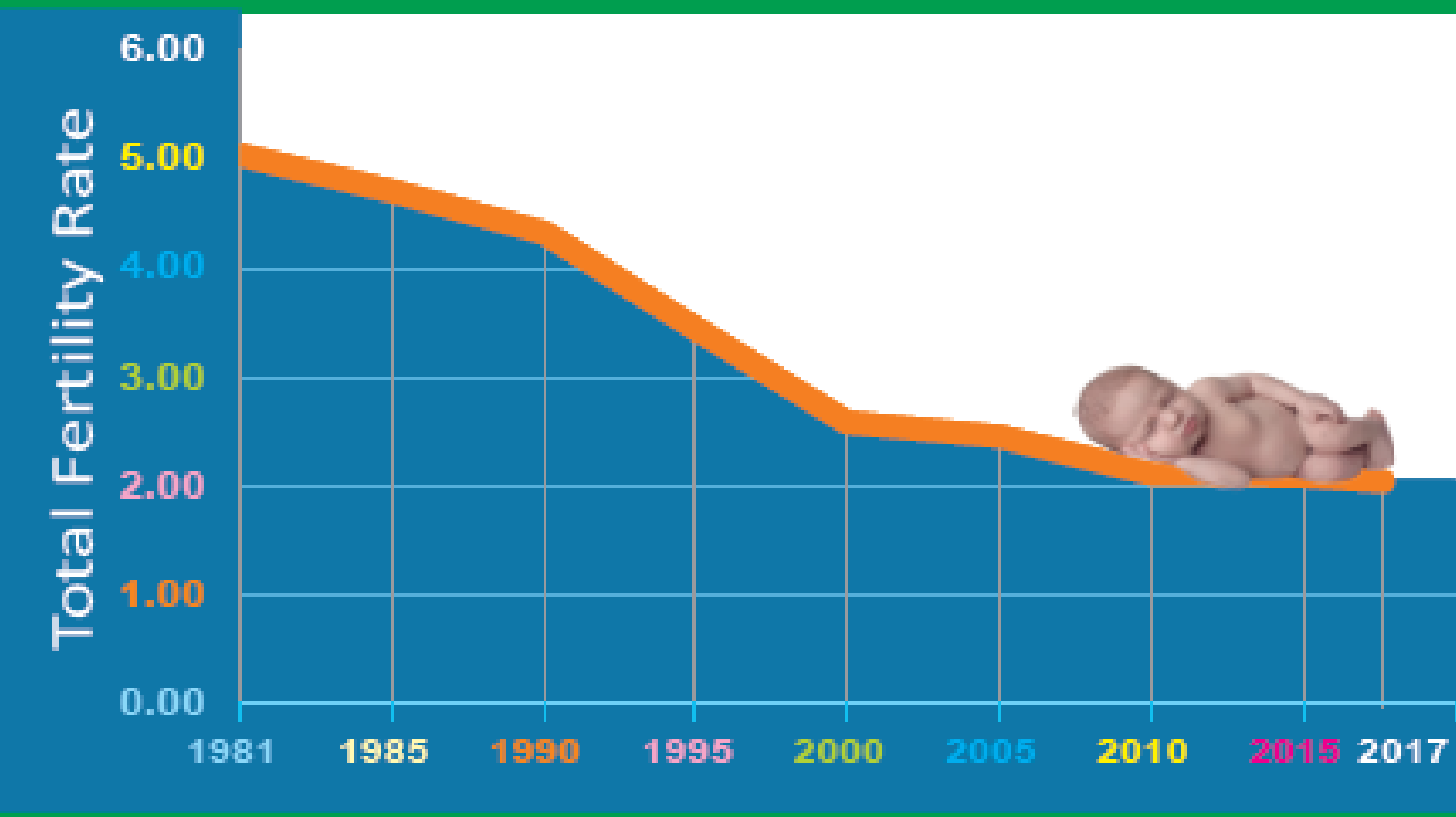
Report on

Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Report on
Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017

June 2018

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID), MINISTRY OF PLANNING

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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Report on
Bangladesh SampleVital Statistics 2017

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COMPLEMENTARY

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Minister

Ministry of Planning

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I am delighted to learn that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is going to publish the report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017 generated through a continuous data collection system under the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS).

The SVRS of BBS is generating reliable demographic data to monitor the progress of the indicators of Seventh Five Year Plan and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), socio-economic development and sectoral plans relating to Population and Health. SVRS collects data on births, deaths, marriages, divorce, migration, disability, HIV Aids, Uses of Contraceptives and other key demographic indicators on a regular basis and publish reports annually.

The findings of the SVRS-2017 indicate very positive improvement in Demographic and Health condition of the people of the country over the years. The SVRS-2017 findings will be useful in allocating resources in the health and population sector prioritizing the disadvantaged areas.

I would like to express my thanks to Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and Direcor General, BBS along with all concerned who rendered valuable support in conducting the survey and preparing this report.

Dhaka, June 2018

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 happy to see that the report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017 prepared by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) of the Govt. of Bangladesh is now being published.

SVRS is a continuous data collection system on demographic parameters like birth, death, marriage, divorce, 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 state of health and population of Bangladesh in particular.

I take this opportunity to thank Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for their hard work 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.

Demographic data is a prerequisite for monitoring the progress of health and population of the country and SDG indicators related to health. Continuous data collection and timely dissemination serves this function well and BBS is performing this duty efficiently and effectively which deserves special appreciation.

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

Dhaka, June 2018

M.A. Mannan MP

Principal Secretary
Prime Minister's Office
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the National Statistical Organisation (NSO) of the country. According to the Statistical Act, 2013, the major responsibilities of BBS are to conduct national censuses & surveys to provide official statistics of Bangladesh. Sample Vital Registrations System (SVRS) is a significant and popular survey system which is being conducted regularly by BBS under the programme Sample Vital Registrations System (SVRS) to meet the inter censal data needs on demographic indicators 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.

Bangladesh is committed to achieve Vision 2021 and Vision 2041 as well as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. The survey findings enable us to monitor some selected indicators of the SDGs 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). My sincere thanks are due to the Director General, BBS and his colleagues for their relentless efforts in bringing out this report. Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, MSVSB Project and Joint Director, BBS deserves special thanks for bringing out this report in time. I hope that the Report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017 will be useful for policy makers and planners.

In closing, I like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Saurenrda Nath Chakrabhartty, Secretary in charge, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning for inviting me to write a message for Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017.

Dhaka, June 2018

Md. Nojibur Rahman

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

Message

Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) is a fundamental element for National Statistical System. I am happy to know that the final report of the Sample Vital Registration System 2017 is going to be published in the first half of 2018. SVRS is a regular survey system of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) which is being implemented under the project Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) 2nd phase 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 (CRS) is the main source of information for generating vital statistics in any country. In the absence of a complete CRS in Bangladesh, BBS has been generating vital statistics through SVRS since long and the coverage has been increased over the years to provide reliable estimate at the sub national level. BBS is also working to establish a linkage to Civil Registration (CR) with vital statistics production so that CR data can be used as a source of vital statistics gradually to provide key vial statistics for the smallest geographic areas.

Bangladesh is committed to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The survey findings enable us to monitor most of the selected indicators of SDGs for Bangladesh. Moreover, these indicators will guide policy-makers and planners in preparing and implementing pertinent socio-demographic development agenda for SDGs.

I take the opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to Director General of BBS Mr. Md. Amir Hossain, Deputy Director General of BBS Mr. A.B.M Arshad Hossain , Additional Secretaries of Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Mr. Bikash Kishore Das, Ms. Mahmuda Akter and Mr. A B M Zakir Hossain and to Prof. M. Nurul Islam of Dhaka University & Consultant of MSVSB project for their intellectual and technical inputs in preparing this report. All members of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee and the project team of MSVSB led by Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director deserve special thanks for their relentless efforts in bringing out the report of 2017 in the 1st half of 2018.

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

Dhaka, June 2018

Saurenrda Nath Chakrabhartty

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 levels. The objective is to collect, compile and publish demographic data to meet the inter censual data (10 years) needs in the area of Population and Demography. Over the years, the vital registration system has been improved. Sample coverage has also been increased to a large extent.

The report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2017 is based on the vital events such as births, deaths, marriages, divorce, migration etc. occurred during 2017. I am grateful 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 out this report rapidly and timely. This reduction of time lag of disseminating SVRS report deserves special appreciation.

I would like to express my special thanks and profound gratitude to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and members of the Technical Committee for their guidance in bringing out 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.

Md. Amir Hossain
(Additional Secretary)

Dhaka, June 2018

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 district (zila) became the focal point of development. To meet the users demand for district (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 (called supervisors) from the Upazila Statistical Offices 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 is 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 isprovided below:

Schedule1: House listing
Schedule2: Household card
Schedule3: Birth
Schedule4: Death
Schedule 5: Marriage
Schedule6: Divorced/Separated
Schedule7: Out-migration
Schedule8: In-migration
Schedule9: 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 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, zilas, 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 estimates 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, till 2014. Both 2015, 2016 & 2017 round of data collection have been based on 2012 PSUs.

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 computation various rates and ratios in this report, we have followed standard demographic 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 also been used. The operational definitions of various terms and variables employed in the report have been provided in the appendix.

Dhaka, June 2018 **A K M Ashraful Haque**

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Key Findings of Sample Vital Registration System, 2017

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
1. National Population (Estimated)					
Population(in million) : July 1					
Both Sexes	162.7	160.8	158.9	156.8	154.7
Male	81.4	80.5	79.6	78.6	78.3
Female	81.3	80.3	79.3	78.2	76.4
Intercensal Growth Rate	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*
2. Number of PSUs					
Total	2012	2012	2012	1500	1500
Rural	1077	1077	1077	801	801
Urban	935	935	935	699	699
3. Sample population					
Total	1252581	957913	939530	696170	694434
Male	627068	479446	470488	348901	351690
Female	625513	478467	469042	347269	342744
Population by Broad Age-groups (percent)					
Both Sexes					
00-14	29.3	30.8	30.8	31.7	32.3
15-49	54.4	53.6	53.7	52.6	53.2
50-59	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.3
60+	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male					
00-14	29.5	30.9	31.3	32.3	32.8
15-49	54.1	52.8	52.5	51.9	51.8
50-59	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.4
60+	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female					
00-14	29.2	30.7	30.2	31.1	31.6
15-49	54.8	54.5	55.0	53.3	54.4
50-59	8.3	7.9	7.6	8.1	7.4
60+	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Population Characteristics					
Rate of Natural Increase	1.34	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.37
Sex Ratio (M/F*100)	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.5	102.6
Dependency Ratio (percent)					
Total	53	54	55	57	58
Rural	57	58	59	60	61
Urban	47	49	49	50	50
Child Woman Ratio (per 1000 women aged 15-49)					
Total	310	320	325	355	356
Rural	336	347	350	367	367
Urban	279	289	290	319	320
Population Density (per sq. km)	1103	1090	1077	1063	1049
5. Fertility					
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0
Rural	20.4	20.9	20.3	19.4	19.3
Urban	16.1	16.1	16.5	17.2	18.2

