Report on

Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2014

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Report on
Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2014

November 2015

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID), MINISTRY OF PLANNING

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

DHAKA, BANGLADESH

www.bbs.gov.bd

Report on
Bangladesh SampleVital Statistics 2014

Photographs and Cover Design:

Cover Page Design:
Chitta Ronjon Ghosh, Reproduction, Documentation & Publication Section (RDP), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

Design Layout: S. M. Anwar Husain

Published by: Reproduction, Documentation & Publication Section, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

ISBN-978-984-519-094-7
COMPLEMENTARY

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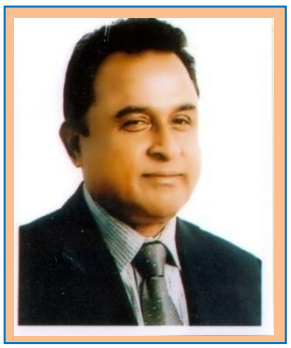


Minister

Ministry of Planning

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

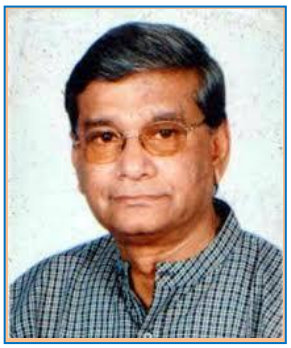
Message

I am happy to know that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is going to publish the final report on Sample Vital Statistics 2014 generated through Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS). The SVRS is a continuous data collection system by the BBS for generating reliable demographic data to monitor the progress of the indicators of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), socio-economic development, five year plans and sectoral plans relating to Population and Health. SVRS collects data on births, deaths, marriages, migration, disability and other key demographic indicators on a regular basis and publish reports annually. The findings of the SVRS-2014 indicate very positive improvement in Demographic and Health condition of the people of the country. It will also be helpful in setting up the bench mark indicators for the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

I would like to express my thanks to Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division(SID), Director General(DG), BBS and all concerned officials who rendered valuable support in conducting the survey and preparing this report.

Dhaka, November 2015

AHM Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP



State Minister

Ministry of Finance

and

Ministry of Planning

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I am delighted to see that the final report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2014 prepared by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) of the Govt. of Bangladeh is now being published.

SVRS is a continuous data collection system on demographic parameters like birth, death, marriage, migration, disability and contraceptive prevalence rate of our population. Information collected under SVRS is needed for monitoring the progress of national plans and policies in general and the health and population sectors of Bangladeh economy in particular.

I take this opportunity to thank Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for their guidance in conducting the field operation, data processing and preparation of this report.Thanks are also due to the members of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee of the project for providing administrative and technical support.

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

Dhaka, November 2015

M.A. Mannan, MP

Secretary

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

Ministry of Planning

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I am happy to see that the final report of the Sample Vital Registration System 2014 is going to be published soon. Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) is a regular survey system of BBS which is being implemented under the project Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) to meet the intercensal data needs for demographic indicators and vital statistics such as Annual Natural Growth Rate (NGR), Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under Five Mortality Rate (U_5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) etc for the wide ranges of users. It may be noted that Civil Registration System is the main source of information for generating vital statistics in any country. In the absence of complete Civil Registration System, BBS has been generating vital statistics through sample vital registration system since long and the coverage has been increased over the years to provide reliable estimate at the subnational level.

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

I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to Director General of BBS Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Deputy Director General of BBS Mr. Md. Baitul Amin Bhuiyan, Additional Secretary of Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Mr. M.A. Mannan Howlader, Prof. M. Nurul Islam of Dhaka University and consultant of MSVSB project & Md. Shamsul Alam, Ex Director of BBS for their intellectual and technical input in preparing this report. All members of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee and the team of MSVSB involved in preparing this report guided by Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director deserve special thanks for their relentless efforts in bringing out this report within the shortest possible time.

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

Dhaka, November 2015

Kaniz Fatema ndc

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

Foreword

Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) Project is a regular surveillance system of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to determine the annual population change at national and sub-national level. The objective is to collect, compile and publish demographic data to meet the inter censual data (10 years) needs. Over the years, the vital registration system has been improved. Sample coverage has also been increased.

Vital statistics are collected to estimate demographic as and when it occurs by a locally recruited female Registrar (System-1). Under the Second System (System-2) another group of officials from District/Upazila Statistical Offices of BBS collect the data independently from the same area on quarterly basis. Having the filled-in schedules from the two systems, data are matched by a pre-designed matching criteria and the demographic rate, ratios are calculated following Chandra Sekar and Deming procedure. In order to get denominators for the demographic parameters, a detailed household survey is conducted at the beginning of every year covering basic household and population characteristics.

The report on vital statistics 2014 is based on the vital events such as births, deaths, marriages, divorce etc. occurred during 2014. I am gratefull to all the Local Registrars, Supervisors, Officers for their field work and supervision to ensure quality data. The working team headed by Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, deserves special appreciation for bringing this report on the following year of data collection, first time in respect of vital statistics history.

I would like to express my special thanks and profound gratitude to the members of the Technical Committee for their guidance in bringing out this report. Special thanks to UNICEF for their financial support in printing and dissemination of this report.

Finally, I hope that this report will be useful to the policy-makers, planners, researchers, development partners and other stakeholders. Suggestions and comments for further improvement will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka, November 2015

Mohammad Abdul Wazed
(Additional Secretary)

Project Director

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

A Note from the Project Director

Sample Vital Registration System

Sample Vital Registration System was introduced by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in 1980 to determine the annual population change during inter-censal period. Initially its coverage was 103 primary sampling units (PSUs) each comprising of about 250 contiguous households. Out of 103 PSUs, 62 PSUs were from rural and 41 PSUs were from urban area. To meet the data need of planners and policy makers and other users to have robust estimate, the number of sample PSUs was raised to 210 PSUs in 1983. This could provide estimate at the division level. At the same time its scope was raised with inclusion of marriage and migration Schedules. Considering the importance of the project it was transferred to revenue set up of BBS in 1991. At that time zila became the focal point of development. To meet the users demand for zila estimate number of sample PSUs was again raised to 500 in 1995. The scope of the survey was also enhanced with the addition of a new module on contraceptive use. A household card was introduced for updating of household and population information. With the availability of the sampling frame from the latest Population Census 2011 the sample design was recasted. An Integrated Multi-purpose Sample Design was introduced with effect from 1st July 2002 and the number of PSU's increased to 1000 to provide the estimate of vital events at the district level.

Dual Record System

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

Schedule

To systematize collection of data from the field, a list of the schedules used which is provided below:

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

Objective of the Project

To strengthen the Sample Vital Registration System in Bangladesh a project was undertaken in 2000 by the Demography and Health Wing of BBS. Two new schedules – one on divorce and separation and the other on disability were introduced.

The specific objectives of the project were –

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Techniques of Data Processing and Analysis

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

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

Dhaka, November 2015 **A K M Ashraful Haque**

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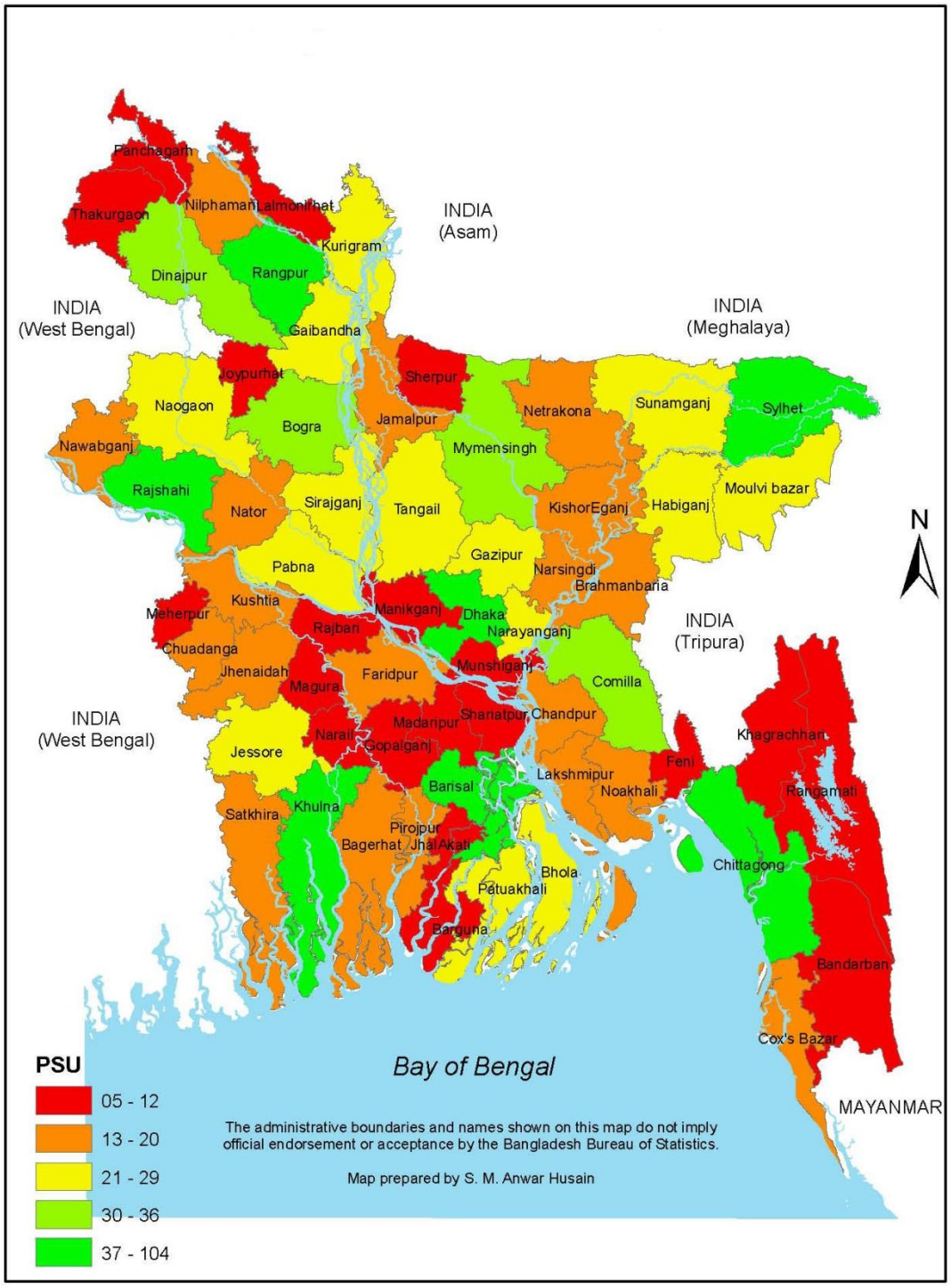


Key Findings of Sample Vital Registration System, 2014

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
A. Population (Estimated)					
01. Population(in million): July 1					
Both Sexes	156.8	154.7	152.7	150.6	148.6
Male	78.6	78.3	78.2	77.1	76.1
Female	78.2	76.4	74.5	73.5	72.5
02. Intercensal Growth Rate	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	1.54
B. Population Characteristics					
03. Rate of Natural Increase	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.36
04. Sex Ratio (M/F*100)	100.5	102.6	104.9	104.9	104.9
05. Population by Broad Age-group (percent)					
Both Sexes					
00-14	31.7	32.3	31.1	31.9	33.1
15-49	52.6	53.2	53.9	53.5	53.1
50-59	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.1
60+	7.8	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7
Male					
00-14	32.3	32.8	31.2	32.5	33.8
15-49	51.9	51.8	53.9	52.3	52.0
50-59	7.7	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.3
60+	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	6.9
Female					
00-14	31.1	31.6	31.0	31.2	32.4
15-49	53.3	54.4	53.8	54.7	54.3
50-59	8.1	7.4	7.9	7.4	6.8
60+	7.5	6.4	7.3	6.7	6.5
06. Dependency Ratio (percent)					
Total	57	58	56	57	65
Rural	60	61	61	61	69
Urban	50	50	48	51	57
07. Child Woman Ratio (per 1000 women 15-49)					
Total	355	356	327	341	369
Rural	367	367	364	364	391
Urban	319	320	267	303	310
08. Population Density (per sq. km)	1063	1049	1035	1021	1007
C. Fertility					
09. Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.2
Rural	19.4	19.3	20.0	20.2	20.1
Urban	17.2	18.2	17.1	17.4	17.1

*Based on the population census of 2001 and 2011

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
10. Age Specific Fertility Rates (per 1000 women in the age group)					
15-19	83	60	53	65	59
20-24	144	152	143	142	136
25-29	110	113	118	110	113
30-34	48	54	67	62	66
35-39	25	30	31	30	36
40-44	7	8	10	9	11
45-49	4	5	3	4	5
11. Total Fertility Rate (per woman 15-49)					
Total	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.11	2.12
Rural	2.22	2.19	2.30	2.25	2.26
Urban	1.77	1.84	1.84	1.71	1.72
12. General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women 15-49)					
Total	71	71	70	70	70
Rural	75	73	75	76	76
Urban	60	63	61	60	59
13. Gross Reproduction Rate (per woman 15-49)					
Total	1.05	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.05
Rural	1.09	1.06	1.14	1.11	1.12
Urban	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.85	0.84
14. Net Reproduction Rate (per woman 15-49)					
Total	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.04
Rural	1.08	1.04	1.13	1.10	1.11
Urban	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.83	0.82
D. Mortality					
15. Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6
Rural	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9
Urban	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9
16. Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
16.1 Total					
Both sexes	30	31	33	35	36
Male	31	32	34	36	38
Female	28	31	32	33	35
16.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	31	34	34	36	37
Male	32	35	37	38	39
Female	29	33	32	33	35
16.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	26	26	31	32	35
Male	29	24	30	31	34
Female	22	28	33	34	36

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
17. Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
17.1 Total					
Both Sexes	21	20	21	23	26
Male	22	22	23	25	28
Female	19	21	20	22	24
17.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	21	23	22	24	26
Male	22	24	25	27	29
Female	20	22	19	22	23
17.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	19	16	21	22	25
Male	21	15	20	22	25
Female	16	18	22	24	26
18. Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
18.1 Total					
Both Sexes	9	11	12	11	10
Male	9	10	11	11	10
Female	9	10	12	11	11
18.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	9	11	12	12	11
Male	9	11	12	12	10
Female	9	11	13	11	12
18.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	7	10	10	10	10
Male	8	9	10	9	9
Female	6	10	11	11	10
19. Child Death Rate (per 1000 children aged 1-4 years)					
Both Sexes	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6
Male	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.0
Female	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
20. Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
20.1 Total					
Both Sexes	38	41	42	44	47
Male	38	42	43	45	50
Female	37	40	41	43	43
20.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	40	43	44	47	48
Male	40	45	46	50	52
Female	40	41	42	43	43
20.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	30	35	37	39	44
Male	34	30	36	37	44
Female	26	39	38	41	43

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
21. Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1000 live births)					
Total	1.93	1.97	2.03	2.09	2.16
Rural	1.96	2.11	2.10	2.15	2.30
Urban	1.82	1.46	1.90	1.96	1.78
E. Life Expectancy at Birth					
22. Expectation of Life at birth (Years)					
Both Sexes	70.7	70.4	69.4	69.0	67.7
Male	69.1	68.8	68.2	67.9	66.6
Female	71.6	71.2	70.7	70.3	68.8
F. Nuptiality					
23. Crude marriage rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	12.7
Rural	14.3	13.0	14.2	14.5	13.3
Urban	8.3	12.8	11.7	11.4	10.8
24. Marital Status of Population Aged 10+ (percent)					
24.1 Male					
Never Married	39.0	39.5	41.1	41.3	41.7
Currently Married	59.9	59.4	57.1	57.3	56.9
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.4
24.2 Female					
Never Married	25.5	26.5	28.0	27.5	28.1
Currently Married	65.4	65.0	61.5	61.9	61.6
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	9.1	8.5	10.5	10.6	10.3
25. Mean Age at First Marriage					
25.1 Male					
Total	24.9	24.3	NA	NA	NA
Rural	24.7	24.1	NA	NA	NA
Urban	26.4	24.6	NA	NA	NA
25.2 Female					
Total	18.3	18.4	NA	NA	NA
Rural	18.1	18.2	NA	NA	NA
Urban	19.4	18.9	NA	NA	NA
26. Mean Age at Marriage					
26.1 Male					
Total	25.9	25.2	24.7	24.9	23.9
Rural	25.7	25.0	24.1	24.5	23.5
Urban	27.1	25.8	26.1	26.1	25.4
26.2 Female					
Total	18.5	18.6	19.3	18.6	18.7
Rural	18.3	18.5	19.1	18.3	18.4
Urban	19.7	19.1	19.8	19.3	19.4
27. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage					
27.1 Male					
Total	25.4	25.5	26.0	26.1	26.1

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Rural	25.2	25.2	25.6	25.5	25.7
Urban	26.0	26.2	26.6	26.6	26.8
27.2 Female					
Total	20.0	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.2
Rural	19.7	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.1
Urban	20.8	20.1	20.8	20.9	20.7
28. Median Age at Marriage					
28.1 Male					
Total	24	24	25	24	23
Rural	24	24	24	23	22
Urban	26	25	26	25	24
28.2 Female					
Total	18	18	19	18	18
Rural	18	18	19	18	18
Urban	19	19	20	18	18
G. Internal Migration					
29. Migration Rate(Per 1000 population)					
29.1 In-migration Rate	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.1	35.3
29.1.1 Rural In-migration	29.4	31.7	21.6	22.1	22.2
Rural to Rural	24.3	26.6	16.2	15.0	16.2
Urban to Rural	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	6.0
29.1.2 Urban In-migration	77.1	68.1	69.7	67.3	73.4
Rural to Urban	28.2	27.2	26.2	23.7	24.5
Urban to Urban	48.9	40.9	43.5	42.5	48.9
29.2 Out-migration Rate	43.1	40.4	41.9	40.9	35.5
Rural out-migration	34.0	31.7	23.5	25.7	24.6
Urban out-migration	74.4	70.5	69.0	68.4	67.2
H. Contraceptive Use					
30. Contraceptive prevelence rate (percent)					
Total	62.2	62.4	62.2	58.3	56.7
Rural	61.6	61.8	59.8	56.0	55.3
Urban	64.5	64.1	66.1	62.2	60.9
31. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method					
Any Method	62.2	62.4	62.2	58.4	56.7
Modern Method	58.4	60.0	60.2	56.5	54.8
I. Disability					
32. Crude disability rete (per 1000 population)					
Both Sexes	9.0	9.0	10.10	9.93	10.18
Male	9.9	9.7	11.01	11.10	11.47
Female	8.2	8.2	9.05	8.77	8.84
J. HIV/AIDS					
33. Percent who know at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child	61.5	60.1	-	-	-
34. Percent who know all modes of transmission of	21.0	18.5	-	-	-

Indicators	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
HIV/AIDS from mother to child					
K. Household Characteristics					
35. Household Size	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
36. Headship (Percent)					
Male Headed HH	87.8	88.4	85.5	86.7	87.1
Female Headed HH	12.2	11.6	14.5	13.3	12.9
37. Access to Water (percent)					
Drinking (Tap & Tube well)	97.8	97.5	98.3	98.2	98.1
38. Source of Light (percent)					
Electricity	67.8	66.9	65.6	63.6	54.6
Kerosene	31.4	32.3	33.1	34.5	43.1
Others	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.3
39. Toilet Facility (percent)					
Sanitary	63.5	63.3	63.8	63.6	63.5
Others	34.4	34.5	33.6	33.7	34.3
None	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.2
L. Literacy					
40. Literacy Rate of Population 7+ yrs (percent)					
40.1 Total					
Both Sexes	58.6	57.2	56.3	55.8	56.8
Male	60.7	59.3	59.2	58.4	59.8
Female	56.6	55.1	53.3	53.2	53.9
40.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	55.2	53.9	49.9	49.6	52.8
Male	57.2	55.1	52.7	52.2	55.8
Female	53.1	51.9	47.0	46.9	49.9
40.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	70.5	68.6	67.4	66.9	69.0
Male	72.6	70.9	70.4	69.5	72.1
Female	68.4	66.2	64.3	64.3	66.0
41. Adult Literacy Rate of Population 15+ yrs (percent)					
41.1 Total					
Both Sexes	61.4	61.0	60.7	58.8	58.6
Male	64.7	64.2	64.8	62.5	62.9
Female	58.2	57.8	56.6	55.1	55.4
41.2 Rural					
Both Sexes	57.4	57.0	54.0	52.0	54.1
Male	60.7	60.2	58.0	55.8	58.4
Female	54.1	53.9	50.0	48.2	49.8
41.3 Urban					
Both Sexes	74.6	74.1	72.0	70.6	71.6
Male	77.7	77.3	76.1	74.2	75.5
Female	71.5	70.9	67.6	67.0	67.8
M. Religious Composition					
42. Religious Composition (percent)					
Muslim	89.2	89.1	88.8	88.8	89.5
Hindu	9.9	10.0	-	-	-
Christian and others	0.9	0.9	11.2*	11.2*	10.5*

*Figure includes population of all religions except the Muslim.

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) for the first time in 1980 to determine the changes in the demographic scenarios of Bangladesh during the intercensal periods. Initially, its coverage was 103 primary sampling units (PSU) each consisting of 250 households. Subsequently, the number of sample PSUs was raised to 210 in 1983 and further to 1000 in 2002. To meet the data requirement of the planners and policy makers the number of PSUs was increased to 1500 in 2013. An Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) Design, introduced in 2002, is being followed since 2013 SVRS which is also applicable to the 2014 round of SVRS. As many as 11 data recording schedules are currently being used to collect data on household and population characteristics, birth, death, migration, marriage, disability, HIV/AIDS and contraceptive use.

The recording of vital events in the sample area is made possible through a dual recording system proposed by Chandra Sekar and Deming. Under this system vital events are collected as and when they occur by a locally recruited female registrar termed as Local Registrar (System-1). On the other hand, under a second system (system-2) another group of officials from District/Upazila Statistical Office of BBS also collect the data independently from the same area on quarterly basis. Having gathered the filled in questionnaires from the two systems, data are matched in the headquarters by a pre-designed matching criteria and the demographic rates and ratios are estimated following Chandra Sekar and Deming procedure. In order to find denominators for the demographic parameters, a detailed household survey is conducted at the beginning of every year covering basic household and population characteristics. The matching of the vital events (births and deaths) showed that 2.5 percent events were missed by both the systems in 2014.

The present report is based on the data collected in 2014 in the sample vital registration area in 1500 PSUs covering a total of 160829 households. The enumerated population shows a sex ratio of 100.5 resulting from 348918 males and 347252 females. The overall sex ratio has shown a moderate decline over the last three years, from 104.9 in 2011 to 100.5 in 2014. The age structure of the population is still conducive to high fertility with 31.7 percent of its population being under age 15. Dependency ratio recorded a notable fall from 80 in 2002 to 57 in 2014, a 29 percent decline in 13 years. The average household size dropped from 4.6 in 2010 to 4.3 in 2014 which is consistent with other survey findings in recent years. That Bangladeshi women are still dominated by the males has been reflected from a high male household headship rate close to 88 percent. Adult literacy rate has shown a modest increase from 58.6 percent in 2010 to 61.1 percent in 2014. The survey findings reveal that the urban residents are 30 percent more likely than their rural counterpart to be literate.

Fertility

Crude birth rate, the simplest measure of fertility has been estimated to be 18.9 per thousand population. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher than the urban CBR, 19.4 versus 17.2. The general fertility rate worked out to 71 per thousand women with 75 in rural area and 60 in urban area. The total fertility rate (TFR) remains in the neighborhood of 2.1, which is exactly same as the one recorded in the previous year. A comparison of all these alternative measures of fertility tends to demonstrate that the fertility in Bangladesh has remained nearly unchanged over the last five years.

Mortality

The crude death rate was 5.2 per 1000 population with a rate of 5.6 in the rural area and 4.1 in the urban area. This rate has declined from 5.6 in 2010 to 5.2 in 2014. A similar decline was noted in infant mortality rate, 36 per thousand live births in 2010 to 30 in 2014. In conformity to with this decline, the neo-natal mortality rate also falls from 26 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010 to 21 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014 without revealing any male-female differentials. Post-neonatal mortality rate nearly remained static over the last 5 years centering in the neighborhood of 10-11 deaths per 1000 live births. Child mortality has been estimated to be 2.0 deaths per 1000 children in 2014, which is lower by only 0.2 deaths than the previous year and 0.6 than the one reported in 2010. Under-five mortality has also demonstrated a similar decline: from 47 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010 to 38 deaths in 2014. In all cases, the males have been found to experience higher mortality risk than their female counterparts. This is true for both urban and rural areas: rural children remain at a higher risk of mortality than the urban children. Maternal mortality ratio has shown a

consistent fall over the last five years, from 2.16 maternal deaths per1000 live births in 2010 to 1.93 in 2014. Life expectancy at birth has increased on the average by 0.60 years annually over the last 5 years reaching at 70.7 years in 2014 from 67.7 years in 2010. The gain is somewhat pronounced among the females than among the malesresulting from higher survival advantage in favor of females.

Age at marriage

Mean age at marriage for males has increased by two years in last five years. For example, while the mean age at marriage as recorded in 2010 was 23.9 years for males, this increased to 25.9 years in 2014. In contrast the mean age for females has remained almost unchanged over this period. The mean age at first marriage for both males and females estimated from the previous marital status data shows a modest increase during 2013-2014: 0.6 years for males and 0.4 years for females.

Contraceptive use rate

Contraceptive prevalence rate has shown a moderate increase over the last five years, from 56.7 in 2010 to 62.2 in 2014, about 10 percent increase in 5 years. The urban women are more in proportion (64.5%) than their rural counterparts (61.6%) in using contraceptives. Of the total use, modern method users constitute 58.4 percent while the remaining 3.8 percent adopt traditional methods.

Migration

The migratory behavior of the population in the SVRS area demonstrates a balancing scenario. The overall in-migration rate was estimated to be 40.2 per 1000 population as against an out-migration rate of 43.1, resulting in a net loss of .29 percent population in the SVRS area. Urban in-migration rate (77.1) compared to rural migration (29.4) was significantly higher. This is also true for out-migration rate, 74.4 against 34.0 percent.

Disability

The overall disability rate is 9 percent as assessed in 2014. The reported data further showed that males are more vulnerable than the females to suffer from disability. It is further observed that disability is showing a downward trend since 2010.

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS

It is for the second time that SVRS went on to gather data on the knowledge of the females of reproductive age on the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. The investigation showed that only about 21 percent women knew about all modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. At least one mode of transmission is known to 61.5 percent women.

CHAPTER I

Sample Design and Survey Implementation

1.1 Background

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

The vital events in the sample area are collected through a dual recording system proposed by Chandra Sekar and Deming. Under this system, vital events are collected as and when they occur by a locally recruited female registrar termed as Local Registrar (System-1). On the other hand, under a second system (System–2), another group of officials from District/Upazila Statistical Office of BBS also collect the data independently from the same area on quarterly basis. Having the filled in questionnaires from the two systems, data are matched in the headquarters by a pre-designed matching criteria and the demographic rates and ratios are estimated following Chandra Sekar and Deming procedure. In order to find denominators for the demographic parameters, a detailed household survey is conducted at the beginning of every year covering basic household and population characteristics. The following and the subsequent sections of the present chapter is designed to provide an overview of such issues as coverage, schedules used, data collection procedure, estimation of missing events, data management and some other issues pertinent to the SVRS.

1.2 Coverage of the Sample

The IMPS frame developed from 2011 census served as the sampling frame for the the collection of data of the SVRS survey 2014. The master sample PSUs were used as the PSUs in the SVRS. A single–stage stratified cluster sampling methodology was adopted for the SVRS sample EAs. Prior to the selection, all EAs containing less than 40 households were combined with an adjacent EA. Selection of EAs within the strata was performed with probability proportionate to the estimated number of households from a computerized list ordered alphabetically within the 64 districts. Once an EA was selected, all households within the EAs were brought under the purview of data collection for SVRS area. A total of 699 urban EAs and 801 rural EAs were selected from the entire country in 2014 SVRS.

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

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

Table 1.1: Allocation of SVRS PSUs and households by domains of study, 2014

	Rural		Urban		Total	
Divisions	PSU	Household	PSU	Household	PSU	Household
Barisal	64	7731	91	1492	155	9223
Chittagong	135	21061	101	7074	236	28135
Dhaka	217	36373	137	18084	354	54457
Khulna	97	15268	94	3313	191	18581
Rajshahi	116	18519	95	3861	211	22380

Divisions	Rural		Urban		Total	
	PSU	Household	PSU	Household	PSU	Household
Rangpur	103	16638	90	2417	193	19055
Sylhet	69	7592	91	1406	160	8998
Total	**801**	**123182**	**699**	**37647**	**1500**	**160829**

1.3 Schedule

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Data Collection

In the SVR system, data on vital events, such as, births, deaths, marriages, divorce/separation, in-migration and out-migration, contraceptive use and disability are collected through two independent systems. Under System-1, a local female registrar is engaged in each PSU to collect in prescribed schedules the occurrences of vital events as and when those occur. Under System-2 the officers (supervisors) collect retrospective data on birth, death, marriage, divorce and separation on quarterly basis, migration data on half yearly basis and contraceptive use, disability in the yearly basis and submitt the filled-in schedules to Deputy Directors of District Statistical Office who in turn send those to the headquarters.

The local registrars collect particulars of events on continuous basis and send those to the headquarters in the first week of the following month for birth and deaths, in the first week of the fourth month for marriage and in the first week of the seventh month for migration. Previously, the headquarters staff used to collect particulars of the events occurring during the preceding three months in the same (PSU) area independently on a quarterly basis. Now the responsibility of collecting data through System-2 has been transferred to the Deputy Directors of District Statistical Office who perform it with the assistance of the staff members of the regional offices and upazila offices. Staff members of SVRS Project and Demography and Health Wing of BBS at head office match and evaluate the work of these two systems and re-visit, wherever necessary.

Updating of the sample population and household and matching of the vital events collected under the two systems are done according to predetermined criteria such as household number, mother's name, mother's relationship with head of household, baby's name, date of birth, sex of the baby, age of mother, place of birth, name of the deceased, age of the deceased, date of death and sex of the deceased. The events are ultimately classified into matched, partially matched, non-matched and out of scope events. Partially matched and non-matched events are subject to further verification through field visits to ascertain the actual status of the events. These important tasks are done by the trained and experienced senior officers and staff members of SVRS project and Demography and Health Wing through field visit. This helps to catch the events missed by both the systems. The process of matching greatly reduces the possibility of erroneous inclusion of out of scope events or exclusion of genuine events. When matching procedure has been completed, events are classified as follows:

Supervisor (System–2)	Registrar (System–1)		Total
	Recorded by Registrar	Missed by Registrar	
Recorded by supervisor	M	n_2	N_2
Missed by Supervisor	n_1	z	V_2
Total	N_1	v_1	N

An estimate of z is then

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

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

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

The completeness of enumeration for System–1 is $C_1 = \frac{N_1}{N}$ and for the System–2, it is $C_2 = \frac{N_2}{N}$.

The following formula was used to estimate the standard error of the total events:

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

where

$$p_1 = \frac{M}{N_1} \text{ and } p_2 = \frac{M}{N_2}$$

where p+q=1.
Hence the 95% confidence interval is

$$\hat{N} - 1.96S \leq N \leq \hat{N} + 1.96S$$

Table below shows the estimates of births and deaths for 2014 round of data collection in the SVRS area based on the procedure outlined above.

Table 1.2: Completeness of registration of births and deaths (in percent), SVRS 2014

Events	Events recorded by			Events missed by	% Completeness of recording	
	Both Registrar and Supervisor	Registrar but missed by Supervisor	Supervisor but missed by Registrar	Both Registrar and Supervisor	Achieved through Registrar	Achieved through Supervisor
Births	71.0	14.4	12.2	2.5	85.4	83.2
Deaths	70.6	14.4	12.5	2.5	85.0	83.1

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

Table 1.3: Estimates of births and deaths as recorded through dual record system, standard error of the estimates and 95 percent confidence interval, SVRS 2014

Events	Estimated number	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Births	13173	476	12240	14106
Deaths	3646	132	3387	3905

1.5 Consistency Check

Household and population information along with the events such as births, deaths, marriages, in-migration, out-migration, disability and family planning collected through different schedules by the dual recording systems, had to undergo systematic and rigorous consistency checks. Documents of the two systems were matched and accepted or rejected as per the tolerance limit specified in advance. The officers from the headquarters visit the field to verify the non-matched cases and also to verify the quality of data collected by the local registrars and also the supervisors. Coding and thorough editing were done before the data were entered into the computer. The entered data were further scrutinized through the process of computer editing.

1.6 Quality Control

Supervision and quality control of SVRS data are done in two stages. At stage-1 supervisors and Deputy Directors of District Statistical Office regularly check the quality of work obtained by the local registrars. At stage-2 data obtained under System-1 and System-2 are matched at the headquarters and then the unmatched cases are verified in the field. At this stage, PSU- wise summary of births, deaths and marriages are made for the current year and also for the previous year. Serious discrepancies (if any) are then verified in the field as internal validation. The coverage of events and quality for collected data are compiled and recorded in the report by division for future improvement. For major events

such as birth and death completion rates were computed by division to determine the coverage error. Standard error and confidence limits were calculated to test the quality of the indices produced in SVRS.

1.7 Estimates of Missed Events in SVRS 2014

After matching the recorded vital events 'birth' and 'death' by LR (System–1), Supervisor (System–2) it was observed that 2.5 percent events were missed by both the systems. Hence for the analysis we adjusted the vital events 'birth' and 'death' considering missed events being missed by the systems (System–1 and System –2).

CHAPTER II

Household Characteristics and Population Composition

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

2.1 Household Composition

Household composition is an important determinant in an understanding of the general health status of the population and overall well-being of the families including empowerment of women in family decision making. Information on household composition also serves as a basis for planning population-based policy and programs (BDHS, 2011). Table 2.1 shows the household size in the sample area by current residence and religion. As the table shows, the modal size of the household is 4 comprising around 27 percent of all households irrespective of the background characteristics. There are about 20 percent households consisting of 3 members. The overall mean household size is 4.3. This feature prevails across the residential status and religious composition of the population. Nearly 13 percent of the households consist of 1–2 members and another two-thirds 3–5 members. These proportions are by and large of the same magnitude across the religious groups and geographic divisions. The pattern of household size is consistent with the 2011 sample census results, which also documented a modal peak at 4. The 2014 Education Household Survey also reported an average household size of 4 members (EHS, 2014, Preliminary results).

The average household size in the rural area marginally exceeds the average of urban area: 4.4 versus 4.2. Religion virtually makes no difference in the average household size. Buddhist appears to have the highest average household size with 4.5 members, followed by Muslims and Hindus with 4.3 members in each category in their households.

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of sample households by size, residence and religion, SVRS 2014

Household size	Residence		Religion					
	Rural	Urban	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Christian	Others	Total
1	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.8	21.0	2.9
2	9.9	11.7	10.5	8.8	7.5	10.5	14.2	10.3
3	19.2	22.3	19.9	20.1	19.4	24.3	9.9	19.9
4	26.9	29.2	27.1	30.3	28.9	26.1	23.0	27.4
5	19.4	17.7	19.0	18.9	17.9	19.0	22.0	19.0
6	10.5	8.6	10.1	9.5	12.4	10.4	.9	10.1
7	5.2	3.9	4.9	4.1	5.4	5.2	6.4	4.9
8	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.2	.8	.0	2.7
9	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	.4	2.5	1.6
10+	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	.5	.0	1.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of HH	123182	37647	143820	15702	917	370	20	160829
Population	539194	156976	621151	68806	4557	1417	139	696170
Average	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.5	4.3

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of household size by geographic divisions. Among the seven divisions, Barisal has the highest proportion (52.1%) of households with 4–5 members, while Sylhet the lowest (39.8%). The average household size is the highest (5.2) in Sylhet division followed by Chittagong division (4.8), Dhaka (4.2) and the lowest (4.0) in Rajshahi division.

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of sample households by size and division, SVRS 2014

Household size	Geographic division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
1	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.7	3.7	4.3	2.1	2.9
2	11.0	6.8	12.0	10.9	11.3	10.0	6.3	10.3
3	20.0	16.0	20.2	22.8	23.6	20.7	13.4	19.9
4	30.3	24.1	26.8	30.9	29.8	29.7	20.4	27.4
5	21.8	21.0	18.7	17.8	17.1	18.8	19.4	19.0
6	8.1	13.5	9.9	8.2	7.5	9.2	14.8	10.1
7	3.5	7.4	4.6	3.3	3.2	3.8	9.5	4.9
8	1.6	4.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	6.0	2.7
9	.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	.9	.9	3.5	1.6
10+	.5	2.5	.7	.8	1.1	.8	4.5	1.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	9223	28135	54456	18581	22380	19055	8998	160829
Average	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	5.2	4.3

2.2 Household Headship

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

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

Bangladesh society is primarily a male dominant society and as a consequence of this, most families are headed by males. However, this feature is changing over time. The present study obtained data on the headship status of the families. Table 2.3 below presents an overview of the headship status of the sample households by some background characteristics of the population. As we can see from the table under reference, overall, more than 88 percent of the households are headed by males and the remaining 12 percent by the women. The data revealed enormous variations in headship type within sex by almost all the background characteristics. Younger males, who are below 15 years of age are seen to take up the household responsibilities as heads proportionately more than their older counterparts. This lessens the burden of the younger women to share the responsibilities as heads. Widowed/divorced females as compared to widowed/divorced males are significantly more in proportion to run the families as heads. Household headship is more prevalent among the Hindu males than among the followers of other religions relative to the women. Divisional variations in headship are minimal. About 81 percent households are headed by males in Chittagong division, this being the least among the seven geographic divisions in the country. The male members as opposed to female members in Rajshahi division are more in proportion (91.1%) to take the responsibility as head of the households compared to other divisions. Education of the household members bears no significance in household headship status.

