.

BREASTFEEDING

Essential care methods for newborns include initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth, exclusive breastfeeding, controlling infection, keeping the baby warm, and not bathing the baby for the first 24 hours. Breastfeeding is a unique source of nutrition and plays a crucial role in the growth, development and survival of infants. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life can help protect newborns and infants from disease, reduce the risk of mortality and promote healthy child development.

Two indicators have been included in the analysis of breastfeeding in Bangladesh. The first is the percentage of women who start breastfeeding within one hour of birth and the other is the percentage of women who start breastfeeding within one day. The sample consisted of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Figure 2: Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth), 2006 and 2009

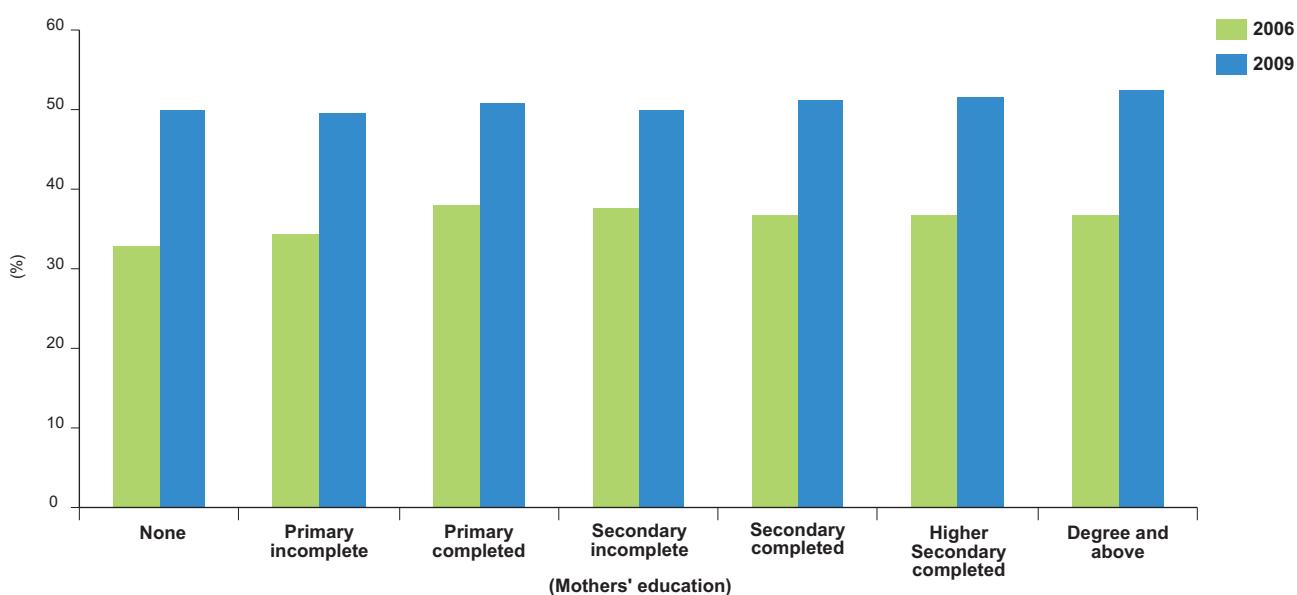


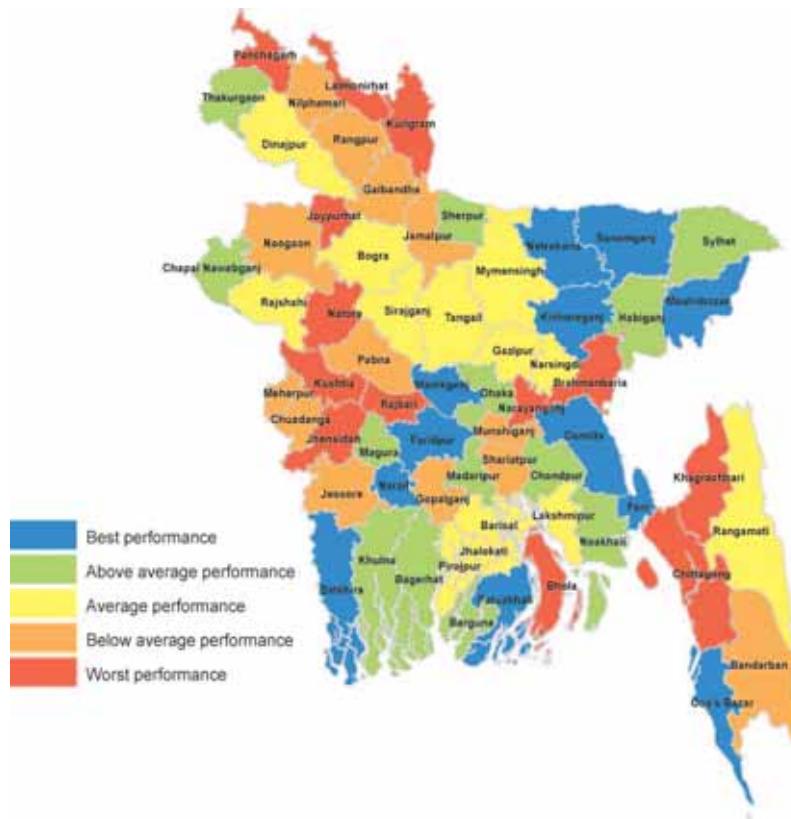
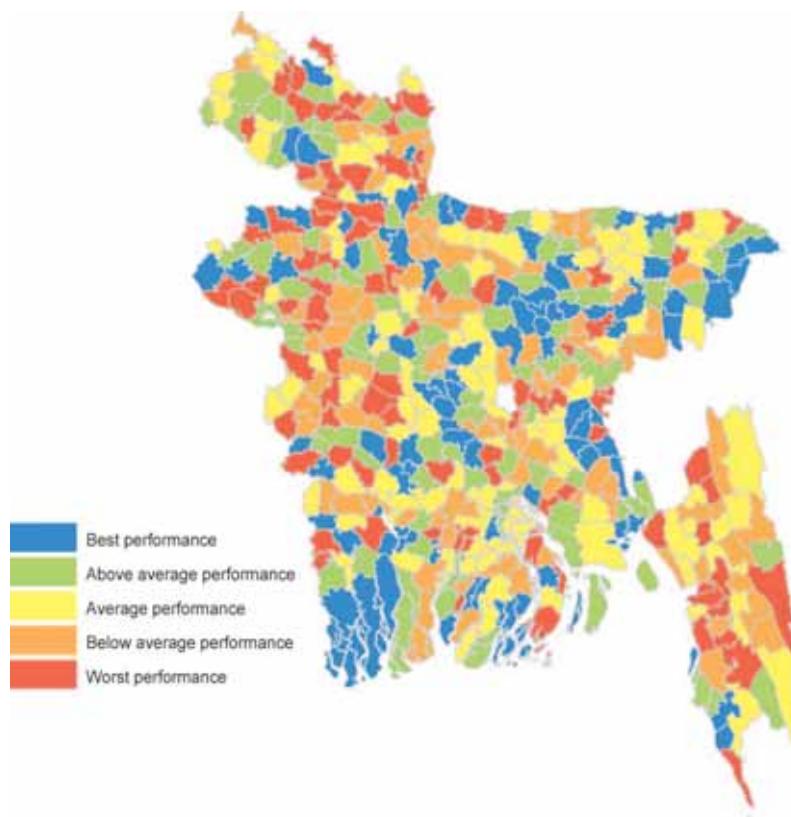
The percentage of women who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth increased from 36 per cent in 2006 to 50 per cent in 2009. Accordingly, the percentage of women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth increased from 82 per cent in 2006 to 89 per cent in 2009. Figure 2 shows that the timely initiation of breastfeeding has improved substantially in all areas, with the exception of slums, which, at 39 per cent, are lagging behind the national average. There was no difference between rural and urban areas in 2006 or 2009.

In terms of Divisions, Sylhet remained top in 2009 on both indicators (59.1 and 93.5 per cent respectively). At district level, Maulvibazar and Feni districts had the best performance with 69.1 and 97.1 per cent respectively.

From the figure below, it is obvious that the timely initiation of breastfeeding increased in 2009 compared to 2006 at every level of mothers' or caretakers' education. However, the level of education did not seem to affect the timely initiation of breastfeeding in either 2006 or 2009.

Figure 3: Timely initiation of breastfeeding by mothers' education, 2006 and 2009

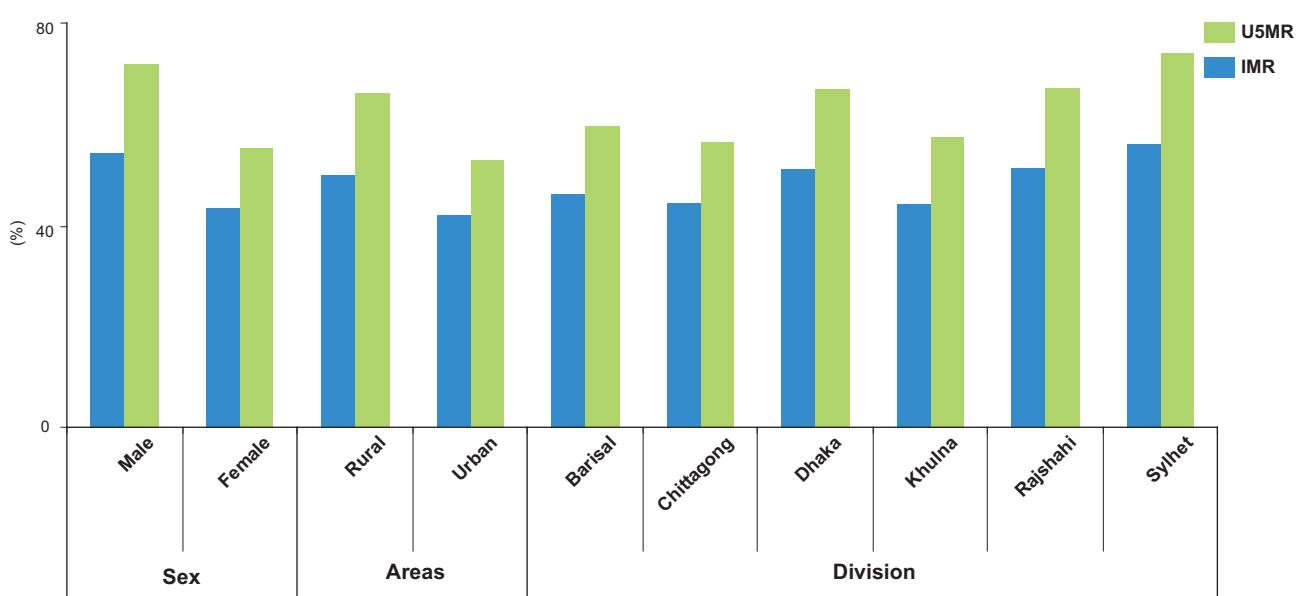


Map 1a: Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth) by district, 2009**Map 1b:** Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth) by upazila, 2009

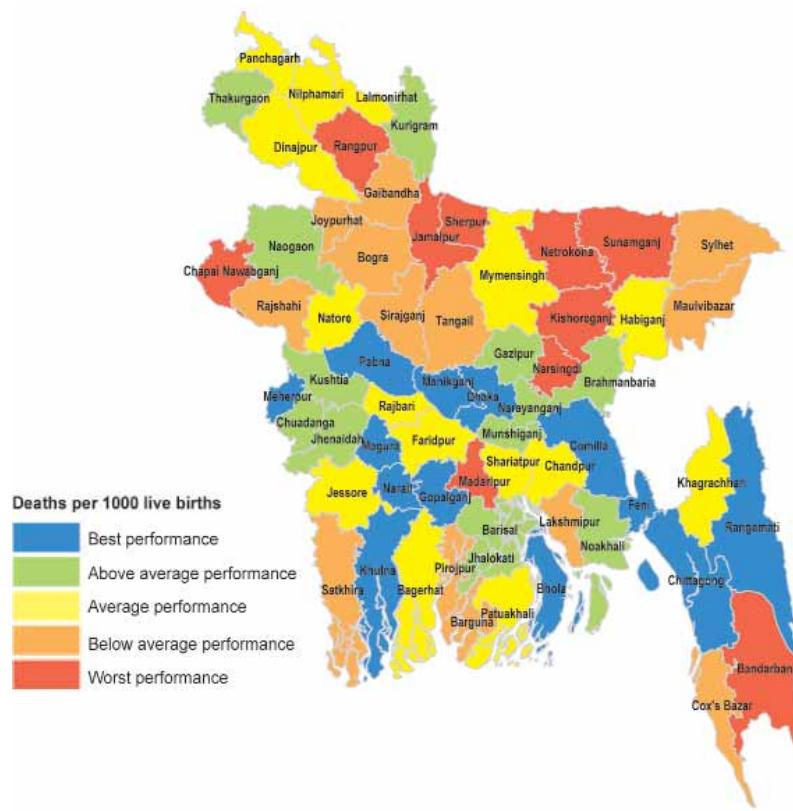
CHILD MORTALITY

Monitoring progress towards MDG 4 - a two-thirds reduction in child mortality between 1990 and 2015 - is important but challenging. The 2009 Bangladesh MICS used the "indirect method" to measure childhood mortality, including children that had ever been born to women of child bearing age, and children who had died. The MICS 2009 found an IMR rate of 49 per 1,000 live births, while the U5MR is 64 per 1,000 live births. Girls and children in urban areas have lower child mortality than boys or children in rural areas. Geographically, the IMR was the highest in Jamalpur (71) and lowest in Rangamati district (36). The highest U5MR was in Jamalpur (98) and lowest in Pabna district (44).

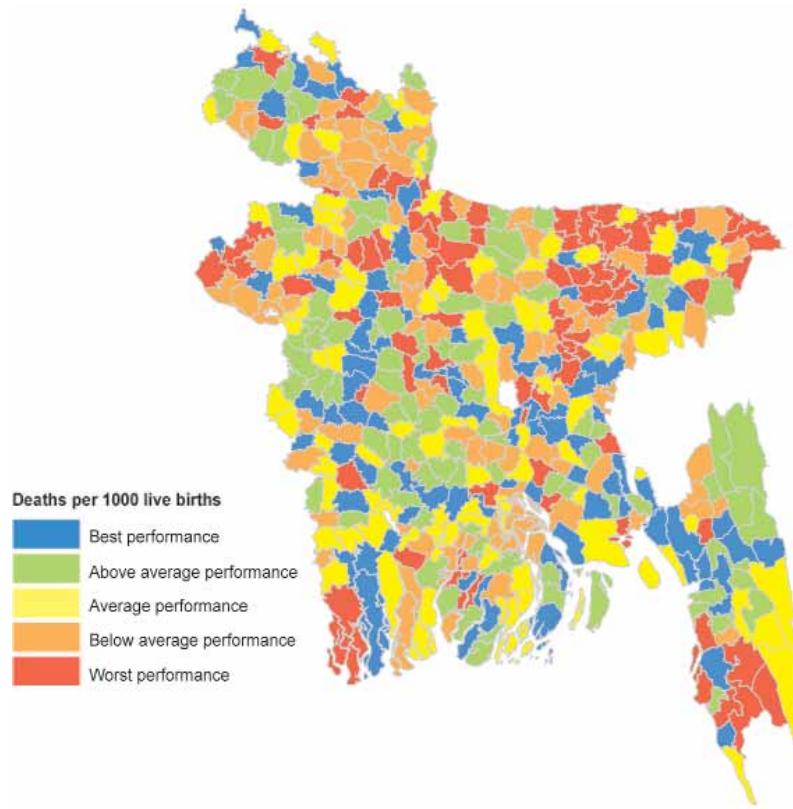
Figure 4: Infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate by area, 2009



Map 2a: Under-five mortality rate by district, 2009



Map 2b: Under-five mortality rate by upazila, 2009



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The provision of assistance during delivery by skilled attendants can greatly improve outcomes for mothers and infants by the use of technically appropriate procedures, and accurate and speedy diagnosis and treatment of complications. Having a skilled attendant at delivery is defined as assistance provided by a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

About 24.4 per cent of births occurring in the year before the MICS were delivered by skilled health personnel. This percentage is the highest in Mehpur (61) district and lowest in Bandarban district with a rate of only 8 per cent.

Figure 5: Assistance at delivery, 2009

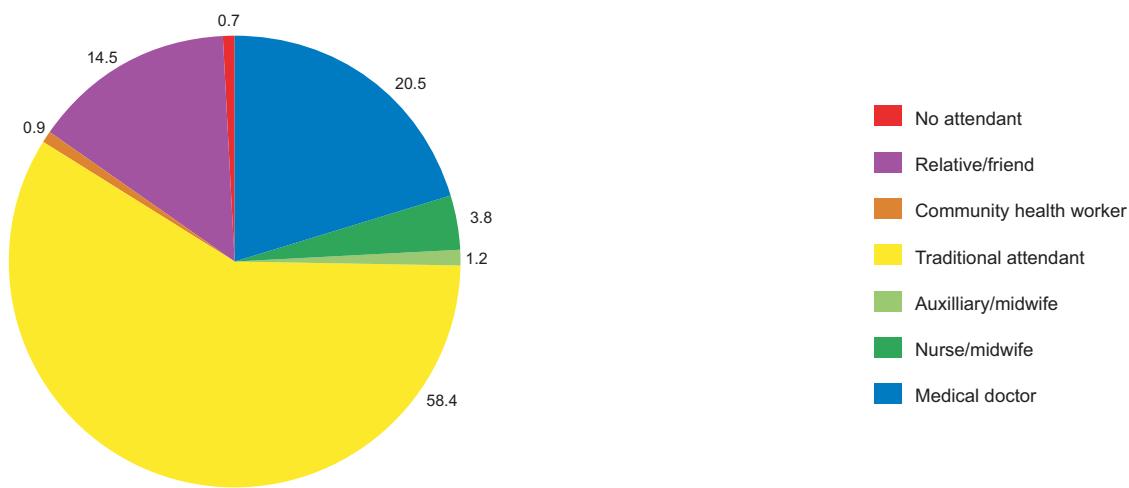
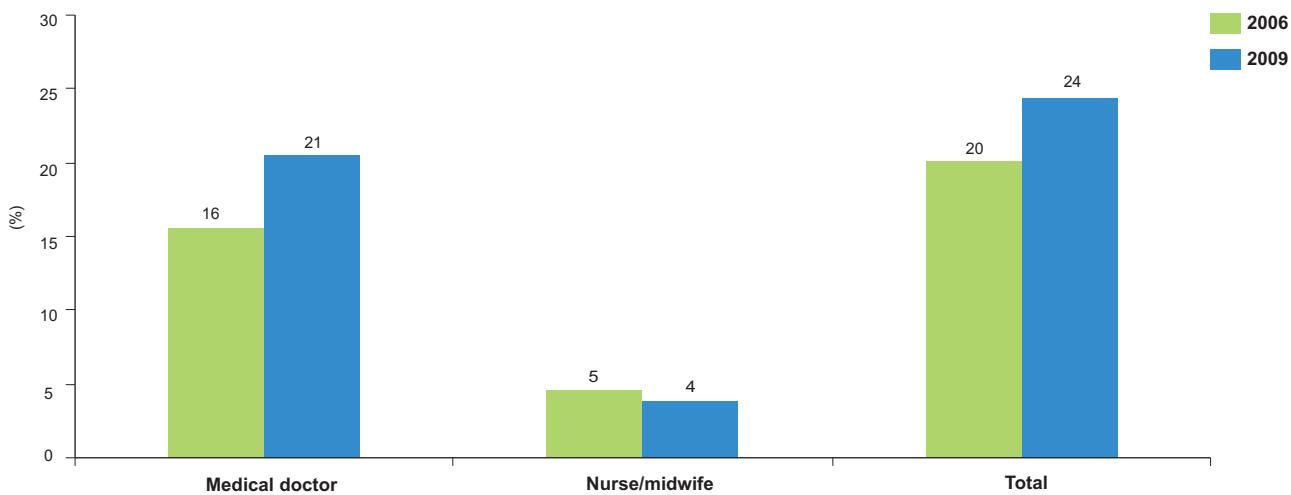
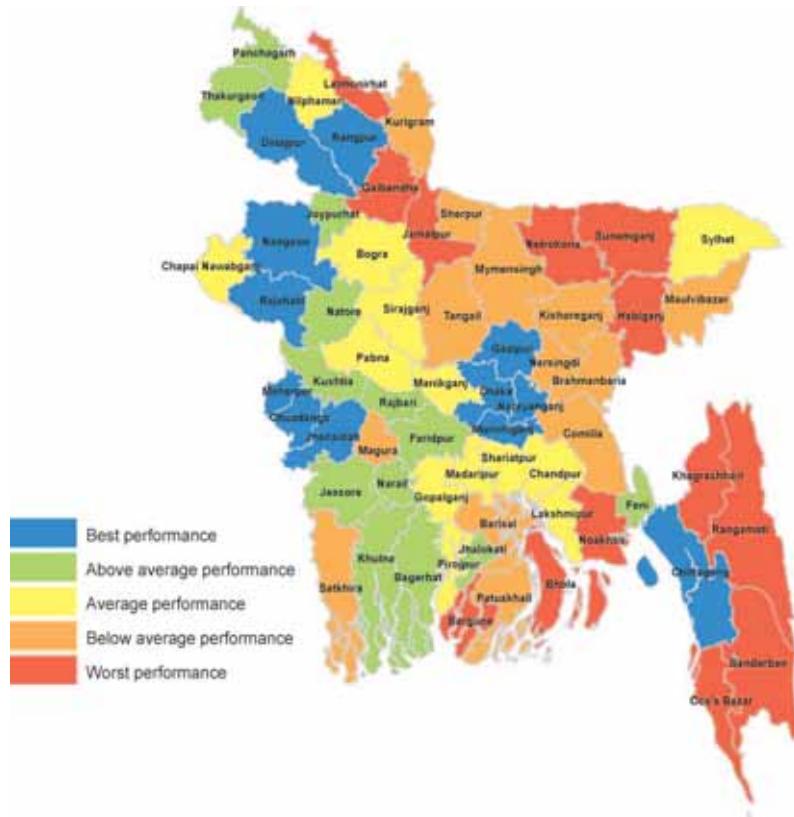


Figure 6: Any skilled attendant at delivery, 2006 and 2009

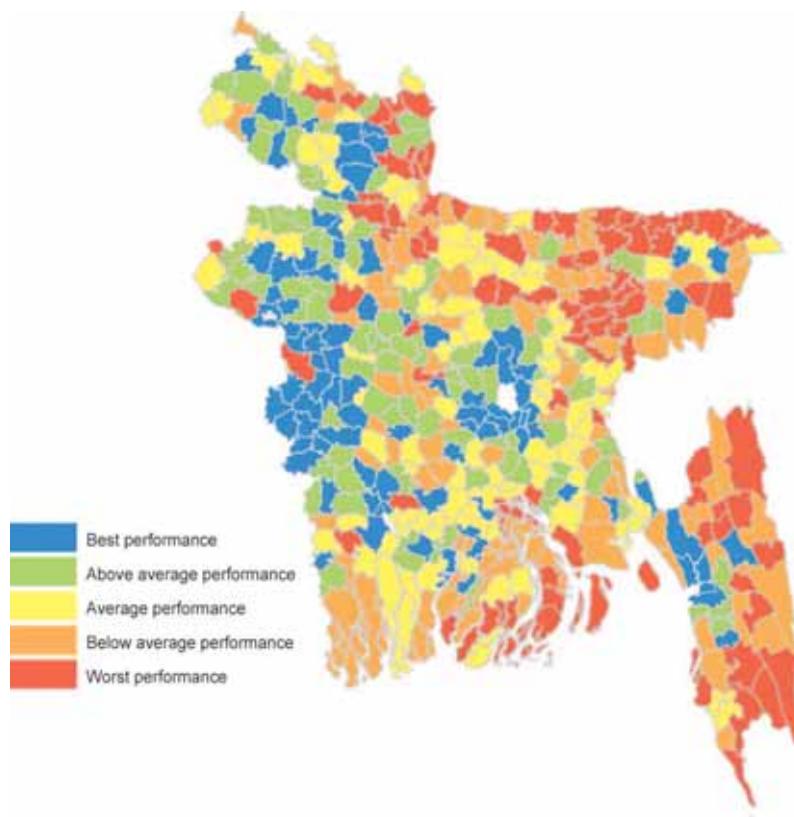


The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel increased from 20.1 in 2006 to 24.4 per cent in 2009. Figure 6 shows that the proportion of women who had given birth in the two years before the survey who were assisted by a medical doctor increased from 16 per cent in 2006 to 21 per cent in 2009, while there had been a decrease in those assisted by a nurse or midwife (from 5 to 4 per cent).

Map 3a: Skilled attendant at delivery by district, 2009



Map 3b: Skilled attendant at delivery by upazila, 2009



V.
EDUCATION

Early childhood care and development (ECCD) is the first component of basic education. It embraces the full range of organized activities to enable the healthy growth and development of children from birth to eight years of age. This includes activities provided under the supervision of several areas of state responsibility, such as education, health, nutrition and social welfare.

The MICS 2009 provided data on pre-school attendance rate.

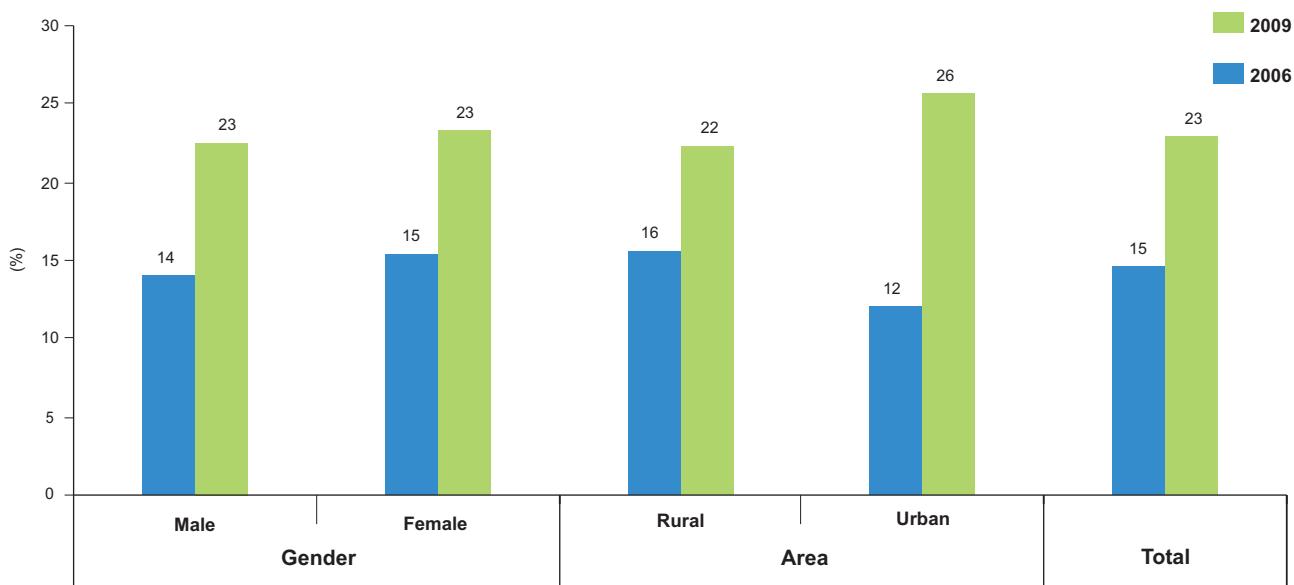
PRE-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

This indicator measures the general level of participation of young children in early childhood development programmes. It also indicates a national capacity to prepare young children for primary education.

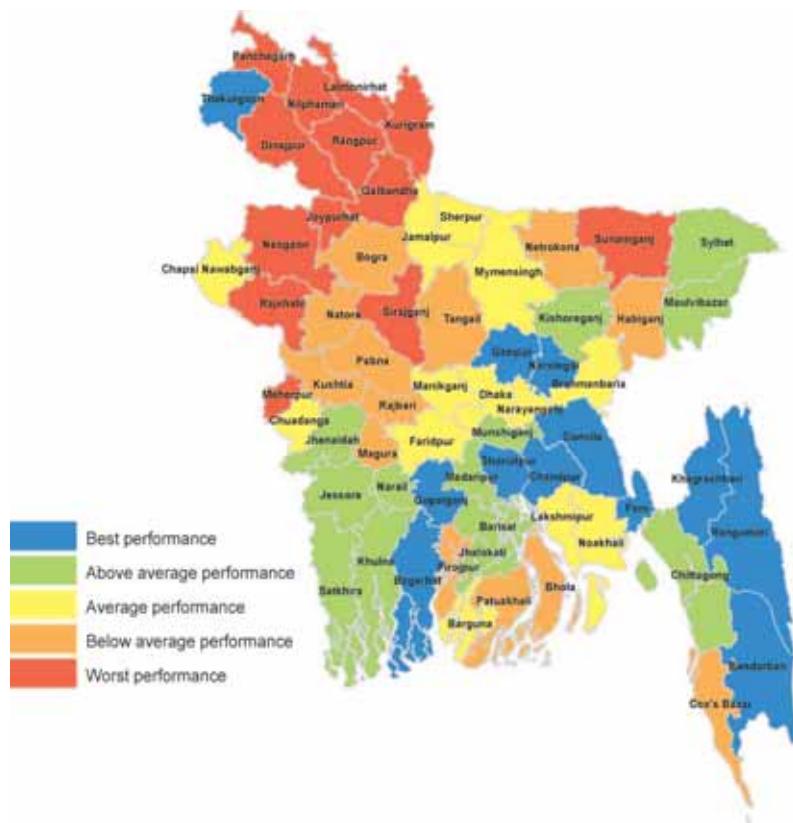
The pre-school attendance rate among children aged 36-59 months increased from 15 per cent in 2006 to 23 per cent in 2009. This increasing trend can be found in both girls and boys, and across areas. While the rate was higher in rural areas than in urban areas in 2006, this pattern was reversed in 2009. Figure 7 shows the pre-school attendance rate in both years.

The pre-school attendance rate was the highest in Chittagong division at 26.8 per cent while Rajshahi had the lowest rate at 15.6 per cent. At district level, the rate ranged from 7.2 per cent in Gaibandha to 44.6 per cent in Gazipur.

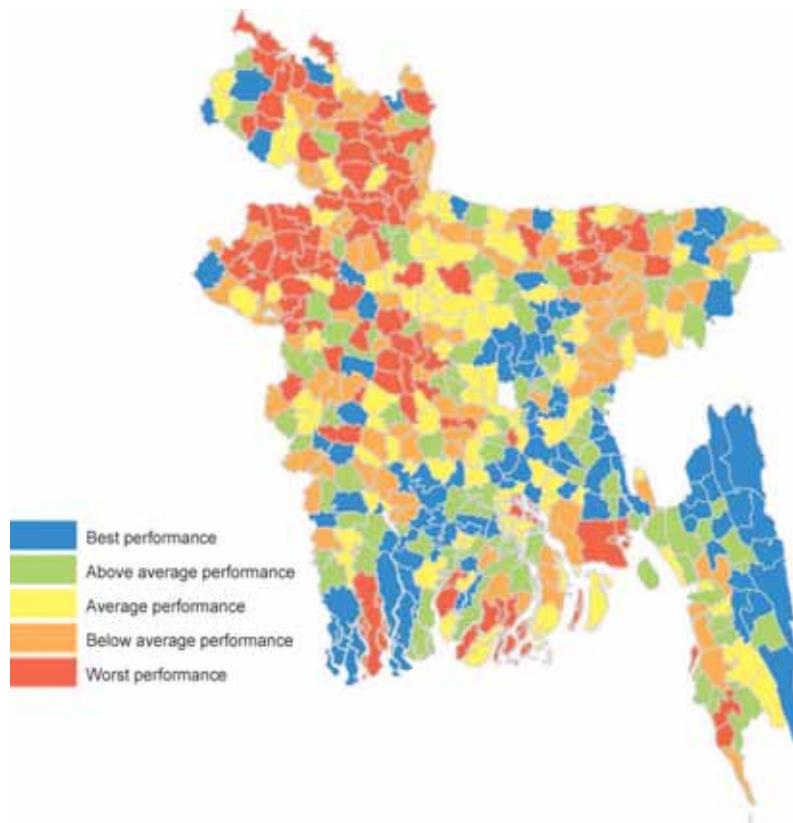
Figure 7: Pre-school attendance rate of children aged 36-59 months, 2006 and 2009



Map 4a: Pre-school attendance rate of children aged 36-59 months by district, 2009

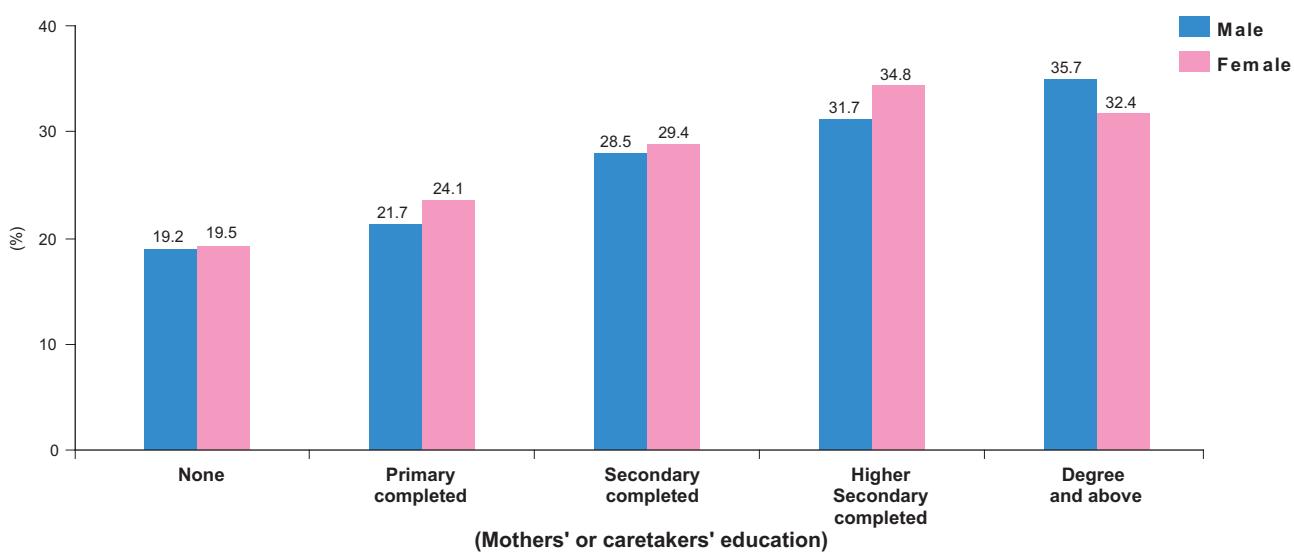


Map 4b: Pre-school attendance rate of children aged 36-59 months by upazila, 2009



The pre-school attendance rate increases with the education level of the mother or caretaker - a positive relationship that is seen for both boys and girls. Educating women, therefore, will not only improve their own status, but is also likely to increase the likelihood of their children accessing pre-school education.

Figure 8: Pre-school attendance rate of children aged 36-59 months by the education of the mother or caretaker, 2009



PRIMARY NET INTAKE RATE

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The primary net intake rate reflects the general level of access to primary education. This indicator also indicates the capacity of the education system to provide access to grade 1 for children who are eligible and of official school-entrance age. It has, therefore, been used to monitor progress towards the goal of achieving universal primary education, identified as a priority in both the MDGs and the Education for All (EFA) initiative.

The official school-entrance age in Bangladesh is six years of age. Nationwide, as shown in Table 7, Annex A, 66.8 per cent of children aged six were attending grade 1 at the time of the survey. In 2006, this indicator was slightly higher, at 67.4 per cent.

Figure 9 illustrates the difference across sexes and areas for this indicator. In rural areas, there were more girls entering grade 1 than boys, while in urban areas this was reversed.

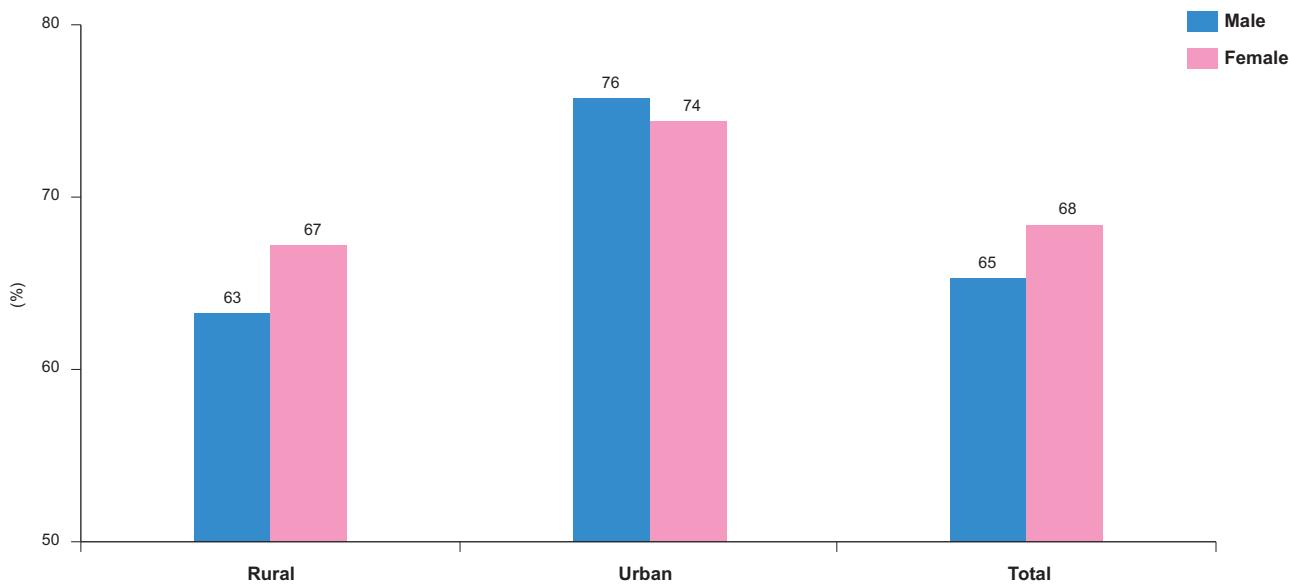
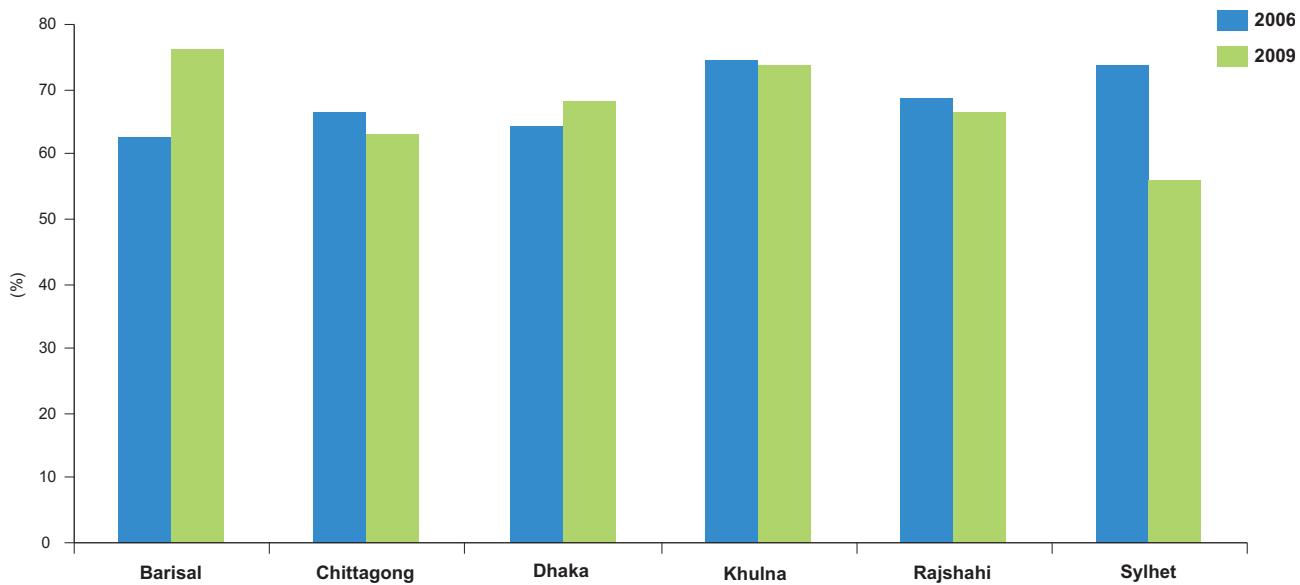
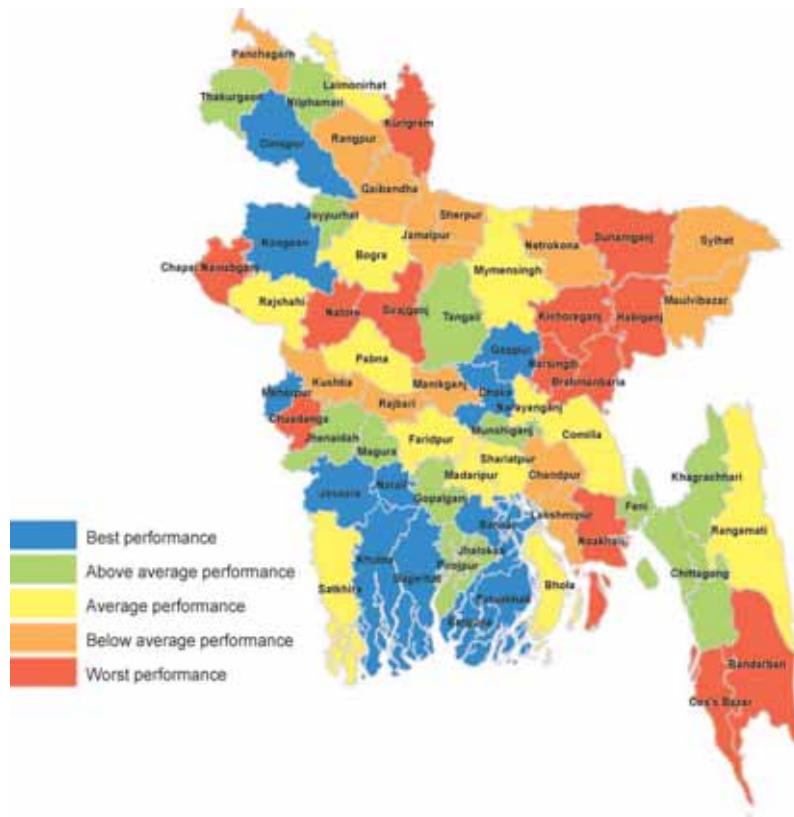
Figure 9: Primary net intake rate by gender and area, 2009

Figure 10 shows the primary net intake rate by division for 2006 and 2009. The rate ranged from 55.9 per cent in Sylhet to 76.0 per cent in Barisal. In Barisal and Dhaka, the rate increased between 2006 and 2009, while it fell in the other four divisions, the largest decrease being seen in Sylhet where the primary net intake rate decreased by more than 17 percentage points.

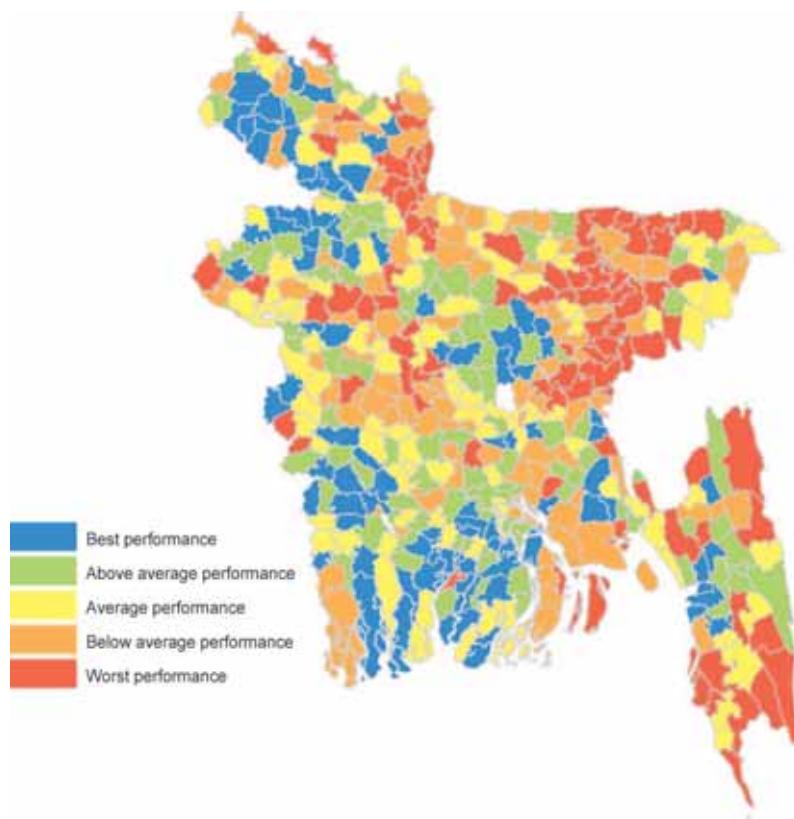
At district level, Brahmanbaria had the lowest rate at 47.0 per cent while Gazipur topped the list with a rate of 84.9 per cent (See Table 7, Annex A).

Figure 10: Primary net intake rate by division, 2006 and 2009

Map 5a: Primary net intake rate by district, 2009



Map 5b: Primary net intake rate by upazila, 2009

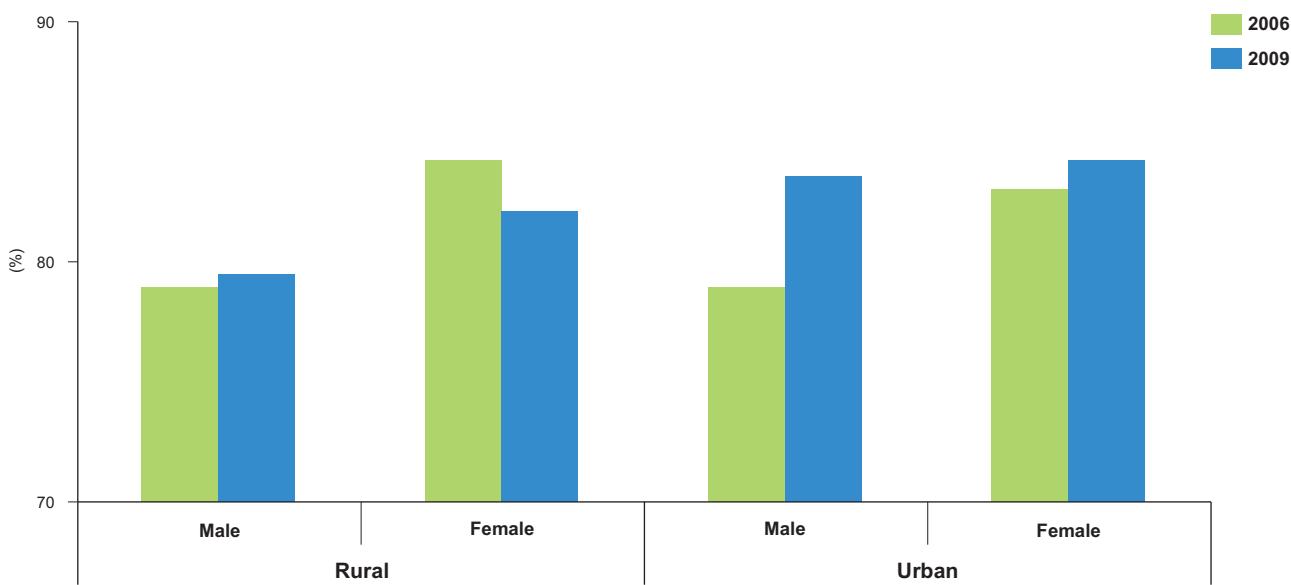


NET ATTENDANCE RATE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Overall, 81.3 per cent of children of primary school age in Bangladesh were attending primary or secondary school. In urban areas, 83.9 per cent of children attended school while in rural areas 80.8 per cent were in attendance. At the national level, there was virtually no difference between primary school attendance rates for boys or girls. Khulna division had the highest primary school net attendance rate at 87.0 per cent, while Sylhet had the lowest at 74.2 per cent. At the district level, it ranged from 60.6 per cent in Bandarban to 91.0 per cent in Meherpur.