*Based on the population census of 2001 and 2011

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Age Specific Fertility Rates (per 1000 women in the age group)					
15-19	75	78	75	83	60
20-24	134	132	137	144	152
25-29	105	107	105	110	113
30-34	59	58	56	48	54
35-39	26	26	25	25	30
40-44	7	7	9	7	8
45-49	3	3	3	4	5
Total Fertility Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	2.05	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.11
Rural	2.37	2.38	2.30	2.22	2.19
Urban	1.68	1.68	1.72	1.77	1.84
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)					
Total	68	69	69	71	71
Rural	78	79	77	75	73
Urban	56	57	57	60	63
Gross Reproduction Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.02
Rural	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.09	1.06
Urban	0.84	0.84	0.88	0.91	0.92
Net Reproduction Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.01
Rural	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.04
Urban	0.80	0.80	0.84	0.90	0.91
6. Mortality					
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3
Rural	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6
Urban	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both sexes	24	28	29	30	31
Male	25	27	30	31	32
Female	23	28	28	28	31
Rural					
Both Sexes	25	28	29	31	34
Male	27	26	31	32	35
Female	23	28	28	29	33
Urban					
Both Sexes	22	28	28	26	26
Male	22	28	29	29	24
Female	23	28	28	22	28
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	17	19	20	21	20
Male	18	18	20	22	22
Female	17	20	20	19	21
Rural					
Both Sexes	17	19	20	21	23
Male	18	17	21	22	24
Female	16	19	19	20	22
Urban					
Both Sexes	17	20	20	19	16
Male	17	20	19	21	15
Female	18	20	22	16	18

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Post-Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	7	9	9	9	11
Male	7	9	10	9	10
Female	6	8	8	9	10
Rural					
Both Sexes	8	9	9	9	11
Male	9	9	10	9	11
Female	7	9	9	9	11
Urban					
Both Sexes	5	8	8	7	10
Male	5	8	10	8	9
Female	5	8	6	6	10
Child Death Rate (per 1000 children aged 1-4 years)					
Both Sexes	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Male	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.3
Female	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.1
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	31	35	36	38	41
Male	32	35	39	38	42
Female	29	34	34	37	40
Rural					
Both Sexes	33	36	39	40	43
Male	36	36	42	40	45
Female	31	35	35	40	41
Urban					
Both Sexes	27	32	32	30	35
Male	27	32	33	34	30
Female	27	33	31	26	39
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1000 live births)					
Total	1.72	1.78	1.81	1.93	1.97
Rural	1.82	1.90	1.91	1.96	2.11
Urban	1.57	1.60	1.62	1.82	1.46
7. Life Expectancy at Birth					
Expectation of Life at birth (Years)					
Both Sexes	72.0	71.6	70.9	70.7	70.4
Male	70.6	70.3	69.4	69.1	68.8
Female	73.5	72.9	72.0	71.6	71.2
8. Nuptiality					
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	14.6	14.3	13.0	12.9	13.0
Rural	18.1	17.7	14.9	14.3	13.0
Urban	10.2	10.1	10.2	8.3	12.8
Marital Status of Population Aged 10+ (percent)					
Male					
Never Married	38.6	39.0	38.6	39.0	39.5
Currently Married	59.9	59.4	59.7	59.9	59.4
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.1
Female					
Never Married	26.2	26.3	26.1	25.5	26.5
Currently Married	63.3	63.5	64.1	65.4	65.0
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.1	8.5

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Mean Age at First Marriage					
Male					
Total	25.1	25.2	25.3	24.9	24.3
Rural	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.1
Urban	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.4	24.6
Female					
Total	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.4
Rural	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2
Urban	19.7	19.6	19.4	19.4	18.9
Mean Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	26.2	26.3	26.4	25.9	25.2
Rural	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.7	25.0
Urban	27.3	27.4	27.2	27.1	25.8
Female					
Total	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.6
Rural	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5
Urban	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.1
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.4	25.5
Rural	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.2
Urban	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.0	26.2
Female					
Total	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0
Rural	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.7	20.0
Urban	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.1
Median Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	25	25	25	24	24
Rural	25	24	25	24	24
Urban	26	27	27	26	25
Female					
Total	18	18	18	18	18
Rural	18	18	18	18	18
Urban	19	19	19	19	19
9. Internal Migration					
Migration Rate (Per 1000 population)					
In-migration Rate	73.8	76.7	54.2	40.2	39.9
Rural In-migration	37.8	39.5	30.7	29.4	31.7
Rural to Rural	32.7	34.5	25.6	24.3	26.6
Urban to Rural	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Urban In-migration	119.4	123.0	90.0	77.1	68.1
Rural to Urban	30.3	30.3	29.5	28.2	27.2
Urban to Urban	90.2	92.6	60.5	48.9	40.9
Out-migration Rate	74.3	78.5	54.4	43.1	40.4
Rural out-migration	43.5	47.5	35.1	34.0	31.7
Urban out-migration	113.3	117.2	83.8	74.4	70.5
10. Contraceptive Usage					
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent)					
Total	62.5	62.3	62.1	62.2	62.4
Rural	59.4	59.3	60.4	61.6	61.8
Urban	66.3	65.9	64.5	64.5	64.1

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method					
Any Method	62.5	62.3	62.1	62.2	62.4
Modern Method	59.2	58.4	58.4	58.4	60.0
11. Disability					
Crude Disability Rate (per 1000 population)					
Both Sexes	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.0
Male	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.7
Female	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.2
12. HIV/AIDS					
Percent who know at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child	68.8	66.9	66.1	61.5	61.6
Percent who know all modes of transmission of HIV/ AIDS from mother to child	33.5	29.1	25.8	21.0	18.5
13. Household Characteristics					
Household Size	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4
Headship (Percent)					
Male Headed HH	85.8	87.2	87.3	87.8	88.4
Female Headed HH	14.2	12.8	12.7	12.2	11.6
Access to Water (percent)					
Drinking (Tap & Tube well)	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.5
Source of Light (percent)					
Electricity	85.3	81.2	77.9	67.8	66.9
Solar	5.8	5.6	5.4		
Kerosene	8.8	13.0	16.3	31.4	32.3
Others	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8
Toilet Facility (percent)					
Sanitary	76.8	75.0	73.5	63.5	63.3
Others	20.6	22.3	23.2	34.4	34.5
None	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.2
14. Literacy					
Literacy Rate of Population 7+ yrs (percent)					
Total					
Both Sexes	72.3	71.0	63.6	58.6	57.2
Male	74.3	73.0	65.6	60.7	59.3
Female	70.2	68.9	61.6	56.6	55.1
Rural					
Both Sexes	66.5	65.5	57.2	55.2	53.9
Male	68.6	67.7	59.2	57.2	55.1
Female	64.4	63.3	55.1	53.1	51.9
Urban					
Both Sexes	79.5	77.7	73.3	70.5	68.6
Male	81.5	79.6	75.3	72.6	70.9
Female	77.5	75.8	71.2	68.4	66.2
Adult Literacy Rate of Population 15+ yrs (percent)					
Total					
Both Sexes	72.9	72.3	64.6	61.4	61.0
Male	75.7	75.2	67.6	64.7	64.2
Female	70.1	69.5	61.6	58.2	57.8
Rural					
Both Sexes	66.1	65.4	57.6	57.4	57.0
Male	69.0	68.4	60.6	60.7	60.2
Female	63.2	62.4	54.6	54.1	53.9
Urban					

Indicators	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Both Sexes	81.1	80.7	74.7	74.6	74.1
Male	83.8	83.3	77.7	77.7	77.3
Female	78.4	77.9	71.8	71.5	70.9
15. Religious Composition					
Religious Composition (percent)					
Muslim	88.4	88.4	88.2	89.2	89.1
Others	11.6	11.6	11.8	10.8	10.9

16. National Population (Estimated): 1st January 2018 (in million)	
Both Sexes	163.65
Male	81.91
Female	81.74

এসভিআরএস'২০১৭ এর প্রধান সূচকসমূহ

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪	২০১৩
০১. জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা (Estimated)					
জনসংখ্যা (মিলিয়ন): ১ জুলাই					
মোট	১৬২.৭	১৬০.৮	১৫৮.৯	১৫৬.৮	১৫৪.৭
পুরুষ	৮১.৪	৮০.৫	৭৯.৬	৭৮.৬	৭৮.৩
মহিলা	৮১.৩	৮০.৩	৭৯.৩	৭৮.২	৭৬.৪
জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির হার (Intercensal Growth Rate)	১.৩৭*	১.৩৭*	১.৩৭*	১.৩৭*	১.৩৭*
০২. নমুনা এলাকার (PSU) সংখ্যা					
জাতীয়	২০১২	২০১২	২০১২	১৫০০	১৫০০
পল্লী	১০৭৭	১০৭৭	১০৭৭	৮০১	৮০১
শহর	৯৩৫	৯৩৫	৯৩৫	৬৯৯	৬৯৯
০৩. নমুনা জনসংখ্যা					
মোট	১২৫২৫৮১	৯৫৭৯১৩	৯৩৯৫৩০	৬৯৬১৭০	৬৯৪৪৩৪
পুরুষ	৬২৭০৬৮	৪৭৯৫৯৭	৪৭০৪৮৮	৩৪৮৯০১	৩৫১৬৯০
মহিলা	৬২৫৫১৩	৪৭৮৩১৬	৪৬৯০৪২	৩৪৭২৬৯	৩৪২৭৪৪
বয়সভিত্তিক জনসংখ্যা (শতাংশ)					
মোট					
০০-১৪	২৯.৩	৩০.৮	৩০.৮	৩১.৭	৩২.৩
১৫-৪৯	৫৪.৪	৫৩.৬	৫৩.৭	৫২.৬	৫৩.২
৫০-৫৯	৮.৩	৮.১	৭.৮	৭.৯	৭.৩
৬০+	৮.০	৭.৫	৭.৭	৭.৮	৭.৩
পুরুষ					
০০-১৪	২৯.৫	৩০.৯	৩১.৩	৩২.৩	৩২.৮
১৫-৪৯	৫৪.১	৫২.৮	৫২.৫	৫১.৯	৫১.৮
৫০-৫৯	৮.২	৮.২	৮.	৭.৭	৭.৪
৬০+	৮.২	৮.১	৮.২	৮.১	৮.
মহিলা					
০০-১৪	২৯.২	৩০.৭	৩০.২	৩১.১	৩১.৬
১৫-৪৯	৫৪.৮	৫৪.৫	৫৫.	৫৩.৩	৫৪.৪
৫০-৫৯	৮.৩	৭.৯	৭.৬	৮.১	৭.৪
৬০+	৭.৭	৬.৯	৭.২	৭.৫	৬.৪
০৪. জনসংখ্যার বৈশিষ্ট					
জনসংখ্যার স্বাভাবিক বৃদ্ধির হার (RNI)	১.৩৪	১.৩৬	১.৩৭	১.৩৭	১.৩৭
লিংগ অনুপাত (পুরুষ/মহিলা)×১০০	১০০.২	১০০.৩	১০০.৩	১০০.৫	১০২.৬
নির্ভরশীলতার অনুপাত (Dependency Ratio) **(শতকরা)**					
জাতীয়	৫৩	৫৪	৫৫	৫৭	৫৮
পল্লী	৫৭	৫৮	৫৯	৬০	৬১
শহর	৪৭	৪৯	৪৯	৫০	৫০
শিশু-নারী অনুপাত (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	৩১০	৩২০	৩২৫	৩৫৫	৩৫৬
পল্লী	৩৩৬	৩৪৭	৩৫০	৩৬৭	৩৬৭
শহর	২৭৯	২৮৯	২৯০	৩১৯	৩২০
জনসংখ্যার ঘনত্ব (বর্গ কি:মি)	১১০৩	১০৯০	১০৭৭	১০৬৩	১০৪৯