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of household headship by sex, administrative division and religion, SVRS 2014

Characteristics	Headship type		Total
	Male headed household	Female headed household	
Current age:			
Below 15	91.9	8.1	100.0
15–60	88.3	11.7	100.0
60+	85.0	15.0	100.0
Marital status:			
Single	86.4	13.6	100.0
Married	93.1	6.9	100.0
Widowed/divorced	13.7	86.3	100.0
Residence:			
Urban	87.7	12.3	100.0
Rural	87.8	12.2	100.0
Division:			100.0
Barisal	90.6	9.4	100.0
Chittagong	80.9	19.1	100.0
Dhaka	88.1	11.9	100.0
Khulna	90.8	9.2	100.0
Rajshahi	91.1	8.9	100.0
Rangpur	90.7	9.3	100.0
Sylhet	84.5	15.5	100.0
Religion:			100.0
Muslim	87.4	12.6	100.0
Hindu	91.4	8.6	100.0
Others	86.8	13.2	100.0
Education:			
None	84.8	15.2	100.0
Primary incomplete	89.1	10.9	100.0
Primary complete	89.4	10.6	100.0
Secondary incomplete	87.5	12.5	100.0
Secondary complete or higher	92.7	7.3	100.0
Total	**87.8**	**12.2**	**100.0**
N	141210	19619	160829

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

2.3 Household Facilities

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

Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of household characteristics by residence and geographic division, SVRS 2014

Household Characteristics	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Sources of drinking water:										
Tap	10.6	1.7	39.7	2.3	9.8	21.2	2.2	6.0	1.2	6.0
Tube-well	87.2	95.7	59.4	93.1	88.4	78.6	89.6	93.6	98.6	84.6
Well	.6	.7	.3	.1	1.4	.2	.1	.1	.2	3.8
Pond/ditch	1.1	1.3	.2	3.8	.1	.0	5.0	.1	.0	4.7
River/canal	.1	.1	.0	.4	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.9
Rain water	.1	.1	.1	.4	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0
Rain/standing water	.3	.4	.1	.0	.2	.0	2.7	.0	.0	.0
Source of light:										
Kerosene	31.4	36.7	13.9	35.4	26.3	22.8	32.7	35.4	55.3	31.7
Electricity	67.8	62.3	85.7	62.7	73.3	76.2	65.6	64.3	44.2	67.9
Others	.8	1.0	.4	1.9	.4	1.0	1.7	.3	.5	.5
Source of fuel:										
Straw/Leaf	36.3	43.9	11.4	33.7	31.0	27.7	33.5	61.7	52.6	15.4
Husk	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	4.9	3.6	5.5	2.9	2.9	1.6
Jute stick/wood/bamboo	42.8	46.6	30.7	59.4	46.6	35.1	56.0	28.9	42.4	69.6
Kerosene	.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	.1	.5	.2	.1	.3
Electricity	.7	.3	2.0	.3	.8	.7	1.0	.7	.5	.3
Gas	15.1	4.2	51.1	2.9	14.5	32.5	2.1	3.3	1.3	10.4
Others	1.1	1.2	.9	.4	1.8	.3	1.5	2.4	.1	2.4
Toilet facility:										
Sanitary with water seal	33.3	27.9	50.9	34.1	27.2	36.3	36.9	31.7	32.3	31.0
Sanitary without water seal	30.2	30.2	30.3	39.0	38.8	33.6	25.5	23.4	18.4	26.3
Non-sanitary/raw	34.4	39.3	18.2	26.3	32.9	29.0	36.7	42.0	42.2	39.4
Open	2.1	2.6	.6	.7	1.1	1.0	.9	2.9	7.2	3.3
Level of economic solvency:										
Permanent insolvent	11.3	12.5	7.5	7.5	11.0	7.6	11.7	13.0	19.2	17.4
Temporary insolvency	21.9	23.3	17.2	19.6	23.3	18.5	25.5	19.0	29.5	24.4
Balanced income expenditure	31.5	30.8	33.9	40.2	32.4	34.6	29.8	26.2	26.1	29.1
Solvent	22.1	20.9	26.1	21.0	23.4	24.2	20.6	22.7	16.0	21.1
Rich with savings	13.2	12.5	15.4	11.7	9.9	15.1	12.5	19.2	9.2	8.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.3.1 Sources of Drinking Water

Access to safe water is a pre-condition for than ensuring better hygiene and health to the household members in any community as it is positively associated with a number of diseases that include, among others, skin disease, ARI and other waterborne diseases. Our study results show that in rural area, use of tube-well as a source of drinking water is almost universal (95.7%) with an overall average use of 87.2 percent. In contrast, 59.4 percent of the urban households have access to this source. The tap water users account for about 40 percent in the urban area and only 1.7 percent in the rural area. At the divisional level, tube-well use varies from 78.6 percent in Dhaka division to 98.6 percent in Rangpur division. Other sources of drinking water are well, pond or ditch, river, canal and rain water that together comprise 2.9 percent of the total use. The Education Household Survey, 2014 reports an overall use of 83 percent with 91.5 percent in rural area and 56.3 percent in urban area. The level of use of tap water in EHS, 2014 agrees quite well with the SVRS 2014 findings.

2.3.2 Sources of Fuel

Straw/leaf/jute sticks or husks are the most frequently used fuels in Bangladesh accounting for about 83 percent of the total use of the fuels. Use of these materials was reported by 45.8 percent residents of the urban area and 94.2 of the rural area. Division-wise distribution shows that Dhaka division has the least (66.4%) use of these fuels, while the highest use (98%) was reported in Rangpur division. The overall use of gas is only about 15 percent. In urban households, a little more than half of the households have access to gas as against 4.2 percent in rural households. Among the divisions, Dhaka has the highest use rate (32.5%) of gas and Rangpur the lowest (1.3%).

2.3.3 Sources of Light

The study documented an overall electricity use by about 68 of the households. As expected, urban people are 38 percent more likely to use electricity than their rural counterparts. About 62 of the households have access to electricity in rural area and the remaining 38 percent are dependent on kerosene and other sources. Rangpur division lags behind in the use of electricity with an use rate of only to the extent of 44 percent, the highest use rate (76.2%) being reported in Dhaka division.

2.3.4 Toilet Facility

More than two-thirds of the households have sanitary toilet facilities. Rural people are more vulnerable to live without proper sanitary facilities. A little more than 58 percent of the households in rural area and about 82 percent in urban area have access to sanitary toilet facilities with or without water seal. The national average, as reported in Education Household Survey of 2104 is 47.7 percent with a wide gap in the use of sanitary facilities by residence: 72 percent in urban area and 40.4 in the rural area. About 73 percent of the households in Barisal division enjoy this facility followed by Dhaka division (69.9%). Rangpur division is the worst sufferer with only about 51 percent of the houses having this facility. Use of open toilet was also reported: 2.6% in the rural area and 0.6% in urban area.

2.3.5 Economic Solvency

A little more than 22 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent with 20.9 percent in the rural area and 26.1 percent in the urban area. About 13.0 percent households in rural area and 15.4 percent in urban area were found to be rich with some savings. Almost one-third of the households have been able to maintain a balanced income-expenditure. Permanent insolvency is more prevalent (12.5%) among the rural households than among the urban households (7.5%). Rangpur suffers most (19.2%) from permanent insolvency, while Barisal the least (7.5%).

2.3.6 Structure of Living House and Living Space

The structure of house or housing in Bangladesh was predominantly corrugated iron sheet (CIS) or wood made. Overall, about half of the households are made of either CIS or wood (see Table 2.5). Urban households are half as likely (27.8%) as the rural households (56.5%) to make use of CIS or wood. More than 36 percent households in the urban area and only 6.6 percent in the rural have pucca buildings. Semi-pucca living structures are also found in 21

percent households, of which about 18 percent were found to be in rural area and 30.4 percent in urban area. Tin/wood structures are pronounced in Barisal division with 84.2 percent living structures being made up of tin or wood, followed by Chittagong (55.6%), Rangpur (55.4%) and Dhaka (55.2%). Use of tin/wood in the living structures is the least (34.2%) in Rajshahi division. Semi-pucca structures are more common in Sylhet (30.5%) and Khulna division (31.1%).

Average floor space per household was measured to be 380 square feet with 373 square feet in rural area and 400 square feet in urban area. Keeping consistency with the floor space, the per capita bed room space was more in urban (81 sq. ft.) area than in rural area (76 sq. ft).

Table 2.5: Distribution of households by type of structure of living house and by locality, SVRS 2014

Living structure	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Building (Pucca)	13.5	6.6	36.4	7.6	14.8	18.3	17.1	9.4	3.0	12.5
Semi-Pucca	21.0	18.1	30.4	6.8	12.6	20.9	31.1	25.0	21.2	30.5
CIS/Wooden	49.8	56.5	27.8	84.2	55.6	55.2	26.2	34.3	55.4	38.3
Mud	12.0	14.8	2.9	.2	10.2	4.3	21.6	27.5	13.8	14.7
Bamboo	3.5	3.8	2.2	1.1	6.4	1.0	3.6	3.7	6.6	4.0
Others	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.4 Characteristics of the Household Population

The age composition of a population is a very important factor in determining its socio-economic well-being of a country. Table 2.6 below shows the household population of the SVRS area by age and sex in percentages. The SVRS enumerated 348918 males and 347252 females in SVRS, 2014 resulting in a sex ratio 100.5 males per 100 females. This ratio is 100.2 as obtained in 2011 census. The 2011 BDHS reported even more a smaller rate (93.1%) than both of the afore mentioned sources.

The age distribution presented in Table 2.6 shows that less than one third of the population (31.7%) is under 15 years. People aged 65 years and over constitute 4.7 percent of the total population. The corresponding proportions are 35.3 percent and 5.5 percent in the 2011 BDHS and 35.5 percent and 5.1 percent in 2011 census.

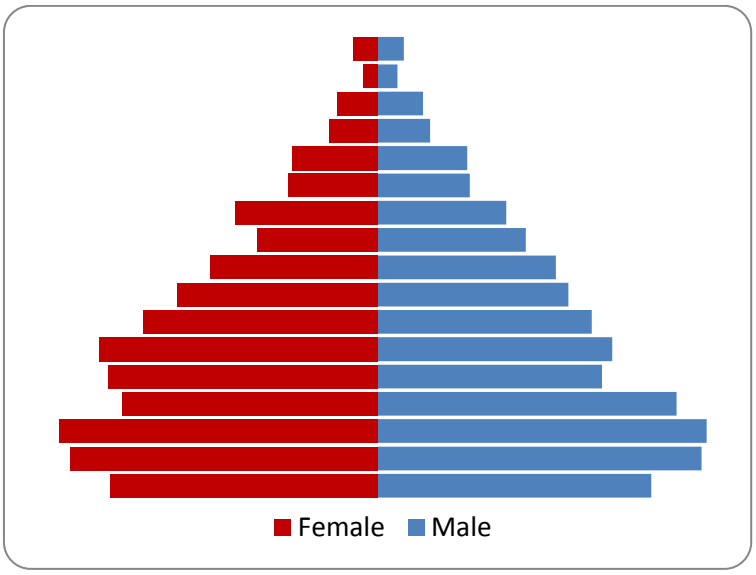
The age-sex structure of the population is displayed by the population pyramid in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.6: Percent distribution of sample population by age and sex, SVRS 2014

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	9.5	9.3	9.4
5-9	11.3	10.7	11.0
10-14	11.5	11.1	11.3
15-19	10.4	8.9	9.7
20-24	7.8	9.4	8.6
25-29	8.2	9.7	8.9
30-34	7.5	8.2	7.8
35-39	6.6	7.0	6.8
40-44	6.2	5.9	6.0
45-49	5.2	4.2	4.7
50-54	4.5	5.0	4.7

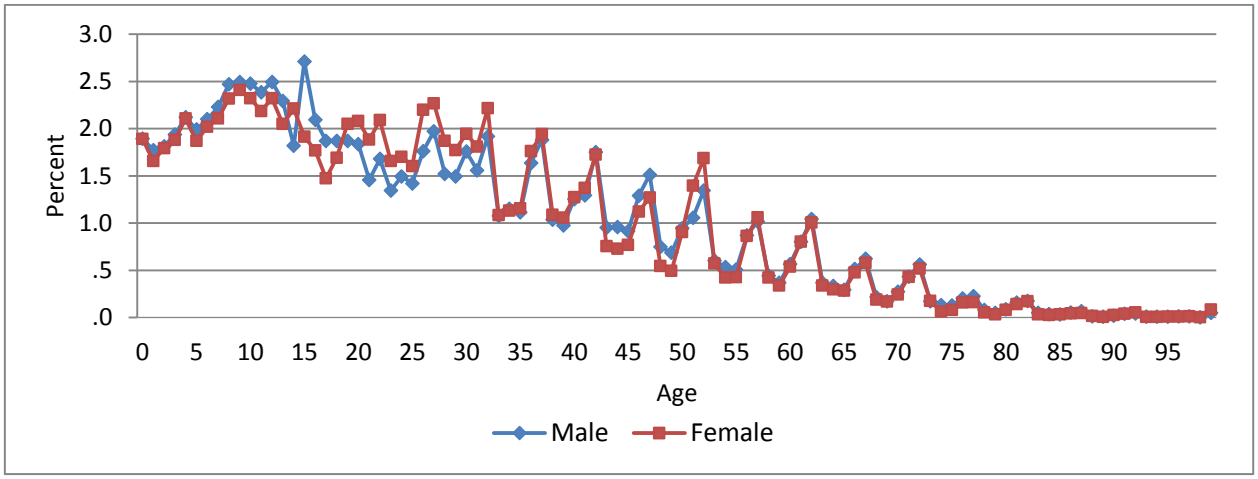
Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
55-59	3.2	3.1	3.2
60-64	3.1	3.0	3.1
65+	5.0	4.5	4.7
<15	32.3	31.1	31.7
15–64	62.7	64.4	63.5
65+	5.0	4.5	4.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	348918	347252	696170

Figure 2.1: Age –sex pyramid of SVRS population, SVRS 2014



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

Figure 2.2: Graph showing the age-sex distribution of SVRS population in single years, SVRS 2014



Whipple's index is a summary measure of the degree of heaping on the ages ending in digits 0 and 5. It is calculated by summing the population recorded with ages 0 and 5 between an arbitrary age-range 23 to 62 years and dividing the result by one-fifth of the total population between 23 and 62 expressed as percentage. Thus if there is no heaping whatever on the 0's and 5's, Whipple's index would be approximately 100; if the heaping were such that the entire population was reported at these ages, the index would be 500. The Whipple's indices calculated from the age distribution are 91.0 for males and 88.4 for females, showing no sex differentials in age heaping. The corresponding indices for 2011 census were 256.7 for males and 267.6 for females. Based on the UN set criteria, the age reporting in the 2011 census was very rough and thus unusable without adjustment. The SVRS age reporting based on the same criteria falls under the 'rough' category.

Myers' index reflects the preferences or dislikes for each of ten digits, from 0 to 9. To determine such preferences, the first step in Myers' method consists in the computation of a 'blended' population in which ordinarily almost equal sums are to be expected for each digit. This being the case, the 'blended' totals for each of the ten digits should be very nearly 10 percent of the grand total. The deviations of each sum from 10 percent of the grand total are added together disregarding the sign, and their sum is the Myers' index. The index was calculated for the SVRS single year data. The indices were 8.4 for males and 10.0 for females, implying somewhat better age reporting in favor of males. These indices were computed to be 22.7 for males and 22.2 for females in 2013 SVRS. This shows that the age reporting has greatly improved over the last one year. The indices calculated from the 2011 sample census data were 26.7 for males and 28.0 for females. Based on these indices, SVRS age reporting appears to be better than the census age reporting.

The age composition of the population by urban-rural residence is shown in Table 2.7. While about one-third of the population in rural area remains under 15 years, this in the urban area is 29.4 percent, a difference of about 3 percentage points. The old age population at age 65+ also shows a difference of 1.2 percentage-points: 5.0 percent in rural area and 3.8 percent in urban area. Three possible factors may be in interplay to result in these variations: fertility, mortality and migration.

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and residence, SVRS 2014

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.1
5-9	11.6	11.1	11.3	10.3	9.6	9.9
10-14	11.8	11.3	11.5	10.4	10.3	10.4
15-19	10.6	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
20-24	7.8	9.2	8.5	7.8	10.1	9.0
25-29	7.9	9.5	8.7	9.2	10.3	9.8
30-34	7.2	7.9	7.6	8.4	9.0	8.7
35-39	6.4	6.9	6.6	7.6	7.5	7.6
40-44	6.0	5.8	5.9	7.0	6.0	6.5
45-49	5.0	4.2	4.6	5.6	4.4	5.0
50-54	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.6
55-59	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0
60-64	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.9
65+	5.4	4.7	5.0	3.7	3.9	3.8
<15	33.0	31.8	32.4	30.0	28.9	29.4
15–64	61.7	63.5	62.6	66.3	67.2	66.7
65+	5.4	4.7	5.0	3.7	3.9	3.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	270492	268703	539194	78409	78566	156976

The age-sex distributions of the population by administrative divisions are shown in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and division, SVRS 2014

Age group	Geographic division						
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
0-4	8.2	10.7	9.7	8.2	8.3	8.9	10.5
5-9	11.0	11.9	11.0	9.4	10.1	11.0	12.7
10-14	11.6	12.5	10.9	10.4	10.3	11.3	12.5
15-19	9.5	10.8	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	10.5
20-24	7.1	9.0	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.4	9.3
25-29	7.5	8.5	9.6	9.0	9.4	8.8	7.8
30-34	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.1
35-39	7.4	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.1	5.6
40-44	6.6	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.8
45-49	5.1	4.1	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.9	3.8
50-54	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.6
55-59	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.4
60-64	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.0
65+	5.8	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.2
<15	30.8	35.1	31.6	28.1	28.7	31.2	35.8
15–64	63.5	60.3	63.8	66.8	66.3	63.9	60.1
65.+	5.8	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	37995	136267	230027	75830	90464	78579	47007

As shown by the data in Table 2.8, Sylhet division is most conducive to high fertility as it has the most young age structure with 35.7 of its population falling under 15 years. Chittagong division ranks next to Sylhet with 35.1 percent of its population below age 15. The implication of these high proportions of population below 15 years is that Sylhet and Chittagong divisions will have high dependency burden with more inactive population. It is also an indication of relatively high fertility in these two divisions as against other regions.

2.5 Other Background Characteristics of the Population

Table 2.9 summarizes a number of background characteristics of the population that include, among others, the sex composition, sex ratio, dependency ratio, religion, literacy rate, marital status according to the present residence and administrative divisions.

2.5.1 Sex Composition

Sex composition of a population refers to the proportional share of the males and females in the total population. It also shows the excess or deficit of one sex over the other. Table 2.9 shows the sex composition of the population in the SVRS area. Overall, the males outnumber the females by 0.2 percentage points or 0.4 percent resulting from a male-female ratio of 50.1 to 49.9. This feature is prevalent across regions of residence and the geographic divisions without any exception. Surprisingly, the ratio of males to females exactly agrees with the 2011 sample census result.

2.5.2 Dependency Ratio

The most widely used summary measure of age-sex composition is the dependency ratio. The ratio measures the fraction of dependents in a population. In other words, the dependency ratio measures the number of inactive people whom each economically active person has to support. Dependents refer to people who are not in the workforce, such as those who are either too young or too old to work. This measure is defined as the ratio of population aged 0–14 years and 65 years and over to the population aged 15–64 years old multiplied by 100, although other variants of this definition is used to dependency ratio. The overall dependency ratio is 57.4 percent, meaning that a little over 57 inactive persons are dependent on 100 economically active persons. More people (59.7%) in the rural area than in urban area (49.8 %) are dependent on the work force. The dependency ratio varies from as low as 49.6 percent in Khulna division to as high as 66.5 percent in Sylhet division. The results are summarized in Table 2.9. The dependency ratio as obtained in 2011 sample census was 68.4 percent, while the Education Household Survey of 2014 reported this ratio to be 61.1 percent.

2.5.3 Child-Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio (CWR), also called general fertility ratio, is the number of children of both sexes under five-years of age per 1 000 women aged 15-49 at a given moment of time. Because the computation of this ratio only requires census-type data on the population by age and sex, it provides an index of fertility when reliable birth statistics are not available. This ratio is calculated as the ratio of children aged 0–4 to the women of reproductive age, normally of age between 15 and 49 expressed per 1000 women. These ratios by residence and division are presented in Table 2.9. The overall CWR is 355 per 1000 women: 367 in the rural area and 319 in the urban area. the ratio was the highest in Chittagong division (410), the lowest (301) being observed in Khulna division. These rates were of almost equal magnitude in 2013. The corresponding 2011 census estimate for the nation as whole is 392 per 1000 women.

2.5.4 Religious Composition

Data on religious composition presented in Table 2.9 shows that 89.2 percent of the population in Bangladesh are Muslims and the remaining 10.8 percent are believers of other religion of which 9.9 percent are Hindus, there being no rural-urban variation in religious composition. Muslims dominate Rajshahi division with about 95 of the population of this division being Muslims. Compared to other divisions, the proportion of Muslim population is the lowest in Sylhet division (80.2%).

2.5.5 Literacy Rate

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

In the SVRS, a person has been defined as literate if he/she is able to write a simple letter. The crude literacy rates obtained thus are presented in Table 2.9 for the population under study. The overall rate comes out to 50.9 percent. Proportionatly more males (52.6%) than females (49.3%) are literate. The literacy rate is significantly higher (61.7%) among the urban population than among the rural population (47.8%). Barisal division has the highest rate of literacy (62.8%), followed by Khulna division with a literacy rate of 53.5%. The lowest literacy rate (45.4%) prevails among the people of Sylhet division. At the divisional levels male-female differentials in literacy rate are of little significance. The results on literacy rates have been presented in Table 2.9.

The data on adult literacy were utilized to compute two variants of literacy rate: one for those who are age 7 and over and the other for those who are 15 years and over. In both the cases, ability to write a letter was regarded as the qualification of a person to be reckoned as literate. In computing either of these rates, the total populations in the denominator were populations aged 7 and over or 15 and over. The literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over is 58.6 percent. The corresponding rate for those who are 15 years and over is 61.4 percent. The reported rates as obtained in the Education Household Survey for 2014 are respectively 59.1 percent and 58.6 percent.

As the results in Table 2.9 show, in both the cases (7+ or 15+), the urban literacy rates are substantially higher than the rural rates irrespective of sex. In all cases, literacy rates derived for those who are aged 7 years or more are lower than those calculated for those who are 15 years or more. The results are presented in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Background Characteristics of the population, SVRS 2014

Characteristics	Residence			Geographic Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Sex composition:										
Male	50.1	50.2	50.0	50.4	49.4	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.7	49.4
Female	49.9	49.8	50.0	49.6	50.6	49.8	49.6	49.4	49.3	50.6
Dependency Ratio:	57.4	59.7	49.8	57.5	65.7	56.7	49.6	50.9	56.4	66.5
Child woman ratio:	355	367	319	321	410	359	301	309	342	409
Religious composition:										
Muslim	89.2	89.2	89.2	87.8	88.2	91.1	89.4	94.9	85.0	80.4
Hindu	9.9	9.9	9.9	12.0	8.4	8.7	10.3	4.8	14.7	19.3
Christian & others	0.9	0.9	.09	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Crude literacy rate:										
Both literate	50.9	47.8	61.7	62.8	52.4	51.8	53.5	46.9	45.6	45.4
Male literate	52.6	49.5	63.3	65.1	53.4	53.3	55.6	48.6	48.5	46.9
Female literate	49.3	46.1	60.0	60.6	51.4	50.2	51.3	45.3	42.7	44.1
Literacy rate 7+:										
Both sexes	58.6	55.2	70.5	71.1	61.4	59.8	60.4	53.3	52.3	53.1
Male literate7+	60.7	57.2	72.6	73.6	62.9	61.8	62.9	55.1	55.5	55.0
Female literate7+	56.6	53.1	68.4	68.6	59.9	57.8	57.9	51.5	49.0	51.3
Adult Literacy 15+:										
Both sexes literate 15+	61.4	57.4	74.6	72.9	65.2	62.1	62.4	56.4	55.8	55.3
Male literate15+	64.7	60.7	77.7	76.4	68.3	65.2	65.7	59.2	60.4	58.6
Female literate15+	58.2	54.1	71.5	69.4	62.4	59.0	59.1	53.5	51.2	52.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.6 Sex Ratio

Human sex ratio varies not only from one country to another, but also from one population sub-group to another within the same country. Religion, region of residence, age, race, marital status, ethnicity, nativity are some of the population characteristics that might show considerable variations in sex ratios. Although religious variation in the sex ratio is minimal in most cultures, urban-rural variation is sometimes considerable. The 2014 SVRS recorded an overall sex ratio of 100.5 males per 100 females. The rural area was reported to have a sex of 100.7 as against 99.8 in the urban area. Among the 7 administrative divisions, Rangpur showed the highest sex ratio (102.7%), while Sylhet division the lowest (97.7%). The 2011 census of Bangladesh recorded a sex ratio of 97.9% in the rural area while in the urban area it was as high as 109.3. The sex ratios by urban-rural residence and geographic divisions are shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Sex ratios by residence and divisions, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Sex ratios
Residence:	
Rural	100.7
Urban	99.8
Division:	
Barisal	101.6
Chittagong	97.7
Dhaka	100.7
Khulna	101.4
Rajshahi	102.2
Rangpur	102.7
Sylhet	97.7
Total	**100.5**

2.7 Marital Status Composition

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

The marital status composition of SVRS area by residence and geographic divisions are presented in Table 2.11 for each sex separately. A close view of the results on marital status presented in the table under reference shows that about 60 percent of the males and over 65 percent of the females are currently married in both urban and rural areas. Single population accounts for about 39.0 in the case of males and a little over 25 percent of females. In Sylhet division, proportions of males and females remaining single are higher (47.9% versus 34.0%) compared to other divisions. The incidence of singleness is the least (34.3% for males and 21.0%) for females in Rajshahi division.

The incidence of widowhood is more prevalent (8.0%) among the women than among the men (0.8%).

Table 2.11: Marital status by residence and geographic division, SVRS 2014

Characteristics	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Male:										
Single	39.0	39.2	38.4	37.9	45.8	37.4	35.6	34.3	37.1	47.9
Currently married	59.9	59.7	60.6	60.9	53.3	61.5	63.2	64.5	61.9	50.8
Widowed	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	1.1
Divorced/separated	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2
Female:										
Single	25.5	24.9	27.4	24.4	30.0	25.0	21.9	21.0	23.4	34.0
Currently married	65.4	65.8	64.3	66.5	62.2	66.5	68.5	68.9	66.0	56.0
Widowed	8.0	8.2	7.1	8.2	7.1	7.5	8.1	8.4	9.4	8.9
Divorced/separated	1.1	1.1	1.2	.9	.8	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The marital status distribution is also shown by age and sex in Table 2.12 below. A very common feature of marital distribution is apparent from the tables: the drop in the proportions single is steeper among females than among males as age advances. For example, while 99.6 percent of the males are single in age group 10–14, this drops to 97 percent when they are aged 15–19, and further to 71.6 percent when they reach at 20–24. The corresponding proportions among the females are 99.3, 72.2 and 21.2 percent. The data also show that the child marriage is still prevalent among both males and females in Bangladesh.

Table 2.12: Marital status by age and sex, SVRS 2014

Age group	Male					Female				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total
10-14	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
15-19	97.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	72.2	27.1	0.2	0.5	100.0
20-24	71.6	27.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	21.2	78.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	30.7	68.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	5.6	93.7	0.3	0.4	100.0
30-34	9.3	89.9	0.2	0.5	100.0	1.7	95.5	1.5	1.2	100.0
35-39	2.9	96.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	0.9	94.8	2.8	1.5	100.0
40-44	1.8	97.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	0.8	91.0	6.7	1.5	100.0
45-49	1.4	97.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.7	87.3	10.2	1.8	100.0
50-54	1.2	97.4	1.1	0.3	100.0	0.6	81.0	17.0	1.4	100.0
55-59	1.0	97.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	0.4	74.2	22.0	3.3	100.0
60-64	.9	96.4	2.4	0.3	100.0	0.8	57.8	37.5	3.8	100.0
65+	1.0	91.4	7.2	0.4	100.0	1.0	40.1	55.9	3.0	100.0
Total	39.0	59.9	0.8	0 .3	100.0	25.5	65.4	7.9	1.1	100.0

The marital status composition of the sample population by age sex and urban-rural residence are shown in Table 2.13 and Table 2.14. The age patterns of marital status presented in the tables under reference are in close agreement with the overall pattern presented in two previous tables (Table 2.10 and Table 2.11)

Table 2.13: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2014: Males

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total
10-14	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
15-19	96.8	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
20-24	70.1	29.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	77.0	22.7	0.2	0.1	100.0
25-29	29.2	70.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	35.1	64.3	0.2	0.3	100.0
30-34	8.6	90.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	11.5	87.9	0.2	0.5	100.0
35-39	2.5	96.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	3.8	95.8	0.1	0.3	100.0
40-44	1.6	97.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	2.4	97.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
45-49	1.3	98.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	1.9	97.0	0.8	0.3	100.0
50-54	1.1	97.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	1.7	96.7	1.2	0.3	100.0
55-59	1.0	97.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	1.1	97.2	1.4	0.3	100.0
60-64	0.8	96.7	2.2	0.3	100.0	1.1	95.4	3.2	0.3	100.0
65+	0.9	91.6	7.1	0.4	100.0	1.4	90.2	8.0	0.4	100.0
Total	**39.2**	**59.7**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**38.4**	**60.6**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**100.0**

Table 2.14: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2014: Females

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total
10-14	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0
15-19	70.8	28.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	76.3	23.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
20-24	18.6	81.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.5	70.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	4.3	95.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	9.6	89.7	0.3	0.4	100.0
30-34	1.5	95.8	1.5	1.2	100.0	2.4	94.7	1.4	1.4	100.0
35-39	0.7	95.1	2.7	1.5	100.0	1.5	93.9	3.0	1.6	100.0
40-44	0.6	91.4	6.5	1.5	100.0	1.3	89.6	7.3	1.8	100.0
45-49	0.6	88.2	9.5	1.7	100.0	1.2	84.4	12.5	1.9	100.0
50-54	0.5	81.7	16.4	1.4	100.0	0.8	77.8	19.7	1.7	100.0
55-59	0.4	74.2	21.9	3.5	100.0	0.6	74.1	22.4	3.0	100.0
60-64	0.8	57.4	38.0	3.9	100.0	0.9	59.7	35.8	3.6	100.0
65+	1.0	38.6	57.5	2.9	100.0	1.2	46.0	49.4	3.3	100.0
Total	**24.9**	**65.8**	**8.2**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**27.4**	**64.3**	**7.1**	**1.1**	**100.0**

2.8 Educational Attainment

Among the socio-economic differentials in influencing the demographic parameters of a population, educational attainment of the individuals is the most important one. It influences individual's knowledge, attitudes and codes of ethical behavior that guide moral choices about our relationship with others. Education enhances the ability of an individual to achieve desired demographic and health goals. Table 2.15 and Table 2.16 present a complete scenario of the level of education of the household population by age, sex and some selected background characteristics. As we can note, about a quarter of the males (24.7%) and closed to 30% of females had never gone to school. Relatively more males (18.1%) than the females (12.9%) were observed to have completed at least higher secondary level of education.

The low level of illiteracy among the rural people remains well pronounced. For example, while about 17 percent of males in the urban area have no education, the extent of this illiteracy remains prevalent in about 27% of the cases among the rural males. This difference in illiteracy is even more pronounced among the females: 21.2 percent in urban

area and 31.7 percent in rural area. People of Barisal division are less likely to be illiterate (13.3% males and 16.5% females), while males of Rajshahi division (29.2%) and females of Rangpur division (34.6%) are more in proportion to remain illiterate.

Religious variations in illiteracy among the males are marked but less so among the females. For example, while 25.6 percent of the Muslim males are illiterate, this is only to the extent of 15 percent for Christians.

Table 2.15: Educational attainment of the household population, Males, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Level of education					Total
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	
Age group:						
5-9	26.3	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	5.4	47.9	19.2	27.6	0.0	100.0
15-19	8.8	12.9	11.8	41.6	24.9	100.0
20-24	11.9	12.6	16.3	22.4	36.8	100.0
25-29	17.8	12.5	17.7	25.6	26.3	100.0
30-34	24.2	12.9	15.9	22.5	24.5	100.0
35-39	31.6	12.6	14.3	18.0	23.5	100.0
40-44	37.3	12.1	13.7	15.9	21.1	100.0
45-49	39.7	12.5	13.1	15.2	19.5	100.0
50-54	42.1	12.2	12.7	14.7	18.4	100.0
55-59	42.4	12.1	12.1	15.1	18.3	100.0
60-64	45.3	11.1	12.4	13.5	17.7	100.0
65+	51.1	12.1	12.0	11.1	13.7	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	26.9	24.8	13.6	20.2	14.4	100.0
Urban	17.1	19.0	12.1	21.2	30.6	100.0
Division:						
Barisal	13.3	26.2	18.3	23.1	19.1	100.0
Chittagong	21.8	27.3	13.1	21.0	16.9	100.0
Dhaka	25.4	21.6	13.2	20.1	19.8	100.0
Khulna	23.1	22.9	12.6	23.1	18.4	100.0
Rajshahi	29.2	21.1	11.7	19.3	18.8	100.0
Rangpur	26.7	23.6	13.0	19.8	16.9	100.0
Sylhet	29.1	25.7	15.3	17.7	12.3	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	25.6	23.8	13.3	19.8	17.5	100.0
Hindu	17.4	20.6	13.9	25.7	22.4	100.0
Buddhist	21.3	22.3	10.0	20.0	26.5	100.0
Christian	14.9	26.0	8.7	23.0	27.4	100.0
Others	39.8	19.6	9.7	14.3	16.7	100.0
Total	**24.7**	**23.5**	**13.3**	**20.4**	**18.1**	**100.0**

Table 2.16: Educational attainment of the household population, Females, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
Age group:						
5-9	24.7	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	3.5	43.0	19.0	34.4	.0	100.0
15-19	5.7	7.5	10.1	48.9	27.8	100.0
20-24	11.9	9.9	16.4	37.8	24.0	100.0
25-29	18.5	12.2	17.7	34.1	17.6	100.0
30-34	28.5	13.3	15.6	24.6	17.9	100.0
35-39	40.4	13.4	15.4	17.8	12.9	100.0
40-44	48.8	14.4	13.4	13.5	9.9	100.0
45-49	53.3	14.1	12.9	11.8	7.9	100.0
50-54	61.2	13.1	11.3	9.2	5.3	100.0
55-59	54.0	10.1	10.5	7.3	18.0	100.0
60-64	62.3	10.0	8.3	5.7	13.7	100.0
65+	71.4	8.2	6.6	3.8	10.0	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	31.7	22.8	13.1	23.0	9.4	100.0
Urban	21.2	18.4	11.9	24.0	24.5	100.0
Division:						
Barisal	16.5	26.5	19.4	23.8	13.7	100.0
Chittagong	26.0	24.1	12.5	24.5	12.9	100.0
Dhaka	29.5	20.5	13.0	22.4	14.7	100.0
Khulna	27.9	21.7	11.5	27.0	11.8	100.0
Rajshahi	33.8	19.5	12.2	23.0	11.5	100.0
Rangpur	34.6	21.4	10.7	22.0	11.2	100.0
Sylhet	33.8	22.3	14.7	19.1	10.1	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	29.6	22.1	13.0	23.0	12.3	100.0
Hindu	26.9	19.0	11.9	25.3	16.9	100.0
Buddhist	36.2	18.7	7.1	18.0	20.1	100.0
Christian	30.7	20.9	5.7	23.9	18.9	100.0
Others	37.3	20.6	10.9	17.3	13.9	100.0
Total	**29.3**	**21.8**	**12.8**	**23.2**	**12.9**	**100.0**

2.9 Population Composition and Household Characteristics: 2002–2014

Table 2.17 presents an overview of the trends in some selected characteristics of the population and households in the SVRS area for the available years. These include, among others, age structure, dependency ratio, child-woman ratio, religious composition, literacy, household size, marital status and the like.

2.9.1 Age Structure

As reported in the SVRS, the population composition has shown a modest change over the last 13 years since the initiation of the registration of vital events in the sample area in 2002. For example, while the population size under 15 years of age was reported to be 38.5 percent in 2002, the proportion reduced to 31.7 percent in 2014. By the time, a corresponding increase was noted in the population structure at age 65 and over, from 3.9 percent in 2002 to 4.7 percent 2014. A similar feature of change may also be noted in the census record, from 4.0 in 2001 to 4.7 in 2011.

2.9.2 Sex Ratio

As evidenced in the sample area, the overall sex ratio have also shown a moderate fall over the last three years: from 104.9 percent in 2011 to 100.5 in 2014. This trend in sex ratios is in line with the one reported in the census reports. Over the last four censuses, the sex ratio fell from 106.4 percent in 1981 to 100.3 percent in 2011. The trends in sex ratios as obtained in SVRS are shown in Figure 2.3.

2.9.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio as recorded in the SVRS, demonstrated a precipitous fall from 80 percent in 2002 to 57 percent in 2014, a more than 29 percent decline in 13 years. The census population however records this fall in the neighborhood of 7 percent, from 73 percent in 2001 to 68.4 percent in 2011 (see Figure 2.4).

2.9.4 Child-Woman Ratio

There has been a consistent fall in the child-woman ratios in the sample vital registration area. Over the last 13 years, the ratio has shown a decline of about 28 percent, from 491 in 2002 per 1000 women to 355 per one thousand women in 2014. The comparable decline as recorded in the census enumerations was over 24 percent, from 519 per 1000 women in 2001 to 392 per 1000 women in 2011. A graphical view of the trends in CWR is shown in Figure 2.5

2.9.5 Religious Composition

For many years in the past, the Bangladeshi people are predominantly Muslims. Since the initiation of the SVRS program in 2002, 89.4 percent of the population were reported to be Muslims and this proportion remained almost unchanged the same proportion (89%) till the last SVRS in 2014.

2.9.6 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over increased from 48.8 percent in 2002 to 58.6 percent in 2014, amounting to an increase of over 20 percent in 13 years. The increase in female literacy compared to male literacy was more pronounced: 27.2 percent versus 15.0 percent.