The attendance rate remained the same nationally between 2006 and 2009. However, after disaggregating data by area and sex, it was found that the rate increased among boys in both urban and rural areas and girls in urban areas, but fell among girls in rural areas. While this suggests that the school attendance of rural girls needs attention, the overall rate is always higher among girls than boys. The encouragement of boys to attend school should, therefore, be a priority, so that they are not left behind.

Figure 11: Net attendance rate in primary education by gender and area, 2006 and 2009

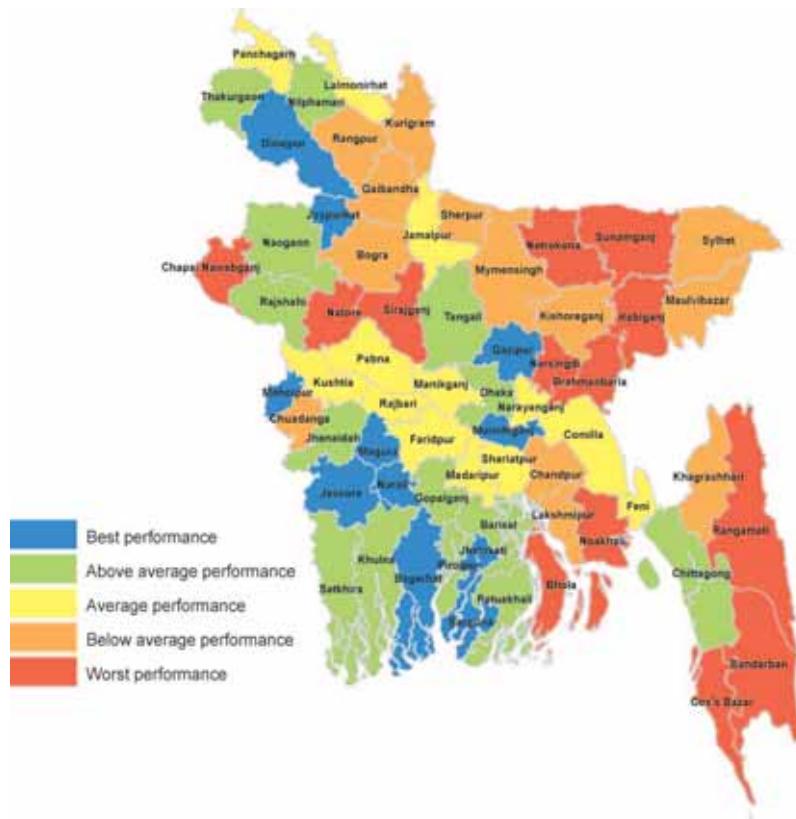


NET ATTENDANCE RATE IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

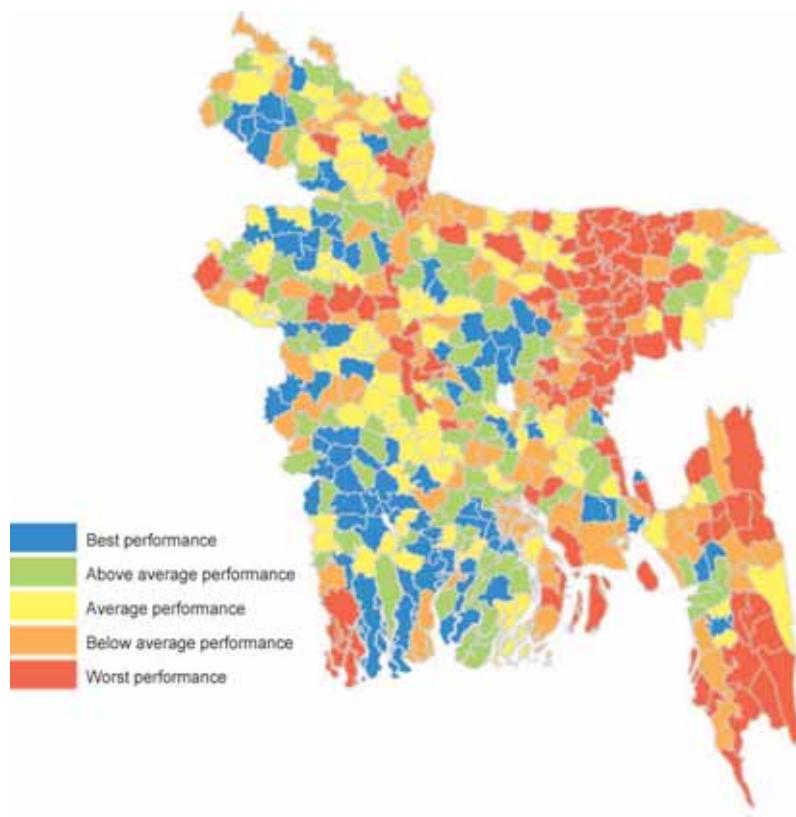
The secondary school net attendance rate is shown in Table 9, Annex A. About 49 per cent of all children of secondary school age are attending secondary school; 45.5 per cent for boys, and 53 for girls.

A comparison of urban and rural areas finds that urban students have a higher secondary attendance rate (53.2) per cent than those in rural areas, where the rate stands at less than 50 per cent (48).

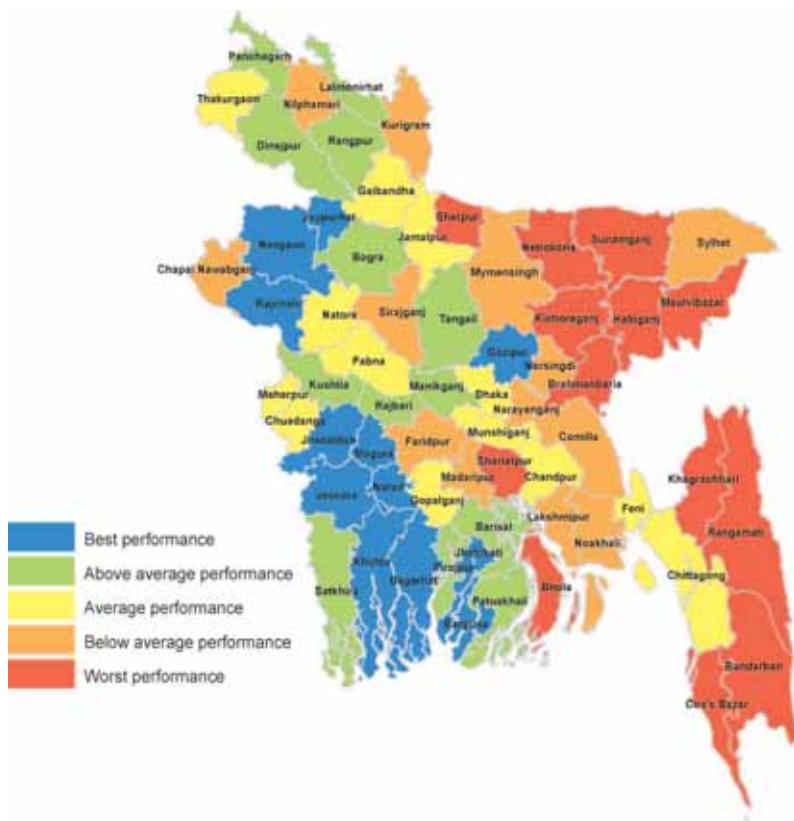
Map 6a: Net attendance rate in primary school by district, 2009



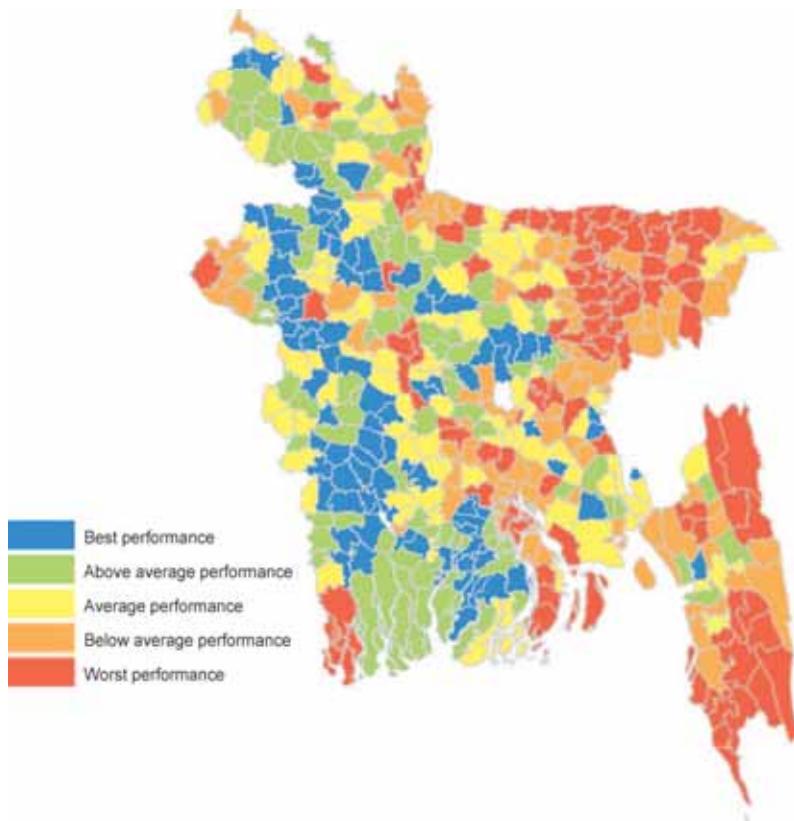
Map 6b: Net attendance rate in primary school by upazila, 2009



Map 7a: Net attendance rate in secondary school by district, 2009



Map 7b: Net attendance rate in secondary school by upazila, 2009



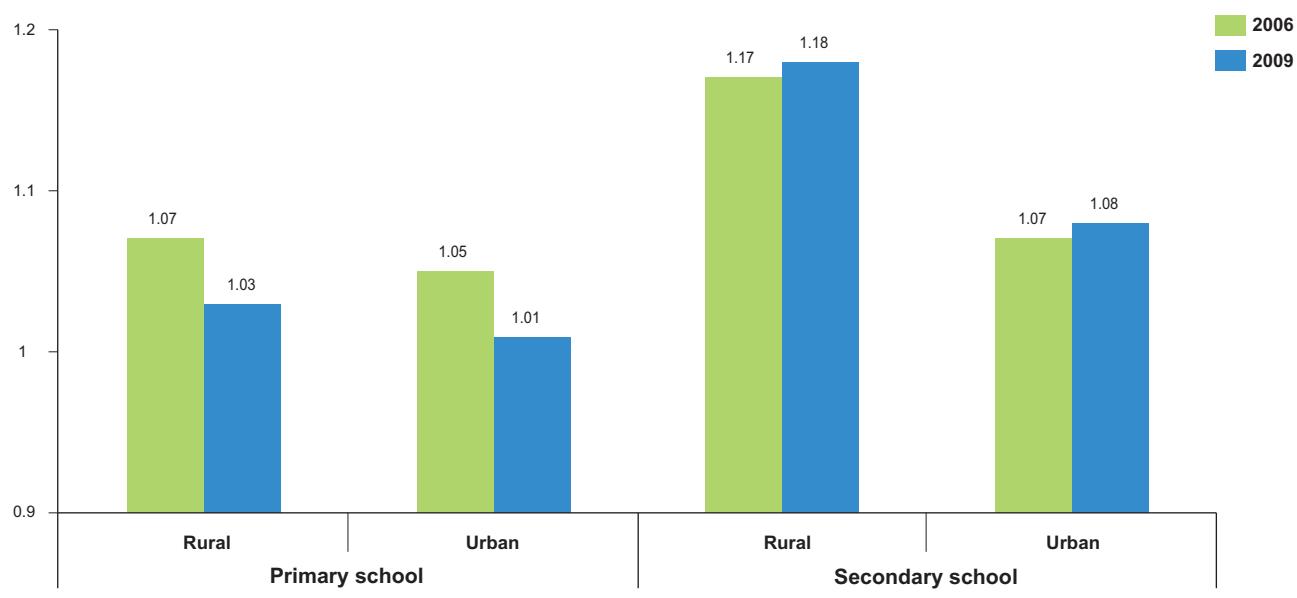
GENDER PARITY INDEX IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL

The gender parity index is the ratio of girl's attendance rate to boy's attendance rate. The gender parity index in primary and secondary school is shown in Table 10, Annex A. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is close to 1.0, indicating no difference in the primary attendance rate for girls and boys in primary school.

In primary school the ratio of girls to boys decreased from 1.06 in 2006 to 1.03 in 2009, while it increased for secondary education from 1.14 in 2006 to 1.17 2009.

In both rural and urban areas, the ratio of girls to boys in primary school decreased in 2009 compared to 2006. But the ratio for secondary school increased in both rural and urban areas for the same period. No significant difference can be seen across the six divisions. At district level, the ratio in primary school ranged from 0.97 in Lakshmipur to 1.10 in Panchagarh, while the ratio in secondary school ranged from 0.98 in Rangamati to 1.39 in Narsingdi.

Figure 12: Gender parity index by area and education level, 2006 and 2009

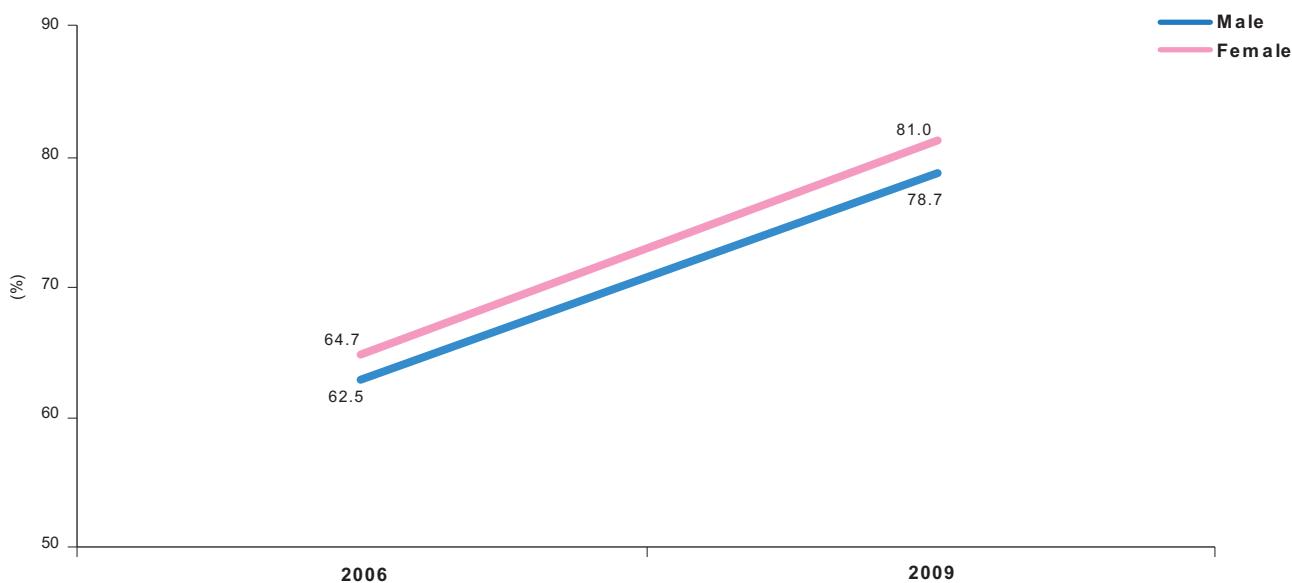


REACHING GRADE 5

The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach grade 5. The MICS uses the reconstructed cohort method to estimate the rate through attendance by grade of two consecutive school years. The indicator measures an education system's success in retaining students from one grade to the next as well as its internal efficiency.

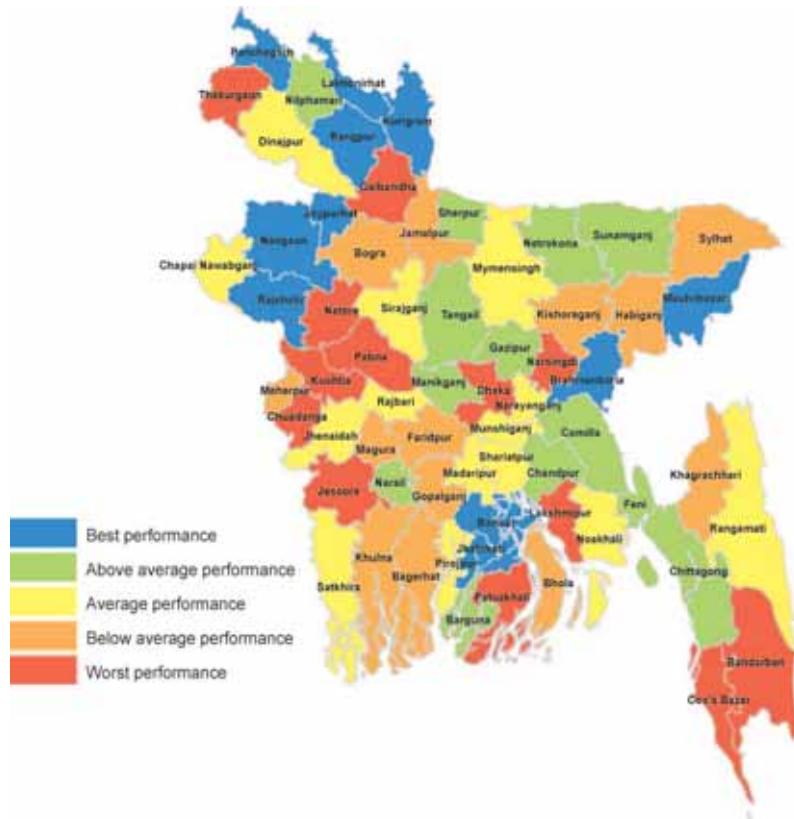
The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 was 79.8 per cent in 2009; 78.7 per cent for boys and 81.0 per cent for girls. The overall rate increased from 63.6 per cent in 2006, and by more than 16 percentage points for both boys and girls.

Figure 13: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, 2006 and 2009

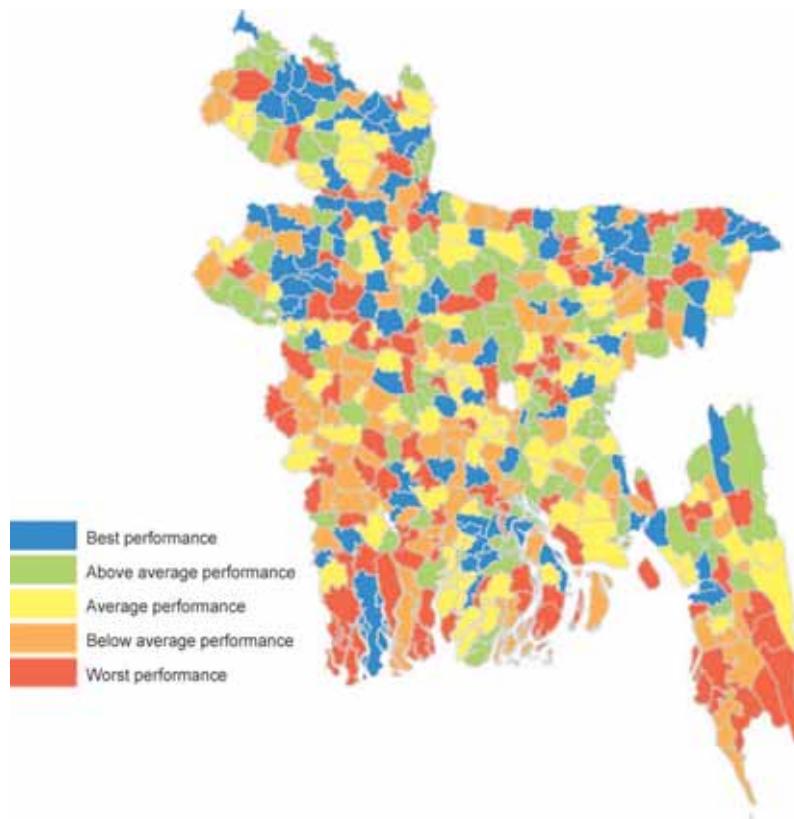


At the division level, Rajshahi had the best rate of pupils reaching grade 5, at 81.4 per cent, while Khulna had the lowest rate of 74.2 per cent - a gap of about 6 percentage points. At the district level, Kushtia had the lowest rate with 54.0 per cent, while Jhalokati had the highest with 92.4 per cent - a gap of more than 38 percentage points.

Map 8a: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 by district, 2009



Map 8b: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 by upazila, 2009

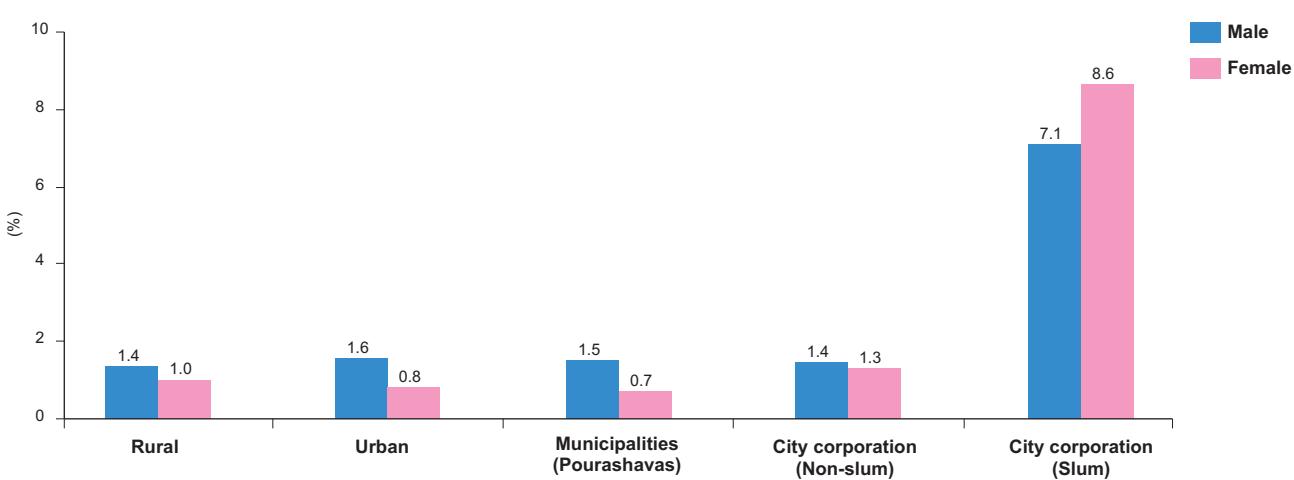


DROP-OUT RATE

Primary school

The 2009 MICS calculated both the primary and secondary school drop-out rates for the first time. The data have been analyzed by gender to provide evidence for action on gender disparities on access to education, especially for girls.

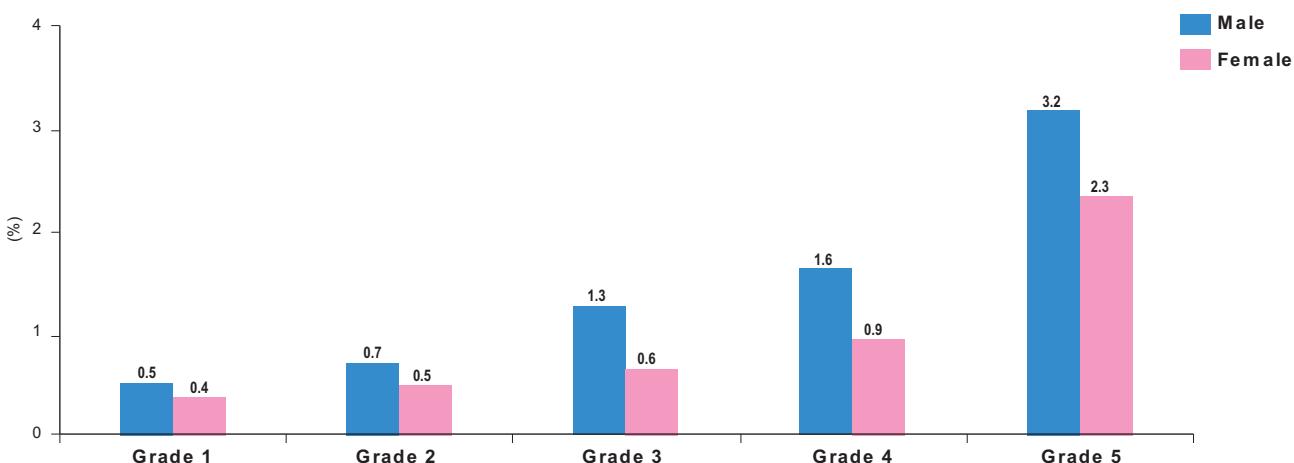
Figure 14: Drop-out rate in primary school by gender and area, 2009



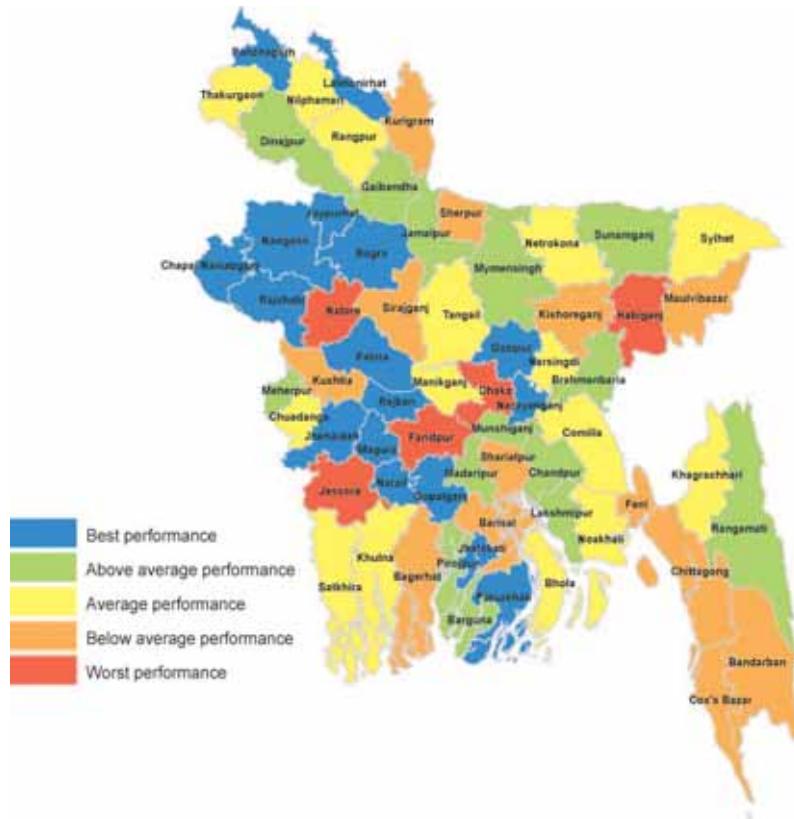
In both rural and urban areas, boys tended to have a slightly higher drop-out rate at primary level than female students. In rural areas, 1.4 per cent of boys dropped out of primary school between the 2008 and 2009 school years, compared with 1.0 per cent for girls. In urban areas, the gap between male and female dropout doubles to 0.8 per cent. The highest drop-out rate was recorded in the slum areas where it is more than six times higher than the national level. Within the divisions, Sylhet had the highest drop-out rate with 1.5 per cent while Dhaka topped the list of districts, with a drop-out rate of 4.8 per cent.

Figure 14 shows that the drop-out rate of primary school increased with the students' grade for both boys and girls, reaching its peak at grade 5. Boys were more likely to drop-out from the primary school at each successive grade. The gap between boys and girls also increased with each grade.

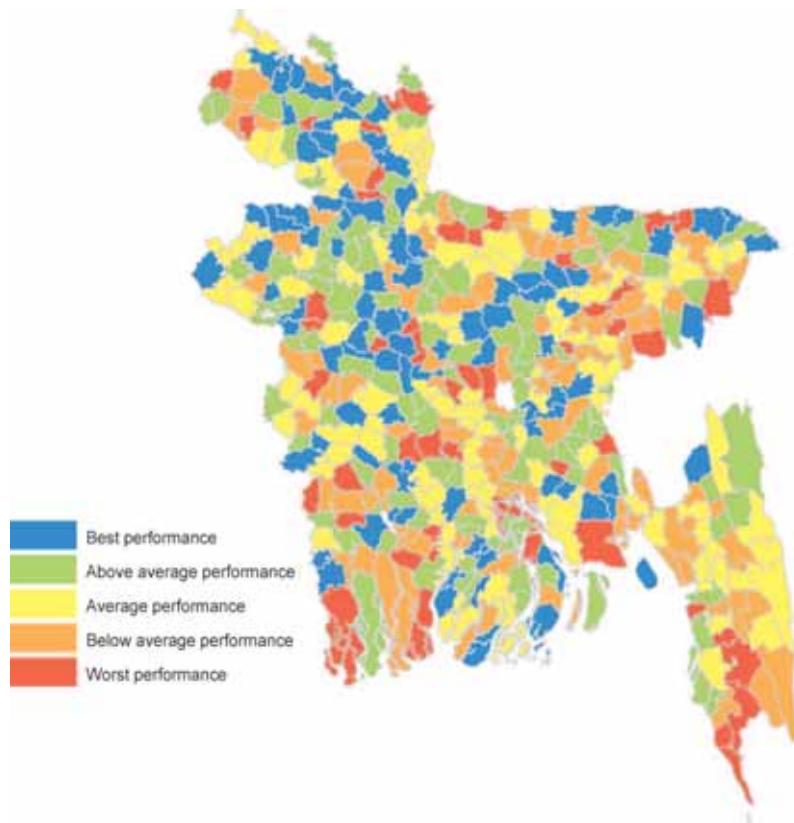
Figure 15: Drop-out rate in primary school by gender and grade, 2009



Map 9a: Drop-out rate in primary school by district, 2009



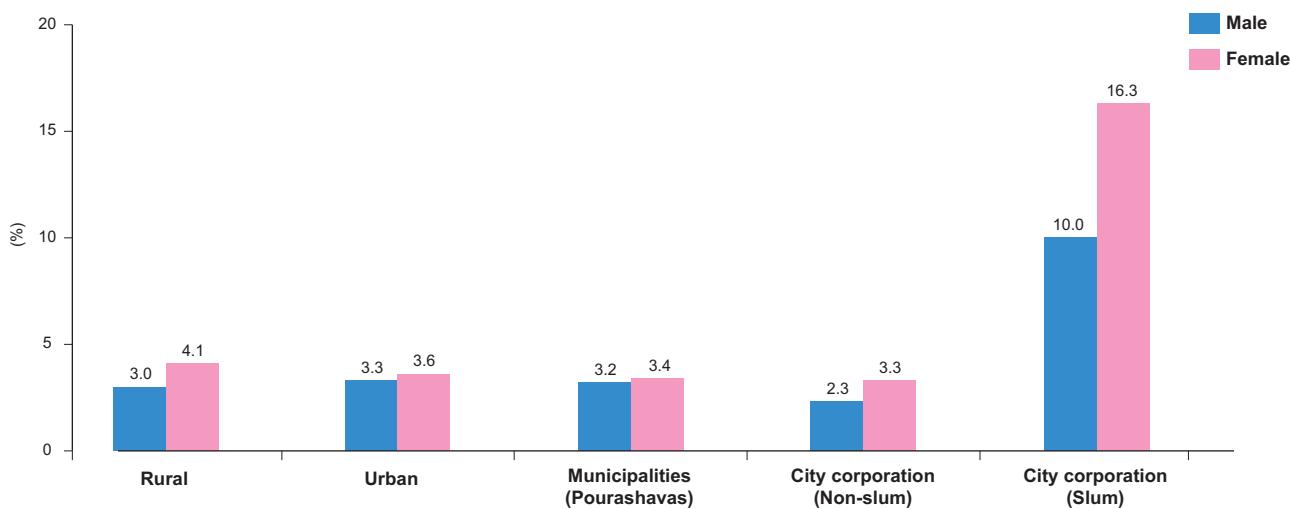
Map 9b: Drop-out rate in primary school by upazila, 2009



Secondary school

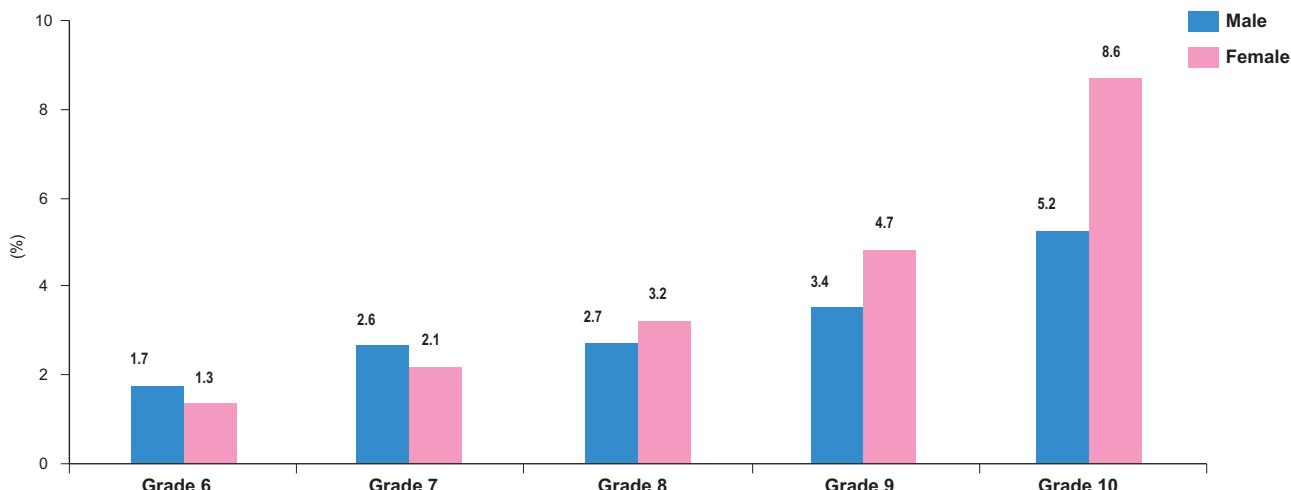
In contrast to primary school drop-out, girls were more likely to drop out of secondary school irrespective of area. In rural areas, the female drop-out rate (4.1 per cent) is some 1.1 percentage points higher than that for males. In urban areas, there is not a big difference between female (3.6 per cent) and male (3.3 per cent) drop-out rates. As they did at primary level, the slum areas recorded the highest drop-out rate for secondary schools, especially for girls, more than 16 per cent of girls dropped out of school. For boys, the figures were 10 per cent. At division level, the drop-out rate ranged from 2.0 in Barisal to 4.5 per cent in Chittagong. In the districts, this rate ranged from 1.2 per cent in Patuakhali to 8.7 per cent in Dhaka. Dhaka recorded the highest drop-out rate for both primary and secondary schools.

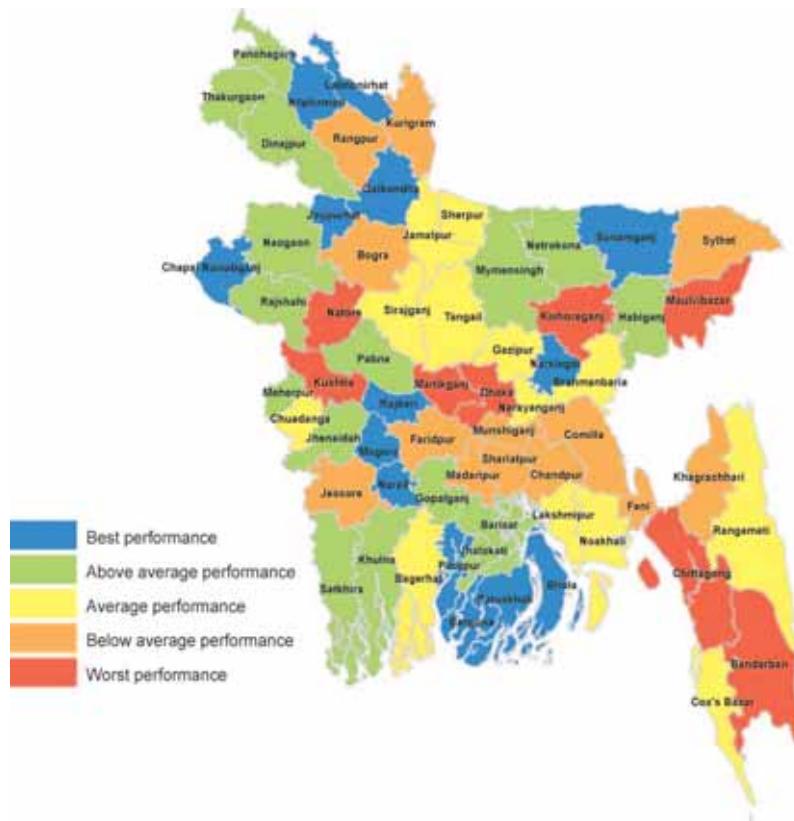
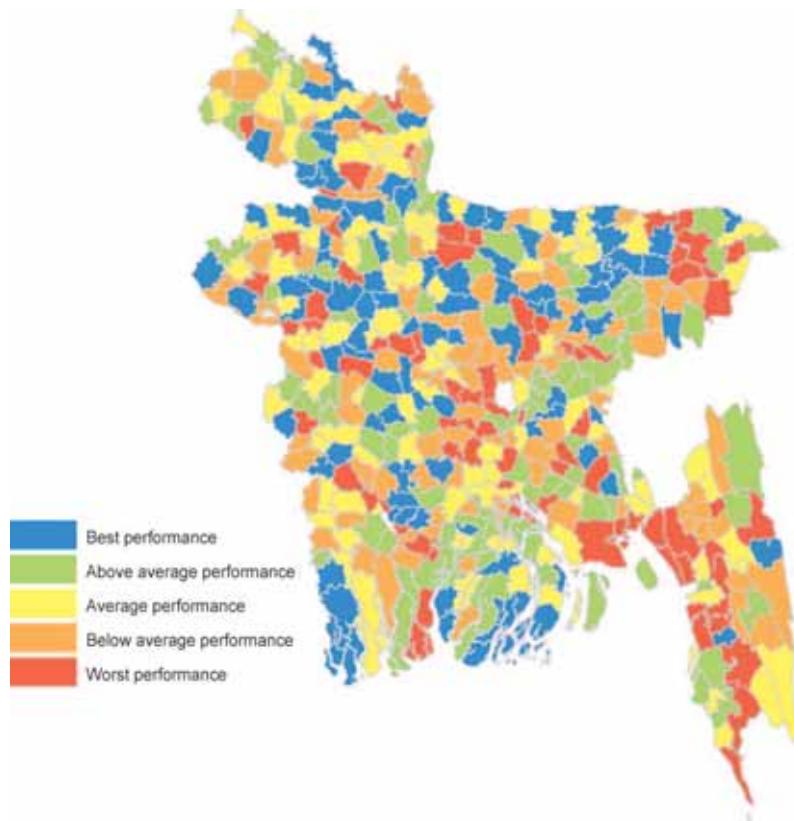
Figure 16: Drop-out rate in secondary school by gender and area, 2009



In the first two grades of secondary school, boys seemed more likely to drop out. In the last three grades, however, the pattern is reversed with more girls dropping out of school. The last grade of secondary school saw the highest drop-out rate for both sexes; 8.6 for girls compared to 5.2 per cent for boys. There is a need for further study on the causes of drop-out in secondary education, particularly for girls to reduce the high rates.

Figure 17: Drop-out rate in secondary school by gender and grade, 2009



Map 10a: Drop-out rate in secondary school by district, 2009**Map 10b:** Drop-out rate of secondary school by upazila, 2009

REPETITION RATE

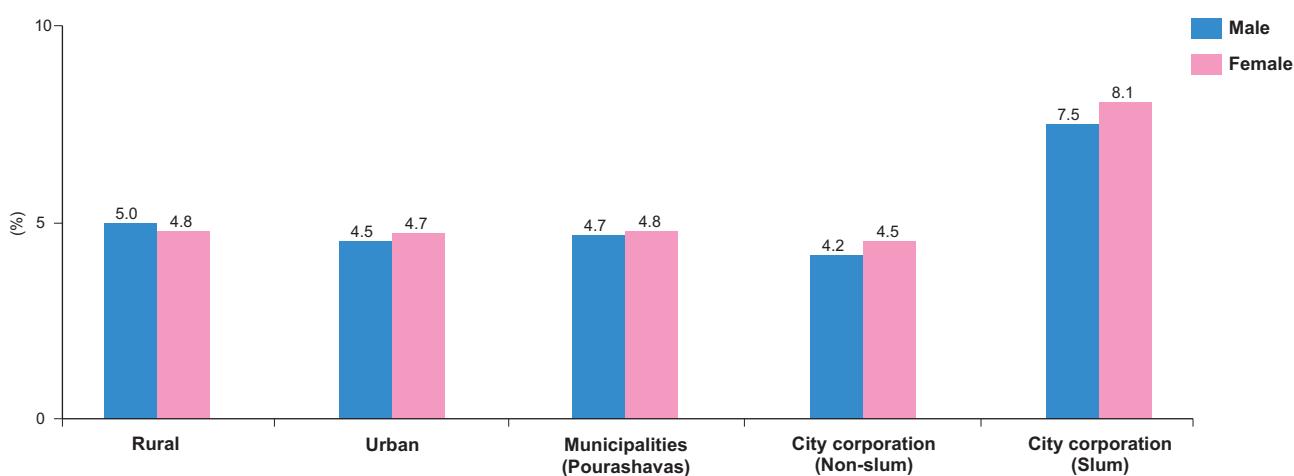
The repetition rate is the percentage of pupils enrolled in a given grade in a given school-year who study in the same grade in the following school-year. This indicator measures the phenomenon of pupils repeating a grade, and is one of the measures of the internal efficiency of the primary education cycle. The MICS 2009 calculated the repetition rate for the first time.

Primary school

The repetition rate in primary school was 4.8 per cent nationally. Overall, the rate in rural areas was slightly higher than in urban areas. Slum areas had the highest repetition rate. There was no major difference between the rates for boys and girls in the different areas, although girls were marginally more likely to repeat their schooling.

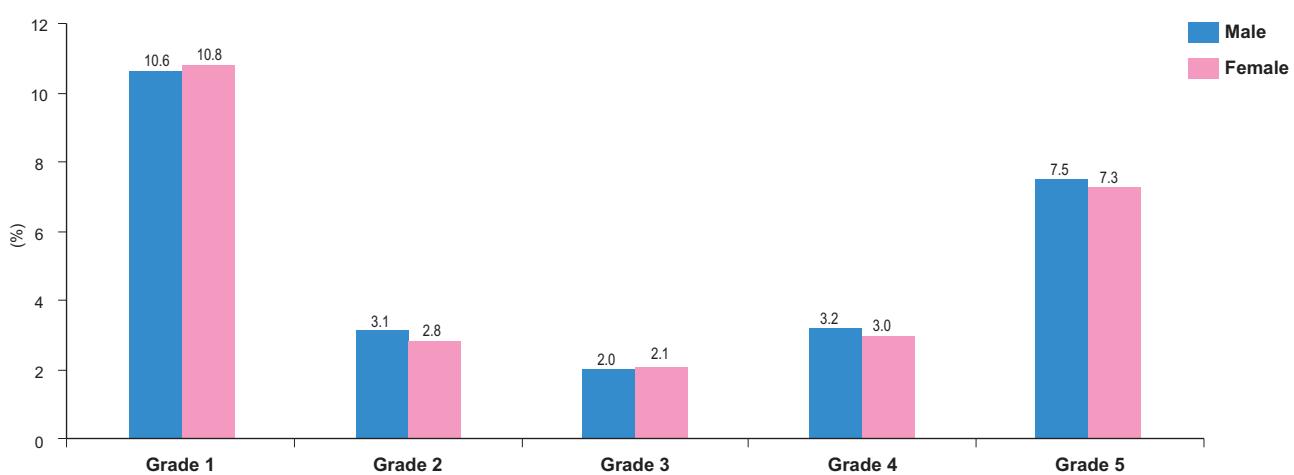
The repetition rate ranges from 4.3 to 7.4 per cent across the divisions, and from 1.9 to 14.2 per cent across district level.

Figure 18: Repetition rate in primary school by gender and area, 2009

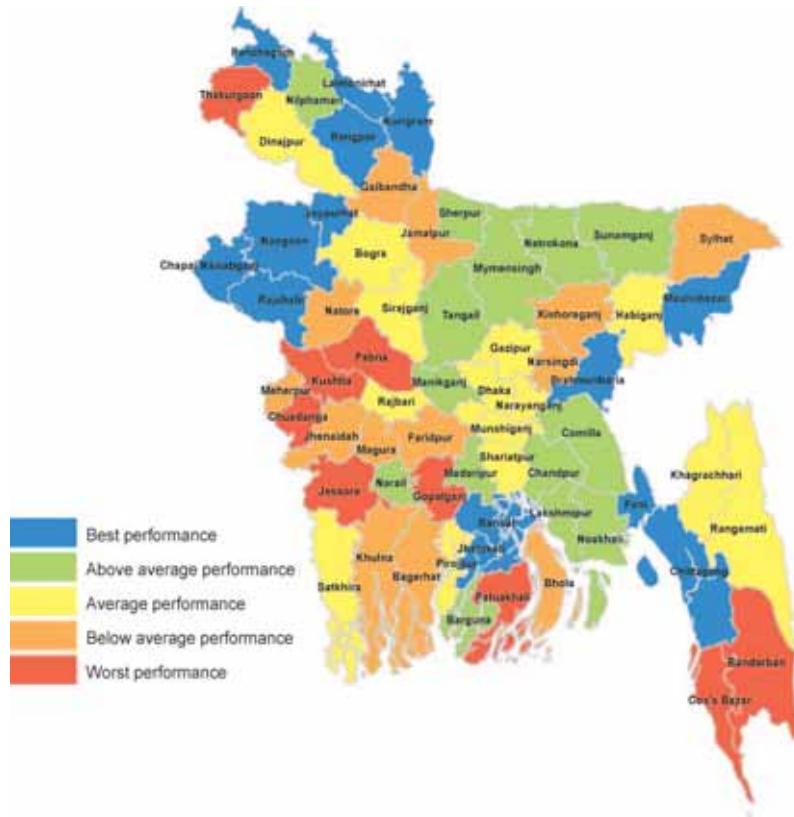


As the grades increase, repetition rate resembles a "V" curve, with its valley at grade 3, with a rate of around 2 per cent. The rate was highest at grade 1, with more than 10 per cent, and then fell until grade 3, followed by a rise to grade 5.