*Based on the population census of 2001 and 2011

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪	২০১৩
০৫. প্রজনন (Fertility)					
স্থুল জন্মহার (Crude Birth Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	১৮.৫	১৮.৭	১৮.৮	১৮.৯	১৯.
পল্লী	২০.৪	২০.৯	২০.৩	১৯.৪	১৯.৩
শহর	১৬.১	১৬.১	১৬.৫	১৭.২	১৮.২
বয়ঃনির্দিষ্ট প্রজনন হার (প্রতি হাজার মহিলা)					
১৫-১৯	৭৫	৭৮	৭৫	৮৩	৬০
২০-২৪	১৩৪	১৩২	১৩৭	১৪৪	১৫২
২৫-২৯	১০৫	১০৭	১০৫	১১০	১১৩
৩০-৩৪	৫৯	৫৮	৫৬	৪৮	৫৪
৩৫-৩৯	২৬	২৬	২৫	২৫	৩০
৪০-৪৪	৭	৭	৯	৭	৮
৪৫-৪৯	৩	৩	৩	৪	৫
মোট প্রজনন হার (১৫-৪৯) Total Fertility Rate (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	২.০৫	২.১	২.১	২.১১	২.১১
পল্লী	২.৩৭	২.৩৮	২.৩	২.২২	২.১৯
শহর	১.৬৮	১.৬৮	১.৭২	১.৭৭	১.৮৪
সাধারন প্রজনন হার (General Fertility Rate) (প্রতি হাজার ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	৬৮	৬৯	৬৯	৭১	৭১
পল্লী	৭৮	৭৯	৭৭	৭৫	৭৩
শহর	৫৬	৫৭	৫৭	৬০	৬৩
স্থুল সংযোজন হার (Gross Reproduction Rate) (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	১.০২	১.০২	১.০৫	১.০৫	১.০২
পল্লী	১.১৪	১.১৫	১.১৬	১.০৯	১. ০৬
শহর	০.৮৪	০.৮৪	০.৮৮	০.৯১	০.৯২
নীট সংযোজন হার (Net Reproduction Rate) (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	১.০০	১.	১.	১.০৪	১.০১
পল্লী	১.০৯	১.১	১.১	১.০৮	১. ০৪
শহর	০.৮০	০.৮	০.৮৪	০.৯	০.৯১
০৬. মরণশীলতা (Mortality)					
স্থুল মৃত্যুহার (Crude Death Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	৫.১	৫.১	৫.১	৫.২	৫.৩
পল্লী	৫.৭	৫.৭	৫.৫	৫.৬	৫. ৬
শহর	৪.২	৪.২	৪.৬	৪.১	৪.৬
১ (এক) বৎসরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Infant Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	২৪	২৮	২৯	৩০	৩১
পুরুষ	২৫	২৭	৩০	৩১	৩২
মহিলা	২৩	২৮	২৮	২৮	৩১
পল্লী					
মোট	২৫	২৮	২৯	৩১	৩৪
পুরুষ	২৭	২৬	৩১	৩২	৩৫
মহিলা	২৩	২৮	২৮	৩০	৩৩
শহর					
মোট	২২	২৮	২৮	২৬	২৬
পুরুষ	২২	২৮	২৯	২৯	২৪
মহিলা	২৩	২৮	২৮	২২	২৮

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪	২০১৩
১ (এক) মাসের কম বয়সের শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Neonatal Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	১৭	১৯	২০	২১	২০
পুরুষ	১৮	১৮	২০	২২	২২
মহিলা	১৭	২০	২০	১৯	২১
পল্লী					
মোট	১৭	১৯	২০	২১	২৩
পুরুষ	১৮	১৭	২১	২২	২৪
মহিলা	১৬	১৯	১৯	২০	২২
শহর					
মোট	১৭	২০	২০	১৯	১৬
পুরুষ	১৭	২০	১৯	২১	১৫
মহিলা	১৮	২০	২২	১৬	১৮
১ বছরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Post-neonatal Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৭	৯	৯	৯	১১
পুরুষ	৭	৯	১০	৯	১০
মহিলা	৬	৮	৮	৯	১০
পল্লী					
মোট	৮	৯	৯	৯	১১
পুরুষ	৯	৯	১০	৯	১১
মহিলা	৭	৯	৯	৯	১১
শহর					
মোট	৫	৮	৮	৭	১০
পুরুষ	৫	৮	১০	৮	৯
মহিলা	৫	৮	৬	৬	১০
শিশু মৃত্যুহার (১-৪ বৎসর বয়সের শিশু) (Child Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার ১-৪ বৎসর বয়সের শিশু)					
মোট	১.৮	১.৮	২.	২.	২.২
পুরুষ	২.১	২.১	২.৩	১.৮	২.৩
মহিলা	১.৬	১.৬	১.৭	২.৩	২. ১
৫ (পাঁচ) বৎসরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Under 5 Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৩১	৩৫	৩৬	৩৮	৪১
পুরুষ	৩২	৩৫	৩৯	৩৯	৪২
মহিলা	২৯	৩৪	৩৪	৩৭	৪০
পল্লী					
মোট	৩৩	৩৬	৩৯	৪০	৪৩
পুরুষ	৩৬	৩৬	৪২	৪০	৪৫
মহিলা	৩১	৩৫	৩৫	৪০	৪১
শহর					
মোট	২৭	৩২	৩৩	৩০	৩৫
পুরুষ	২৭	৩২	৩২	৩৪	৩০
মহিলা	২৭	৩৩	৩১	২৬	৩৯
মাতৃ মৃত্যু অনুপাত (Maternal Mortality Ratio) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়	১.৭২	১.৭৮	১.৮১	১.৯৩	১.৯৭
পল্লী	১.৮২	১.৯	১.৯১	১.৯৬	২.১১
শহর	১.৫৭	১.৬	১.৬২	১.৭৭	১.৪৬

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪	২০১৩
০৭. আয়ুস্কাল (Life Expectancy at Birth)					
প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুস্কাল					
মোট	৭২.০	৭১.৬	৭০.৯	৭০.৭	৭০. ৪
পুরুষ	৭০.৬	৭০.৩	৬৯.৪	৬৯.১	৬৮.৮
মহিলা	৭৩.৫	৭২.৯	৭২.	৭১.৬	৭১. ২
০৮. বিবাহ, তালাক ও পৃথক বসবাস (Nuptiality)					
স্থুল বিবাহের হার (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	১৪.৬	১৪.৩	১৩.	১২.৯	১৩.
পল্লী	১৮.১	১৭.৭	১৪.৯	১৪.৩	১৩.
শহর	১০.২	১০.১	১০.২	৮.৩	১২.৮
জনসংখ্যার বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (১০ + বছর বয়স) (শতাংশ)					
পুরুষ					
অবিবাহিত	৩৮.৬	৩৯.৪	৩৮.৬	৩৯.	৩৯.৫
বর্তমানে বিবাহিত	৫৯.৯	৫৯.২	৫৯.৭	৫৯.৯	৫৯.৪
বিপত্নীক / তালাক প্রাপ্ত/ বিচ্ছিন্ন	১.৫	১.৪	১.৭	১.১	১.১
মহিলা					
অবিবাহিত	২৬.২	২৬.৯	২৬.১	২৫.৫	২৬.৫
বর্তমানে বিবাহিত	৬৩.৩	৬৩.১	৬৪.১	৬৫.৪	৬৫.
বিপত্নীক / তালাক প্রাপ্ত/ বিচ্ছিন্ন	১০.৫	১০.	৯.৮	৯.১	৮.৫
১ম বিবাহের গড় বয়স (Mean Age at First Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৫.১	২৫.২	২৫.৩	২৪.৯	২৪.৩
পল্লী	২৪.৫	২৪.৭	২৪.৮	২৪.৭	২৪.১
শহর	২৬.২	২৬.৩	২৬.৪	২৬.৪	২৪.৬
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৮.৪	১৮.৪	১৮.৪	১৮.৩	১৮.৪
পল্লী	১৭.৯	১৭.৯	১৮.	১৮.১	১৮.২
শহর	১৯.৭	১৯.৬	১৯.৪	১৯.৪	১৮.৯
বিবাহের গড় বয়স (Mean Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৬.২	২৬.৩	২৬.৪	২৫.৯	২৫.২
পল্লী	২৫.৭	২৫.৮	২৫.৯	২৫.৭	২৫.
শহর	২৭.৩	২৭.৪	২৭.২	২৭.১	২৫.৮
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৮.৮	১৮.৮	১৮.৭	১৮.৫	১৮.৬
পল্লী	১৮.৩	১৮.৩	১৮.৩	১৮.৩	১৮.৫
শহর	১৯.৯	১৯.৯	১৯.৮	১৯.৭	১৯.১
বিবাহের গড় বয়স (Singulate Mean Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৫.৬	২৫.৭	২৫.৮	২৫.৪	২৫.৫
পল্লী	২৫.০	২৫.১	২৫.৩	২৫.২	২৫.২
শহর	২৬.৪	২৬.৫	২৬.৫	২৬.	২৬.২
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	২০.৩	২০.৩	২০.৩	২০.	২০.
পল্লী	১৯.৭	১৯.৭	১৯.৮	১৯.৭	২০.
শহর	২১.২	২১.১	২১.	২০.৮	২০.১

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪	২০১৩
বিবাহের মধ্যমা বয়স (Median Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৪	২৪
পল্লী	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৪	২৪
শহর	২৬	২৬	২৭	২৬	২৫
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮
পল্লী	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮
শহর	১৯	১৮	১৯	১৯	১৯
০৯. স্থানান্তরন (আভ্যন্তরীন স্থানান্তরন) (Internal Migration)					
স্থানান্তর হার (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
আগমন হার (In-Migration Rate)	৭৩.৮	৭৬.৭	৫৪.২	৪০.২	৩৯.৯
পল্লী এলাকার স্থানান্তর (Rural In-migration)	৩৭.৮	৩৯.৫	৩০.৭	২৯.৪	৩১.৭
পল্লী হতে পল্লীতে স্থানান্তর	৩২.৭	৩৪.৫	২৫.৬	২৪.৩	২৬.৬
শহর হতে পল্লীতে স্থানান্তর	৫.০	৫.	৫.১	৫.১	৫.১
শহর এলাকার স্থানান্তর (Urban In migration)	১১৯.৪	১২৩.	৯০.	৭৭.১	৬৮.১
পল্লী হতে শহরে স্থানান্তর	৩০.৩	৩০.৩	২৯.৫	২৮.২	২৭.২
শহর হতে শহরে স্থানান্তর	৯০.২	৯২.৬	৬০.৫	৪৮.৯	৪০.৯
বহির্গমন হার (Out-Migration Rate)	৭৪.৩	৭৮.৫	৫৪.৪	৪৩.১	৪০.৪
পল্লী হতে বহির্গমন	৪৩.৫	৪৭.৫	৩৫.১	৩৪.	৩১.৭
শহর হতে বহির্গমন	১১৩.৩	১১৭.২	৮৩.৮	৭৪.৪	৭০.৫
১০. জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ					
জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate)					
জাতীয়	৬২.৫	৬২.৩	৬২.১	৬২.২	৬২.৪
পল্লী	৫৯.৪	৫৯.৩	৬০.৪	৬১.৬	৬১.৮
শহর	৬৬.৩	৬৫.৯	৬৪.৫	৬৪.৫	৬৪.১
পদ্বতি অনুযায়ী জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method)					
যেকোন পদ্বতি	৬২.৫	৬২.৩	৬২.১	৬২.২	৬২.৪
আধুনিক পদ্বতি	৫৯.২	৫৮.৪	৫৮.৪	৫৮.৪	৬০.
১১. প্রতিবন্ধী (Disability)					
স্থুল প্রতিবন্ধীতার হার (Crude Disability Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
মোট	৮.৯	৯.	৮.৮	৯.	৯.
পুরুষ	৯.৮	৯.৮	৯.৬	৯.৯	৯.৭
মহিলা	৮.০	৮.৩	৮.	৮.২	৮.২
১২. এইচআইভি/এইডস					
মা থেকে সন্তানের এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমিত হয় তার শতকরা হার (অন্তত: ১টি মোড সম্পর্কে জানে)	৬৮.৮	৬৬.৯	৬৬.১	৬১.৫	৬১.৬
মা থেকে সন্তানের এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমিত হয় তার শতকরা হার (সকল মোড সম্পর্কে জানে)	৩৫.৫	২৯.১	২৫.৮	২১.	১৮.৫
১৩. খানার বৈশিষ্ট্য					
খানার আকার	৪.২	৪.৩	৪.৪	৪.৩	৪.৪
খানা প্রধানের শতকরা হার					
পুরুষ	৮৫.৮	৮৭.২	৮৭.৩	৮৭.৮	৮৮.৪
মহিলা	১৪.২	১২.৮	১২.৭	১২.২	১১.৬