The adult literacy rate for population aged 15 years and over increased by 10.6 percent over the same period from 55.5 percent in 2002 to 61.4 percent in 2014. The increase in male literacy was much higher than that of the increase in literacy among the females: 49.1 percent as against 34.4 percent, a 43 percent increase.

2.9.7 Household Size

In line with trends in fertility in Bangladesh, the average household size is also depicting a moderate decline over the last 13 years since 2002. As the statistics presented in Table 2.17 show, the average size of the household in 2002 was 4.9 persons, which decreased to 4.3 in 2014.

2.9.8 Headship Status

The household headship rates virtually remained constant over the period 2002–2007 centering around a male-female ratio of 90% **:** 10%, which thereafter demonstrated a modest decline in favor of females. The 2014 SVRS however recorded a rise in headship status among the males to 87.8 percent from 85.5 percent in 2012. Figure 2.6 shows the trends in headship status.

2.9.9 Household Structure

The structural changes in the households over the last 13 years have been marginal. While 8.7 percent households in 2010 were pucca buildings, this increased to a little over 9.3 percent in 2014. The corresponding increase in the semi-pucca households was from 16.6 percent in 2010 to 22.3 percent in 2014. As a result of this increase in pucca and semi-pucca households, the proportions of CIS/wooden structures decreased from 57 percent in 2010 to 51.1 in 2014.

2.9.10 Sources of Water

For drinking purposes, the extent of the use of tap or tube-well has not shown any notable change over the last 13 years, as shown in Table 2.17, while for other purposes, the proportion of households using these sources increased from 51.9 percent in 2002 to 63.4 percent in 2014.

2.9.11 Sources of Light

Use of kerosene has decreased considerably over the period 2002–2014, from 65.1 percent in 2002 to 31.4 in 2014, about 50 percent decrease over a period of 13 years. Correspondingly, the use of electricity has shown a two-fold increase during this time interval.

2.9.12 Use of Fuel

A close examination of the data presented in Table 2.17 shows that there has been virtually no changes in any kind of fuel in the extent of use of fuels during the period under study

2.9.13 Economic Solvency

Economic solvency made a very marginal progress over the last 12 years. For example, while 17 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent in 2003, the proportion increased to 22.1 percent in 2014.

Table 2.17: Trends in some selected household and population characteristics, SVRS 2002–2014

Background Characteristics	Year												
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Age structure:													
Under15	38.5	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.6	34.9	37.4	33.3	33.1	31.9	31.1	32.3	31.7
15–64	27.6	58.2	58.3	58.2	59.3	61.0	57.9	62.3	62.4	63.5	64.2	63.2	63.5
65 & over	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7
Sex ratio:	–	105.2	105.3	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.0	104.9	105.0	104.9	104.9	102.6	100.5
Dependency ratio:	80	79	79	78	76	70	67	66	65	57	56	58	57
Child-woman ratio:	491	482	476	439	424	398	380	375	369	341	327	356	355
Religion:													
Muslim	89.4	89.6	89.5	89.3	89.3	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.8	88.8	89.1	89.2
Non-Muslim	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.8
Literacy 7+:													
Both sexes	48.8	49.1	50.0	52.1	52.5	56.1	55.8	56.7	56.8	55.8	56.3	57.2	58.6
Male	52.8	53.1	53.7	55.4	55.8	59.4	60.8	59.6	59.8	58.4	59.2	59.3	60.7
Female	44.5	44.9	46.2	48.8	49.1	52.7	52.7	53.8	53.9	53.2	53.3	55.1	56.6
Literacy15+:													
Both sexes	55.5	50.3	51.6	53.5	53.7	56.3	56.9	58.4	58.6	58.8	60.7	61.0	61.4
Male	43.4	56.3	57.2	58.3	58.5	63.1	61.3	62.6	62.9	62.5	64.8	64.2	64.7
Female	43.3	44.2	45.8	48.6	48.8	53.5	52.6	54.3	55.4	55.1	56.6	51.8	58.2
Household size:	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3
Headship status:													
Male headed	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.6	89.6	88.7	89.3	87.1	87.1	86.7	85.5	88.4	87.8
Female headed	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	12.9	12.9	13.3	14.5	11.6	12.2
Household structure:													
Pucca	8.8	8.3	6.2	11.0	11.1	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.6	10.2	13.2	9.3
Semi-pucca	8.1	9.3	8.8	11.1	11.2	13.7	13.1	16.6	16.6	19.3	18.5	19.5	22.3
CIS/Wooden	52.9	53.7	54.7	53.3	53.3	55.1	57.1	57.0	57.0	53.9	53.9	50.7	51.1

Background Characteristics	Year												
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mud	16.7	16.7	18.0	15.5	15.4	15.4	14.3	13.1	13.1	12.2	11.7	12.4	13.5
Bamboo	12.4	11.1	11.3	8.2	8.1	7.2	6.0	3.8	3.8	4.6	5.5	4.0	3.7
Others	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sources of water:													
Tap / tube-well (for drinking purposes)	96.7	97.3	97.4	97.7	97.7	98.9	98.3	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.3	97.5	97.8
Tap /tube-well (for other purposes)	51.9	49.3	52.2	53.9	53.9	55.9	54.7	54.7	55.5	60.4	60.5	63.7	63.4
Sources of light:													
Electricity	34.4	36.4		43.5	44.3	50.7	53.4	54.4	54.6	63.6	65.6	66.9	67.8
Kerosene	65.1	63.3		56.5	55.7	49.3	46.7	45.6	43.1	35.4	33.1	32.3	31.4
Others	0.5	0.3		0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8
Sources of fuel:													
Straw/Leaf	39.3	38.9	38.9	41.4	41.5	42.3	38.88	37.5	42.6	39.3	40.2	36.3	36.3
Bran	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.15	5.8	5.3	4.0	-	2.8	3.7
Wood/bamboo/Khari	44.4	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.0	43.34	42.7	42.5	43.1	42.4	44.4	42.8
Kerosene	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.37	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Electricity	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.47	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
Gas	8.2	8.7	8.7	10.3	10.3	10.5	12.05	9.8	6.7	11.0	10.4	13.9	15.1
Others	2.7	4.4	4.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.72	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1
Toilet facilities:													
Sanitary	39.9	42.5	46.2	53.3	55.0	54.2	62.2	62.7	63.5	62.6	63.8	64.3	63.5
Others	39.2	37.7	38.3	37.6	36.2	38.6	31.1	30.1	34.3	33.7	33.6	34.5	34.4
None	20.9	19.8	15.5	9.1	8.9	7.2	6.6	7.2	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1
Economic solvency:	-	17.0	16.9	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	21.1	22.0	21.4	21.5	21.6	22.1

Figure 2.3: Trends in sex ratios, SVRS 2003-14

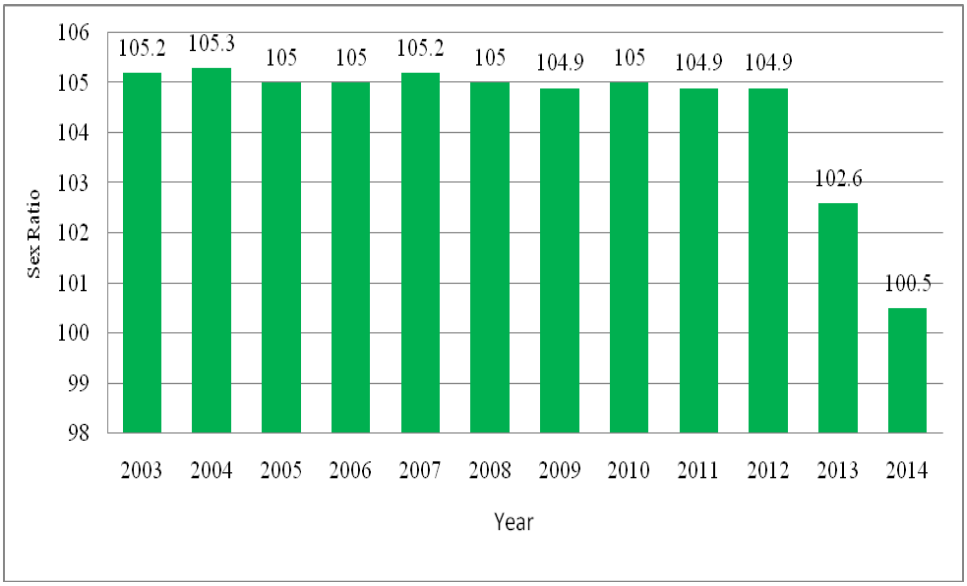


Figure 2.4: Trends in dependency ratios, SVRS 2003-14

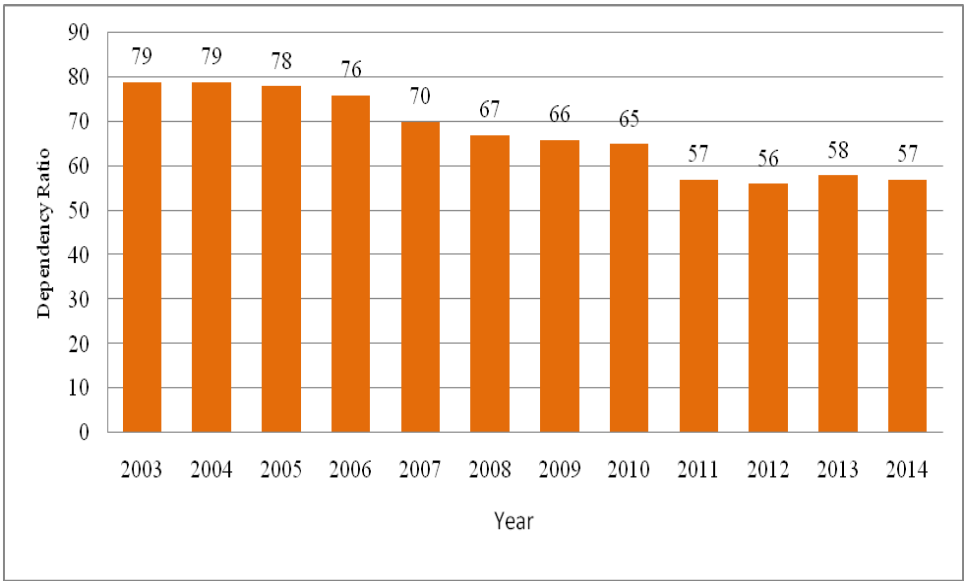


Figure 2.5: Trends in child-women ratios, SVRS 2003-14

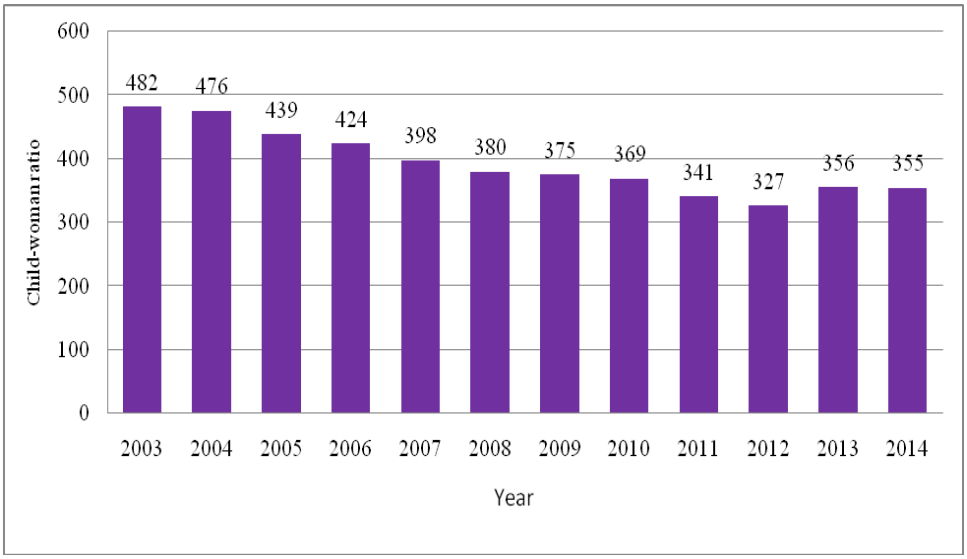
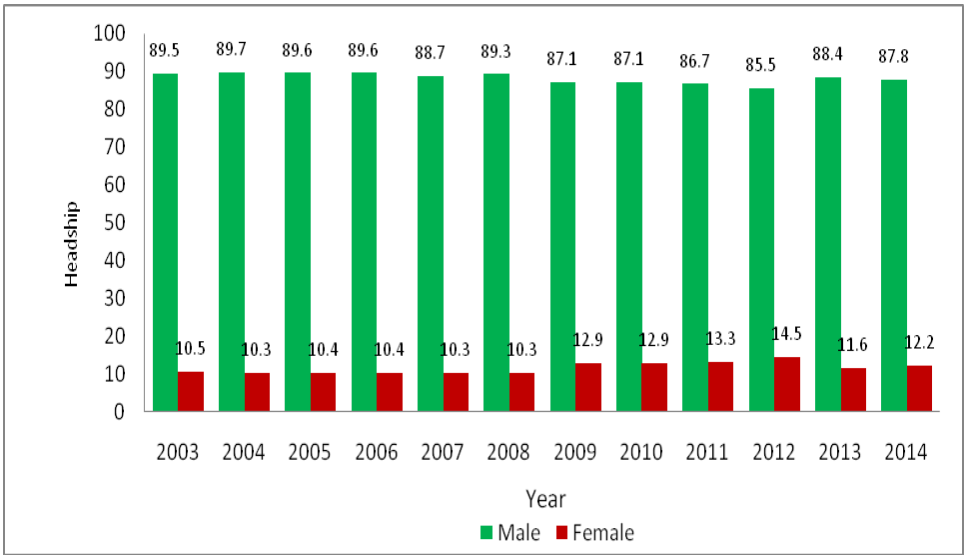


Figure 2.6: Trends in headship status, SVRS 2003-14



CHAPTER III

Fertility

3.1 Measures of Fertility

The term **fertility** refers to the state of being fertile, or in other words, it is the capability of producing offspring. For a human population, it is the state of being capable to produce offspring by a woman. Fertility is thus the frequency of childbearing among the population. The importance of fertility measurement stems from the fact that it is one of the three principal components of population dynamics that determine the size, structure, and composition of the population in any country. The present chapter is designed to describe the current fertility based on the data gathered in SVRS area in 2014.

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

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

In addition to the presentation of the fertility indicators as mentioned above, an attempt has also been made to study the fertility differentials by some selected background characteristics, such as residence, religion, and administrative divisions.

3.1.1 Crude Birth Rate

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

Table 3.1 shows the crude birth rates (CBR) by residence, administrative division and religion as derived from the recorded number of births and enumerated population in SVRS area. The overall CBR was computed to be 18.9 for 2014. This is comparable with the BDHS 2014 estimate of CBR of 22.2 per 1000 population and ICDDR.B's estimate of 22.0 for 2013. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher compared to the urban CBR by a margin of more than two births per 1000 population. The reported rate varies from as high as 19.9 in Dhaka to as low as 17.7 in Khulna division. A marked variation in CBR is also noted among the religious groups: Muslims seem to have the highest CBR (19.3 per thousand), Hindus the intermediate (16.2) and the others (that includes the Christians, Buddhists etc.) the lowest (15.8). Since CBR is greatly influenced by the age structure of the population, it is too early to offer any firm comment on the differences in the rates presented by population compositions. The variations in the level of crude birth rate by districts are shown in Map 3.1 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.2 General Fertility Rate

Fertility is highly variable within sub-groups of a population. It is thus common to calculate age-specific, age-marital status specific, and other specific fertility rates. It is rare for a child to be borne to a woman before she reaches 15 years or at ages beyond 50 years. For this reason, one may partly refine measurement of fertility by using the women of ages between 15 years and 49 years in the denominator of the rates instead of the total population in the mid-year. The rate so computed is referred to as the **general fertility rate** (GFR). The GFR is defined as the number of live births per year per 1000 thousand women of child-bearing age.

The GFR for the sample population worked out to be 71 per 1000 women of reproductive age, 15–49. This rate is much lower than the one (90 per 1000 women) obtained in 2014 BDHS but closed to ICDDR,B's estimate of 79 for the year

2012. The rate in rural area as obtained in SVRS 2014 is widely different from the rate in urban area: 75 vs 60. Khulna division records the lowest GFR (65), the highest being recorded in Dhaka and Rangpur divisions (74 in each). Table 3.1 shows the results of this investigation. The variations in the level of general fertility rate by districts are displayed in Map 3.2 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.3 Child-Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio (CWR) is a relative measure of fertility. It is defined as the ratio of the number of children of both sexes under-five years of age to the number of females of the reproductive ages 15–49 years (or sometimes 15–44 years). The CWRs calculated for the sample area are presented in Table 3.1 by residence, division and religion. For the total sample, the child-woman ratio was found to be 355 per 1000 women of reproductive age. In line with the other estimates of fertility, the CWR for the rural area was higher (367) than for the urban area (319). The 2011 sample census estimate of CWR is 392, while the ICDDR.B reported a rate of 395 for 2012. In this instance too, SVRS rate is lower than the rates reported in the two sources mentioned above.

Table 3.1: Crude birth rate, general fertility rates and child-woman ratios, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	CBR	GFR	CWR
Residence:			
Rural	19.4	75	367
Urban	17.2	60	319
Division:			
Barisal	18.2	72	321
Chittagong	18.9	72	410
Dhaka	19.9	74	359
Khulna	17.7	65	301
Rajshahi	17.9	66	309
Rangpur	19.3	74	342
Sylhet	18.0	70	409
Religion:			
Muslim	19.3	73	362
Hindu	16.2	59	299
Others	15.8	62	328
Total	18.9	71	355

3.1.4 Age-Specific Fertility Rates

The frequency of child-bearing within the more narrow age range of 15–49 (such as 15–19, 20–24 etc.) varies markedly. In fact, there is a characteristics age pattern to fertility which is very similar all over the world. This age pattern is best understood by computing, what we refer to as age-specific fertility rates. The age-specific fertility rates are defined as the number of live births during a specified period to women of reproductive period divided by the number of women lived in that age group during the specified period. The age-specific fertility rates (ASFERs) are considered as valuable measures of fertility to assess the current age pattern of child-bearing. In the present instance, these rates have been derived from birth history data. Table 3.2 presents the age-specific fertility rates of the SVRS area by urban-rural residence. According to the prevailing fertility rates, on average, women will have a little more than 19 per cent of their births before reaching age 20, 59 per cent during their twenties, and 19 per cent during their thirties. These proportions are about of the same magnitude in both rural and urban areas. The achievement of births within the specified age range by the women in the SVRS area is pleasingly consistent with both 2011 and 2014 BDHS findings (BDHS 2011 Report, page 60, Table 5.1 and BDHS 2014 Key Indicators, page 12, Table 7). The age-specific fertility rates are also shown for the seven administrative regions of the country in Table 3.3. The age-pattern of these rates

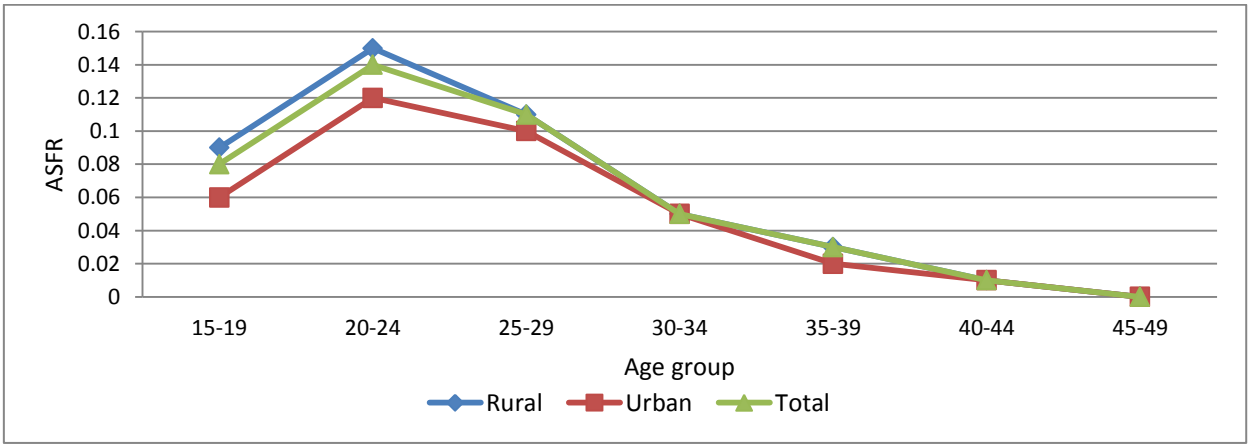
demonstrates the same characteristic features. The age pattern of fertility discerned by the age-specific rates is compared in Figure 3.1 by residence with the over all rates.

Table 3.2: ASFRs derived from births during last 12-month period by residence, SVRS 2014

Age group	Residence		
	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	0.091	0.059	0.083
20-24	0.152	0.120	0.144
25-29	0.114	0.097	0.110
30-34	0.048	0.049	0.048
35-39	0.027	0.020	0.026
40-44	0.008	0.006	0.007
45-49	0.004	0.003	0.004
TFR	2.218*	1.768*	2.108*

***** Total fertility rate

Figure 3.1: Age-specific fertility rates by urban rural residence, SVRS 2014



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

Table 3.3: Age-specific fertility rates by geographic division, SVRS 2014

Age group	Division						
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
15-19	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.05
20-24	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.14
25-29	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13
30-34	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
35-39	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
40-44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
45-49	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
TFR	2.30	2.05	2.15	1.95	1.95	2.15	2.15

3.1.5 Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) is a summary measure of fertility obtained by summing the age specific fertility rates for each single year or each age group (usually of five year age groups) of women in the child-bearing age. It states the number of children a woman would bear throughout her lifetime at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for a particular year. The TFRs derived from the SVRS data are presented in Table 3.4 by urban rural residence, administrative division and religion. The overall TFR for the SVRS area was computed to be 2.11 per woman. The corresponding estimate for the BDHS of both 2011 and 2014 is 2.3. As expected, the TFR for rural women in SVRS is higher (2.22) than among their urban counterparts (1.77). This result is consistent with the BDHS 2014 (2.4 as against 2.0). As to the divisional variations, Barisal division recorded the highest TFR (2.30) followed by Rangpur division (2.15), the lowest being recorded for the Khulna division (1.95). The current level of TFR by districts are shown in Map 3.3 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.6 Gross Reproduction Rate

The gross reproduction rate (GRR) is similar to the total fertility rate except that it is the sum of age-specific fertility rates that include only female live births in the numerator. It states the number of girls a woman would bear throughout her lifetime at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates computed from the female births only for a particular year. The gross reproduction rates computed from the data are also presented in Table 3.4 by residence, division and religion. Keeping consistency with the TFR, the GRR is higher among the rural women (1.09) than among the urban women (0.91), the highest in Barisal division (1.21) and the lowest in Khulna division (0.98), the highest among the Muslim women (1.07) and least among the women categorized as others (0.87).

3.1.7 Net Reproduction Rate

Essentially, the net reproduction rate (NRR) is a GRR adjusted for mortality. The NRR tells us: how many daughters on the average, will be born to a hypothetical cohort of newborn girl babies during their life time, if we take into account the mortality of the girls from the time of their birth? The net reproduction rate is a measure of the extent to which a cohort of newly born girls will replace themselves under the given schedules of age-specific fertility and mortality. Table 3.4 shows that the net reproduction rate for the population under investigation is 1.04 as against a GRR of 1.05. This marginal difference explains the fact that the mortality of the new born girls has substantially improved in Bangladesh over the years resulting in minor variation between a GRR and an NRR. Barisal has the highest NRR (1.21) and Khulna the lowest (0.97).

Table 3.4: TFR, GRR and NRR by residence, division and religion, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	TFR	GRR	NRR
Residence:			
Rural	2.22	1.09	1.08
Urban	1.77	0.91	0.90
Division:			
Barisal	2.34	1.21	1.21
Chittagong	2.09	0.99	0.99
Dhaka	2.17	1.10	1.08
Khulna	1.96	0.98	0.97
Rajshahi	2.04	1.03	1.02
Rangpur	2.22	1.08	1.07
Sylhet	2.09	1.05	1.04
Religion:			
Muslim	2.14	1.07	1.06
Hindu	1.81	0.91	0.90
Others	1.90	0.87	0.86
Total	2.11	1.05	1.04

3.1. 7 Marital Fertility Rate

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

Table 3.5: Age-specific marital fertility rates, SVRS 2014

Age group	Residence			Division							Religion		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Muslim	Hindu	Others
15-19	0.32	0.26	0.31	0.35	0.37	0.27	0.33	0.26	0.33	0.48	0.31	0.28	0.56
20-24	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.28
25-29	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.07
30-34	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
35-39	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
40-44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
45-49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
TMFR	3.59	3.09	3.48	3.90	3.88	3.35	3.31	3.03	3.52	4.83	3.50	3.22	4.98

3.2 Fertility Trends

The trends in fertility over time have been examined in this section by comparing the CBR, GFR, TFR, GRR and NRR for the overall sample since 1982. Table 3.6 presents these estimates. The crude birth rate remained in the neighborhood of 35 till 1986, which thereafter began to decline and reached to 19 in 2001, implying almost a 50 per cent fall in about 15 years. The rate then recorded a slow rise for a short period of about 2 to 3 years and then started again to decline reaching its lowest level in the neighborhood of 19 as recorded in the last SVRS undertaken in 2014. The GFR also displays the same characteristic features. Beginning with a value of as high as 164, the rate reached 71 in 2014. The TFR declined sharply from 5.04 births per woman in 1981 to 2.11 in 2014. As the data show, the TFR has possibly reached a plateau in recent time with a value in the neighborhood of 2.1. The GRR and NRR demonstrate the same feature of trends as discerned by the remaining measures of fertility. A diagrammatic view of each of the rates is shown in Figure 3.2 through Figure 3.6 to understand the fertility trends more vividly over time.

Table 3.6 Trends in fertility as observed in the SVRS area, 1982–2014

	Fertility measures				
Year	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR	NRR
1982	34.8	164	5.21	2.54	1.98
1983	35.0	162	5.07	2.45	1.92
1984	34.8	173	4.83	2.34	1.81
1985	34.6	156	4.71	2.20	1.79
1986	34.4	152	4.70	2.29	1.80
1987	33.3	150	4.42	2.14	1.69
1988	33.2	145	4.45	2.21	1.74

Year	CBR	Fertility measures GFR	TFR	GRR	NRR
1989	33.0	144	4.35	2.10	1.72
1990	32.8	144	4.33	2.10	1.71
1991	31.6	145	4.24	2.06	1.70
1992	30.8	143	4.18	2.03	1.68
1993	28.8	138	3.84	2.01	1.57
1994	27.0	137	3.58	1.81	1.48
1995	26.5	130	3.45	1.68	1.48
1996	25.6	115	3.41	1.66	1.46
1997	21.0	110	3.10	1.52	1.37
1998	19.9	102	2.98	1.45	1.31
1999	19.2	84	2.64	1.29	1.25
2000	19.0	81	2.59	1.27	1.24
2001	18.9	80	2.56	1.26	1.23
2002	20.1	86	2.55	1.26	1.22
2003	20.9	84	2.57	1.24	1.20
2004	20.8	83	2.51	1.21	1.18
2005	20.7	82	2.46	1.19	1.17
2006	20.6	80	2.41	1.17	1.15
2007	20.9	79	2.39	1.17	1.14
2008	20.5	77	2.30	1.11	1.09
2009	19.4	72	2.15	1.07	1.06
2010	19.2	71	2.12	1.05	1.04
2011	19.2	70	2.11	1.04	1.03
2012	18.9	70	2.12	1.05	1.04
2013	19.0	71	2.11	1.02	1.01
2014	18.9	71	2.11	1.05	1.04

Figure 3.2 Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1000 population by locality, SVRS 2002-2014

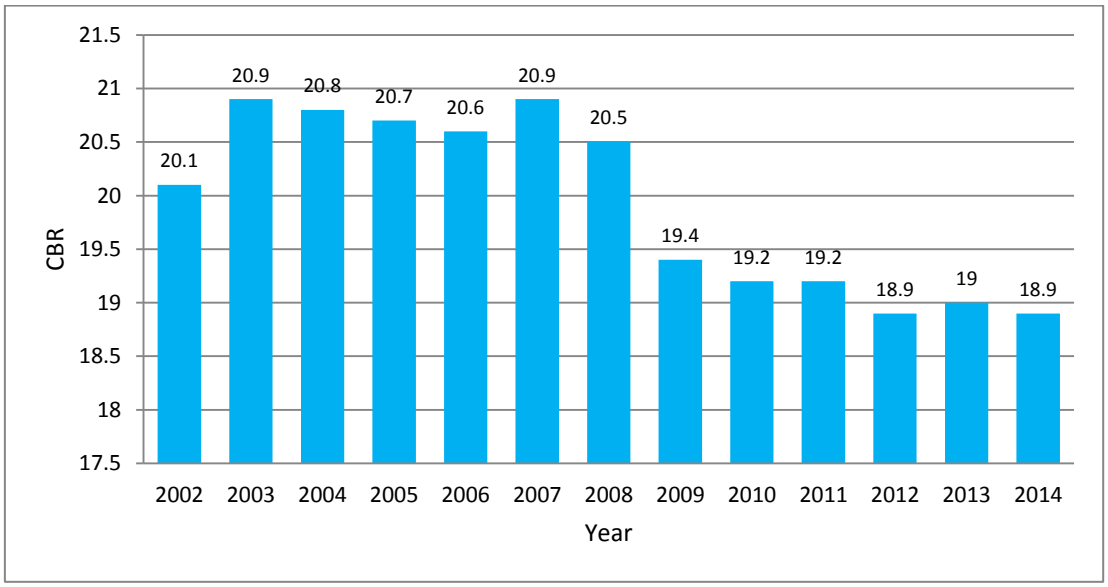


Figure 3.3 Trends in GFR, SVRS 2002–2014

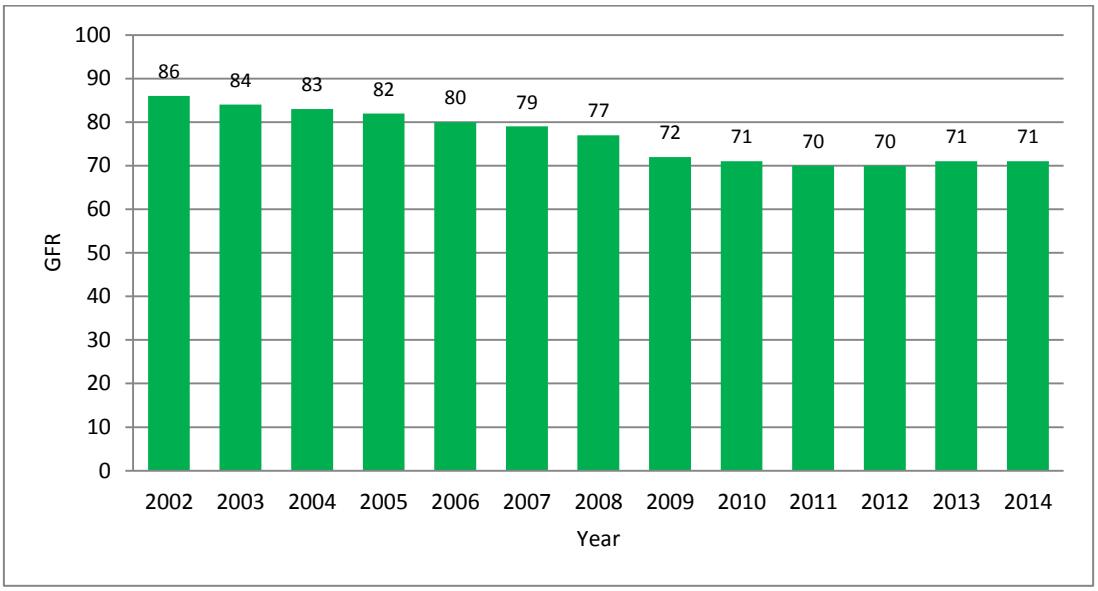


Figure 3.4 Trends in TFR, SVRS 2002–2014

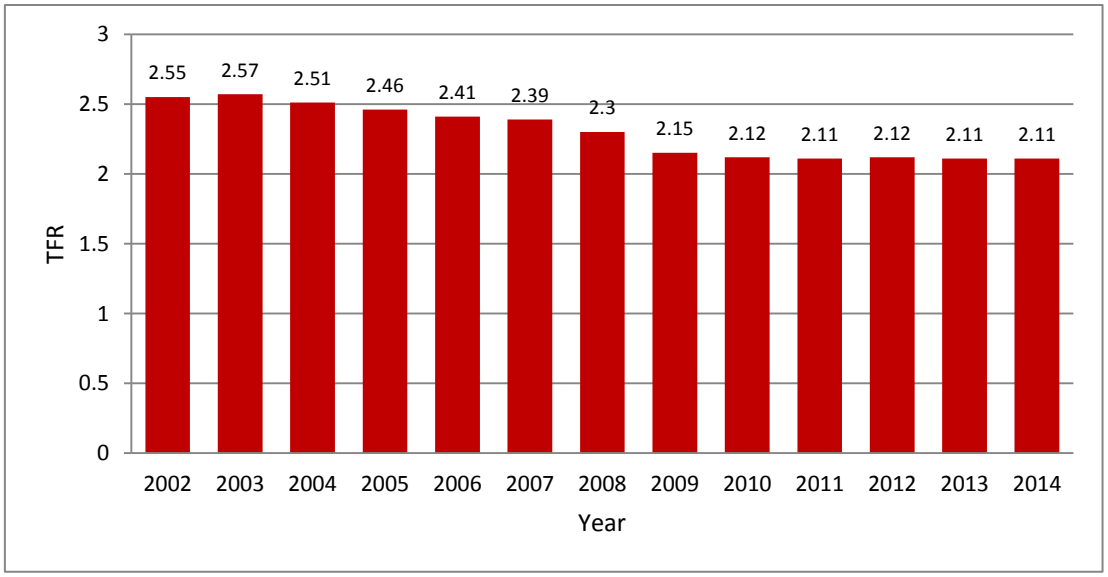


Figure 3.5 Trends in GRR, SVRS 2002–2014

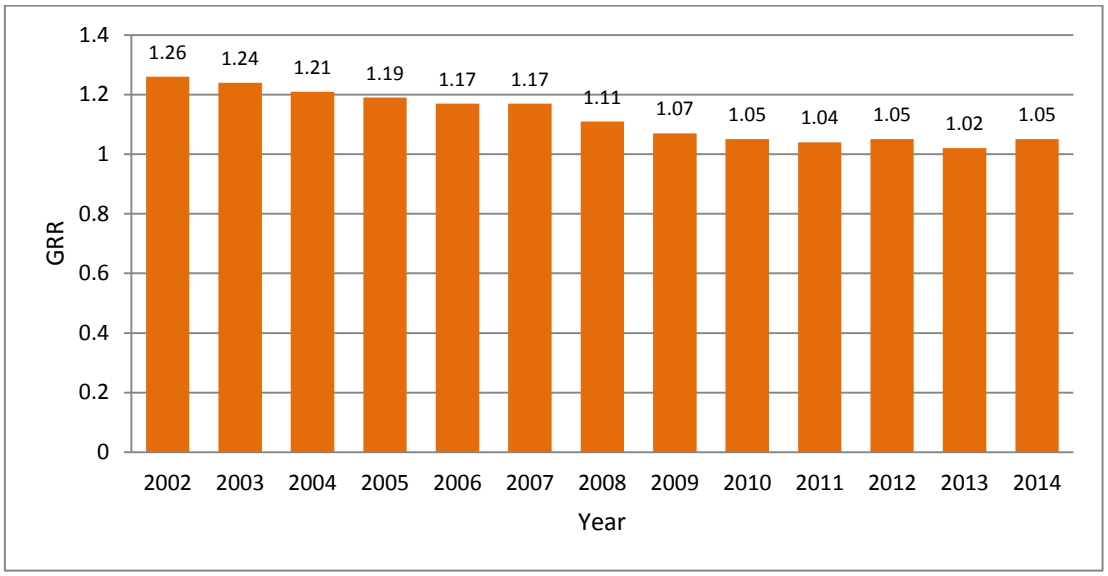
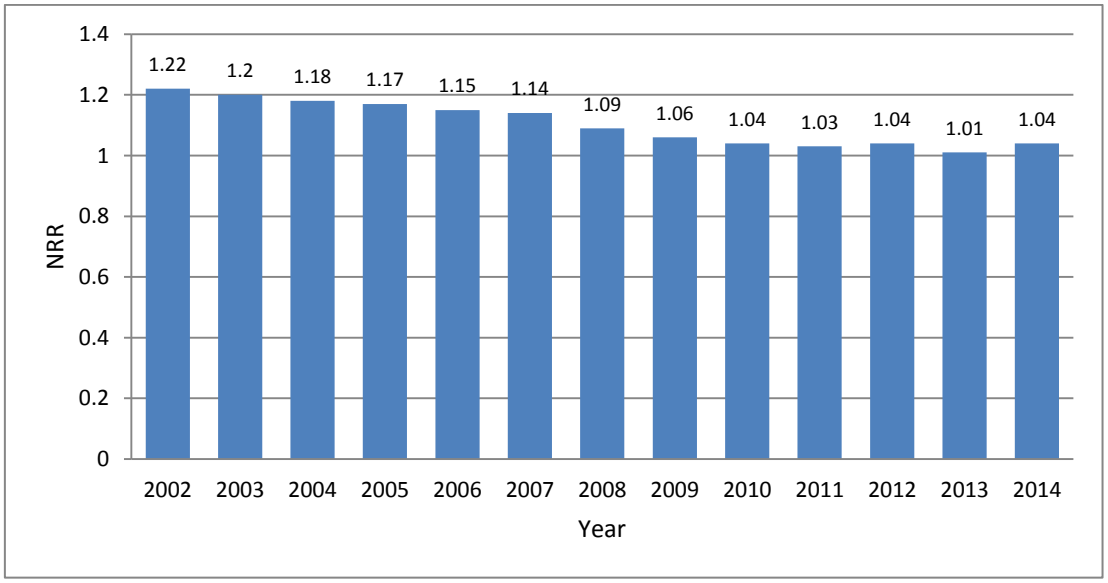
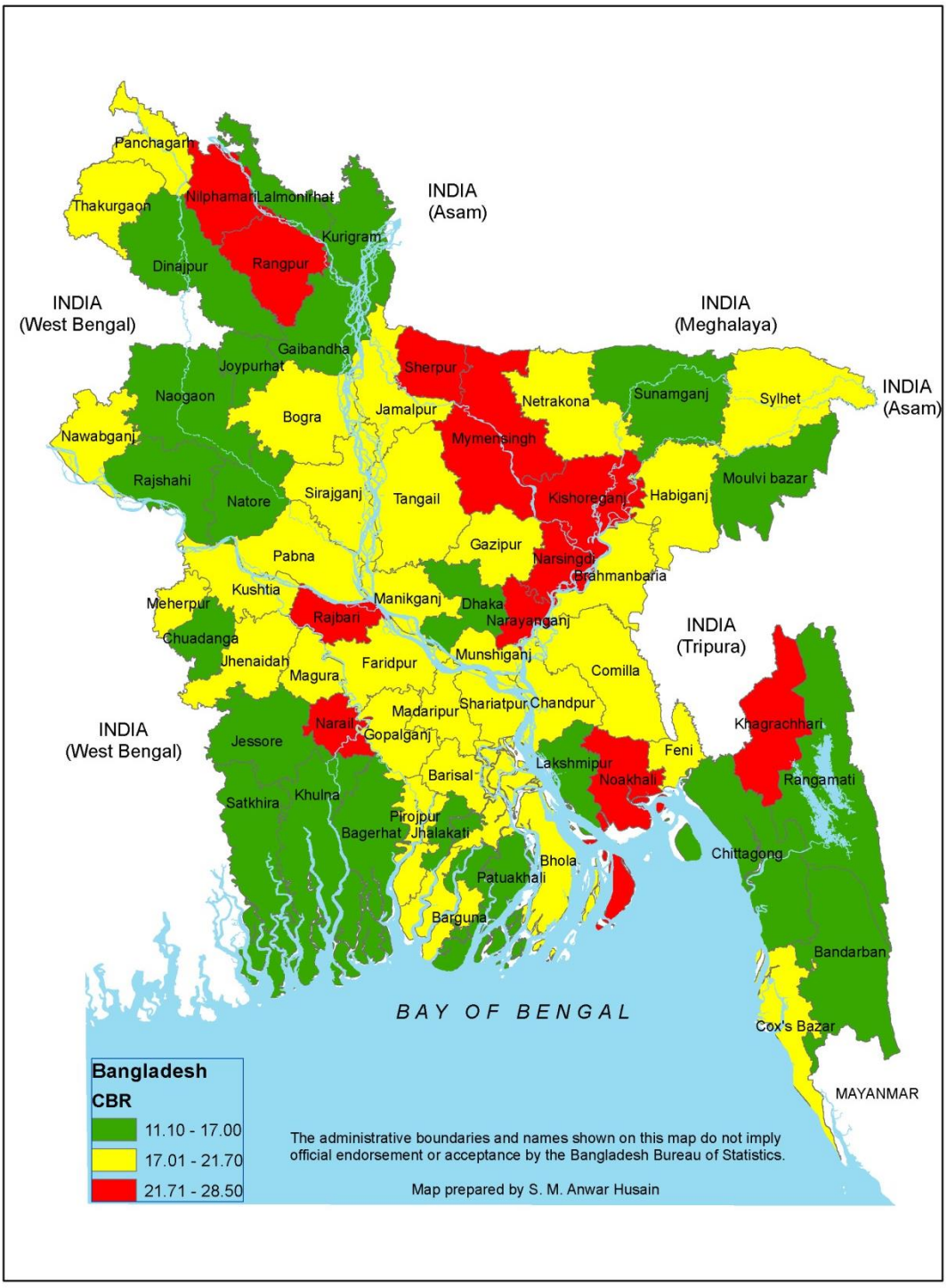