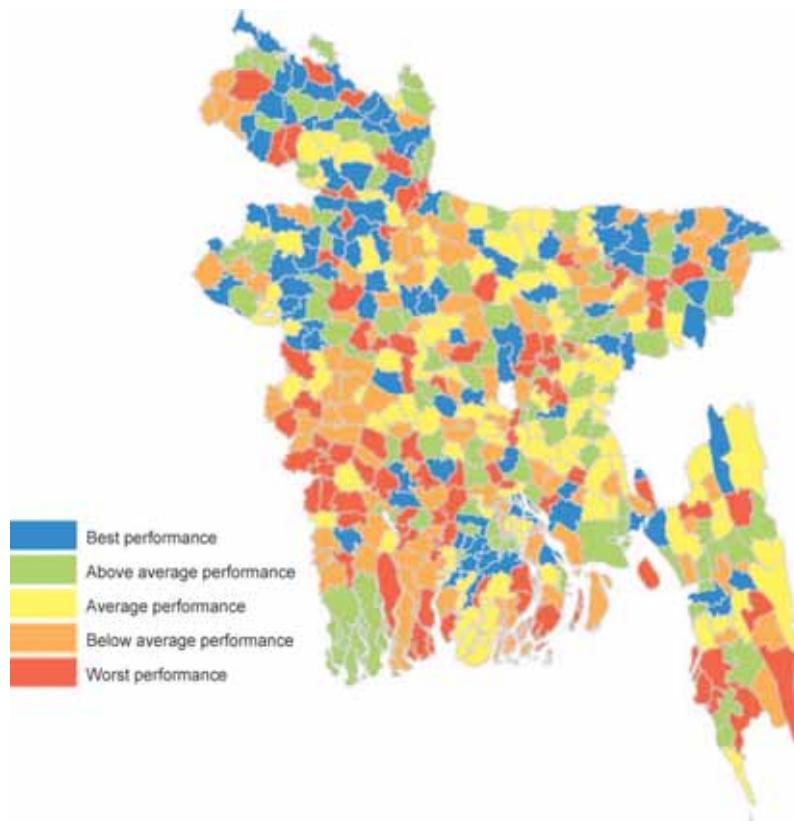
Figure 19: Repetition rate in primary school by gender and grade, 2009



Map 11a: Repetition rate in primary school by district, 2009



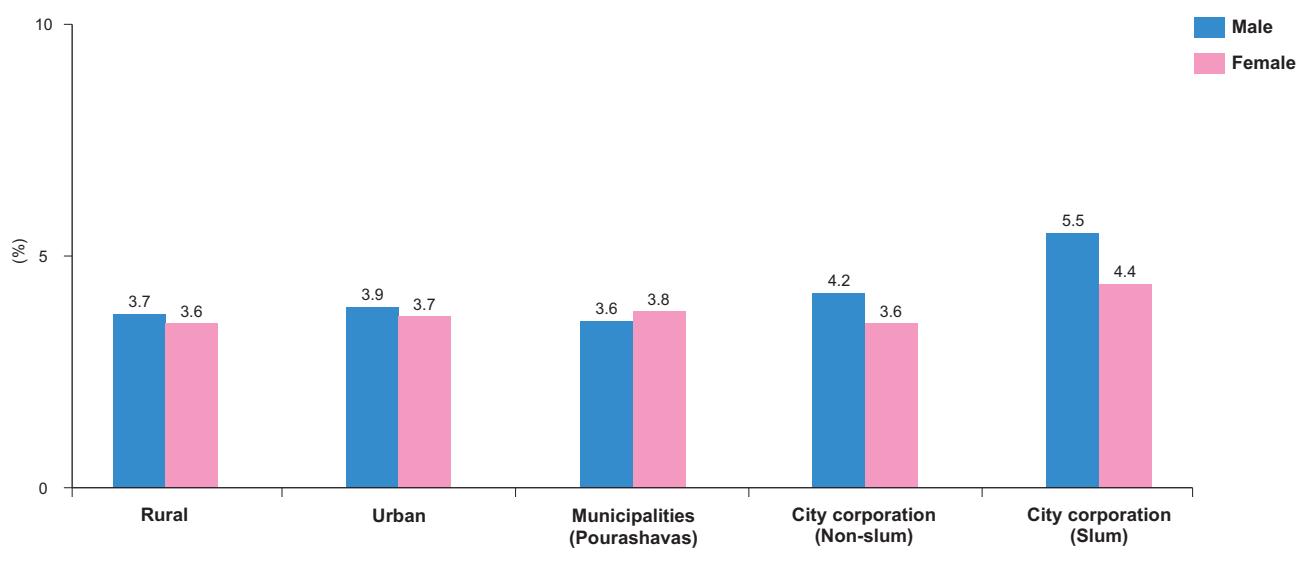
Map 11b: Repetition rate in primary school by upazila, 2009



Secondary school

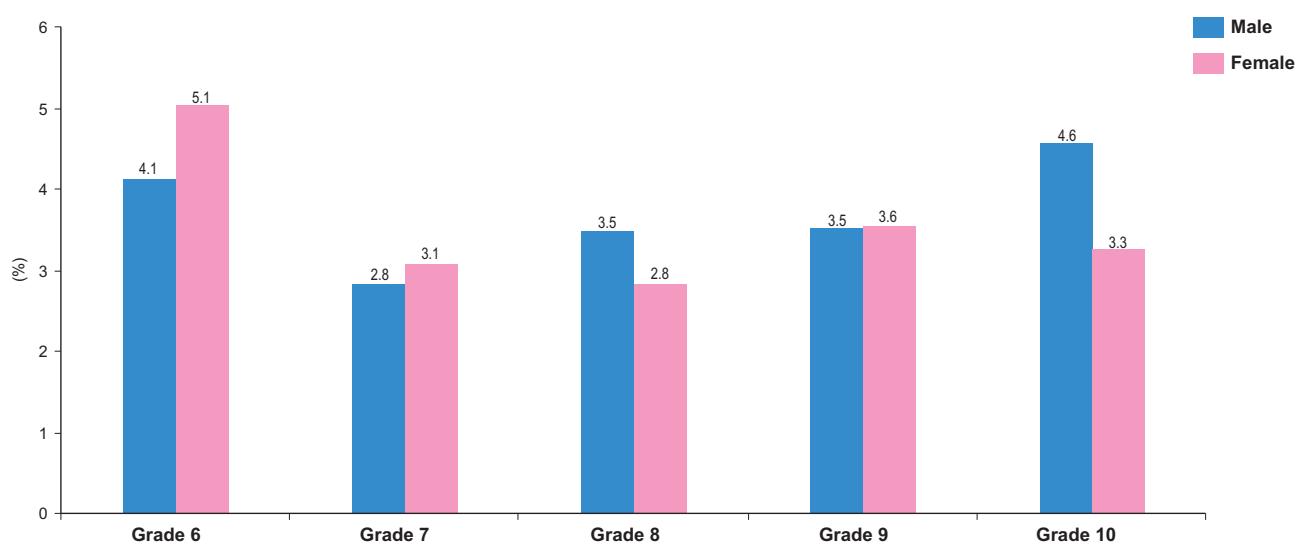
Nationally, the repetition rate in secondary school was 3.7 per cent. For boys it was 3.8 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent for girls. The rate did not fluctuate much in the different areas, although it was the highest in the slum areas. Khulna division had the highest secondary repetition rate with 5.7 per cent. At the district level, Bandarban had a rate of 9.9 per cent which was 12 times higher than Naogaon district which had the lowest rate of 0.8 per cent.

Figure 20: Repetition rate in secondary school by gender and area, 2009

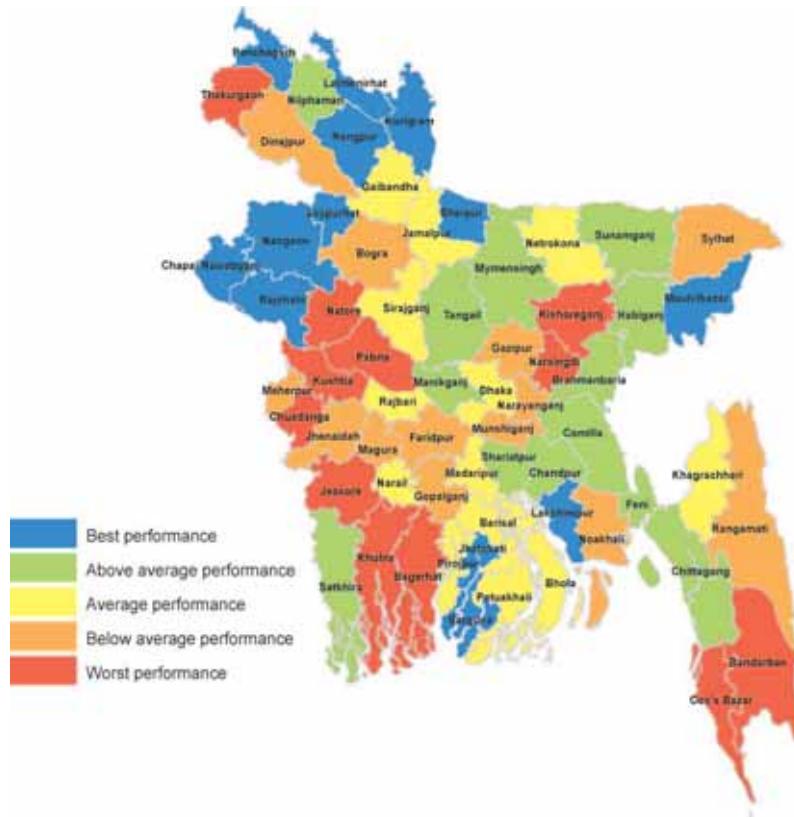


When looking at the repetition rate against grade and gender, it shows some fluctuation. For male students, the lowest repetition rate was at grade 7 and for females it was at grade 8. The rate among male students was the highest at grade 10 which was 4.6 while the highest rate among female students was at grade 6 with 5.1 per cent. In grades 6 and 7, the repetition rate was higher among females than males. This pattern is reversed from grade 8 to the last grade of secondary school (Figure 21).

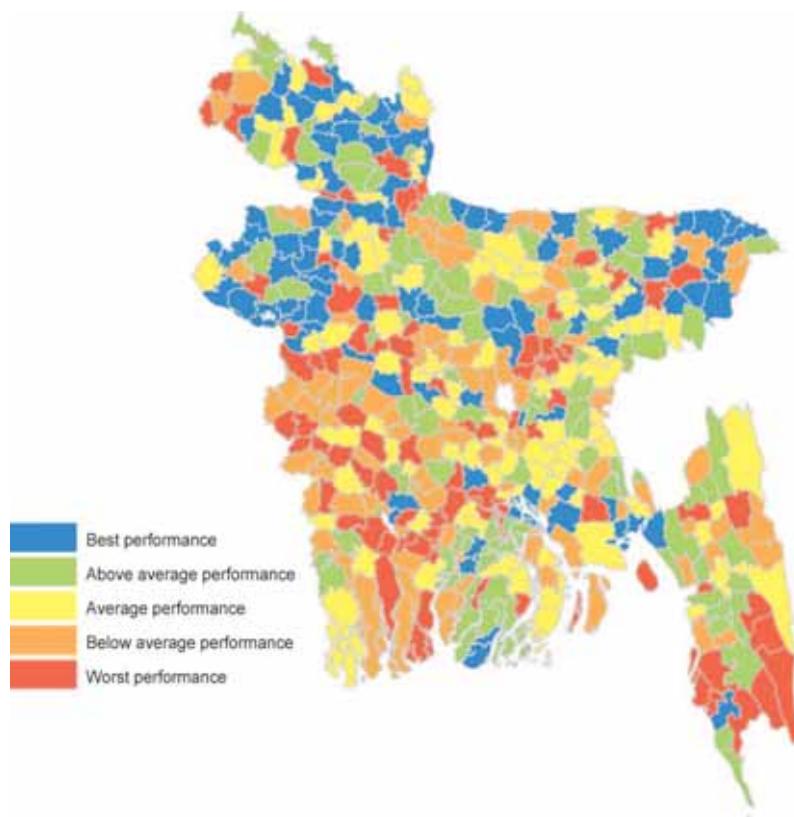
Figure 21: Repetition rate of secondary school by gender and grade, 2009



Map 12a: Repetition rate in secondary school by district, 2009



Map 12b: Repetition rate in secondary school, by upazila, 2009

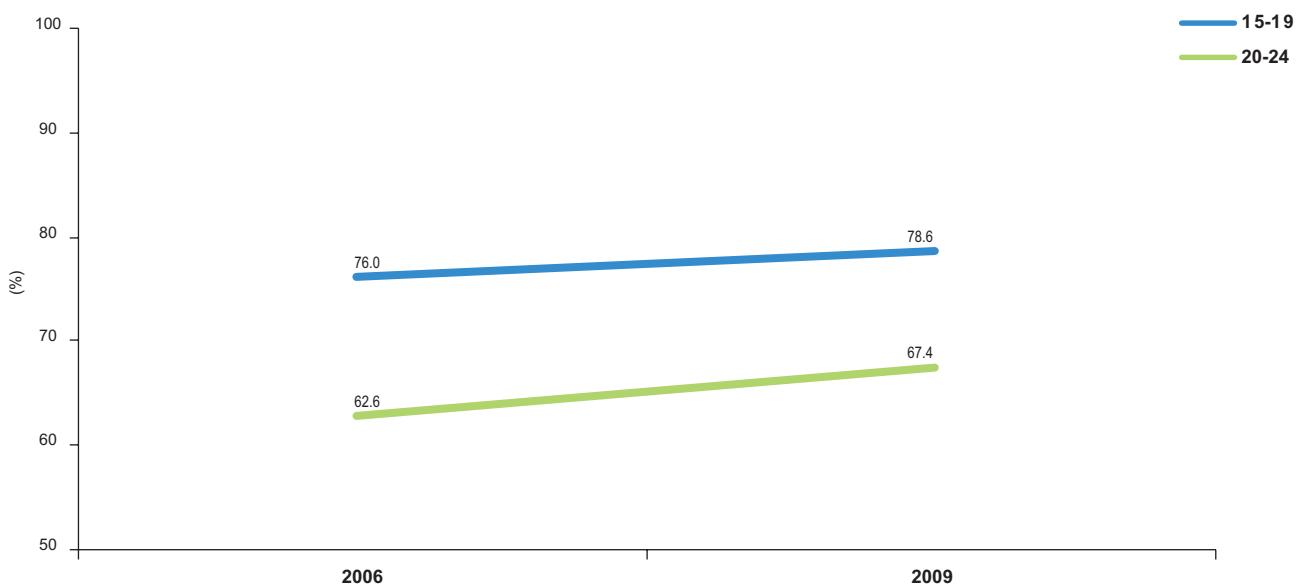


LITERACY RATE OF WOMEN AGED 15-24 YEARS

The literacy rate of those aged 15-24 is the percentage of persons aged 15 to 24 who show their ability to both read and write by understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life. The indicator has a special significance in reflecting the recent outcomes of the basic education process. It is, in short, a summary measure of the effectiveness of the education system and is both an EFA and MDG indicator.

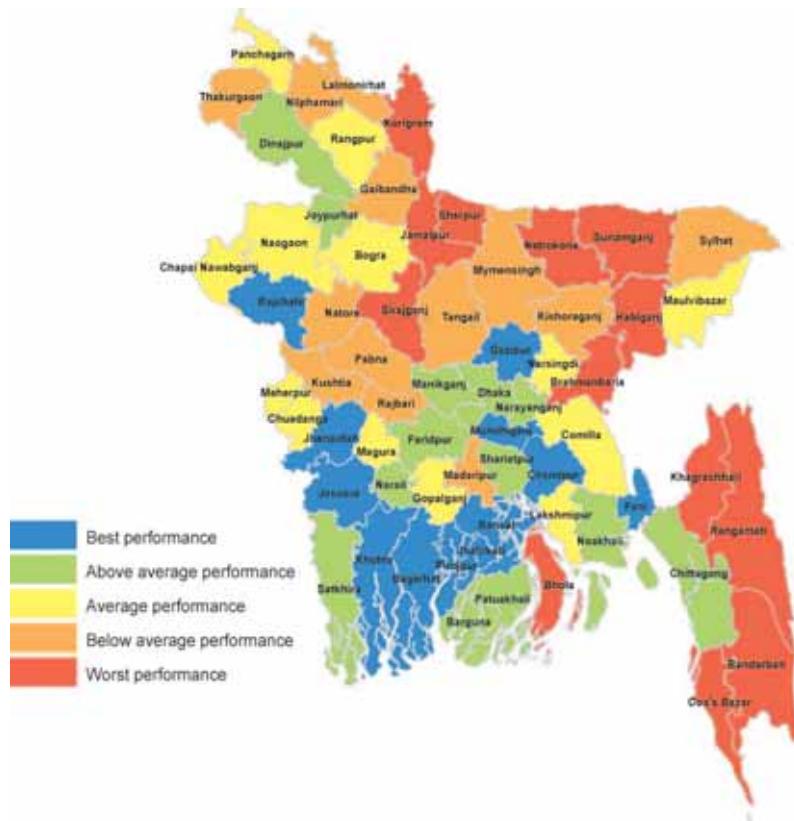
By asking women aged 15-24 to read a short simple statement, MICS 2009 found that the literacy rate of women aged 15-24 was 72.0 per cent, which was slightly higher than the 69.9 per cent recorded by the 2006 MICS. Figure 22 shows that the increase is more observable among women aged 20-24 although, overall, this age group has a lower literacy rate.

Figure 22: Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years, 2006 and 2009

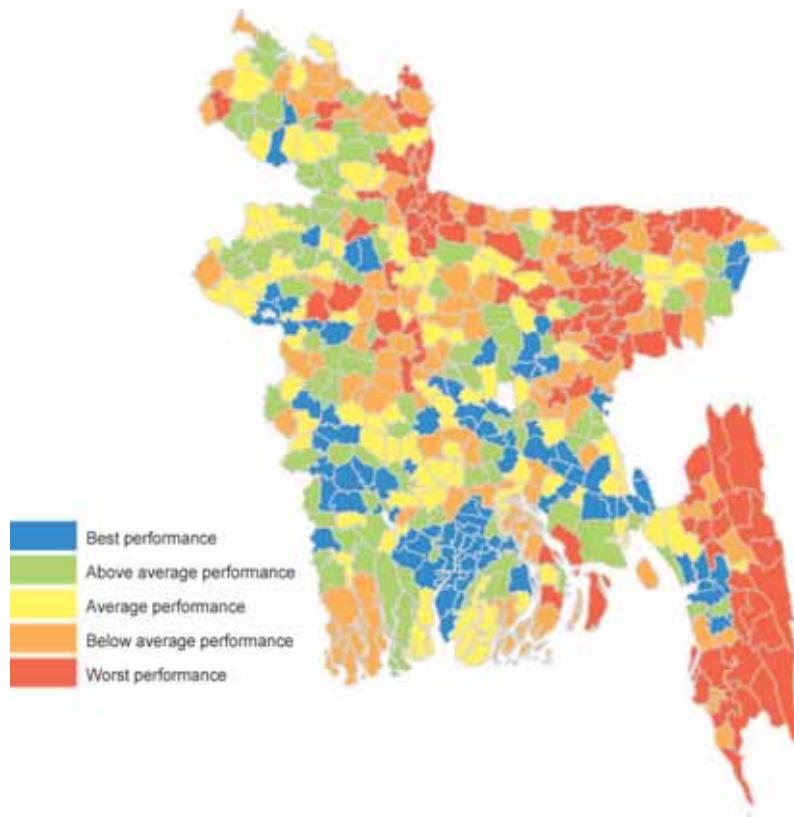


The percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are literate ranged from 64.1 in Sylhet to 77.5 per cent in Khulna within the divisions. At district level, it ranged from 39.8 in Bandarban to 87.5 per cent in Jhalokati. The rate in Bandarban was even lower than the level in the slum areas, which suggests a need to target Bandarban district in future interventions.

Map 13a: Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years by district, 2009



Map 13b: Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years by upazila, 2009



vi.

HIV AND AIDS

KNOWLEDGE OF HIV AND AIDS TRANSMISSION

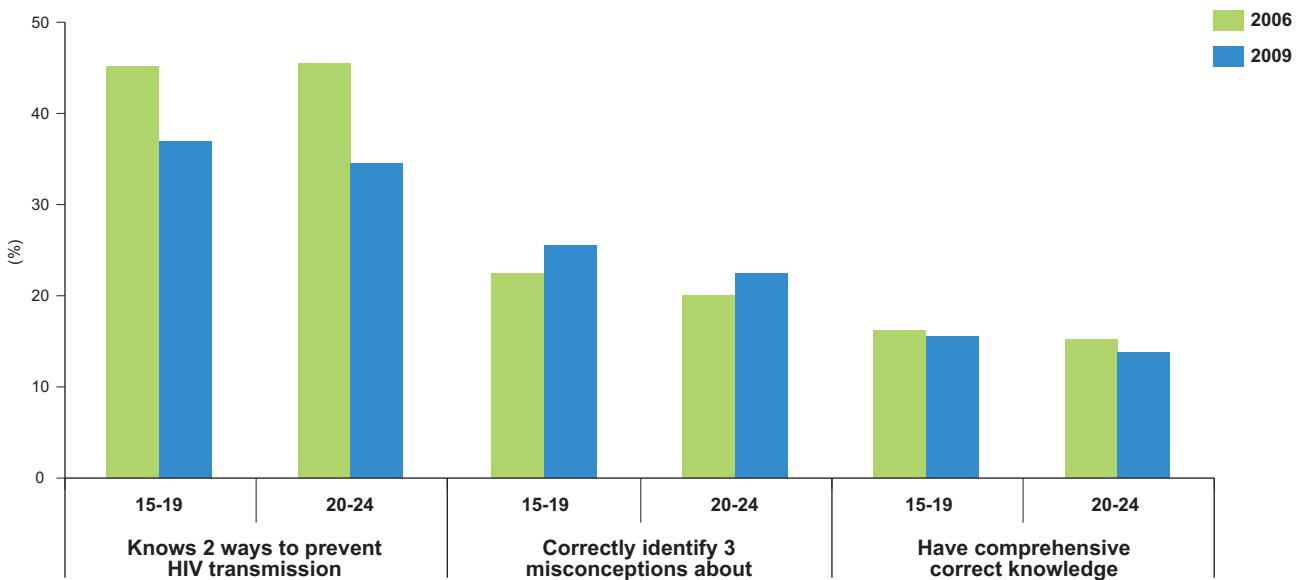
One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies to prevent its transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts.

A key indicator used to measure countries' responses to the HIV and AIDS epidemic is the proportion of young people aged 15-24 who know two methods of preventing HIV infection; reject two misconceptions and understand that a healthy looking person can have HIV.

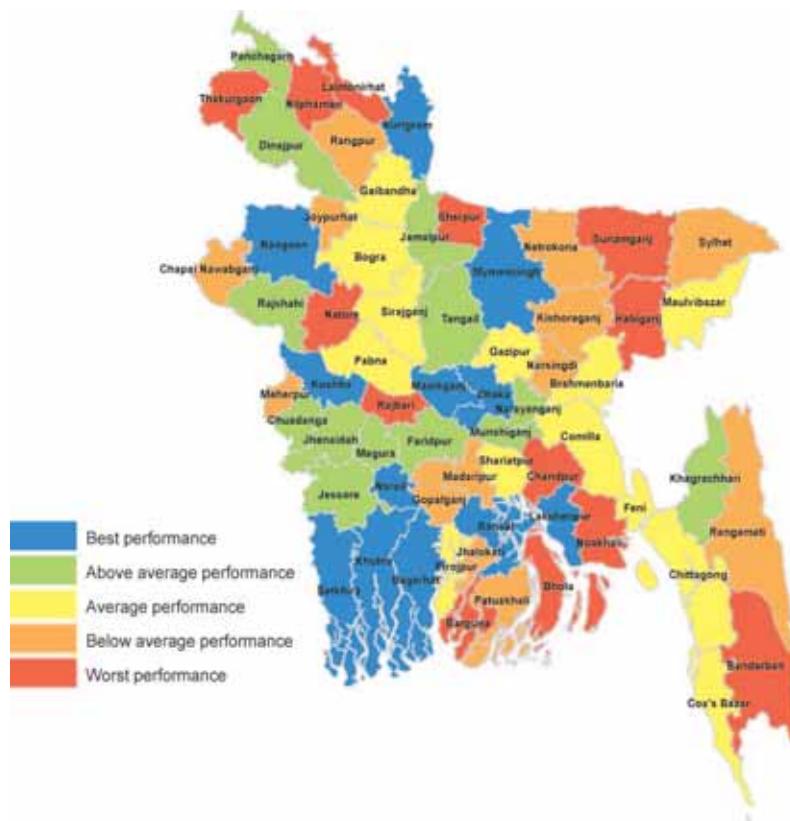
Table 17, Annex A, shows that only 14.6 per cent of women aged 15-24 years having comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV prevention. The knowledge level was higher among urban women than rural women. At division level, the lowest knowledge level can be found in Sylhet with a rate of just 9.4 per cent and the highest can be found in Khulna with a rate of 19.4 per cent. At the district level, Lalmonirhat had the lowest comprehensive correct knowledge level with only 2.9 per cent, while Kurigram district had the highest level at 26.9 per cent. The percentage of women aged 15-24 with a comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention 15.8 per cent in 2006, showing a slight decrease between then and 2009.

Further analysis found that the lower percentage of women who know two ways to prevent HIV transmission accounted for the decreased rate of HIV comprehensive correct knowledge. As shown in Figure 23, the proportion of women who know two ways of preventing HIV transmission decreased between 2006 and 2009 while the proportion of women who correctly identify three misconceptions about HIV transmission increased.

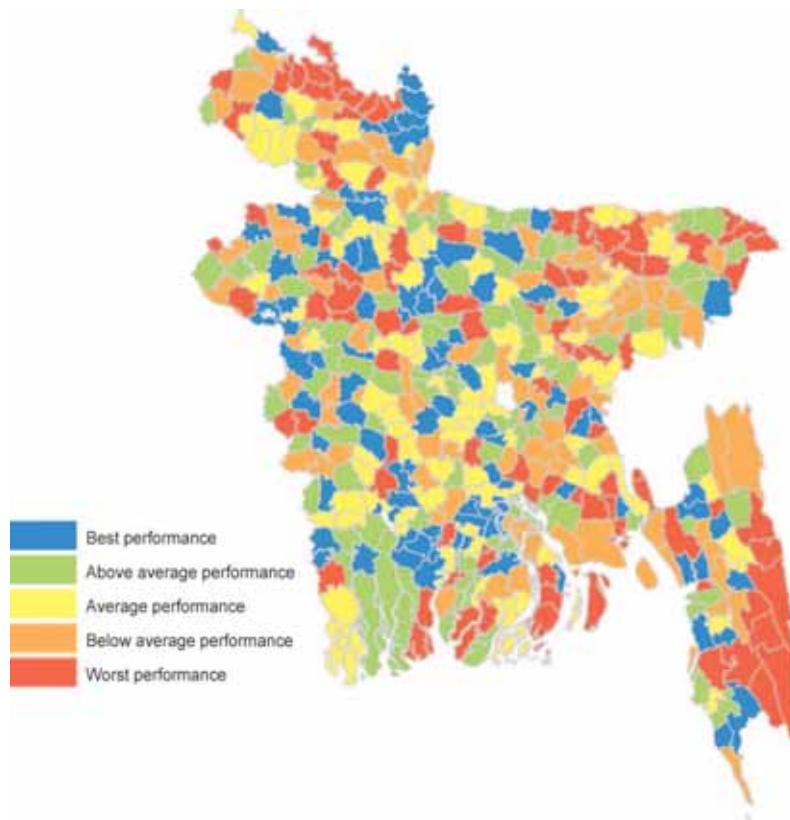
Figure 23: Knowledge of HIV and AIDS among women aged 15-24, 2006 and 2009



Map 14a: Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among women aged 15-24 years by district, 2009



Map 14b: Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among women aged 15-24 years by upazila, 2009



vii.

ENVIRONMENT

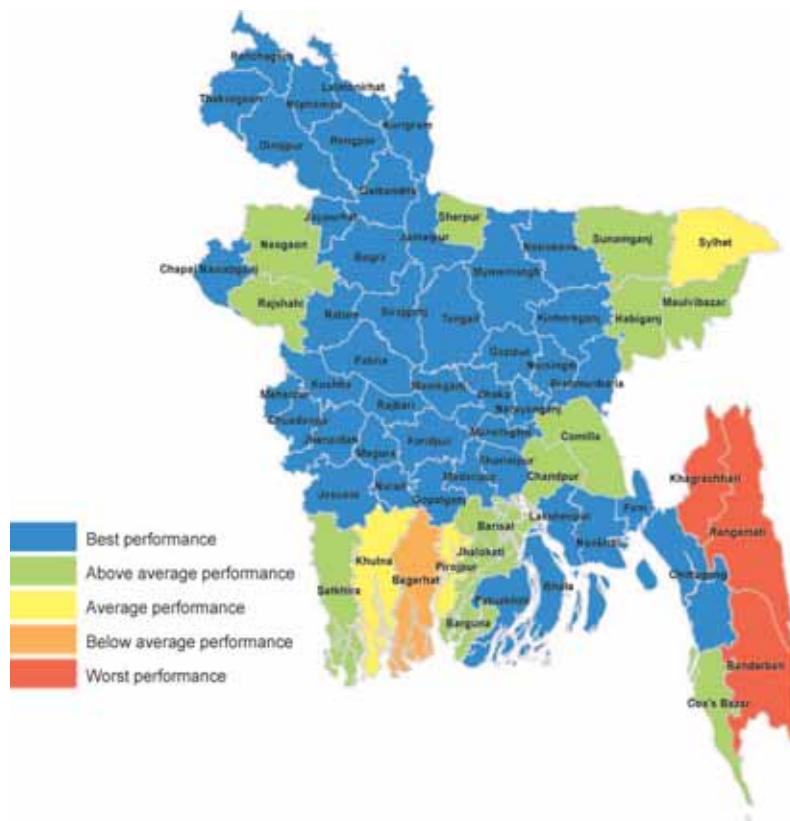
Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, contribute to the morbidity and mortality of thousands of children every day, and impoverishes thousands more, diminishing their future opportunities. This chapter focuses on four indicators to measure the environmental situation in Bangladesh: (1) access to an improved drinking water source, (2) the level of arsenic in household drinking water, (3) awareness of arsenic contamination, and (4) access to improved sanitation.

IMPROVED WATER SOURCE

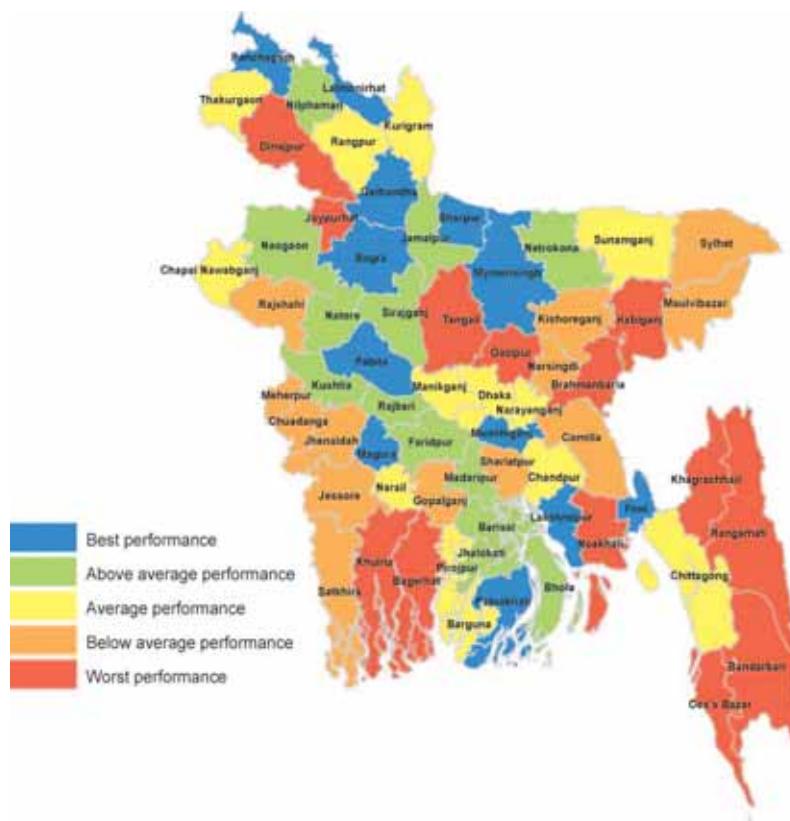
Using unsafe drinking water can lead to diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can be tainted with microbiological, chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. Globally, a child dies every 15 seconds from diseases attributable to unsafe drinking water, deplorable sanitation and poor hygiene. Therefore, access to safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. MICS 2009 measured households' access to improved water sources based on the assumption that improved sources are more likely to provide safe water. Due to the widespread problem of arsenic contamination in the country, MICS 2009 also included a water quality test to assess the level of arsenic contamination at the household level.

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table 18, Annex A. The population using improved drinking water sources without taking the arsenic contamination into consideration are those who use any of the following types of supply: piped water, public tap, borehole/tubewell, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Overall, 97.8 per cent of the population used an improved drinking water source, similar to the 97.6 per cent found in 2006. In urban areas it was 99.5 per cent which was marginally higher than 97.4 per cent in rural areas. At the division level, the percentage of improved water source ranged from 91.6 in Sylhet to 99.6 per cent in Dhaka. At the district level, it ranged from 66.5 in Rangamati to 100 per cent in Gazipur.

Map 15: Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source (not adjusted for arsenic contamination) by district, 2009



Map 16: Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source (adjusted for arsenic contamination) by district, 2009

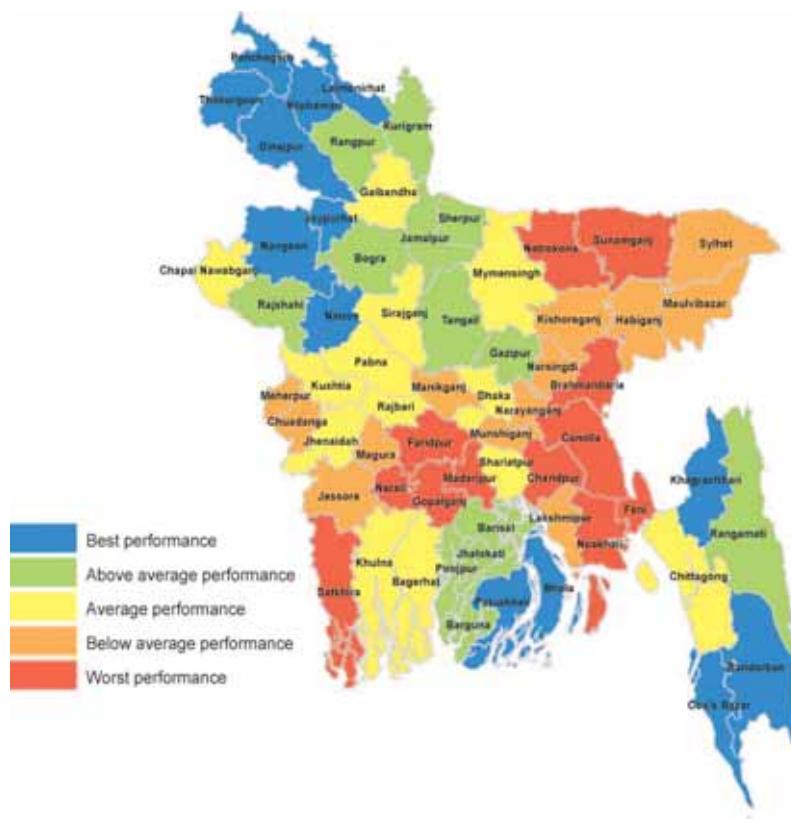


ARSENIC LEVEL IN HOUSEHOLD DRINKING WATER

Households were requested to provide a glass of drinking water that was tested for arsenic content. The Bangladesh standard for acceptable level of arsenic content is less than 50 micrograms per litre, while the World Health Organization's (WHO) guideline for an acceptable level of arsenic content is less than 10 micrograms per litre. Table 19, Annex A, shows that drinking water in 12.6 per cent of household (6.2 per cent in urban areas and 14.0 per cent in rural areas) exceeds the Bangladesh standard while 23.1 per cent (14.3 per cent in urban areas and 25.1 per cent in rural areas) of households exceed the WHO limit. There were 3.1 per cent of households (1.4 per cent urban and 3.5 per cent rural) with arsenic contamination higher than 200 micrograms per litre, and these households should be seen as prioritized as a matter of urgency as they are the most exposed to the harmful effects of arsenic consumption.

Discounting for arsenic contamination, the proportion of households using an improved drinking water source becomes 85.5 per cent (93.3 per cent for urban and 83.8 per cent for rural) when using the Bangladesh standard. However, using the WHO guideline for arsenic, 75.2 per cent of households are using an improved drinking water source in Bangladesh - 85.3 per cent in urban and 73.0 per cent in rural areas.

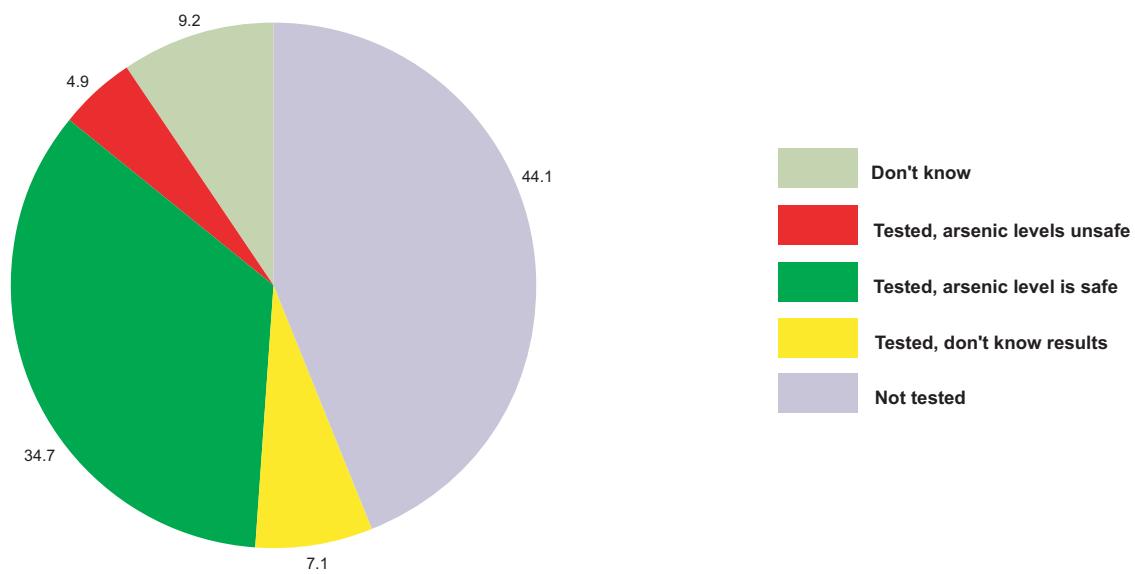
Map 17: Arsenic contamination in drinking water (≥ 50 micrograms/litre) by district, 2009



AWARENESS OF ARSENIC CONTAMINATION

Some 44.1 per cent of household members knew that their water source has not been tested for arsenic content. Some 9.2 per cent of household members did not know whether their water source has been tested or not, while another 7.1 per cent of household members knew their water source was tested for arsenic content but did not know the result. About 40 per cent of household members knew that their tube-wells were tested and were aware of the results.

Figure 24: Households using a tube well that are aware that their water source has been tested for arsenic contamination, 2009



In 2009, the proportion of households not testing for arsenic contamination is higher than in 2006 (44.1 vs. 37.5 per cent). Furthermore, the combination of those who were not aware of whether their water source was tested (9.2 per cent) and those who tested but did not have the results (7.1 per cent) is a significant proportion at 16.3 per cent. This shows a worrying trend. There is a need for renewed attention on the testing and marking of tube wells.

SANITATION

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and lack of personal hygiene are linked to a range of diseases including diarrhoea and polio. The UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation defines improved sanitation facilities as "facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. These include: (1) Flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine to: piped sewer system; septic tank; and pit latrine; (2) Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; (3) Pit latrine with slab; and (4) Composting toilet."

In Table 21, Annex A, coverage figures have been calculated using two different definitions. The first follows the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) definition, as explained in the National Sanitation Strategy 2005. The other follows the definition used by the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), which compiles and analyses data for the water and sanitation sector globally and in a way that makes country comparisons possible. These definitions are captured in the box below.

Hygienic sanitation facilities as defined by the Government of Bangladesh National Sanitation Strategy 2005*	Improved sanitation facilities as defined by the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme for Water and Sanitation
<p>Facilities that are individual or shared by a maximum two households of the following type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Piped sewer system — Septic tank ● Pit latrine with slab and water seal ● Pit latrine with slab and lid, no water seal ● Pit latrine with slab and flap, no water seal ● Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine ● Composting latrine 	<p>Individual facilities of the following technology type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Piped sewer system — Septic tank ● Pit latrine with slab and water seal ● Pit latrine with slab and lid, no water seal ● Pit latrine with slab and flap, no water seal ● Pit latrine with slab but no lid nor water seal ● Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine ● Composting latrine

* The use of a vent pipe has not been considered in this report.

The definitions are quite similar, but the JMP definition is stricter on the sharing aspect, while the GoB definition focuses on the technology in terms of acceptability.

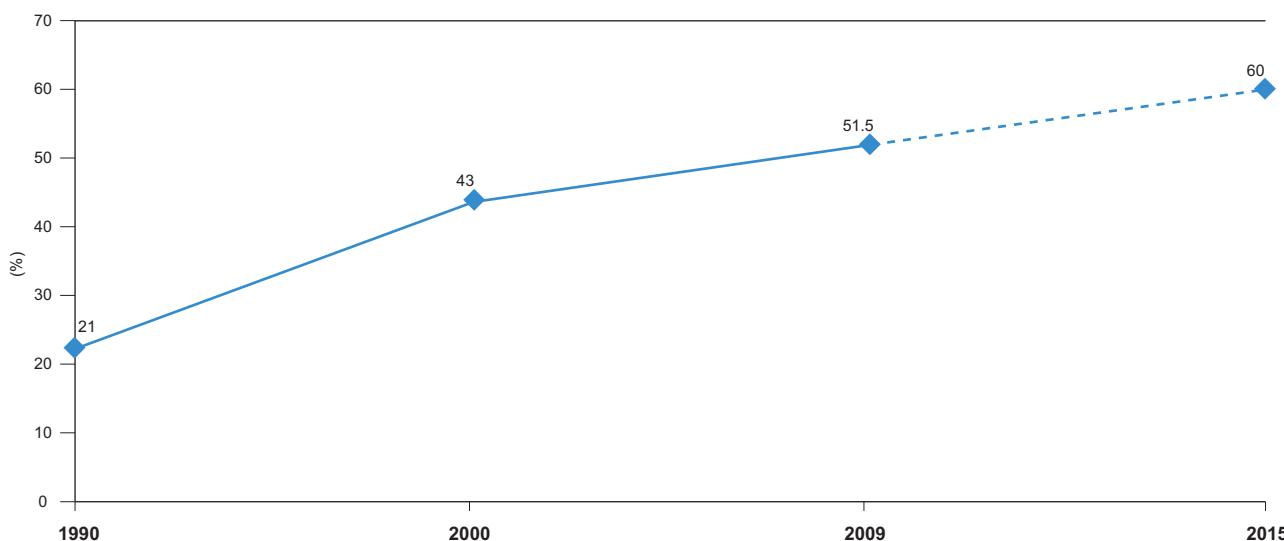
By Government standards some 51.5 per cent of households in Bangladesh are using a hygienic sanitation facility. Within the divisions, Chittagong shows the best performance with 62 per cent of households using a hygienic sanitation facility, while Sylhet has the worst performance with 43 per cent. There is no marked variation between rural and urban locations when the Bangladesh standard is used.

Household access to improved sanitation increases slightly to 54.1 per cent when the JMP definition is applied. In the slums only 8.5 per cent of households are using an improved sanitation facility as per the JMP standard, as a result of the large proportion of households that share a toilet. When the Government standard is applied, this proportion rises to 12 per cent.

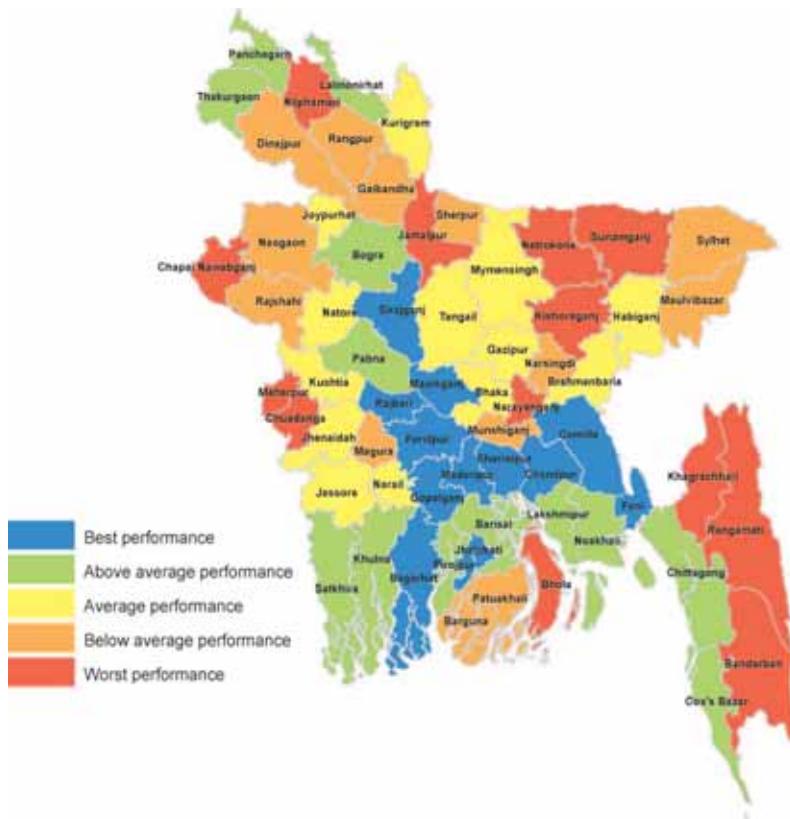
The MICS 2009 found that the proportion of households practicing open defecation fell from 7.5 per cent in 2006 to 5.7 per cent in 2009.

Based on the current trend, the sanitation coverage will reach 61 per cent in 2015 which would put Bangladesh on track to achieve its MDG target of 60 per cent. However, the Government's goal of 100 per cent sanitation coverage by 2013 will not be achieved on current trends.