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪	২০১৩
পানির ব্যবহার (শতাংশ) Access to Water					
খাবার পানি (ট্যাপ এবং নলকুপ)	৯৮.০	৯৮.	৯৭.৯	৯৭.৮	৯৭.৫
আলোর উৎস (শতাংশ)					
বিদ্যুৎ	৮৫.৩	৮১.২	৭৭.৯	৬৭.৮	৬৬.৯
সোলার	৫.৮	৫.৬	৫.৪	NA	NA
কেরোসিন	৮.৮	১৩.	১৬.৩	৩১.৪	৩২.৩
অন্যান্য	০.১	০.২	০.৪	০.৮	০.৮
টয়লেট সুবিধা (শতাংশ)					
স্যানিটারি	৭৬.৮	৭৫.	৭৩.৫	৬৩.৫	৬৩.৩
অন্যান্য	২০.৬	২২.৩	২৩.২	৩৪.৪	৩৪.৫
উন্মুক্ত	২.৬	২.৭	৩.৩	২.১	২.২
১৪. স্বাক্ষরতা					
৭ বছর ও তদুর্ধ জনসংখ্যার শিক্ষার হার (শতকরা)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৭২.৩	৭১.	৬৩.৬	৫৮.৬	৫৭.২
পুরুষ	৭৪.৩	৭৩.	৬৫.৬	৬০.৭	৫৯.৩
মহিলা	৭০.২	৬৮.৯	৬১.৬	৫৬.৬	৫৫.১
পল্লী					
মোট	৬৬.৫	৬৫.৫	৫৭.২	৫৫.২	৫৩.৯
পুরুষ	৬৮.৬	৬৭.৭	৫৯.২	৫৭.২	৫৫.১
মহিলা	৬৪.৪	৬৩.৩	৫৫.১	৫৩.১	৫১.৯
শহর					
মোট	৭৯.৫	৭৭.৭	৭৩.৩	৭০.৫	৬৮.৬
পুরুষ	৮১.৫	৭৯.৬	৭৫.৩	৭২.৬	৭০.৯
মহিলা	৭৭.৫	৭৫.৮	৭১.২	৬৮.৪	৬৬.২
১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ জনসংখ্যার শিক্ষার হার (শতকরা)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৭২.৯	৭২.৩	৬৪.৬	৬১.৪	৬১.
পুরুষ	৭৫.৭	৭৫.২	৬৭.৬	৬৪.৭	৬৪.২
মহিলা	৭০.১	৬৯.৫	৬১.৬	৫৮.২	৫৭.৮
পল্লী					
মোট	৬৬.১	৬৫.৪	৫৭.৬	৫৭.৪	৫৭.
পুরুষ	৬৯.০	৬৮.৪	৬০.৬	৬০.৭	৬০.২
মহিলা	৬৩.২	৬২.৪	৫৪.৬	৫৪.১	৫৩.৯
শহর					
মোট	৮১.১	৮০.৭	৭৪.৭	৭৪.৬	৭৪.১
পুরুষ	৮৩.৮	৮৩.৩	৭৭.৭	৭৭.৭	৭৭.৩
মহিলা	৭৮.৪	৭৭.৯	৭১.৮	৭১.৫	৭০.৯
১৫. জনসংখ্যার ধর্মভিত্তিক বিভাজন (Religious Composition) (শতকরা)					
মুসলিম	৮৮.৪	৮৮.৪	৮৮.২	৮৯.২	৮৯.১
অন্যান্য	১১.৬	১১.৬	১১.৮	১০.৮	১০.৯

১৬. জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা (প্রাক্কলিত): ১জানুয়ারি ২০১৮ (মিলিয়ন)	
মোট	১৬৩.৬৫
পুরুষ	৮১.৯১
মহিলা	৮১.৭৪

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) for the first time in 1980 to study the changes in the demographic scenarios of Bangladesh during the intercensal periods. Initially, its coverage was limited to 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 requirements 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 2012, is being followed since 2013 SVRS, which is also applicable to the last four rounds of SVRS since 2014. As many as 11 data recording schedules are currently being used to collect data on household and household 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 Chandrasekaran and Deming. Under this system, vital events are collected as and when they occur by a locally recruited female registrar called 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 by a group of trained officials and the demographic rates and ratios are estimated using the adjusted number of events. In order to find denominators for the estimation of 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 suggested that about 1.72 percent of the births and another 1.64 percent of the deaths were missed by both the systems in 2017.

Quality of Age Data

The data collected in SVRS have been evaluated to shed light on the quality of data. Particular attention has been given to assess the quality of age data, which are of primary importance in estimating most of the vital rates and ratios. Three popular indices viz. Myer's index, Whipple's index and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index, also called UN Joint Score have been computed from reported age distributions for this purpose. These indices have pointed out the fact that the quality of age reporting in SVRS has improved over the last four years. The detailed results of this assessment have been presented in Chapter II of this report.

Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Households

The enumerated population in the registration area shows a sex ratio of 100.2 resulting from a total 627068 males and 625513 females. The overall sex ratio has shown a moderate decline over the last five years, from 102.6 in 2013 to 100.2 in 2017. The age structure of the population is still conducive to high fertility with 29.3 percent of its total population being under age 15. The dependency ratio fell from 58 percent in 2013 to 53 percent in 2017. Dependency ratio recorded a notable fall from 80 in 2002 to 53 in 2017.

The average household size dropped from 4.4 in 2013 to 4.2 in 2017. Bangladeshi women are still dominated by their male counterpart. This has been reflected from a high male household headship rate of 85.8 percent in 2017. This rate was 88.4 in 2013 demonstrating a moderate decline over the last 5 years. Adult literacy rate for population aged 15+ has shown further increase from its 2016 level: from 72.3 percent to 72.9 in 2017. A similar increase was noted in literacy rate for population aged 7 years and above: from 71.0 percent to 72.3 percent. In both cases, males are more in

proportions to dominate over the females in literacy rates, the difference being in the neighborhood of 5 percentage points.

The survey findings on adult literacy (15+) further reveal that the urban residents are nearly 24 percent more likely than their rural counterparts to be literate. This amounts to about 20 percent in the case of population aged 7 years and over. However, the rural population as opposed to urban population experienced more accelerated increase in the adult literacy since 2013. This is true for both the populations with respect to the defined age limits (i.e. 7+ and 15+).

Fertility

Crude birth rate, the simplest measure of fertility has been estimated at 18.5 per thousand population in 2017 as compared to 18.7 in 2016. The CBR fell from 19.0 in 2013 to 18.5 in 2017, demonstrating an only an 1 percent average decrease over the five years since 2013. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher than the urban CBR: 20.4 versus 16.1. The general fertility rate (GFR) worked out to 68 per thousand women with a much higher rate (78) in rural area as compared to 56 in urban area. This rate remained nearly constant over the last five years. The total fertility rate (TFR) remains in the neighborhood of 2.1 since 2013.

Mortality

The crude death rate was estimated to be 5.1 per 1000 population. This rate has declined from 5.3 in 2013 to 5.1 in 2017 without any change in the rate since 2015. In the rural area, the CDR is higher (5.7) than in the urban area (4.2). The rate was the same for both the areas during the last two years. The infant mortality rate (IMR) recorded a significant fall from 28 per thousand live births in 2016 to 24 per thousand live births in 2017. Keeping consistency with the previous years, the IMR for males remained higher than their female counterparts. Female infants experienced steeper decline (17.9%) than the males (7.4%). Unlike the previous year (2016), urban infants were less in proportion (22 per thousand live births) to experience death than the rural infants (25 per thousand live births).

The neo-natal mortality rate fell from 20 deaths per 1000 live births in 2013 to 17 deaths per 1000 live births in 2017 revealing notable sex differentials in favor of females. Area of residence failed to record any difference in the neo-natal mortality rate (17 versus 17 per thousand live births).

Unlike previous years, post-neo-natal mortality rate recorded a minor decline since its previous year's rate. Our investigation reveals that the Post-neonatal mortality rate (PNMR) over the last 3 years remained static (9 deaths per 1000 live births) except that for urban population, where a notable decline was observed. Child (1-4 years) mortality has been estimated to be 1.8 deaths per 1000 children in 2017 suggesting no change since its previous year's rate. Under-five mortality has demonstrated a moderate decline of 24 percent over a period of one year: from 41 deaths per 1000 live births in 2013 to 31 deaths in 2017. In line with our previous finding on child and infant mortality, male children undergo more health hazard than their female counterparts. This is evident from the differential death rates by sex.

Maternal mortality ratio has shown a consistent fall over the last five years, from 1.97 maternal deaths per 1000 live births in 2013 to 1.72 in 2017, about 13 % decrease in 5 years. Urban women are in an advantageous position with a lower maternal mortality rate (1.57) than their rural counterparts (1.82).

Life expectancy at birth has increased by a narrow margin of 0.4 years over the last one year: from 71.6 years in 2016 to 72.0 in 2017. Our analysis shows that the gain in life expectancy is somewhat pronounced among the females (73.5 years) than those among the males (70.6 years) resulting from a higher survival advantage in favor of females.

Age at marriage

Analysis of age at marriage data reveals that in recent time mean age at first marriage specially of males by and large has gone down marginally. For example, the age at first marriage as computed in 2015 was 25.3 years, which decreased to 25.2 years in 2016 and further to 25.1 year in 2017. On the contrary, female age at first marriage remained static (18.4 years) since 2013 with a minor depression in 2014 (18.3 years). The overall impression from the survey findings is that the age at marriage has not changed over the last five years.

Contraceptive usage rate

The overall contraceptive prevalence rate is 62.5 percent in 2017, which demonstrates a moderate increase of 0.2 percentage point over its rate in 2016. The rate reported in 2013 was about of the same magnitude 62.4 percent implying constancy in the rate during the last 5 years. As expected, the urban women as compared to their rural counterparts are more likely (66.3%) to adopt contraceptives than their rural counterparts (59.4%).

Migration

Both in-migration and out-migration rates have exhibited an abrupt increase in recent time. For example, while the in-migration rate was 54.2 percent in 2015, it increased to 76.7 percent in 2016 with a moderate decline to 73.8 in 2017. The same feature is observed in the case of out-migration rate: from 54.4 percent in 2015 to 78.5 percent in 2016, which thereafter decreased to 74.3 percent in 2017. The migratory behavior of the population in the SVRS area thus reflects a balancing scenario. Urban in-migration rate was somewhat lower (119.4 percent) in 2017 compared to the previous year rate (123.0 percent). A similar decline is seen to be prevalent in the case of out migration rate. It is important to note that both these rates were showing increasing trend since 2016 with a wide gap between 2016 and 2015.