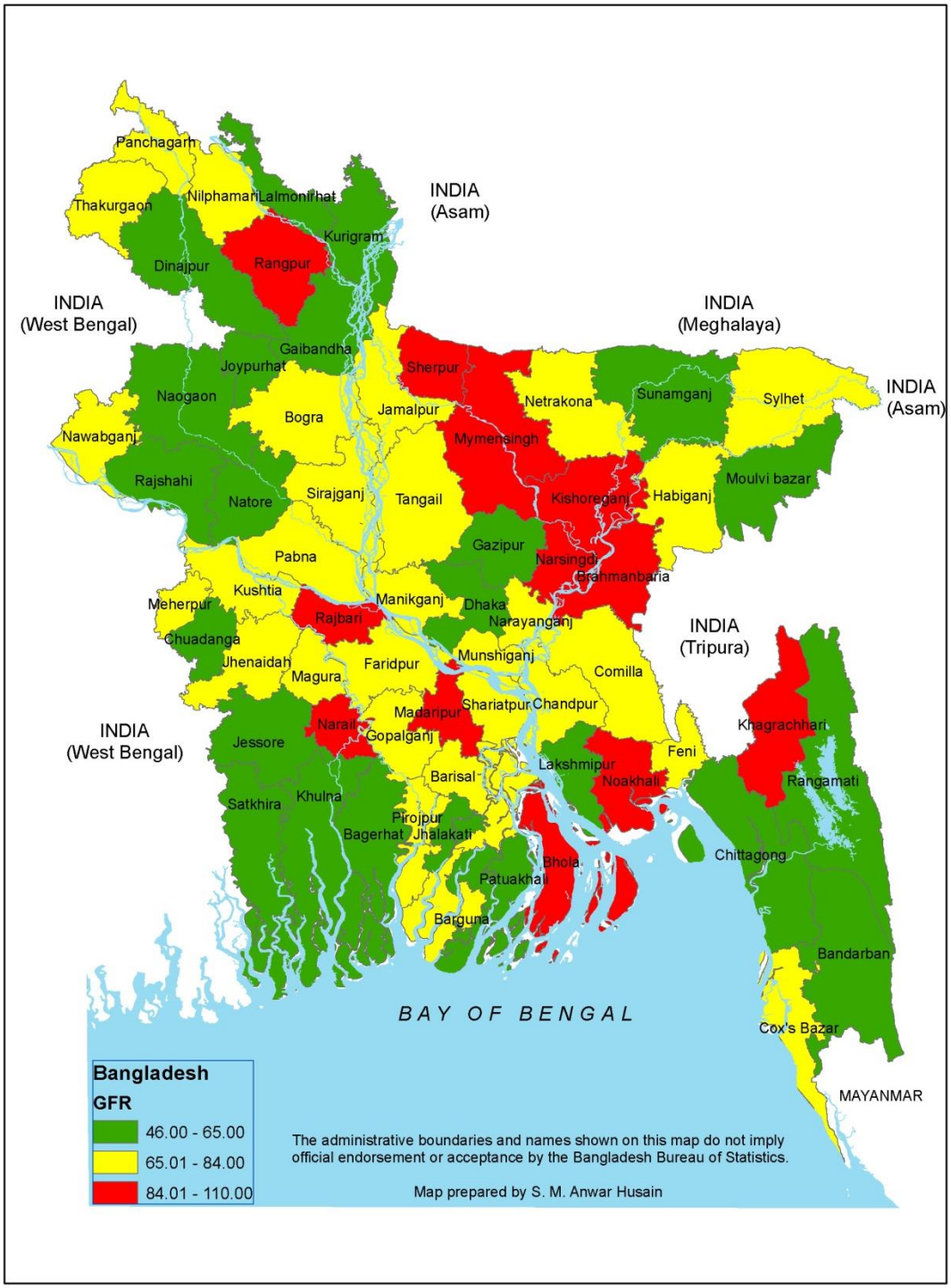
Figure 3.6 Trends in NRR, SVRS 2002–2014



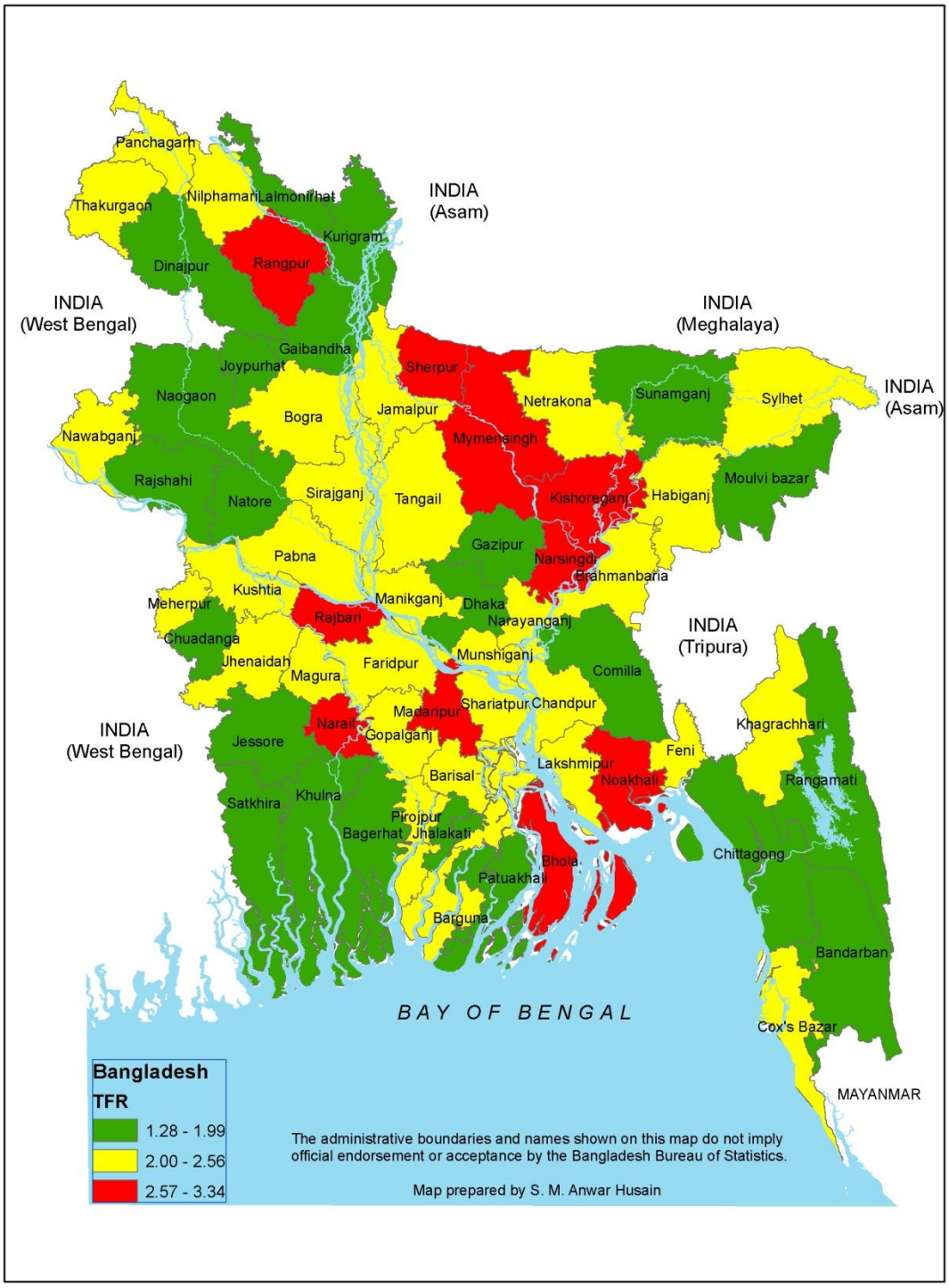
Map 3.1: Crude birth rate (CBR) by zila, SVRS 2014



Map 3.2: General fertility rate (GFR) by zila, SVRS 2014



Map 3.3: Total fertility rate (TFR) by zila, SVRS 2014



CHAPTER IV

Mortality

4.1 Measures of Mortality

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

(a) Crude Death Rate;
(b) Age-Specific Death Rate;
(c) Childhood Mortality Rates;
(d) Maternal Mortality Ratio and
(e) Cause-Specific Death Rate.

4.1.1 Crude Death Rate

The simplest measure of mortality is the crude death rate (CDR), which is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths in an area during a specified period of time to the mid-year population of that area. The crude death rate (CDR) for the sample area was computed to be 5.2 per 1000 population in 2014. In rural areas, the CDR was 5.6 as against 4.1 in the urban area. The rate varied between 4.8 in Chittagong division and 5.5 in Sylhet division (5.2). The rate is the highest (5.9) among the Hindus, followed by the Christians and Buddhists (5.6), the lowest CDR being observed among the Muslims. The results are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Crude death rate per 1000 population by background variables, SVRS 2014

Background variables	No of deaths	Population	Crude death rate
Residence:			
Rural	3002	539194	5.6
Urban	644	156976	4.1
Division:			
Barisal	209	37995	5.4
Chittagong	666	136267	4.8
Dhaka	1215	230027	5.4
Khulna	399	75830	5.3
Rajshahi	486	90464	5.3
Rangpur	407	78579	5.1
Sylhet	263	47007	5.5
Religion:			
Muslim	3202	621151	5.2
Hindu	410	68806	5.9
Others	35	6213	5.6
Total	**3646**	**696170**	**5.2**

The level of crude death rates by districts has been shown in Map 4.1 at the end of this chapter.

4.1.2 Age-Specific Death Rates

The age-specific death rate for persons of a given age *x* (or for a given age interval) is the number of persons who died aged *x* in a specified year divided by the population age *x* in the middle of the year. The rate is usually expressed per 1000 population per year and can be calculated for males and females separately. The rates calculated for the sample area are shown in Table 4.2. The usual pattern of mortality by age is reflected in the rates presented in the table under

reference: it is the highest during infancy, thereafter it decreases as the risk of dying decreases as age advances and this pattern continues roughly till age 20-24 when it shows an upward shift due to higher risk of mortality at advanced ages. The overall pattern of the age-specific rates is also reflected in rates presented in the same table by urban-rural residence. The age patterns of mortality calculated for the rural, urban area and for the overall sample are compared in Figures 4.1 & 4.2

Table 4.2: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by residence, SVRS 2014

	Rural			Urban			Total		
Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<1	31.7	29.5	30.6	29.1	22.7	25.8	31.9	28.7	30.8
1-4	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.3	2.1
5-9	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	5.2	2.0
10-14	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3
15-19	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
20-24	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
25-29	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
30-34	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.8	2.4	1.0	1.7
35-39	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.5
40-44	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	1.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.1
45-49	5.3	4.9	5.1	3.3	5.4	4.2	4.8	2.5	3.7
50-54	9.0	5.3	7.0	7.8	5.0	6.5	8.7	5.2	7.0
55-59	12.3	5.0	8.7	10.7	6.8	8.9	22.0	7.4	14.7
60-64	21.7	12.0	16.9	24.7	13.2	19.3	25.3	15.3	17.4
65-69	28.3	16.8	22.9	28.0	13.6	20.7	28.3	25.1	26.7
70-74	46.6	32.5	40.1	45.1	26.0	34.6	46.3	37.1	44.7
75-79	60.3	45.1	53.9	51.8	41.3	47.8	78.9	38.6	58.8
80-84	101.4	67.2	85.3	81.2	87.3	84.1	95.1	55.4	80.7
85+	142.2	138.5	140.4	149.1	139.1	143.3	111.2	135.5	119.1
CDR	**6.5**	**4.6**	**5.6**	**4.8**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**6.1**	**4.3**	**5.2**

Figure 4.1: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by residence, SVRS 2014

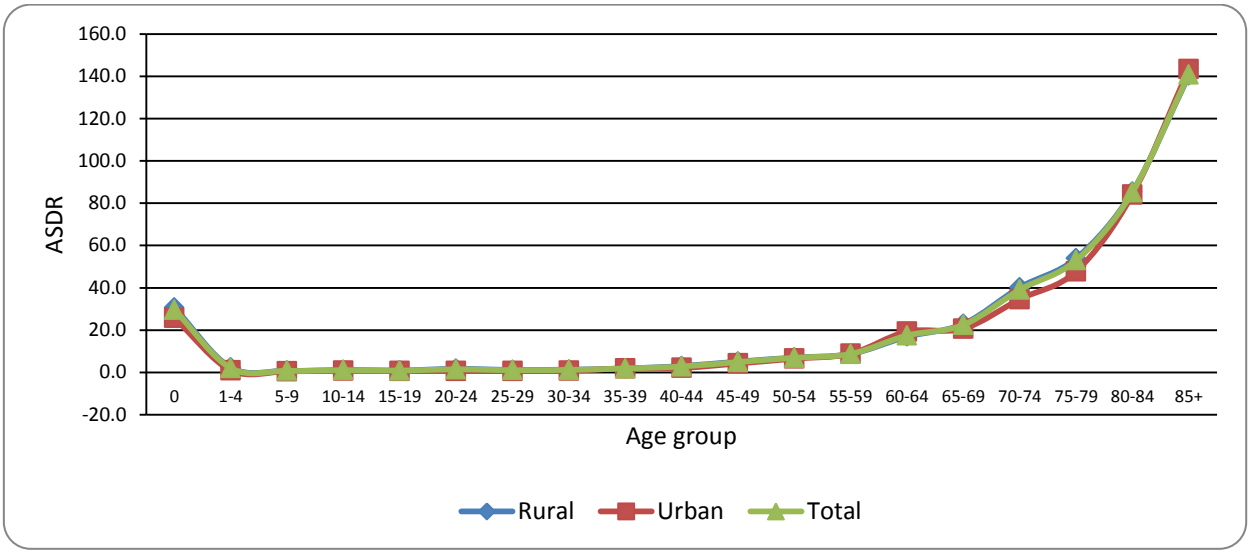
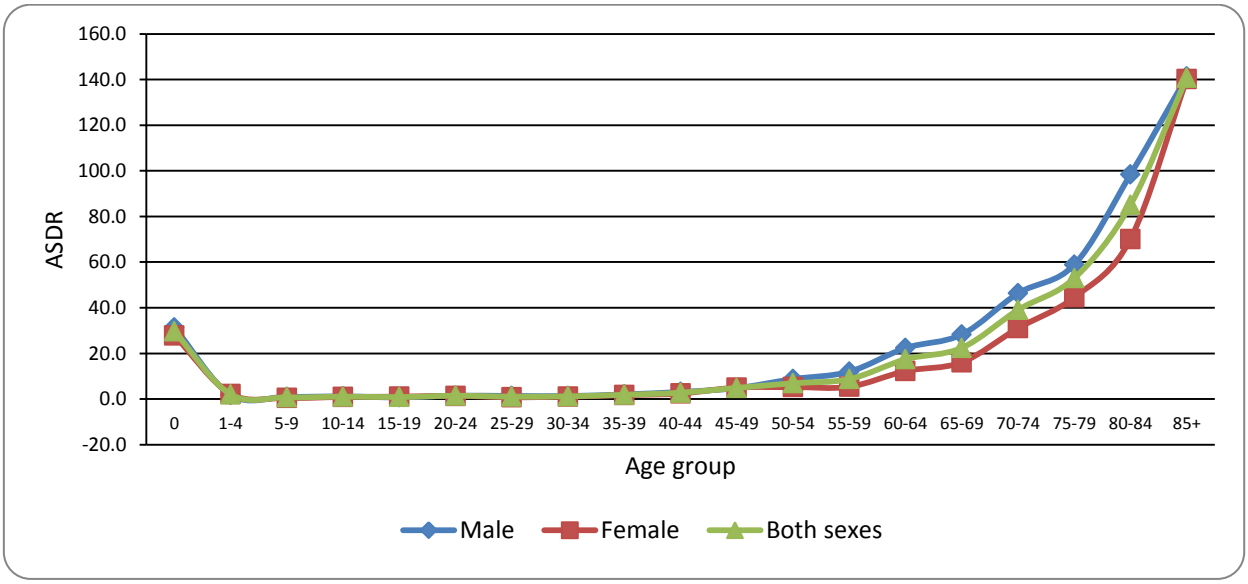


Figure 4.2: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by sex, SVRS 2014



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

Table 4.3: Age specific death rate (ASDR) by division, SVRS 2014

Age	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
0	24.3	26.2	24.7	26.4	46.1	30.0	38.9	29.6
1	5.7	5.5	3.8	1.0	3.3	2.6	11.6	4.3
2	2.0	2.1	0.8	3.4	1.0	3.1	1.2	1.7
3	0.4	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.0	0.9	2.5	1.7
4	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.0	08
0-4	6.2	7.6	6.1	6.4	11.1	7.3	11.6	7.6
5-9	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.7
10-14	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
15-19	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
20-24	3.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.4
25-29	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.0
30-34	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.2
35-39	2.2	1.2	1.7	0.9	2.2	3.3	2.5	1.9
40-44	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.8
45-49	3.1	6.1	5.3	1.7	6.9	3.6	5.6	4.9
50-54	4.6	7.9	7.2	6.0	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.9
55-59	9.2	9.4	9.0	8.8	7.2	7.2	12.5	8.7
60-64	14.4	16.1	20.4	13.7	10.6	18.6	29.0	17.4
65+	43.1	41.9	51.8	54.4	43.9	49.9	43.4	47.9
CDR	**5.5**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**5.6**	**5.2**

4.2 Early Childhood Mortality

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.4: Sub-divisions of death by intervals

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

4.2.1 Infant Mortality

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

As we can see from Table 4.4 above, infants are defined as those who are yet to celebrate their first birth day. All those who are under age 1, are infants and their ages are recorded as 0. Infant mortality rate is calculated from the deaths of those who died before reaching age 1. The overall infant mortality rate is estimated to be 30 per 1000 live births in the SVRS area in 2014 (see Table 4.5). The rate shows pronounced variation by urban-rural residence: 31 deaths in rural area as against 26 deaths in the urban area for 1000 live births. The rate also shows substantial variations by administrative divisions, the highest being recorded in Sylhet (49) followed by Rajshahi (45). The Barisal division surprisingly experiences the lowest infant mortality at 18. The religious variations are only but marginal, ranging between 30 for Muslims and 29 for Hindus. The overall male- female difference in the IMR is only 3 per 1000 live births: 31 among the males and 28 for females.

The sex differentials in IMR have been studied in more details in the table under reference with respect to the selected background characteristics, The IMR in rural area was higher for males than for females by only 3 per 1000 live births. In urban areas, the IMR was 29 deaths for males and 22 deaths for females (Table 4.5) per 1000 live births. In 3 out of seven divisions (Dhaka, Khulna, Sylhet), the rates for males exceed the rates for females by substantial margins. Among the Hindus, sex has important bearing on the infant mortality rate, where female infants are less susceptible to death (28: 31) than the male infants.

Table 4.5: Infant mortality rates per 1000 live births by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	32	29	31
Urban	29	22	26
Division:			
Barisal	18	18	18
Chittagong	28	33	31
Dhaka	27	21	24
Khulna	34	16	25
Rajshahi	44	46	45
Rangpur	23	30	27
Sylhet	61	38	49
Religion:			
Muslim	31	28	30
Hindu	31	28	29
Total	**31**	**28**	**30**

4.2.3 Neonatal Mortality Rate

The neonatal mortality rate (NMR) is defined as the number of infants less than one month of age during a year per 1000 live births in the same year. Levels of NMR for the period 2014 by background characteristics have been

presented in Table 4.6. The overall NMR is estimated to be 21 deaths per 1000 live births. While rural neonates experience a rate of 22 deaths per 1000 live births, this is to the extent of 19 deaths per 1000 live births for the urban neonates. As expected, male neonates have a higher risk of dying (22) than the female neonates (19).

The neonatal mortality rate varies from as low as 10 deaths per 1000 live births in Barisal division to as high as 33 deaths per 1000 live births in Rajshahi division. Muslim neonates experience higher risk of dying (21) than their Hindu counterparts (19). Although the overall rate for males is pleasingly close to the rate for females (22 versus 19 per 1000 live births), rates for males and females by divisions vary substantially in some cases. Males in Rajshahi division, for example, experience a neonatal mortality of 37 per 1000 live births as compared to a rate of 29 deaths per 1000 live births among the females. This is also true for Khulna division, where the male neonates experienced a NMR of 25 deaths per 1000 live births, while for the female neonates; it is only 15 deaths per 1000 live births. No discernable difference was noted between the male neonates and female neonates among the Muslims, This is true for the Hindus where the male neonates and female neonates are equally likely to experience NMR, (see Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Neonatal mortality rates (NMR) per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	22	20	21
Urban	21	16	19
Division:			
Barisal	6	13	10
Chittagong	22	21	22
Dhaka	19	15	17
Khulna	25	15	20
Rajshahi	37	29	33
Rangpur	15	23	19
Sylhet	35	27	31
Religion:			
Muslim	22	19	21
Hindu	19	20	19
Total	22	19	21

4.2.4 Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate

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

The overall post neonatal mortality was estimated to be 9 deaths per 1000 live births. The rates by sex have also been compared in the same table by urban-rural residence, geographic divisions and religion. As can be noted, the post neonatal mortality does not differ much by sex of the neonates. The divisional differences are marked ranging between 19 in Sylhet division and 5 in Khulna division. In contrast, no discernable differences were noted between urban and rural areas. Muslim neonates were half as likely as the neonates of other religions to run the risk of dying in infancy as measured by the post-neonatal mortality rate.

The sex differentials in post-neonatal mortality rates have further been examined by residence, administrative divisions and religion in Table 4.7. A close view of the rates presented in the table shows that sex makes substantial variations in post neonatal mortality against almost all the background variables included in the table.

Table 4.7: Post neonatal mortality rates per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	9	9	9
Urban	8	6	7
Division:			
Barisal	12	5	9
Chittagong	6	12	9
Dhaka	8	6	7
Khulna	10	1	5
Rajshahi	7	18	12
Rangpur	8	8	8
Sylhet	26	11	19
Religion:			
Muslim	8	8	8
Hindu	18	13	15
Total	9	9	9

4.2.5 Child Mortality Rate

Child mortality rate (C_hMR) is defined as the probability of dying of the children between their first and fifth birth day per 1000 children surviving to their fifth birth day. The computed rates for the SVRS area are shown in Table 4.8 by residence, division and religion according to the sex of the children. The rates shown in the table under reference confirm that male children aged 1–4 are less likely to experience death (1.8:2.3) than their female counterparts. This rate is 2.0 among the male children in the rural area as against 2.6 among the females in the same area, while in the urban area, male children have slightly higher risk of dying in the ratio 1.1: 1.0. So far as the regional variation is concerned, the child death varies from 1.3 deaths per 1000 children in Rajshahi division to 3.4 deaths per 1000 children in Sylhet division. In four divisions (Barisal, Khulna, Chittagong and Rajshahi), the female children are less vulnerable to death than their male counterparts. The data demonstrate that Muslim children have much higher risk of dying compared to the children of other religions. In contrast, Muslim female children are at greater risk than their male counterparts.

Table 4.8: Child death rates (1-4 years) by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	2.0	2.6	2.3
Urban	1.1	1.0	1.0
Division:			
Barisal	2.5	1.7	2.1
Chittagong	2.9	2.5	2.7
Dhaka	0.8	2.6	1.7
Khulna	2.8	0.5	1.7
Rajshahi	1.7	1.0	1.3
Rangpur	1.2	2.4	1.8
Sylhet	2.6	4.2	3.4
Religion:			
Muslim	1.9	2.5	2.2
Hindu	1.1	0.0	0.6
Total	**1.8**	**2.3**	**2.0**

4.2.6 Under-5 Mortality Rate

Under-5 mortality rate (U_5MR) is the probability of dying of children between birth and the fifth birth day of children expressed per 1000 live births in a given year. Table 4.9 presents these rates for both sexes of the children by some selected background characteristics of the population under study. The overall under-five mortality rate is 38 deaths per 1000 live births without any marked variation by sex (38 vs 37). In rural areas, the rate was 40, with no variation by sexes. In contrast, female children in the urban area have considerably lower risk of dying: 26 versus 34 deaths per 1000 live births. Marked variations in under-five mortality are seen at the divisional level, ranging between 65 in Sylhet division and 26 in Barisal division. This is also true when the rates are compared by sexes of the children. Substantial variations by sex are noted specially in Khulna and Sylhet where males are more vulnerable to under-five mortality than the females. Religion seems to be least associated with under-5 mortality in the present instance, although female children in Hindu families experience lower risk of mortality (34) than the male children (41).

Table 4.9: Under- 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Sex of the children		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	40	40	40
Urban	34	26	30
Division:			
Barisal	28	24	26
Chittagong	41	45	43
Dhaka	30	31	31
Khulna	45	18	32
Rajshahi	50	50	50
Rangpur	27	40	33
Sylhet	72	57	65
Religion:			
Muslim	38	37	38
Hindu	41	34	38
Total	**38**	**37**	**38**

4.3 Maternal Mortality

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

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

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

The maternal mortality ratio obtained from the reported maternal deaths and numbers of live births are presented in Table 4.10 by maternal age, urban-rural residence and for the administrative divisions of the country. The overall maternal mortality ratio was estimated to be 1.93 maternal deaths per 1000 live births. The ratios are relatively lower at

ages 15–29 and thereafter rises sharply as age advances with the highest ratio at 45–49. The ratio is higher (1.96) in rural area than in urban area (1.82). The lowest maternal mortality ratio (0.69) deaths per 1000 live births) was prevalent in Barisal division, and the highest (2.47) in Sylhet. The comparable ratio as obtained in 2010 maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey was 1.97 per 1000 live births.

Table 4.10: Age-specific maternal mortality ratio by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background characteristic	Age specific maternal mortality ratio
Maternal age	
15–19	0.59
20–24	1.82
25–29	0.54
30–34	1.68
35–39	5.60
40–44	19.27
45–49	88.89
Residence:	
Rural	1.96
Urban	1.82
Division:	
Barisal	0.69
Chittagong	2.36
Dhaka	2.31
Khulna	1.60
Rajshahi	1.58
Rangpur	1.01
Sylhet	2.44
Total	1.93

4.4 The Life Table

The life table is a life history of a hypothetical group of people which originates from some standard number of births and diminishes as age advances according to a predetermined schedule of mortality. It is a very useful device for studying the levels and trends in mortality and projecting population, labor force and school age population at some future dates. Insurance companies make extensive use of lie table in the determination of their insurance premium. The government may also find a life table very useful in determining age at retirement for the employees. There are usually two types of life table: complete and abridged. The complete life table is presented in single years while the abridged life table is presented in five-year age groups. The SVRS data on the deaths by age groups of the population permit us to construct such life tables for males and females separately. It is also possible to construct life table for both. Tables 4.11, 4.12 and 4.13 are such three life tables for males, females and both sexes respectively.

The interpretation of the various columns of a life table is beyond the scope of this report. The only column that we make use of here is the expectation of life denoted by e_x. These values represent the average longevities of individuals beyond a specified age (say x) and thus reflect the general level of mortality in a population. The most useful indicator of a life table is its e_0 value, which measures the average life expectancy of a population and hence a useful index of the level of mortality. Based on the life table values, we find that females, on the average, have higher longevity (71.6 years) than their male counterparts (69.1 years). This difference has clearly been reflected in their life expectancies at different ages (see Figure 4.3). The number of survivors by age denoted by l_x also speak in favor of the higher survival status of the females compared to their male counterparts. The l_x values are shown in Figure 4.4.

Table 4.11: Abridged life table for males, SVRS 2014

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.0310	100000	97305	6911949	69.1
1	0.0072	96896	385889	6814644	70.3
5	0.0050	96201	479807	6428755	66.8
10	0.0055	95722	477295	5948948	62.1
15	0.0035	95197	475172	5471653	57.5
20	0.0075	94864	472636	4996480	52.7
25	0.0065	94155	469308	4523844	48.0
30	0.0119	93545	465051	4054536	43.3
35	0.0109	92429	459551	3589486	38.8
40	0.0090	91418	455171	3129935	34.2
45	0.0238	90598	448297	2674764	29.5
50	0.0427	88447	433924	2226467	25.2
55	0.1047	84671	402769	1792543	21.2
60	0.1190	75811	356502	1389773	18.3
65	0.1324	66791	312442	1033271	15.5
70	0.2085	57949	260955	720830	12.4
75	0.3292	45867	191369	459875	10.0
80	0.3805	30768	123091	268507	8.7
85	...	19062	145415	145415	7.6

Table 4.12: Abridged life table for females, SVRS 2014

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.0280	100000	97575	7155550	71.6
1	0.0091	97200	386557	7057976	72.6
5	0.0257	96311	475373	6671419	69.3
10	0.0070	93839	467557	6196046	66.0
15	0.0050	93184	464757	5728490	61.5
20	0.0070	92719	462056	5263733	56.8
25	0.0090	92072	458239	4801676	52.2
30	0.0050	91248	455137	4343437	47.6
35	0.0134	90792	451132	3888300	42.8
40	0.0119	89574	445178	3437168	38.4
45	0.0124	88506	439951	2991990	33.8
50	0.0257	87406	431899	2552038	29.2
55	0.0364	85160	418704	2120139	24.9
60	0.0739	82062	396493	1701436	20.7
65	0.1185	75995	358662	1304943	17.2
70	0.1698	66993	306663	946281	14.1
75	0.1760	55616	253634	639618	11.5
80	0.2450	45826	202696	385984	8.4
85	...	34596	183288	183288	5.3

Table 4.13: Abridged life table for both sexes, SVRS 2014

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0	0.0300	100000	97387	7066513	70.7
1	0.0082	97000	386073	6969126	71.8
5	0.0100	96209	478652	6583053	68.4
10	0.0062	95252	474775	6104401	64.1
15	0.0042	94658	472299	5629626	59.5
20	0.0072	94257	469665	5157327	54.7
25	0.0077	93576	466095	4687662	50.1

30	0.0085	92853	462374	4221568	45.5
35	0.0122	92067	457578	3759194	40.8
40	0.0104	90946	452431	3301616	36.3
45	0.0181	89996	446302	2849186	31.7
50	0.0342	88367	435110	2402884	27.2
55	0.0711	85343	412527	1967774	23.1
60	0.0834	79279	380456	1555247	19.6
65	0.1256	72670	341825	1174791	16.2
70	0.2016	63544	286603	832966	13.1
75	0.2561	50733	221184	546363	10.8
80	0.3351	37738	156809	325179	8.6
85	...	25091	168370	168370	6.7

Figure 4.3: Expectation of life by age and sex, SVRS 2014

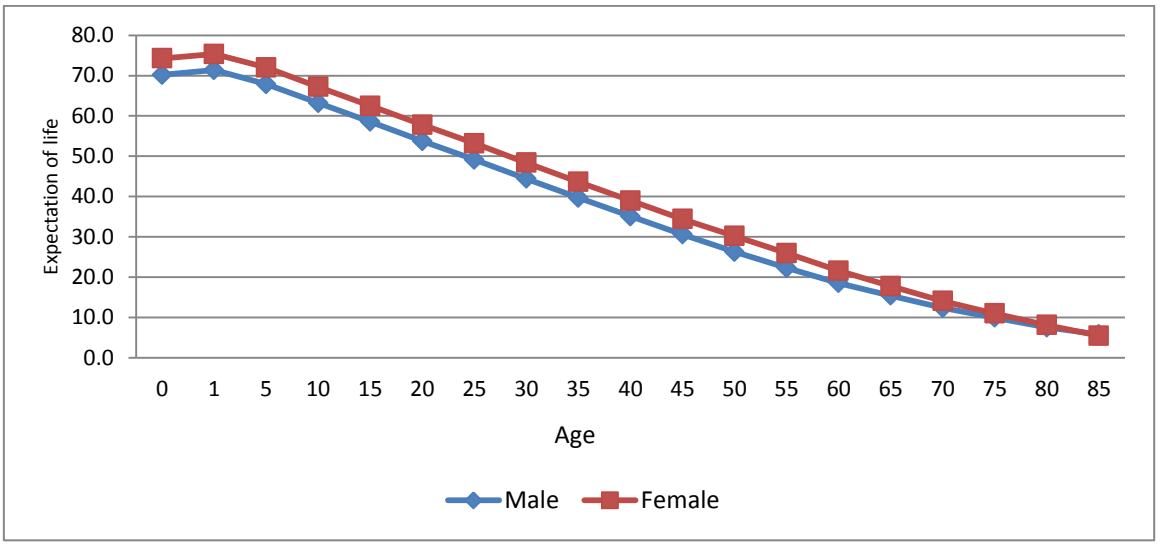
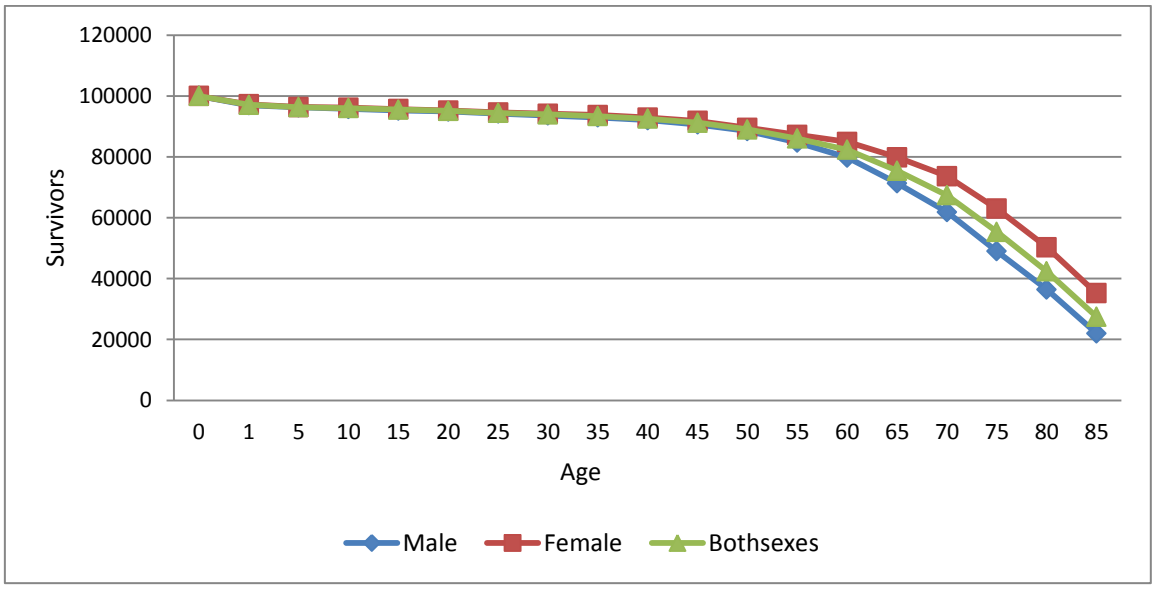


Figure 4.4: Life table survivors by age and sex, SVRS 2014



4.5 Causes of Death

The survey lists 15 major causes of death. The overall death rate from all theses causes was 5.2, which is essentially the crude death rate. Partitioning this rate by the causes of death shows that the old age claims the most of the total deaths accounting for 0.83 per thousand. This is followed by stroke (0.60). Table 4.14 shows the results of this investigation.