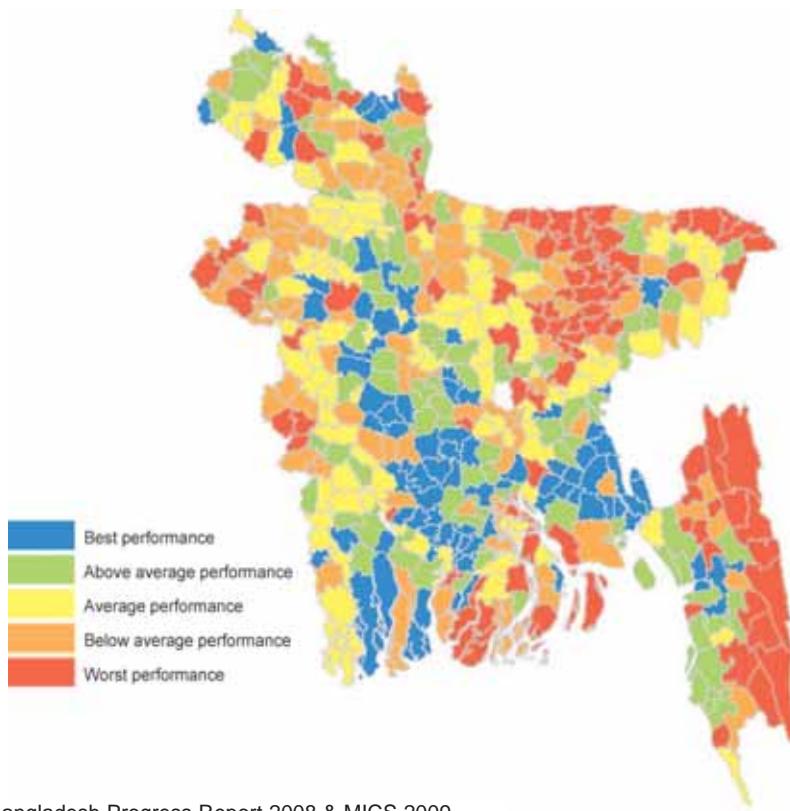
Figure 25: Trend in sanitation coverage 1990-2015



Map 18a: Proportion of the population using a hygienic (GoB definition) sanitation facility by district, 2009

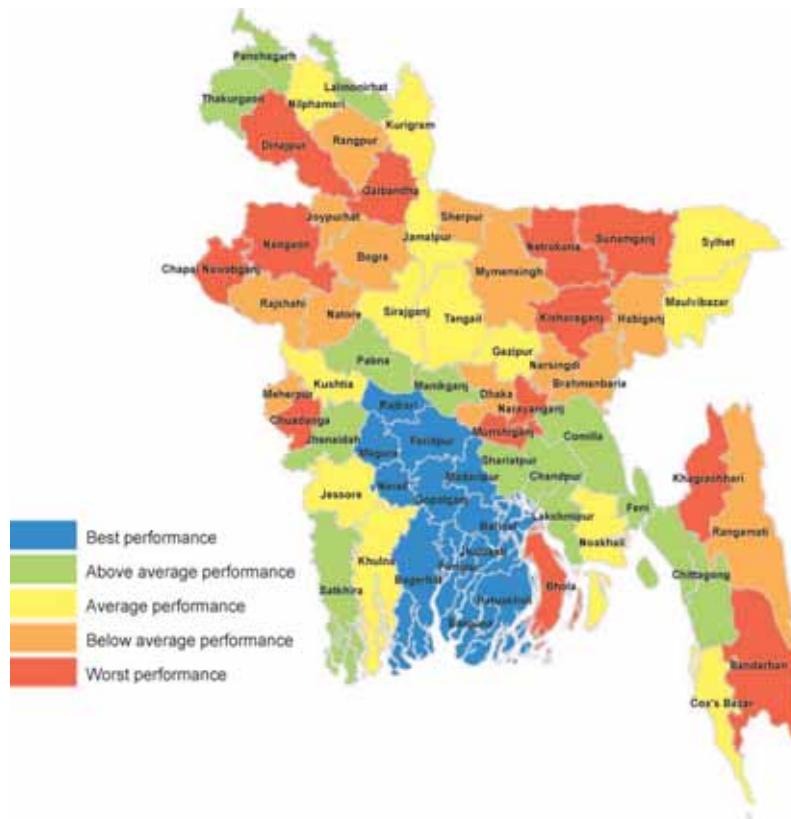


Map 18b: Proportion of the population using a hygienic (GoB definition) sanitation facility by upazila, 2009

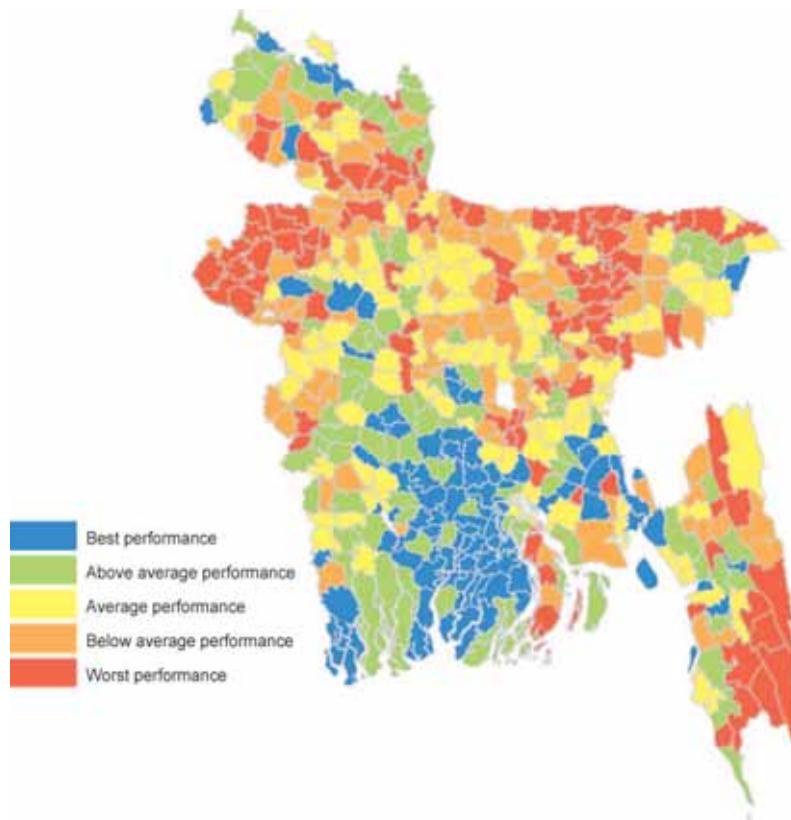


Source: MDG Bangladesh Progress Report 2008 & MICS 2009

Map 18c: Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility (JMP definition) by district, 2009



Map 18d: Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility (JMP definition) by upazila, 2009



viii.

CHILD PROTECTION

BIRTH REGISTRATION

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The MICS considered a birth as registered if either a birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or the mother or caretaker reported that the birth had been registered with the civil authorities.

In Bangladesh, 53.6 per cent of children under the age of five had been registered (Table 22, Annex A), a dramatic increase on the 9.8 per cent figure in 2006. Birth registration increased for both boys and girls and in both urban and rural areas. In addition, there was little difference in the actual rates across genders and between urban and rural areas in 2009. Within urban areas, municipalities had the highest rate of birth registration. At divisional level, the registration rate ranged from 46.8 in Barisal to 62.3 in Khulna. At the district level, it ranged from 26.5 in Bhola to 74.7 per cent in Narail.

Figure 26: Birth registration by gender, 2006 and 2009

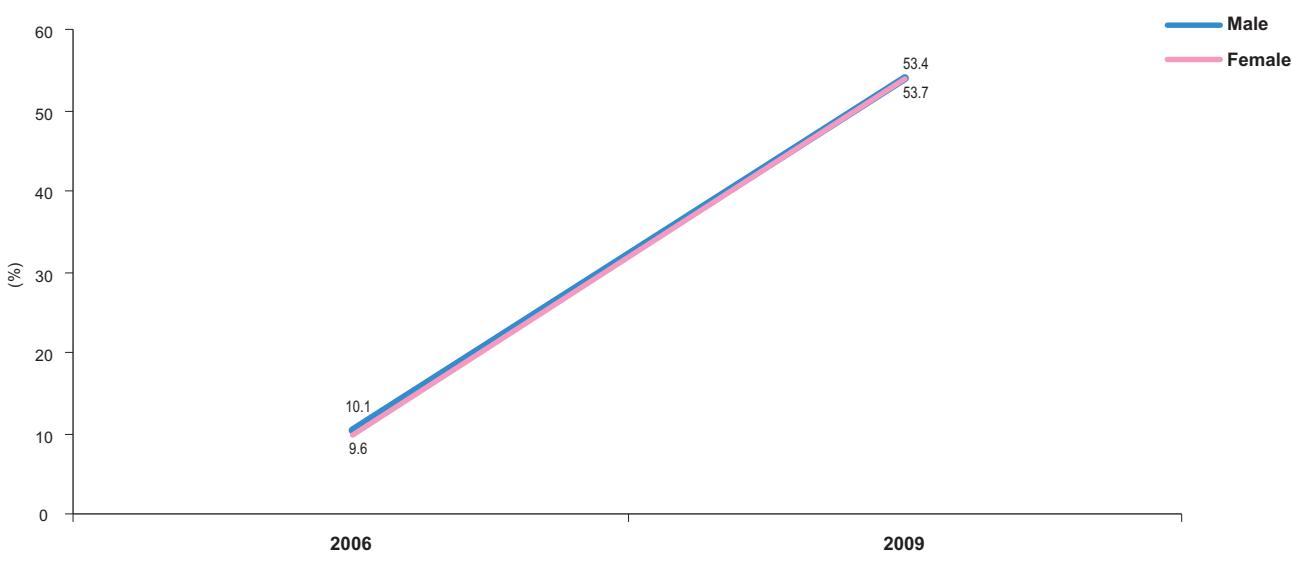
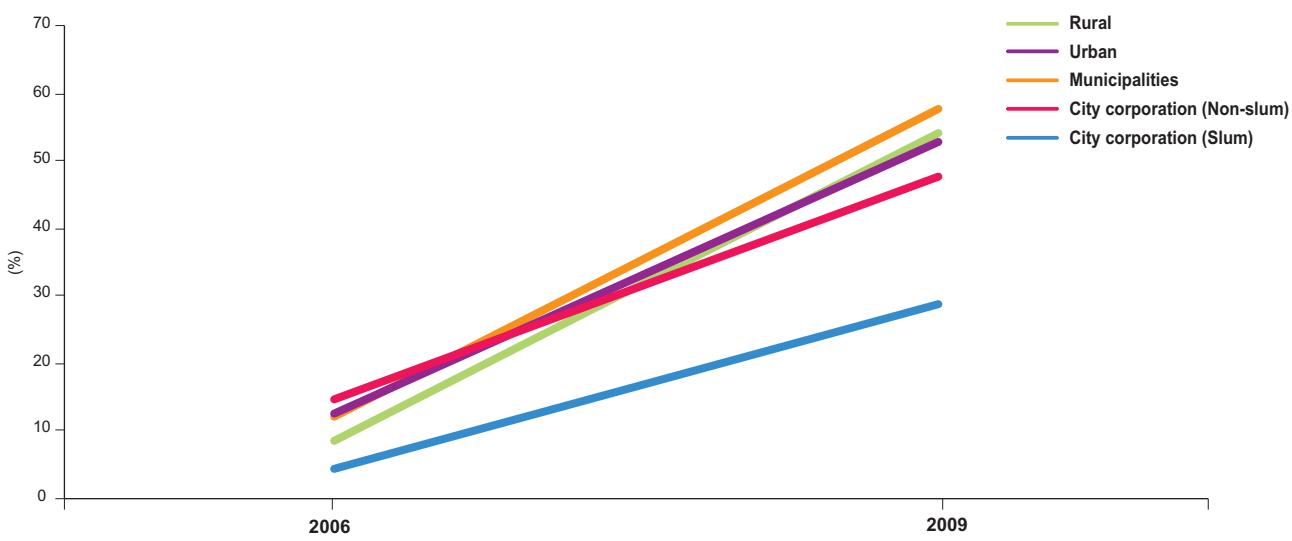
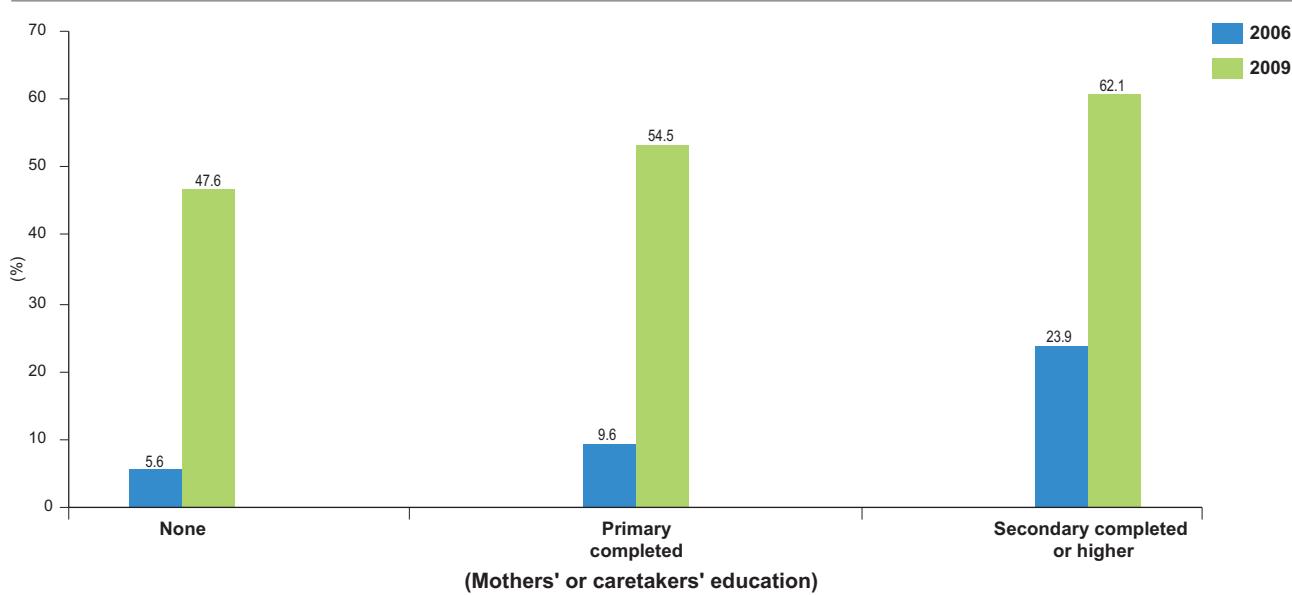


Figure 27: Birth registration by area, 2006 and 2009

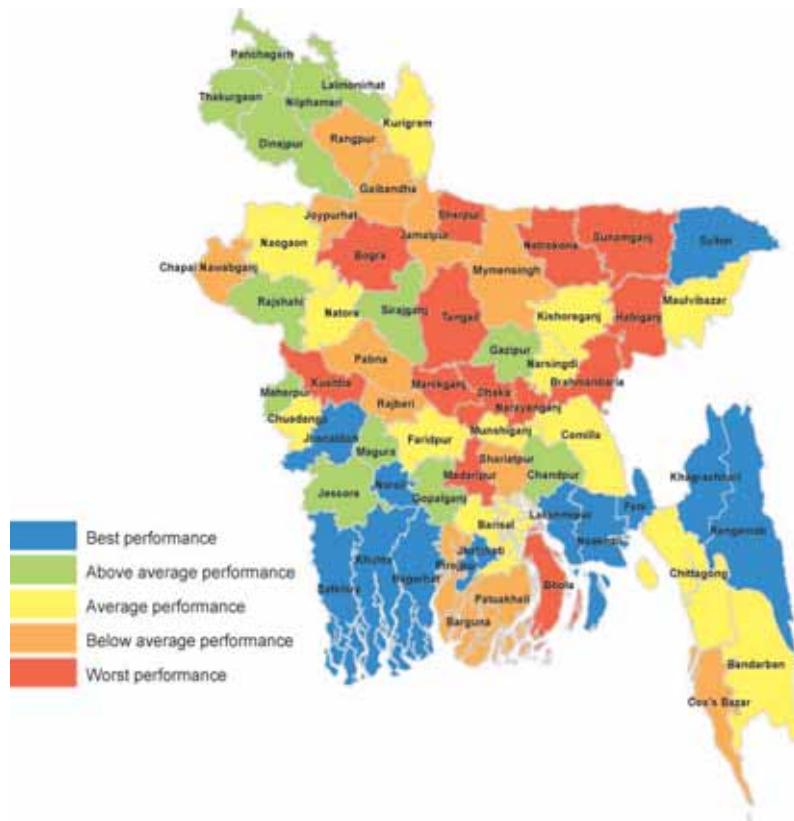


The education of mothers and caretakers has a positive relationship with the rate of birth registration. In both 2006 and 2009, the highest rate of birth registration can be found among women who completed secondary school or higher. The rate increased almost evenly at every level of mothers' or caretakers' education in 2009 as compared to 2006 (Figure 28).

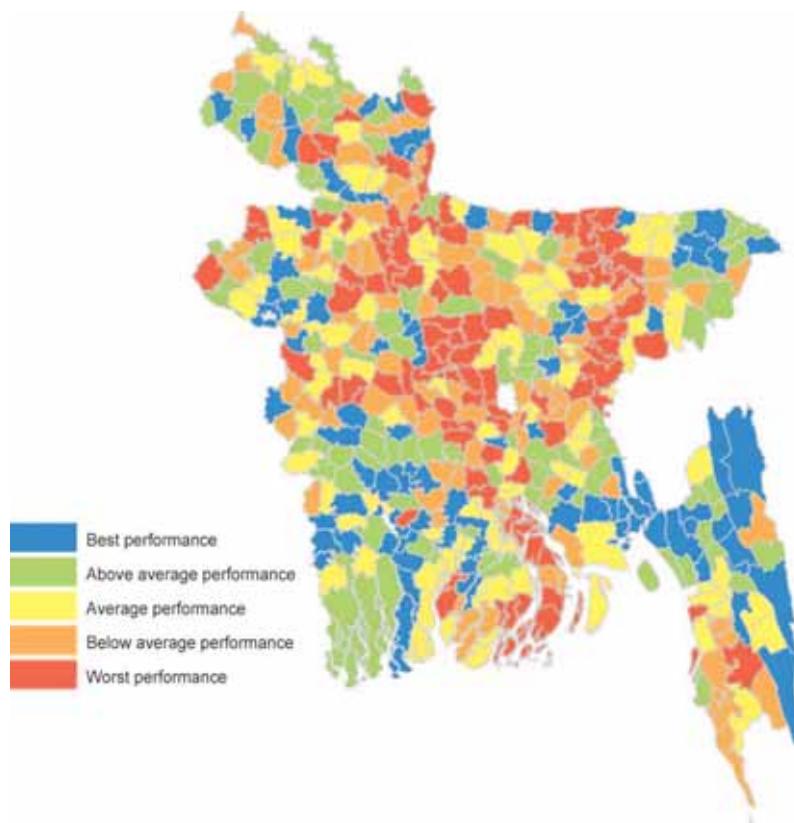
Figure 28: Birth registration by the level of education of mothers or caretakers, 2006 and 2009



Map 19a: Birth registration of children under five by district, 2009



Map 19b: Birth registration of children under five by upazila, 2009



CHILD LABOUR

The 2009 MICS collected data on children aged 6-14 who do not attend school but engage in paid or unpaid work.

Table 23, Annex A, shows that nationally, 2.3 per cent of children aged 6-14 years who were not attending school were engaged in child labour; 2.9 per cent for boys and 1.7 for girls. In both rural and urban areas, boys were more likely than girls to be engaged in child labour. The gender gap was wider in rural areas than in urban areas. In the city corporation non-slums, girls children were more likely than boys to be engaged in child labour. In the slums, the prevalence rate was almost the same for both genders.

At the sub-national level, the division with the highest prevalence of child labour was Chittagong where 3.0 per cent of children were engaged in child labour, while the lowest rate was recorded in Sylhet (1.8 per cent). There is a substantial variation at the district level, with a nine-fold difference between the highest rate in Natore district, with a rate of 7.2 per cent, and Joypurhat and Pabna districts, with a rate of 0.8 per cent.

Figure 29: Percentage of children aged 6-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by gender and area, 2009

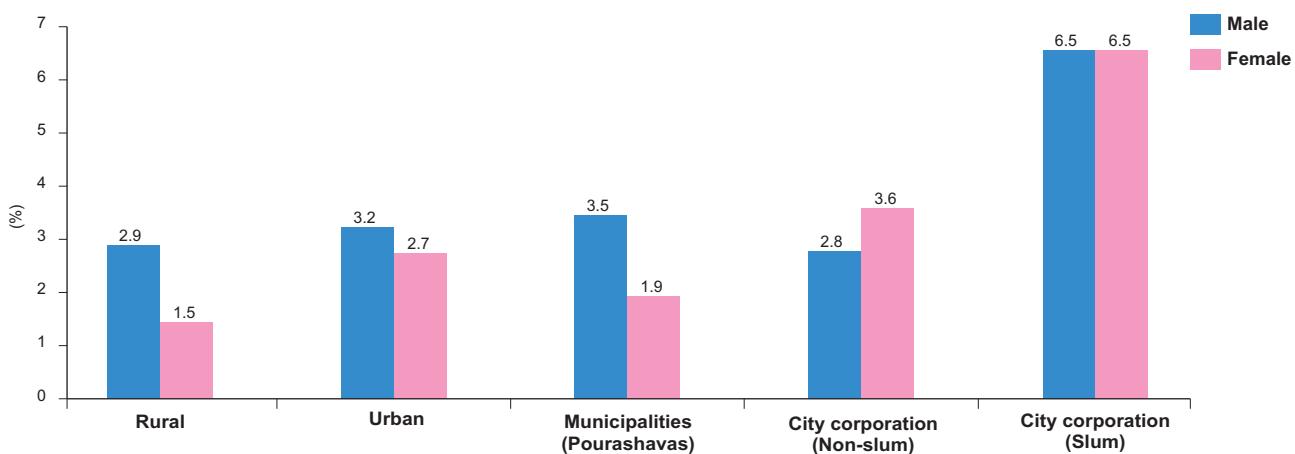
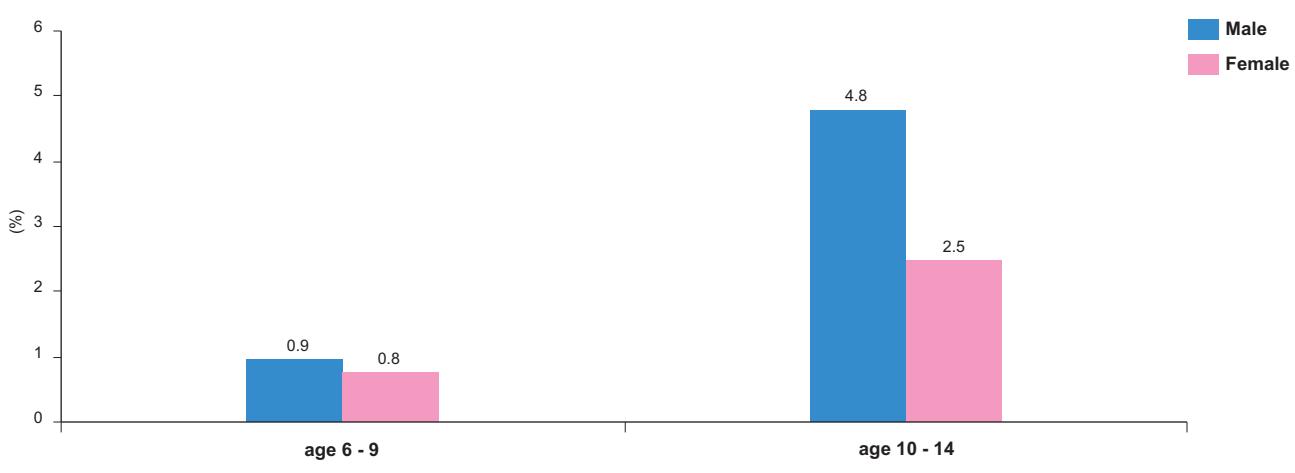
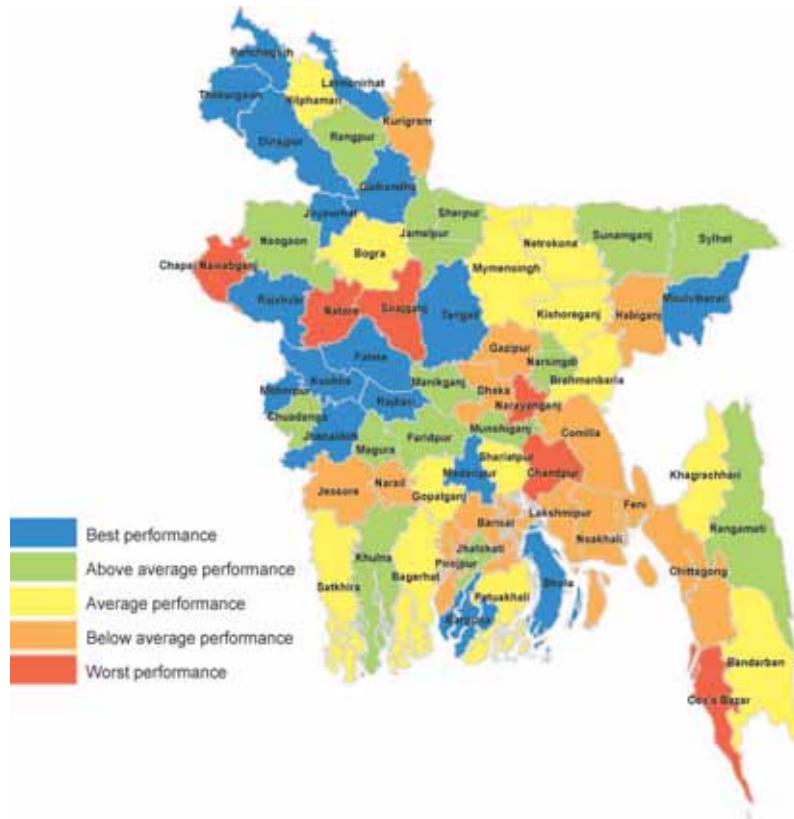


Figure 30 shows that older children (aged 10-14 years) are more likely to be engaged in child labour than younger children (aged 6-9). Some 4.8 per cent of boys aged 10-14 were involved in child labour activities compared with less than one per cent of 6-9 year-old boys.

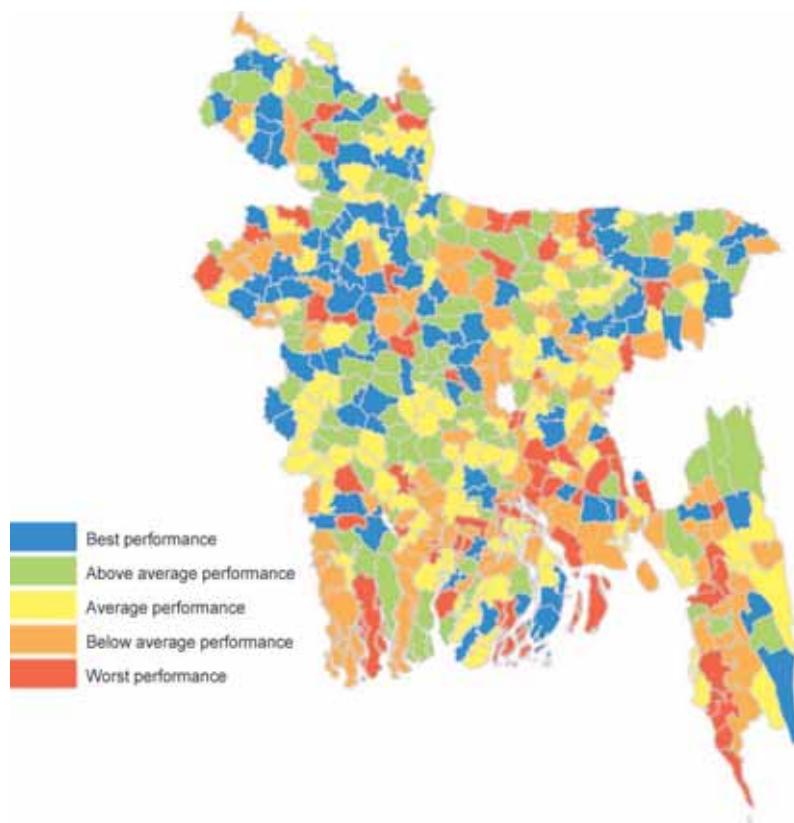
Figure 30: Percentage of children aged 6-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by gender and age group, 2009



Map 20a: Children aged 6-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by district, 2009



Map 20b: Children aged 6-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by upazila, 2009



ANNEXES

- ANNEX A:** DATA TABLES
- ANNEX B:** SAMPLE DESIGN
- ANNEX C:** SAMPLING ERRORS
- ANNEX D:** SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES
- ANNEX E:** MICS INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS
- ANNEX F:** INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY
- ANNEX G:** MEMBERSHIP OF THE MICS 2009 TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

ANNEX A: DATA TABLES

Table 1: Results of household and individual interviews

	Area					National	
	Rural	Urban					
		Total	Municipality	City Corporation	Slum		
Sampled households	250,119	49,881	38,401	8,800	2,680	300,000	
Occupied households	250,109	49,879	38,399	8,800	2,680	299,988	
Interviewed households	250,008	49,834	38,361	8,796	2,677	299,842	
Household response rate	99.96	99.91	99.9	99.95	99.89	99.95	
Eligible women	276,567	59,720	45,260	11,216	3,244	336,287	
Interviewed women	273,877	59,324	44,933	11,155	3,236	333,201	
Women response rate	99.03	99.34	99.28	99.46	99.75	99.08	
Women's overall response rate	98.99	99.25	99.18	99.41	99.64	99.03	
Eligible children under five	119,485	21,375	16,515	3,615	1,245	140,860	
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	118,361	21,227	16,396	3,592	1,239	139,588	
Child response rate	99.06	99.31	99.28	99.36	99.52	99.10	
Children's overall response rate	99.02	99.22	99.18	99.32	99.41	99.05	

Table 2: Household population by age group and sex

Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0-17 years

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Age	0-4	71,338	10.3	66,983	10.1	138,321	10.2
	5-9	92,973	13.4	87,062	13.2	180,035	13.3
	10-14	84,917	12.2	84,953	12.9	169,871	12.5
	15-19	63,868	9.2	47,128	7.1	110,996	8.2
	20-24	59,048	8.5	68,549	10.4	127,597	9.4
	25-29	57,979	8.4	65,576	9.9	123,555	9.1
	30-34	45,620	6.6	49,059	7.4	94,679	7.0
	35-39	47,409	6.8	47,170	7.1	94,579	7.0
	40-44	39,515	5.7	34,940	5.3	74,455	5.5
	45-49	33,694	4.9	25,900	3.9	59,595	4.4
	50-54	27,187	3.9	31,066	4.7	58,253	4.3
	55-59	20,806	3.0	15,030	2.3	35,836	2.6
	60-64	18,421	2.7	14,199	2.1	32,620	2.4
	65-69	10,963	1.6	7,871	1.2	18,834	1.4
	70-74	9,688	1.4	7,181	1.1	16,869	1.2
	75-79	4,459	0.6	2,888	0.4	7,347	0.5
	80-84	3,408	0.5	2,730	0.4	6,138	0.5
	85-90	1,198	0.2	963	0.1	2,161	0.2
	90+	1,262	0.2	1,290	0.2	2,552	0.2
	Missing/DK	209	0	319	0	528	0
Dependency age groups	<15	249,228	35.9	238,999	36.2	488,227	36
	15-64	413,549	59.6	398,617	60.3	812,166	59.9
	65+	30,977	4.5	22,923	3.5	53,901	4
	Missing/DK	209	0	319	0	528	0
Age	Children aged 0-17	288,816	41.6	261,968	39.6	550,784	40.7
	Adults 18+	404,938	58.4	398,571	60.3	803,509	59.3
	Missing/DK	209	0	319	0	528	0
	Total	693,963	100	660,858	100	1,354,821	100

Table 3: Timely initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth

		Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	Number of women with live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Area	Rural	50.2	90.0	211,459
	Urban	50.4	86.7	43,241
	Municipality	48.6	87.7	33,279
	City corporation	53.0	85.8	7,554
	Slum	38.5	79.0	2,408
Months since last birth	< 6 months	50.6	89.1	9,527
	6-11 months	49.7	89.0	9,284
	12-23 months	50.8	90.2	30,371
Education of women	None	50.1	88.2	95,089
	Primary incomplete	49.8	90.0	45,013
	Primary completed	50.7	90.4	35,330
	Secondary incomplete	49.9	89.7	55,029
	Secondary completed	51.3	90.5	15,310
	Higher Secondary completed	51.6	89.1	5,039
	Degree and above	52.3	87.0	3,235
	No class system	45.2	89.1	375
	Missing/DK	44.1	88.8	280
Division	Barisal	50.8	92.8	20,976
	Chittagong	50.2	92.4	50,963
	Dhaka	51.7	87.5	65,232
	Khulna	49.0	87.7	33,569
	Rajshahi	46.9	88.5	64,485
	Sylhet	59.1	93.5	19,475
	Barisal	53.9	93.1	2,748
	Barisal	50.1	90.7	5,475
	Bhola	39.8	95.6	3,585
	Jhalokati	50.5	91.8	2,176
	Patuakhali	63.3	94.7	3,542
	Pirojpur	49.7	90.7	3,450
	Chittagong	44.0	85.8	3,405
	Bandarban	41.9	89.1	3,798
	Brahmanbaria	52.8	94.3	3,853
	Chandpur	39.1	90.6	8,740
	Comilla	59.5	91.6	8,051
Dhaka	Cox's Bazar	59.3	91.4	3,910
	Feni	62.4	97.1	3,286
	Khagrachhari	36.6	92.6	3,851
	Lakshmipur	49.5	96.6	2,677
	Noakhali	58.8	96.5	4,552
	Rangamati	49.2	88.5	4,840
	Dhaka	54.6	84.8	6,677
	Faridpur	61.7	92.8	4,383
	Gazipur	52.3	88.6	2,709
	Gopalganj	44.8	89.2	2,756

	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth*	Number of women with live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Jhenaidah	Jamalpur	48.1	88.0
	Kishorganj	59.4	92.1
	Madaripur	58.3	93.0
	Manikganj	68.9	94.9
	Munshiganj	43.3	83.7
	Mymensingh	50.9	88.4
	Narayanganj	31.8	82.1
	Narsingdi	52.1	89.2
	Netrakona	59.8	91.3
	Rajbari	29.3	80.0
	Shariatpur	43.7	86.0
	Sherpur	52.6	80.8
	Tangail	49.3	89.6
	Bagerhat	53.5	89.7
Khulna	Chuadanga	43.0	82.2
	Jessore	48.3	89.0
	Jhenaidah	37.7	81.2
	Khulna	54.3	88.3
	Kushtia	38.2	84.5
	Magura	54.4	90.9
	Meherpur	47.1	90.8
	Narail	59.9	89.4
	Satkhira	59.3	93.2
	Bogra	49.8	91.2
Rajshahi	Dinajpur	52.2	91.9
	Gaibandha	44.5	78.8
	Joypurhat	42.1	86.2
	Kurigram	38.0	86.5
	Lalmonirhat	36.6	87.5
	Naogaon	48.6	90.0
	Natore	32.8	92.0
	Nawabganj	54.8	93.4
	Nilphamari	48.3	92.6
	Pabna	45.6	86.5
	Panchagarh	39.9	89.0
	Rajshahi	50.8	90.0
	Rangpur	44.5	80.1
	Sirajganj	52.1	91.7
	Thakurgaon	56.9	92.6
	Habiganj	55.3	96.6
Sylhet	Maulvibazar	69.1	93.8
	Sunamganj	61.5	91.5
	Sylhet	53.0	92.9
	National	50.2	89.3
			254,700

Table 4: Infant mortality rate (IMR) and under five mortality rate (U5MR)
Probability of dying by exact age of one year and exact age of five years

		IMR	U5MR
Sex	Male	54	72
	Female	43	55
Area	Rural	50	66
	Urban	42	53
Division	Municipality	46	59
	City corporation	34	42
	Slum	68	95
	Barisal	46	60
	Chittagong	44	57
	Dhaka	51	67
	Khulna	44	57
	Rajshahi	51	67
	Sylhet	56	74
	Barisal	50	66
Chittagong	Barisal	46	60
	Bhola	40	50
	Jhalokati	44	56
	Patuakhali	47	61
	Pirojpur	54	72
	Bandarban	63	85
	Brahmanbaria	45	58
	Chandpur	50	65
	Chittagong	40	50
	Comilla	37	46
Dhaka	Cox's Bazar	54	72
	Feni	40	51
	Khagrachhari	49	63
	Lakshmipur	55	73
	Noakhali	44	56
	Rangamati	36	45
	Dhaka	40	51
	Faridpur	47	61
	Gazipur	44	57
	Gopalganj	39	49
Narsingdi	Jamalpur	71	98
	Kishoreganj	67	92
	Madaripur	58	77
	Manikganj	40	50
	Munshiganj	43	54
	Mymensingh	48	62
	Narayanganj	45	58
	Narsingdi	58	77

		IMR	U5MR
	Netrokona	66	91
	Rajbari	48	62
	Shariatpur	48	62
	Sherpur	69	95
	Tangail	53	70
Khulna	Bagerhat	50	65
	Chuadanga	43	55
	Jessore	48	62
	Jhenaidah	44	56
	Khulna	39	49
	Kushtia	41	52
	Magura	37	46
	Meherpur	40	51
	Narail	37	46
	Satkhira	57	76
Rajshahi	Bogra	54	71
	Dinajpur	49	63
	Gaibandha	56	74
	Joypurhat	52	68
	Kurigram	46	60
	Lalmonirhat	50	65
	Naogaon	46	60
	Natore	48	62
	Chapai Nawabganj	61	83
	Nilphamari	48	62
	Pabna	36	44
	Panchagarh	49	63
	Rajshahi	54	71
	Rangpur	60	81
	Sirajganj	54	72
	Thakurgaon	45	58
Sylhet	Habiganj	50	65
	Maulvibazar	50	66
	Sunamganj	68	94
	Sylhet	52	69
National		49	64

Table 5: Assistance at delivery
 Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a birth in the two years preceding the survey, by type of personnel assisting with the delivery

Area	Division	Person assisting at delivery						Total	Any skilled personnel	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
		Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ friend	Other/ missing attendant		
Rural		15.9	3.3	1.2	61.8	1.0	16.1	.4	.4	100.0
Urban		39.4	5.9	1.3	44.2	.8	8.0	.2	.2	100.0
Municipality		30.9	7.3	.8	49.3	.6	10.7	.3	.2	100.0
City corporation		51.3	4.3	1.9	36.7	1.1	4.4	.1	.3	100.0
Slum		14.5	.6	.5	70.2	1.4	12.3	.2	.3	100.0
Barisal		11.8	3.2	.5	74.1	.8	9.2	.3	.1	100.0
Chittagong		17.0	3.8	.9	70.8	1.0	6.0	.3	.3	100.0
Dhaka		24.7	3.6	1.3	55.5	.8	13.6	.2	.3	100.0
Khulna		24.9	5.5	1.5	54.6	.8	12.2	.3	.3	100.0
Rajshahi		20.3	4.1	1.4	46.6	1.2	25.4	.6	.4	100.0
Sylhet		12.1	2.3	1.2	71.0	.7	11.7	.5	.6	100.0
Barisal	Barguna	5.2	5.1	.0	84.4	.9	4.1	.3	.0	100.0
	Barisal	16.4	1.7	.5	71.0	1.4	8.2	.5	.3	100.0
Bhola		5.7	3.7	.2	81.1	.2	9.2	.0	.0	100.0
Jhalokati		19.4	4.9	.0	65.5	.4	9.5	.1	.1	100.0
Patuakhali		10.3	2.7	1.1	73.5	.7	11.5	.2	.0	100.0
Pirojpur		15.0	4.1	.8	66.4	.9	11.9	.7	.2	100.0
Chittagong	Bandarban	5.8	1.7	.9	77.8	.7	12.8	.0	.3	100.0
	Brahmanbaria	12.8	1.4	.3	73.7	.6	10.1	1.0	.1	100.0
	Chandpur	14.7	4.4	.1	73.4	.8	6.4	.0	.2	100.0
	Chittagong	28.0	4.4	.6	63.0	1.3	2.1	.3	.3	100.0
	Comilla	13.1	4.0	2.4	70.3	1.3	7.9	.5	.5	100.0
	Cox's Bazar	7.0	5.0	1.2	77.4	1.3	7.5	.6	.1	100.0
	Feni	18.6	5.2	.1	71.7	.5	3.8	.0	.0	100.0
	Khagrachhari	7.5	1.6	.1	82.3	.2	8.1	.1	.2	100.0
	Lakshmipur	15.8	4.0	1.3	65.8	.7	12.0	.0	.4	100.0
	Noakhali	10.1	2.8	.2	82.3	.7	3.8	.1	.0	100.0
	Rangamati	8.6	2.9	.6	79.7	.6	7.2	.3	.0	100.0
Dhaka	Dhaka	48.3	3.5	2.0	40.5	1.0	4.4	.0	.3	100.0
	Faridpur	22.6	1.9	.4	59.0	.9	15.2	.0	.0	100.0
	Gazipur	29.7	7.5	1.4	51.5	.9	8.7	.1	.2	100.0
	Gopalganj	17.0	4.3	2.5	63.3	1.7	11.2	.0	.1	100.0
	Jamalpur	10.3	2.4	.8	38.1	.9	46.1	.3	.1	100.0
	Kishorganj	9.3	4.4	3.1	68.3	.7	13.6	.1	.6	100.0
	Madaripur	15.9	4.4	.5	67.8	.6	10.3	.5	.0	100.0
	Manikganj	19.7	2.9	1.2	74.7	.3	.5	.6	.2	100.0
	Munshiganj	36.4	5.1	.4	51.0	.2	6.3	.2	.4	100.0

Person assisting at delivery							Total	Any skilled personnel	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ friend	Other/ missing attendant	No attendant		
Khulna	Mymensingh	11.9	1.8	1.1	71.6	.8	12.5	.2	.1
	Narayanganj	34.6	4.7	1.5	45.8	.6	12.1	.3	100.0
	Narsingdi	13.0	4.8	.4	51.9	1.5	28.0	.2	100.0
	Netrakona	8.2	1.8	.3	81.9	.8	6.0	.8	100.0
	Rajbari	20.0	4.8	.4	57.8	1.0	15.3	.7	100.0
	Shariatpur	15.0	5.0	.5	63.1	.7	15.4	.0	100.0
	Shekhupur	9.6	4.2	.8	67.9	.5	15.8	.5	100.0
	Tangail	16.6	2.0	.0	53.0	.6	26.7	.7	100.0
	Bagerhat	17.5	6.5	2.0	65.7	.1	7.7	.5	100.0
	Chuadanga	32.7	10.6	.6	28.9	2.1	23.8	.8	100.0
	Jessore	25.2	3.7	1.0	60.3	.7	9.0	.0	100.0
	Jhenaidah	33.5	4.8	3.0	38.0	1.0	18.7	.4	100.0
	Khulna	25.6	5.2	2.6	57.4	.8	7.8	.2	100.0
	Kushtia	26.7	4.7	1.1	43.3	1.0	22.0	.6	100.0
	Magura	14.2	2.8	.2	76.0	.2	6.6	.0	100.0
Rajshahi	Meherpur	38.4	22.6	2.4	10.1	1.1	24.9	.0	100.0
	Narail	24.1	1.6	.0	72.3	.0	2.0	.0	100.0
	Satkhira	12.9	3.3	.5	79.4	.9	2.9	.0	100.0
	Bogra	15.6	4.4	.3	52.0	.3	26.8	.4	100.0
	Dinajpur	28.8	5.9	2.5	35.3	2.5	24.7	.2	100.0
	Gaibandha	8.4	1.6	.3	58.2	.8	29.2	.3	100.0
	Joypurhat	23.9	7.4	.6	53.2	1.7	12.6	.6	100.0
	Kurigram	11.6	2.7	.2	49.2	1.5	33.9	.9	100.0
	Lalmonirhat	10.1	1.6	3.0	66.4	.6	13.5	3.6	100.0
	Naogaon	28.5	5.0	2.7	43.4	1.4	18.9	.0	100.0
	Natore	21.5	3.5	1.2	55.8	.6	17.2	.2	100.0
	Nawabganj	16.0	6.1	.9	17.2	1.3	58.1	.2	100.0
	Nilphamari	15.1	3.8	2.0	41.6	.4	35.4	1.2	100.0
	Pabna	17.1	5.6	2.2	65.9	.7	8.3	.0	100.0
	Panchagarh	22.0	4.1	3.6	38.9	3.3	26.2	.8	100.0
	Rajshahi	23.4	8.7	1.9	33.1	1.2	30.9	.6	100.0
	Rangpur	35.1	3.0	.8	35.1	2.1	23.1	.5	100.0
	Sirajganj	19.8	2.1	1.3	66.0	1.0	9.4	.0	100.0
	Thakurgaon	21.1	1.8	.5	29.0	.2	44.6	1.2	100.0
	Habiganj	7.7	4.0	2.3	62.2	.8	21.8	1.1	100.0
	Maulibazar	12.3	2.0	2.7	70.0	.2	11.9	.4	100.0
	Sunamganj	7.7	.8	.1	84.6	.4	4.9	.3	100.0
	Sylhet	18.7	2.7	.6	65.0	1.2	11.2	.3	100.0
National							.9	.4	24.4
							20.5	3.8	45,973

Table 6: Pre-school attendance rate

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who were attending pre-school

		Boys		Girls		Total		
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
Area	Rural	22.0	27,129	22.7	25,376	22.3	52,505	
	Urban	25.2	4,583	26.3	4,499	25.7	9,082	
	Municipality	25.5	3,554	24.4	3,514	25.0	7,068	
	City corporation	25.3	778	29.4	716	27.3	1,494	
	Slum	12.8	251	13.2	269	13.0	520	
Age of child	36-47 months	17.7	15,786	17.7	15,045	17.7	30,831	
	48-59 months	27.3	15,926	29.0	14,830	28.1	30,756	
Mother's/Caretaker's education	None	19.2	11,065	19.5	10,410	19.3	21,475	
	Primary incomplete	22.0	5,523	22.7	5,214	22.3	10,737	
	Primary completed	21.7	4,496	24.1	4,254	22.9	8,750	
	Secondary incomplete	23.9	7,440	24.5	6,917	24.2	14,357	
	Secondary completed	28.5	2,008	29.4	1,929	28.9	3,937	
	Higher Secondary completed	31.7	647	34.8	647	33.3	1,294	
	Degree and above	35.7	456	32.4	432	34.1	888	
Division	Barisal	21.0	2,540	25.5	2,364	23.2	4,904	
	Chittagong	26.5	7,132	27.0	6,551	26.8	13,683	
	Dhaka	25.5	8,229	25.9	7,810	25.7	16,039	
	Khulna	25.0	3,363	26.3	3,297	25.7	6,660	
	Rajshahi	15.2	7,342	16.0	6,895	15.6	14,237	
	Sylhet	22.1	3,106	21.3	2,958	21.7	6,064	
District	Barisal	Barguna	21.9	308	26.4	279	24.0	587
		Barisal	27.1	659	30.4	613	28.7	1,272
		Bhola	17.7	488	22.8	462	20.1	950
		Jhalokati	19.5	244	31.8	245	25.7	489
		Patuakhali	17.1	439	21.9	430	19.5	869
		Pirojpur	19.6	402	20.4	335	20.0	737
	Chittagong	Bandarban	27.7	539	31.5	476	29.5	1,015
		Brahmanbaria	22.0	598	20.3	540	21.2	1,138
		Chandpur	31.8	465	31.0	477	31.4	942
		Chittagong	24.1	1,138	27.7	1,016	25.8	2,154
		Comilla	33.5	1,160	33.3	1,017	33.4	2,177
		Cox's Bazar	20.2	618	17.8	595	19.0	1,213
		Feni	29.8	395	31.6	369	30.7	764
		Khagrachhari	40.0	563	36.9	533	38.5	1,096
		Lakshmipur	20.5	344	20.9	356	20.7	700
		Noakhali	20.4	633	20.7	595	20.6	1,228
	Dhaka	Rangamati	39.5	679	42.4	577	40.8	1,256
		Dhaka	24.8	686	25.4	711	25.1	1,397
		Faridpur	20.9	571	19.7	559	20.4	1,130
		Gazipur	48.1	265	41.4	282	44.6	547
		Gopalganj	31.6	350	32.0	332	31.8	682
		Jamalpur	21.3	445	20.9	416	21.1	861

	Boys		Girls		Total		
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
Khulna	Kishorganj	30.3	977	24.5	896	27.5	1,873
	Madaripur	26.1	316	25.8	292	25.9	608
	Manikganj	21.4	355	22.3	333	21.9	688
	Munshiganj	29.1	382	26.9	384	28.0	766
	Mymensingh	23.9	719	24.8	710	24.4	1,429
	Narayanganj	22.4	348	28.2	300	25.1	648
	Narsingdi	28.7	426	32.1	416	30.3	842
	Netrakona	17.5	753	23.1	630	20.1	1,383
	Rajbari	20.6	243	19.9	257	20.3	500
	Shariatpur	39.6	427	41.1	418	40.3	845
	Sherpur	20.4	368	23.2	348	21.8	716
	Tangail	19.4	598	18.6	526	19.0	1,124
	Bagerhat	33.4	440	38.1	430	35.7	870
	Chuadanga	25.8	218	23.6	178	24.8	396
Rajshahi	Jessore	25.4	420	25.5	432	25.5	852
	Jhenaidah	28.0	333	28.0	340	28.0	673
	Khulna	27.2	589	28.2	586	27.7	1,175
	Kushtia	17.4	325	21.6	325	19.5	650
	Magura	17.8	288	20.1	279	18.9	567
	Meherpur	9.0	166	11.5	146	10.1	312
	Narail	27.1	238	26.2	217	26.7	455
	Satkhira	29.3	346	28.4	364	28.8	710
	Bogra	20.1	611	19.1	541	19.6	1,152
	Dinajpur	15.0	756	17.7	641	16.2	1,397
	Gaibandha	7.1	433	7.4	448	7.2	881
	Joypurhat	14.6	228	14.5	239	14.5	467
	Kurigram	17.5	543	16.6	524	17.0	1,067
	Lalmonirhat	14.0	403	12.8	381	13.4	784
	Naogaon	10.6	577	10.4	561	10.5	1,138
	Natore	18.7	300	21.8	260	20.1	560
Sylhet	Nawabganj	20.2	310	22.8	308	21.5	618
	Nilphamari	13.6	432	15.6	408	14.6	840
	Pabna	16.7	506	19.9	464	18.3	970
	Panchagarh	8.6	337	9.1	313	8.8	650
	Rajshahi	15.5	539	15.2	525	15.3	1,064
	Rangpur	12.2	468	12.2	470	12.2	938
	Sirajganj	15.0	559	16.8	502	15.9	1,061
	Thakurgaon	29.9	340	33.7	310	31.7	650
National	Habiganj	21.0	662	18.6	511	20.0	1,173
	Maulvibazar	28.7	531	22.0	496	25.5	1,027
	Sunamganj	14.1	899	15.3	941	14.7	1,840
	Sylhet	25.5	1,014	27.8	1,010	26.7	2,024
National		22.5	31,712	23.3	29,875	22.9	61,587