Disability

That overall disability rate as estimated from the 2017 round of survey is 8.9 per thousand populations displaying significantly a higher risk (9.8) among the males than among the females with a risk of 8.0 per thousand population. The reported data further showed that the prevalence of disability remained stable over the last five years irrespective of sex.

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS

It is for the fifth 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 68.8 percent of the respondents knew at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child in 2017. This is about two percentage points higher than its previous level. On the other hand 18.5 percent women knew about all modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS in 2013, which increased to 33.5 percent in 2017.

সংক্ষিপ্তসার

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো ১৯৮০ সাল হতে দ্বৈত পদ্ধতিতে জন্ম, মৃত্যু, বিবাহ ও স্থানান্তর সংক্রান্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করে আসছে। ১৯৮০ সালে মাত্র ১০৩টি (৬২টি পল্লী + ৪১টি শহর) নমুনা এলাকায় (Primary Sampling Unit) এ তথ্য সংগ্রহ পদ্ধতি একটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের আওতায় শুরু হয়। ১৯৮৩ সালে জরিপের নমুনা এলাকার সংখ্যা ১০৩টি হতে ২১০ এ উন্নীত করা হয়। যার মধ্যে পল্লী এলাকায় ছিল ১৫০টি এবং শহর এলাকায় ছিল ৬০টি। কিন্তু নমুনা এলাকার সংখ্যা কম হওয়ায় এ কার্যক্রমের আওতায় সংগৃহীত তথ্য জেলা পর্যায়ে নিরুপন করা সম্ভব হতো না। তাই ১৯৯৫ সালে নমুনা এলাকার (Sample Area) সংখ্যা ২১০ হতে ৫০০ তে উন্নীত করা হয়। দ্বৈত পদ্ধতিতে জন্ম, মৃত্যু, বিবাহ, আগমন-বহির্গমন, জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি এবং প্রতিবন্ধী সংক্রান্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ কার্যক্রম জোরদারকরণ ও জেলা পর্যায়ে তথ্য উপস্থাপনের জন্য ২০০০ সালে একটি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প গ্রহণ করা হয় এবং ২০০২ সালে নমুনা এলাকার সংখ্যা ৫০০ হতে ১০০০ এ উন্নীত করা হয়। বর্তমানে নতুন IMPS Design অনুযায়ী নমুনা এলাকার সংখ্যা ২০১২-তে উন্নীত করা হয়েছে।

চন্দ্রসেকরন ও ডেমিং এর দ্বৈত পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করে নমুনা এলাকাটি থেকে ভাইটাল ইভেন্ট সমূহের তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে। দ্বৈত পদ্ধতিতে দু'টি পৃথক তথ্য সংগ্রহ পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করা হয় যার একটি (System-1) পদ্ধতি হল স্থানীয়ভাবে নির্বাচিত ও এলাকার স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা একজন স্থানীয় রেজিষ্ট্রার, নমুনা এলাকায় সংঘটিত জন্ম, মৃত্যু, বিবাহ ও স্থানান্তর সংক্রান্ত তথ্য ১১টি তফসিলের মাধ্যমে তাৎক্ষনিকভাবে সংগ্রহ করে পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর সদর দপ্তরে প্রেরণ করে। অপর পদ্ধতি (System-2) হল ব্যুরোর মাঠ পর্যায়ে কর্মরত কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারীগণ কর্তৃক প্রতি তিন মাস অন্তর অন্তর একই তথ্য গণনা ও তদারকির ভিত্তিতে একই নমুনা এলাকার তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়। সংগৃহীত তথ্য পরে ম্যাচিং করে সঠিকতা যাচাই করা হয় এবং প্রকৃত ঘটন সংখ্যা (events) নির্ণয় করে বিভিন্ন জনমিতিক সূচক নিরুপন করে রিপোর্ট আকারে প্রকাশ করা হয়। ২০১৭ সালে জন্ম ও মৃত্যু বিষয়ক তথ্য ম্যাচিং ফলাফলে দেখা যায় যে জন্ম ক্ষেত্রে missing events ছিল ১.৭২% এবং মৃত্যুর ক্ষেত্রেই তা ছিল ১.৬৪%।

SVRS তথ্যের গুণগত মান:

৩টি জনপ্রিয় Indices এর মান নির্নয় করে SVRS তথ্যের গুণগত মান সম্পর্কে মূল্যায়ন করা হয়েছে।Index গুলি হচ্ছে Myer's Index, Whipple's Index এবং UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index. ফলাফল থেকে দেখা যায় যে, SVRS তথ্যের গুনগত মান ক্রমান্বয়ে ভাল হচ্ছে। বিস্তারিত ফলাফল অধ্যায় ২ এ উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

খানার আর্থসামাজিক বৈশিষ্ট:

বর্তমান রিপোর্টটি ২০১৭ সালে মোট ২০১২ নমুনা এলাকা থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্যের উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। ২০১২টি নমুনা এলাকায় ২০১৭ সালে মোট ২৯৫১৭৫ টি খানা ছিল। নারী পুরুষের লিঙ্গানুপাত ছিল ১০০.২ (মোট পুরুষ - ৬২৭০৬৮ এবং মোট মহিলা - ৬২৫৫১৩)। গত পাচ বছর যাবৎ লিঙ্গানুপাত কমছে। ২০১৩ সালে লিঙ্গানুপাত ছিল ১০২.৬ যা ২০১৭ সালে হয়েছে ১০০.২। জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে ২৯.৩% জনসংখ্যার বয়স ১৫ বছরের নীচে। উচ্চ প্রজনন হারের এটা একটা কারণ। নির্ভরতার অনুপাত (Dependency Ratio) উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণে কমেছে যা ২০০২ সালে ছিল ৮০ এবং ২০১৭ সালে হয়েছে ৫৩। ২০০২-২০১৭ সময়ে নির্ভরতার অনুপাত প্রায় ৩৪% কমলেও ২০১৩-১৭ সময়ে অর্থাৎ গত ৫ বছরে তা প্রায় স্থিতি অবস্থায় আছে।

খানার গড় সদস্য সংখ্যা ২০১৩ সালে ছিল ৪.৪ যা ২০১৭ সালে হয়েছে ৪.২। বাংলাদেশের মহিলারা এখনও উচ্চমাত্রায় পুরুষ দ্বারা নিয়ন্ত্রিত। SVRS Report-2017 অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে শতকরা ৮৫.৮ ভাগ পরিবারের খানা প্রধান হচ্ছে পুরুষ। বয়স্ক শিক্ষার (১৫+ বছর বয়স্ক জনসংখ্যা) হার বেড়েছে। ২০১৩ সালে যা ছিল ৬১.০% এবং এ হার ২০১৭ সালে বেড়ে দাড়িয়েছে শতকরা ৭২.৯ ভাগে। ১৫ বছর বা তদোর্ধ বয়স্কের ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষার হার গত ১ বছরে ৭২.৩ থেকে ৭২.৯ এ দাড়িয়েছে। ৭ বছরের উর্ধ্বের ক্ষেত্রেও বৃদ্ধি লক্ষ করা গেছে: ৭১ থেকে ৭২.৩।

SVRS Report 2017 অনুযায়ী বয়স্ক শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে (১৫ বছর ও তদোর্ধ) শহর এলাকায় বয়স্ক শিক্ষার হার পল্লী এলআকার চেয়ে প্রায় ২৩% বেশী। ৭ বছর বা তার বেশী বয়স্ক শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে এই হার প্রায় ২০%। যাই হোক ২০১৩ সাল থেকে শহর

এলাকার চেয়ে পল্লী এলাকায় শিক্ষার হার দ্রুত গতিতে বাড়ছে। ৭ বছর বা তার বেশী অথবা ১৫ বছর বা তার বেশী বয়স্ক উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই একথা প্রযোজ্য।

প্রজনন:

স্থূল জন্মহার প্রজনন পরিমাপের সবচেয়ে সহজ পদ্ধতি। SVRS Report-2017 অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশের স্থূল জন্মহার ১৮.৫ প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য, ২০১৩ সালে ছিল ১৯.০। অর্থাৎ গত অর্ধ দশকে স্থূল জন্মহার মাত্র ১% কমেছে। প্রত্যাশা অনুযায়ী গ্রাম এলাকার স্থূল জন্মহার শহর এলাকার জন্মহারের চেয়ে বেশী: ২০.৪ বনাম ১৬.১ প্রতি হাজারে । ২০১৭ সালে প্রতি হাজার মহিলার ক্ষেত্রে সাধারন প্রজনন হার (General Fertility Rate) পাওয়া গিয়েছে ৬৮। পল্লী এলাকায় এই হার হচ্ছে ৭৮ এবং শহর এলাকায় তা ৫৬। মোট প্রজনন হার (Total Fertility Rate) ২০১৭ সালে পাওয়া গিয়েছে ২.০৫ যা ২০১৩ সালে ছিল ২.১১। প্রজননের সবগুলো পরিমাপ তুলনা করলে দেখা যায় যে সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে বাংলাদেশে জন্মের হার অনেকটা স্থির অবস্থায় আছে।

মরণশীলতাঃ

SVRS বার্ষিক রিপোর্ট, ২০১৭ অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে মরণশীলতা প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যায় ৫.১ জন যা পল্লী এলাকায় ৫.৭ জন এবং শহর এলাকায় ৪.২ জন। ২০১৩ সালে এই হার ছিল ৫.৩, যা ২০১৭ সালে কমেছে ৫.১ জনে। শিশু মৃত্যুর হারের ক্ষেত্রে (১ বৎসেরর নীচে) একই প্রবণতা লক্ষ্য করা যায়। শিশু মৃত্যু হার ২০১৩ সালে প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে ছিল ৩১ এবং এই হার ২০১৭ সালে কমে দাঁড়িয়েছে ২৪-এ ।

মরণশীলতার অন্যান্য সূচকের ক্ষেত্রে মৃত্যু হার কমার একই রকম প্রবণতা লক্ষণীয়। প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে Neo-natal mortality rate ২০১৩ সালে ছিল ২০, যা ২০১৭ সালে পাওয়া গিয়েছে ১৭ । Post- neonatal mortality rate (PNMR) গত ০৩ (তিন) বছরে প্রায় স্থিতি অবস্থায় রয়েছে ।

২০১৭ সালে শিশু মৃত্যুর হার (১-৪ বছর) পাওয়া গিয়েছে ১.৮ প্রতি হাজার শিশুর ক্ষেত্রে যা ২০১৩ সালে ছিল ২.২। শিশু মৃত্যুর হার (১-৪ বছর) গত ৫(পাঁচ) বছরে শতকরা ২২ ভাগ কমেছে। পাঁচ বছরের নীচে (Under five mortality) শিশু মৃত্যুর হারের ক্ষেত্রেও একই প্রবণতা লক্ষ করা যায়। ২০১৩ সালে প্রতি হাজার জীবিত শিশু জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে পাঁচ বছরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুর হার ছিল ৪১ যা ২০১৭ সালে হয়েছে ৩১ ।

মরনশীলতার প্রতিটি সূচক (Indicator) বিশ্লেষণ করলে দেখা যায় যে, মৃত্যুর হারের ক্ষেত্রে পুরুষ ও নারীদের ব্যবধান তাৎপর্যপূর্ণভাবে কমেছে। মরণশীলতার এই অবস্থা শহর ও পল্লীর ক্ষেত্রেও প্রযোজ্য।