Table 4.14: Deaths rates per 1000 population from top 15 causes by residence, SVRS 2014

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	0.91	0.56	0.83
Stroke	0.59	0.64	0.60
Cancer	0.56	0.38	0.52
Respiratory Disease	0.25	0.21	0.24
Asthma	0.28	0.09	0.24
Heart disease	0.19	0.24	0.20
Pneumonia	0.21	0.18	0.20
High Blood Pressure	0.19	0.14	0.18
Other Fevers	0.20	0.10	0.17
Other accident	0.16	0.13	0.15
Diabetes	0.10	0.14	0.11
Jaundice	0.12	0.05	0.10
Drowning	0.12	0.06	0.10
Kidney problem	0.10	0.09	0.10
Others Diseases	0.70	0.51	0.66
Total	**5.57**	**4.10**	**5.24**
N	**3002**	**644**	**3646**

4.5.1 Major Causes of Death

Table 4.15 presents the percentage distribution of deaths by 15 major causes of deaths. Of all reported deaths in the survey, about 19 percent were due to old ages and 13.7 percent due to stroke. Cancer alone claims about 12 percent of all reported deaths. The causes of death in about 15 percent of the cases remain unidentified.

Table 4.15: Percentage of causes of death from top 15 causes by residence, SVRS 2014

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	19.5	16.0	18.9
Stroke	12.7	18.3	13.7
Cancer	12.0	10.8	11.8
Respiratory Disease	5.4	5.9	5.5
Asthma	6.1	2.7	5.5
Heart disease	4.0	6.9	4.5
Pneumonia	4.4	5.0	4.5
High Blood Pressure	4.0	3.9	4.0
Other Fevers	4.2	2.7	4.0
Other accident	3.4	3.6	3.4
Diabetes	2.1	4.1	2.4
Jaundice	2.6	1.4	2.4
Drowning	2.5	1.6	2.3
Kidney problem	2.1	2.5	2.2
Others Diseases	15.0	14.6	14.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.2 Causes of Deaths among Infants

Table 4.16 presents the percentage distribution of the infant deaths due to 10 major causes by urban-rural residence. The table shows that infants are more vulnerable to pneumonia, which claims more than one-third of the total infant deaths. Respiratory illness and neonatal jaundice claim respectively 5 percent and 4 percent of the total deaths. Influenza (3.9%) and malnutrition (3.7%) are also responsible to a great extent to claim the deaths of the infants.

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution of infant deaths due to 10 top causes by residence, SVRS 2014

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	32.8	38.3	33.8
Other Fevers	7.8	3.3	7.0
Respiratory Disease	5.1	4.8	5.0
Jaundice	4.4	1.9	3.9
Influenza	4.1	2.8	3.9
Malnutrition	3.5	4.5	3.7
Complex Diarrhoea	2.0	2.5	2.1
Typhoid/Paratyphoid	1.7	2.6	1.9
Tetanus	2.2	0.1	1.8
Others Diseases	36.4	39.2	36.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.3 Causes of Deaths among Under–5 Children

Keeping consistency with the causes of of death among the infants, the highest under-five mortality rate is attributable to pneumonia claiming 30 percent of all deaths. Drowning is a common cause of death both in urban and rural area claiming 11 percent of the total deaths. Other prominent causes are fever and malnutrition accounting for about 8 percent and 4 percent of the total deaths.

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of under-5 mortality by causes and residence, SVRS 2014

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	28.3	35.4	29.5
Drowning	11.6	5.5	10.7
Other Fevers	8.5	3.9	7.7
Respiratory Disease	4.1	6.1	4.4
Malnutrition	3.6	4.3	3.7
Jaundice	3.5	1.9	3.3
Influenza	3.3	2.5	3.2
Complex Diarrhoea	2.7	2.2	2.6
Typhoid/Paratyphoid	2.6	2.5	2.6
Others Diseases	31.8	35.6	32.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.4 Causes of Deaths at Old Ages

Stroke, cancer, asthma, heart disease and respairatory diseases account for more than 45 percent of all deaths for those who are aged 60 years and over. Table 4.18 shows the percentage distribution of the causes of deaths to old aged people by residence.

Table 4.18: Top 15 causes of deaths of elderly persons(60 years and over) by residence, SVRS 2014

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	38.2	32.2	37.2
Stroke	14.6	20.7	15.7
Cancer	9.5	8.6	9.3
Respiratory Disease	8.1	9.6	8.4
Asthma	9.0	4.6	8.3
High Blood Pressure	3.8	4.6	3.9
Heart disease	2.9	6.9	3.6
Other Fevers	3.9	2.2	3.6
Diabetes	2.7	5.1	3.1
Other accident	1.4	2.2	1.6
Typhoid/Paratyphoid	1.8	0.2	1.5
Jaundice	1.6	1.4	1.5
Kidney problem	1.5	0.6	1.3
Water in lungs	1.1	0.9	1.0
Others Diseases	16.5	15.6	16.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.5 Causes of Maternal Deaths

The most conspicuous reason for maternal mortality is the complex abortion claiming 34 percent of the maternal deaths followed by pregnancy related problems accounting for 32 percent of such deaths. Table 4.19 shows a list of all such reasons related to maternal deaths.

Table 4.19: Distribution of causes of maternal mortality, SVRS 2014

Causes of death	Total
Complex delivery	34.3
Pregnancy related problem	31.8
Bleeding after delivery (PPH)	9.6
Complex Abortion	9.6
Tetanus	9.2
Sutika	5.4
Total	**100.00**

The decomposition of the maternal mortality ratio by major causes of death is presented in Table 4.20.

Table4.20: Maternal mortality ratio by causes per 1000 live births, SVRS 2014

Causes of death	Total
Complex delivery	0.66
Pregnancy related problem	0.61
Bleeding after delivery (PPH)	0.19
Complex Abortion	0.19
Tetanus	0.18
Sutika	0.10
Total	**1.93**

The results presented in the table confirm that complex delivery and pregnancy related problem explain over 66 percent of the overall rate.

4.6 Mortality Trends

4.6.1 Crude Death Rate

The crude death rates estimated by BBS through their SVRS program are presented in Table 4.21 since 1982. The rate was in the neighborhood of 12 per thousand population during 1982–95, which thereafter declined to 10 per thousand in 1993. However, the onset of a fast decline in the level of crude death rate was observed in 1994 which recorded a further decline to 5.1 in 2002. A temporary rise in the CDR was noted after this period. The current CDR is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 5 per thousand population. Table 4.21 below shows the level of crude death rate obtained from different sources. The rates from 2002 are the ones derived from the registered deaths in the SVRS area of BBS.

Table 4.21: Trends in crude death rates for Bangladesh, SVRS 1982-2014

Period	Crude death rate	Period	Crude death rate
1982	12.2	1998	5.1
1983	12.3	1999	5.1
1984	12.3	2000	4.9
1985	12.0	2001	4.8
1986	12.1	2002	5.1
1987	11.5	2003	5.9
1988	11.3	2004	5.8
1989	11.3	2005	5.8
1990	11.4	2006	5.6
1991	11.2	2007	6.2
1992	11.0	2008	6.0
1993	10.0	2009	5.8
1994	9.3	2010	5.6
1995	8.7	2011	5.5
1996	8.2	2012	5.3
1997	5.5	2013	5.3
1998	5.1	2014	5.2

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

4.6.2 Childhood Mortality

As the data in Table 4.22 display, neonatal mortality, under-five mortality and childhood mortality rates all have declined consistently from 2001 to 2014. Even more impressive is the decline in under-five mortality over the same period.

Table 4.22: Trends in childhood mortality rates, SVRS 2001-2014

Year	Infant mortality	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Under-five mortality	Child mortality
2001	56	39	17	82	4.1
2002	53	36	17	76	4.6
2003	53	36	17	78	4.6
2004	52	36	17	74	4.5
2005	50	33	16	68	4.1
2006	45	31	14	62	3.9
2007	43	29	13	60	3.6
2008	41	31	10	54	3.1
2009	39	28	11	50	2.7
2010	36	26	10	47	2.6
2011	35	23	11	44	2.4
2012	33	22	12	42	2.3
2013	32	22	11	41	2.2
2014	30	21	09	38	2.0

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

4.6.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio

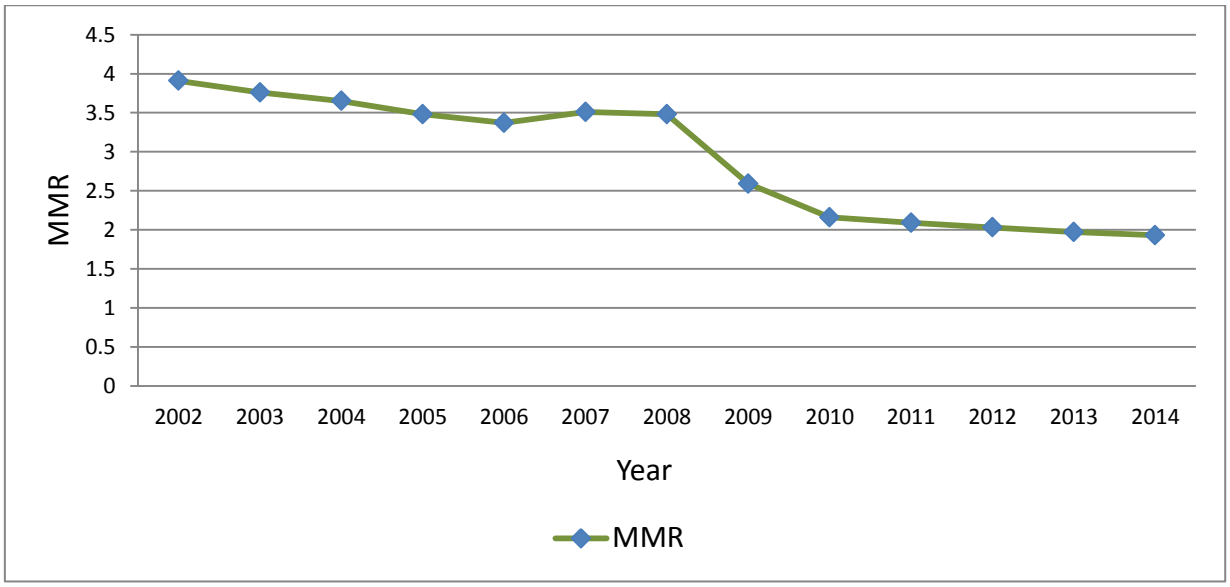
The trends in MMR during the period 1986–2014 are shown in the accompanying table (Table 4.23). As the estimates presented in the table dictate, the MMR declined from 6.48 per 1000 live births in 1986 to 3.15 in 2001, a little more than 51 per cent decline in 15 years. The vital registration system initiated in 2002 records a somewhat higher rate (3.93) compared to the previous years. This ratio falls consistently to 1.93 in 2014. Figure 4.4 shows the trends in maternal mortality ratios over the period 1986–2014

Table 4.23: Trends in maternal mortality ratio per 1000 live births, SVRS 1986–2014

Year	MMR	Year	MMR
1986	6.48	2001	3.15
1987	5.96	2002	3.91
1988	5.72	2003	3.76
1989	5.08	2004	3.65
1990	4.78	2005	3.48
1991	4.72	2006	3.37
1992	4.68	2007	3.51
1993	4.52	2008	3.48
1984	4.49	2009	2.59
1995	4.47	2010	2.16
1996	4.44	2.011	2.09
1997	3.50	2012	2.03
1999	3.20	2013	1.97
2000	3.18	2014	1.93

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

Figure 4.5: Maternal mortality ratio, SVRS 2002-2014



4.6.4 Expectation of Life at Birth

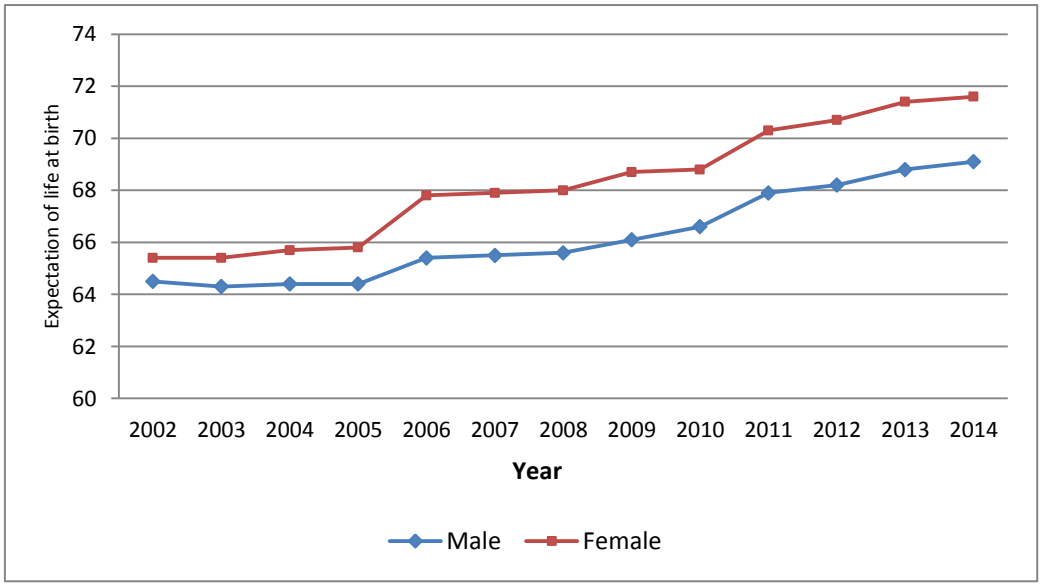
Expectation of life at birth is a summary measure of mortality that portrays the average longevity of life of an individual. The vital registration system in Bangladesh maintained and monitored by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics provides the estimates of life expectancy over the last 30 years. These estimates are shown in Table 4.24. The trends in the expectation of life at birth are diplayed in figure 4.6.

Table 4.24: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 1981–2014

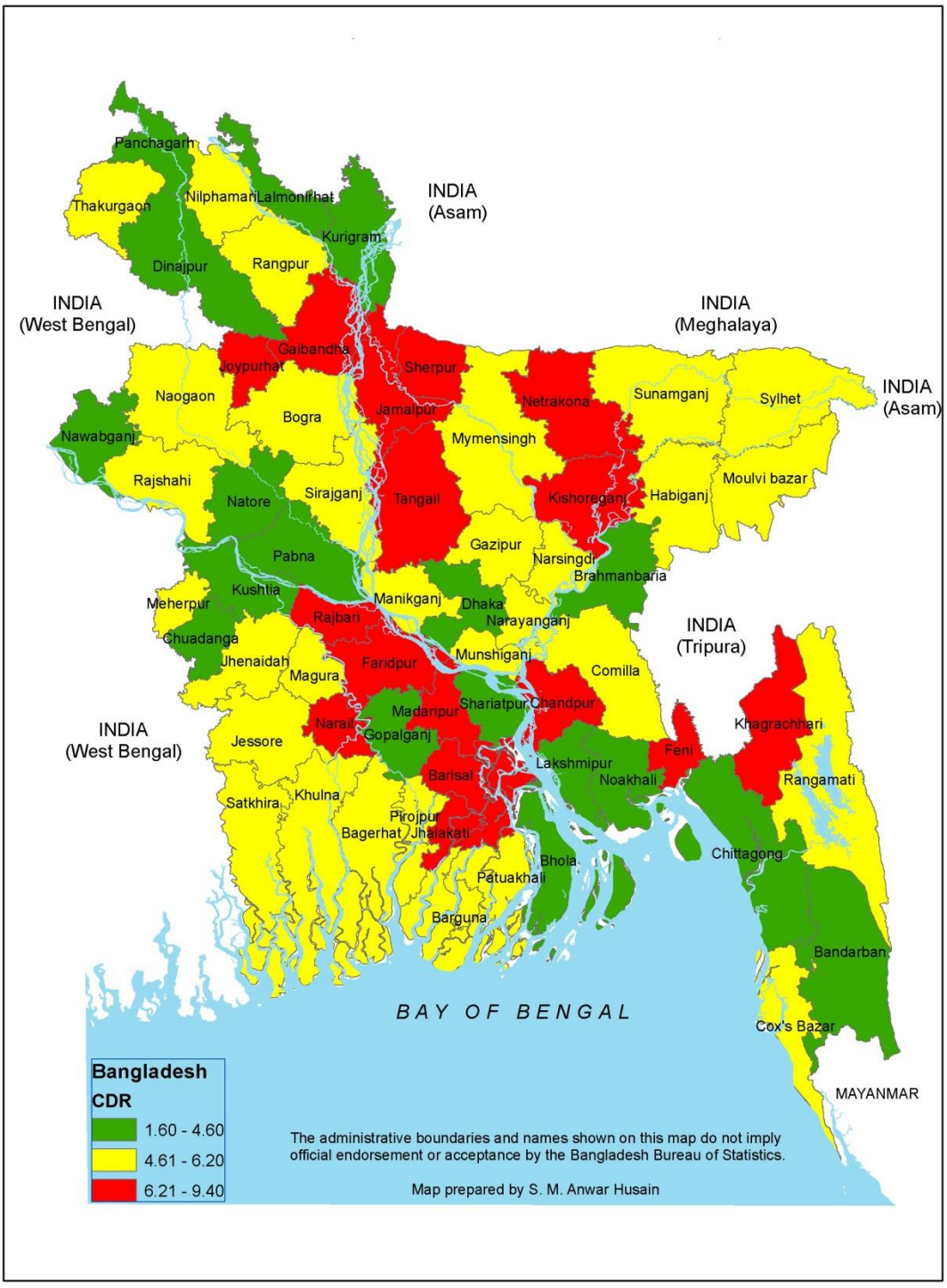
Year	Male	Female	Year	Male	Female
1981	55.3	54.5	1998	61.7	61.2
1982	54.5	54.8	1999	63.0	62.4
1983	54.2	53.6	2000	63.7	63.5
1984	54.9	54.7	2001	64.0	64.5
1985	55.7	54.6	2002	64.5	65.4
1986	55.2	55.3	2003	64.3	65.4
1987	56.9	56.0	2004	64.4	65.7
1988	56.5	55.6	2005	64.4	65.8
1989	56.0	55.6	2006	65.4	67.8
1990	56.6	55.6	2007	65.5	67.9
1991	56.5	55.7	2008	65.6	68.0
1992	56.8	55.9	2009	66.1	68.7
1993	58.2	57.7	2010	66.6	68.8
1994	58.2	57.9	2011	67.9	70.3
1995	58.4	58.1	2012	68.2	70.7
1996	59.1	58.6	2013	68.8	71.2
1997	60.3	59.7	2014	69.1	71.6

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

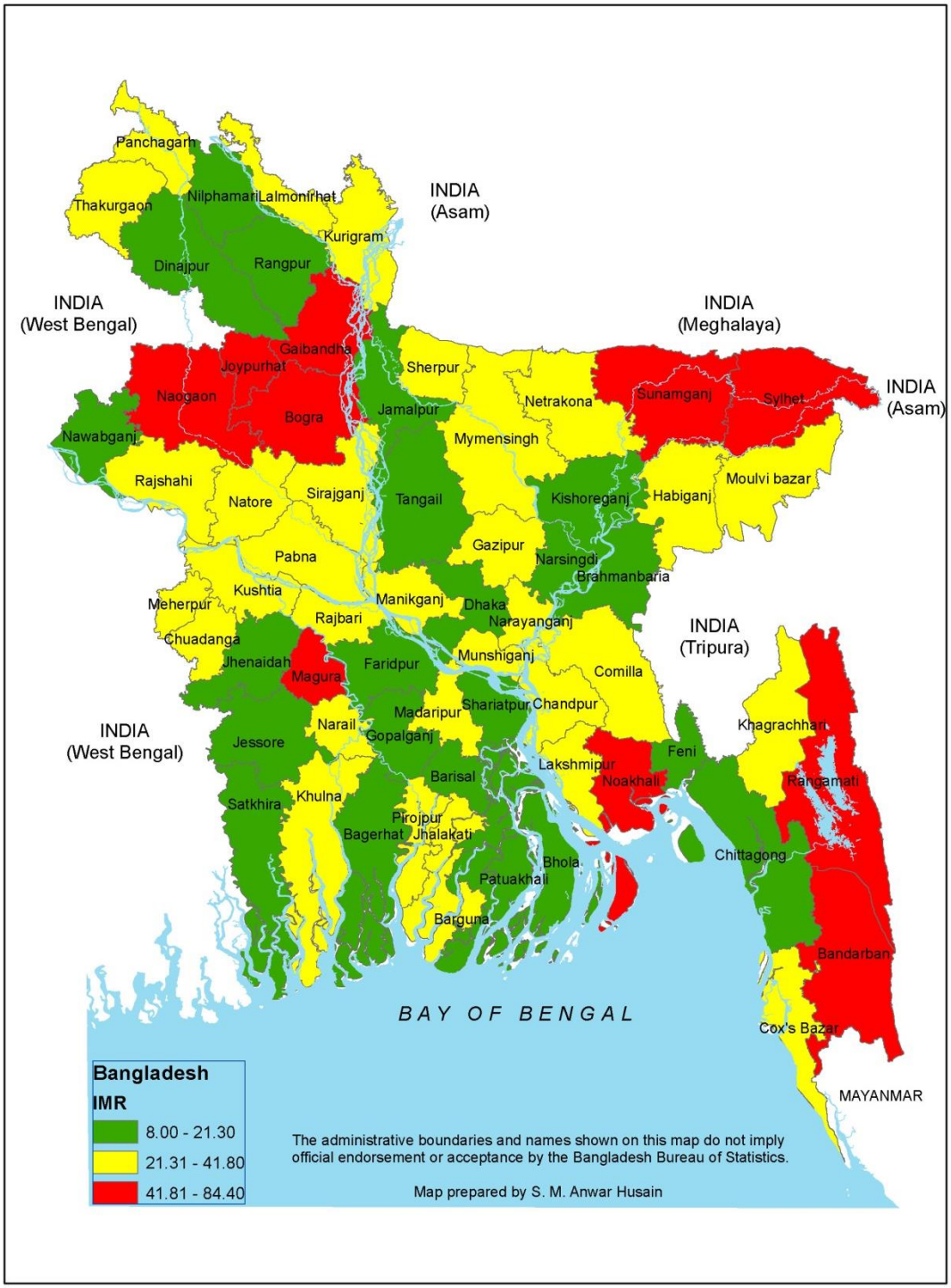
Figure 4.6: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 2002–2014



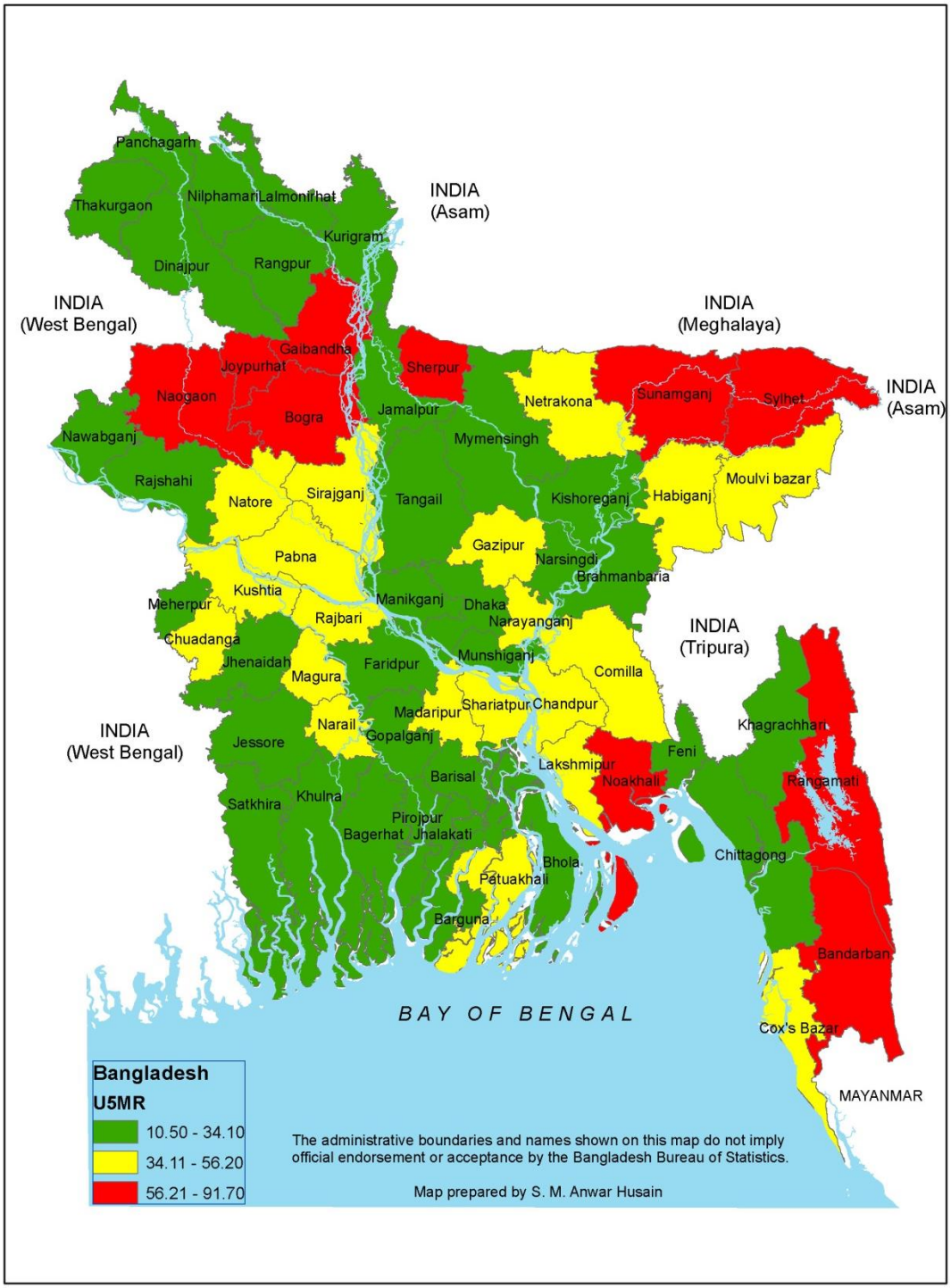
Map 4.1: Crude death rate (CDR) by zila, SVRS 2014



Map 4.2: Infant mortality rate (IMR) by zila, SVRS 2014



Map 4.3: Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) by zila, SVRS 2014



CHAPTER V

Marriage and Marriage Dissolution

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Crude Marriage Rate

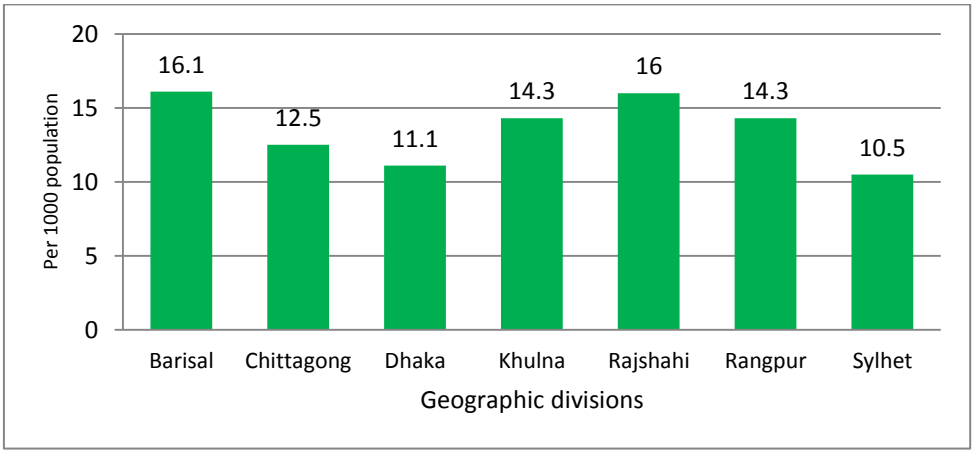
Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) is defined as the number of marriages solemnized per 1000 population. It measures the frequency of marriages in the total population. The CMR and its differentials, as obtained in MSVSB 2014 are shown in Table 5.1 by some background variables.

Table 5.1: Crude and general marriage rates per 1000 population by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Crude marriage rate	General marriage rate		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:				
Rural	14.3	21.1	42.5	42.0
Urban	8.3	11.8	23.8	23.4
Division:				
Barisal	16.1	23.2	46.2	46.7
Chittagong	12.5	19.3	39.7	37.6
Dhaka	11.1	16.2	32.5	32.1
Khulna	14.3	19.8	39.6	39.7
Rajshahi	16.0	22.5	44.7	45.3
Rangpur	14.3	20.8	41.2	41.9
Sylhet	10.5	16.3	33.5	31.9
Religion:				
Muslim	13.0	19.3	38.8	38.2
Hindu	12.5	17.0	34.0	34.0
Others	9.1	12.9	25.4	26.3
Education:				
No education	3.3	5.6	12.4	10.0
Primary	11.3	20.5	39.9	42.0
Secondary	23.9	27.7	56.6	54.3
Secondary+	27.6	27.6	44.4	73.1
Total	**12.9**	**19.0**	**38.1**	**37.7**

The overall crude marriage rate is 12.9 per 1000 population with a significantly higher rate (14.3) in rural area than in the urban area (8.3) As to the divisional variation, CMR was reported to be the highest in Rajshahi and Barisal division (16.0–16.1), followed by Khulna and Rangpur division divisions (14.3 in each). The rate is the lowest in Sylhet division (10.5). A diagrammatic view of the crude marriage rates by geographic regions may be seen in Figure 5.1. The CMR varies substantially by religious affiliation: The Muslims experience the highest CMR (13.0), Hindus the intermediate (12.5) and the people of other religions the lowest (9.1).

Figure 5.1: Crude marriage rates by geographic divisions, SVRS 2014



5.3 General Marriage Rate

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

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

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

It is evident from Table 5.1 that the overall GMR is 19.0. The rate in the rural area exceeds the rate in urban area by about 79 per cent or 9.3 percentage points. The rates at the divisional level vary from as low as 16.2 in Dhaka division to as high as 22.5 in Rajshahi division. The sex differentials in GMR is only but marginal: 38.1 versus 37.7. The religious variations in GMR are noteworthy. Muslims experience the highest GMR (19.3), while it is 17 among those who are Hindus and 12.9 among those who are the followers of other religions.

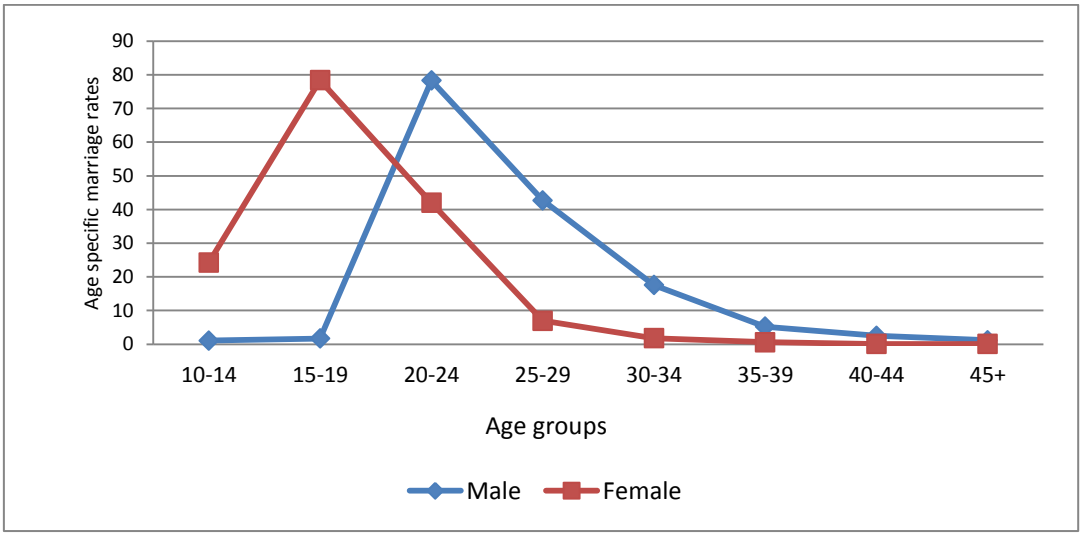
5.4 Age-Specific Marriage Rate

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

Table 5.2: Age-specific marriage rates per 1000 population by sex and residence, SVRS 2014

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-14	1.2	27.7	0.3	11.6	1.1	24.3
15-19	1.0	90.9	4.3	41.1	1.7	78.4
20-24	92.5	46.1	28.7	29.1	78.3	42.0
25-29	45.2	6.7	35.2	7.8	42.7	7.0
30-34	19.2	1.5	12.9	2.6	17.6	1.8
35-39	5.6	0.5	3.8	1.1	5.2	0.6
40-44	3.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	2.5	0.1
45+	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1
Total	**17.3**	**19.9**	**9.7**	**11.5**	**15.6**	**18.0**

Figure 5.2: Age specific marriage rates by sex, SVRS 2014



5.5 Average Age at Marriage

Mean age at marriage (MAM) is one of the most important indicators of nuptiality. It has direct impact on fertility and duration of marriage. The SVRS Marriage Schedule–5 allows us to compute mean and median age at marriage including the age at first marriage for the current year for all persons according to their previous marital status. The proportions single by current age were used to calculate the Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), an indirect measure of age at first marriage. The levels of mean and median age at marriage and Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) by sex and some selected background characteristics are presented in Table 5.3.

5.5.1 Mean Age at First Marriage

The mean and median age at first marriage computed from the previous marital status data specifically from those who were 'single' prior to their marriage in the reffence year are presented in Table 5.3 by some selected background variables. The overall mean age at first marriage for males is 24.9 years, while it is 18.3 for the females resulting in a spousal age difference of 6.6 years. The mean ages presented for urban and rural areas document similar spousal age differences as recorded at the aggregate level. The median age at first marriage presented in the same table reflect the same patterns as observed in the case of mean ages.

At the divisional level, Sylhet recorded the highest (25.9 years) mean age at marriage for males while Rangpur the lowest (24.2 years). For females, Sylhet had the highest mean age (19.8 years) at marriage, while Rajshahi the lowest (17.7 years).

For both males and females, Muslims have the lowest mean age at marriage compared to the followers of other religions. The level of education appears to have a positive effect on raising the age at first marriage.

5.5.2 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is defined as an estimate of the mean number of years lived by a cohort of women before their first marriage. This is an indirect method of estimation of mean age at first marriage. SMAM was calculated from MSVSB 2014 data and presented in Table 5.3. The overall SMAM was 25.4 years for the males and 20.0 years for the females, showing a 5.4 years of spousal age difference.

Table 5.3: Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), mean age at first marriage (MAM) and median age at first marriage and by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Back ground Characteristics	Singulate mean age at marriage		Mean age at first marriage		Median age at first marriage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	25.2	19.7	24.7	18.1	24	18
Urban	26.0	20.8	26.4	19.4	26	19
Division:						
Barisal	25.8	20.0	24.6	18.4	24	18
Chittagong	26.4	20.6	25.6	18.6	25	18
Dhaka	25.2	19.8	24.9	18.4	24	18
Khulna	25.2	19.6	25.0	18.0	24	18
Rajshahi	24.4	19.1	24.5	17.7	24	18
Rangpur	24.7	19.3	24.2	17.8	24	18
Sylhet	27.3	22.0	25.9	19.8	25	20
Religion:						
Muslim	25.5	19.8	24.8	18.2	24	18
Hindu	27.22	20.9	26.0	19.1	25	19
Others	26.2	22.3	26.1	19.1	24	20
Education:						
No education	23.1	18.8	24.0	18.3	24	18
Primary	24.0	18.61	24.0	17.2	24	18
Secondary	25.7	19.48	25.2	17.8	24	18
Secondary+	28.9	25.30	26.7	21.2	26	20
Total	**25.4**	**20.0**	**24.9**	**18.3**	**24.0**	**18**

5.5.3 Mean and Median Age at Marriage (MAM)

The mean and median ages for those who were widowed and divorced, and went on for subsequent marriages in 2014 are also presented in Tables 5.4 and 5.5 along with those who were single.

Table 5.4: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status, SVRS 2014: Males

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	0.8	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
15-19	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
20-24	54.9	30.8	7.2	36.8	50.8	51.2
25-29	29.8	26.1	11.2	32.7	1.6	29.2
30-34	10.2	16.0	16.5	12.7	47.6	11.0
35-39	1.9	8.4	9.2	8.7	0.0	2.9
40-44	0.4	6.8	7.8	4.5	0.0	1.3
45+	0.3	11.1	45.3	4.7	0.0	2.1

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mean age	24.9*	30.9	42.1	28.2	27.6	25.9
Median age	24*	28	42	26	24	24

* Age at first marriage

Table 5.5: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status, SVRS 2014: Females

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	16.1	10.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	15.3
15-19	51.1	47.4	1.7	28.0	55.1	50.0
20-24	27.9	29.7	27.4	41.0	41.5	28.3
25-29	4.0	9.7	33.2	14.1	3.4	4.8
30-34	0.6	1.4	21.9	11.1	0.0	1.0
35-39	0.1	0.7	8.2	4.4	0.0	0.3
40-44	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
45+	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mean age	18.3*	19.5	28.4	23.0	20.1	18.5
Median age	18*	19	27	21	19	18

* Age at first marriage

5.6 Marriage Dissolution: Divorce and Separation

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

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

5.6.1 Crude Divorce Rate and Crude Separation Rate

In SVRS 2014, crude divorce rate has been calculated as the number of divorces per 1000 population. In the same way crude separation rate was calculated as the number of separations per 1000 population. Crude divorce and separation rates as obtained from SVRS 2014 are shown in Table 5.6. As can be seen from the table, the rural people are about twice as likely as the urban people to end their marriage in divorce. Rajshahi division experiences the highest rate of divorce (2 per thousand population) followed by Khulna (1.4). The rate is the lowest for the Sylhet and Chittagong divisions (0.5 each).