Table 7: Primary school net intake rate

Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1

		Boys		Girls		Total	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Area	Rural	63.3	19,280	67.2	17,645	65.2	36,925
	Urban	75.7	2,972	74.4	2,768	75.0	5,740
	Municipality	73.1	2,377	74.2	2,196	73.6	4,573
	City corporation	80.7	424	75.6	425	78.1	849
	Slum	52.9	171	49.6	147	51.4	318
Division	Barisal	74.3	1,794	77.8	1,760	76.0	3,554
	Chittagong	62.6	5,430	63.8	4,929	63.2	10,359
	Dhaka	67.4	5,606	69.0	5,128	68.2	10,734
	Khulna	71.7	2,237	75.6	2,072	73.6	4,309
	Rajshahi	63.3	4,867	69.6	4,453	66.3	9,320
	Sylhet	55.0	2,318	56.9	2,071	55.9	4,389
	Barisal	81.6	191	83.6	204	82.6	395
		78.9	443	81.7	441	80.3	884
		64.2	387	67.1	350	65.6	737
		75.7	178	76.9	183	76.3	361
		79.6	319	82.4	315	81.0	634
		70.8	276	79.3	267	75.0	543
	Chittagong	51.5	431	52.6	337	52.0	768
		46.3	552	47.6	486	47.0	1,038
		61.3	374	65.6	382	63.5	756
Dhaka		70.5	825	72.0	766	71.2	1,591
		68.8	811	68.5	744	68.7	1,555
		51.1	577	52.2	497	51.6	1,074
		67.0	269	74.3	243	70.5	512
		66.7	385	71.7	344	69.1	729
		68.1	266	56.8	231	62.8	497
		57.6	494	60.5	458	59.0	952
		66.0	446	66.9	441	66.4	887
	Dhaka	81.3	404	73.6	399	77.4	803
		61.6	386	70.5	402	66.1	788
		83.6	187	86.7	138	84.9	325

	Boys		Girls		Total			
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number		
	Mymensingh	60.7	536	66.5	530	63.6	1,066	
	Narayanganj	59.5	203	69.5	198	64.6	401	
	Narsingdi	61.1	311	60.4	283	60.8	594	
	Netrakona	63.7	485	62.2	435	63.0	920	
	Rajbari	63.8	178	60.4	134	62.4	312	
	Shariatpur	64.8	303	71.7	277	68.1	580	
	Sherpur	56.8	229	68.0	198	62.0	427	
	Tangail	71.1	407	74.5	362	72.7	769	
	Khulna	Bagerhat	79.4	328	81.2	270	80.2	598
		Chuadanga	57.6	145	57.5	153	57.6	298
		Jessore	80.2	243	83.8	251	82.0	494
		Jhenaidah	72.4	268	75.0	192	73.5	460
		Khulna	74.9	384	80.2	358	77.5	742
		Kushtia	56.8	227	68.5	202	62.5	429
		Magura	78.1	161	71.3	170	74.6	331
		Meherpur	76.0	105	89.5	106	82.7	211
		Narail	80.8	140	78.4	115	79.7	255
		Satkhira	64.9	236	71.2	255	68.2	491
	Rajshahi	Bogra	62.9	340	71.4	322	67.1	662
		Dinajpur	76.6	503	83.7	483	80.1	986
		Gaibandha	56.0	283	67.7	285	61.7	568
		Joypurhat	72.5	160	81.6	132	76.7	292
		Kurigram	51.3	363	57.5	306	54.1	669
		Salmonirhat	64.4	255	68.4	224	66.3	479
		Naogaon	73.3	296	82.4	310	78.0	606
		Natore	56.2	190	57.1	173	56.6	363
		Nawabganj	55.2	228	58.8	207	56.8	435
		Nilphamari	70.5	298	77.9	268	74.0	566
		Pabna	63.8	350	68.8	341	66.3	691
		Panchagarh	55.8	243	71.1	212	62.9	455
		Rajshahi	65.8	396	69.6	318	67.5	714
		Rangpur	61.2	313	64.8	296	62.9	609
		Sirajganj	54.8	384	57.9	352	56.3	736
		Thakurgaon	74.3	265	77.9	224	75.9	489
	Sylhet	Habiganj	48.3	474	49.8	443	49.0	917
		Maulvibazar	61.8	361	64.0	334	62.8	695
		Sunamganj	48.5	730	50.2	623	49.3	1,353
		Sylhet	62.0	753	64.1	671	63.0	1,424
National		65.3	22,252	68.4	20,413	66.8	42,665	

Table 8: Net attendance rate in primary school
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school

		Boys		Girls		Total		
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	
Residence	Rural	79.5	88,199	82.1	81,166	80.8	169,365	
	Urban	83.6	14,451	84.2	13,394	83.9	27,845	
	Municipality	83.5	11,391	85.1	10,475	84.2	21,866	
	City corporation	84.9	2,181	83.7	2,126	84.3	4,307	
	Slum	62.8	879	67.6	793	65.1	1,672	
Age	6	65.3	22,252	68.4	20,413	66.8	42,665	
	7	80.8	20,343	82.2	19,328	81.5	39,671	
	8	86.0	20,999	87.5	19,826	86.7	40,825	
	9	86.8	16,913	89.7	15,566	88.2	32,479	
	10	84.1	22,143	86.7	19,427	85.3	41,570	
Division	Barisal	83.4	8,458	86.0	7,925	84.7	16,383	
	Chittagong	77.6	24,768	79.2	22,673	78.4	47,441	
	Dhaka	81.6	26,383	83.4	24,372	82.5	50,755	
	Khulna	85.9	10,471	88.2	9,961	87.0	20,432	
	Rajshahi	79.8	21,874	82.9	19,727	81.3	41,601	
	Sylhet	73.1	10,696	75.4	9,902	74.2	20,598	
District	Barisal	Barguna	89.7	875	91.0	858	90.4	1,733
		Barisal	84.9	2,234	88.8	2,090	86.8	4,324
		Bhola	75.2	1,797	78.1	1,689	76.6	3,486
		Jhalokati	87.5	776	89.4	769	88.4	1,545
		Patuakhali	87.5	1,492	88.4	1,325	87.9	2,817
		Pirojpur	84.1	1,284	87.9	1,194	85.9	2,478
	Chittagong	Bandarban	59.5	1,827	61.8	1,519	60.6	3,346
		Brahmanbaria	66.0	2,262	67.9	2,119	66.9	4,381
		Chandpur	76.4	1,750	82.6	1,629	79.4	3,379
		Chittagong	83.3	3,749	84.6	3,518	83.9	7,267
		Comilla	81.1	3,787	83.7	3,425	82.3	7,212
		Cox's Bazar	69.4	2,558	70.6	2,351	70.0	4,909
		Feni	83.1	1,327	84.0	1,195	83.5	2,522
		Khagrachhari	78.9	1,829	79.9	1,695	79.4	3,524
		Lakshmipur	79.5	1,321	77.2	1,218	78.4	2,539
		Noakhali	76.5	2,280	77.1	2,103	76.8	4,383
		Rangamati	74.3	2,078	75.7	1,901	75.0	3,979
	Dhaka	Dhaka	85.0	2,048	83.2	2,010	84.1	4,058
		Faridpur	81.3	1,861	86.0	1,753	83.6	3,614
		Gazipur	90.9	876	90.7	761	90.8	1,637
		Gopalganj	85.4	1,223	85.3	1,196	85.3	2,419
		Jamalpur	81.3	1,371	84.5	1,222	82.8	2,593
		Kishorganj	77.7	3,146	80.4	2,924	79.0	6,070
		Madaripur	81.2	973	82.3	993	81.8	1,966

	Boys		Girls		Total		
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	
Manikganj	81.8	1,174	83.1	1,137	82.4	2,311	
Munshiganj	87.4	1,115	90.0	1,056	88.6	2,171	
Mymensingh	79.8	2,586	83.0	2,312	81.3	4,898	
Narayanganj	79.6	974	83.9	931	81.7	1,905	
Narsingdi	75.0	1,364	79.1	1,273	77.0	2,637	
Netrakona	76.4	2,332	78.0	2,100	77.1	4,432	
Rajbari	81.0	884	84.1	720	82.3	1,604	
Shariatpur	82.2	1,470	85.0	1,324	83.5	2,794	
Sherpur	74.8	1,044	80.5	937	77.5	1,981	
Tangail	84.1	1,942	86.6	1,723	85.3	3,665	
Khulna	Bagerhat	88.8	1,504	90.1	1,459	89.4	2,963
	Chuadanga	80.6	656	81.3	654	81.0	1,310
	Jessore	90.0	1,239	91.2	1,148	90.6	2,387
	Jhenaidah	86.3	1,057	90.4	917	88.2	1,974
	Khulna	85.8	1,864	89.3	1,819	87.5	3,683
	Kushtia	80.3	997	84.0	936	82.1	1,933
	Magura	87.5	825	90.2	837	88.8	1,662
	Meherpur	88.7	502	93.5	457	91.0	959
	Narail	89.2	692	89.6	628	89.3	1,320
	Satkhira	83.0	1,135	84.5	1,106	83.7	2,241
Rajshahi	Bogra	79.2	1,724	82.4	1,549	80.7	3,273
	Dinajpur	86.7	2,050	90.1	1,876	88.3	3,926
	Gaibandha	77.9	1,298	81.3	1,207	79.5	2,505
	Joypurhat	87.0	700	91.6	633	89.2	1,333
	Kurigram	76.7	1,770	79.2	1,530	77.8	3,300
	Laalmonirhat	81.2	1,083	83.8	954	82.4	2,037
	Naogaon	86.4	1,490	90.3	1,353	88.2	2,843
	Natore	70.8	887	71.8	892	71.3	1,779
	Nawabganj	74.1	1,005	78.7	912	76.3	1,917
	Nilphamari	83.4	1,298	89.3	1,157	86.2	2,455
	Pabna	81.8	1,505	85.2	1,409	83.4	2,914
	Panchagarh	78.2	975	85.9	885	81.8	1,860
	Rajshahi	83.0	1,749	86.5	1,532	84.7	3,281
	Rangpur	79.4	1,414	83.4	1,285	81.3	2,699
	Sirajganj	71.9	1,829	71.6	1,670	71.7	3,499
	Thakurgaon	83.7	1,097	86.6	883	85.0	1,980
Sylhet	Habiganj	68.4	2,155	69.5	1,968	68.9	4,123
	Maulvibazar	79.5	1,694	83.1	1,688	81.3	3,382
	Sunamganj	65.3	3,177	67.8	2,946	66.5	6,123
	Sylhet	79.3	3,670	81.3	3,300	80.3	6,970
National	80.2	102,650	82.5	94,560	81.3	197,210	

Table 9: Net attendance rate in secondary school

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school

		Boys		Girls		Total	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Age	11	29.1	14,356	34.4	13,489	31.7	27,845
	12	40.7	20,992	48.0	18,252	44.1	39,244
	13	54.5	14,175	63.3	14,149	58.9	28,324
	14	54.6	16,131	60.2	22,074	57.9	38,205
	15	50.1	15,680	62.7	7,476	54.2	23,156
	16	46.0	13,328	53.0	8,515	48.7	21,843
	17	43.5	11,059	47.7	6,879	45.1	17,938
Area	Rural	44.3	89,254	52.4	75,487	48.0	164,741
	Urban	51.1	16,467	55.3	15,347	53.2	31,814
	Municipality	49.5	12,849	59.0	11,723	54.1	24,572
	City corporation	54.5	2,722	52.3	2,746	53.4	5,468
	Slum	16.3	896	20.5	878	18.4	1,774
Division	Barisal	47.9	9,374	57.4	7,839	52.2	17,213
	Chittagong	41.8	25,242	49.6	22,522	45.5	47,764
	Dhaka	45.3	25,916	51.2	22,422	48.1	48,338
	Khulna	53.1	11,974	63.5	10,257	57.9	22,231
	Rajshahi	48.4	23,253	57.3	18,495	52.3	41,748
	Sylhet	34.2	9,962	39.8	9,299	36.9	19,261
	Barisal	57.4	992	62.4	797	59.6	1,789
	Barisal	49.3	2,658	58.6	2,262	53.5	4,920
	Bhola	31.7	1,698	40.6	1,276	35.5	2,974
	Jhalokati	59.6	1,022	69.6	900	64.3	1,922
	Patuakhali	54.3	1,620	61.3	1,324	57.4	2,944
	Pirojpur	50.5	1,384	63.4	1,280	56.7	2,664
	Chittagong	27.8	1,518	28.4	1,303	28.1	2,821
	Bandarban	33.2	2,082	43.3	1,785	37.8	3,867
	Brahmanbaria	41.2	1,930	56.5	1,933	48.9	3,863
	Chandpur	47.4	4,369	50.4	3,971	48.8	8,340
	Comilla	42.6	3,912	53.5	3,424	47.7	7,336
	Cox's Bazar	26.4	2,422	36.4	2,206	31.2	4,628
	Feni	50.4	1,653	55.8	1,455	52.9	3,108
	Khagrachhari	40.5	1,617	42.9	1,396	41.6	3,013
	Lakshmpur	37.6	1,370	48.0	1,195	42.5	2,565
	Noakhali	45.3	2,412	52.5	2,130	48.6	4,542
	Rangamati	42.0	1,957	41.2	1,724	41.7	3,681
Dhaka	Dhaka	49.1	2,217	48.6	2,298	48.8	4,515
	Faridpur	42.2	1,897	55.4	1,596	48.3	3,493
	Gazipur	59.5	881	61.3	820	60.4	1,701
	Gopalganj	49.6	1,199	54.6	999	51.9	2,198
	Jamalpur	49.8	1,422	50.6	973	50.1	2,395

	Boys		Girls		Total		
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
Kishorganj	35.6	2,651	46.8	2,257	40.8	4,908	
Madaripur	37.2	1,064	48.2	972	42.4	2,036	
Manikganj	52.9	1,258	55.8	991	54.2	2,249	
Munshiganj	46.2	1,266	58.7	1,267	52.5	2,533	
Mymensingh	43.5	2,275	50.3	1,948	46.7	4,223	
Narayanganj	40.1	1,067	49.9	927	44.7	1,994	
Narsingdi	39.6	1,281	55.3	1,238	47.2	2,519	
Netrakona	35.5	2,021	44.5	1,733	39.6	3,754	
Rajbari	49.8	955	60.8	768	54.7	1,723	
Shariatpur	33.9	1,575	45.5	1,419	39.4	2,994	
Sherpur	37.3	943	46.3	751	41.2	1,694	
Tangail	54.4	1,944	57.3	1,465	55.6	3,409	
Khulna	Bagerhat	54.2	1,681	63.1	1,487	58.4	3,168
	Chuadanga	47.4	760	55.9	675	51.4	1,435
	Jessore	56.1	1,386	67.6	1,308	61.7	2,694
	Jhenaidah	55.6	1,154	65.4	953	60.0	2,107
	Khulna	57.2	2,346	64.2	1,977	60.4	4,323
	Kushtia	47.2	1,082	60.3	887	53.1	1,969
	Magura	57.0	847	65.1	770	60.9	1,617
	Meherpur	46.4	621	57.7	468	51.3	1,089
	Narail	53.1	743	66.6	604	59.1	1,347
	Satkhira	50.0	1,354	62.6	1,128	55.6	2,482
Rajshahi	Bogra	51.1	1,977	57.3	1,421	53.6	3,398
	Dinajpur	51.3	2,296	65.2	1,881	57.6	4,177
	Gaibandha	47.1	1,185	51.7	1,001	49.2	2,186
	Joypurhat	61.0	803	65.2	682	62.9	1,485
	Kurigram	42.2	1,694	51.4	1,251	46.1	2,945
	Lalmonirhat	47.9	1,082	60.4	847	53.3	1,929
	Naogaon	53.8	1,776	63.5	1,350	58.0	3,126
	Natore	47.3	1,099	54.4	848	50.4	1,947
	Nawabganj	38.4	1,145	47.2	1,025	42.5	2,170
	Nilphamari	40.4	1,301	53.8	1,072	46.4	2,373
	Pabna	49.1	1,634	57.4	1,353	52.8	2,987
	Panchagarh	52.0	1,071	61.1	929	56.2	2,000
	Rajshahi	57.0	2,011	65.9	1,623	61.0	3,634
	Rangpur	48.7	1,473	59.4	1,099	53.3	2,572
	Sirajganj	41.1	1,690	48.7	1,272	44.4	2,962
	Thakurgaon	50.8	1,016	55.9	841	53.1	1,857
Sylhet	Habiganj	29.1	1,830	38.4	1,755	33.7	3,585
	Maulvibazar	38.2	1,800	44.6	1,712	41.3	3,512
	Sunamganj	27.1	2,665	31.3	2,555	29.2	5,220
	Sylhet	39.6	3,667	44.0	3,277	41.7	6,944
National		45.5	105,721	53.0	90,834	49.0	196,555

Table 10: Gender parity index for primary and secondary education

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education

		Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index for secondary school NAR*	
Residence	Rural	82.1	79.5	1.03	52.4	44.3	1.18	
	Urban	84.2	83.6	1.01	55.3	51.1	1.08	
	Municipality	85.1	83.5	1.02	59.0	49.5	1.19	
	City corporation	83.7	84.9	0.99	52.3	54.5	0.96	
	Slum	67.6	62.8	1.08	20.5	16.3	1.26	
Division	Barisal	86.0	83.4	1.03	57.4	47.9	1.20	
	Chittagong	79.2	77.6	1.02	49.6	41.8	1.19	
	Dhaka	83.4	81.6	1.02	51.2	45.3	1.13	
	Khulna	88.2	85.9	1.03	63.5	53.1	1.20	
	Rajshahi	82.9	79.8	1.04	57.3	48.4	1.18	
	Sylhet	75.4	73.1	1.03	39.8	34.2	1.16	
District	Barisal	Barguna	91.0	89.7	1.01	62.4	57.4	1.09
		Barisal	88.8	84.9	1.05	58.6	49.3	1.19
		Bhola	78.1	75.2	1.04	40.6	31.7	1.28
		Jhalokati	89.4	87.5	1.02	69.6	59.6	1.17
		Patuakhali	88.4	87.5	1.01	61.3	54.3	1.13
		Pirojpur	87.9	84.1	1.04	63.4	50.5	1.26
	Chittagong	Bandarban	61.8	59.5	1.04	28.4	27.8	1.02
		Brahmanbaria	67.9	66.0	1.03	43.3	33.2	1.30
		Chandpur	82.6	76.4	1.08	56.5	41.2	1.37
		Chittagong	84.6	83.3	1.02	50.4	47.4	1.07
		Comilla	83.7	81.1	1.03	53.5	42.6	1.25
		Cox's Bazar	70.6	69.4	1.02	36.4	26.4	1.38
		Feni	84.0	83.1	1.01	55.8	50.4	1.11
		Khagrachhari	79.9	78.9	1.01	42.9	40.5	1.06
		Lakshmipur	77.2	79.5	0.97	48.0	37.6	1.28
		Noakhali	77.1	76.5	1.01	52.5	45.3	1.16
	Dhaka	Rangamati	75.7	74.3	1.02	41.2	42.0	0.98
		Dhaka	83.2	85.0	0.98	48.6	49.1	0.99
		Faridpur	86.0	81.3	1.06	55.4	42.2	1.31
		Gazipur	90.7	90.9	1.00	61.3	59.5	1.03
		Gopalganj	85.3	85.4	1.00	54.6	49.6	1.10
		Jamalpur	84.5	81.3	1.04	50.6	49.8	1.02
		Kishorganj	80.4	77.7	1.04	46.8	35.6	1.31
		Madaripur	82.3	81.2	1.01	48.2	37.2	1.29
		Manikganj	83.1	81.8	1.02	55.8	52.9	1.05
		Munshiganj	90.0	87.4	1.03	58.7	46.2	1.27

	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index for secondary school NAR*	
Mymensingh	83.0	79.8	1.04	50.3	43.5	1.16	
Narayanganj	83.9	79.6	1.05	49.9	40.1	1.24	
Narsingdi	79.1	75.0	1.05	55.3	39.6	1.39	
Netrakona	78.0	76.4	1.02	44.5	35.5	1.25	
Rajbari	84.1	81.0	1.04	60.8	49.8	1.22	
Shariatpur	85.0	82.2	1.03	45.5	33.9	1.34	
Sherpur	80.5	74.8	1.08	46.3	37.3	1.24	
Tangail	86.6	84.1	1.03	57.3	54.4	1.05	
Khulna	Bagerhat	90.1	88.8	1.01	63.1	54.2	1.17
	Chuadanga	81.3	80.6	1.01	55.9	47.4	1.18
	Jessore	91.2	90.0	1.01	67.6	56.1	1.21
	Jhenaidah	90.4	86.3	1.05	65.4	55.6	1.18
	Khulna	89.3	85.8	1.04	64.2	57.2	1.12
	Kushtia	84.0	80.3	1.05	60.3	47.2	1.28
	Magura	90.2	87.5	1.03	65.1	57.0	1.14
	Meherpur	93.5	88.7	1.05	57.7	46.4	1.24
	Narail	89.6	89.2	1.00	66.6	53.1	1.26
	Satkhira	84.5	83.0	1.02	62.6	50.0	1.25
Rajshahi	Bogra	82.4	79.2	1.04	57.3	51.1	1.12
	Dinajpur	90.1	86.7	1.04	65.2	51.3	1.27
	Gaibandha	81.3	77.9	1.04	51.7	47.1	1.10
	Jaypurhat	91.6	87.0	1.05	65.2	61.0	1.07
	Kurigram	79.2	76.7	1.03	51.4	42.2	1.22
	LaMonirhat	83.8	81.2	1.03	60.4	47.9	1.26
	Naogaon	90.3	86.4	1.05	63.5	53.8	1.18
	Natore	71.8	70.8	1.01	54.4	47.3	1.15
	Nawabganj	78.7	74.1	1.06	47.2	38.4	1.23
	Nilphamari	89.3	83.4	1.07	53.8	40.4	1.33
	Pabna	85.2	81.8	1.04	57.4	49.1	1.17
	Panchagarh	85.9	78.2	1.10	61.1	52.0	1.17
	Rajshahi	86.5	83.0	1.04	65.9	57.0	1.16
	Rangpur	83.4	79.4	1.05	59.4	48.7	1.22
	Sirajganj	71.6	71.9	1.00	48.7	41.1	1.19
	Thakurgaon	86.6	83.7	1.04	55.9	50.8	1.10
Sylhet	Habiganj	69.5	68.4	1.02	38.4	29.1	1.32
	Maulvibazar	83.1	79.5	1.05	44.6	38.2	1.17
	Sunamganj	67.8	65.3	1.04	31.3	27.1	1.16
	Sylhet	81.3	79.3	1.03	44.0	39.6	1.11
National	82.5	80.2	1.03	53.0	45.5	1.17	

Table 11: Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5

		Boys	Girls	Total
Residence	Rural	78.7	81.1	79.9
	Urban	78.6	80.4	79.5
	Municipality	79.0	82.5	80.6
	City corporation	79.3	78.8	79.1
	Slum	48.5	47.2	48.0
Division	Barisal	79.5	83.0	81.2
	Chittagong	79.0	81.4	80.2
	Dhaka	78.4	81.5	79.9
	Khulna	73.2	75.2	74.2
	Rajshahi	80.5	82.3	81.4
	Sylhet	80.4	80.8	80.6
District	Barisal	Barguna	82.6	85.2
		Barisal	85.8	87.4
		Bhola	75.1	82.2
		Jhalokati	94.6	90.2
		Patuakhali	68.1	73.4
		Pirojpur	81.6	83.3
	Chittagong	Bandarban	60.7	63.3
		Brahmanbaria	85.0	88.0
		Chandpur	81.2	87.6
		Chittagong	82.3	83.4
		Comilla	81.5	84.8
		Cox's Bazar	59.7	58.8
		Feni	82.9	84.3
		Khagrachhari	76.9	81.2
		Lakshmipur	74.4	76.2
		Noakhali	79.1	83.1
	Dhaka	Rangamati	80.2	79.5
		Dhaka	75.1	75.5
		Faridpur	76.5	78.8
		Gazipur	85.1	84.3
		Gopalganj	78.4	78.1
		Jamalpur	76.4	81.0
		Kishorganj	75.0	77.3
		Madaripur	77.7	83.7
		Manikganj	81.5	87.2
		Munshiganj	80.6	84.0
		Mymensingh	76.6	87.3
		Narayanganj	78.5	86.2
		Narsingdi	72.7	75.5
		Netrakona	83.4	86.2

		Boys	Girls	Total
	Rajbari	81.5	83.8	82.6
	Shariatpur	83.0	82.3	82.6
	Sherpur	83.8	83.6	83.7
	Tangail	83.3	83.8	83.5
Khulna	Bagerhat	76.0	76.7	76.5
	Chuadanga	74.4	75.4	74.9
	Jessore	70.2	75.0	72.6
	Jhenaidah	81.9	79.7	80.9
	Khulna	76.0	80.9	78.4
	Kushtia	52.2	56.1	54.0
	Magura	78.0	75.6	76.7
	Meherpur	76.8	76.2	76.6
	Narail	83.3	85.6	84.4
	Satkhira	79.7	81.1	80.3
Rajshahi	Bogra	77.1	79.7	78.2
	Dinajpur	78.4	80.4	79.3
	Gaibandha	73.0	74.8	73.9
	Jaypurhat	83.8	88.8	86.0
	Kurigram	86.4	89.0	87.7
	Laalmonirhat	91.7	91.7	91.7
	Naogaon	89.2	88.8	89.0
	Natore	69.1	67.9	68.3
	Nawabganj	80.3	84.2	82.4
	Nilphamari	85.0	85.1	85.0
	Pabna	67.3	68.7	68.1
	Panchagarh	89.6	92.0	90.7
	Rajshahi	86.4	91.2	88.7
	Rangpur	89.8	86.2	88.1
	Sirajganj	77.5	83.3	80.2
	Thakurgaon	73.7	77.9	75.7
Sylhet	Habiganj	80.7	76.9	78.9
	Maulvibazar	83.2	87.1	85.1
	Sunamganj	85.4	81.9	83.6
	Sylhet	75.5	78.3	76.8
National		78.7	81.0	79.8

Table 12: Primary school drop-out rate

Percentage of children who attended primary school in 2008 but dropped out in 2009

		Boys	Girls	Total
Area	Rural	1.4	1.0	1.2
	Urban	1.6	0.8	1.2
	Municipality	1.5	0.7	1.1
	City corporation	1.4	1.3	1.4
	Slum	7.1	8.6	7.9
Grade	1	0.5	0.4	0.4
	2	0.7	0.5	0.6
	3	1.3	0.6	1.0
	4	1.6	0.9	1.3
	5	3.2	2.3	2.8
Division	Barisal	1.2	0.5	0.9
	Chittagong	1.5	1.1	1.3
	Dhaka	1.7	1.1	1.4
	Khulna	1.6	1.1	1.3
	Rajshahi	1.2	0.6	0.9
	Sylhet	1.6	1.4	1.5
	Barisal	0.5	1.2	0.8
	Barguna	1.8	0.8	1.3
	Bhola	2.1	0.2	1.1
	Jhalokati	0.2	0.5	0.1
	Patuakhali	0.8	0.3	0.5
	Pirojpur	0.8	0.5	0.7
	Chittagong	2.5	2.1	2.3
	Bandarban	1.2	0.4	0.8
	Brahmanbaria	1.1	0.3	0.7
	Chandpur	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Comilla	1.7	0.6	1.2
	Cox's Bazar	2.3	2.3	2.3
Dhaka	Feni	1.4	1.9	1.6
	Khagrachhari	1.1	0.9	1.0
	Lakshmipur	0.7	0.8	0.8
	Noakhali	1.4	0.7	1.0
	Rangamati	0.7	1.1	0.9
	Dhaka	5.9	3.7	4.8
	Faridpur	4.9	1.0	3.0
	Gazipur	0.2	1.1	0.6
	Gopalganj	0.9	0.3	0.6

	Boys	Girls	Total
Dhaka	Munshiganj	0.8	0.7
	Mymensingh	0.9	0.9
	Narayanganj	0.7	0.5
	Narsingdi	1.3	1.2
	Netrakona	1.2	1.1
	Rajbari	0.4	0.5
	Shariatpur	1.1	1.5
	Sherpur	1.9	1.7
	Tangail	1.3	1.1
Khulna	Bagerhat	1.9	2.0
	Chuadanga	1.4	1.1
	Jessore	2.7	2.5
	Jhenaidah	0.7	0.4
	Khulna	1.6	1.0
	Kushtia	2.0	1.8
	Magura	0.8	0.6
	Meherpur	0.9	0.7
	Narail	0.8	0.6
	Satkhira	1.1	1.0
Rajshahi	Bogra	0.5	0.4
	Dinajpur	1.3	0.9
	Gaibandha	0.6	0.7
	Joypurhat	0.7	0.6
	Kurigram	2.6	1.9
	Lalmonirhat	0.2	0.2
	Naogaon	0.5	0.5
	Natore	2.4	2.4
	Nawabganj	0.7	0.6
	Nilphamari	1.8	1.0
	Pabna	0.6	0.6
	Panchagarh	0.9	0.6
	Rajshahi	0.9	0.6
	Rangpur	1.4	1.1
	Sirajganj	2.4	1.4
	Thakurgaon	1.5	1.2
Sylhet	Habiganj	3.8	2.6
	Maulvibazar	1.9	1.7
	Sunamganj	0.4	0.9
	Sylhet	0.9	1.0
National		1.4	1.2

Table 13: Secondary school drop-out rate

Percentage of children who attended secondary school in 2008 but dropped out in 2009

		Boys	Girls	Total
Area	Rural	3.0	4.1	3.5
	Urban	3.3	3.6	3.4
	Municipality	3.2	3.4	3.3
	City corporation	2.3	3.3	2.8
	Slum	10.0	16.3	13.2
Class of education attended last year	6	1.7	1.3	1.5
	7	2.6	2.1	2.4
	8	2.7	3.2	2.9
	9	3.4	4.7	4.1
	10	5.2	8.6	6.8
Division	Barisal	1.4	2.6	2.0
	Chittagong	3.9	5.0	4.5
	Dhaka	3.8	3.7	3.7
	Khulna	3.1	3.5	3.3
	Rajshahi	2.3	3.9	3.1
	Sylhet	3.0	3.8	3.4
	Barisal	1.4	2.7	2.1
	Barguna	2.5	3.1	2.8
	Bhola	0.6	2.6	1.6
	Jhalokati	2.0	2.9	2.5
	Patuakhali	0.8	1.5	1.2
	Pirojpur	1.0	2.3	1.6
	Chittagong	4.4	5.8	5.1
	Bandarban	2.6	3.8	3.2
	Brahmanbaria	3.9	4.1	4.0
	Chandpur	7.2	9.2	8.2
	Comilla	3.7	4.1	3.9
	Cox's Bazar	3.1	4.1	3.6
	Feni	2.8	5.5	4.1
Dhaka	Khagrachhari	4.4	3.6	4.0
	Lakshmipur	2.2	4.9	3.5
	Noakhali	2.8	4.3	3.5
	Rangamati	2.9	3.4	3.2
	Dhaka	8.9	8.4	8.7
	Faridpur	4.5	4.9	4.7
	Gazipur	4.1	3.0	3.5
	Gopalganj	2.6	2.3	2.4

		Boys	Girls	Total
	Munshiganj	3.8	4.9	4.4
	Mymensingh	1.9	2.6	2.2
	Narayanganj	2.4	4.8	3.6
	Narsingdi	2.1	1.9	2.0
	Netrakona	2.5	2.1	2.3
	Rajbari	1.1	1.3	1.2
	Shariatpur	5.1	3.1	4.1
	Sherpur	3.4	3.6	3.5
	Tangail	3.5	2.7	3.1
Khulna	Bagerhat	2.8	4.7	3.7
	Chuadanga	2.9	3.7	3.3
	Jessore	5.4	4.1	4.7
	Jhenaidah	3.1	2.6	2.8
	Khulna	2.1	3.7	2.9
	Kushtia	5.5	4.7	5.1
	Magura	1.5	1.0	1.3
	Meherpur	2.8	2.6	2.7
	Narail	1.1	1.8	1.5
	Satkhira	1.8	2.9	2.4
Rajshahi	Bogra	3.6	5.2	4.4
	Dinajpur	2.0	3.8	2.9
	Gaibandha	1.7	1.4	1.5
	Joypurhat	1.4	2.5	1.9
	Kurigram	3.2	6.4	4.8
	Latmonirhat	1.7	1.1	1.4
	Naogaon	1.8	3.7	2.7
	Natore	4.5	7.5	5.9
	Nawabganj	0.6	2.7	1.7
	Nilphamari	2.5	1.8	2.1
	Pabna	2.0	3.4	2.7
	Panchagarh	2.8	1.6	2.2
	Rajshahi	0.9	4.8	2.9
	Rangpur	2.8	4.9	3.9
	Sirajganj	1.9	4.9	3.5
	Thakurgaon	4.0	1.8	2.9
Sylhet	Habiganj	2.3	2.9	2.6
	Maulvibazar	5.3	4.9	5.1
	Sunamganj	0.9	2.9	1.9
	Sylhet	3.5	4.4	3.9
National		3.1	3.9	3.5

Table 14: Repetition rate of primary school

Proportion of children who remained in the same grade of primary school in 2008 and 2009

		Boys	Girls	Total
Area	Rural	5.0	4.8	4.9
	Urban	4.5	4.7	4.6
	Municipality	4.7	4.8	4.7
	City corporation	4.2	4.5	4.3
	Slum	7.5	8.1	7.8
Class of education	1	10.6	10.8	10.7
	2	3.1	2.8	3.0
	3	2.0	2.1	2.0
	4	3.2	3.0	3.1
	5	7.5	7.3	7.4
Division	Barisal	4.7	4.5	4.6
	Chittagong	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Dhaka	5.0	4.8	4.9
	Khulna	7.4	7.3	7.4
	Rajshahi	4.4	4.3	4.4
	Sylhet	4.5	4.4	4.4
	Barisal	4.1	4.6	4.3
	Barguna	3.0	3.1	3.0
	Bhola	5.9	4.9	5.4
	Jhalokati	1.5	2.3	1.9
	Patuakhali	8.0	7.1	7.5
	Pirojpur	4.2	4.9	4.6
	Chittagong	9.4	9.2	9.3
	Bandarban	3.8	3.2	3.5
	Brahmanbaria	4.3	4.0	4.2
	Chandpur	3.2	3.7	3.4
	Comilla	3.5	3.9	3.7
Dhaka	Cox's Bazar	10.1	11.2	10.7
	Feni	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Khagrachhari	5.4	4.2	4.8
	Lakshmipur	4.0	4.1	4.1
	Noakhali	4.0	3.1	3.6
	Rangamati	5.1	4.7	4.9
	Dhaka	4.6	5.7	5.1
	Faridpur	5.6	6.0	5.8
	Gazipur	4.2	5.2	4.7
	Gopalganj	7.2	6.8	7.0
	Jamalpur	6.9	4.6	5.8
	Kishorganj	5.7	4.9	5.3
	Madaripur	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Manikganj	4.6	3.5	4.1

	Boys	Girls	Total
Munshiganj	5.2	4.5	4.8
	4.1	3.2	3.7
	5.7	4.7	5.2
	7.2	6.2	6.7
	4.2	3.6	3.9
	5.0	4.7	4.9
	4.6	5.0	4.8
	4.0	4.7	4.3
	3.9	4.0	4.0
Khulna	6.1	6.8	6.4
	6.7	8.0	7.3
	7.9	7.4	7.7
	6.2	7.5	6.8
	6.8	6.3	6.5
	15.0	13.3	14.2
	6.0	6.1	6.0
	6.2	5.9	6.0
	4.1	3.7	3.9
	5.2	4.8	5.0
Rajshahi	5.1	5.3	5.2
	5.3	5.0	5.1
	6.8	6.3	6.6
	3.9	2.9	3.4
	2.2	2.2	2.2
	2.1	2.1	2.1
	1.7	2.2	1.9
	6.5	6.8	6.6
	3.5	3.2	3.3
	3.7	4.4	4.0
Sylhet	9.6	8.7	9.1
	1.5	2.2	1.9
	2.6	2.1	2.4
	2.1	2.3	2.2
	4.8	4.2	4.5
	7.6	6.1	6.9
	4.6	5.4	5.0
	3.1	3.0	3.0
	3.5	4.0	3.8
	5.8	5.0	5.4
National	4.9	4.8	4.8

Table 15: Repetition rate of secondary school

Proportion of children who remained in the same grade of secondary school in 2008 and 2009

		Boys	Girls	Total
Area	Rural	3.7	3.6	3.7
	Urban	3.9	3.7	3.8
	Municipality	3.6	3.8	3.7
	City corporation	4.2	3.6	3.9
	Slum	5.5	4.4	4.9
Class of education	6	4.1	5.1	4.6
	7	2.8	3.1	3.0
	8	3.5	2.8	3.2
	9	3.5	3.6	3.6
	10	4.6	3.3	4.0
Division	Barisal	3.4	3.0	3.2
	Chittagong	3.3	2.9	3.1
	Dhaka	3.8	4.0	3.9
	Khulna	6.1	5.2	5.7
	Rajshahi	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Sylhet	3.5	3.0	3.2
	Barisal	2.1	2.3	2.2
	Barguna	3.9	3.4	3.6
	Bhola	4.6	2.2	3.4
	Jhalokati	1.5	1.2	1.4
	Patuakhali	4.1	3.8	3.9
	Pirojpur	2.4	4.1	3.2
	Chittagong	9.8	10.1	9.9
	Bandarban	2.5	3.3	2.9
	Brahmanbaria	2.7	2.4	2.5
	Chandpur	3.0	2.2	2.6
	Comilla	2.9	2.6	2.7
Dhaka	Cox's Bazar	7.0	6.4	6.7
	Feni	3.5	1.9	2.7
	Khagrachhari	2.9	3.5	3.2
	Lakshmipur	1.5	1.8	1.7
	Noakhali	3.9	4.2	4.1
	Rangamati	5.1	2.8	4.1
	Dhaka	4.3	3.6	3.9
	Faridpur	5.1	4.2	4.6
	Gazipur	3.5	5.1	4.3
	Gopalganj	6.4	3.7	5.1
	Jamalpur	3.8	4.2	4.0
	Kishorganj	5.5	6.7	6.1
	Madaripur	2.8	4.8	3.9
	Manikganj	2.2	2.4	2.3

	Boys	Girls	Total
Munshiganj	5.1	3.8	4.3
	2.4	2.4	2.4
	4.4	6.1	5.3
	5.8	6.8	6.4
	3.7	3.0	3.3
	2.1	5.9	4.0
	2.9	2.5	2.7
	2.0	2.1	2.0
	2.4	2.2	2.3
Khulna	5.9	6.2	6.1
	8.1	5.5	6.8
	6.0	6.2	6.1
	6.2	4.4	5.3
	6.2	4.6	5.4
	10.3	8.4	9.3
	5.0	5.6	5.3
	4.8	4.2	4.5
	3.9	4.2	4.0
	3.4	2.0	2.7
Rajshahi	3.9	4.6	4.2
	4.4	4.5	4.4
	4.3	3.8	4.0
	2.0	1.2	1.6
	2.5	0.7	1.7
	0.9	1.1	1.0
	0.8	0.8	0.8
	7.0	4.9	6.0
	1.2	1.5	1.3
Rajshahi	2.3	2.5	2.4
	6.6	7.0	6.8
	0.9	1.9	1.4
	1.8	2.0	1.9
	0.7	1.2	0.9
	3.2	3.6	3.4
	5.8	6.2	6.0
Sylhet	2.6	2.5	2.6
	2.5	1.4	1.9
	3.3	2.3	2.8
	4.5	4.6	4.5
National	3.8	3.6	3.7

Table 16: Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years
 Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are literate

		%	Number
Area	Rural	70.3	90,739
	Urban	77.3	20,886
	Municipality	77.7	15,453
	City corporation	77.8	4,117
	Slum	51.7	1,316
Division	Barisal	76.1	9,012
	Chittagong	72.4	24,195
	Dhaka	71.9	28,684
	Khulna	77.5	14,006
	Rajshahi	70.0	26,199
	Sylhet	64.1	9,529
	Barisal	76.3	1,119
	Barguna	80.1	2,415
	Barisal	62.3	1,513
	Bhola	87.5	923
	Jhalokati	74.3	1,549
	Patuakhali	85.0	1,493
	Chittagong	39.8	1,502
	Bandarban	61.2	1,740
Dhaka	Brahmanbaria	77.9	1,964
	Chandpur	77.4	4,600
	Comilla	73.9	3,691
	Cox's Bazar	54.4	2,066
	Feni	83.5	1,598
	Khagrachhari	53.8	1,750
	Lakshmipur	73.5	1,173
	Noakhali	76.2	1,935
	Rangamati	52.7	2,176
	Dhaka	76.1	3,564
	Faridpur	74.1	1,749
	Gazipur	81.4	1,279
	Gopalganj	71.8	1,070
	Jamalpur	62.0	1,364
	Kishorganj	63.8	2,631
	Madaripur	69.8	946
	Manikganj	75.3	1,424
	Munshiganj	83.2	1,592
	Mymensingh	65.5	2,474
	Narayanganj	74.2	1,310
	Narsingdi	72.7	1,485
	Netrakona	61.4	1,867
	Rajbari	71.5	1,081
	Shariatpur	75.2	1,481

		%	Number
Khulna	Sherpur	56.9	1,031
	Tangail	69.4	2,336
Rajshahi	Bagerhat	83.7	1,848
	Chuadanga	73.7	968
	Jessore	82.3	1,779
	Jhenaidah	78.8	1,329
	Khulna	77.5	2,725
	Kushtia	71.1	1,240
	Magura	73.6	1,007
	Meherpur	72.5	700
	Narail	77.0	805
	Satkhira	76.2	1,605
Sylhet	Bogra	71.7	2,222
	Dinajpur	76.2	2,525
	Gaibandha	64.4	1,373
	Joypurhat	75.1	1,086
	Kurigram	61.7	1,627
	Lalmonirhat	68.1	1,205
	Naogaon	73.4	2,288
	Natore	66.3	1,216
	Nawabganj	72.2	1,392
	Nilphamari	65.6	1,349
	Pabna	69.3	1,769
	Panchagarh	71.6	1,168
	Rajshahi	79.4	2,423
	Rangpur	73.6	1,622
	Sirajganj	59.6	1,736
	Thakurgaon	69.2	1,198
Education of women	Habiganj	56.4	1,889
	Maulvibazar	72.3	1,650
	Sunamganj	57.7	2,623
	Sylhet	68.8	3,367
	None	25.9	21,455
Age	Primary incomplete	29.8	13,510
	Primary completed	53.4	14,172
	Secondary incomplete	100.0	44,260
	Secondary completed	100.0	11,413
	Higher Secondary completed	100.0	4,737
	Degree and above	100.0	1,843
	No class system	0.0	118
	Missing/DK	4.1	117
	15-19	78.6	44,904
National	20-24	67.4	66,721
		72.0	111,625

Table 17: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women
 Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS

		Knows two ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identify three misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify two prevention methods and three misconceptions)	Number of women interviewed	
Age	15-19	36.8	25.5	15.7	44,904	
	20-24	34.3	22.4	13.9	66,721	
Residence	Rural	33.6	21.7	13.5	90,739	
	Urban	40.9	29.8	18.1	20,886	
	Municipality	38.9	27.5	16.2	15,453	
	City corporation	43.5	32.7	20.4	4,117	
	Slum	29.4	20.0	8.7	1,316	
Division	Barisal	35.0	22.1	14.4	9,012	
	Chittagong	31.8	22.3	12.6	24,195	
	Dhaka	38.1	25.8	16.0	28,684	
	Khulna	44.2	28.7	19.4	14,006	
	Rajshahi	32.1	21.3	13.4	26,199	
	Sylhet	26.7	16.7	9.4	9,529	
District	Barisal	Barguna	27.0	14.5	9.1	
		Barisal	50.4	34.2	26.3	
		Bhola	24.0	13.4	7.9	
		Jhalokati	33.2	21.1	11.3	
		Patuakhali	31.6	17.9	9.8	
		Pirojpur	30.9	21.8	11.6	
	Chittagong	Bandarban	20.3	11.8	7.2	
		Brahmanbaria	26.1	16.1	11.9	
		Chandpur	28.9	13.8	7.0	
		Chittagong	35.5	28.6	14.4	
		Comilla	30.0	22.8	13.1	
		Cox's Bazar	26.1	19.5	12.5	
		Feni	34.3	20.2	13.1	
		Khagrachhari	25.7	22.0	15.6	
		Lakshmipur	41.3	31.9	22.0	
	Dhaka	Noakhali	32.5	13.8	6.4	
		Rangamati	23.7	21.7	11.4	
		Dhaka	43.1	29.2	19.0	
		Faridpur	39.7	23.7	16.0	
		Gazipur	36.2	26.3	13.3	
		Gopalganj	32.1	19.5	9.5	
		Jamalpur	40.7	25.8	18.1	
		Kishorganj	29.8	19.5	10.2	
		Madaripur	43.6	19.1	11.4	
		Manikganj	43.3	26.1	18.4	
		Munshiganj	40.2	32.7	18.2	
					1,592	

		Knows two ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identify three misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify two prevention methods and three misconceptions)	Number of women interviewed
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	35.4	32.3	19.8	2,474
	Narayanganj	42.9	25.8	15.0	1,310
	Narsingdi	30.4	22.0	10.6	1,485
	Netrakona	26.5	18.2	11.5	1,867
	Rajbari	30.5	13.0	8.3	1,081
	Shariatpur	37.8	20.2	12.8	1,481
	Sherpur	28.2	13.7	8.5	1,031
	Tangail	35.8	24.6	16.4	2,336
	Bagerhat	52.9	38.8	25.4	1,848
	Chuadanga	34.6	23.0	15.4	968
Khulna	Jessore	46.0	25.6	18.2	1,779
	Jhenaidah	42.5	26.2	15.6	1,329
	Khulna	43.5	34.5	22.7	2,725
	Kushtia	42.3	30.3	22.3	1,240
	Magura	48.6	28.8	16.5	1,007
	Meherpur	35.8	20.7	11.0	700
	Narail	55.6	27.2	18.9	805
	Satkhira	42.1	25.2	19.4	1,605
	Bogra	31.2	22.5	13.4	2,222
	Dinajpur	35.5	23.6	15.9	2,525
Rajshahi	Gaibandha	30.2	20.0	13.2	1,373
	Joypurhat	35.9	16.5	11.3	1,086
	Kurigram	37.4	33.6	26.9	1,627
	Almonirhat	15.1	7.7	2.9	1,205
	Naogaon	39.1	28.5	19.4	2,288
	Natore	31.8	14.6	8.6	1,216
	Nawabganj	29.8	15.7	10.7	1,392
	Nilphamari	23.3	16.4	8.2	1,349
	Pabna	29.0	22.1	12.6	1,769
	Panchagarh	37.1	21.2	14.9	1,168
	Rajshahi	37.2	28.0	15.5	2,423
	Rangpur	29.7	19.3	10.3	1,622
	Sirajganj	34.3	22.2	14.3	1,736
	Thakurgaon	29.3	11.6	6.7	1,198
Sylhet	Habiganj	21.8	16.0	8.7	1,889
	Maulvibazar	27.8	24.5	12.6	1,650
	Sunamganj	21.6	10.6	6.1	2,623
	Sylhet	32.9	17.1	10.4	3,367
National		35.3	23.7	14.6	111,625

Table 18: Use of improved drinking water source
Proportion of population using improved drinking water source

Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources						Unimproved sources					
		Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/stand pipe	Shallow tube well (<500 feet)	Deep tube well (500+ feet)	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Pond	Bottled water
Area	Area	0.7	0.8	0.5	77.6	16.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0
Division	Rural	21.5	11.0	8.9	43.7	13.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Urban	0.5	0.1	0.5	7.7	86.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Barisal	4.3	2.5	2.2	65.3	21.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Chittagong	11.4	6.2	4.3	69.6	7.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Dhaka	0.4	0.6	0.8	72.1	17.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.0	0.0
	Khulna	0.4	0.7	0.5	93.3	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
District	Rajshahi	1.9	0.6	1.0	70.4	15.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Sylhet	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.4	85.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Barisal	0.5	0.2	0.3	7.7	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Bhola	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Jhalokati	0.6	0.1	0.5	11.0	85.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Patuakhali	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.9	95.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Chittagong	Pirojpur	1.7	0.2	2.6	27.0	49.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0
	Bandarban	2.2	2.5	5.2	26.0	10.2	12.0	9.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Brahmanbaria	0.3	0.3	0.0	91.0	6.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Chandpur	1.6	0.8	2.5	51.5	41.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Chittagong	11.3	4.4	4.5	54.5	24.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Comilla	0.9	0.7	0.6	89.2	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dhaka	Cox's Bazar	6.3	9.5	4.8	62.7	11.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Feni	2.8	3.6	0.3	79.3	13.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Khagrachhari	0.6	0.4	0.6	60.5	3.0	3.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Lakshmipur	0.5	0.9	1.6	58.9	37.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Noakhali	0.8	0.3	0.2	51.8	46.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Rangamati	1.7	1.1	3.1	38.1	6.2	11.6	4.6	0.0	0.1	16.1
	Dhaka	41.5	21.6	12.7	19.5	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Faridpur	0.6	1.1	0.8	87.0	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Gazipur	11.7	6.1	5.2	72.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gopalganj	0.8	1.9	0.5	67.5	28.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
	Jamalpur	0.1	0.1	0.0	98.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Kishorganj	0.5	0.1	0.0	91.2	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Madaripur	0.2	0.1	0.3	63.3	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Manikganj	0.7	2.2	0.1	92.8	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Munshiganj	0.1	0.7	0.8	66.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Mymensingh	0.2	0.5	0.2	96.7	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

	Main source of drinking water										Unimproved sources				Proportion of population using improved source adjusted for arsenic contamination (<50 µg/l)				
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources								
	Piped into dwelling or yard or plot	Piped into stand pipe	Public tap/stand pipe	Shallow tube well (<500+ feet)	Deep tube well (500+ feet)	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Pond	Bottled water	Sand Filter	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other				
Narayanganj	6.4	4.8	12.3	65.0	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.5	84.1	14,176
Narsingdi	1.0	0.5	0.5	93.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.5	84.6	17,496
Netrakona	0.1	0.4	1.7	88.0	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.0	67.8	27,348
Raibari	0.3	0.3	0.1	98.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	90.3	12,329
Shariatpur	0.0	0.1	0.2	51.1	47.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.3	88.5	18,477
Shenpur	0.1	0.1	0.0	96.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	94.7	13,264
Tangail	0.1	0.6	0.0	98.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	96.1	28,326
Khulna	Bagerhat	0.8	1.7	1.0	23.8	33.9	0.0	0.1	2.6	10.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	23.8	0.8	100.0	74.8	67.9	23,182
Chuadanga	0.3	1.8	1.4	94.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	81.7	10,864
Jessore	0.1	0.3	0.1	82.8	16.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	73.1	19,794
Jhenaidah	1.3	0.3	0.4	95.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	87.1	15,608
Khulna	0.2	0.1	1.0	37.1	47.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.7	80.5	31,007
Kushthia	0.2	0.3	0.7	97.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	94.2	15,386
Magura	0.0	0.2	0.1	98.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	82.6	12,024
Meherpur	0.1	0.6	1.0	96.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.5	83.3	8,451
Narail	0.0	0.0	0.2	84.2	14.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	72.1	9,755
Satkhira	0.7	0.9	2.1	56.6	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	94.2	18,255
Bogra	0.5	1.0	0.4	89.8	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.6	96.4	26,921
Dinajpur	0.3	0.3	0.1	96.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	30,431
Gaibandha	0.1	0.1	0.6	97.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	89.7	17,602
Joypurhat	0.2	0.4	0.3	98.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	99.6	12,105
Kurigram	0.5	0.3	0.1	91.2	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	96.2	22,599
Lalmohirhat	0.1	0.3	0.1	98.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	99.7	14,065
Naogaon	0.1	1.1	0.3	91.2	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.2	96.8	24,815
Natore	0.3	1.9	0.1	77.8	19.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	98.8	14,778
Nawabganj	1.7	2.0	1.2	92.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	89.2	14,582
Nilphamari	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	99.6	16,578
Pabna	0.1	0.4	0.4	97.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	90.3	22,163
Panchagarh	0.3	0.4	0.6	95.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	99.6	13,888
Rajshahi	0.6	2.5	3.4	90.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	98.5	94.6	26,371
Rangpur	0.6	0.2	0.1	97.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.2	98.2	19,677
Sirajganj	0.2	0.3	0.1	88.5	10.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	93.4	23,000
Thakurgaon	0.3	0.9	0.0	96.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	13,942
Nilphamari	0.4	0.7	0.1	83.2	12.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.4	100.0	97.6	78.8	25,228
Sylhet	1.4	1.3	1.4	80.5	5.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	94.5	75.0	22,211
Sylhet	0.2	0.0	0.5	65.0	28.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.5	0.7	100.0	94.8	49.4	35,731
Sylhet	4.4	1.2	1.9	60.3	14.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.7	0.3	100.0	83.6	70.6	43,258	
National	4.8	2.8	2.1	70.9	16.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	97.8	85.5	1,373,276

Table 19: Arsenic level in household drinking water

		Arsenic test value (micogram/litre: $\mu\text{g/l}$)						Number of household water samples tested	
		<10 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	10 - 49 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	50 - 199 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	200+ ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	<50 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	≥ 50 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)		
Residence	Rural	74.9	11.1	10.6	3.5	86	14	11,282	
	Urban	85.7	8.0	4.8	1.4	93.8	6.2	2,141	
Division	Barisal	94.5	4.1	0.9	0.6	98.5	1.5	1,170	
	Chittagong	68.0	7.3	13.9	10.7	75.4	24.6	2,615	
District	Dhaka	76.5	11.4	9.9	2.2	87.9	12.1	3,463	
	Khulna	66.1	17.1	14.1	2.7	83.2	16.8	1,709	
	Rajshahi	88.8	7.9	3.0	0.3	96.7	3.3	3,418	
	Sylhet	53.9	20.6	24.2	1.3	74.5	25.5	1,048	
	Barisal	Barguna	94.2	3.2	1.9	0.6	97.4	2.6	156
		Barisal	94.4	2.9	1.0	1.6	97.4	2.6	306
		Bhola	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	193
		Jhalokati	95.3	3.1	1.6	0.0	98.4	1.6	129
		Patuakhali	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	180
		Pirojpur	85.9	11.7	1.9	0.5	97.6	2.4	206
	Chittagong	Bandarban	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	202
		Brahmanbaria	61.7	8.1	12.6	17.6	69.8	30.2	222
		Chandpur	52.7	3.6	17.7	25.9	56.4	43.6	220
		Chittagong	86.6	8.1	4.3	0.9	94.7	5.3	322
		Comilla	45.1	6.4	25	23.5	51.5	48.5	408
		Cox's Bazar	98.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	99.4	0.6	161
		Feni	62.8	8.7	25.6	2.9	71.5	28.5	172
		Khagrachhari	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	0.4	227
		Lakshmipur	61.3	16.0	16.0	6.7	77.3	22.7	150
		Noakhali	50.0	10.5	26.0	13.6	60.5	39.5	258
		Rangamati	97.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	99.3	0.7	273
	Dhaka	Dhaka	90	4.8	4.8	0.4	94.8	5.2	270
		Faridpur	38.7	25.8	25	10.5	64.5	35.5	256
		Gazipur	97.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	98.7	1.3	149
		Gopalganj	37.1	14.7	33.6	14.7	51.7	48.3	143
		Jamalpur	83.9	12.1	3.5	0.5	96.0	4.0	199
		Kishorganj	58.8	21.1	17.3	2.9	79.8	20.2	342
		Madaripur	52.4	15.9	19.8	11.9	68.3	31.7	126
		Manikganj	63.3	16.0	18.6	2.1	79.3	20.7	188
		Munshiganj	70.6	5.6	18.1	5.6	76.3	23.7	177
		Mymensingh	82.8	12.2	4.6	0.3	95.0	5.0	303
		Narayanganj	77.7	6.8	14.6	1.0	84.5	15.5	103
		Narsingdi	74.9	10.2	11.4	3.6	85.0	15.0	167
		Netrakona	44.3	24.2	27.8	3.7	68.5	31.5	273
		Rajbari	77.8	12.7	8.7	0.8	90.5	9.5	126

	Arsenic test value (micogram/litre: $\mu\text{g/l}$)						Number of household water samples tested	
	<10 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	10 - 49 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	50 - 199 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	200+ ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	<50 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	≥ 50 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)		
Khulna	Shariatpur	77.6	11.5	7.9	3.0	89.1	10.9	165
	Sherpur	82.7	13.5	3.2	0.6	96.2	3.8	156
	Tangail	80.6	15.6	3.4	0.3	96.2	3.7	320
	Bagerhat	82.9	7.9	7.1	2.1	90.8	9.2	240
	Chuadanga	57.5	24.4	16.5	1.6	81.9	18.1	127
	Jessore	55.1	18.1	21.1	5.7	73.1	26.9	227
	Jhenaidah	64.8	22.4	12.1	0.6	87.3	12.7	165
	Khulna	79.9	9.9	8.5	1.8	89.8	10.2	284
	Kushtia	78.9	15.6	5.4	0.0	94.6	5.4	147
	Magura	62.2	20.5	16.5	0.8	82.7	17.3	127
Rajshahi	Meherpur	53.1	30.6	12.2	4.1	83.7	16.3	98
	Narail	57.1	15.2	22.9	4.8	72.4	27.6	105
	Satkhira	54.0	18.5	22.2	5.3	72.5	27.5	189
	Bogra	92.0	4.8	3.2	0.0	96.8	3.2	314
	Dinajpur	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	342
	Gaibandha	67.8	22.8	7.9	1.5	90.6	9.4	202
	Joypurhat	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	154
	Kurigram	80.9	15.5	3.2	0.4	96.4	3.6	251
	Almonirhat	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	150
	Naogaon	93.6	6.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	0.4	283
Sylhet	Natore	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	0.6	161
	Nawabganj	83.0	6.4	9.9	0.7	89.4	10.6	141
	Nilphamari	93.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	176
	Pabna	83.5	7.4	7.4	1.6	90.9	9.1	243
	Panchagarh	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	133
	Rajshahi	89.3	6.7	3.4	0.7	96.0	4.0	298
	Rangpur	93.6	5.4	1.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	203
	Sirajganj	74.7	19.0	6.3	0.0	93.7	6.3	221
	Thakurgaon	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	146
	Habiganj	56.4	24.3	17.0	2.3	80.7	19.3	218
National	Maulvibazar	59.3	20.1	20.1	0.5	79.4	20.6	189
	Sunamganj	21.6	30.5	46.5	1.4	52.1	47.9	282
	Sylhet	73.8	10.6	14.5	1.1	84.4	15.6	359
		76.9	10.5	9.5	3.1	87.4	12.6	13,423

Table 20: Awareness of drinking source water tested for arsenic contamination
 Proportion of households aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination

		Not tested	Water tested for arsenic			DK	Total	Number of household members	
			Tested, don't know results	Tested, arsenic level is safe	Tested, arsenic level is unsafe				
Area	Rural	43.9	7.3	37.6	5.6	5.5	100.0	1,151,653	
	Urban	45.2	6.3	22.9	1.7	23.8	100.0	221,623	
	Municipality	43.9	7.3	37.6	5.6	5.5	100.0	1,151,653	
	City corporation	41.6	6.5	11.9	0.2	39.8	100.0	38,745	
	Slum	35.6	3.0	11.7	0.3	49.4	100.0	11,665	
Division	Barisal	28.5	9.2	49.7	0.9	11.7	100.0	117,157	
	Chittagong	46.6	8.7	27.3	9.3	8.2	100.0	301,054	
	Dhaka	38.8	5.4	36.8	5.0	14.0	100.0	350,794	
	Khulna	23.1	6.7	56.9	8.0	5.3	100.0	164,326	
	Rajshahi	64.1	7.2	23.6	1.3	3.8	100.0	313,517	
	Sylhet	41.3	9.8	34.5	2.7	11.7	100.0	126,428	
	Barisal	Barguna	47.4	11.8	17.6	0.3	23.0	100.0	13,915
		Barisal	17.1	9.6	61.3	2.4	9.6	100.0	31,781
		Bhola	22.0	6.8	64.0	0.1	7.2	100.0	20,737
		Jhalokati	22.2	8.9	62.4	0.2	6.4	100.0	11,791
		Patuakhali	50.6	10.2	25.1	0.5	13.7	100.0	20,381
		Pirojpur	22.4	8.9	52.5	0.9	15.4	100.0	18,552
	Chittagong	Bandarban	70.1	5.0	4.3	0.1	20.4	100.0	19,913
		Brahmanbaria	30.8	7.4	42.6	12.4	6.8	100.0	24,417
		Chandpur	30.4	10.5	34.5	18.2	6.4	100.0	23,314
		Chittagong	65.3	8.0	12.6	0.7	13.4	100.0	51,855
		Comilla	35.0	7.4	30.8	22.3	4.5	100.0	46,067
		Cox's Bazar	78.5	4.4	6.6	0.5	10.0	100.0	26,404
		Feni	39.9	15.4	29.7	10.4	4.6	100.0	18,043
		Khagrachhari	90.5	2.7	2.3	0.1	4.4	100.0	21,896
		Lakshmipur	22.4	11.2	51.4	9.0	5.9	100.0	15,536
		Noakhali	24.2	12.6	48.7	9.0	5.5	100.0	26,725
		Rangamati	79.7	6.9	5.4	0.0	8.0	100.0	26,884
	Dhaka	Dhaka	40.1	5.3	14.1	1.0	39.4	100.0	32,980
		Faridpur	28.4	4.6	41.6	21.4	4.0	100.0	24,512
		Gazipur	49.6	8.8	34.1	0.2	7.3	100.0	13,223
		Gopalganj	20.0	6.1	38.4	30.2	5.3	100.0	15,529
		Jamalpur	55.2	5.2	33.5	0.6	5.5	100.0	17,957
		Kishorganj	24.4	7.7	55.6	5.4	6.8	100.0	36,096
		Madaripur	25.4	3.7	47.1	18.3	5.5	100.0	12,962
		Manikganj	29.1	3.8	53.7	9.7	3.7	100.0	18,484
		Munshiganj	13.6	8.8	60.7	13.9	3.0	100.0	17,167

	Not tested	Water tested for arsenic			DK	Total	Number of household members	
		Tested, don't know results	Tested, arsenic level is safe	Tested, arsenic level is unsafe				
Mymensingh	45.7	4.5	44.5	0.7	4.5	100.0	30,468	
	44.5	4.0	28.5	6.3	16.8	100.0	14,176	
	24.1	6.0	60.2	6.4	3.4	100.0	17,496	
	41.5	6.4	38.7	5.9	7.4	100.0	27,348	
	34.6	4.5	54.4	3.6	3.0	100.0	12,329	
	22.5	5.0	63.9	3.9	4.6	100.0	18,477	
	28.6	7.7	54.4	4.3	5.1	100.0	13,264	
	61.9	2.5	31.5	1.7	2.3	100.0	28,326	
Khulna	Bagerhat	35.7	5.3	46.2	4.6	8.2	100.0	23,182
	Chuadanga	23.4	3.7	53.8	15.3	3.8	100.0	10,864
	Jessore	15.4	3.8	64.8	13.6	2.3	100.0	19,794
	Jhenaidah	21.3	4.2	68.4	4.7	1.3	100.0	15,608
	Khulna	21.6	8.8	54.1	3.2	12.3	100.0	31,007
	Kushtia	23.8	9.2	60.1	3.5	3.4	100.0	15,386
	Magura	18.4	3.9	70.2	4.4	3.1	100.0	12,024
	Meherpur	22.9	20.2	45.2	7.3	4.4	100.0	8,451
	Narail	23.9	7.4	55.9	11.1	1.8	100.0	9,755
	Satkhira	28.3	6.6	44.7	13.2	7.2	100.0	18,255
Rajshahi	Bogra	70.2	12.8	13.7	1.3	2.1	100.0	26,921
	Dinajpur	78.5	4.8	13.6	0.3	2.8	100.0	30,431
	Gaibandha	54.5	4.5	35.5	1.1	4.4	100.0	17,602
	Joypurhat	78.1	5.7	13.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	12,105
	Kurigram	50.6	11.3	32.4	3.0	2.6	100.0	22,599
	Lalmonirhat	93.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	14,065
	Naogaon	77.4	2.8	14.4	0.2	5.2	100.0	24,815
	Natore	51.2	28.1	17.6	0.6	2.4	100.0	14,778
	Nawabganj	25.2	4.8	57.2	5.8	7.1	100.0	14,582
	Nilphamari	91.5	1.7	3.6	0.2	3.0	100.0	16,578
	Pabna	45.2	6.4	36.1	3.9	8.3	100.0	22,163
	Panchagarh	92.7	2.3	0.9	0.0	4.1	100.0	13,888
	Rajshahi	24.9	3.8	62.2	1.3	7.8	100.0	26,371
	Rangpur	85.9	2.1	9.8	0.2	2.0	100.0	19,677
	Sirajganj	47.4	14.4	34.8	2.0	1.5	100.0	23,000
	Thakurgaon	92.4	2.5	2.6	0.1	2.4	100.0	13,942
Sylhet	Habiganj	48.4	16.5	23.2	1.5	10.4	100.0	25,228
	Maulvibazar	37.5	7.6	39.0	2.8	13.1	100.0	22,211
	Sunamganj	37.8	8.4	39.8	4.6	9.4	100.0	35,731
	Sylhet	41.9	7.8	35.0	1.9	13.5	100.0	43,258
National		44.1	7.1	34.7	4.9	9.2	100.0	1,373,276

Table 21: Use of improved sanitary facility
Proportion of population using an improved sanitary facility

Area	Municipality	Type of sanitation facility										Number of households sharing toilet facility	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion of population using an hygiene facility	Number of household members				
		Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to unknown places/not sure/don't know	Pit latrine with slab		Pit latrine without slab but with slab & lid		Pit latrine without slab but with no lid, and flap, slab / no water seal		Composting toilet									
				Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab but with slab & lid	Pit latrine with slab but with no lid, and flap, slab / no water seal	Pit latrine without slab but with no lid, and flap, slab / no water seal	Composting toilet	Bucket or Tub or bucket latrine										
Rural	Urban	0.0	7.5	1.2	21.8	3.2	24.3	19.3	2.5	7.1	0.3	4.7	6.9	0.9	49.9				
		18.0	26.7	7.6	16.4	2.2	12.9	9.1	1.0	2.6	0.1	1.5	1.3	0.4	58.0				
Municipality		0.0	25.3	5.3	22.2	3.3	20.3	12.9	1.6	4.3	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.5	57.5				
City corporation		40.7	28.6	10.4	9.4	0.9	3.7	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	171.213				
Slum		14.7	19.4	13.9	7.7	0.2	9.5	19.3	1.0	2.8	0.3	0.3	10.2	0.2	38.745				
Division	Barisal	0.0	2.3	0.5	32.3	1.7	12.0	26.8	2.2	9.9	0.2	0.4	9.1	0.7	11.665				
Chittagong	Dhaka	0.0	17.9	2.8	12.8	3.6	36.0	10.3	3.1	5.0	0.2	0.4	4.0	3.0	117.157				
		10.9	12.3	4.6	17.5	1.0	19.2	18.3	1.9	4.8	0.3	0.2	4.2	4.0	301.054				
		0.0	13.5	0.9	29.5	1.9	16.5	23.0	2.6	7.8	0.2	0.9	2.7	0.7	350.794				
		0.0	5.4	0.7	26.9	5.8	21.2	15.7	1.9	6.1	0.2	0.2	2.3	12.7	164.326				
		0.0	13.6	1.6	10.8	4.0	17.4	19.2	2.5	10.5	0.8	1.2	11.5	5.5	313.517				
District	Barisal	Barisal	0.0	4.9	0.7	25.9	0.9	11.3	42.7	1.5	3.0	0.1	0.4	7.2	0.4	426			
			0.0	2.2	0.2	43.3	2.9	11.5	27.1	2.2	4.0	0.2	0.5	4.4	1.0	13.915			
			0.0	1.4	0.4	15.8	1.1	11.0	9.4	3.6	26.5	0.3	0.7	23.8	5.4	1,781			
			0.0	1.8	1.8	42.1	1.3	30.3	14.6	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.5	20.737			
			0.0	3.3	0.6	23.3	0.8	11.1	45.3	1.1	4.3	0.1	0.2	8.6	0.8	127.7			
			0.0	1.1	0.3	48.0	1.8	6.5	24.0	2.4	12.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.4	306.428			
Chittagong	Bandarban	0.0	8.5	0.8	7.0	1.2	17.8	9.2	1.9	5.7	0.6	1.0	8.2	35.6	30.6				
			0.0	12.1	1.3	13.9	5.7	35.7	7.7	3.4	9.5	0.1	0.3	6.7	0.9	19.913			
			0.0	26.5	2.4	14.4	6.4	27.8	11.0	1.8	5.8	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.9	24.417			
			0.0	32.1	4.9	11.6	2.1	29.8	7.5	3.0	2.4	0.3	0.8	3.2	1.5	23.314			
			0.0	15.3	3.6	16.6	2.9	42.2	8.7	4.5	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.8	51.855			
			0.0	7.5	1.1	9.2	2.2	44.3	7.7	2.8	6.4	0.6	1.0	8.9	7.9	46.067			
			0.0	17.8	2.8	10.6	10.6	48.0	3.0	2.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	26.404			
			0.0	4.1	0.2	9.2	0.5	8.1	29.3	1.5	31.7	0.2	0.3	3.8	10.6	18.043			
			0.0	9.9	1.5	12.4	1.9	42.5	15.2	3.2	3.7	0.2	0.1	5.5	3.2	1,896			
			0.0	3.5	0.7	13.0	5.0	43.5	17.0	1.7	3.9	0.0	0.1	7.5	3.8	15.536			
			0.0	2.2	0.4	7.9	1.0	24.7	21.4	5.0	22.6	1.4	0.7	3.6	8.2	26.725			
			0.0	44.4	19.0	11.1	6.6	0.4	6.3	8.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	9.3	34.9			
			0.0	10.8	31.0	0.8	37.0	9.2	2.4	2.6	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.9	32.980				
			0.0	49.0	5.6	12.7	1.1	12.2	11.4	1.4	4.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	24.512			
			0.0	5.8	3.1	43.2	0.9	28.3	10.0	1.3	2.9	0.0	0.3	2.8	1.2	13.223			
			0.0	4.9	0.6	28.2	0.5	6.9	37.8	1.3	4.5	0.2	0.5	6.2	5.6	15.529			
			0.0	2.9	2.0	10.3	0.3	3.5	46.0	2.4	12.8	0.4	0.1	12.3	6.5	17.957			
			0.0	1.3	0.4	17.4	2.2	59.4	12.0	1.6	19	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.7	34.1			
			0.0	4.0	0.5	25.7	1.0	45.7	6.6	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	10.3	1.9	13.8			
			0.0	25.3	7.0	10.0	1.0	28.6	16.7	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.5	36.096			
			0.0	1.9	0.2	10.3	0.3	3.5	46.0	2.4	12.8	0.4	0.1	12.3	6.5	12.962			
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.484			
			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8			

		Type of sanitation facility										Number of households sharing toilet facility	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion of population using an hygiene facility	Number of household members					
		Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to unknown place/not sure/don't know	Pit latrine with slab and water seal	Pit latrine with improved slab	Pit latrine with slab & lid (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab but with lid, and flap, no water seal	Pit latrine without slab / no water seal	Composting toilet	Bucket or Tub or bucket latrine	Open or hanging latrine	No facilities or bush or field	Other						
Mymensingh	0.0	5.8	4.5	24.1	1.0	25.1	13.3	3.8	6.3	1.0	0.3	2.7	11.3	0.7	63.6	19.1	17.3	44.7	48.6	30,468
Narayanganj	0.0	8.3	2.4	14.1	1.3	28.7	33.5	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.1	3.0	1.8	1.3	45.7	17.5	36.8	40.0	35.1	14,176
Narsingdi	0.0	16.9	4.4	11.7	0.8	14.3	29.2	3.4	7.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	7.1	1.0	66.6	12.3	21.1	49.2	36.6	17,496
Netrakona	0.0	3.9	1.5	11.5	0.2	11.2	32.1	4.9	12.7	0.6	0.2	7.5	12.5	1.2	68.3	15.3	16.4	42.7	24.4	27,348
Rajbari	0.0	4.3	0.9	44.1	2.4	35.6	3.7	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.8	0.7	74.6	14.5	10.9	68.0	77.8	12,329
Shariatpur	0.0	3.0	1.1	34.5	1.5	30.2	15.8	2.5	3.5	1.5	0.3	4.4	1.2	0.4	75.5	15.3	9.2	65.8	65.5	18,477
Sherpur	0.0	1.5	1.0	16.0	1.6	37.8	17.3	3.8	8.3	0.1	0.3	4.4	6.2	1.7	57.3	18.5	24.2	44.3	45.8	13,264
Tangail	0.0	11.7	1.0	24.3	3.2	21.4	17.9	2.1	6.2	0.6	0.4	4.8	5.5	0.8	67.5	16.2	16.3	53.2	52.1	28,326
Khulna																				
Bagerhat	0.0	4.8	0.4	32.2	0.8	31.7	17.6	5.2	3.7	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.2	86.9	9.4	3.7	75.2	67.5	23,182
Chuadanga	0.0	6.1	0.3	12.2	0.2	12.3	33.5	2.9	23.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	7.6	0.2	68.9	17.1	14.0	43.7	26.2	10,864
Jessore	0.0	19.9	1.2	26.8	4.3	13.8	19.8	3.6	6.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.2	64.2	18.9	16.9	55.1	54.7	19,794
Jhenaidah	0.0	15.8	0.7	28.8	0.5	12.4	32.2	0.9	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.0	71.5	15.0	13.5	64.1	50.9	15,608
Khulna	0.0	22.3	1.3	38.0	1.4	16.0	14.5	1.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	63.3	13.5	23.2	58.6	60.0	31,007
Kushtha	0.0	13.4	1.1	24.2	3.1	22.4	16.9	3.9	8.6	0.6	0.2	2.2	2.8	0.6	65.9	16.6	17.5	53.9	52.7	15,386
Magura	0.0	9.6	0.9	31.1	3.5	8.2	38.0	0.4	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	76.3	13.7	10.0	68.6	47.6	12,024
Meherpur	0.0	5.9	0.3	23.9	0.2	9.2	33.2	2.2	1.88	0.0	0.1	0.3	5.2	0.7	69.3	16.4	14.3	49.9	33.2	8,451
Narail	0.0	12.9	1.3	11.9	0.9	32.5	30.1	3.2	4.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	77.7	13.3	9.0	68.8	52.0	9,755
Satkhira	0.0	7.4	0.4	43.6	1.7	8.8	21.8	1.5	11.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.3	72.3	17.2	10.5	61.7	55.9	8,255
Bogra	0.0	3.7	0.2	26.5	13.8	32.4	6.9	1.9	6.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	6.5	0.3	57.6	25.6	16.8	48.5	65.1	26,921
Dinajpur	0.0	6.8	0.5	37.9	2.5	5.4	2.2	3.2	14.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	25.6	0.3	72.7	15.5	11.8	40.7	47.5	30,431
Gaibandha	0.0	1.3	0.3	17.2	2.0	34.5	7.9	1.9	6.2	0.1	0.2	2.4	24.6	1.4	62.3	17.3	20.4	39.3	45.5	17,602
Jyotipurhat	0.0	1.9	0.0	28.6	11.6	19.5	8.4	3.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	62.4	17.8	19.8	44.2	50.4	12,105
Kurigram	0.0	1.0	0.1	27.8	7.9	21.7	24.6	1.6	5.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	7.3	0.7	68.6	21.0	10.4	56.7	52.3	22,599
Lalmotihat	0.0	1.8	0.1	47.3	1.7	18.9	16.9	1.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.5	0.6	77.1	11.3	11.6	67.8	61.6	14,065
Naogaon	0.0	5.9	0.8	31.9	2.1	12.8	10.6	1.4	4.4	0.1	0.9	3.5	24.6	0.9	62.5	16.0	21.5	40.0	41.6	24,815
Natore	0.0	3.5	0.6	21.8	28.6	6.3	32.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.0	1.9	51.0	35.5	13.5	47.2	53.8	14,778
Nawabganj	0.0	14.6	0.9	9.9	1.7	9.6	23.7	4.2	24.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	9.8	0.2	53.1	20.8	26.1	31.8	28.3	14,582
Nilphamari	0.0	6.3	0.5	10.1	0.4	18.6	41.6	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	19.2	0.1	72.0	13.2	14.8	55.9	30.2	16,578
Pabna	0.0	7.9	2.6	22.2	2.6	41.2	8.0	3.2	2.4	0.3	0.7	6.4	0.9	1.5	70.3	12.9	16.8	58.8	62.4	22,163
Panchagarh	0.0	2.4	0.4	36.7	2.8	29.3	12.2	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.6	0.9	74.5	13.9	11.6	62.3	63.8	13,888
Rajshahi	0.0	17.9	2.7	20.4	0.4	10.4	26.2	1.3	11.9	0.3	0.1	1.4	6.0	0.9	63.4	15.6	21.0	47.6	40.1	26,371
Rangpur	0.0	4.9	0.2	36.7	0.6	7.9	27.5	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	17.0	0.8	60.9	18.8	20.3	47.5	41.7	19,677
Spirajganj	0.0	2.5	0.6	17.2	12.2	45.6	4.7	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.3	8.8	2.5	1.0	63.1	22.4	14.5	51.9	68.2	23,000
Thakurgaon	0.0	0.4	0.2	53.7	1.5	8.8	13.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.4	1.2	81.9	9.2	8.9	64.3	59.0	13,942
Thakurgaon																				
Habiganj	0.0	4.9	0.8	14.9	10.6	26.2	11.4	2.0	7.5	0.9	1.1	12.6	5.3	1.7	68.4	21.7	9.9	46.0	53.4	25,228
Maulibazar	0.0	13.3	2.1	9.2	2.9	22.5	20.3	2.8	10.0	2.0	0.9	4.1	8.2	1.7	78.1	11.2	10.7	55.9	45.4	22,211
Sunamganj	0.0	6.9	0.8	7.9	1.4	17.4	14.1	3.1	15.4	0.5	2.4	23.1	5.3	1.7	72.6	12.0	15.4	36.8	30.3	35,731
Sylhet	0.0	24.7	2.3	11.3	2.4	8.6	27.6	2.3	9.0	0.2	0.4	6.1	4.1	1.0	77.6	11.8	10.6	58.6	43.6	43,258
National	3.6	11.3	24	20.7	3.0	22.0	17.3	2.2	6.2	0.3	4.1	5.7	0.8	0.8	68.4	14.6	17.0	54.1	51.5	1,373,276

Table 22: Birth registration

Proportion of children under the age of five whose birth has been registered

		Birth is registered	Birth is not registered	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex	Boys	53.4	42.2	4.4	72,065
	Girls	53.7	42.0	4.2	67,517
Area	Rural	53.8	41.5	4.7	118,364
	Urban	52.6	44.7	2.8	21,224
	Municipality	57.2	39.8	2.9	16,393
	City corporation	47.6	49.9	2.5	3,592
	Slum	28.6	69.1	2.3	1,239
Mother's/Caretaker's education	None	47.6	46.7	5.7	45,382
	Primary incomplete	53.2	42.2	4.6	23,430
	Primary completed	54.5	41.4	4.1	19,987
	Secondary incomplete	56.2	40.4	3.4	35,693
	Secondary completed	61.9	35.2	2.8	9,512
	Higher Secondary completed	62.4	35.1	2.5	3,160
	Degree and above	62.1	35.3	2.5	2,092
Division	Barisal	46.8	48.7	4.5	11,202
	Chittagong	57.5	38.4	4.1	30,946
	Dhaka	47.8	48.2	4.0	36,583
	Khulna	62.3	35.4	2.3	15,356
	Rajshahi	55.5	38.8	5.7	31,387
	Sylhet	55.9	39.7	4.4	14,114
	Barisal	52.6	40.3	7.1	1,276
		53.2	43.4	3.4	2,941
		26.5	68.7	4.7	2,149
		67.3	30.0	2.7	1,088
		48.9	46.9	4.2	1,990
		52.4	42.0	5.6	1,758
	Chittagong	54.0	37.9	8.2	2,199
		32.0	61.6	6.5	2,619
		58.3	39.7	2.0	2,273
		57.5	39.1	3.4	5,108
		56.4	39.8	3.8	4,854
		52.2	41.9	5.9	2,671
		74.1	23.6	2.3	1,758
		70.2	28.5	1.3	2,533
		66.4	29.8	3.8	1,613
		67.6	26.1	6.3	2,576
		71.0	26.7	2.3	2,742
Dhaka	Dhaka	39.8	57.6	2.6	3,315
	Faridpur	57.2	40.8	2.0	2,437
	Gazipur	61.9	35.3	2.8	1,256
	Gopalganj	58.7	36.3	5.0	1,575
	Jamalpur	50.4	47.2	2.4	1,944

	Birth is registered	Birth is not registered	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Dhaka	Kishorganj	56.0	37.4	6.6
	Madaripur	40.8	53.0	6.1
	Manikganj	37.7	56.3	5.9
	Munshiganj	54.1	40.2	5.7
	Mymensingh	52.0	43.8	4.2
	Narayanganj	45.2	49.0	5.7
	Narsingdi	58.0	40.0	2.0
	Netrakona	46.8	48.7	4.5
	Rajbari	51.2	45.1	3.7
	Shariatpur	49.7	44.7	5.6
	Sherpur	48.1	48.7	3.1
	Tangail	36.8	57.9	5.3
Khulna	Bagerhat	65.8	32.2	1.9
	Chuadanga	52.9	43.6	3.5
	Jessore	63.2	35.2	1.6
	Jhenaidah	67.7	31.0	1.3
	Khulna	66.3	30.7	3.0
	Kushtia	40.5	57.1	2.3
	Magura	64.5	31.1	4.4
	Meherpur	58.5	39.5	2.1
	Narail	74.7	23.9	1.3
	Satkhira	71.0	26.5	2.6
Rajshahi	Bogra	43.0	52.9	4.2
	Dinajpur	60.7	34.1	5.2
	Gaibandha	48.2	42.1	9.7
	Joypurhat	48.8	42.5	8.7
	Kurigram	55.5	38.6	6.0
	Lalmonirhat	62.7	27.3	10.0
	Naogaon	56.1	39.7	4.2
	Natore	58.0	36.2	5.8
	Nawabganj	50.6	44.8	4.6
	Nilphamari	59.9	34.7	5.4
	Pabna	49.6	41.6	8.8
	Panchagarh	59.3	35.8	5.0
	Rajshahi	65.6	31.4	3.0
	Rangpur	49.9	45.7	4.4
	Sirajganj	63.3	31.9	4.8
	Thakurgaon	65.1	30.4	4.5
Sylhet	Habiganj	46.8	47.1	6.0
	Maulvibazar	58.2	39.4	2.4
	Sunamganj	45.4	49.0	5.6
	Sylhet	69.6	27.0	3.4
National		53.6	42.1	4.3
				139,588

Table 23: Child labour

Proportion of children aged 6-14 years not attending school and engaging in work

		Boys		Girls		Total	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Area	Rural	2.9	143,795	1.5	138,377	2.2	282,172
	Urban	3.2	24,509	2.7	24,147	3.0	48,656
	Municipality	3.5	19,298	1.9	18,785	2.7	38,083
	City corporation	2.8	3,797	3.6	3,974	3.2	7,771
	Slum	6.5	1,414	6.5	1,388	6.5	2,802
Child age group in years	6 - 9	0.9	80,507	0.8	75,133	0.9	155,640
	10 - 14	4.8	87,797	2.5	87,391	3.6	175,188
Division	Barisal	3.0	14,337	1.0	13,865	2.1	28,202
	Chittagong	3.5	40,565	2.5	39,691	3.0	80,256
	Dhaka	2.7	42,522	1.7	41,156	2.2	83,678
	Khulna	3.0	17,950	0.9	17,538	2.0	35,488
	Rajshahi	2.9	35,918	1.6	33,242	2.3	69,160
	Sylhet	2.3	17,012	1.2	17,032	1.8	34,044
	Barisal	2.0	1,498	0.6	1,465	1.3	2,963
	Barisal	3.9	3,886	1.2	3,807	2.6	7,693
	Bhola	2.0	2,849	0.8	2,687	1.4	5,536
	Jhalokati	2.5	1,426	1.5	1,426	2.0	2,852
	Patuakhali	3.2	2,488	1.1	2,342	2.2	4,830
	Pirojpur	4.0	2,190	0.9	2,138	2.5	4,328
	Chittagong	2.9	2,754	1.7	2,477	2.4	5,231
	Bandarban	2.7	3,604	1.6	3,554	2.2	7,158
	Brahmanbaria	5.0	2,936	2.9	3,016	3.9	5,952
	Chandpur	2.9	6,372	3.3	6,469	3.1	12,841
Chittagong	Chittagong	3.9	6,241	2.0	6,039	3.0	12,280
	Comilla	4.9	4,092	2.4	4,015	3.7	8,107
	Cox's Bazar	3.0	2,334	3.1	2,257	3.0	4,591
	Feni	2.8	2,905	1.5	2,738	2.2	5,643
	Khagrachhari	3.5	2,181	2.3	2,162	2.9	4,343
	Lakshmpur	3.4	3,781	2.3	3,779	2.9	7,560
	Noakhali	2.2	3,365	1.8	3,185	2.0	6,550
	Rangamati	3.2	3,390	3.2	3,564	3.2	6,954
	Faridpur	2.7	3,030	0.7	3,024	1.7	6,054
	Gazipur	2.3	1,409	2.9	1,339	2.6	2,748
	Gopalganj	2.8	2,007	1.7	1,991	2.3	3,998
Dhaka	Jamalpur	2.5	2,246	0.8	1,946	1.7	4,192
	Kishorganj	2.6	4,829	1.5	4,671	2.1	9,500
	Madaripur	1.7	1,634	0.7	1,756	1.2	3,390
	Manikganj	2.2	1,949	0.9	1,895	1.5	3,844
	Munshiganj	2.1	1,866	1.4	1,944	1.7	3,810
	Mymensingh	2.9	4,042	1.3	3,753	2.1	7,795

	Boys		Girls		Total	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Narayanganj	4.4	1,604	2.2	1,608	3.3	3,212
Narsingdi	3.3	2,165	0.7	2,172	2.0	4,337
Netrakona	3.1	3,604	1.1	3,500	2.1	7,104
Rajbari	2.2	1,492	0.3	1,271	1.3	2,763
Shariatpur	2.7	2,448	1.4	2,376	2.1	4,824
Sherpur	2.1	1,648	1.2	1,493	1.7	3,141
Tangail	1.1	3,159	0.7	2,853	0.9	6,012
Khulna	Bagerhat	3.4	2,530	1.3	2,591	2.3
	Chuadanga	2.6	1,135	0.4	1,177	1.5
	Jessore	3.9	2,085	1.1	2,051	2.5
	Jhenaidah	2.4	1,785	0.4	1,638	1.4
	Khulna	2.8	3,316	1.1	3,264	2.0
	Kushtia	2.0	1,640	0.7	1,620	1.3
	Magura	2.6	1,390	0.4	1,393	1.5
	Meherpur	1.9	881	0.1	815	1.0
	Narail	3.9	1,180	2.4	1,046	3.2
	Satkhira	3.4	2,008	1.0	1,943	2.2
Rajshahi	Bogra	3.1	2,926	1.6	2,552	2.4
	Dinajpur	1.6	3,407	0.8	3,214	1.2
	Gaibandha	1.3	2,043	0.8	1,981	1.1
	Jaypurhat	1.3	1,197	0.4	1,124	0.8
	Kurigram	3.9	2,795	1.9	2,534	3.0
	Lalmonirhat	1.4	1,744	0.6	1,568	1.0
	Naogaon	2.7	2,561	0.9	2,269	1.8
	Natore	8.4	1,545	6.0	1,508	7.2
	Nawabganj	4.9	1,686	2.8	1,652	3.9
	Nilphamari	3.6	2,115	1.2	1,949	2.4
	Pabna	1.1	2,480	0.6	2,434	0.8
	Panchagarh	1.6	1,603	1.1	1,581	1.4
	Rajshahi	1.9	2,919	0.3	2,653	1.1
	Rangpur	2.4	2,292	1.2	2,108	1.8
	Sirajganj	5.0	2,860	4.3	2,648	4.6
	Thakurgaon	2.0	1,745	0.7	1,467	1.4
Sylhet	Habiganj	3.1	3,340	2.1	3,360	2.6
	Maulvibazar	2.2	2,795	0.7	3,026	1.4
	Sunamganj	1.9	4,894	1.3	4,931	1.6
	Sylhet	2.2	5,983	1.0	5,715	1.6
National	2.9	168,304	1.7	162,524	2.3	330,828

ANNEX B: SAMPLE DESIGN

SAMPLE SELECTION

The sample for the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009 was designed to provide estimates on indicators on the situation of children and women in both urban and rural areas and at the national, district and upazila levels.

The two-stage stratified cluster sampling methodology was applied in MICS 2009. The sample frame for the MICS 2009 was drawn from the 2008 Agriculture Census.

For the purposes of MICS 2009, Bangladesh was divided into four strata:

1. Rural: 481 upazilas;
2. City Corporation: city corporations of Dhaka, Chittagong, Barisal, Sylhet, Khulna, and Rajshahi, excluding slums;
3. Municipality: all municipalities (pourashavas) in 64 districts, excluding City Corporations and slums;
4. Slum: slums in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi.

Taken together, there were 552 survey domains (481 for rural, 6 for city corporation, 64 for municipality and 1 for slum) spread across the four strata in total.

In each domain, the sample was selected in two stages. First, census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected with probability proportional to size. Second, a segment (cluster) of 20 households was selected randomly within each EA. This sample selection was not self-weighting, but sample weights were used for the reporting of national and district level results.

DETERMINATION OF SAMPLE SIZE

Four aspects were considered before determining the sample size for the MICS 2009: available resources, the availability of skilled personnel, the acceptable margin of error and, finally, the sampling technique to be adopted.

The estimates from MICS 2009 are required not only at the national level but also at sub-national levels, especially at upazila level.

The following formula was used to determine the sample size:

$$n = \frac{[3.84(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2 (p)(nh)]}$$

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

Having made this calculation to determine the sample sizes that would be needed if the MICS 2009 was to generate important indicator, and based on past MICS experiences, at least 500 sample households would be required in each upazila domain. The sampling technical committee decided, therefore, to take 26 clusters per upazila and 20 households per cluster. In addition, at least 30 clusters were selected per domain in the three other strata: City Corporation, Municipality and Slum, and 20 households per cluster.

The total number of sample households reached by the MICS 2009 is shown in the table below

Strata	Number of Domains	Number of Clusters	Number of Households
Rural	481	12,506	250,120
City Corporation	6	440	8,800
Municipality	64	1,920	38,400
Slum	1	134	2,680
Total	552	15,000	300,000

CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The samples of the MICS 2009 were not self weighted. Different sampling fractions were used in each domain because the population/household size of the stratum or domain, or the division, district or upazila is varied. For this reason, sample weights were used in the analysis of the survey data.

The weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction used in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sample domain. So, following formula was used for weights:

$$W_h = 1/f_h$$

The f_h is the sampling fraction at the h^{th} domain, where

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

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

ANNEX C: SAMPLING ERRORS

Table SE.001: Sampling errors: National

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.502	0.003	0.006	8.373	2.894	253153	254700	0.496	0.508
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.244	0.003	0.012	2.297	1.516	45309	45973	0.238	0.250
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.229	0.003	0.012	2.526	1.589	61428	61592	0.224	0.235
Primary net intake rate	0.668	0.003	0.005	2.084	1.444	41085	42665	0.661	0.674
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.813	0.002	0.002	4.212	2.052	190141	197210	0.809	0.817
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.492	0.002	0.005	4.001	2.000	192344	196555	0.488	0.497
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.720	0.002	0.003	3.324	1.823	112910	111625	0.715	0.724
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.146	0.002	0.015	4.591	2.143	112910	111625	0.142	0.151
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.979	0.001	0.001	6.123	2.474	1354813	299841	0.977	0.980
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.515	0.003	0.006	45.933	6.777	1354813	1373270	0.509	0.521
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.507	0.002	0.005	6.040	2.458	1179528	267864	0.503	0.512
Birth registration	0.536	0.003	0.005	4.680	2.163	139650	139588	0.530	0.541

Table SE.002: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.502	0.003	0.006	7.369	2.715	200773	211459	0.496	0.508
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.192	0.003	0.014	1.707	1.307	36410	38556	0.187	0.198
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.223	0.003	0.012	2.155	1.468	50323	52509	0.218	0.228
Primary net intake rate	0.652	0.003	0.005	1.922	1.386	34436	36925	0.645	0.659
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.808	0.002	0.002	3.796	1.948	157989	169365	0.804	0.811
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.482	0.002	0.005	3.187	1.785	154826	164741	0.478	0.486
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.703	0.002	0.003	2.425	1.557	85869	90739	0.698	0.707
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.135	0.002	0.015	3.390	1.841	85869	90739	0.131	0.139
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.975	0.001	0.001	6.412	2.532	1086758	250008	0.973	0.976
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.499	0.003	0.005	30.209	5.496	1086758	1151647	0.494	0.504
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.521	0.002	0.005	5.742	2.396	1025496	229770	0.516	0.526
Birth registration	0.538	0.003	0.006	4.244	2.060	113581	118364	0.532	0.544

Table SE.003: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.504	0.008	0.016	11.065	3.326	52380	43241	0.488	0.520
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.453	0.011	0.024	3.434	1.853	8899	7417	0.432	0.474
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.257	0.009	0.034	3.559	1.887	11105	9083	0.240	0.275
Primary net intake rate	0.750	0.010	0.013	2.965	1.722	6650	5740	0.731	0.770
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.839	0.005	0.006	6.123	2.474	32152	27845	0.828	0.850
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.534	0.007	0.013	6.557	2.561	37517	31814	0.519	0.548
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.773	0.007	0.009	5.729	2.394	27041	20886	0.759	0.787
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.181	0.007	0.037	6.413	2.532	27041	20886	0.167	0.194
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.995	0.001	0.001	4.657	2.158	268054	49833	0.994	0.996
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.580	0.010	0.018	94.531	9.723	268054	221623	0.559	0.600
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.416	0.007	0.018	8.382	2.895	154032	38094	0.401	0.431
Birth registration	0.526	0.008	0.016	5.960	2.441	26069	21224	0.509	0.543

Table SE.004: Sampling errors: Urban Municipality

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.486	0.008	0.017	9.169	3.028	28633	33279	0.470	0.503
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.382	0.010	0.027	2.557	1.599	4890	5668	0.361	0.403
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.250	0.008	0.032	2.414	1.554	6198	7069	0.234	0.266
Primary net intake rate	0.736	0.011	0.015	2.881	1.697	3876	4573	0.714	0.758
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.842	0.005	0.006	4.598	2.144	18519	21866	0.832	0.853
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.543	0.007	0.013	4.949	2.225	20647	24572	0.529	0.557
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.777	0.007	0.009	3.977	1.994	13679	15453	0.764	0.790
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.162	0.006	0.038	4.372	2.091	13679	15453	0.150	0.175
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.992	0.001	0.001	6.514	2.552	146912	38360	0.989	0.994
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.575	0.008	0.014	48.598	6.971	146912	171213	0.558	0.591
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.436	0.008	0.019	8.987	2.998	122419	32674	0.419	0.452
Birth registration	0.572	0.009	0.015	4.951	2.225	14391	16393	0.555	0.590

Table SE.005: Sampling errors: City corporation

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*d_{eff}*), square root of design effects (*d_{efft}*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>d_{eff}</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>d_{efft}</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.530	0.015	0.028	6.831	2.614	22906	7554	0.500	0.560
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.556	0.021	0.038	2.380	1.543	3849	1296	0.513	0.598
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.273	0.017	0.064	2.278	1.509	4714	1494	0.238	0.307
Primary net intake rate	0.781	0.018	0.024	1.689	1.300	2661	849	0.744	0.818
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.843	0.011	0.013	4.020	2.005	13026	4307	0.821	0.865
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.535	0.014	0.026	4.215	2.053	16251	5468	0.508	0.563
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.778	0.013	0.016	3.820	1.954	12898	4117	0.752	0.803
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.204	0.013	0.062	3.990	1.997	12898	4117	0.179	0.229
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.999	0.000	0.000	2.229	1.493	116995	8796	0.998	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.602	0.021	0.035	69.956	8.364	116995	38745	0.561	0.644
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.341	0.016	0.048	4.891	2.212	30375	4175	0.308	0.373
Birth registration	0.476	0.016	0.033	3.598	1.897	11222	3592	0.444	0.507

Table SE.006: Sampling errors: Slum

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.385	0.028	0.072	7.788	2.791	842	2408	0.330	0.440
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.151	0.020	0.132	1.414	1.189	160	453	0.111	0.191
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.130	0.015	0.117	1.056	1.028	194	520	0.100	0.160
Primary net intake rate	0.514	0.037	0.072	1.754	1.324	112	318	0.440	0.588
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.651	0.024	0.037	4.209	2.051	607	1672	0.603	0.699
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.191	0.017	0.089	3.340	1.827	619	1774	0.157	0.226
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.517	0.023	0.045	2.846	1.687	464	1316	0.471	0.564
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.087	0.012	0.136	2.328	1.526	464	1316	0.063	0.111
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	2.017	1.420	4148	2677	0.995	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.120	0.020	0.171	46.370	6.810	4148	11665	0.079	0.161
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.288	0.034	0.118	7.055	2.656	1238	1245	0.220	0.356
Birth registration	0.286	0.022	0.077	2.966	1.722	456	1239	0.242	0.331

Table SE.007: Sampling errors: Barisal Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.508	0.010	0.020	8.436	2.904	15317	20976	0.488	0.528
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.150	0.007	0.046	1.355	1.164	2807	3690	0.136	0.163
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.232	0.009	0.038	2.121	1.456	3749	4904	0.214	0.249
Primary net intake rate	0.760	0.009	0.012	1.670	1.292	2696	3554	0.742	0.779
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.847	0.005	0.006	3.467	1.862	12375	16383	0.836	0.857
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.523	0.007	0.013	3.404	1.845	12773	17213	0.509	0.537
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.761	0.007	0.009	2.549	1.597	6578	9012	0.747	0.776
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.144	0.006	0.043	2.849	1.688	6578	9012	0.132	0.157
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.967	0.004	0.004	9.717	3.117	86796	25193	0.960	0.974
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.465	0.008	0.018	32.673	5.716	86796	117157	0.448	0.481
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.621	0.010	0.016	9.447	3.074	81841	23433	0.601	0.640
Birth registration	0.468	0.010	0.020	4.139	2.034	8645	11202	0.449	0.487

Table SE.008: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.502	0.007	0.014	10.107	3.179	43714	50963	0.488	0.516
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.208	0.007	0.032	2.583	1.607	8492	9778	0.195	0.221
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.268	0.007	0.025	3.014	1.736	11716	13683	0.255	0.281
Primary net intake rate	0.632	0.008	0.012	2.567	1.602	8781	10359	0.617	0.647
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.784	0.005	0.006	6.225	2.495	40019	47441	0.774	0.793
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.457	0.005	0.011	4.936	2.222	41950	47764	0.447	0.467
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.724	0.006	0.008	3.867	1.966	21392	24195	0.713	0.735
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.126	0.005	0.036	4.469	2.114	21392	24195	0.117	0.135
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.973	0.001	0.001	3.906	1.976	259462	60444	0.970	0.976
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.618	0.006	0.010	51.099	7.148	259462	301054	0.605	0.630
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.490	0.006	0.013	7.668	2.769	226400	48254	0.478	0.503
Birth registration	0.575	0.007	0.012	5.756	2.399	26884	30946	0.561	0.588

Table SE.009: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.517	0.006	0.011	8.399	2.898	83221	65232	0.506	0.529
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.282	0.007	0.024	2.699	1.643	15007	12093	0.269	0.296
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.257	0.006	0.022	2.669	1.634	19974	16044	0.245	0.268
Primary net intake rate	0.682	0.006	0.009	2.071	1.439	12778	10734	0.669	0.695
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.825	0.003	0.004	4.028	2.007	60863	50755	0.818	0.831
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.484	0.005	0.010	4.525	2.127	60201	48338	0.474	0.494
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.719	0.005	0.007	3.739	1.934	38677	28684	0.709	0.729
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.160	0.005	0.031	5.403	2.325	38677	28684	0.150	0.170
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.001	0.001	5.958	2.441	440766	77493	0.995	0.997
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.483	0.007	0.014	60.383	7.771	440766	350788	0.470	0.496
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.561	0.005	0.008	5.919	2.433	340878	70125	0.552	0.570
Birth registration	0.478	0.006	0.012	4.894	2.212	45817	36583	0.467	0.490

Table SE.010: Sampling errors: Khulna Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.490	0.007	0.015	7.376	2.716	30891	33569	0.475	0.505
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.304	0.007	0.025	1.436	1.198	4958	5413	0.289	0.319
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.257	0.007	0.029	1.876	1.370	6289	6660	0.242	0.271
Primary net intake rate	0.736	0.009	0.012	1.635	1.279	4021	4309	0.718	0.753
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.870	0.004	0.004	2.307	1.519	18880	20432	0.863	0.877
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.580	0.005	0.009	2.496	1.580	20518	22231	0.569	0.590
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.775	0.005	0.007	2.094	1.447	12793	14006	0.764	0.785
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.194	0.006	0.031	3.205	1.790	12793	14006	0.182	0.206
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.947	0.003	0.003	8.438	2.905	151748	38458	0.941	0.954
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.528	0.007	0.013	30.515	5.524	151748	164326	0.515	0.542
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.763	0.005	0.007	5.415	2.327	135580	33551	0.752	0.774
Birth registration	0.623	0.007	0.011	3.054	1.748	14467	15356	0.609	0.637

Table SE.011: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.469	0.005	0.011	6.762	2.600	66451	64485	0.459	0.480
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.244	0.005	0.021	1.550	1.245	10898	10412	0.233	0.254
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.156	0.004	0.027	1.915	1.384	15397	14237	0.147	0.164
Primary net intake rate	0.663	0.006	0.010	1.691	1.300	9728	9320	0.650	0.676
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.813	0.003	0.004	3.032	1.741	43592	41601	0.806	0.819
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.524	0.004	0.008	2.654	1.629	43363	41748	0.516	0.532
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.700	0.004	0.006	2.243	1.498	26836	26199	0.692	0.709
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.134	0.004	0.027	2.930	1.712	26836	26199	0.127	0.141
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.994	0.001	0.001	6.510	2.551	327382	75313	0.992	0.995
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.509	0.005	0.009	25.519	5.052	327382	313517	0.500	0.518
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.322	0.004	0.012	5.289	2.300	318453	72807	0.314	0.330
Birth registration	0.555	0.005	0.010	3.820	1.955	33875	31387	0.544	0.566

Table SE.012: Sampling errors: Sylhet Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.591	0.010	0.017	7.831	2.798	13559	19475	0.571	0.610
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.144	0.006	0.045	1.562	1.250	3147	4587	0.131	0.157
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.217	0.008	0.038	2.389	1.546	4303	6064	0.201	0.234
Primary net intake rate	0.559	0.011	0.020	2.191	1.480	3081	4389	0.537	0.581
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.742	0.007	0.009	4.582	2.140	14412	20598	0.729	0.755
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.371	0.007	0.019	4.024	2.006	13539	19261	0.357	0.385
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.641	0.008	0.013	2.978	1.726	6635	9529	0.624	0.658
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.094	0.005	0.058	3.317	1.821	6635	9529	0.083	0.104
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.918	0.005	0.006	8.009	2.830	88659	22940	0.907	0.928
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.426	0.008	0.020	37.255	6.104	88659	126428	0.409	0.443
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.518	0.010	0.019	7.455	2.730	76376	19694	0.498	0.537
Birth registration	0.559	0.009	0.016	4.639	2.154	9962	14114	0.541	0.577

Table SE.013: Sampling errors: Barisal Division: Barguna District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.539	0.032	0.059	10.992	3.315	1743	2748	0.476	0.602
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.103	0.015	0.150	1.109	1.053	271	429	0.072	0.134
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.240	0.027	0.111	2.287	1.512	402	587	0.186	0.293
Primary net intake rate	0.826	0.031	0.037	2.607	1.615	261	395	0.764	0.888
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.904	0.011	0.012	2.407	1.552	1104	1733	0.882	0.926
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.597	0.018	0.031	2.468	1.571	1113	1789	0.560	0.633
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.763	0.021	0.028	2.808	1.676	718	1119	0.721	0.806
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.091	0.013	0.145	2.337	1.529	718	1119	0.065	0.117
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.951	0.008	0.009	4.745	2.178	8887	3200	0.935	0.968
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.422	0.026	0.061	38.153	6.177	8887	13915	0.371	0.474
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.315	0.032	0.100	13.399	3.660	8094	2901	0.252	0.378
Birth registration	0.526	0.029	0.055	4.341	2.083	865	1276	0.468	0.585

Table SE.014: Sampling errors: Barisal District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.501	0.018	0.036	6.935	2.633	4344	5475	0.465	0.537
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.181	0.015	0.081	1.422	1.193	808	996	0.151	0.210
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.287	0.020	0.069	2.415	1.554	1036	1272	0.247	0.326
Primary net intake rate	0.803	0.016	0.020	1.419	1.191	721	884	0.771	0.835
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.868	0.010	0.012	3.820	1.954	3482	4324	0.848	0.888
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.537	0.013	0.024	3.338	1.827	3936	4920	0.511	0.563
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.801	0.012	0.014	2.012	1.418	1898	2415	0.778	0.824
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.263	0.015	0.058	2.874	1.695	1898	2415	0.232	0.293
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.978	0.006	0.006	11.695	3.420	25332	6593	0.966	0.991
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.570	0.015	0.027	30.763	5.546	25332	31781	0.540	0.601
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.749	0.017	0.023	9.729	3.119	24480	6388	0.715	0.782
Birth registration	0.532	0.018	0.034	3.945	1.986	2415	2941	0.495	0.569

Table SE.015: Sampling errors: Bhola District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.398	0.028	0.069	11.341	3.368	3186	3585	0.343	0.453
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.094	0.015	0.155	1.607	1.268	632	648	0.065	0.123
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.201	0.018	0.088	1.847	1.359	891	950	0.166	0.237
Primary net intake rate	0.656	0.024	0.037	1.930	1.389	679	737	0.607	0.705
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.766	0.014	0.018	3.637	1.907	3226	3486	0.739	0.794
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.355	0.018	0.051	4.260	2.064	2757	2974	0.318	0.391
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.623	0.022	0.035	3.039	1.743	1353	1513	0.579	0.666
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.079	0.012	0.156	3.146	1.774	1353	1513	0.055	0.104
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.991	0.005	0.005	9.267	3.044	19063	4240	0.982	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.275	0.020	0.073	42.162	6.493	19063	20737	0.235	0.315
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.712	0.021	0.030	9.201	3.033	18829	4174	0.669	0.754
Birth registration	0.265	0.017	0.063	3.120	1.766	2071	2149	0.232	0.299

Table SE.016: Sampling errors: Jhalokati District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.505	0.033	0.064	9.210	3.035	1153	2176	0.440	0.570
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.243	0.021	0.088	0.932	0.965	196	374	0.200	0.286
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.257	0.025	0.098	1.632	1.277	266	489	0.206	0.307
Primary net intake rate	0.763	0.030	0.040	1.852	1.361	198	361	0.702	0.824
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.884	0.012	0.013	2.052	1.432	842	1545	0.861	0.908
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.643	0.019	0.030	3.101	1.761	1049	1922	0.604	0.681
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.875	0.015	0.017	1.877	1.370	487	923	0.845	0.905
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.113	0.015	0.133	2.075	1.440	487	923	0.083	0.144
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.976	0.009	0.009	9.383	3.063	6371	2680	0.957	0.994
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.745	0.022	0.030	31.228	5.588	6371	11791	0.701	0.790
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.720	0.021	0.029	5.574	2.361	6138	2543	0.677	0.762
Birth registration	0.673	0.028	0.041	3.780	1.944	593	1088	0.618	0.729

Table SE.017: Sampling errors: Patuakhali District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.633	0.020	0.031	6.017	2.453	2842	3542	0.593	0.672
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.131	0.015	0.112	1.191	1.091	552	635	0.102	0.160
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.195	0.019	0.096	1.941	1.393	710	869	0.157	0.232
Primary net intake rate	0.810	0.018	0.023	1.382	1.176	499	634	0.774	0.847
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.879	0.010	0.011	2.602	1.613	2229	2817	0.859	0.899
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.578	0.016	0.028	3.184	1.784	2318	2944	0.545	0.610
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.743	0.018	0.025	2.742	1.656	1238	1549	0.707	0.780
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.098	0.012	0.123	2.525	1.589	1238	1549	0.074	0.122
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.994	0.002	0.002	4.198	2.049	15970	4240	0.989	0.999
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.366	0.019	0.051	30.421	5.516	15970	20381	0.329	0.403
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.359	0.027	0.075	13.179	3.630	15761	4170	0.305	0.413
Birth registration	0.489	0.026	0.053	5.440	2.332	1654	1990	0.437	0.541

Table SE.018: Sampling errors: Pirojpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.497	0.022	0.044	6.624	2.574	2049	3450	0.453	0.541
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.191	0.018	0.096	1.323	1.150	348	608	0.154	0.228
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.200	0.020	0.098	1.770	1.330	443	737	0.161	0.239
Primary net intake rate	0.750	0.022	0.029	1.350	1.162	337	543	0.707	0.793
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.859	0.012	0.014	3.004	1.733	1492	2478	0.835	0.883
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.570	0.016	0.029	2.915	1.707	1600	2664	0.537	0.602
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.850	0.012	0.014	1.738	1.318	884	1493	0.825	0.874
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.116	0.014	0.120	2.824	1.680	884	1493	0.088	0.144
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.868	0.020	0.024	15.527	3.940	11173	4240	0.827	0.909
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.562	0.022	0.040	38.124	6.174	11173	18552	0.517	0.607
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.754	0.023	0.030	9.111	3.018	8538	3257	0.709	0.800
Birth registration	0.524	0.022	0.042	3.375	1.837	1047	1758	0.480	0.568

Table SE.019: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Bandarban District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.440	0.024	0.054	7.866	2.805	553	3405	0.392	0.487
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.076	0.012	0.157	1.231	1.109	103	610	0.052	0.100
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.295	0.025	0.084	3.017	1.737	176	1015	0.245	0.345
Primary net intake rate	0.520	0.027	0.052	2.220	1.490	121	768	0.466	0.574
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.606	0.022	0.037	6.891	2.625	535	3346	0.561	0.650
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.281	0.015	0.054	3.261	1.806	453	2821	0.251	0.312
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.398	0.023	0.058	3.341	1.828	247	1502	0.352	0.445
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.072	0.014	0.192	4.287	2.071	247	1502	0.044	0.099
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.680	0.024	0.036	11.535	3.396	3184	4238	0.631	0.728
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.306	0.019	0.062	34.078	5.838	3184	19913	0.268	0.344
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.128	0.024	0.189	6.232	2.496	1154	1187	0.080	0.176
Birth registration	0.540	0.020	0.038	3.700	1.924	383	2199	0.499	0.581

Table SE.020: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Brahmanbaria District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.419	0.024	0.057	9.033	3.005	3746	3798	0.371	0.467
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.142	0.021	0.147	2.770	1.664	762	772	0.101	0.184
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.212	0.021	0.101	3.122	1.767	1146	1138	0.169	0.255
Primary net intake rate	0.470	0.024	0.052	2.494	1.579	1016	1038	0.421	0.518
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.669	0.017	0.025	5.683	2.384	4318	4381	0.635	0.703
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.381	0.014	0.037	3.335	1.826	3822	3867	0.352	0.409
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.612	0.019	0.032	2.772	1.665	1677	1740	0.573	0.651
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.119	0.016	0.136	4.303	2.074	1677	1740	0.086	0.151
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.001	0.001	1.915	1.384	24099	4759	0.993	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.555	0.024	0.043	55.836	7.472	24099	24417	0.508	0.603
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.627	0.020	0.031	7.627	2.762	23549	4644	0.587	0.666
Birth registration	0.320	0.022	0.068	5.751	2.398	2639	2619	0.276	0.363

Table SE.021: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Chandpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.528	0.023	0.044	8.282	2.878	3759	3853	0.482	0.575
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.191	0.018	0.094	1.578	1.256	760	762	0.155	0.227
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.314	0.021	0.066	1.903	1.379	935	942	0.272	0.356
Primary net intake rate	0.635	0.025	0.039	2.014	1.419	737	756	0.585	0.684
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.794	0.018	0.023	6.961	2.638	3277	3379	0.757	0.831
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.491	0.016	0.033	4.149	2.037	3792	3863	0.458	0.524
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.779	0.018	0.023	3.709	1.926	1979	1964	0.743	0.815
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.070	0.010	0.137	2.765	1.663	1979	1964	0.051	0.089
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.976	0.007	0.007	8.835	2.972	22991	4759	0.963	0.989
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.667	0.014	0.021	21.361	4.622	22991	23314	0.639	0.696
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.643	0.024	0.037	10.998	3.316	21292	4406	0.595	0.691
Birth registration	0.583	0.021	0.035	3.986	1.996	2302	2273	0.541	0.624

Table SE.022: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Chittagong District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.391	0.017	0.043	10.161	3.188	12172	8740	0.358	0.424
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.324	0.016	0.050	2.173	1.474	2464	1786	0.291	0.357
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.258	0.016	0.061	2.754	1.659	2997	2154	0.227	0.290
Primary net intake rate	0.712	0.016	0.023	2.032	1.425	2173	1591	0.680	0.745
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.839	0.010	0.012	5.236	2.288	9754	7267	0.820	0.859
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.490	0.012	0.024	4.627	2.151	11470	8340	0.467	0.514
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.774	0.013	0.016	4.117	2.029	6607	4600	0.749	0.799
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.144	0.011	0.075	4.324	2.079	6607	4600	0.122	0.165
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.002	0.002	9.709	3.116	72241	10277	0.993	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.647	0.016	0.025	58.728	7.663	72241	51855	0.615	0.679
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.217	0.012	0.055	7.305	2.703	57190	8617	0.193	0.241
Birth registration	0.575	0.016	0.028	5.420	2.328	7147	5108	0.542	0.607

Table SE.023: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Comilla District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.595	0.016	0.027	8.683	2.947	8506	8051	0.563	0.628
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.171	0.013	0.075	1.734	1.317	1583	1496	0.146	0.197
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.334	0.014	0.043	2.056	1.434	2320	2177	0.305	0.363
Primary net intake rate	0.687	0.016	0.023	1.824	1.351	1671	1555	0.655	0.718
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.823	0.009	0.011	3.943	1.986	7643	7212	0.806	0.841
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.478	0.010	0.022	3.221	1.795	7749	7336	0.457	0.499
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.739	0.011	0.015	2.481	1.575	3947	3691	0.716	0.762
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.131	0.008	0.060	2.017	1.420	3947	3691	0.115	0.147
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.990	0.002	0.002	3.094	1.759	48522	8918	0.986	0.994
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.675	0.012	0.018	30.409	5.514	48522	46067	0.651	0.699
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.615	0.015	0.024	7.694	2.774	46856	8620	0.586	0.644
Birth registration	0.564	0.013	0.023	3.360	1.833	5213	4854	0.538	0.590

Table SE.024: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Cox's Bazar District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.593	0.021	0.035	6.876	2.622	2752	3910	0.552	0.634
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.120	0.016	0.129	1.705	1.306	515	749	0.089	0.151
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.190	0.016	0.086	2.099	1.449	850	1213	0.157	0.222
Primary net intake rate	0.516	0.023	0.045	2.320	1.523	741	1074	0.470	0.563
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.700	0.016	0.024	6.330	2.516	3443	4909	0.667	0.733
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.315	0.014	0.044	4.152	2.038	3295	4628	0.287	0.343
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.544	0.020	0.036	3.272	1.809	1476	2066	0.504	0.583
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.125	0.015	0.120	4.221	2.054	1476	2066	0.095	0.154
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.966	0.007	0.007	7.405	2.721	18546	4756	0.951	0.980
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.595	0.018	0.031	36.986	6.082	18546	26404	0.558	0.631
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.128	0.009	0.068	2.489	1.578	13843	3667	0.111	0.146
Birth registration	0.522	0.023	0.045	5.798	2.408	1915	2671	0.475	0.568

Table SE.025: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Feni District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.624	0.024	0.039	8.258	2.874	2199	3286	0.576	0.673
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.238	0.024	0.101	1.886	1.373	395	595	0.190	0.286
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.307	0.030	0.098	3.241	1.800	524	764	0.247	0.367
Primary net intake rate	0.705	0.034	0.048	2.774	1.665	343	512	0.638	0.772
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.835	0.021	0.025	7.807	2.794	1674	2522	0.794	0.876
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.530	0.020	0.038	5.107	2.260	2076	3108	0.490	0.571
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.835	0.018	0.021	3.718	1.928	1067	1598	0.799	0.870
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.131	0.019	0.148	5.302	2.303	1067	1598	0.092	0.170
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.994	0.002	0.002	2.724	1.651	12052	3715	0.989	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.791	0.017	0.021	31.452	5.608	12052	18043	0.758	0.825
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.567	0.024	0.043	8.303	2.881	11135	3459	0.519	0.616
Birth registration	0.741	0.020	0.027	3.616	1.902	1199	1758	0.701	0.780

Table SE.026: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Khagrachhari District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.366	0.019	0.051	5.809	2.410	1049	3851	0.329	0.404
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.091	0.014	0.155	2.036	1.427	231	843	0.063	0.119
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.385	0.022	0.057	2.246	1.499	300	1096	0.341	0.429
Primary net intake rate	0.691	0.020	0.029	1.355	1.164	195	729	0.651	0.731
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.794	0.015	0.019	4.655	2.158	953	3524	0.765	0.823
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.418	0.018	0.042	3.816	1.954	820	3013	0.382	0.453
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.538	0.018	0.034	2.347	1.532	477	1750	0.501	0.574
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.156	0.013	0.084	2.263	1.504	477	1750	0.130	0.182
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.697	0.024	0.034	12.485	3.533	5955	4757	0.650	0.744
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.196	0.013	0.067	24.025	4.901	5955	21896	0.170	0.223
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.058	0.008	0.141	3.574	1.891	3785	2932	0.041	0.074
Birth registration	0.702	0.017	0.024	3.441	1.855	698	2533	0.668	0.735

Table SE.027: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Lakshmipur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.495	0.017	0.035	3.227	1.796	2914	2677	0.460	0.530
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.198	0.025	0.129	2.332	1.527	620	571	0.147	0.249
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.207	0.027	0.129	3.022	1.738	796	700	0.154	0.261
Primary net intake rate	0.628	0.028	0.045	1.699	1.303	545	497	0.572	0.685
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.784	0.021	0.027	6.483	2.546	2742	2539	0.743	0.826
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.431	0.022	0.051	5.140	2.267	2727	2565	0.386	0.475
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.735	0.023	0.031	3.231	1.797	1282	1173	0.689	0.782
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.220	0.022	0.098	3.173	1.781	1282	1173	0.177	0.263
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.994	0.003	0.003	4.437	2.106	16859	3199	0.988	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.608	0.020	0.033	25.984	5.097	16859	15536	0.568	0.648
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.726	0.022	0.030	7.203	2.684	16201	3023	0.683	0.770
Birth registration	0.664	0.030	0.045	6.358	2.522	1817	1613	0.605	0.724

Table SE.028: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Noakhali District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.588	0.019	0.032	6.669	2.582	5121	4552	0.551	0.626
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.129	0.015	0.120	1.661	1.289	896	786	0.098	0.160
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.206	0.017	0.084	2.218	1.489	1415	1228	0.171	0.240
Primary net intake rate	0.590	0.025	0.043	2.519	1.587	1070	952	0.539	0.641
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.768	0.013	0.017	4.345	2.085	4900	4383	0.741	0.795
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.488	0.015	0.030	3.892	1.973	5008	4542	0.458	0.517
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.762	0.014	0.018	1.954	1.398	2199	1935	0.735	0.789
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.064	0.009	0.142	2.644	1.626	2199	1935	0.046	0.082
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.993	0.002	0.002	4.404	2.098	29706	5276	0.988	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.580	0.018	0.030	34.157	5.844	29706	26725	0.544	0.615
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.709	0.019	0.027	8.947	2.991	29042	5130	0.671	0.747
Birth registration	0.676	0.016	0.024	3.105	1.762	3011	2576	0.644	0.709

Table SE.029: Sampling errors: Chittagong Division: Rangamati District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.492	0.021	0.044	8.877	2.980	943	4840	0.449	0.535
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.115	0.013	0.116	1.411	1.188	163	808	0.089	0.142
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.408	0.025	0.062	3.368	1.835	257	1256	0.357	0.459
Primary net intake rate	0.664	0.024	0.035	2.205	1.485	170	887	0.617	0.711
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.750	0.017	0.022	5.884	2.426	780	3979	0.716	0.783
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.417	0.018	0.043	4.766	2.183	738	3681	0.382	0.453
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.527	0.019	0.037	3.244	1.801	433	2176	0.489	0.566
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.114	0.014	0.119	3.939	1.985	433	2176	0.087	0.141
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.667	0.021	0.032	11.856	3.443	5306	5790	0.624	0.709
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.349	0.015	0.044	28.153	5.306	5306	26884	0.318	0.380
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.212	0.024	0.114	8.999	3.000	2353	2569	0.163	0.260
Birth registration	0.710	0.018	0.025	4.241	2.059	560	2742	0.674	0.746

Table SE.030: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Dhaka District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.546	0.015	0.028	6.153	2.481	21807	6677	0.516	0.576
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.519	0.022	0.042	2.250	1.500	3685	1172	0.475	0.563
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.251	0.018	0.070	2.310	1.520	4562	1398	0.216	0.286
Primary net intake rate	0.774	0.019	0.024	1.627	1.276	2520	803	0.737	0.812
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.841	0.011	0.013	3.585	1.893	12456	4058	0.819	0.863
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.492	0.015	0.030	3.972	1.993	14624	4515	0.462	0.521
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.761	0.013	0.017	3.367	1.835	12060	3564	0.734	0.787
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.190	0.013	0.068	3.922	1.980	12060	3564	0.164	0.216
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.999	0.001	0.001	2.245	1.498	108533	7598	0.998	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.511	0.022	0.043	64.256	8.016	108533	32980	0.467	0.555
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.442	0.018	0.040	3.723	1.930	25641	2872	0.406	0.478
Birth registration	0.398	0.017	0.042	3.795	1.948	10753	3315	0.365	0.431

Table SE.031: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Faridpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.617	0.020	0.032	7.364	2.714	3227	4383	0.577	0.657
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.245	0.020	0.081	1.532	1.238	533	713	0.205	0.285
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.204	0.018	0.087	2.211	1.487	849	1132	0.168	0.239
Primary net intake rate	0.661	0.019	0.028	1.229	1.108	573	788	0.624	0.699
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.836	0.009	0.010	1.950	1.397	2623	3614	0.819	0.853
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.487	0.014	0.030	2.912	1.706	2578	3493	0.458	0.516
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.741	0.015	0.020	2.054	1.433	1287	1749	0.711	0.771
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.160	0.014	0.089	2.623	1.619	1287	1749	0.131	0.188
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.994	0.002	0.002	3.576	1.891	18025	5279	0.990	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.742	0.013	0.017	20.833	4.564	18025	24512	0.716	0.767
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.687	0.019	0.027	8.395	2.897	17469	5087	0.650	0.725
Birth registration	0.572	0.019	0.033	3.488	1.868	1810	2437	0.534	0.609

Table SE.032: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Gazipur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.523	0.028	0.054	8.659	2.943	4498	2709	0.467	0.580
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.373	0.031	0.084	1.800	1.342	718	427	0.310	0.436
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.446	0.032	0.071	2.227	1.492	981	547	0.382	0.509
Primary net intake rate	0.849	0.025	0.030	1.611	1.269	502	325	0.799	0.900
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.908	0.008	0.009	1.319	1.148	2578	1637	0.892	0.925
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.607	0.021	0.034	3.033	1.742	2802	1701	0.566	0.648
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.814	0.018	0.022	2.774	1.666	2243	1279	0.778	0.851
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.133	0.016	0.117	2.685	1.639	2243	1279	0.102	0.164
Use of an improved drinking water source	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.792	0.890	21957	3199	0.999	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.555	0.027	0.049	39.482	6.283	21957	13223	0.501	0.609
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.448	0.031	0.069	11.018	3.319	16885	2815	0.386	0.510
Birth registration	0.619	0.028	0.045	4.117	2.029	2167	1256	0.563	0.675

Table SE.033: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Gopalganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.448	0.027	0.060	8.170	2.858	2028	2756	0.393	0.502
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.213	0.023	0.107	1.561	1.249	381	509	0.168	0.259
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.318	0.021	0.065	1.329	1.153	527	683	0.277	0.359
Primary net intake rate	0.711	0.032	0.045	2.646	1.627	398	525	0.646	0.775
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.853	0.015	0.018	4.622	2.150	1819	2419	0.822	0.884
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.519	0.019	0.037	3.226	1.796	1660	2198	0.481	0.557
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.718	0.025	0.035	3.292	1.815	798	1070	0.668	0.768
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.095	0.011	0.119	1.578	1.256	798	1070	0.073	0.118
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.991	0.003	0.003	4.335	2.082	11617	3200	0.984	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.735	0.021	0.028	33.703	5.805	11617	15529	0.693	0.776
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.752	0.022	0.029	7.245	2.692	11144	2885	0.708	0.795
Birth registration	0.587	0.024	0.042	3.863	1.965	1205	1575	0.538	0.636

Table SE.034: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Jamalpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.481	0.021	0.044	6.388	2.527	4656	3522	0.438	0.523
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.127	0.018	0.138	1.781	1.334	827	641	0.092	0.162
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.211	0.018	0.085	1.645	1.283	1129	861	0.175	0.247
Primary net intake rate	0.617	0.024	0.040	1.379	1.174	694	546	0.568	0.666
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.829	0.012	0.015	2.723	1.650	3348	2593	0.804	0.853
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.507	0.017	0.034	2.857	1.690	3228	2395	0.473	0.542
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.620	0.020	0.032	2.284	1.511	1832	1364	0.581	0.660
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.181	0.019	0.104	3.293	1.815	1832	1364	0.144	0.219
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.001	0.001	0.978	0.989	23810	4238	0.994	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.341	0.018	0.052	25.474	5.047	23810	17957	0.305	0.376
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.395	0.019	0.049	6.650	2.579	23605	4200	0.356	0.433
Birth registration	0.504	0.020	0.040	3.232	1.798	2550	1944	0.463	0.545

Table SE.035: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Kishorganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.594	0.015	0.025	5.447	2.334	4969	5974	0.564	0.624
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.137	0.012	0.084	1.549	1.245	1133	1376	0.114	0.160
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.275	0.015	0.053	1.997	1.413	1563	1873	0.246	0.304
Primary net intake rate	0.610	0.018	0.029	1.758	1.326	1093	1355	0.574	0.645
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.790	0.009	0.011	2.971	1.724	4962	6070	0.772	0.808
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.409	0.012	0.030	2.999	1.732	4080	4908	0.385	0.434
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.638	0.015	0.023	2.430	1.559	2171	2631	0.609	0.667
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.102	0.013	0.128	4.880	2.209	2171	2631	0.076	0.128
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.997	0.002	0.002	6.301	2.510	29925	7358	0.994	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.138	0.009	0.068	27.036	5.200	29925	36096	0.120	0.157
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.689	0.015	0.021	7.391	2.719	29534	7281	0.660	0.719
Birth registration	0.560	0.015	0.027	3.900	1.975	3538	4233	0.530	0.590

Table SE.036: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Madaripur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.583	0.027	0.046	6.894	2.626	2169	2282	0.529	0.637
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.204	0.023	0.112	1.238	1.113	369	384	0.158	0.249
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.259	0.026	0.099	2.070	1.439	594	608	0.208	0.311
Primary net intake rate	0.651	0.030	0.046	1.580	1.257	389	396	0.591	0.711
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.818	0.017	0.020	3.685	1.920	1918	1966	0.784	0.851
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.430	0.019	0.044	2.977	1.725	1982	2036	0.392	0.467
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.698	0.023	0.033	2.334	1.528	906	946	0.652	0.743
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.114	0.015	0.134	2.183	1.478	906	946	0.083	0.144
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.997	0.001	0.001	1.818	1.348	12549	2678	0.995	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.765	0.023	0.030	38.509	6.206	12549	12962	0.719	0.811
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.693	0.024	0.035	7.258	2.694	12426	2635	0.644	0.741
Birth registration	0.408	0.029	0.072	4.671	2.161	1293	1318	0.350	0.467

Table SE.037: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Manikganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.689	0.019	0.027	6.015	2.453	2705	3624	0.651	0.726
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.226	0.023	0.100	1.780	1.334	463	609	0.181	0.272
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.219	0.020	0.093	1.649	1.284	524	688	0.178	0.259
Primary net intake rate	0.631	0.025	0.039	1.244	1.115	366	472	0.581	0.680
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.824	0.013	0.016	2.780	1.667	1766	2311	0.798	0.850
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.542	0.016	0.030	2.375	1.541	1719	2249	0.510	0.575
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.753	0.016	0.021	1.965	1.402	1060	1424	0.721	0.785
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.184	0.018	0.099	3.140	1.772	1060	1424	0.147	0.220
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.463	1.210	14017	4239	0.997	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.695	0.017	0.024	24.038	4.903	14017	18484	0.662	0.729
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.678	0.017	0.025	4.969	2.229	13327	3922	0.645	0.712
Birth registration	0.377	0.022	0.059	3.530	1.879	1291	1676	0.333	0.422

Table SE.038: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Munshiganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.433	0.024	0.056	7.909	2.812	2463	3344	0.385	0.481
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.415	0.026	0.062	1.618	1.272	446	598	0.364	0.467
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.280	0.025	0.088	2.286	1.512	574	766	0.231	0.329
Primary net intake rate	0.758	0.031	0.041	2.415	1.554	336	455	0.695	0.820
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.886	0.014	0.015	4.029	2.007	1616	2171	0.859	0.914
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.526	0.016	0.030	2.539	1.593	1891	2533	0.495	0.558
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.832	0.012	0.014	1.634	1.278	1173	1592	0.808	0.856
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.182	0.018	0.097	3.330	1.825	1173	1592	0.147	0.217
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.993	0.004	0.004	7.537	2.745	12802	3720	0.985	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.458	0.019	0.042	25.726	5.072	12802	17167	0.420	0.497
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.845	0.017	0.020	7.492	2.737	12497	3591	0.811	0.878
Birth registration	0.541	0.023	0.043	3.699	1.923	1314	1737	0.495	0.587

Table SE.039: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Mymensingh District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.509	0.017	0.033	6.105	2.471	8937	5500	0.476	0.543
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.137	0.012	0.088	1.265	1.125	1661	1037	0.113	0.161
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.244	0.015	0.060	1.684	1.298	2383	1430	0.214	0.273
Primary net intake rate	0.636	0.020	0.031	1.760	1.327	1747	1066	0.597	0.675
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.813	0.009	0.010	2.334	1.528	8016	4898	0.796	0.830
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.473	0.012	0.025	2.459	1.568	6907	4223	0.449	0.497
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.655	0.012	0.018	1.579	1.257	4015	2474	0.631	0.679
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.198	0.015	0.078	3.674	1.917	4015	2474	0.167	0.228
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.995	0.002	0.002	7.203	2.684	49925	6836	0.991	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.486	0.014	0.029	23.569	4.855	49925	30462	0.458	0.514
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.499	0.013	0.027	4.718	2.172	49018	6724	0.472	0.525
Birth registration	0.520	0.017	0.033	3.759	1.939	5409	3262	0.486	0.554

Table SE.040: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Narayanganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.318	0.019	0.060	4.647	2.156	4698	2784	0.279	0.356
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.393	0.033	0.083	2.186	1.478	817	493	0.328	0.458
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.251	0.025	0.098	2.081	1.442	1037	648	0.202	0.300
Primary net intake rate	0.646	0.035	0.054	2.133	1.461	692	401	0.576	0.716
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.817	0.016	0.020	3.245	1.801	3231	1905	0.785	0.849
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.450	0.021	0.048	3.712	1.927	3321	1994	0.407	0.493
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.742	0.021	0.028	3.040	1.744	2299	1310	0.700	0.784
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.150	0.018	0.121	3.383	1.839	2299	1310	0.114	0.186
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.995	0.002	0.002	2.507	1.583	24275	3200	0.991	0.999
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.351	0.029	0.082	51.324	7.164	24275	14176	0.293	0.408
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.426	0.021	0.050	5.081	2.254	18437	2734	0.383	0.469
Birth registration	0.452	0.021	0.048	2.699	1.643	2430	1448	0.409	0.495

Table SE.041: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Narsingdi District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.521	0.023	0.044	6.862	2.619	3704	3247	0.475	0.567
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.178	0.017	0.094	1.260	1.122	766	655	0.144	0.211
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.303	0.018	0.061	1.351	1.163	1003	842	0.266	0.340
Primary net intake rate	0.608	0.027	0.045	1.864	1.365	679	594	0.553	0.663
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.770	0.020	0.026	5.912	2.431	3095	2637	0.730	0.810
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.476	0.019	0.039	3.513	1.874	2918	2519	0.439	0.513
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.727	0.017	0.024	2.236	1.495	1658	1485	0.692	0.761
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.106	0.014	0.130	2.976	1.725	1658	1485	0.079	0.134
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.995	0.002	0.002	3.085	1.757	20113	3720	0.991	0.999
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.366	0.018	0.048	23.374	4.835	20113	17496	0.331	0.401
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.734	0.021	0.029	8.089	2.844	19584	3599	0.692	0.776
Birth registration	0.580	0.028	0.049	6.336	2.517	2287	1910	0.523	0.637

Table SE.042: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Netrakona District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.598	0.020	0.033	7.555	2.749	3698	4635	0.558	0.637
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.100	0.012	0.116	1.401	1.184	708	934	0.077	0.124
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.201	0.015	0.073	1.853	1.361	1110	1383	0.171	0.230
Primary net intake rate	0.630	0.020	0.032	1.593	1.262	743	920	0.590	0.670
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.771	0.010	0.013	2.596	1.611	3608	4432	0.751	0.792
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.399	0.013	0.034	2.802	1.674	3036	3754	0.373	0.426
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.614	0.015	0.025	1.867	1.366	1466	1867	0.583	0.645
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.115	0.013	0.113	3.064	1.750	1466	1867	0.089	0.140
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.990	0.004	0.004	9.345	3.057	21810	5800	0.982	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.244	0.013	0.055	26.906	5.187	21810	27348	0.217	0.271
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.518	0.017	0.033	6.704	2.589	21043	5610	0.484	0.553
Birth registration	0.468	0.019	0.041	4.392	2.096	2390	3026	0.430	0.506

Table SE.043: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Rajbari District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.293	0.025	0.086	7.235	2.690	1862	2357	0.242	0.343
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.248	0.020	0.080	0.906	0.952	332	429	0.209	0.288
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.203	0.026	0.126	2.009	1.418	409	500	0.152	0.254
Primary net intake rate	0.624	0.031	0.050	1.275	1.129	256	312	0.562	0.686
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.823	0.014	0.017	2.158	1.469	1305	1604	0.795	0.851
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.549	0.019	0.035	2.577	1.605	1373	1723	0.511	0.588
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.715	0.016	0.023	1.430	1.196	803	1081	0.682	0.748
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.083	0.017	0.201	3.952	1.988	803	1081	0.050	0.116
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.953	1.398	9844	2680	0.996	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.778	0.020	0.025	27.980	5.290	9844	12329	0.738	0.817
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.623	0.020	0.032	4.558	2.135	9745	2641	0.582	0.663
Birth registration	0.512	0.022	0.043	2.352	1.534	1003	1235	0.469	0.556

Table SE.044: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Shariatpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.437	0.019	0.044	4.607	2.147	1952	3030	0.398	0.475
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.200	0.021	0.107	1.652	1.285	378	578	0.157	0.243
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.403	0.020	0.050	1.415	1.189	553	845	0.363	0.444
Primary net intake rate	0.681	0.026	0.039	1.867	1.366	377	580	0.628	0.734
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.835	0.012	0.014	2.817	1.678	1847	2794	0.811	0.859
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.395	0.014	0.034	2.291	1.513	1994	2994	0.368	0.422
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.752	0.015	0.020	1.886	1.373	971	1481	0.721	0.783
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.128	0.016	0.121	3.208	1.791	971	1481	0.097	0.160
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.993	0.002	0.002	3.128	1.769	12144	3718	0.988	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.655	0.020	0.030	31.927	5.650	12144	18477	0.616	0.695
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.731	0.018	0.025	6.176	2.485	12001	3672	0.695	0.768
Birth registration	0.497	0.020	0.040	2.893	1.701	1229	1868	0.458	0.537

Table SE.045: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Sherpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.526	0.027	0.051	7.593	2.756	2636	2598	0.472	0.580
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.138	0.017	0.124	1.282	1.132	547	522	0.103	0.172
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.218	0.021	0.096	1.825	1.351	751	716	0.176	0.259
Primary net intake rate	0.620	0.031	0.050	1.771	1.331	434	427	0.557	0.683
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.775	0.017	0.022	3.321	1.822	2078	1981	0.741	0.809
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.413	0.021	0.051	3.097	1.760	1773	1694	0.371	0.455
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.569	0.023	0.041	2.230	1.493	1030	1031	0.523	0.615
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.085	0.014	0.163	2.572	1.604	1030	1031	0.058	0.113
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.985	0.010	0.010	22.364	4.729	13829	3200	0.964	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.458	0.024	0.053	31.445	5.608	13829	13264	0.410	0.507
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.672	0.019	0.028	5.036	2.244	13561	3149	0.634	0.709
Birth registration	0.481	0.021	0.043	2.747	1.657	1657	1574	0.440	0.523

Table SE.046: Sampling errors: Dhaka Division: Tangail District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.493	0.017	0.034	6.398	2.529	7213	5810	0.460	0.526
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.186	0.015	0.079	1.463	1.210	1242	1016	0.157	0.216
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.190	0.017	0.089	2.083	1.443	1425	1124	0.156	0.224
Primary net intake rate	0.727	0.018	0.025	1.249	1.118	978	769	0.691	0.763
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.853	0.009	0.011	2.587	1.608	4598	3665	0.834	0.872
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.559	0.013	0.023	2.195	1.482	4314	3409	0.533	0.584
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.694	0.014	0.020	2.039	1.428	2906	2336	0.667	0.722
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.164	0.013	0.081	3.029	1.740	2906	2336	0.138	0.191
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.999	0.000	0.000	1.144	1.069	35589	6830	0.998	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.521	0.013	0.025	19.662	4.434	35589	28326	0.495	0.547
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.360	0.011	0.030	3.321	1.822	34961	6708	0.339	0.381
Birth registration	0.368	0.015	0.041	2.707	1.645	3491	2769	0.338	0.398

Table SE.047: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Bagerhat District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.535	0.019	0.035	6.247	2.499	2807	4339	0.497	0.573
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.240	0.017	0.072	1.227	1.108	482	752	0.206	0.275
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.357	0.022	0.060	1.760	1.327	571	870	0.314	0.400
Primary net intake rate	0.802	0.024	0.030	2.219	1.489	391	598	0.753	0.851
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.894	0.010	0.011	3.077	1.754	1939	2963	0.875	0.914
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.584	0.015	0.026	2.898	1.702	2057	3168	0.554	0.614
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.837	0.010	0.012	1.411	1.188	1187	1848	0.817	0.858
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.254	0.017	0.068	2.877	1.696	1187	1848	0.220	0.288
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.748	0.021	0.029	12.741	3.569	15083	5280	0.705	0.790
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.675	0.018	0.026	32.824	5.729	15083	23182	0.640	0.710
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.780	0.018	0.023	5.554	2.357	8703	2957	0.744	0.816
Birth registration	0.658	0.019	0.028	3.131	1.769	1348	2057	0.621	0.695

Table SE.048: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Chuadanga District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.430	0.029	0.067	7.987	2.826	2323	2332	0.372	0.488
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.433	0.031	0.071	1.414	1.189	361	367	0.372	0.495
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.248	0.030	0.120	1.876	1.370	406	396	0.188	0.307
Primary net intake rate	0.576	0.031	0.055	1.202	1.097	281	298	0.513	0.639
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.810	0.015	0.018	1.893	1.376	1278	1310	0.780	0.839
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.514	0.019	0.037	2.057	1.434	1416	1435	0.476	0.552
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.737	0.018	0.024	1.572	1.254	955	968	0.702	0.773
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.154	0.024	0.157	4.310	2.076	955	968	0.106	0.202
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.997	0.002	0.002	2.783	1.668	10778	2668	0.994	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.262	0.024	0.090	31.333	5.598	10778	10864	0.214	0.309
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.731	0.019	0.026	4.574	2.139	10301	2518	0.693	0.769
Birth registration	0.529	0.023	0.043	2.004	1.415	996	980	0.484	0.574

Table SE.049: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Jessore District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.483	0.020	0.042	6.735	2.595	5340	4179	0.443	0.523
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.289	0.020	0.070	1.344	1.159	856	672	0.249	0.330
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.255	0.018	0.071	1.446	1.202	1102	852	0.219	0.291
Primary net intake rate	0.820	0.020	0.025	1.394	1.181	648	494	0.779	0.861
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.906	0.007	0.008	1.574	1.254	3075	2387	0.891	0.921
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.617	0.014	0.022	2.144	1.464	3493	2694	0.589	0.644
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.823	0.013	0.015	1.921	1.386	2261	1779	0.798	0.848
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.182	0.016	0.088	3.085	1.756	2261	1779	0.150	0.214
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.999	0.000	0.000	1.114	1.055	25424	4758	0.999	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.547	0.018	0.032	24.500	4.950	25424	19794	0.512	0.582
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.822	0.011	0.013	3.614	1.901	25237	4728	0.801	0.843
Birth registration	0.632	0.019	0.030	3.051	1.747	2503	1927	0.593	0.670

Table SE.050: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Jhenaidah District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.377	0.020	0.052	5.479	2.341	3495	3330	0.338	0.417
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.383	0.020	0.052	0.974	0.987	610	577	0.343	0.423
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.280	0.020	0.071	1.316	1.147	727	673	0.240	0.320
Primary net intake rate	0.735	0.024	0.033	1.395	1.181	506	460	0.686	0.784
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.882	0.009	0.010	1.554	1.246	2119	1974	0.864	0.900
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.601	0.014	0.023	1.695	1.302	2256	2107	0.573	0.629
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.788	0.013	0.016	1.308	1.144	1403	1329	0.762	0.813
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.156	0.015	0.096	2.251	1.500	1403	1329	0.126	0.186
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.856	1.362	16683	3720	0.995	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.509	0.020	0.040	25.882	5.087	16683	15608	0.468	0.549
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.771	0.015	0.020	4.754	2.180	16297	3615	0.740	0.801
Birth registration	0.677	0.018	0.027	2.366	1.538	1697	1563	0.640	0.713

Table SE.051: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Khulna District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.543	0.019	0.034	8.667	2.944	4835	6262	0.506	0.581
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.308	0.021	0.067	1.939	1.392	743	969	0.267	0.350
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.277	0.021	0.074	2.495	1.579	911	1175	0.236	0.318
Primary net intake rate	0.775	0.019	0.025	1.561	1.249	558	742	0.736	0.813
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.875	0.008	0.009	2.003	1.415	2784	3683	0.860	0.891
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.606	0.012	0.020	2.725	1.651	3349	4323	0.581	0.630
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.775	0.012	0.015	2.170	1.473	2123	2725	0.751	0.798
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.227	0.013	0.056	2.525	1.589	2123	2725	0.201	0.252
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.897	0.013	0.014	12.220	3.496	23994	7074	0.871	0.922
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.600	0.016	0.027	34.882	5.906	23994	31007	0.568	0.633
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.737	0.015	0.021	7.221	2.687	20331	6049	0.706	0.767
Birth registration	0.663	0.015	0.023	2.879	1.697	2088	2682	0.632	0.694