মাতৃ মৃত্যুর অনুপাত (MMR) গত পাঁচ বছরে সমহারে ক্রমান্বয়ে কমে আসছে। ২০১৩ সালে মাতৃ মৃত্যুর অনুপাত ছিল ১.৯৭ যা ২০১৭ সালে কমে দাঁড়িয়েছে ১.৭২ এ।

গত পাঁচ বছরে প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল (Life Expectancy at Birth) গড়ে প্রতি বছরে ০.৩২ বছর হারে বেড়েছে অর্থাৎ গত পাঁচ বছরে প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল ১.৬ বছর বেড়েছে। প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল ২০১৩ সালের ৭০.৪ বছর থেকে বেড়ে ২০১৭ সালে ৭২.০ বছর হয়েছে। পুরুষের তুলনায় মহিলাদের গড় আয়ু বেশী বেড়েছে। মহিলাদের বাচার সম্ভাবনা বেশী হওয়ার কারণে তাদের গড় আয়ু বেশী বেড়েছে।

বিবাহের গড় বয়সঃ

বিবাহের বয়স সংক্রান্ত তথ্য বিশ্লেশন করে দেখা যায় যে, সাম্প্রতিককালে বিশেষ করে পুরুষদের ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম বিবাহের গড় বয়স কিছুটা নিম্নমূখী। উদাহরণ স্বরূপ পুরুষদের বিবাহের বয়স ২০১৫ সালে ছিল ২৫.৩ বছর যা ২০১৬ ও ২০১৭ সালে কমে যথাক্রমে ২৫.২ বছর ও ২৫.১ বছরে দাড়ায়। পক্ষান্তরে মহিলাদের এই বয়স ২০১৩ সালে ছিল ১৮.৪ বছর যা ২০১৭ সালে একই অবস্থানে রয়েছে।

আগমন ও বহির্গমণঃ

২০১৩-২০১৭ সময়ে In-migration rate এবং Out-migration rate উভয়ই এসভিআরএস নমুনা এলাকায় অস্বাভাবিকভাবে বেড়ে গেছে। ২০১৭ সালের জন্য প্রণীত ফলাফল থেকে দেখা যায় নমুনা এলাকায় প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য In-migration rate ৭৩.৮ জন এবং এই হার ২০১৩ সালের জন্য ছিল মাত্র ৩৯.৯ জন। Out-migration rate এর ক্ষেত্রে একই প্রবণতা বিরাজমান: ২০১৭ সালে প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য Out -migration rate ৭৪.৩ জন এবং এই হার ২০১৩ সালের জন্য ছিল মাত্র ৪০.৪ জন। প্রাপ্ত তথ্য থেকে এটি প্রতীয়মান হয় যে, বাংলাদেশে In ও Out migration অনেকটা সমতায় এসেছে। শহর এলাকায় ২০১৬ সালের তুলনায় ২০১৭ সালে in ও out migration উভয়ই কিছুটা কম।

জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতির ব্যবহার:

২০১৩ থেকে ২০১৭ এই ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরে জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার বাড়েনি, প্রায় একই রকম রয়েছে। SVRS Report-2017 থেকে দেখা যায় যে, প্রত্যাশা অনুযায়ী শহর অঞ্চলের (৬৬.৩%) মহিলারা গ্রামাঞ্চলের (৫৯.৪%) মহিলাদের চেয়ে বেশী হারে জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রন পদ্বতি ব্যবহার করেছে।

প্রতিবন্ধীঃ

এসভিআরএস নমুনা এলাকা থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য থেকে ২০১৭ সালের জন্য প্রস্তুতকৃত ফলাফল অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে প্রতি হাজারে প্রায় ৯ জন মানুষ কোনো না কোনোভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী। মহিলাদের চেয়ে পুরুষদের মধ্যে প্রতিবন্ধীর হার বেশী অর্থাৎ মহিলাদের চেয়ে পুরুষরাই বেশী হারে প্রতিবন্ধীতার ঝুকিতে আছে। ২০১৭ সালে পুরুষ প্রতিবন্ধীর হার প্রতি হাজারে ৯.৮ জন এবং মহিলা প্রতিবন্ধীর হার ৮.০ জন প্রতি হাজারে।

এইচআইভি/এইডসঃ

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো ২০১৩ সাল থেকে প্রথমবারের মতো এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণের ক্ষেত্রে ১৫-৪৯ বছরের মহিলাদের জ্ঞান সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করছে। ২০১৭ সালের জন্য প্রাপ্ত ফলাফল থেকে দেখা যায় মাত্র ৩৩.৫ (%) ভাগ মহিলা এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণের সকল পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে জানে। ২০১৩ সালে এই হার ছিল মাত্র ১৮.৫ (%) ভাগ। ২০১৭ সালে এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণের যে কোনো একটি পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে শতকরা ৬৮.৮ ভাগ মহিলা জানে যা ২০১৩ সালে ছিল ৬১.৬ ভাগ।

CHAPTER I

Sample Design and Survey Implementation

1.1 Background

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced a 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, 500 PSUs in 1995 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 2012 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 Chandrasekaran 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 employing four schedules bearing numbers 3 (Birth), 4 (Death), 5 (Marriage), and 6 (Divorce/Separation) and half yearly basis employing schedules 7 (Out-Migration) and schedules 8 (In-Migration). 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 Chandrasekaran 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 are 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 collection of data in the SVRS survey 2017. 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 to be comparable with the remaining EAs. 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 935 urban EAs and 1077 rural EAs were selected from the entire country in 2017 SVRS.

Each of the seven geographic divisions of the country was regarded as a domain of the study. These domains were divided 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 formulas were adopted resulting in 2012 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, SVRS 2017

	Rural		Urban		Total	
Divisions	PSU	Household	PSU	Household	PSU	Household
Barishal	87	12896	122	17516	209	30412
Chattogram	182	26484	134	19298	316	45782
Dhaka	292	44630	184	25343	476	69973
Khulna	131	20541	124	17006	255	37547
Rajshahi	156	23485	127	18274	283	41759
Rangpur	138	21005	122	17971	260	38976
Sylhet	91	13564	122	17162	213	30726
Total	1077	162605	935	132570	2012	295175

1.3 Survey 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 the 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 the 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 submit 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 district statistical 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:

	Registrar (System–1)		
Supervisor (System–2)	Recorded by Registrar	Missed by Registrar	Total
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:

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

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

$$\hat{N} - 1.96S_e \le N \le \hat{N} + 1.96S_e$$

Table below shows the estimates of births and deaths for 2017 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 2017

	% Events recorded by			% Events missed by	% Completeness of recording	
Events	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	75.50	11.64	11.14	1.72	87.15	86.64
Deaths	76.00	11.36	11.00	1.64	87.36	87.00

In the case of births, 1.7 percent of the events were missed, while the deaths were missed in 1.64 percent of the cases by enumerators. The results presented in Table 1.2 further shows that the performance of the local registrars was better relative to the supervisors so far as the completeness of enumeration is concerned.

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 2017

Events	Estimated number	Standard error of the estimate	95% confidence interval	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Births	23205	518	22190	24220
Deaths	6355	142	6077	6633

1.5 Consistency Check

Household and population information along with the events such as births, deaths, marriages, in-migration, out-migration, disability and contraceptive usage 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, marriages and migration 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 Quality of Age Data

The data collected in SVRS have been evaluated to shed light on the quality of data. Particular attention has been given to assess the quality of age data, which are of primary importance in estimating most of the vital rates and ratios. Three popular indices viz. Myer's index, Whipple's index and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index, also called UN Joint Score have been computed from reported age distributions by sex for this purpose. These indices have pointed out the fact that the quality of age reporting in SVRS has improved over last three years. The detailed results have been provided in Chapter II.

1.8 Estimates of Missed Events in SVRS 2017

After matching the recorded vital events 'birth' and 'death' by LR (System–1), Supervisor (System–2) it was observed that 1.72 percent of the births and another 1.64 percent of the deaths were missed

by both the systems in 2017. For 2017, these rates were of the same magnitude (2.1 for both birth and death)The corresponding estimates were 2.3 percent in the case of birth and 2.4 percent in the case of death in 2017 showing a slight improvement in the quality of recording of the vital events in the sample area. As in other years, we adjusted the vital events 'birth' and 'death' considering missed events being missed by the systems (System–1 and System –2) and arrived at the estimates of birth and death rates for the year 2017.

1.9 Confidence Interval

The reliability of the indicators has been assessed by computing the standard error of the estimates and hence the confidence intervals of the population parameters (here the indicators). Table 1.4 below shows these standard errors and the 95 percent confidence intervals of some of the selected indicators.

Table 1.4: Confidence intervals for some major indicators, SVRS 2017

Indicators	Rate	Standard Error	95% Confidence interval	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	18.5	0.17	18.33	18.67
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.05	0.06	1.99	2.11
Crude Date Rate CDR	5.10	0.09	5.01	5.19
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	24	0.20	23.80	24.20
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	17	0.16	16.84	17.16
Post- neonatal Mortality Rate	7	0.11	6.89	7.11
Child Death Rate (CDR)	1.8	0.05	1.75	1.85
Under 5 Mortality Rate	31	0.22	30.78	31.22
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	1.72	0.05	1.67	1.77
Life Expectancy (Both sexes)	72.0	0.33	71.67	72.33
Life Expectancy (Male)	70.6	0.33	70.27	70.93
Life Expectancy (Female)	73.5	0.34	73.16	73.84
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	62.5	0.31	62.19	62.81
Crude Disability Rate	8.9	0.12	8.78	9.02

CHAPTER II

Household Characteristics and Population Composition

This chapter presents an overview of the household characteristics in the SVRS area in 2017 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 background characteristics as residence, administrative division, education and religion. Characteristics of the household populations in terms of age-sex composition, quality of age reporting and some age-sex based demographic characteristics that include, among others, dependency ratio; marital status and child-woman ratio have also been discussed. The chapter also presents an overview of religious composition, and literacy rates.

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 a little over 28 percent of all households irrespective of all background characteristics. There are about 21 percent households consisting of 3 members. The overall average household size is 4.2. This feature prevails across the residential status and religious composition of the population. Nearly 14 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. The pattern of household size is consistent with the 2011 sample census results, which also documented a modal size at 4. The 2014 Education Household Survey also reported an average household size of 4 members (EHS, 2014, Preliminary results). The household distribution pattern as obtained in 2017 survey, by and large, appears to be similar to the one depicted in 2016 round of SVRS Survey.

The average household size in the rural area marginally exceeds the average of urban area: 4.3 versus 4.2. Muslims and Buddhists appeared to have the higher household size (4.3 each) than the followers of other religions ranging between 4.0 and 4.2. It is surprising to note that more than 37 percent of the households are still burdened with a household size of 5 or more persons.

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of sample households by household size, residence and religion, SVRS 2017

Household size	Residence		Religion					
	Rural	Urban	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Christian	Others	Total
1	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.7	9.8	3.0
2	10.4	11.2	9.6	11.0	9.4	11.6	6.8	10.8
3	19.4	22.2	21.7	20.5	21.7	21.5	19.5	20.7
4	27.0	29.7	30.3	27.9	30.4	27.9	24.8	28.2
5	19.3	17.4	18.4	18.4	18.3	19.5	17.3	18.4
6	10.4	8.5	8.6	9.7	9.0	8.8	3.8	9.5
7	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.9	8.3	4.5
8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.8	2.5
9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.0
10+	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	4.5	1.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of HH	162605	132570	260208	31852	2262	741	112	295175
Population	700301	552280	1106829	132632	9722	2953	445	1252581
Average	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of household size by geographic divisions. Among the seven divisions, Rangpur has the highest proportion (30.9%) of households with 4 members, which coincides with the overall average household size, while Sylhet the lowest (23.1%) with the same household size. The average household size is the highest (5.0) in Sylhet division followed by Chattogram division (4.6). Rajshahi division was found to have the lowest household size with 3.9 members. A close examination of the data presented Table 2.2 depicts that average household sizes by all background characteristics have shown a downward trend over the last two years.