In line with the other demographic measures, Muslims are more prone to go for divorce with a rate of 1.0 per 1000 population while the Hindus and followers of other religions are less than one third as likely as their Muslim

counterparts to end their marriage through divorce. Educational level of the women appears to be positively associated with the crude divorce rate.

5.6.2 Divorce–Marriage Ratio

Another measure of divorce is the **divorce to marriage ratio**, which is the number of divorces to the number of marriages in a given year (the ratio of the crude divorce rate to the crude marriage rate). For example, if there are 500 divorces and 1,000 marriages in a given year in a given area, the ratio would be one divorce for every two marriages, e.g. a ratio of 0.5 (50%). The ratios calculated in this fashion are also presented in Table 5.6 by the background characteristics of the population. The overall divorce to marriage ratio for the 2014 sample is 0.07 percent, meaning that 7 per cent of the marriages in the area ended in divorce. This ratio does not vary by residence, while substantial variations were noted among the administrative divisions, the risk being the highest in Rajshahi division followed by Khulna division.

5.6.3 General Divorce Rate (GDR)

General divorce rate (GDR) has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of age 15+ per 1000 population of the same age. General Divorce Rate by sex and division are presented in Table 5.6. The overall GDR is 1.4 for both sexes, there being virtually no sex differential in the rate.

Despite the fact that general divorce rate (GDR) does not vary by sex, there appears to have wide regional variations in the rate under reference. The highest GDR (2.8) for both sexes is recorded for Rajshahi division followed by Barisall and Dahka (1.3). The other divisions are almost half as likely to encounter divorce as the Rajshahi division. Muslims are five times as likely as the Hindus to face the divorce as measured by general divorce rate. Education of the women seems to have some association with the divorce rate: higher the level of education, lower is the probability of dissolution of marriage by divorce.

Table 5.6: Crude divorce rate, divorce-marriage ratio and general divorce rate by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Crude divorce rate	Crude marriage rate	Divorce-marriage ratio	General divorce rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	1.1	14.3	0.07	1.6	3.2	3.1
Urban	0.6	8.3	0.07	0.8	1.6	1.5
Division:						
Barisal	0.9	16.1	0.05	1.3	2.5	2.5
Chittagong	0.5	12.5	0.04	0.7	1.5	1.4
Dhaka	0.9	11.1	0.08	1.3	2.6	2.6
Khulna	1.4	14.3	0.10	1.9	3.9	3.9
Rajshahi	2.0	16	0.12	2.8	5.5	5.6
Rangpur	0.7	14.3	0.05	1.0	1.9	1.9
Sylhet	0.5	10.5	0.05	0.8	1.7	1.6
Religion:						
Muslim	1.0	13	0.08	1.5	3.1	3.0
Hindu	0.2	12.5	0.02	0.3	0.5	0.5
Others	0.2	9.1	0.03	0.3	0.7	0.7
Education:						
No education	0.4	3.3	0.13	0.7	1.5	1.2

Background Characteristics	Crude divorce rate	Crude marriage rate	Divorce-marriage ratio	General divorce rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Primary	1.0	11.3	0.09	1.8	3.4	3.6
Secondary	1.6	23.9	0.07	1.8	3.8	3.6
Secondary+	1.1	27.6	0.04	1.1	1.8	3.0
Total	**0.9**	**12.9**	**0.07**	**1.4**	**2.8**	**2.7**

5.6.4 Age-Specific Divorce Rate

Age-specific divorce rate for a specified age group has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of defined age group per 1000 population of the age group. Age specific divorce rates as obtained in 2014, are shown in Table 5.7. The results of the investigation show that the females experience the highest divorce prevalence, as expected when they are under 25 years of age. This is true for both urban and rural areas. The prevalence of divorce among the males is pronounced when they are in their twenties.

Table 5.7 Age-specific divorce rates by sex and residence, SVRS 2014

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 – 19	0.4	7.6	3.6	0.1	3.5	1.8
20 - 24	1.8	6.4	4.3	1.3	1.9	1.6
25 - 29	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
30 - 34	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1
35+	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	**0.7**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**0.8**

5.6.5 Crude Separation Rate

Crude separation rate may be defined as the number of separations per 1000 population. The rate so calculated is presented in Table 5.8 by some selected background characteristics of the population. As we observe, the population covered in the survey is more than 3 times as as likely to encounter the risk of experiencing separation as those who are experiencing divorce, there being virtually no difference between urban and rural areas (0.29 vs 0.25). The situation is the worst in Khulna divisions with the highest crude divorce rate of 0.34 followed by Rajshahi (0.33).

5.6.6 General Separation Rate

The general separation rate (GSR) is the number of separations per 1000 persons exposed to the risk of separation restricted generally to the mid-year population aged 15 and over with the same number of separations (*S*) in the numerator. GSR can be computed for males and females separately provided the data are available. The overall general separation rate is estimated to be .38 with virtually no sex differential in the rate. The GSR is the highest in Khulna division for both sexes (0.48). The lowest rate was recorded in Rangpur division for both sexes (0.24).

Table 5.8 Crude separation rates and general separation rates (aged 15+) by sex and residence, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Crude separation rate	Crude marriage rate	separation-marriage ratio	General separation rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	0.26	14.3	0.02	0.39	0.79	0.78
Urban	0.23	8.3	0.03	0.33	0.66	0.65
Division:						
Barisal	0.22	16.1	0.01	0.32	0.63	0.64
Chittagong	0.23	12.5	0.02	0.35	0.72	0.68
Dhaka	0.26	11.1	0.02	0.39	0.78	0.77

Background Characteristics	Crude separation rate	Crude marriage rate	separation-marriage ratio	General separation rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Khulna	0.34	14.3	0.02	0.48	0.95	0.95
Rajshahi	0.33	16	0.02	0.47	0.92	0.94
Rangpur	0.17	14.3	0.01	0.24	0.48	0.49
Sylhet	0.20	10.5	0.02	0.32	0.65	0.62
Religion:						
Muslim	0.27	13	0.02	0.39	0.79	0.78
Hindu	0.18	12.5	0.01	0.25	0.50	0.50
Others	0.11	9.1	0.01	0.15	0.29	0.30
Education:						
No education	0.23	3.3	0.07	0.37	0.84	0.68
Primary	0.22	11.3	0.02	0.40	0.77	0.81
Secondary	0.39	23.9	0.02	0.45	0.93	0.89
Above secondary	0.11	27.6	0.00	0.11	0.18	0.30
Total	**0.26**	**12.9**	**0.02**	**0.38**	**0.76**	**0.75**

5.6.7 Age-Specific Separation Rate

Age specific separation rate has been calculated as the relative number of separation at a defined age group per 1000 population of that age group. Age specific separation rates as obtained in 2014 are shown in Table 5.9. The highest age-specific separation rate for rural female has been reported for those who are aged 20-24. In urban area, it takes place among the women when they are aged 15–19.

Table 5.9: Age-specific separation rate by sex, SVRS 2014

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 - 19	0.28	1.20	0.69	0.33	0.86	0.60
20 - 24	0.15	1.40	0.82	0.30	0.66	0.50
25 - 29	0.30	1.04	0.70	0.50	0.54	0.52
30 - 34	0.59	0.28	0.43	0.07	0.28	0.18
35+	0.01	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.18
Total	**0.17**	**0.61**	**0.39**	**0.21**	**0.44**	**0.33**

5.7 Trends in Indicators of Marriage, Divorce and Separation

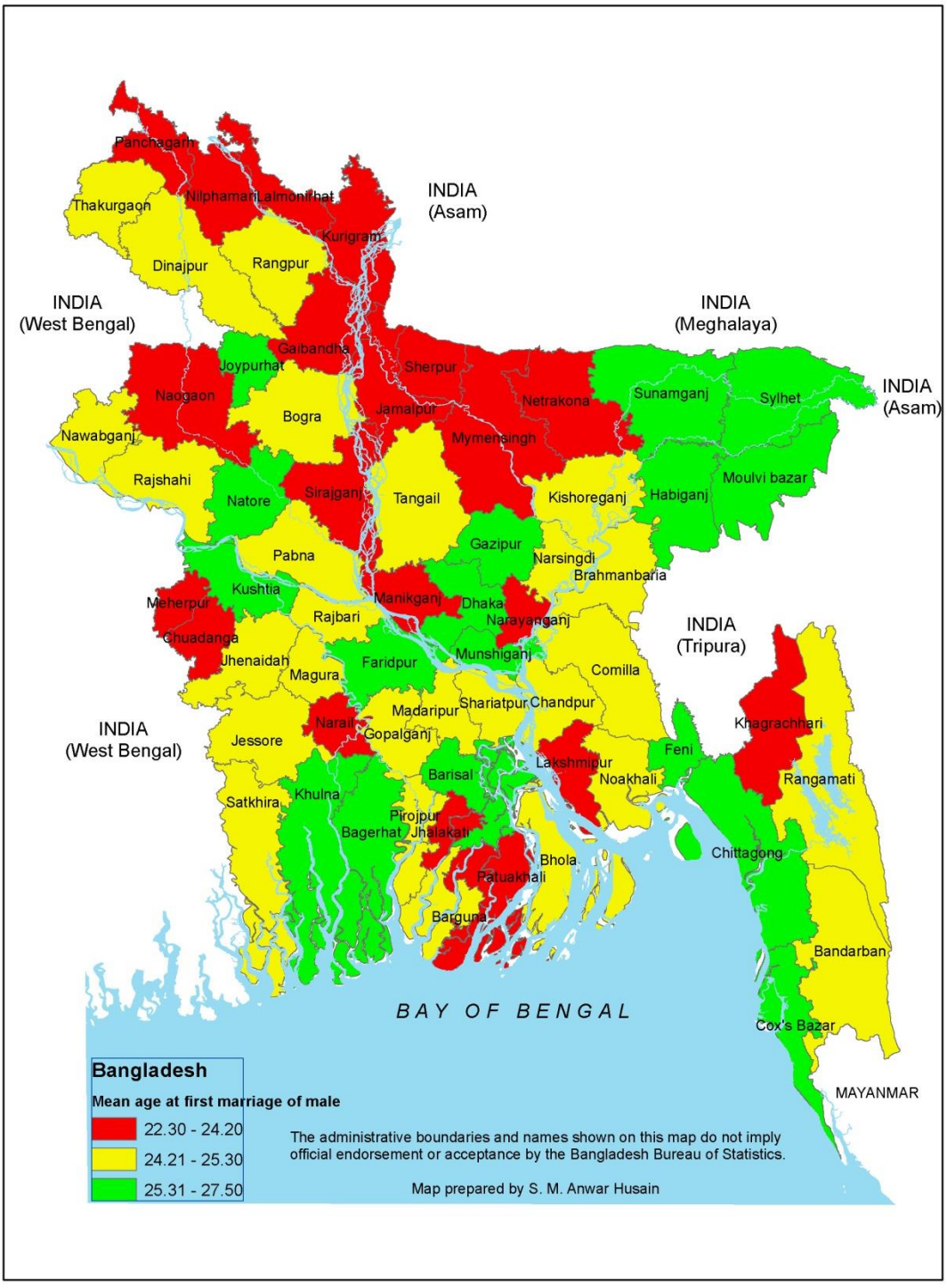
The trends in some marriage and marriage related indicators are summarized in Table 5.10. The crude marriage rate shows a substantial increase over the last 13 years, from 9.5 per thousand population in 2002 to 13.0 per thousand population in 2014, an increase of about 37 percent over the stated period. A similar but somewhat slower increase in general marriage rate was also noted during this period: 15.4 in 2002 to 19.0 in 2013, the percentage increase being 12. There has been essentially negligible increase in crude divorce rate and crude separation rate over the period under investigation. The Singulate mean age at marriage for both males and females has marked a modest increase in the neighborhood of only one year during this period.

Table 5.10: Trends in indicators of marrige, divorce and separation, SVRS 2002-2014

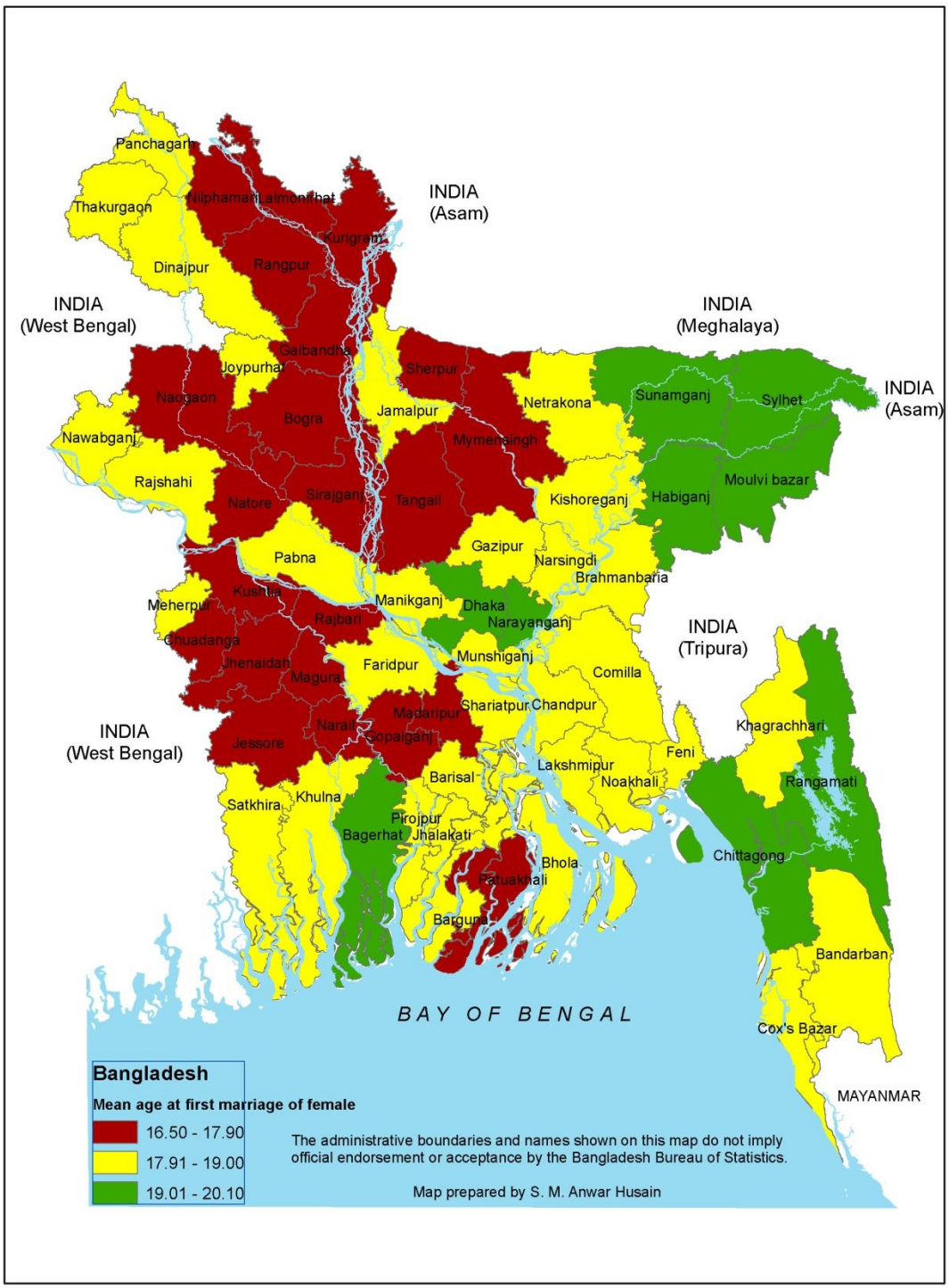
Background Characteristics	Year												
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crude marriage rate	9.5	10.4	12.4	13.0	12.4	12.5	11.6	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.9
General marriage rate:	15.4	17.1	20.2	20.5	19.6	19.2	17.4	19.6	18.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	19.0
Male	15.1	16.0	21.1	19.0	18.3	18.2	16.1	18.1	17.4	18.1	38.1	38.1	38.1
Female	15.6	18.2	22.8	21.5	21.0	20.1	18.8	21.1	20.3	21.2	39.1	38.4	37.7
Crude divorce rate	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	.09
General divorce rate:													
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	1.8	2.8
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	0.9	2.7
Crude separation rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
General separation rate:													
Male	NA	NA	0.3	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.8	0.8
Female	NA	NA	0.5	NA	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.8	0.8
Mean age at marriage:													
Male	25.6	25.2	25.3	25.3	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.9	24.8	24.3	25.9
Female	20.6	20.4	19.0	17.9	18.1	18.4	19.1	18.5	18.7	18.6	19.3	18.4	18.5
Median age at marriage:													
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.0	25.0	24.0	24.0
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0
Mean age at first marriage:													
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.3	24.9
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.9	18.3
Median age at first marriage:													
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.0	24.0
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.0	18.0
SMAM:													
Male	24.7	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.47	25.4
Female	19.1	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.3	19.4	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.5	20.3	20.02	20.0

NA: Not available

Map 5.1: Mean age at first marriage of male by zila, SVRS 2014



Map 5.2: Mean age at first marriage of female by zila, SVRS 2014



CHAPTER VI

Contraceptive Uses

6.1 Introduction

The findings presented in this chapter are the outcomes of data collected through schedule-9 canvassed for Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) project of BBS. The schedule in question was used for collecting data on the use of the family planning methods. Specifically, the schedule includes such information on family planning as user's name, current age, level of education and economic activities of couples, ever-use and current use status of family planning methods, and methods used.

6.2 Current Use of Contraception

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

Overall, 62.2 per cent of the currently married women aged 15–49 are currently using a contraceptive method. Urban women are more likely (64.5%) to adopt family planning methods than their rural counterparts (61.6%). Currently married women in Rangpur division use contraception in greater proportion (71.2%) followed by the women in Barisal division (69.3%).

Current use of contraception is seen to vary by age of the women: it is the highest (68.2%) for those who are aged 25–34 followed by (65.9%) those who are aged 35-39. As expected the rate is the lowest at the extreme ages, 52.9 percent and 41.8 percent for those who are aged 15–19 and 45–49 respectively.

So far as the religion is concerned in the adoption of family planning methods, the traditional belief that Muslim women are fairly less likely to use contraception than the believers of other religions is not substantiated by our results. For example, while about 60 percent of the women of Hindus, Buddhists and Christian communities use contraception, the Muslim women use contraception in 62.4 percent of the cases. Education of the household head appears to be unrelated to the level of contraceptive use in the population under investigation ranging between little over 61 percent among those who are illiterate and less than 65 percent among those who have above secondary level education.

Table 6.1: Current use of contraceptive methods among the currently married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Traditional Method
Residence:			
Rural	61.6	57.9	3.6
Urban	64.5	60.2	4.2
Women age:			
15-19	52.9	50.0	2.9
20-24	63.2	57.7	5.4
25-29	68.2	62.0	6.2
30-34	68.2	65.8	2.4
35-39	65.9	63.7	2.1
40-44	53.1	51.0	2.2
45-49	41.8	39.5	2.3
Division:			
Barisal	69.3	64.1	5.2
Chittagong	56.5	52.5	4.0
Dhaka	62.0	58.1	3.9
Khulna	66.9	63.3	3.6
Rajshahi	62.7	59.4	3.3
Rangpur	71.2	67.5	3.7
Sylhet	41.1	38.2	2.9
Religion:			

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Traditional Method
Muslim	62.4	58.6	3.8
Hindu	60.9	57.2	3.7
Others	59.6	55.8	3.7
Education of household head:			
No education	61.3	57.8	3.5
Primary	62.3	58.5	3.8
Secondary	62.8	58.7	4.1
Above secondary	64.6	60.6	4.0
Total	**62.2**	**58.4**	**3.8**

As to the use of modern versus traditional methods, 58.4 percent of the currently married women in the SVRS area were the users of modern methods as opposed to only 3.8 percent of the women reporting to have been using traditional methods. The corresponding rates in the 2014 BDHS were reported to be 54.1 and 8.4 respectively resulting in an overall rate of 62.5 percent.

Use of modern methods is the highest for the younger women staring with a rate of 50.0 percent for those who are aged 15–19. This increases to 65.8 percent when they are 30–34 years of age. The rate then sharply falls as age advances and reaches at 39.5 percent when the women reach to the end of their reproductive life span.

The urban-rural variation is only but marginal in the use of modern method: 57.9 percent in the rural area as against 60.2 percent in the urban area.

Use of modern methods of contraception varies substantially between administrative divisions ranging from as low as 38.2 percent in Sylhet division to as high as 67.5 percent in Rangpur division. Religious variation in respect of the modern method is wide. Religion does not appear to be a determinant of the use of modern methods so is the level of education of the household heads.

Use of traditional methods increases with the age of the currently married women up to age 25-29. For example, while only 2.9 percent of the women aged 15–19 use this method, this increased to 6.2 percent when they are aged 25-29 and thereafter it slowly decreases from 2.4 percent in age group 30-34 to 2.3 in age group 45-49. Contrary to our common believe, urban women are more likely to use traditional methods (4.2%) compared to their rural counterparts (3.6%). The use rate of traditional methods is more prevalent among the women of Barisal division (5.2%) followed by Chittagong division (4.0%). The least use rate (2.9%) is reported in Sylhet division. Religion does not seem to make any difference in the use of traditional methods so is the level of education of the household heads.

6.3 Ever Use of Contraception

Ever use of family planning methods in SVRS refers to the use of any contraceptive methods at any time before the interview date without making distinction between past and current use. Any respondent reporting that she or her husband had used some form of contraception was included as an ever user regardless of the time of use. Thus, a reported ever user might be a past or current user.

Table 6.2 shows the prevalence of ever-use of any method of contraception by the currently married women with respect to a few selected background characteristics of the respondents. The overall rate of ever use is to the extent of over 83 percent. The age-specific ever use rates exceed 85 per cent for those who are between 25 and 40 years, the highest rate (86.6%) being observed for the women of 30–34 age group. The age pattern of ever use closely resembles the current use rate as shown in Table 6.1. The highest ever use (about 90%) was reported in Rangpur division followed by Barisal division (88.6%). No discernable differences were observed in ever use rates when they were compared by religion. The level of education appears to be positively associated with the ever use. For example, the rate is 82.0 percent among those who are illiterate, which rises consistently to 86.0 percent for those who have completed secondary and above level of education.

Table 6.2: Ever use of contraceptive methods among the currently married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Any method	Modern method	Traditional method
Women age:			
15-19	69.4	66.2	3.2
20-24	80.8	78.5	2.3
25-29	86.0	84.4	1.7
30-34	86.6	84.3	2.2
35-39	85.8	83.5	2.4
40-44	83.5	80.9	2.7
45-49	79.1	75.9	3.2
Residence:			
Rural	83.0	80.7	2.36
Urban	84.2	82.0	2.21
Division:			
Barisal	88.6	84.9	3.8
Chittagong	76.9	74.3	2.7
Dhaka	83.4	81.2	2.2
Khulna	88.5	86.3	2.1
Rajshahi	86.8	85.0	1.9
Rangpur	89.9	87.6	2.3
Sylhet	59.8	57.7	2.1
Religion:			
Muslim	83.4	81.0	2.3
Hindu	83.5	81.1	2.4
Others	75.5	72.6	2.9
HH head education:			
No education	82.0	79.8	2.2
Primary	83.1	80.8	2.3
Secondary	84.8	82.3	2.5
Above secondary	86.0	83.5	2.5
Total	**83.3**	**81.0**	**2.3**

6.4 Method-Specific Use

Table 6.3 presents the use of contraception by type of specific methods. As expected, oral pill is the most preferred choice among the women being reported by 34.8 percent of the total users. After oral pill, Bangladeshi women are more likely to use injections (14.7%) followed by condom (5.1%). Of the total users (62.4%) of any method, only 0.5 percent used male sterilization, 0.9 percent copper–T, 1.7 percent female sterilization, 0.3 percent foam and 0.5 percent Norplant. The remaining 3.8 percent was the users of any traditional methods.

Table 6.3.Method-specific contraceptive use rate among currently married women by age, SVRS 2014

Age group	Number of women	Method used									
		Any method	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T (IUD)	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	Traditional method
15-19	7839	52.9	12.7	30.8	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.9
20-24	24383	63.2	5.9	37.7	12.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	5.4
25-29	30225	68.2	4.8	37.9	16.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	6.2
30-34	23569	68.2	5.0	38.7	17.7	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.6	2.4
35-39	20502	65.9	4.3	35.6	17.9	0.6	1.3	3.1	0.4	0.6	2.1
40-44	15485	53.1	3.4	27.9	14.2	0.6	1.0	3.3	0.2	0.4	2.2
45-49	10068	41.8	2.7	21.1	10.1	0.7	0.8	3.6	0.2	0.3	2.3
Total	**132071**	**62.2**	**5.1**	**34.8**	**14.7**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**3.8**

6.5 Contraceptive Method-Mix

Contraceptive method-mix shows the percentage distribution of contraceptive users by type of method used. Countries typically use this indicator for planning, especially for commodities and logistics planning. The method-mix provides a profile of the relative level of use of different contraceptive methods. A broad method-mix suggests that the population has access to a range of different contraceptive methods. Conversely, method mix can signal: (1) provider bias in the system, if one method is strongly favored to the exclusion of others; (2) user preferences; or (3) both. Table 6.4 shows the contraceptive method-mix by background characteristics of the women. Overall, pill is the most widely used method accounting for about 56 percent of the CPR, followed by injections (23.6%). This pattern is distinctly maintained for all the background characteristics of the women. A close examination of the method-mix shows that the level of pill use is strongly associated with age: by and large, higher the age, lower is the preference for pill by the women. On the other hand, age is positively associated with use of injections in the broad age span 15–40. The distribution of the method-mix does not show any variation by divisions.

Table 6.4: Contraceptive method mix (%) by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Modern	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	Traditional method
Age group:										
15-19	94.5	32.4	58.1	10.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.5
20-24	91.4	9.4	59.7	19.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	8.6
25-29	90.9	7.0	55.6	24.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	9.1
30-34	96.5	7.3	56.7	25.9	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.6	0.9	3.5
35-39	96.7	6.5	54.1	27.2	1.0	1.9	4.7	0.6	0.9	3.3
40-44	95.9	6.4	52.6	26.7	1.1	2.0	6.2	0.3	0.8	4.1
45-49	94.6	6.4	50.5	24.1	1.7	1.9	8.7	0.5	0.8	5.4
Residence:										
Rural	94.1	6.1	55.9	25.5	0.8	1.5	2.9	0.5	0.8	5.9
Urban	93.4	14.7	55.3	17.4	0.4	1.3	2.4	0.7	0.6	6.6
Division:										
Barisal	92.5	4.4	50.8	30.9	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.7	7.5
Chittagong	93.0	7.5	52.7	26.4	0.6	1.7	2.5	0.7	1.0	7.0
Dhaka	93.7	9.7	60.3	19.1	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.3	0.5	6.3
Khulna	94.6	8.9	54.2	26.0	0.5	0.9	3.1	0.4	0.6	5.4
Rajshahi	94.8	9.7	52.4	23.9	1.0	2.1	4.1	1.0	0.6	5.2

Background Characteristics	Modern	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	Traditional method
Rangpur	94.8	5.1	56.6	26.2	1.6	1.3	2.8	0.3	0.9	5.2
Sylhet	93.0	7.6	56.4	20.0	1.1	1.7	4.7	0.9	0.7	7.0
Religion:										
Muslim	93.9	8.3	55.2	24.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	0.5	0.7	6.1
Hindu	93.9	7.5	61.5	16.7	1.1	1.6	4.0	0.5	1.1	6.1
Others	93.7	6.2	64.5	16.1	0.5	1.3	2.3	0.5	2.4	6.3
Household head education:										
No education	94.2	5.8	54.1	27.3	0.8	1.6	3.2	0.5	0.8	5.8
Primary	93.9	6.9	56.5	24.3	0.8	1.4	2.8	0.5	0.8	6.1
Secondary	93.5	9.8	57.8	20.2	0.6	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.8	6.5
Above secondary	93.7	17.2	56.8	14.8	0.5	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.6	6.3
Total	**93.9**	**8.2**	**55.9**	**23.6**	**0.7**	**1.4**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**6.1**

6.6 Trends in Contraceptive Use

There has been a gradual increase in the use of contraceptive methods in Bangladesh over the last 40 years since 1975 when the Bangladesh Fertility Survey was undertaken recording a rate of 7.7 percent. The Bangladesh Health and Demographic Survey (BHDS) of 2014 reported this rate to be 62.4 percent, a more than 8-fold increase in the last 40 years. The SVRS area also demonstrated a substantial increase from 53.4 in 2002, when the program started, to 62.2 in 2014, a 17 percent increase in about 13 years' time. During this period, the increase in the contraceptive use rate in rural area was more than 19 percent, while in the urban area this increase was only to the extent of 7 percent. Table 6.5 presents an overview of the trends in contraceptive use since the initiation of the SVRS program of registration of the vital events in Bangladesh.

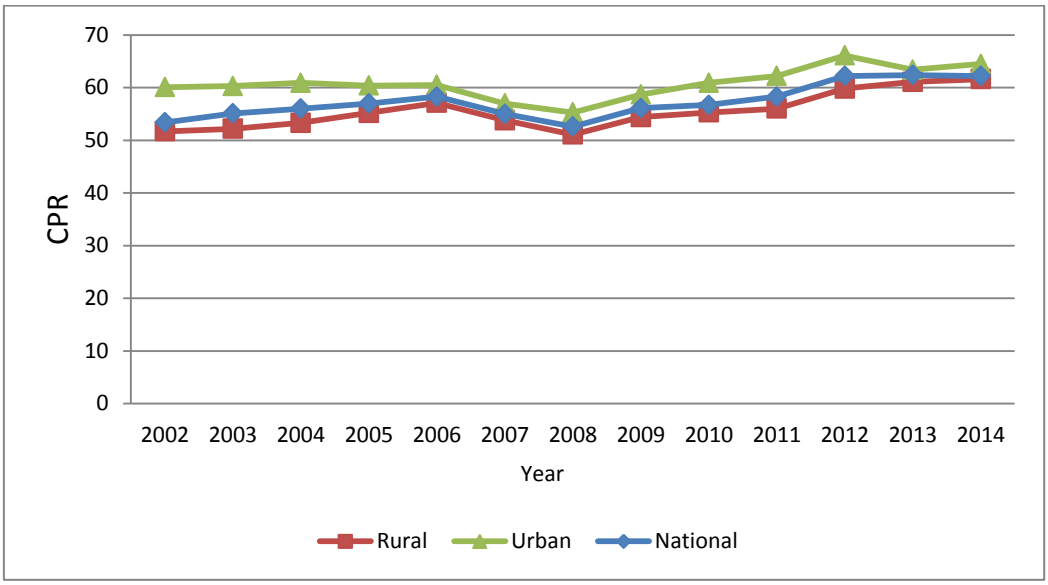
Table 6.5: Trends in current use of contraceptive methods (%), SVRS 2002–2014

Method	years												
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Any method	53.4	55.1	56.0	57.0	58.3	55.0	52.6	56.1	56.7	58.3	62.2	62.4	62.2
Any method (rural	51.7	52.2	53.3	55.2	57.1	53.8	51.1	54.4	55.3	56.0	59.8	61.1	61.6
Any method (urban)	60.1	60.3	60.9	60.4	60.5	57.0	55.3	58.7	60.9	62.2	66.1	63.4	64.5
Any modern method:	47.8	50.2	50.9	51.7	52.5	51.8	50.6	53.6	54.8	56.6	60.2	60.0	58.4
Condom	9.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.5	3.8	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1
Oral pill	30.4	32.4	32.8	35.4	36.2	34.5	37.9	37.1	34.4	35.0	35.8	36.1	34.8
Injections	7.6	10.0	10.0	8.5	7.0	10.3	8.0	9.0	12.7	12.8	14.0	14.6	14.7
Male sterilization	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.49	0.6	0.5
Copper–T	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
Female sterilization:	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.7
Foam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Norplant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Any traditional method	**5.8**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**5.8**	**3.2**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**3.8**

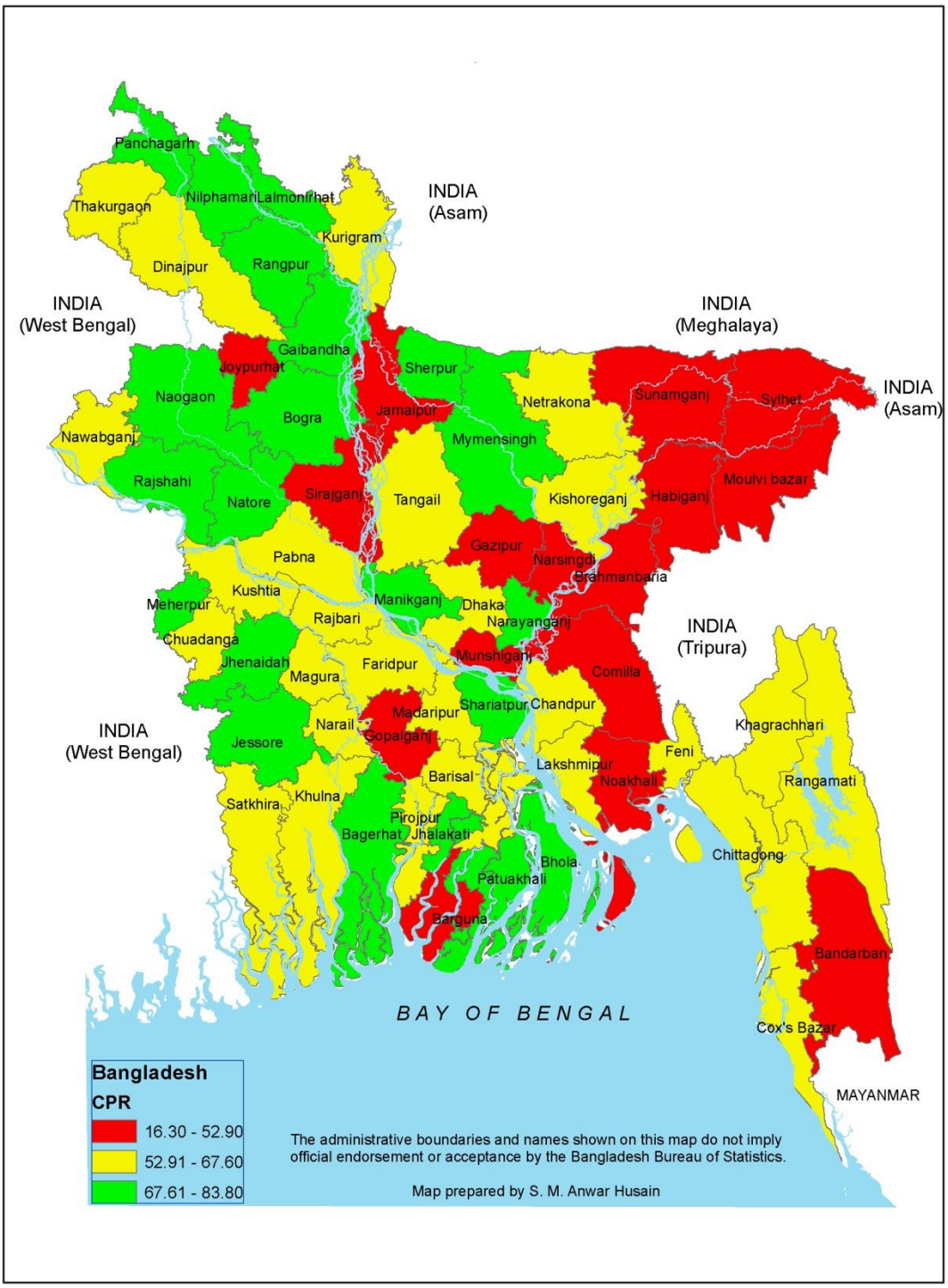
NA- Not Available

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

Figure 6.1: Current use of contraception by locality, SVRS 2014



Map 6.1: Current use of contraception by zila, SVRS 2014



CHAPTER VII

Internal Migration

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

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

7.1 Migration Rate

During the study period, a total of 27679 persons (12873 males and 14806 females) moved into the SVRS area resulting in crude in-migration rate of 40.2 per 1000 population for both males and females together (see Table 7.1). On the other hand, the overall out-migration rate based on the movement of the persons out of the area gave a crude out-migration rate of 43.1 per 1000 population. The incidence of both in and out-migration in rural area was much less than half of the incidence in urban area, there being essentially no difference in the in and out migration rates. The overall in and out-migration rates resulted in a gross migration rate of 80.3 per thousand population. Dhaka division recorded the highest migration rates both in and out. Rangpur division experienced the lowest in-migration while lowest out-migration rate is experienced in Sylhet division.

Table 7.1: Migration rates per 1000 population by sex and selected background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Back ground Characteristics	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
Residence:						
Rural	22.9	28.9	36.0	39.2	29.4	34.0
Urban	77.8	72.9	76.5	75.8	77.1	74.4
Division:						
Barisal	34.8	29.4	40.2	39.2	37.5	34.3
Chittagong	39.1	31.7	43.4	39.1	41.3	35.5
Dhaka	47.8	60.9	57.6	66.1	52.7	63.5
Khulna	24.1	29.7	48.1	40.0	36.0	34.8
Rajshahi	26.4	25.1	34.9	40.2	30.6	32.6
Rangpur	21.9	24.2	26.0	37.4	**23.9**	30.7
Sylhet	20.4	24.1	40.3	30.8	30.5	**27.5**
Total	**35.2**	**38.8**	**45.2**	**47.5**	**40.2**	**43.1**

Overall, the out -migration exceeds the in-migration only by about 2.9 per 1000 population. As the data in Table 7.2 reflect, females are significantly more migratory than the males. This is true for both in and out-migration. For example, while 35.2 per 1000 males moved in during the reference period, this s to the extent of 35.2 per thousand population for males.