Table SE.052: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Kushtia District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.382	0.022	0.058	6.647	2.578	3820	3158	0.337	0.426
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.314	0.023	0.072	1.319	1.148	667	560	0.269	0.360
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.195	0.021	0.110	1.894	1.376	773	650	0.153	0.238
Primary net intake rate	0.625	0.033	0.052	1.933	1.390	528	429	0.560	0.690
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.821	0.016	0.019	3.242	1.800	2402	1933	0.790	0.852
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.532	0.020	0.037	3.033	1.741	2412	1969	0.493	0.571
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.711	0.020	0.028	2.448	1.565	1444	1240	0.671	0.752
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.223	0.023	0.102	3.713	1.927	1444	1240	0.178	0.269
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.995	0.002	0.002	2.069	1.439	18733	3720	0.992	0.999
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.527	0.024	0.045	34.642	5.886	18733	15386	0.479	0.574
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.738	0.018	0.024	5.982	2.446	18344	3603	0.702	0.774
Birth registration	0.405	0.023	0.057	3.398	1.843	1821	1524	0.359	0.452

Table SE.053: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Magura District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.544	0.030	0.056	9.291	3.048	1790	2508	0.484	0.605
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.169	0.018	0.105	0.917	0.958	289	410	0.134	0.205
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.189	0.024	0.128	2.173	1.474	423	567	0.141	0.238
Primary net intake rate	0.746	0.031	0.042	1.717	1.310	246	331	0.683	0.809
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.888	0.010	0.011	1.586	1.260	1238	1662	0.869	0.908
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.610	0.020	0.033	2.764	1.663	1168	1617	0.570	0.650
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.736	0.027	0.036	3.711	1.926	718	1007	0.683	0.790
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.165	0.021	0.129	3.318	1.822	718	1007	0.122	0.207
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.257	1.121	8731	2680	0.998	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.476	0.022	0.046	23.426	4.840	8731	12024	0.432	0.520
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.787	0.017	0.021	4.450	2.110	8688	2656	0.753	0.820
Birth registration	0.645	0.022	0.034	2.629	1.621	921	1245	0.601	0.689

Table SE.054: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Meherpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.471	0.042	0.090	13.654	3.695	1400	1905	0.387	0.556
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.610	0.040	0.066	1.851	1.360	196	273	0.529	0.690
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.101	0.015	0.149	0.783	0.885	258	312	0.071	0.131
Primary net intake rate	0.827	0.037	0.045	2.051	1.432	156	211	0.752	0.901
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.910	0.014	0.015	2.193	1.481	732	959	0.883	0.938
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.515	0.023	0.045	2.328	1.526	803	1089	0.468	0.561
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.725	0.029	0.040	2.915	1.707	522	700	0.667	0.783
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.110	0.020	0.183	2.878	1.696	522	700	0.070	0.150
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.995	0.003	0.003	3.470	1.863	6329	2160	0.989	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.332	0.033	0.100	41.850	6.469	6329	8451	0.266	0.398
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.734	0.018	0.025	3.486	1.867	6140	2026	0.698	0.771
Birth registration	0.585	0.037	0.063	4.188	2.047	598	761	0.512	0.658

Table SE.055: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Narail District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.599	0.028	0.047	6.402	2.530	1377	1928	0.543	0.656
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.257	0.031	0.119	1.646	1.283	251	338	0.196	0.318
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.267	0.035	0.132	2.899	1.703	338	455	0.196	0.338
Primary net intake rate	0.797	0.031	0.039	1.522	1.234	196	255	0.735	0.860
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.893	0.011	0.013	1.744	1.321	994	1320	0.871	0.916
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.592	0.015	0.025	1.268	1.126	972	1347	0.562	0.622
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.770	0.019	0.025	1.665	1.290	564	805	0.731	0.808
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.189	0.027	0.143	3.844	1.961	564	805	0.135	0.243
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.983	1.408	7091	2160	0.996	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.520	0.029	0.057	33.920	5.824	7091	9755	0.461	0.579
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.745	0.026	0.035	7.621	2.761	7040	2138	0.692	0.797
Birth registration	0.747	0.027	0.037	4.103	2.026	770	1035	0.692	0.802

Table SE.056: Sampling errors: Khulna Division: Satkhira District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.593	0.020	0.034	6.144	2.479	3703	3628	0.553	0.634
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.162	0.016	0.102	0.988	0.994	503	495	0.129	0.195
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.288	0.023	0.079	1.804	1.343	780	710	0.243	0.334
Primary net intake rate	0.682	0.024	0.035	1.286	1.134	511	491	0.635	0.730
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.837	0.011	0.013	1.816	1.347	2319	2241	0.816	0.858
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.557	0.015	0.027	2.230	1.493	2591	2482	0.527	0.587
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.762	0.014	0.018	1.672	1.293	1617	1605	0.735	0.790
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.194	0.016	0.085	2.764	1.663	1617	1605	0.161	0.226
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.920	0.012	0.013	8.682	2.947	18902	4238	0.896	0.945
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.559	0.019	0.035	27.619	5.255	18902	18255	0.520	0.598
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.737	0.018	0.025	5.608	2.368	14500	3261	0.701	0.774
Birth registration	0.710	0.017	0.023	2.091	1.446	1725	1582	0.677	0.743

Table SE.057: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Bogra District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.498	0.015	0.031	5.314	2.305	6696	5741	0.467	0.528
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.200	0.015	0.077	1.257	1.121	991	841	0.170	0.231
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.196	0.015	0.079	1.734	1.317	1440	1152	0.166	0.227
Primary net intake rate	0.671	0.021	0.032	1.354	1.164	760	662	0.628	0.713
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.807	0.012	0.015	2.936	1.713	3830	3273	0.783	0.831
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.538	0.013	0.024	2.214	1.488	3994	3398	0.512	0.563
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.717	0.013	0.019	1.941	1.393	2568	2222	0.690	0.744
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.134	0.011	0.078	2.121	1.456	2568	2222	0.113	0.155
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.001	0.001	2.041	1.429	31623	6837	0.993	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.651	0.014	0.022	24.298	4.929	31623	26921	0.622	0.680
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.276	0.014	0.052	6.947	2.636	30803	6672	0.247	0.305
Birth registration	0.430	0.019	0.045	3.924	1.981	3136	2545	0.391	0.468

Table SE.058: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Dinajpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.522	0.016	0.030	6.383	2.526	5998	6413	0.491	0.554
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.347	0.021	0.060	1.922	1.386	955	995	0.305	0.389
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.162	0.016	0.098	2.624	1.620	1323	1397	0.131	0.194
Primary net intake rate	0.801	0.018	0.022	1.985	1.409	950	986	0.765	0.837
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.883	0.009	0.010	2.958	1.720	3746	3926	0.866	0.901
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.578	0.012	0.021	2.408	1.552	3962	4177	0.554	0.601
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.762	0.012	0.016	2.041	1.429	2349	2525	0.738	0.786
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.159	0.010	0.065	2.044	1.430	2349	2525	0.138	0.180
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.994	0.003	0.003	11.281	3.359	28684	7359	0.989	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.475	0.013	0.028	22.053	4.696	28684	30431	0.448	0.502
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.188	0.013	0.067	7.404	2.721	28249	7227	0.163	0.213
Birth registration	0.607	0.018	0.030	4.227	2.056	2874	2987	0.570	0.644

Table SE.059: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Gaibandha District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.445	0.023	0.052	7.520	2.742	4937	3466	0.399	0.492
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.100	0.013	0.128	1.096	1.047	884	601	0.075	0.126
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.072	0.009	0.126	1.078	1.038	1328	881	0.054	0.090
Primary net intake rate	0.617	0.030	0.048	2.123	1.457	797	568	0.558	0.677
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.795	0.018	0.023	5.095	2.257	3558	2505	0.759	0.832
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.493	0.018	0.036	2.733	1.653	3164	2186	0.458	0.529
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.644	0.018	0.028	1.911	1.382	1979	1373	0.608	0.679
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.132	0.018	0.135	3.800	1.949	1979	1373	0.096	0.167
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.540	1.241	25314	4240	0.996	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.455	0.019	0.041	24.706	4.970	25314	17602	0.418	0.493
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.412	0.020	0.048	6.676	2.584	24949	4145	0.372	0.451
Birth registration	0.482	0.025	0.052	4.776	2.185	2862	1908	0.432	0.532

Table SE.060: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Joypurhat District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.421	0.023	0.055	5.824	2.413	1962	2688	0.375	0.467
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.313	0.028	0.089	1.389	1.179	288	383	0.257	0.369
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.145	0.017	0.116	1.071	1.035	357	467	0.112	0.179
Primary net intake rate	0.767	0.029	0.038	1.415	1.189	209	292	0.708	0.826
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.892	0.012	0.014	2.037	1.427	969	1333	0.868	0.916
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.629	0.016	0.025	1.536	1.239	1114	1485	0.598	0.660
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.751	0.019	0.025	2.123	1.457	783	1086	0.713	0.789
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.113	0.015	0.137	2.583	1.607	783	1086	0.082	0.144
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.001	0.001	1.008	1.004	8964	3198	0.994	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.504	0.021	0.042	22.001	4.690	8964	12105	0.461	0.546
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.191	0.022	0.117	10.211	3.196	8827	3149	0.146	0.235
Birth registration	0.488	0.030	0.062	3.817	1.954	811	1055	0.428	0.548

Table SE.061: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Kurigram District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.380	0.016	0.042	4.769	2.184	3943	4459	0.348	0.412
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.143	0.014	0.098	1.177	1.085	650	729	0.115	0.171
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.170	0.016	0.092	1.842	1.357	989	1067	0.139	0.202
Primary net intake rate	0.541	0.023	0.043	1.481	1.217	587	669	0.494	0.588
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.778	0.011	0.014	2.307	1.519	2913	3300	0.756	0.800
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.462	0.015	0.032	2.621	1.619	2633	2945	0.432	0.492
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.617	0.018	0.030	2.289	1.513	1440	1627	0.581	0.654
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.269	0.018	0.067	2.671	1.634	1440	1627	0.233	0.305
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.970	1.403	20160	5279	0.996	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.523	0.016	0.031	24.093	4.908	20160	22599	0.490	0.555
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.470	0.017	0.036	5.999	2.449	19898	5188	0.436	0.504
Birth registration	0.555	0.020	0.036	3.853	1.963	2141	2323	0.514	0.595

Table SE.062: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Lalmonirhat District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.366	0.023	0.063	6.632	2.575	2498	2877	0.320	0.412
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.117	0.018	0.154	1.550	1.245	442	496	0.081	0.153
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.134	0.017	0.123	1.844	1.358	713	784	0.101	0.167
Primary net intake rate	0.663	0.029	0.044	1.832	1.353	434	479	0.604	0.721
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.824	0.017	0.020	3.939	1.985	1832	2037	0.791	0.858
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.534	0.017	0.032	2.249	1.500	1676	1929	0.500	0.568
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.681	0.022	0.032	2.661	1.631	1022	1205	0.637	0.725
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.029	0.006	0.195	1.356	1.165	1022	1205	0.018	0.040
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.928	1.389	12330	3200	0.996	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.134	0.017	0.123	1.844	1.358	12330	14065	0.572	0.660
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.627	0.027	0.043	5.063	2.250	12221	3154	0.014	0.049
Birth registration	0.627	0.027	0.043	5.063	2.250	1466	1613	0.573	0.681

Table SE.063: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Naogaon District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.486	0.017	0.035	6.656	2.580	5454	5589	0.452	0.521
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.334	0.019	0.058	1.240	1.114	707	733	0.295	0.373
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.105	0.013	0.122	1.972	1.404	1155	1138	0.079	0.130
Primary net intake rate	0.780	0.018	0.023	1.090	1.044	608	606	0.744	0.815
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.882	0.008	0.009	1.726	1.314	2784	2843	0.867	0.898
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.584	0.013	0.023	2.275	1.508	3036	3126	0.558	0.611
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.734	0.014	0.020	2.412	1.553	2181	2288	0.705	0.763
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.194	0.013	0.068	2.555	1.598	2181	2288	0.167	0.220
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.975	0.005	0.006	7.511	2.741	24410	6310	0.964	0.986
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.416	0.014	0.035	21.325	4.618	24410	24815	0.387	0.445
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.169	0.010	0.059	4.022	2.006	22863	5789	0.149	0.188
Birth registration	0.561	0.017	0.031	2.878	1.696	2351	2353	0.526	0.596

Table SE.064: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Natore District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.328	0.023	0.071	7.458	2.731	3194	3015	0.281	0.375
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.250	0.024	0.098	1.439	1.199	478	454	0.201	0.299
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.201	0.020	0.101	1.449	1.204	643	560	0.160	0.242
Primary net intake rate	0.566	0.023	0.041	0.780	0.883	411	363	0.520	0.612
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.713	0.016	0.023	2.289	1.513	2016	1779	0.681	0.745
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.506	0.020	0.040	3.232	1.798	2129	1947	0.466	0.547
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.663	0.021	0.032	2.469	1.571	1300	1216	0.620	0.705
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.086	0.009	0.109	1.361	1.166	1300	1216	0.067	0.105
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.994	0.003	0.003	5.420	2.328	16271	3716	0.988	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.538	0.018	0.034	19.684	4.437	16271	14778	0.502	0.575
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.467	0.017	0.036	3.999	2.000	15773	3618	0.433	0.500
Birth registration	0.580	0.021	0.036	2.327	1.525	1521	1322	0.539	0.621

Table SE.065: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Chapai Nawabganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.548	0.021	0.038	5.172	2.274	2881	2917	0.506	0.590
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.221	0.023	0.103	1.631	1.277	570	543	0.175	0.266
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.215	0.022	0.103	1.778	1.334	622	618	0.171	0.259
Primary net intake rate	0.568	0.036	0.064	2.308	1.519	444	435	0.496	0.640
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.763	0.017	0.022	3.102	1.761	1930	1917	0.729	0.797
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.427	0.018	0.042	2.871	1.694	2231	2170	0.391	0.463
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.722	0.016	0.022	1.693	1.301	1366	1392	0.691	0.753
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.107	0.015	0.141	3.322	1.823	1366	1392	0.076	0.137
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.962	1.401	14769	3199	0.995	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.283	0.019	0.065	24.681	4.968	14769	14582	0.246	0.320
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.698	0.023	0.033	7.410	2.722	13885	2981	0.653	0.744
Birth registration	0.506	0.024	0.048	3.570	1.890	1551	1503	0.457	0.555

Table SE.066: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Nilphamari District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.483	0.019	0.039	4.735	2.176	3435	3283	0.445	0.521
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.189	0.020	0.108	1.713	1.309	655	627	0.148	0.230
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.146	0.014	0.096	1.315	1.147	909	840	0.118	0.174
Primary net intake rate	0.740	0.022	0.029	1.390	1.179	590	566	0.696	0.783
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.862	0.010	0.011	1.916	1.384	2589	2455	0.843	0.881
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.465	0.016	0.034	2.329	1.526	2450	2373	0.433	0.496
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.656	0.019	0.028	2.051	1.432	1409	1349	0.619	0.693
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.082	0.009	0.108	1.397	1.182	1409	1349	0.064	0.099
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.002	0.002	3.059	1.749	17387	3717	0.992	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.302	0.017	0.057	23.185	4.815	17387	16578	0.268	0.337
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.054	0.009	0.166	5.750	2.398	17235	3677	0.036	0.072
Birth registration	0.599	0.021	0.036	3.619	1.902	2023	1891	0.556	0.642

Table SE.067: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Pabna District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.456	0.018	0.040	5.969	2.443	4497	4384	0.419	0.493
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.228	0.017	0.076	1.230	1.109	745	725	0.193	0.262
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.183	0.015	0.083	1.482	1.217	1013	970	0.153	0.213
Primary net intake rate	0.663	0.022	0.033	1.517	1.232	700	691	0.618	0.707
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.834	0.010	0.012	2.129	1.459	2961	2914	0.814	0.854
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.529	0.013	0.025	2.025	1.423	3110	2987	0.503	0.555
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.693	0.016	0.023	2.159	1.469	1800	1769	0.661	0.725
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.126	0.015	0.118	3.542	1.882	1800	1769	0.097	0.156
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.002	0.002	4.846	2.201	22811	5277	0.993	1.000
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.624	0.017	0.027	27.678	5.261	22811	22163	0.590	0.658
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.466	0.020	0.042	8.173	2.859	22489	5204	0.427	0.506
Birth registration	0.496	0.019	0.037	2.983	1.727	2269	2168	0.459	0.533

Table SE.068: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Panchagarh District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.399	0.024	0.060	6.687	2.586	1835	2817	0.351	0.446
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.261	0.024	0.091	1.499	1.224	349	516	0.213	0.308
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.088	0.012	0.133	1.113	1.055	438	650	0.065	0.112
Primary net intake rate	0.629	0.033	0.052	2.083	1.443	314	455	0.563	0.694
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.818	0.017	0.021	3.757	1.938	1264	1860	0.784	0.853
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.562	0.019	0.034	2.913	1.707	1321	2000	0.525	0.600
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.716	0.018	0.026	1.946	1.395	765	1168	0.679	0.753
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.149	0.015	0.101	2.073	1.440	765	1168	0.119	0.179
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.996	0.001	0.001	1.172	1.083	9201	3199	0.993	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.638	0.017	0.026	16.741	4.092	9201	13888	0.604	0.671
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.031	0.009	0.302	8.869	2.978	8949	3051	0.012	0.050
Birth registration	0.593	0.027	0.046	4.518	2.126	1016	1487	0.538	0.647

Table SE.069: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Rajshahi District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.508	0.018	0.036	7.861	2.804	5049	5773	0.471	0.545
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.320	0.019	0.060	1.358	1.165	698	803	0.282	0.359
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.153	0.017	0.108	2.245	1.498	967	1064	0.120	0.186
Primary net intake rate	0.675	0.024	0.035	1.802	1.343	650	714	0.628	0.723
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.847	0.012	0.015	3.812	1.953	2913	3281	0.822	0.871
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.610	0.014	0.023	2.978	1.726	3203	3634	0.582	0.638
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.794	0.014	0.017	2.846	1.687	2075	2423	0.766	0.822
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.155	0.012	0.078	2.673	1.635	2075	2423	0.131	0.179
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.987	0.006	0.006	16.881	4.109	23317	6559	0.976	0.999
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.401	0.015	0.037	24.278	4.927	23317	26371	0.371	0.430
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.699	0.015	0.022	6.596	2.568	21401	5958	0.668	0.729
Birth registration	0.656	0.016	0.025	2.790	1.670	2121	2368	0.624	0.689

Table SE.070: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Rangpur District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.445	0.020	0.045	6.722	2.593	5934	4047	0.405	0.486
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.381	0.020	0.053	1.249	1.118	1016	710	0.340	0.422
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.122	0.016	0.131	2.231	1.494	1387	938	0.090	0.154
Primary net intake rate	0.629	0.024	0.037	1.442	1.201	863	609	0.582	0.677
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.813	0.010	0.012	1.754	1.324	3878	2699	0.793	0.833
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.536	0.016	0.029	2.501	1.582	3752	2572	0.504	0.567
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.736	0.014	0.019	1.615	1.271	2370	1622	0.708	0.763
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.103	0.012	0.119	2.610	1.616	2370	1622	0.078	0.127
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.993	0.002	0.002	3.571	1.890	28846	4758	0.989	0.998
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.417	0.020	0.047	31.098	5.577	28846	19677	0.377	0.456
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.121	0.010	0.084	4.570	2.138	28278	4657	0.101	0.142
Birth registration	0.499	0.021	0.041	3.530	1.879	3042	2069	0.457	0.540

Table SE.071: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Sirajganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.521	0.018	0.035	5.620	2.371	5660	4336	0.485	0.557
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.219	0.024	0.109	2.481	1.575	976	741	0.172	0.267
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.159	0.014	0.091	1.655	1.286	1499	1061	0.130	0.188
Primary net intake rate	0.563	0.023	0.040	1.532	1.238	960	736	0.517	0.608
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.717	0.012	0.017	2.674	1.635	4565	3499	0.692	0.742
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.444	0.016	0.036	2.998	1.732	3858	2962	0.412	0.476
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.596	0.018	0.031	2.427	1.558	2324	1736	0.559	0.633
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.143	0.018	0.124	4.465	2.113	2324	1736	0.108	0.179
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.997	0.001	0.001	2.420	1.556	30306	5276	0.995	0.999
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.682	0.016	0.023	26.332	5.132	30306	23000	0.650	0.713
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.513	0.015	0.029	4.747	2.179	29968	5208	0.483	0.543
Birth registration	0.633	0.018	0.028	3.054	1.748	3224	2291	0.598	0.669

Table SE.072: Sampling errors: Rajshahi Division: Thakurgaon District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.569	0.037	0.065	14.837	3.852	2477	2680	0.495	0.643
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.229	0.022	0.095	1.393	1.180	494	515	0.185	0.273
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.317	0.032	0.103	3.164	1.779	614	650	0.252	0.382
Primary net intake rate	0.759	0.025	0.033	1.626	1.275	451	489	0.709	0.808
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.850	0.011	0.013	2.037	1.427	1844	1980	0.827	0.873
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.531	0.019	0.036	2.670	1.634	1728	1857	0.493	0.569
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.692	0.023	0.034	3.060	1.749	1106	1198	0.645	0.739
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.067	0.013	0.199	3.425	1.851	1106	1198	0.040	0.094
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.990	0.005	0.005	7.011	2.648	12989	3189	0.981	0.999
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.590	0.030	0.051	53.119	7.288	12989	13942	0.529	0.651
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.050	0.012	0.237	9.255	3.042	12665	3129	0.026	0.074
Birth registration	0.651	0.027	0.041	4.680	2.163	1467	1504	0.598	0.704

Table SE.073: Sampling errors: Sylhet Division: Habiganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.553	0.021	0.038	6.918	2.630	2898	3929	0.512	0.595
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.117	0.011	0.096	1.123	1.060	657	922	0.095	0.140
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.200	0.017	0.084	2.072	1.439	884	1173	0.166	0.233
Primary net intake rate	0.490	0.025	0.050	2.225	1.492	686	917	0.441	0.539
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.689	0.017	0.024	5.262	2.294	3086	4123	0.656	0.722
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.337	0.015	0.046	3.794	1.948	2701	3585	0.306	0.368
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.564	0.023	0.040	3.978	1.994	1414	1889	0.519	0.610
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.087	0.012	0.137	3.371	1.836	1414	1889	0.064	0.111
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.977	0.004	0.004	3.945	1.986	18878	4747	0.968	0.985
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.534	0.018	0.034	32.673	5.716	18878	25228	0.498	0.570
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.420	0.020	0.047	7.280	2.698	18076	4540	0.381	0.460
Birth registration	0.468	0.021	0.045	4.987	2.233	2100	2800	0.426	0.510

Table SE.074: Sampling errors: Sylhet Division: Maulvibazar District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.691	0.025	0.036	10.509	3.242	2854	3658	0.642	0.741
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.142	0.017	0.121	1.711	1.308	561	707	0.108	0.177
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.255	0.020	0.079	2.177	1.476	818	1027	0.215	0.295
Primary net intake rate	0.628	0.024	0.038	1.733	1.316	545	695	0.580	0.677
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.813	0.012	0.015	3.407	1.846	2658	3382	0.788	0.837
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.414	0.016	0.039	3.816	1.953	2746	3512	0.381	0.446
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.723	0.019	0.027	3.051	1.747	1275	1650	0.685	0.762
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.126	0.015	0.118	3.277	1.810	1275	1650	0.096	0.155
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.947	0.012	0.013	12.020	3.467	17427	4238	0.923	0.971
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.454	0.023	0.050	45.417	6.739	17427	22211	0.409	0.499
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.535	0.022	0.041	6.775	2.603	14992	3543	0.492	0.579
Birth registration	0.582	0.021	0.035	3.982	1.995	1814	2281	0.540	0.623

Table SE.075: Sampling errors: Sylhet Division: Sunamganj District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects ($deff$), square root of design effects ($deft$) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect ($deff$)	Square root of design effect ($deft$)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.615	0.017	0.028	7.004	2.647	3455	5430	0.580	0.650
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.085	0.009	0.102	1.360	1.166	907	1404	0.068	0.102
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.147	0.013	0.090	2.580	1.606	1205	1840	0.121	0.174
Primary net intake rate	0.493	0.020	0.041	2.167	1.472	887	1353	0.453	0.533
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.665	0.013	0.019	4.514	2.125	3977	6123	0.639	0.691
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.294	0.014	0.047	4.769	2.184	3361	5220	0.266	0.321
Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	0.577	0.015	0.026	2.463	1.569	1676	2623	0.547	0.608
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.061	0.008	0.135	3.115	1.765	1676	2623	0.044	0.077
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.949	0.008	0.008	7.495	2.738	23025	6318	0.934	0.964
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.303	0.013	0.043	28.101	5.301	23025	35731	0.277	0.329
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.556	0.020	0.035	9.169	3.028	21487	5906	0.517	0.596
Birth registration	0.454	0.017	0.036	4.683	2.164	2795	4243	0.421	0.487

Table SE.076: Sampling errors: Sylhet Division: Sylhet District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangladesh, 2009

	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence intervals	
								<i>r - 2se</i>	<i>r + 2se</i>
Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than 1 hour after birth)	0.530	0.017	0.033	7.790	2.791	4352	6458	0.496	0.565
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.213	0.014	0.064	1.746	1.322	1022	1554	0.186	0.241
Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	0.267	0.016	0.060	2.644	1.626	1397	2024	0.235	0.299
Primary net intake rate	0.630	0.020	0.031	2.395	1.548	963	1424	0.590	0.669
Net attendance rate in primary education	0.803	0.011	0.013	4.953	2.226	4692	6970	0.781	0.824
Net attendance rate in secondary education	0.419	0.012	0.028	3.989	1.997	4731	6944	0.396	0.443
Literacy rate of women aged15-24 years	0.688	0.013	0.019	2.681	1.637	2269	3367	0.662	0.714
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young women	0.104	0.009	0.091	3.254	1.804	2269	3367	0.085	0.123
Use of an improved drinking water source	0.838	0.012	0.014	8.259	2.874	29329	7637	0.813	0.862
Use of an improved sanitation facility (GoB definition)	0.436	0.015	0.036	42.149	6.492	29329	43258	0.405	0.467
Population aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	0.548	0.017	0.031	6.706	2.590	21822	5705	0.514	0.582
Birth registration	0.696	0.015	0.022	5.164	2.272	3254	4790	0.665	0.726

ANNEX D: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

**HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

WE ARE FROM THE BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED DURING THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND ALL MOTHERS OR OTHERS WHO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

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

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH	
HH1. Cluster number	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	HH2. Household number	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>
Cluster Name:			
HH3. Interviewer number	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	HH4. Supervisor number	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>
Interviewer Name:	Name:		
HH5. Day/Month/Year of interview:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	2009
	Day	Month	
HH6. AREA:	HH7. DIVISION: 1 Barisal 1 2 Chittagong 2 3 Dhaka 3 4 Khulna 4 5 Rajshahi 5 6 Sylhet 6		
Rural 1			
Urban			
Urban (Municipality) 2			
City Corporation 3			
Urban slum 4			
HH7A. DISTRICT CODE	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	HH7B. UPAZILA CODE	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>
District Name:	Upazila Name:		
HH8A. Union/ward Code	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	Union/ward Name:	
HH 8B. Name of head of the household:	<hr/>		
<i>After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:</i>			
HH9. Result of HH interview:	HH10. Respondent to HH questionnaire: Name: _____ Line No: <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>		
Completed 1			
Not at home 2			
Refused 3			
HH not found/destroyed 4			
Other (specify) 6			
HH12. No. of women eligible (15-49 years) for interview:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	HH13. No. of women questionnaires completed: <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	
HH14. No. of children under age 5:	<input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	HH15. No. of under-5 questionnaires completed: <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;" type="text"/>	
Interviewer/supervisor notes: Use this space to record notes about the interview with this household, such as call-back times, incomplete individual interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.			
HH16. Data entry operator's name	Number:		

HOUSEHOLD LISTING

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

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

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

Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there are more than 15 household members. Tick here if continuation sheet used.

							Eligible for:	
HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE- HOLD?	HL4. Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE ? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. How old is (name)? HOW OLD WAS (name) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record in complete years 98=DK*	HL6. WHAT IS (name) MARITAL STATUS? 1. UNMARRIED 2. MARRIED 3. DIVORCED 4. SEPARATE 5. WIDOW	HL7. Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49	HL8. For each child under 5: WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record Line no. OF MOTHER/ CARETAKER	
LINE	NAME		REL.	M/F	AGE	AL	MOTHER	
01			0 1				01	
02							02	
03							03	
04							04	
05							05	
06							06	
07							07	
08							08	
09							09	
10							10	
11							11	
12							12	
13							13	
14							14	
15							15	
ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS LIVING HERE – EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY OR DO NOT HAVE PARENTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? INCLUDING CHILDREN AT WORK OR AT SCHOOL? If yes, insert child's name and complete form. Then, complete the totals below.							Woman 15-49	Under-5s
Totals								
<p>* See instructions: to be used only for elderly household members (code meaning "do not know/over age 50").</p> <p>Now for each person age 15-49 years, write his/her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Individual Questionnaire.</p> <p>For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of the Questionnaire for Children UnderFive.</p> <p>You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible person and each child under five in the household.</p>								

Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:

01 = Head
02 = Wife or Husband
03 = Son or Daughter
04 = Son or Daughter In-Law
05 = Grandchild
06 = Parent

07 = Parent-In-Law
08 = Brother or Sister
09 = Brother or Sister-In-Law
10 = Uncle/Aunt
11 = Niece/Nephew By Blood
12 = Niece/Nephew By Marriage

13 = Other Relative
14 = Adopted/Foster/Stepchild
15 = Not Related
98 = Don't Know/over age 50 years

EDUCATION MODULE

For household members age 5 and older

ED1.		ED1A. Line no.		ED2. Has (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?		ED3. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?		ED4. DURING THE 2009 SCHOOL YEAR, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL?		ED5. SINCE LAST (day) of the year, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?		ED6. DURING THE 2009 SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?		ED7. DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME DURING THE 2008 SCHOOL YEAR?		ED8. DURING THE 2008 SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND?		ED9. DURING THE PAST/LAST WEEK, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?			

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE			WS																																						
WS1. NOW I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER. CAN YOU PLEASE BRING ME A GLASS OF DRINKING WATER? (RECORD THE SAMPLE WATER BOTTLE CODE)	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Dist</td><td style="text-align: center;">Cluster</td><td style="text-align: center;">HH</td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>										Dist	Cluster	HH																												
Dist	Cluster	HH																																							
WS2. WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF THIS DRINKING WATER?	<table> <tr><td>Piped water</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> Piped into dwelling</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td> Piped into yard or plot</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td> Public tap/standpipe</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Tube well</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> Shallow Tube well (<500 feet).....</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td> Deep Tube well (500+ feet).....</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>Dug well/Ring Well</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> Protected well.....</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td> Unprotected well.....</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>Water from spring</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> Protected spring</td><td>41</td></tr> <tr><td> Unprotected spring</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>Rainwater collection</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Surface water</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)</td><td>81</td></tr> <tr><td> Pond Sand Filter.....</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>Bottled water</td><td>91</td></tr> <tr><td>Other (specify).....</td><td>96</td></tr> </table>			Piped water		Piped into dwelling	11	Piped into yard or plot	12	Public tap/standpipe	13	Tube well		Shallow Tube well (<500 feet).....	21	Deep Tube well (500+ feet).....	22	Dug well/Ring Well		Protected well.....	31	Unprotected well.....	32	Water from spring		Protected spring	41	Unprotected spring	42	Rainwater collection	51	Surface water		(river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	81	Pond Sand Filter.....	82	Bottled water	91	Other (specify).....	96
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WS3. HAS THIS DRINKING WATER SOURCE BEEN TESTED FOR ARSENIC?	<table> <tr><td>Not tested</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Tested, don't know results</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Tested, arsenic level is safe (green)</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Tested, arsenic level is unsafe (red)</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>			Not tested	1	Tested, don't know results	2	Tested, arsenic level is safe (green)	3	Tested, arsenic level is unsafe (red)	4	DK	8																												
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WS4. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? <i>If "flush" or "pour flush", probe: WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?</i> <i>If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	<table> <tr><td>Flush to piped sewer system.....</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Flush to septic tank</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>Flush to other/unknown place/DK</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td> Pit latrine with slab and water seal.....</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>Pit latrines with no water seal:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td> Pit latrine with slab and lid, no water seal</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td> Pit latrine with slab but no lid nor water seal...</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td> Pit latrine with slab and flap, no water seal.....</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td> Pit latrine without slab / open pit</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td> Composting toilet.....</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>Bucket latrine.....</td><td>41</td></tr> <tr><td>Hanging toilet/hanging latrine.....</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>No facilities or bush or field</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>Other (specify).....</td><td>96</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">95⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>			Flush to piped sewer system.....	11	Flush to septic tank	12	Flush to other/unknown place/DK	13	 Pit latrine with slab and water seal.....	21	Pit latrines with no water seal:		Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	22	Pit latrine with slab and lid, no water seal	23	Pit latrine with slab but no lid nor water seal...	24	Pit latrine with slab and flap, no water seal.....	25	Pit latrine without slab / open pit	26	 Composting toilet.....	31	Bucket latrine.....	41	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine.....	51	No facilities or bush or field	95	Other (specify).....	96								
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WS5. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?	<table> <tr><td>One.....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Two.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Three or more</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>			One.....	1	Two.....	2	Three or more	3	DK	8																														
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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL

WM

This module is to be administered to all household members age 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing).

Fill in one form for each eligible household member

Fill in the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below. Fill in your name, number and the date.

WM1. Cluster number: Cluster Name:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WM2. Household number: <input type="text"/>
WM3. Eligible Women's Name:	WM4. Her Line Number: <input type="text"/>	
WM5. Interviewer number: Interviewer Name:	<input type="text"/>	WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview: <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> 2009 Day Month
WM7. Result of the individual interview	Completed..... 1 Not at home .. 2 Refused..... 3 Partly completed .. 4 Incapacitated .. 5	
Other (specify) <input type="text"/>		

Repeat greeting if not already read to this person:

We are from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about this. The interview will take about 10 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified. Also, you are not obliged to answer any question you don't want to, and you may withdraw from the interview at any time. May I start now?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the person does not agree to continue, thank his/her, complete WM7, and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

WM8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth: Month <input type="text" value="1"/> 1 DK month <input type="text" value="98"/> 98 Year <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> 1 DK year <input type="text" value="9998"/> 9998
WM9. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age (in completed years) <input type="text" value="1"/> 1
WM10. Check Education Module form: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher. \Rightarrow Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-PRIMARY OR PRIMARY OR NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM. \Rightarrow CONTINUE WITH WM11	
WM11. YOU HAVE REPORTED IN EDUCATION MODULE FORM THAT YOU HAVE RECEIVED SOME EDUCATION, NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentences to respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> <p>CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?</p> <p><i>Example sentences for literacy test:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Always speak the truth. 2. It is raining. 3. I go to school. 4. Birds chirping. 5. I drink tube well water. 	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence 3 No sentence in required language 4 Blind/mute, visually/speech impaired 5

HIV/AIDS MODULE			HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE VIRUS HIV OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes.....	1	2⇒ NEXT MODULE
	No	2	
HA2. CAN PEOPLE PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING ONE SEX PARTNER WHO IS NOT INFECTED AND ALSO HAS NO OTHER PARTNERS?	Yes..... No	1 2	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	DK.....	8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... No	1 2	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	DK.....	8	
HA6. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... No	1 2	
HA7. CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO A BABY?			
HA7A. DURING PREGNANCY? HA7B. DURING DELIVERY? HA7C. BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes During pregnancy	No 1 2 8	DK 8
	By breastfeeding.....	1 2 8	

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE			CM
<i>This module is to be administered to all women age 15-49. All questions refer only to LIVE births.</i>			
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes..... No	1 2	2⇒ CM15
<i>If "No" probe by asking: I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i>			
CM2A. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER.	Date of first birth Day DK day	1 98	
	Month DK month	1 98	
	Year DK year	1 1 1 9998	⇒ CM3 ↓ CM2B
<i>Skip to CM3 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM2B.</i>			
CM2B. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth	1	
CM3. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes..... No	1 2	2⇒ CM5
CM4. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?	Sons at home..... Daughters at home	1 1	
CM5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes..... No	1 2	2⇒ CM7
CM6. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Sons elsewhere	1	
	Daughters elsewhere.....	1	
CM7. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?	Yes..... No	1 2	2⇒ CM9
CM8. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?	Boys dead..... Girls dead	1 1	
CM9. Sum answers to CM4, CM6, and CM8.	Sum	1	
CM10. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number</i>) BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to CM11			
<input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Check responses and make corrections before proceeding to CM11			

CM11. OF THESE (<i>total number</i>) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?	Date of last birth <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> / <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> / <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> Day Month Year										
If day is not known, enter '98' in space for day.											
CM12. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF THE LAST CHILD (<i>name</i>)? ANYONE ELSE?	Health professional: Doctor A Nurse/midwife B Auxiliary midwife C Other person Traditional birth attendant F Community health worker G Relative/friend H Other (specify) X No one Y										
<i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i>											
CM13. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM15									
CM14 HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	Immediately 0 00 Hours 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> or Days 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> Don't know/remember 8 98										
CM15. DOES ANY OTHER ELIGIBLE WOMAN AGE 15-49 RESIDE IN THE HOUSEHOLD?											
CHECK HOUSEHOLD LISTING, COLUMN HL7. YOU SHOULD HAVE A QUESTIONNAIRE WITH THE INFORMATION PANEL FILLED IN FOR NEXT ELIGIBLE WOMAN.											
<input type="checkbox"/> YES. ⇒ GO TO QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN TO ADMINISTER THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE NEXT ELIGIBLE WOMAN.											
<input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Continue (CM16)											
CM16. Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household? Check household listing, column HL8. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.											
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire to caretaker of the first eligible child.											
<input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation. Gather together all questionnaires for this household and tally the number of interviews completed on the cover page											



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL

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

A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

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

UF1. Cluster number: Cluster Name:	UF2. Household number: <input type="text"/>
UF3. Child's Name: <hr/>	UF4. Child's Line Number: <input type="text"/>
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: <hr/>	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: <input type="text"/>
UF7. Interviewer number: Interviewer name:	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / 2009 Day Month
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 (Codes refer to mother/caretaker.)	Completed 1 Not at home 2 Refused 3 Partly completed 4 Incapacitated 5 Other (specify) 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

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

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

UF10. Now I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT EACH CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 IN YOUR CARE, WHO LIVES WITH YOU NOW. Now I WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT (name). IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.	Date of birth: Day <input type="text"/> DK day 98 Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
UF11. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years.	Age in completed years <input type="text"/>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE			BR
BR1. DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No3 DK.....8		1⇒BR3
BR2. HAS (name's) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8		
<p><i>BR3. Check age of child in UF11: Child is 3 or 4 years old?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Continue with BR4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Go to BR5</p>			
BR4. DOES (name) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8		
<p><i>BR5. Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother/caretaker? Check household listing, column HL8.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ End the current questionnaire and then Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GATHER TOGETHER ALL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD AND TALLY THE NUMBER OF INTERVIEWERS COMPLETED ON THE COVER PAGE (HH12-15)</p>			

ANNEX E: MICS INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

Topic	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
Health and nutrition	Timely initiation of breastfeeding (less than one hour after birth)	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying by the exact age five years	
	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying by the exact age one year	
	Skilled attendant at birth	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Education	Pre-school attendance rate (36-59 month-olds)	Number of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months
	Primary net intake rate	Number of children of school-entry age (six years) who are currently attending first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age (six years)
	Net attendance rate in primary education	Number of children of primary school age (6-10 years) currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age (6-10 years)
	Net attendance rate in secondary education	Number of children of secondary school age (11-17 years) currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age (11-17 years)
	Gender parity index in primary education	Net primary school attendance ratio for girls	Net primary school attendance ratio for boys
	Gender parity index in secondary education	Net secondary school attendance ratio for girls	Net secondary school attendance ratio for boys
	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	
	Primary drop-out rate	Number of children who were in primary school in 2008 and not in school in 2009	Total number of children who were in primary school in 2008
	Secondary drop-out rate	Number of children who were in secondary school in 2008 and not in school in 2009	Total number of children who were in secondary school in 2008
	Primary repetition rate	Number of children who were in a grade of primary school in 2008 and in the same grade in 2009	Total number of children who were in primary school in 2008
	Secondary repetition rate	Number of children who were in a grade of secondary school in 2008 and in the same grade in 2009	Total number of children who were in secondary school in 2008

Topic	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
HIV and AIDS	Literacy rate of women aged 15-24 years	Number of women aged 15-24 who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life	Total number of women age 15-24 years
	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS among young people (women)	Number of women aged 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection, know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years
Environment	Use of an improved drinking water source - adjusted for arsenic contamination (<50 micrograms/litre)	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water (improved sources are the following types: piped into dwelling, yard or plot; public tap/ standpipe; tubewell; protected well and spring; rainwater; pond sand filter; bottled water)	Total number of household members
	Use of an improved sanitation facility	<p>Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities (based on the GoB definition the following types are considered hygienic: flush to piped sewer system; flush to septic tank; pit latrine with slab and water seal; ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP); pit latrines with no water seal but with slab and lid; pit latrine with slab but no lid nor water seal; composting toilet. In addition, the sharing of a facility by one or two households is acceptable.</p> <p>According to the JMP definition, improved sanitation includes: flush to piped sewer system; flush to septic tank; pit latrine with slab and water seal; ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP); pit latrines with no water seal but with slab and lid; pit latrine with slab but no lid nor water seal; pit latrine with slab and flap; no water seal composting toilet. The sharing of a facility is not acceptable)</p>	Total number of household members
	Proportion of households having drinking water sources with arsenic level of less than 50 micrograms	Number of households where drinking water was tested and found to have an Arsenic level of less than 50 micrograms per litre	Total number of households in which drinking water was tested
	Households aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	Number of household members who use tube well and are aware that drinking water source has been tested for arsenic contamination	Total number of households members who use tube well
	Birth registration	Number of children under the age of five whose births were reported as registered	Total number of children under the age of five
Child protection	Child labour (6-14 year-olds not attending school)	Number of children aged 6-14 years who are not in school and engaging in paid and unpaid work	Total number of children aged 6-14 years

ANNEX F: INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Planning Division, Ministry of Planning

Mr. Md. Habib Ullah Majumder	Secretary, Planning Division
Mr. Kazi Akhtar Uddin Ahmed	Joint Secretary, Statistics Wing, Planning Division
Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed	Ex Joint Secretary, Statistics Wing, Planning Division

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Md. Shajahan Ali Mollah	Director General
Mr. A Y M Ekramul Hoque	Ex Director General
Mr. Sheikh Abdul Ahad	Deputy Director General
Mr. Abul Kashem	Ex Deputy Director General
Mr. Md. Ashraf Ali	Ex Director
Mr. S M Shawkat Ali	Ex Director
Mr. Md. Nawser Ahmed Chowdhury	Ex Director
Mr. Abul Kalam Azad	Director
Mr. Durga Pada Bhattacharjee	Ex Director
Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam	Project Director
Mr. Md. Mujib Ullah	Joint Director
Mr. Alauddin Al Azad	Deputy Director
Mr. Alamgir Hossain	Deputy Director
Mr. Hefzur Rahman	Deputy Director
Mr. S M Shahjahan	Deputy Director
Mr. Abdul Qadir Mia	Deputy Director
Mr. Md. Israil Hossain Sikder	Ex Deputy Director
Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad	Deputy Director
Mr. A K M Anisur Rahman	Deputy Director
Mr. Mohammad Shahin	Deputy Director
Mr. Md. Dildar Hossain	Deputy Director
Mr. Mir Hossain	Deputy Director
Mr. Nuruddin Ahmad	Deputy Director
Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed	Deputy Director
Mr. Md. Abdul Mazid Mia	Deputy Director
Mr. Md. Aminul Islam	Deputy Director
Mr. Md. A K M Fazlul Hoque	Deputy Director
Mr. AKM Tahidul Islam	Deputy Director
Mst. Maksuda Shilpi	Deputy Director
Mr. AKM Ashraful Haque	Deputy Director

Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman Khandaker	Deputy Director
Mr. Bidhan Baral	Deputy Director
Mr. Hafizur Rahman	Deputy Director
Mr. Abul Kalam Azad	Deputy Director
Mr. Md. Masud Alam	Deputy Director
Mr. Abdur Rahim	Deputy Director
Mr. Abdur Rashid Howlader	Programmer
Mr. Abul Kashem	Programmer
Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman	Programmer
Mr. Md. Faruque Sohel	Programmer
Mr. Md. Mofizul Islam	Programmer
Mr. Md. Safat Ullah	Programmer
Mr. Md. Rezaul Karim	Programmer
Ms. Delwara Begum	Statistical Officer
Mr. S M Kamrul Islam	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Abdur Rob Dhali	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Saifur Rahman	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Saidur Rahman	Statistical Officer
Mr. Fakruddin Ahmad	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Mahmuduzzaman	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Sahabuddin Sarkar	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Shaddam Hossain	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman Howlader	Statistical Officer
Mr. Mostafa Ashrafuzzaman	Statistical Officer
Mr. Abdul Khalek	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Monowar Hossain	Statistical Officer
Mr. Tofail Ahmed	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Akter Hossain	Statistical Officer
Mr. Selim Sarkar	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Asraful Islam	Statistical Officer
Mr. Abdul Alim Bhywan	Statistical Officer
Mr. Amzad Hossain	Statistical Officer
Mr. Gautam Krishna Pal	RSO (in charge)
Mr. Wahedur Rahman	Statistical Officer
Mr. Babul Ranjan Bhoumik	RSO (in charge)
Mr. Md. Abdul Halim	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Sahadat Hossain	RSO (in charge)
Mr. Syed Riazul Islam	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Zulfiker Ali Khan	Statistical Officer
Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossain	Statistical Officer

Ms. Minakhee Biswas	Statistical Officer
Mr. Iftekhairul Karim	Statistical Officer
Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed	Statistical Officer
Mr. Lizen Shah Nayeem	Statistical Officer
Ms. Azizar Rahman	Statistical Officer
Mr. A K M Abdul Khaleque	RSO(in charge)
Mr. Abdul Latif	Assistant Statistical Officer
Mr. Abul Hossain	Assistant Statistical Officer
Ms Nazneen Sultana Khan	Statistical Investigator
Ms Morsheda Begum	Statistical Investigator
Ms.Khohinoor Hossain	Statistical Investigator
Purabi Rani Dev	Computer Operator
Ms. Rokeya Begum	Statistical Assistant
Mr. A K M Faruk Ahmed Mollah	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Setara Begum	Statistical Assistant
Mr. S M Anwar Husain	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Zahirul Hoque Sarker	Steno Typist
Mr. Alamgir Hossain	Steno Typist

ANNEX G: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Director General, *Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

Joint Secretary, *Statistics Wing, Planning Division*

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

Deputy Director General, *Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

Joint Chief, *Poverty Analysis and Monitoring Wing, General Economic Division, Planning Commission*

Joint Chief, *Sports, Culture, Youth, Social Welfare, Women Affairs and Mass Communication Wing, Planning Commission*

Director General, *Department of Women and Children Affairs*

Director General, *Primary Education*

Chief Engineer, *Department of public Health Engineering*

Director, *Primary Health Care, Directorate of Health*

Director, *Coordination and Management Information System, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Planning Ministry*

Director, *Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

Director Census Wing, *Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

Director, *Institute of Statistical Research and Training, Dhaka University*

Director, *Institute of Nutrition and Food Sciences, Dhaka University*

Chief, *Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Section, UNICEF, Dhaka*

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, *UNICEF, Dhaka*

Project Director, *Sample Vital Registration System Project, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

Project Director, *Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women Project, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

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