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of sample households by size and division, SVRS 2017

Household size	Geographic division							
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
1	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.1	1.9	3.0
2	9.5	8.5	13.2	11.7	12.6	10.3	7.2	10.8
3	20.6	17.6	21.1	23.8	23.9	21.2	15.2	20.7
4	29.6	26.1	27.3	30.5	30.2	30.9	23.1	28.2
5	19.9	20.5	18.1	17.1	16.1	18.3	19.6	18.4
6	9.9	12.0	9.0	7.8	7.1	8.4	13.5	9.5
7	4.4	6.2	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.5	8.2	4.5
8	2.2	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.3	2.8
9	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.3	1.0
10+	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	3.7	1.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	30412	45782	69973	37547	41759	38976	30726	295175
Average	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	5.0	4.2

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 home builders and city planners to 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, 85.8 percent of the households are headed by males and the remaining 14.2 percent by their counterpart women, there being a deviation of about 12 percent in headship from the 2016 survey in favor of females. The data revealed enormous variations in headship type within sex by almost all the background characteristics. Younger females, who are below 15 years of age are seen to take up the household responsibilities as heads relatively more than their older counterparts while the opposite is true for males. Widowed/divorced females as compared to their counterpart males are significantly more in proportion (84.8% versus 15.2%) to run the families as heads. Household headship is more prevalent among the Hindu males (89.7%) than among the males of other religions. Divisional variations in headship are minimal. In conformity with the results of 2016, males in Rangpur division in 2017 are more likely (89.1%) to take the burden of household headship among the seven divisions of the country, while males of Chattogram division are lagging behind (78.5%) in this respect. Education appears to be positively related to the headship status.

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of household headship by sex, administrative division and religion, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Headship type		Total
	Male headed household	Female headed household	
Current age:			
Below 15	78.4	21.6	100.0
15–60	86.6	13.4	100.0
60+	81.9	18.1	100.0
Marital status:			
Single	86.0	14.0	100.0
Married	92.3	7.7	100.0
Widowed/divorced	15.2	84.8	100.0
Residence:			
Urban	86.2	13.8	100.0
Rural	85.6	14.4	100.0
Division:			
Barishal	88.2	11.8	100.0
Chattogram	78.5	21.5	100.0
Dhaka	85.7	14.3	100.0
Khulna	88.4	11.6	100.0
Rajshahi	89.0	11.0	100.0
Rangpur	89.1	10.9	100.0
Sylhet	83.2	16.8	100.0

Background Characteristics	Headship type		Total
	Male headed household	Female headed household	
Religion:			
Muslim	85.3	14.7	100.0
Hindu	89.7	10.3	100.0
Others	87.5	12.5	100.0
Education:			
None	81.2	18.8	100.0
Primary incomplete	87.3	12.7	100.0
Primary complete	87.3	12.7	100.0
Secondary incomplete	84.9	15.1	100.0
Secondary complete or higher	91.0	9.0	100.0
Total	**85.8**	**14.2**	**100.0**
N	253309	41866	295175

The results on headship status are highly consistent with the recently conducted Household Education Survey of 2014 conducted by BBS. The survey under reference documented 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 2017

Household Characteristics	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Sources of drinking water:										
Tap	14.2	3.3	27.4	5.7	18.7	26.0	4.4	10.0	2.7	20.8
Tube-well	83.8	94.0	71.3	90.8	78.6	73.8	89.5	89.8	97.1	75.4
Well	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8
Pond/ditch	0.9	1.4	0.4	2.6	0.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.7
River/canal	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Rain water	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1

Household Characteristics	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Sources of light:										
Electricity	85.3	78.6	93.5	83.3	84.4	88.4	89.6	82.8	78.7	88.1
Kerosene	8.8	12.0	4.9	5.6	7.4	6.7	6.3	13.1	16.5	6.4
Solar	5.8	9.3	1.5	10.9	8.2	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.3
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Source of fuel:										
Straw/Leaf	30.2	44.3	12.8	25.7	27.0	28.1	26.6	52.0	34.9	12.7
Husk	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.4	4.4	6.6	2.7	2.5
Jute stick/wood/bamboo	41.3	45.3	36.4	53.3	40.3	31.8	53.8	26.3	49.3	47.7
Kerosene	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Electricity	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	2.9	0.3
Gas	23.1	5.9	44.2	16.1	28.3	36.5	12.4	12.6	9.8	35.8
Others	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.6
Toilet facility:										
Sanitary with water seal	42.8	32.3	55.8	48.5	34.7	42.8	52.4	38.9	43.9	41.6
Sanitary without water seal	34.0	36.2	31.2	38.3	43.8	36.1	29.8	31.3	22.3	34.0
Non-sanitary/raw	20.6	27.7	12.0	12.5	19.4	19.3	16.7	27.3	26.3	22.1
Open	2.6	3.9	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.7	7.5	2.3
Level of economic solvency:										
Permanent insolvency	8.8	10.4	6.8	6.6	9.2	5.9	8.4	9.5	13.2	10.8
Temporary insolvency	17.3	19.5	14.6	16.1	18.8	14.6	15.1	19.7	20.2	17.9
Balanced income expenditure	34.6	33.7	35.7	36.4	34.7	37.9	31.6	30.9	33.9	34.6
Economic Solvency	39.4	36.5	42.9	40.8	37.4	41.6	44.9	39.9	32.7	36.7
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 ensuring better hygiene and health to the household members in any community as it is positively associated with a number of diseases that include, among others, skin disease, ARI and other waterborne diseases. Our study results show that in rural area, use of tube-well as a source of drinking water is almost universal (94.0%) with an overall average use of 83.8 percent. In contrast, 71.3 percent of the urban households have access to this source. Our investigation reveals that overall tube well water use has remained nearly constant over the last one year: 83.6 percent in 2016 and 83.8 percent in 2017.

At the divisional level, tube-well use varies from as low as 73.8 percent in Dhaka division to as high as 97.1 percent in Rangpur division. The corresponding use rates in these two divisions were 73.4 percent and 96.7 percent respectively in 2016. Other sources of drinking water are well, pond or ditch, river, canal and rain water which together comprise 2.0 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 2016 findings.

Use of tap water varies widely between urban and rural area. With an overall use of 14.2 percent, the tap water users account for more than 27 percent in the urban area and only 3.9 percent in the rural area. The corresponding use rates in 2016 were almost of the same magnitude.

2.3.2 Sources of Fuel

Straw/leaf/jute sticks or husks are the most frequently used fuels in Bangladesh accounting for about 75 percent of the total fuel use in 2017 showing that the use of these materials as fuels has been changed over the last two years. Use of these materials was reported by 52.9 percent residents of the urban area and 92.9 percent of the rural area. Division-wise distribution shows that Dhaka division has the least (62.3%) use of these fuels, while the highest use (86.9%) was reported in Rangpur division. The overall use of gas is only 23.1 percent in 2017 showing an increase of about 13 percent over the last one year. In urban area, a little more 44.2 percent of the households have access to gas as against 5.9 percent in rural households. Among the divisions, Dhaka has the highest use rate (36.5%) of gas and Rangpur the lowest (9.8%). The use pattern of gas in 2017 is consistent with the one observed in 2016 although level of use has shown some minor changes.

2.3.3 Sources of Light

The study documented an overall electricity use by about 85.3 percent of the households in 2017 as against 81 percent in 201 6and 78 percent in 2015. The remaining 14.7 percent are solely dependent on the kerosene and other indigenous sources. As expected, urban people are 19 percent more likely to use electricity than their rural counterparts. Among the seven administrative divisions, Khulna (89.6%) followed by Dhaka (88.4%) dominate in the use of electricity, while Rangpur lags behind in this respect with a use rate of 78.7 percent. Kerosene is the second choice to the users as a fuel with an overall use rate of 8.8 percent.

2.3.4 Toilet Facility

Three-fourths of the households have sanitary toilet facilities with (42.8%) or without (34.0%) water seal. Rural people are more vulnerable to live without proper sanitary facilities. A little more than 68 percent of the households in rural area and than 87 percent in urban area have access to sanitary toilet facilities with or without water seal. The national average, as reported in Education Household Survey of 2104 is 47.7 percent with a wide gap in the use of sanitary facilities by residence: 72 percent in urban area and 40.4 in the rural area. About 87 percent of the households in Barishal division followed by Khulna division (82.2%) enjoy this facility. Residents in Rangpur division are the worst sufferers with only about 65.2 percent of the houses having this facility. Use of open toilet was also reported in some cases: 3.9 percent in the rural area and 1.0 percent in urban area with an overall use of 2.6 percent.

2.3.5 Economic Solvency

A little over 39 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent with 36.5 percent in the rural area and 42.9 percent in the urban area. More than one-third (34.6%) of the households have been able to maintain a balanced livelihood. This was of the same magnitude in 2016. Permanent insolvency prevails among 8.8 percent of the surveyed population. It is more prevalent (10.4%) among the rural households than among the urban households (6.8%). Keeping consistency with the previous year's level, Rangpur suffers most (13.2%) from permanent insolvency, while Dhaka the least (5.9%).

2.3.6 Structure of Living House and Living Space

Table 2.5 displays the distribution of households by type of structure of living house .The structure of house or housing in Bangladesh was predominantly corrugated iron sheet (CIS) or wood made. Our survey findings suggest that, nearly 45 percent of the households are made up of either CIS or wood. Urban households are about half as likely (28.3%) as the rural households (57.9%) to make use of CIS or wood there being no structural changes in the use of these materials in the recent past. Closed to 21 percent of the households have pucca building. A little more than one third of the households in the urban area and only about 8 percent households in the rural have pucca buildings. Semi-pucca living structures are also found in about a quarter of the households, of which about 18.8 percent were found in the rural area and 30.8 percent in urban area. Use of CIS/wood structures are pronounced in Barishal division with 65.5 percent living structures being made up of CIS or wood, followed by Dhaka (53.9%), Rangpur (52.8%) and Chattogram (50.3%). Use of tin/wood in the living structures is the least (28.4%) in Sylhet division. Semi-pucca structures are more common in Sylhet division (35.1%) followed by Khulna division (32.8%). Mud, bamboo and other ingredients are also used which account for about 10 percent of the households.

Average floor space per household was measured to be 402 square feet with 383 square feet in rural area and 421 square feet in urban area. Keeping consistency with the floor space, the overall per capita bed room space was 94 sqauare feet, 89 square feet in rural area and 101 square feet in urban area

Table 2.5: Distribution of households by type of structure of living house and by locality, SVRS 2017

Structure of living house	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Building (Pucca)	20.9	8.4	36.4	19.8	21.1	23.4	25.8	21.1	9.8	24.3
Semi-Pucca	24.3	18.8	30.8	14.3	16.6	18.9	33.8	28.7	27.8	35.1
CIS/Wooden	44.5	57.9	28.3	65.5	50.3	53.9	25.4	29.0	52.8	28.4
Mud	8.1	12.3	2.9	0.1	7.6	3.3	11.7	18.9	6.6	10.7
Bamboo	2.1	2.5	1.6	0.3	4.4	0.4	3.3	2.2	2.9	1.5
Others	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.4 Age-sex Composition 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 as enumerated in 2017. The population in the sample vital registration area as enumerated in 2017 consists of 627068 males and 625513 females resulting in a sex ratio 100.2 males per 100 females, a ratio closed to the one obtained in 2016. The current year's sex agrees exactly with the one obtained in 2011 census. The 2011 BDHS reported even more smaller ratio (93.1%) than both of the above mentioned sources.