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

7.2 Age–Specific Migration Rates

Age specific migration rates are simple refinements of the migration rates presented above in Table 7.1. The age specific rates are particularly important in understanding how the incidence of migration varies over the life cycle. The rates by five-year age groups of the migrants are presented in Table 7.2. The highest incidence of in-migration (55.7 per thousand) was noted for the males in age group 25–29, while females were more in-migratory (121.1 per 1000) in 15–19 age group followed by those who are aged 20–24, where the in-migration rate is 69.4. Out-migration is more pronounced for males (65.2) aged 25–29 and for females (129.0) aged 15–19.

Table 7.2: Age -specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2014

(Overall)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	42.8	41.5	44.8	43.0	43.8	42.3
5-9	31.7	34.7	36.1	38.3	33.8	36.5
10-14	25.9	29.9	32.0	48.2	28.9	38.9
15-19	36.8	30.5	121.1	129.0	75.6	75.8
20-24	45.4	46.3	69.4	78.7	58.5	64.0
25-29	55.7	65.2	53.4	58.6	54.5	61.6
30-34	45.5	58.4	36.5	36.7	40.8	47.1
35-39	45.1	53.4	34.0	29.2	39.4	41.0
40-44	30.9	42.7	26.1	22.8	28.6	33.1
45-49	27.8	32.8	26.2	22.7	27.1	28.3
50-54	21.9	27.4	18.3	18.9	20.0	22.9
55-59	18.5	20.7	16.3	9.6	17.4	15.2
60-64	19.4	17.2	18.0	11.3	18.7	14.3
65-69	12.7	16.5	18.2	10.9	15.3	13.8
70-74	13.7	13.2	26.1	11.6	19.6	12.4
75+	17.5	10.7	29.7	11.6	23.1	11.1
Total	**35.2**	**38.8**	**45.2**	**47.5**	**40.2**	**43.1**

Tables 7.3 and 7.4 present the age and sex specific migration rates for rural and urban areas separately. Here too, in the rural area, migratory movement both in and out is more pronounced among the females compared to the males. In contrast, there is little sex-differentials in migration in the urban area.

Table 7.3: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2014

(Rural area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	27.9	29.9	30.8	29.4	29.3	29.7
5-9	19.0	24.9	24.4	27.8	21.6	26.3
10-14	15.3	20.8	24.5	41.3	19.8	30.8
15-19	31.1	24.0	126.7	138.3	73.8	75.1
20-24	33.3	39.5	61.7	66.1	48.6	53.8
25-29	36.4	52.7	40.3	43.2	38.5	47.5
30-34	29.3	45.8	23.5	26.1	26.2	35.5
35-39	27.0	40.0	20.3	21.1	23.6	30.2
40-44	16.5	31.9	15.3	14.2	15.9	23.2
45-49	15.0	21.5	16.9	16.1	15.8	19.1
50-54	11.7	16.9	10.5	13.6	11.1	15.1
55-59	11.1	14.1	10.6	6.6	10.8	10.4
60-64	12.9	11.4	12.9	7.1	12.9	9.3
65-69	7.5	10.6	14.3	7.3	10.7	9.0
70-74	9.4	11.1	25.1	9.9	16.6	10.6
75+	15.6	8.3	30.0	9.5	22.2	8.8
Total	**22.9**	**28.9**	**36.0**	**39.2**	**29.4**	**34.0**

Table 7.4: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2014

(Urban area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	96.1	83.0	95.3	91.9	95.7	87.4
5-9	80.9	73.1	82.5	79.9	81.7	76.4
10-14	67.1	65.0	60.4	74.3	63.7	69.6
15-19	57.9	55.3	104.5	101.1	81.3	78.3
20-24	87.6	69.9	93.4	118.1	90.9	97.2
25-29	112.7	102.2	94.9	107.6	103.3	105.0
30-34	93.8	95.8	75.7	68.5	84.4	81.6
35-39	97.1	92.0	77.0	54.8	87.1	73.5
40-44	73.3	74.8	61.8	51.0	68.0	63.8
45-49	67.6	68.4	56.5	43.9	62.8	57.6
50-54	54.3	60.6	50.0	40.7	52.3	51.1
55-59	44.9	44.0	37.6	20.4	41.4	32.6
60-64	42.3	38.0	37.7	27.3	40.1	32.9
65-69	35.0	41.9	32.7	24.5	33.8	33.1
70-74	35.6	23.4	29.4	17.7	32.2	20.3
75+	28.1	24.7	28.0	23.7	28.0	24.2
Total	**77.8**	**72.9**	**76.5**	**75.8**	**77.1**	**74.4**

7.3 Causes of Out-Migration

The causes of migration have been presented in Table 7.5. It is seen from the table that irrespective of the direction of migration, the most notable reason for movement, are farming and to live with family members. For females, matrimonial cause stands out as one of the vital reasons. Causes of migration by age, sex and distributions of migrants by causes are shown in the appendix in greater details.

Table 7.5: Causes of in and out-migration by sex, SVRS 2014

Causes of migration	In-migration			Out-migration		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	**Both sexes**
Marriage	6.7	22.7	15.7	0.7	23.9	13.4	**13.4**
Education	3.1	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.6	3.1	**3.1**
In search of job	6.5	4.5	5.4	9.2	4.0	6.3	**6.3**
To perform job duty	3.1	2.1	2.6	4.0	1.5	2.6	**2.6**
Transfer	3.7	3.0	3.3	6.0	3.3	4.5	**4.5**
River eroded	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.8	**2.8**
Farming	13.4	8.0	10.4	18.5	7.2	12.3	**12.3**
To live with family	39.8	41.5	40.8	30.6	40.4	36.0	**36.0**
Business	13.9	8.6	10.9	4.8	2.6	3.6	**3.6**
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	**0.9**
Abroad	1.5	0.4	0.9	3.4	0.6	1.9	**1.9**
Others	4.3	3.9	4.1	14.9	10.8	12.6	**12.6**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

Figure 7.1: In-migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 2002-2014

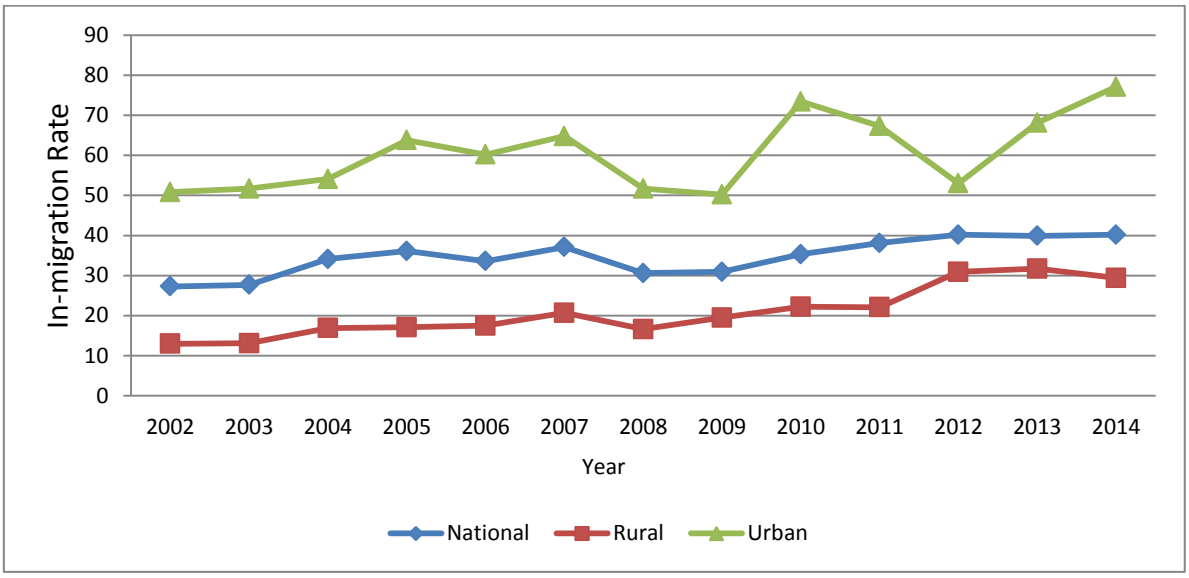
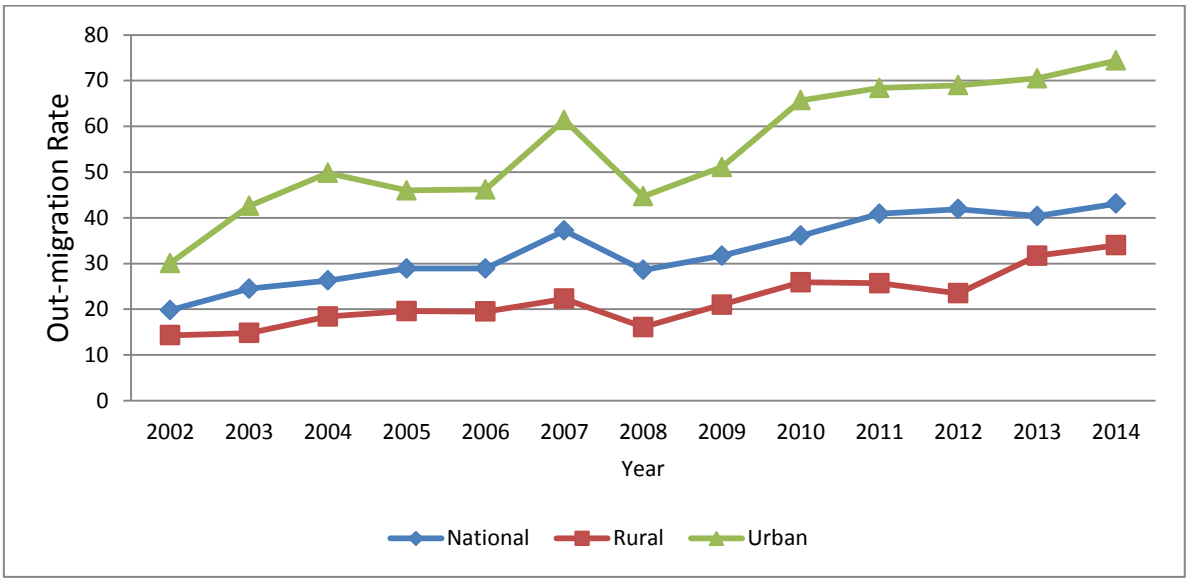


Figure 7.2: Out- migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 1984-2014



CHAPTER VIII

Disability

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

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

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

The types of disability present in a member of a household considered in SVRS-2014 are as follows:

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

8.1 Level of Disability

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

As noted in the table under reference, about 9 per thousand population suffer from some form of disability. Males suffer relatively more (9.87) from disability than their female counterparts (8.22). Urban people are more likely (9.42) than the rural people (8.94 per 1000 population) to suffer from disability. Rangpur has the highest (12.02)) disability rate followed by Rajshahi (10.08) and the least (7.67)) is prevalent in Dhaka division. Muslims suffer less (8.90) than the Hindus (9.90) . It is highly prevalent (14.43) among the followers of religion other than Muslims viz Christians, Buddhists and others. Higher the level of education of household head, lower is the level of disability as suggested by the data collected in SVRS 2014.

Table 8.1: Disability rate per 1000 population by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2014

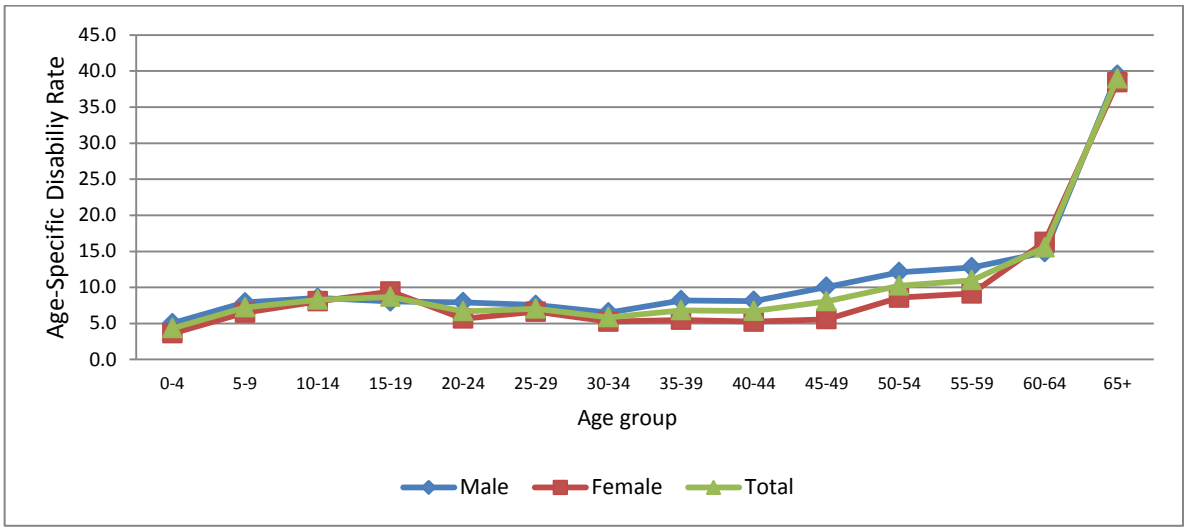
Background Characteristics	Sex		
Residence:	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rural	9.90	7.98	8.94
Urban	9.76	9.07	9.42
Division:			
Barisal	10.35	8.35	9.36
Chittagong	9.18	8.04	8.61
Dhaka	8.10	7.23	7.67
Khulna	11.30	8.49	9.91
Rajshahi	10.17	9.98	10.08
Rangpur	13.93	10.06	12.02
Sylhet	10.32	6.67	8.47
Religion:			
Muslim	9.60	8.20	8.90
Hindu	11.87	7.89	9.90
Others	14.52	14.33	14.43
Household head education:			
No education	11.11	9.71	10.42
Primary	9.23	7.62	8.43
Secondary	9.26	7.31	8.28
Above secondary	7.93	6.05	6.98
Total	**9.87**	**8.22**	**9.05**

Table 8.2 presents the disability rates as obtained in the SVRS area in 2014 by age in addition to the sex of the household members.. The disability rates do not seem to vary by age until age 50 years when the rates show an increasing trend. The rate progresses at a slow pace from 4.33 per thousand population at age 0–4 to 8 per thousand population at age 45–49 and thereafter shows an abrupt increase as expected. The age pattern of disability among the males is almost identical to the pattern for females The rates are displayed graphically in Figure 8.1.

Table 8.2: Disability rates per 1000 population by age and sex, SVRS 2014

Age groups	**Sex**		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	5.01	3.63	4.33
5-9	7.90	6.48	7.21
10-14	8.53	8.06	8.30
15-19	8.04	9.42	8.68
20-24	7.92	5.67	6.70
25-29	7.55	6.63	7.05
30-34	6.51	5.26	5.86
35-39	8.20	5.50	6.81
40-44	8.11	5.25	6.72
45-49	10.07	5.58	8.06
50-54	12.09	8.57	10.24
55-59	12.77	9.15	10.99
60-64	14.85	16.29	15.55
65+	39.51	38.38	38.97
Total	**9.87**	**8.22**	**9.05**

Figure 8.1: Age pattern of disability by sex, SVRS 2014



The district level disability rates are shown in Map 8.1.

8.2 Intensity of Disability

The survey captured three types of disability that reflect the intensity associated with disability: complete disability, complex disability and light or partial disability. The resulting estimates are presented in Table 8.3. As shown in the table, of those who were reported to be disabled, 29.3 percent of them were completely disabled, 37.3 percent had complex disability and 33.4 percent were partially or light disabled. A close examination of the data presented in Table 8.3 by sex reveals that there are virtually no differences between males and females with respect to the intensity of disability The same is true with regard to the residential variations: urban residents are as likely as the rural people to experience disability.

8.3 Types and Causes of Disability

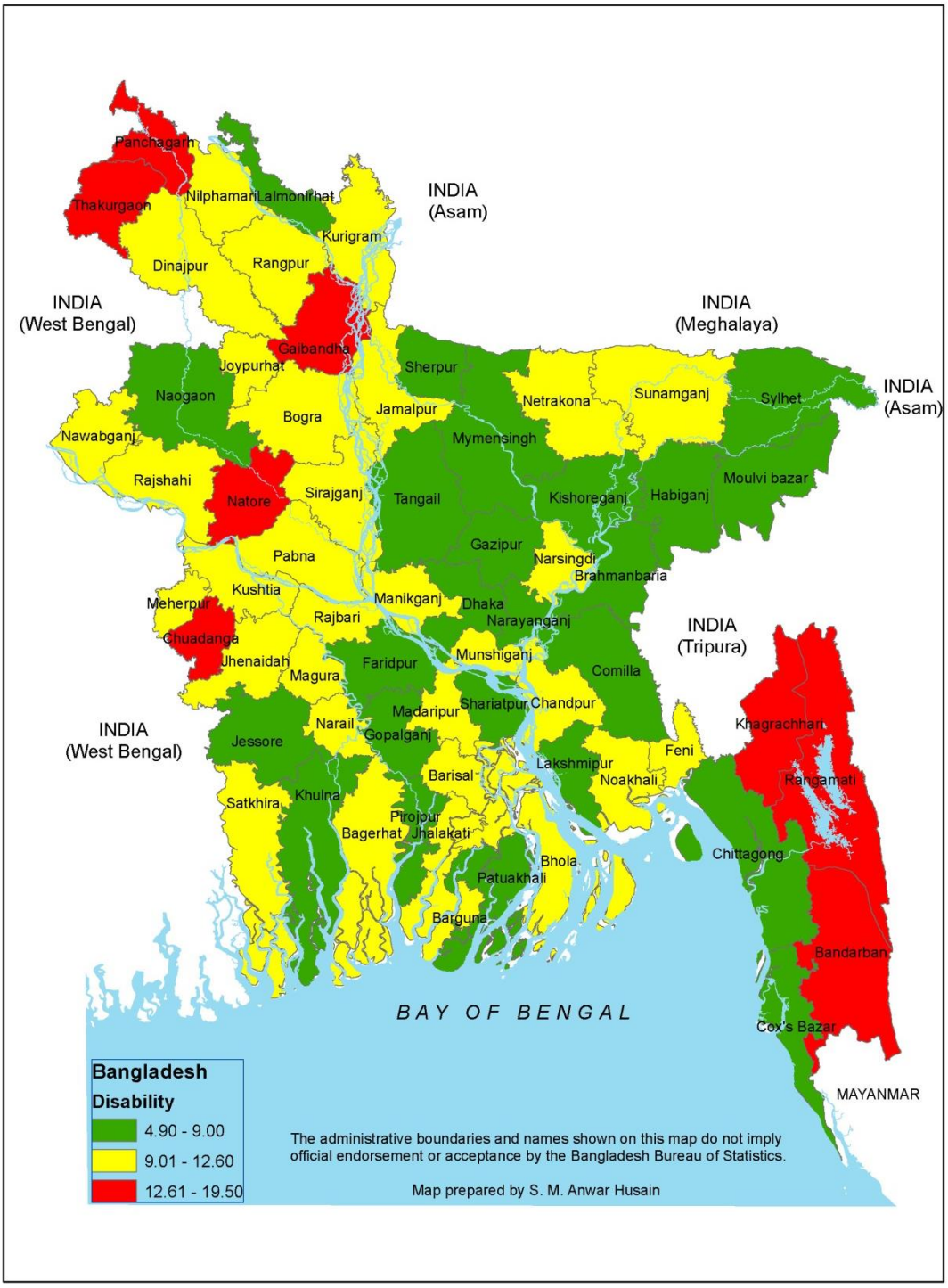
Most people were reported to be suffering from 'wake up' type of disability. This accounts for about 22 percent of all cases. Next to this is the problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet using and wearing the dress. This accounts for about 14 percent of all cases. The results of this investigation are presented in Table 8.3.

The most conspicuous cause of disability has been reported to be associated with birth or birth injury (natal). This accounts for half (50.0%) of the total cases of disability followed by some sort of undefined illness (21.4%). The other causes as reported were accident (11.4%), old age (11.4%), and wrong treatment (2.9%). Table 8.3 also shows these findings.

Table 8.3: Intensity, type and causes of disability by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Intensity, Type and Causes of Disability	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Intensity of disability:									
(a) Completely disabled	28.9	30.5	29.6	27.7	28.9	28.3	28.6	30.1	29.3
(b) Complex disabled (not completely disabled)	36.9	37.9	37.4	39.8	33.8	36.9	37.6	36.9	37.3
(c) Light disabled	34.2	31.6	33.0	32.5	37.4	34.9	33.8	33.0	33.4
Type of disability:									
(a) Problem to see even with eye glass	10.3	11.4	10.7	10.1	13.3	11.7	10.2	11.9	11.0
(b) Hard of hearing even with hearing aids	8.7	12.4	10.3	6.0	7.9	6.9	8.1	11.2	9.5
(c) Problem to wake up	24.6	18.6	22.0	23.3	19.2	21.3	24.4	18.8	21.8
(d) Problem to remember something for sickness	12.1	11.7	11.9	14.3	12.8	13.6	12.6	12.0	12.3
(e) Problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet using and wearing the dress	12.7	14.6	13.6	15.9	16.7	16.3	13.4	15.1	14.2
(f) Problem to understand others or even self	18.2	17.5	17.9	16.8	17.9	17.3	17.9	17.6	17.7
(g) Others	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.7	12.2	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.5
Causes of disability:									
(a) Natal	50.6	51.3	50.9	47.9	46.1	47.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
(b) Accident	13.8	9.1	11.7	13.2	7.7	10.6	13.6	8.8	11.4
(c) Illness	20.5	20.5	20.5	23.5	25.2	24.3	21.2	21.7	21.4
(d) Being old aged	9.5	12.6	10.9	11.4	14.6	12.9	9.9	13.1	11.4
(e) Wrong treatment	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.9
(f) Others	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Map 8.1: Disability rates (per 1000 population) by zila, SVRS 2014



CHAPTER IX

HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge and Attitudes

9.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

9.2 Level of Knowledge

Bangladesh is a low HIV-prevalence country, and as such poses no immediate threat. Yet the country's HIV/AID prevention program was initiated in 1985. The first case of HIV was detected in 1989. In 2011, a total of 445 new cases of HIV infection, 251 AIDS cases and 84 deaths due to AIDS were reported (BDHS, 2011). The number of HIV-positive people increased substantially during 2003–2011, from 363 in 2003 to 2533 in 2011, implying a 7-fold increase over a period of 8 years. Keeping this aggravating scenario in perspective it is important to assess the current knowledge, awareness and attitudes towards HIV/AID prevention and transmission among the general population particularly among those who are the most vulnerable group. Correct knowledge and information is the first step towards raising awareness and thus protect them from this deadly disease. The present chapter is devoted to assess the knowledge and attitude of the respondents in the SVRS area on the HIV/AIDS through a limited number of questions incorporated in Schedule–11.

9.2.1 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

On a query to the reasons associated with the causes of HIV/AIDS, over 51 percent women mentioned 'unsafe sexual relation' as one of the main causes of HIV/AIDS as shown in Table 9.1. Relatively more urban women (62.5%) than rural women (47.6%) believe this. About 5 percent of the women believe that some supernatural means might be responsible to cause this havoc. Non-use of condoms was held responsible as a causative agent of HIV/AIDS by more

than 19 percent of the respondents. The respondents also had a misconception that mosquitoes carry this deadly disease to the human body. This was reported by 9 percent of the women.

Table 9.1: Awareness of respondent about HIV/AIDS by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	Awareness of respondent							
	Correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission	Unsafe sexual relationship	Because of Magic or other super natural means	Not using a condom every time they have sex	From mosquito bites	By sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Others	Total
Residence								
Rural	58.4	47.6	6.0	19.7	10.5	7.2	9.1	100.0
Urban	74.8	62.5	3.8	17.9	4.7	4.1	7.0	100.0
Age group								
15-19	72.1	59.8	4.0	18.3	7.5	4.7	5.8	100.0
20-24	71.3	57.4	4.3	20.1	7.4	5.2	5.7	100.0
25-29	67.3	54.5	4.7	20.1	7.7	5.6	7.4	100.0
30-34	59.8	48.6	6.0	19.9	9.7	6.9	8.9	100.0
35-39	54.4	44.7	7.0	18.8	10.7	8.1	10.7	100.0
40-44	49.0	40.8	7.1	18.4	11.7	8.5	13.5	100.0
45-49	44.9	39.1	7.4	16.3	13.1	8.4	15.6	100.0
Division								
Barisal	67.3	46.5	6.2	22.5	9.3	5.3	10.3	100.0
Chittagong	59.5	45.9	6.8	20.0	10.7	7.0	9.6	100.0
Dhaka	67.9	56.9	4.8	17.5	6.8	5.8	8.2	100.0
Khulna	69.9	52.8	4.0	20.7	7.5	5.7	9.3	100.0
Rajshahi	52.9	48.2	5.4	22.4	11.4	7.0	5.6	100.0
Rongpur	53.0	46.7	6.1	18.4	12.2	6.9	9.7	100.0
Sylhet	59.0	49.7	6.2	17.1	10.9	8.4	7.7	100.0
Religion								
Muslim	62.4	51.4	5.4	19.3	9.1	6.3	8.6	100.0
Hindu	62.4	50.7	5.6	19.0	8.7	6.7	9.3	100.0
Others	53.3	51.4	5.8	16.0	10.2	12.6	4.0	100.0
Household head education								
No education	54.0	45.7	6.3	18.6	11.0	7.8	10.6	100.0
Primary	62.0	49.6	5.5	20.1	9.3	6.6	8.9	100.0
Secondary	69.5	55.7	4.5	20.0	7.7	5.3	6.8	100.0
Above secondary	80.0	65.9	3.9	17.6	4.5	3.3	4.8	100.0
Total	**62.4**	**51.3**	**5.4**	**19.2**	**9.0**	**6.4**	**8.6**	**100.0**

A little more than 62 percent of the women were found to have correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS in human body. Rural women were significantly less likely (58.4%) to have correct knowledge than their urban counterparts (74.8%). Age of the respondents was highly negatively correlated with this knowledge: higher the age, lower is the extent of knowledge. Women of Khulna division were more knowledgeable (69.9%) about the correct mode of transmission followed by the women of Dhaka division (67.9%), the least (52.9%) being prevalent among the women of Rajshahi division. Religion bears no significance in this respect. On the contrary, level of education of the women appears to be highly positively associated with the level of knowledge on the issue.

9.2.2 Knowledge on Mode of Transmission of HIV/AIDS

All respondents were asked to say yes or no on a query to whether HIV/AIDS virus might be transmitted in a child through his/her mother (i) while the mother is pregnant, (ii) during pregnancy or (iii) while she is breast-feeding. The results of this investigation have been presented in Table 9.2. A little more than 48 percent of the ever-married women admitted that AIDS may be transmitted to the child from its mother while the mother is pregnant. This belief is more prevalent in the urban area (56.9%) than in rural area (45.7%). The regional variations are wide varying from 43 percent in Rajshahi division to 55 percent in Barisal division. Hindus believe this relatively more (51.1%) than the

followers of other religions (43.8%). Education of the household heads makes substantial difference in the knowledge on this. For example, while more than 64 percent of the household heads with secondary and above level of education have this believe, 47 percent of the heads with primary level of education have this conception. This proportion comes down to only 42 percent when the household head is illiterate.

A little more than 45 percent women believe that breast-feeding is a viable means of transmission of HIV/AIDS in newborns from mothers. Keeping in line with the previous findings, the urban women are more in proportion (50.4%) than the rural women (43.5%) to express that breast-feeding is a viable means through which AIDS may be transmitted in children from their mothers.

Table 9.2 further shows that nearly 39 percent of the women expressed their complete ignorance about the mode of transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus from mothers to their children, while at least one mode of transmission is known to 61.5 percent of the women. Twenty one percent women were on the opinion that all the three means viz. during pregnancy, during delivery and through breast-feeding, are responsible to cause HIV/AIDS to their offspring.

Table 9.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission by background characteristics, SVRS 2014

Background Characteristics	No knowledge of transmission	Know at least one mode of transmission	Know that all modes of transmission	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding
Residence:						
Rural	40.5	59.5	19.8	45.7	27.5	43.5
Urban	31.9	68.1	24.5	56.9	32.0	50.4
Age group						
15-19	29.2	70.8	26.6	56.8	34.2	54.4
20-24	31.0	69.0	24.7	55.7	32.3	51.7
25-29	34.4	65.6	23.0	52.5	30.8	48.7
30-34	39.7	60.3	19.7	46.9	27.9	43.4
35-39	44.8	55.2	17.1	41.9	25.0	39.0
40-44	51.6	48.4	14.6	36.4	21.5	33.7
45-49	55.0	45.0	13.1	33.0	19.2	31.3
Division:						
Barisal	27.4	72.6	23.7	54.7	34.7	52.9
Chittagong	38.6	61.4	15.7	44.0	26.4	42.0
Dhaka	38.4	61.6	21.2	50.8	27.9	45.0
Khulna	32.1	67.9	19.8	50.0	27.0	51.9
Rajshahi	44.7	55.3	23.0	43.0	29.8	42.7
Rangpur	42.8	57.2	26.6	49.7	32.6	43.2
Sylhet	39.8	60.2	18.3	47.1	24.6	43.9
Religion:						
Muslim	38.8	61.2	20.8	48.1	28.5	44.7
Hindu	34.6	65.4	22.2	51.1	29.5	50.0
Others	44.3	55.7	20.6	43.8	29.9	40.4
Household head education:						
No education	45.4	54.6	18.0	42.1	25.1	39.6
Primary	38.0	62.0	19.7	47.2	27.8	45.0
Secondary	33.1	66.9	23.2	53.7	31.1	49.3
Above secondary	24.3	75.7	30.9	64.3	38.6	58.1
Total	**38.5**	**61.5**	**21.0**	**48.4**	**28.6**	**45.2**

ANNEXURE - 1

Zila Table

Table A1: TFR, CBR, GFR, CDR, IMR, U5MR, CPR, Disability and Mean age at first marriage by district, SVRS 2014

Zila	CBR	GFR	TFR	CDR	IMR	U5MR	CPR	Disability	Mean age at first marriage	
									Male	Female
Bagerhat	15.9	60	1.86	6.2	21.0	34.1	69.2	9.7	25.7	19.3
Bandarban	11.1	46	1.28	1.6	84.4	84.4	47.9	16.5	24.3	18.9
Barguna	18.9	72	2.42	6.2	26.9	26.9	50.9	9.2	25.2	18.3
Barisal	19.6	74	2.48	6.5	11.7	15.3	64.4	10.1	25.7	18.8
Bhola	21.7	91	2.98	3.5	11.5	21.7	83.8	10.6	24.3	18.4
Bogra	18.1	67	2.04	5.1	68.3	68.3	75.9	9.5	24.4	17.7
Brahmanbaria	21.6	88	2.56	4.1	19.5	27.6	40.7	8.2	24.5	18.9
Chandpur	20.0	78	2.19	6.7	37.0	53.6	66.2	11.5	25.3	18.5
Chittagong	17.0	60	1.67	4.4	19.9	20.8	63.5	6.1	27.0	19.3
Chuadanga	16.5	60	1.88	3.8	25.2	40.2	59.2	13.4	23.8	16.9
Comilla	17.7	67	1.99	4.9	28.2	44.6	50.1	7.2	25.1	18.2
Cox's Bazar	20.1	81	2.39	5.2	34.7	55.6	60.7	7.1	26.4	18.7
Dhaka	15.6	52	1.51	3.1	20.8	22.7	65.3	4.9	27.1	19.8
Dinajpur	17.0	64	1.89	4.1	12.4	23.1	67.0	11.2	25.3	18.3
Faridpur	18.7	72	2.19	7.4	16.6	16.6	64.0	6.0	26.8	18.2
Feni	19.9	75	2.22	6.9	13.8	33.5	54.3	10.3	26.4	18.7
Gaibandha	15.9	63	1.92	7.0	66.2	87.0	71.3	13.4	24.0	16.8
Gazipur	19.6	64	1.77	6.0	35.8	45.5	52.2	8.3	26.5	18.4
Gopalganj	18.7	76	2.12	4.3	14.5	14.5	49.8	7.3	24.7	17.2
Habiganj	20.3	78	2.30	5.7	38.2	50.3	37.9	8.6	26.2	19.6
Joypurhat	13.5	49	1.64	9.4	80.8	80.8	37.8	10.0	25.8	18.3
Jamalpur	20.8	84	2.52	7.1	16.3	22.1	52.6	10.3	24.1	18.4
Jessore	16.7	61	1.81	5.2	19.5	21.4	70.9	8.6	24.5	17.8
Jhalokati	15.6	62	1.90	7.3	24.3	27.8	70.1	10.8	24.2	18.0
Jhenaidah	20.6	76	2.33	5.3	16.8	16.8	77.6	12.2	25.2	17.8
Khagrachhari	22.9	96	2.47	6.8	30.8	30.8	64.3	16.3	23.9	18.2
Khulna	15.6	57	1.72	4.8	26.3	33.9	67.3	6.6	26.1	18.3
Kishorganj	24.8	102	3.12	6.7	17.1	24.7	59.4	8.9	24.9	18.9
Kurigram	13.8	53	1.59	4.6	28.0	28.0	64.4	11.8	23.7	17.8
Kushtia	19.8	71	2.20	4.6	31.3	37.2	62.0	9.5	25.6	17.9
Lakshmipur	15.9	64	2.02	3.9	25.4	55.7	58.3	8.6	23.3	18.0
Lalmonirhat	14.1	57	1.69	3.7	32.8	32.8	71.3	8.5	23.3	17.5
Madaripur	20.5	87	2.61	8.6	25.4	38.2	61.0	10.5	24.7	17.8
Magura	19.5	70	2.19	5.7	50.4	50.4	63.0	9.4	24.8	17.6
Manikganj	19.1	71	2.09	5.6	32.1	32.1	81.4	11.0	24.1	18.0
Meherpur	19.7	69	2.18	4.9	27.3	27.3	81.9	9.2	22.3	18.8
Maulvibazar	16.6	61	1.82	6.1	38.1	45.7	43.9	8.3	26.0	19.9
Munshiganj	19.8	71	2.10	5.8	24.2	24.2	16.3	10.9	27.5	18.8
Mymensingh	22.4	93	2.76	5.3	31.0	33.6	68.9	6.1	23.0	17.6
Naogaon	15.9	58	1.83	5.6	63.3	63.3	73.5	7.6	23.9	17.2
Narail	24.8	98	2.88	8.1	28.2	42.3	57.9	11.3	23.9	17.4
Narayanganj	22.6	79	2.28	5.2	36.0	45.9	70.1	7.1	24.0	19.6
Narsingdi	23.7	93	2.69	5.9	15.9	21.2	48.8	9.6	24.6	18.5

Zila	CBR	GFR	TFR	CDR	IMR	U5MR	CPR	Disability	Mean age at first marriage	
									Male	Female
Natore	15.4	56	1.75	3.8	39.5	39.5	71.4	13.1	26.5	17.2
Nawabganj	21.5	78	2.27	4.2	19.1	28.2	54.5	12.2	24.3	18.0
Netrakona	20.0	78	2.40	6.7	41.2	56.2	67.6	12.0	23.5	19.0
Nilphamari	22.2	83	2.48	5.3	10.8	14.3	80.3	11.4	23.3	17.3
Noakhali	24.2	99	2.82	4.6	52.9	68.5	52.9	10.8	25.2	18.3
Pabna	18.1	69	2.04	4.3	30.6	50.3	63.3	9.9	24.4	18.0
Panchagarh	20.0	75	2.20	4.5	32.5	32.5	75.5	14.6	24.0	18.4
Patuakhali	14.0	56	1.90	4.8	16.5	42.3	76.8	7.3	23.9	17.8
Pirojpur	18.3	71	2.20	5.0	32.4	32.4	62.3	8.6	24.3	18.6
Rajshahi	16.6	59	1.90	5.1	30.4	32.2	71.4	10.4	25.3	18.3
Rajbari	22.9	88	2.69	7.1	24.0	50.5	64.6	12.6	25.1	17.7
Rangamati	12.8	47	1.43	5.4	71.4	71.4	64.7	19.5	24.8	20.1
Rangpur	28.5	110	3.34	5.6	20.7	28.0	76.3	11.9	24.6	17.9
Shariatpur	18.4	74	2.18	4.4	13.1	39.3	74.1	5.2	24.5	18.0
Satkhira	14.7	53	1.60	5.4	21.3	31.9	59.4	12.1	24.9	18.2
Sirajganj	20.8	80	2.41	6.1	41.8	45.9	35.5	9.7	23.7	17.2
Sherpur	23.1	97	3.15	6.7	37.0	61.7	77.6	8.0	24.1	16.5
Sunamganj	15.5	65	1.97	4.9	63.0	91.7	44.4	9.4	25.7	19.4
Sylhet	19.2	74	2.20	5.4	53.5	66.8	39.4	7.8	26.0	20.1
Tangail	20.7	78	2.36	6.6	8.0	10.5	63.0	9.0	24.4	17.5
Thakurgaon	20.5	76	2.36	6.2	25.7	25.7	64.6	14.1	24.7	18.5
Total	**18.9**	**71**	**2.11**	**5.2**	**29.6**	**37.7**	**62.2**	**9.05**	**24.9**	**18.3**

Supplementary Tables

Table 2A. Population in SVRS area, SVRS 2014

Age group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	33283	9.5	32407	9.3	65691	**9.4**
5-9	39381	11.3	37252	10.7	76633	**11.0**
10-14	40018	11.5	38510	11.1	78528	**11.3**
15-19	36342	10.4	30923	8.9	67265	**9.7**
20-24	27261	7.8	32688	9.4	59948	**8.6**
25-29	28522	8.2	33734	9.7	62256	**8.9**
30-34	26043	7.5	28435	8.2	54479	**7.8**
35-39	23192	6.6	24320	7.0	47512	**6.8**
40-44	21672	6.2	20332	5.9	42004	**6.0**
45-49	17995	5.2	14589	4.2	32583	**4.7**
50-54	15646	4.5	17308	5.0	32954	**4.7**
55-59	11211	3.2	10817	3.1	22028	**3.2**
60-64	10892	3.1	10369	3.0	21261	**3.1**
65+	17442	5.0	15586	4.5	33028	**4.7**
Total	**348901**	**100.0**	**347269**	**100.0**	**696170**	**100.0**

Table 2B: Distribution of out- migration by age and causes of movement for males, SVRS 2014

Age group	Causes of out migration												
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/ river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0
5-14	0.4	7.6	3.8	0.7	3.5	4.1	6.6	58.8	2.3	0.6	0.3	11.5	100.0
15-24	1.9	6.7	9.4	5.0	4.1	2.5	20.4	28.8	3.2	0.5	6.8	10.8	100.0
25-34	0.5	2.0	14.7	7.4	7.8	2.3	24.2	14.4	5.2	0.8	5.2	15.4	100.0
35-44	0.3	1.4	12.1	4.5	8.4	3.1	25.8	12.0	7.1	1.4	4.1	19.9	100.0
45-54	0.3	2.5	9.1	3.3	7.7	3.1	25.0	14.2	9.1	1.4	3.0	21.3	100.0
55-64	0.8	0.6	7.1	2.0	8.9	6.7	22.6	17.3	7.4	2.4	0.4	23.8	100.0
65+	1.3	0.9	4.9	3.7	5.9	10.2	17.6	16.3	6.9	3.2	0.1	29.1	100.0
Total	**0.6**	**3.6**	**8.9**	**3.9**	**5.6**	**2.9**	**17.9**	**32.8**	**4.5**	**0.9**	**3.4**	**14.9**	**100.0**

Table 2C: Distribution of out- migration by causes of movement and age for females, SVRS 2014

Age group	Causes of out migration												
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	100.0
5-14	18.9	4.9	2.8	1.1	2.6	3.1	5.6	48.1	2.3	0.6	0.5	9.6	100.0
15-24	46.9	2.5	3.4	1.3	2.0	1.3	5.5	26.3	1.9	1.0	0.8	7.2	100.0
25-34	6.4	1.5	6.9	2.4	5.5	2.6	10.0	45.8	3.3	0.6	0.3	14.8	100.0
35-44	1.9	1.4	5.2	2.1	5.0	2.4	14.8	45.9	4.1	1.0	0.8	15.4	100.0
45-54	1.9	1.4	5.2	1.3	4.0	4.6	10.6	47.6	3.4	1.4	0.8	17.8	100.0
55-64	2.6	1.6	3.7	0.7	4.8	9.5	6.8	46.4	4.3	0.0	0.1	19.3	100.0
65+	0.1	1.9	0.9	1.0	3.5	6.7	4.0	54.3	9.6	0.9	1.0	16.1	100.0
Total	**23.8**	**2.5**	**3.8**	**1.4**	**3.0**	**2.2**	**6.7**	**42.2**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**10.8**	**100.0**

Table 2D: Distribution of out-migration by causes of movement and age for both sexes, SVRS 2014

Age group	Causes of out migration												
	Marriage	**Education**	**Looking for Job**	**Getting Job**	**Transfer**	**Floating/river fall**	**Earning**	**Living with family**	**Business**	**Retirement**	**Abroad**	**Other**	**Total**
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	100.0
5-14	10.8	6.1	3.2	0.9	3.0	3.5	6.0	52.8	2.3	0.6	0.4	10.5	100.0
15-24	34.9	3.6	5.0	2.3	2.6	1.6	9.4	27.0	2.2	0.8	2.4	8.1	100.0
25-34	3.3	1.8	11.0	5.0	6.7	2.4	17.5	29.2	4.3	0.7	2.9	15.1	100.0
35-44	0.9	1.4	9.7	3.7	7.2	2.9	21.9	23.9	6.1	1.2	2.9	18.3	100.0
45-54	0.9	2.1	7.6	2.5	6.2	3.7	19.4	27.3	6.8	1.4	2.2	20.0	100.0
55-64	1.4	1.0	5.9	1.6	7.5	7.7	17.2	27.3	6.3	1.5	0.3	22.3	100.0
65+	0.8	1.3	3.2	2.5	4.9	8.7	11.8	32.5	8.0	2.2	0.5	23.6	100.0
Total	**13.4**	**3.0**	**6.1**	**2.5**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**11.8**	**38.0**	**3.3**	**0.8**	**1.9**	**12.6**	**100.0**

Table 2E: Distribution of in- migration by causes of movement and age for males, SVRS 2014

Age group	Causes of in-migration												
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0
5-14	1.1	7.4	1.6	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.6	64.2	8.0	0.1	0.3	3.6	100.0
15-24	23.9	3.6	4.4	1.9	2.2	3.5	9.9	39.2	6.9	0.1	1.0	3.4	100.0
25-34	4.3	1.1	12.8	6.2	5.4	2.2	18.6	25.5	16.2	0.0	2.9	4.8	100.0
35-44	2.2	1.8	10.0	4.6	6.8	3.4	20.5	18.2	24.7	0.2	2.1	5.5	100.0
45-54	1.9	1.9	7.5	4.2	5.4	5.8	20.2	19.0	25.5	0.9	2.3	5.5	100.0
55-64	1.2	0.9	7.4	3.1	2.5	6.7	22.9	21.2	25.2	1.0	1.2	6.7	100.0
65+	2.1	0.7	2.3	1.6	3.6	7.7	12.6	43.9	16.1	2.3	1.9	5.2	100.0
Total	**6.7**	**2.8**	**6.3**	**3.1**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**12.8**	**42.6**	**13.0**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**4.3**	**100.0**

Table 2F: Distribution of in- migration by causes of movement and age for females, SVRS 2014

	Causes of in-migration												
Age group	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0
5-14	6.2	5.8	1.3	1.1	2.0	4.9	5.2	61.5	7.1	0.1	0.1	4.7	100.0
15-24	51.5	1.7	3.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	4.5	27.8	4.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	100.0
25-34	8.8	1.1	9.3	4.9	4.9	2.9	11.9	38.3	12.3	0.0	0.8	4.9	100.0
35-44	2.5	2.5	6.8	3.6	5.1	4.3	17.5	32.1	18.1	0.1	1.2	6.3	100.0
45-54	0.8	1.3	7.0	3.5	4.7	5.5	14.0	36.2	19.6	0.4	0.4	6.7	100.0
55-64	0.0	1.1	3.4	2.3	3.1	7.9	20.6	34.7	17.2	1.0	0.8	7.9	100.0
65+	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	6.4	6.2	69.3	8.5	0.1	0.0	4.2	100.0
Total	22.6	2.1	4.3	2.1	2.7	2.9	7.5	43.6	8.0	0.1	0.4	3.9	100.0

Table 2G: Distribution of in- migration by causes of movement and age for both sexes, SVRS 2014

	Causes of in-migration												
Age group	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
5-14	3.8	6.6	1.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	5.9	62.8	7.5	0.1	0.2	4.2	100.0
15-24	43.2	2.3	3.8	1.4	2.0	2.1	6.1	31.2	4.8	0.0	0.4	2.6	100.0
25-34	6.6	1.1	11.1	5.5	5.1	2.6	15.2	32.0	14.2	0.0	1.8	4.8	100.0
35-44	2.3	2.1	8.6	4.1	6.0	3.8	19.2	24.4	21.8	0.2	1.7	5.9	100.0
45-54	1.4	1.6	7.3	3.9	5.0	5.7	17.4	26.8	22.8	0.7	1.4	6.0	100.0
55-64	0.6	1.0	5.5	2.7	2.8	7.3	21.8	27.4	21.5	1.0	1.0	7.3	100.0
65+	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	2.5	6.9	8.8	59.1	11.5	1.0	0.7	4.6	100.0
Total	**15.6**	**2.4**	**5.2**	**2.5**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**9.8**	**43.2**	**10.2**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**4.1**	**100.0**

Table 2H: Out- migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2014

Direction of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total out-migrants	38.8	47.5	43.1
Rural out-migrants	28.9	39.2	34.0
Rural to Rural	12.0	25.6	18.8
Rural to Urban	16.9	13.6	15.2
Urban out-migrants	72.9	75.8	74.4
Urban to Rural	12.7	15.8	14.3
Urban to Urban	60.2	60.0	60.1
Total	**38.8**	**47.5**	**43.1**

Table 2I: Distribution of out-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2014

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Total
Total out-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.7	23.9	13.4
Education	3.8	2.6	3.1
Looking for Job	9.2	4.0	6.3
Getting Job	4.0	1.5	2.6
Transfer	6.0	3.3	4.5
Floating/river fall	3.3	2.4	2.8
Earning	18.5	7.2	12.3
Living with family	30.6	40.4	36.0
Business	4.8	2.6	3.6
Retirement	0.9	0.8	0.9
Abroad	3.4	0.6	1.9
Other	14.9	10.8	12.6
Rural out migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.9	34.0	19.9
Education	4.0	2.5	3.1
Looking for Job	11.6	4.4	7.5
Getting Job	4.6	1.2	2.7
Transfer	5.2	2.9	3.9
Floating/river fall	5.3	3.5	4.2
Earning	21.6	7.3	13.4
Living with family	27.2	32.6	30.3
Business	3.7	2.1	2.8
Retirement	0.7	0.7	0.7
Abroad	5.3	0.8	2.7
Other	9.9	8.1	8.9
Rural to Rural out-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	1.3	46.2	100.0
Education	3.1	1.3	100.0
Looking for Job	4.3	1.2	100.0
Getting Job	2.9	0.6	100.0
Transfer	6.5	2.6	100.0
Floating/river fall	11.8	5.0	100.0
Earning	10.3	2.7	100.0
Living with family	37.5	26.9	100.0
Business	5.2	2.3	100.0
Retirement	0.4	0.7	100.0
Abroad	0.3	0.7	100.0
Other	16.5	9.7	100.0
Rural to Urban out-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.7	11.2	5.4
Education	4.8	4.6	4.7
Looking for Job	16.8	10.5	14.0
Getting Job	5.8	2.4	4.3
Transfer	4.2	3.3	3.8
Floating/river fall	0.6	0.6	0.6
Earning	29.7	15.9	23.6
Living with family	19.9	43.1	30.2
Business	2.6	1.6	2.2
Retirement	0.8	0.8	0.8
Abroad	8.8	0.9	5.3

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Total
Other	5.2	5.1	5.1
Urban out migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.3	5.9	3.2
Education	3.4	2.8	3.1
Looking for Job	5.9	3.2	4.5
Getting Job	3.3	1.9	2.6
Transfer	7.0	4.1	5.6
Floating/river fall	0.5	0.4	0.5
Earning	14.2	7.0	10.5
Living with family	35.1	54.3	44.9
Business	6.2	3.6	4.9
Retirement	1.3	1.0	1.1
Abroad	1.0	0.3	0.6
Other	21.8	15.5	18.6
Urban to Rural out-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.6	16.8	9.6
Education	4.7	4.1	4.3
Looking for Job	1.5	0.4	0.9
Getting Job	1.6	1.0	1.2
Transfer	4.6	2.3	3.3
Floating/river fall	1.1	0.7	0.9
Earning	16.3	6.0	10.6
Living with family	45.4	53.4	49.8
Business	5.0	2.4	3.6
Retirement	1.8	1.4	1.6
Abroad	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	17.1	11.2	13.8
Urban to Urban out-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.3	3.0	1.6
Education	3.1	2.5	2.8
Looking for Job	6.8	3.9	5.4
Getting Job	3.6	2.1	2.9
Transfer	7.6	4.6	6.1
Floating/river fall	0.4	0.3	0.4
Earning	13.7	7.3	10.5
Living with family	33.0	54.5	43.7
Business	6.5	3.9	5.2
Retirement	1.1	0.9	1.0
Abroad	1.1	0.3	0.7
Other	22.8	16.6	19.7

Table 2J: In-migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2014

Direction of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total in-migrants	35.2	45.2	40.2
Rural in-migrants	22.9	36.0	29.4
Rural to Rural	17.6	31.1	24.3
Urban to Rural	5.3	4.9	5.1
Urban in-migrants	77.8	76.5	77.1
Rural to Urban	20.7	35.8	28.2
Urban to Urban	57.1	40.8	48.9

Table 2 K: Distribution of in-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2014

Causes of in-migrantion	Male	Female	Total
Total in-migrants:	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	6.7	22.7	15.7
Education	3.1	2.2	2.6
Looking for Job	6.5	4.5	5.4
Getting Job	3.1	2.1	2.6
Transfer	3.7	3.0	3.3
Floating/river fall	3.7	3.1	3.4
Earning	13.4	8.0	10.4
Living with family	39.8	41.5	40.8
Business	13.9	8.6	10.9
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.1
Abroad	1.5	0.4	0.9
Other	4.3	3.9	4.1
Rural in-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	12.4	32.6	24.7
Education	2.4	1.3	1.7
Looking for Job	4.5	3.1	3.7
Getting Job	1.9	1.2	1.5
Transfer	2.9	2.7	2.8
Floating/river fall	6.5	4.7	5.4
Earning	8.4	4.6	6.1
Living with family	45.5	39.8	42.1
Business	8.6	5.7	6.8
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.1
Abroad	2.3	0.5	1.2
Other	4.3	3.7	3.9
Rural to Rural in-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	13.9	36.0	28.0
Education	2.3	1.3	1.6
Looking for Job	4.8	2.8	3.5
Getting Job	2.0	1.2	1.5
Transfer	3.1	2.9	3.0
Floating/river fall	8.2	5.3	6.4
Earning	8.0	4.4	5.7
Living with family	44.5	37.4	40.0
Business	8.7	5.6	6.7
Retirement	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	4.1	3.1	3.5
Urban to Rural in-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	7.4	11.2	9.2
Education	2.7	1.5	2.1
Looking for Job	3.4	5.7	4.5
Getting Job	1.6	1.5	1.5
Transfer	2.0	1.3	1.7
Floating/river fall	0.8	0.4	0.6
Earning	9.7	6.3	8.1
Living with family	48.8	55.7	52.1
Business	8.5	6.3	7.5
Retirement	0.6	0.1	0.4
Abroad	9.4	2.9	6.3
Other	4.9	7.2	6.0
Urban in-migrants	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.9	6.7	3.8

Causes of in-migrantion	Male	Female	Total
Education	3.8	3.8	3.8
Looking for Job	8.6	6.7	7.6
Getting Job	4.4	3.5	3.9
Transfer	4.6	3.4	4.0
Floating/river fall	0.9	0.7	0.8
Earning	18.5	13.3	15.9
Living with family	34.1	44.1	39.1
Business	19.3	13.3	16.3
Retirement	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.6	0.2	0.4
Other	4.3	4.3	4.3
Rural to urban in-migrants:	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	1.7	12.3	8.4
Education	6.5	5.6	5.9
Looking for Job	9.2	6.0	7.2
Getting Job	5.5	4.0	4.5
Transfer	3.9	3.4	3.6
Floating/river fall	2.6	1.2	1.7
Earning	24.6	14.2	18.0
Living with family	31.1	42.3	38.2
Business	13.0	8.2	9.9
Retirement	0.3	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other	1.3	2.7	2.2
Urban to urban in-migrants:	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Marriage	0.6	1.8	1.1
Education	2.8	2.2	2.5
Looking for Job	8.3	7.2	7.9
Getting Job	4.0	3.1	3.6
Transfer	4.8	3.5	4.3
Floating/river fall	0.2	0.2	0.2
Earning	16.3	12.5	14.7
Living with family	35.1	45.8	39.6
Business	21.6	17.8	20.0
Retirement	0.1	0.0	0.1
Abroad	0.7	0.3	0.6
Other	5.4	5.7	5.5

ANNEXURE - 1

Operational Definitions of Indicators

(a) SOCIAL INDICATORS

Household

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

Dependency Ratio

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

Sex Ratio

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

Index of Ageing

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

Literacy

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

Literacy Rate (Age 7+yrs)

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

Adult Literacy (Age 15+ yrs)

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

Child- Woman Ratio (CWR)

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

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

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

Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

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

(b) FERTILITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

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

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

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

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

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

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

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

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

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

(c) MORTALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

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

Child Death Rate (ChDR)

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

Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

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

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

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

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)

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

Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR)

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

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

Life Expectancy (e_x)

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

Natural growth rate (NGR)

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

(d) NUPTIALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Marriage Rate (CMR)

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

General Marriage Rate (GMR)

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

Age-Specific Marriage Rate (ASMR)

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

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

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

Crude Divorce Rate (CDiR)

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

General Divorce Rate (GDR)

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

Crude Separation Rate (CSR)

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

General Separation Rate (GSR)

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

(e) MIGRATION RELATED INDICATORS

Migration Rate (MR)

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

Internal Migration (IM)

Migration that takes place within the country.

Rural to Rural Migration

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

Rural to Urban Migration

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

Urban to Rural Migration

Migration that takes place from urban to rural areas.

Urban to Urban Migration

Migration that takes place firm urban to urban area.

(f) DISABILITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Disability Rate

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

(g) CONTRACEPTIVE USE RELATED INDICATORS

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

ANNEXURE - 2

Composition of Steering Committee

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

Terms of reference:

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

ANNEXURE - 3

Composition of Technical Committee

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

The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE – 4

Survey Team

Consultant:

Prof. Dr. M. Nurul Islam

Former Professor, Department of Statistics, Biostatistics and Informatics, DU

Ex-VC, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University (MBSTU), Tangail

01. Data Capturing, Processing and Analysis

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

02. Report Preparation

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

03. Project Personnel

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

Team Leader

A K M Ashraful Haque
Project Director
MSVSB Project
e mail: ahaque_62@yahoo.com
Phone: 02-9137338

ANNEXURE - 6

Schedules

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

পরিসংখ্যান ভবন

ই-২৭/এ আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭।

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

গোপনীয়

খানা তালিকা
তফসিল-১

নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ

জিও কোড

PSU নং ..... | | | | |

জেলা ..... | | |

উপজেলা ..... | | |

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড ..... | | |

মৌজা/মহল্লা ..... | | | |

RMO ..... | |

স্থানীয় রেজিষ্ট্রারের পরিচিতি ঃ

নাম .....

পিতার/স্বামীর নাম .....

স্থানীয় রেজিষ্ট্রারের খানার নম্বর | | |

আবাসিক ঠিকানা ঃ

গ্রাম/মহল্লা.....

ডাকঘর .....

উপজেলা .....

মোবাইল নং .....

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

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

নমুনা এলাকায় যাতায়াতের উপায় .....

১। বাৎসরিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত ০১ জানুয়ারীর খানা ও জনসংখ্যা ঃ

বৎসর		২০১৩	২০১৪
খানার সংখ্যা			
জনসংখ্যা	পুরুষ		
	মহিলা		
	সর্বমোট		
গণনাকারীর নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			
সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			

২। ত্রৈমাসিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত খানা ও জনসংখ্যা ঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	২০১৩				২০১৪			
	খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা			খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা		
		পুঃ	মঃ	মোট		পুঃ	মঃ	মোট
জানুয়ারী-মার্চ ঃ ১ম (৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা)								
এপ্রিল-জুন ঃ ২য় (৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা)								
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য় (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)								
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)								

৩। সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	২০১৩		২০১৪	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারী-মার্চ ঃ ১ম				
এপ্রিল-জুন ঃ ২য়				
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য়				
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ				

৪। সুপারভাইজিং কর্মকর্তার নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	২০১৩		২০১৪	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারী-মার্চ ঃ ১ম				
এপ্রিল-জুন ঃ ২য়				
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য়				
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ				

খানা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য:

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

খানার জনসংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

খানার সদস্য সংখ্যা																		
2013										2014								মন্তব্য
0		1		2		3		4		1		2		3		4		
পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	

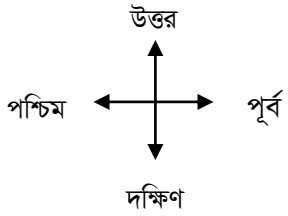
০ : ১ জানুয়ারীর জনসংখ্যা **১ :** জানুয়ারী-মার্চ (৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা) **২ :** এপ্রিল-জুন (৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা) **৩ :** জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বর (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা) **৪ :** অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বর (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)

নমুনা এলাকার খানার হ্রাস/বৃদ্ধির তালিকা

বৎসর	ত্রৈমাসিক	বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ	হ্রাসপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ
২০১৩	জানুয়ারী হতে মার্চ ১৮ পৌষ হতে ১৭ চৈত্র		
	এপ্রিল হতে জুন ১৮ চৈত্র হতে ১৬ আষাঢ়		
	জুলাই হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭ আষাঢ় হতে ১৫ আশ্বিন		
	অক্টোবর হতে ডিসেম্বর ১৬ আশ্বিন হতে ১৭ পৌষ		
২০১৪	জানুয়ারী হতে মার্চ ১৮ পৌষ হতে ১৭ চৈত্র		
	এপ্রিল হতে জুন ১৮ চৈত্র হতে ১৬ আষাঢ়		
	জুলাই হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭ আষাঢ় হতে ১৫ আশ্বিন		
	অক্টোবর হতে ডিসেম্বর ১৬ আশ্বিন হতে ১৭ পৌষ		

নমুনা এলাকার স্কেচ ম্যাপ

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



নমুনা এলাকার নাম ঃ

ঠিকানা ঃ

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

ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকসে ব্যবহৃত কোডের তালিকা

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

জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/ বিতৃষ্ণা /ক্ষুধামন্দা/ পায়ে পানি নামা/ ফুলে যাওয়া	৩৭
জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/ গর্ভ ফুল আটকে যাওয়া / প্রসবকালে প্রচন্ড ব্যথা,জরায়ুর বিচ্যুতি হওয়া/ ছিঁড়ে যাওয়া।	৩৮
প্রসবের পর রক্তক্ষরণ(PPH)	৩৯
জটিলতার সাথে গর্ভপাত/ জটিল গর্ভপাত	৪০
গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত(APH)	৪১
সূতিকা	৪২
ধনুষ্টংকার	৪৩
পোলিও	৪৪
আত্নহত্যা	৪৫
খুন	৪৬
পুড়ে যাওয়া	৪৭
সাপে কাটা	৪৮
বিষক্রিয়া	৪৯
পানিতে ডুবে মৃত্যু	৫০
অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা	৫১
মানসিক রোগ	৫২
মাদকাশক্ত	৫৩
জলাতঙ্ক	৫৪
বার্ধক্যজনিত জটিলতা	৫৫
কৃমি সংক্রান্ত রোগ	৫৬
নাক,কান ও গলা সংক্রান্ত রোগ	৫৭
মস্তিস্কে রক্তক্ষরণ	৫৮
যৌন রোগ	৫৯
এইচ আই ভি/এইডস	৬০
ফুসফুসে পানি জমা	৬১
এ্যাপেন্ডিসাইটিস	৬২
মৃগী	৬৩
কিডনী সমস্যা	৬৪
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	৯৯
৯। তালাক / পৃথক বসবাসের কারণসমূহ ঃ	**কোড**
ভরণ পোষনদানে ব্যর্থতা	০১
দাম্পত্য জীবন পালনে ব্যর্থতা	০২
পুরুষত্বহীনতা	০৩
দুরারোগ্য ব্যাধি	০৪
বয়স প্রাপ্ত না হওয়ার আগে বিবাহ হওয়া	০৫
নিরুদ্দেশ হওয়া	০৬
কারাদন্ড	০৭
শারীরিক নির্যাতন	০৮
দুশ্চরিত্র	০৯
যৌতুক	১০

পুনঃ বিবাহ	১১
সন্তান না হওয়া	১২
অন্যান্য	৯৯
১০। আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত ঃ	
আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ	কোড
বিবাহের কারণে	১
লেখাপড়ার জন্য	২
চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্য	৩
চাকুরী পেয়ে	৪
বদলীজনিত কারণে	৫
ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা	৬
রোজগারের জন্য	৭
স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য	৮
ব্যাবসার উদ্দেশ্যে	৯
চাকুরী হতে অবসর জনিত কারণে	১০
বিদেশ ফেরত	১১
অন্যান্য	১২
১১। আন্তঃগমন/বহির্গমনের শহরসমূহ ঃ	
শহরের নাম	**কোড**
একই শহরে	৯৯
দিনাজপুর অঞ্চল ঃ	
পঞ্চগড়	০১
ঠাকুরগাঁও	০২
দিনাজপুর	০৩
পার্বতীপুর	০৪
রংপুর অঞ্চল ঃ	
নীলফামারী	০৫
সৈয়দপুর	০৬
লালমনিরহাট	০৭
রংপুর	০৮
কুড়িগ্রাম	০৯
গাইবান্ধা	১০
বগুড়া অঞ্চল ঃ	
বগুড়া	১১
জয়পুরহাট	১২
শেরপুর	১৩
সান্তাহার	১৪
রাজশাহী অঞ্চল ঃ	
নওগাঁ	১৫
চাঁপাই নবাবগঞ্জ	১৬
রাজশাহী মহানগরী	১৭
নাটোর	১৮
পাবনা অঞ্চল ঃ	
সিরাজগঞ্জ	১৯
পাবনা	২০

ঈশ্বরদী	২১
কুষ্টিয়া অঞ্চল ঃ	
কুষ্টিয়া	২২
কুমারখালী	২৩
চুয়াডাংগা	২৪
মেহেরপুর	২৫
যশোর অঞ্চল ঃ	
ঝিনাইদহ	২৬
মাগুরা	২৭
নড়াইল	২৮
কালিয়া	২৯
যশোর	৩০
মহেশপুর	৩১
কোর্টচাঁদপুর	৩২
খুলনা অঞ্চল ঃ	
সাতক্ষীরা	৩৩
রামপাল	৩৪
খুলনা মহানগর	৩৫
মংলা বন্দর	৩৬
চালনা বন্দর	৩৭
বাগের হাট	৩৮
পটুয়াখালী অঞ্চল ঃ	
বরগুনা	৩৯
পটুয়াখালী	৪০
বরিশাল অঞ্চল ঃ	
ভোলা	৪১
বরিশাল	৪২
ঝালকাঠি	৪৩
পিরোজপুর	৪৪
ফরিদপুর অঞ্চল ঃ	
শরিয়তপুর	৪৫
মাদারীপুর	৪৬
গোপালগঞ্জ	৪৭
ফরিদপুর	৪৮
রাজবাড়ী	৪৯
ঢাকা অঞ্চল ঃ	
মানিকগঞ্জ	৫০
ঢাকা	৫১
টংগী	৫২
গাজীপুর	৫৩
সাভার	৫৪
নারায়নগঞ্জ	৫৫
মুন্সিগঞ্জ	৫৬
বন্দর (নারায়নগঞ্জ)	৫৭
নরসিংদী	৫৮
টাংগাইল অঞ্চল ঃ	

টাংগাইল	৫৯
গোপালপুর	৬০
জামালপুর অঞ্চল ঃ	
জামালপুর	৬১
শেরপুর	৬২
ময়মনসিংহ অঞ্চল ঃ	
ময়মনসিংহ	৬৩
মুক্তাগাছা	৬৪
গৌরিপুর	৬৫
ঈশ্বরগঞ্জ	৬৬
কিশোরগঞ্জ অঞ্চলঃ	
কিশোরগঞ্জ	৬৭
বাজিতপুর	৬৮
ভৈরব বাজার	৬৯
নেত্রকোনা	৭০
মোহনগঞ্জ	৭১
সিলেট অঞ্চল ঃ	
সুনামগঞ্জ	৭২
সিলেট	৭৩
মৌলভীবাজার	৭৪
হবিগঞ্জ	৭৫
কুমিল্লা অঞ্চল ঃ	
ব্রাহ্মণবাড়ীয়া	৭৬
কুমিল্লা	৭৭
চাঁদপুর	৭৮
নোয়াখালী অঞ্চল ঃ	
লক্ষীপুর	৭৯
নোয়াখালী	৮০
ফেনী	৮১
চট্রগ্রাম অঞ্চল ঃ	
চট্রগ্রাম মহানগরী	৮২
কক্সবাজার	৮৩
পার্বত্য অঞ্চল ঃ	
বান্দরবান	৮৪
রাংগামাটি	৮৫
খাগড়াছড়ি	৮৬
১২ । আন্তঃগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
দেশের নাম	**কোড**
ভারত	০১
পাকিস্ড়ান	০২
নেপাল	০৩
শ্রীলংকা	০৪
ভূটান	০৫
সৌদি আরব	০৬
ইরাক	০৭
ইরান	০৮

কুয়েত	০৯
অন্যান্য মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশসমূহ	১০
জাপান	১১
কোরিয়া	১২
সিংগাপুর	১৩
মালয়েশিয়া	১৪
অন্যান্য এশিয়ান দেশসমূহ	১৫
গ্রেট বৃটেন	১৬
জার্মানী	১৭
ইটালী	১৮
অন্যান্য ইউরোপীয়ান দেশসমূহ	১৯
মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র	২০
কানাডা	২১
অন্যান্য আমেরিকান দেশসমূহ	২২
অষ্ট্রেলিয়া	২৩
লিবিয়া	২৪
মিশর	২৫
অন্যান্য আফ্রিকান দেশসমূহ	২৬
অন্যান্য (নাম উল্লেখ করুন)	৯৯

পরিদর্শনকারী কর্মকর্তার মন্তব্য ও তারিখসহ স্বাক্ষর

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

হাউজহোল্ডকার্ড

তফসিল- ২

২.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ | | | | | জেলা ঃ | | ..... উপ-জলা ঃ | | ..... ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ | | ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ | | ..... RMO ঃ | | খানা নম্বর ঃ | | |

১-খানা মডিউল

১। খানার প্রকার ভেদ

সাধারণ খানা	1
অন্যান্য	2

। খানায় বসবাসের ঘরের সংখ্যা

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

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

৩। উৎস ভেদে পানির ব্যবহার

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

৪। পানির উৎসের মালিকানা

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

৫। আলোর উৎস

কেরোসিন	1
বিদ্যুৎ	2
অন্যান্য	9

৬। জ্বালানীর উৎস

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

৭। পায়খানার সুবিধা

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

৮। আর্থিক অবস্থা (গত ১ বৎসরের)

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

২-ব্যাক্তি মডিউল

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

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

সুপারভাইজারের নাম ----------

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

রেজিষ্ট্রা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

জন্ম

তফসিল-৩

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

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

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

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

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

৬ ও ১৩ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

মৃত্যু

তফসিল-৪

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

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

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

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

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

* মৃত্যুর কারণ আত্মহত্যা (৪৫) হলে কারণসহ লিখুন।

৪ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

মৃত্যুর কারণ ও কোড

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

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

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

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

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

বিবাহ

তফসিল-৫

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

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

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

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

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

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

রেজিষ্ট্রার/ সুপারভাইজা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

তালাক/পৃথক বসবাস

তফসিল-৬

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

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

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

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

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

৬.৫ গত ৩ মাসে তালাক প্রাপ্ত/ বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ প্রাপ্ত ব্যক্তি বর্তমানে বিবাহিত হয়ে থাক-লও তা-দর সম্প-র্ক তথ্য সংগ্রহ **করুন** ।

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

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

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

৫ ও ৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

বহির্গমন

তফসিল-৭

৭.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি ঃ PSU নং ঃ | | | | | জেলা ঃ | | | ..... উপ-জলা ঃ | | | ..... ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ড ঃ | | | ..... মৌজা/মহল্লা ঃ | | | | ..... RMO ঃ | |

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

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

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

(ঘ) ৬ মাসের কম সময়ের জন্য (বিবাহ এবং খানা স্থানান্তর হওয়ার কারণ ব্যতিত) নংশখফথঔৎভঃঃদ্ধঃভ বাদ দি-ত হ-ব ।

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

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

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

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

৫নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

রেজিষ্ট্রা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

আগমন

তফসিল-৮

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

রেজিষ্ট্রা-রর নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলা-দশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যু-রা

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ

তফসিল-৯

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম.....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

গোপনীয়

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

মনিটরিং দ্য সিচুয়েশন অব ভাইটাল ষ্ট্যাটিসটিকস অব বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

প্রতিবন্ধী

তফসিল -১০

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

১০.২ ..... তারিখে প্রতিবন্ধীর তথ্য।

১০.৩ প্রতিবন্ধী ও প্রকৃতি

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

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

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

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

গোপনীয়
এইচআইভি/এইডস
তফসিল - ১১

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

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

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

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

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

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম.....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

ANNEXURE – 7

Abbreviation

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

ANNEXURE – 8

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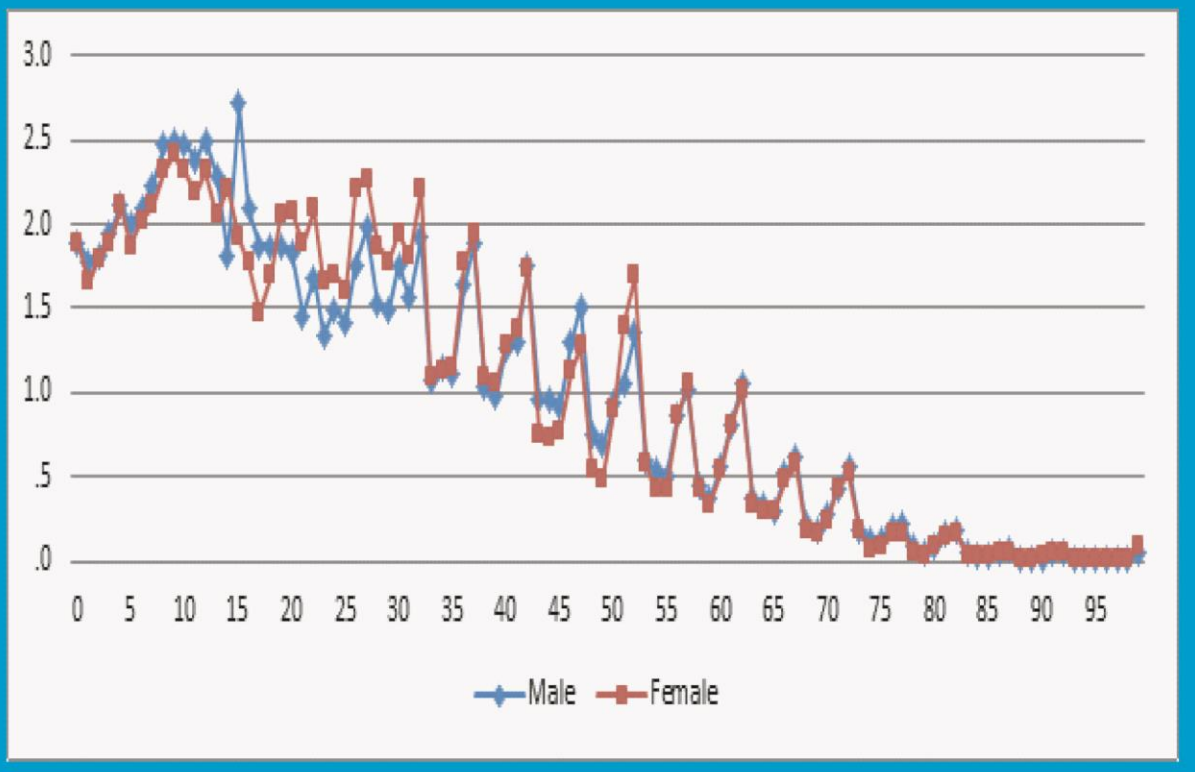

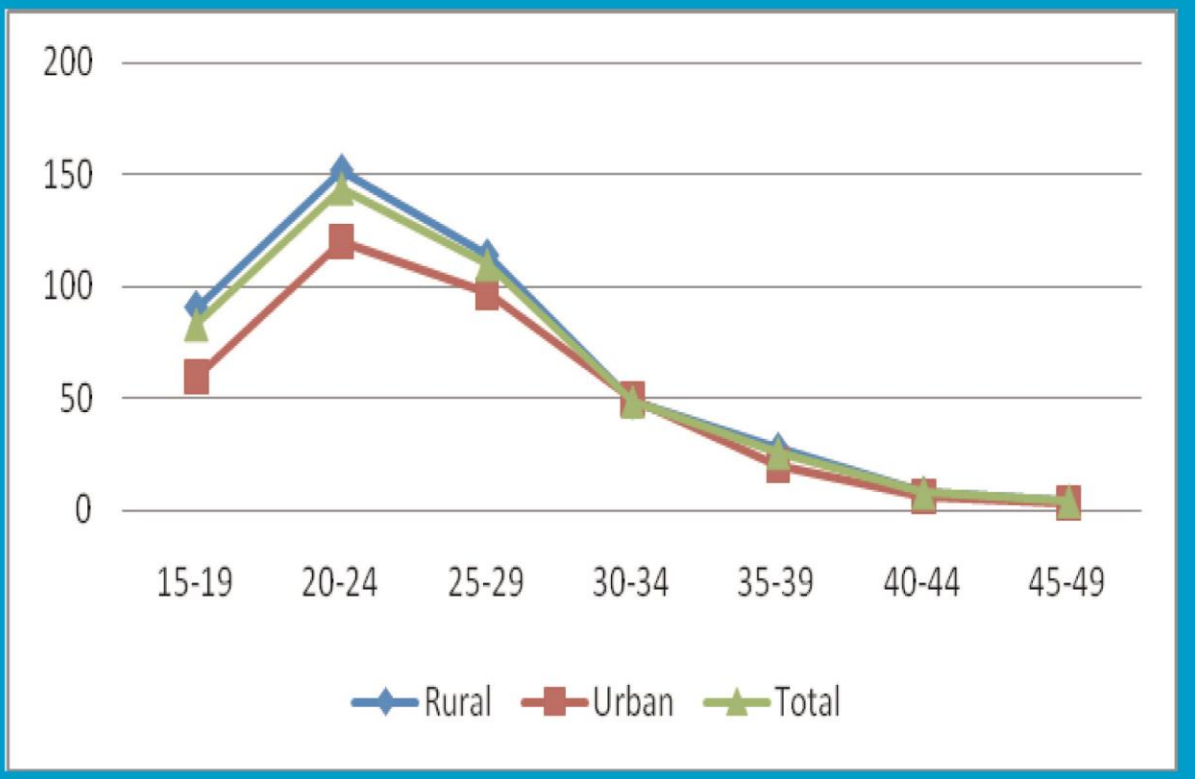

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