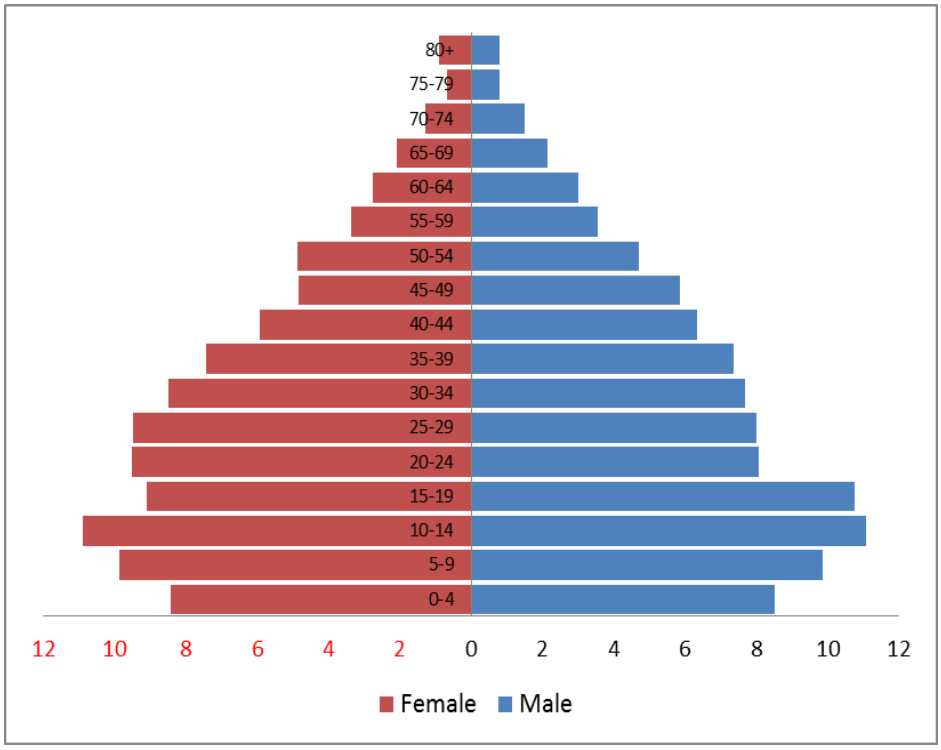
The age distribution presented in Table 2.6 in SVRS area for 2017 shows that less than one third (29.4%) of the population is under 15 years of age, which is somewhat less (30.8%) than what was reported in 2016. People aged 65 years and over constitute 5.1 percent of the total population. The corresponding proportions are 33.4 percent and 5.6 percent in the 2014 BDHS (to be checked) and 35.5 percent and 5.1 percent in 2011 census.

The age-sex structure of the population by 5 year age groups is displayed by the population pyramid in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.6: Percent distribution of sample population by age and sex, SVRS 2017

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	8.5	8.4	8.5
5-9	9.9	9.9	9.9
10-14	11.1	10.9	11.0
15-19	10.8	9.1	9.9
20-24	8.1	9.5	8.8
25-29	8.0	9.5	8.7
30-34	7.7	8.5	8.1
35-39	7.4	7.4	7.4
40-44	6.3	5.9	6.1
45-49	5.9	4.8	5.3
50-54	4.7	4.9	4.8
55-59	3.6	3.4	3.5
60-64	3.0	2.8	2.9
65+	5.2	5.0	5.1
<15	29.5	29.2	29.3
15–64	65.3	65.8	65.6
65+	5.2	5.0	5.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	627068	625513	1252581

Figure 2.1: Age –sex pyramid of SVRS population, SVRS 2017



The pyramid shown in Figure 2.1 is a typical one for a developing country (that has recently started to stabilize) with its base wider at the bottom than at the top and goes narrower towards the older age groups.

2.4.1 Quality of Age-Sex Reporting

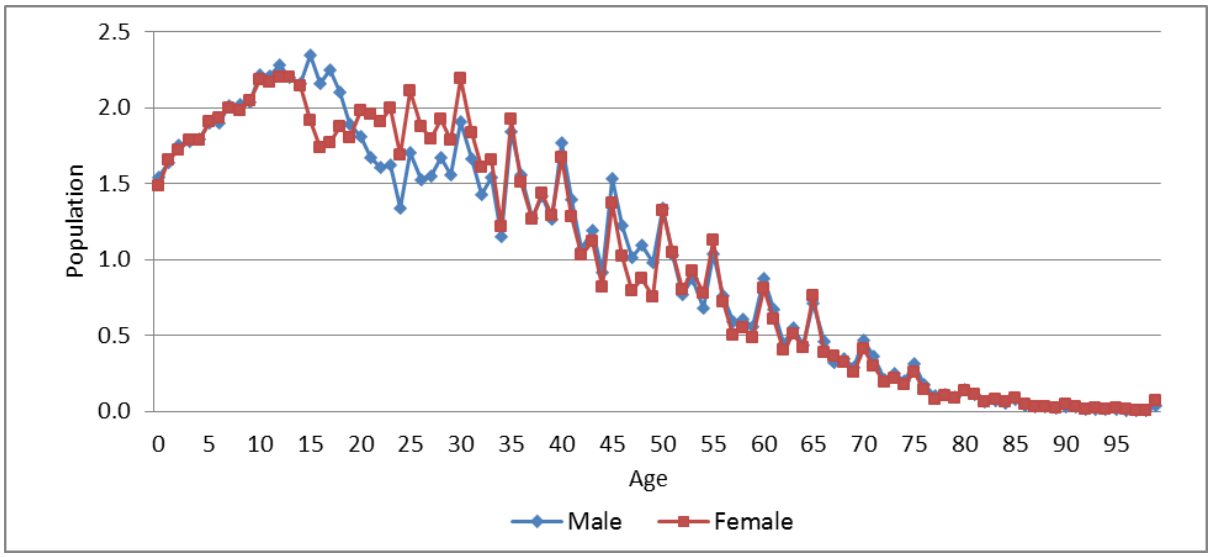
The data collected in SVRS have been evaluated to shed light on the quality of age reporting. Particular attention has been given to assess the quality of age data, which are of primary importance in estimating most of the demographic rates and ratios. Three popular indices viz. Myer's index, Whipple's index and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index, also called UN Joint Score have been computed from reported age distributions by sex for this purpose. Apart from the use of those indices in assessing the quality of age reporting, graphs may also be used to do the same.

Index	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Whipple	91.0	88.4	-	92.1	90.5	-	92.7	91.0	-	91.7	89.0	-
Myers	8.4	10.0	-	5.6	6.4	-	3.2	3.7	-	3.4	3.9	-
UN Joint Score	-		62.3	-		56.4	-		56.3	-		50.6

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 Myers' index and Whipple's index are based on single year age distribution by sex. The five year age distribution was further assessed by what is known as age-sex accuracy index developed by United Nations. This index is computed from the age ratios and sex ratios

Figure 2.2: Graph showing the age-sex distribution of SVRS population in single years, SVRS 2017



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 for 2017 SVRS are 91.7 for males and 89.0 for females, showing virtually no sex differentials in age heaping. The 2016 SVRS data recorded these indices to be 92.7 for males and 91.0 for females. The corresponding indices for 2011 census were 256.7 for males and 267.6 for females. Based on the UN evaluation 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 yet 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 2017 single year data. The indices were 3.4 for males and 3.9 for females, implying somewhat better age reporting of age in 2017 compared to 2015. 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 overall impression is that age reporting in SVRS area is demonstrating a trend towards better reporting since 2014.

The use of UN formula led to a value of 50.6 for the index for 2017. This index was 56.3 in 2016 level. This reflects that the quality of age reporting has improved over the last three years.

The age composition of the population by urban-rural residence is shown in Table 2.7. While 30.7 percent of the population in rural area remains under 15 years, this proportion in urban area is 27.7 percent. The population at age 65+ also shows a difference of 1.3 percentage-points: 5.7 percent in rural area and 4.4 percent in urban area. Three possible factors may be in interplay to result in these variations: fertility, mortality and migration.

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

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and residence, SVRS 2017

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.1
5-9	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
10-14	11.8	11.5	11.6	10.2	10.1	10.2
15-19	11.3	8.8	10.1	10.1	9.4	9.8
20-24	8.0	9.0	8.5	8.1	10.1	9.1
25-29	7.6	8.9	8.3	8.5	10.3	9.4
30-34	7.2	8.2	7.7	8.3	9.0	8.6
35-39	6.8	7.1	7.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
40-44	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.9	6.1	6.5
45-49	5.5	4.6	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.7
50-54	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9
55-59	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.4
60-64	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
65+	5.8	5.5	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.4
<15	30.8	30.7	30.7	27.7	27.5	27.7
15–64	63.4	63.9	63.6	67.8	68.2	68.0
65+	5.8	5.5	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	350796	349505	700301	276272	276008	552280

As shown by the data in Table 2.8, Chattogram followed by Sylhet divisions appears to be the most conducive to high fertility as they have the most young age structures with 32.5 and 32.2 percent of their populations falling under 15 years of age. The implication of these high proportions of population below 15 years is that Sylhet and Chattogram divisions will have high dependency burden with more inactive populations. It is also an indication of relatively high fertility in these two divisions compared to other administrative divisions.

Table 2.8: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and division, SVRS 2017

Age group	Geographic division						
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
0-4	8.4	9.4	8.7	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.9
5-9	9.5	10.9	10.1	8.7	8.8	9.3	11.1
10-14	10.8	12.2	11.0	9.7	9.8	10.7	12.2
15-19	9.7	10.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.8	10.9
20-24	8.4	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.6	9.4
25-29	8.3	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9
30-34	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.4	7.4
35-39	7.5	6.6	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.7	6.6
40-44	6.3	5.6	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.3	5.4
45-49	5.4	4.6	5.2	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.6
50-54	5.0	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.3
55-59	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	2.9
60-64	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6
65+	5.9	4.7	4.9	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.6

Age group	Geographic division						
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
<15	28.8	32.5	29.9	25.9	26.3	28.2	32.2
15–64	65.3	62.8	65.2	68.3	68.4	66.9	63.1
65.+	5.9	4.7	4.9	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	129039	211013	287347	149347	164029	159125	152681

2.5 A Few More Population Compositions and Household Characteristics

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 outnumbered 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 results.

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 in this report 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 are used to compute dependency ratio. The overall dependency ratio is 53 percent, meaning that 53 inactive persons are dependent on 100 economically active persons. More people (57%) in the rural area than in urban area (47%) are dependent on the work force. The dependency ratio varies from as low as 46 percent each in Rajshahi and Khulna divisions to as high as 59 percent in Chattogram 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) is the number of children of both sexes under five-years of age per 1000 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. These ratios by residence and division are presented in Table 2.9. The overall CWR is 310 per 1000 women: 336 in the rural area and 279 in the urban area. The ratio was the highest in Chattogram division (343) and the lowest (268) in Khulna division. The corresponding 2011 census estimate for the nation as a whole is 392 per 1000 women. The overall ratio was 320 in 2016 SVRS showing on 3.1 percent decrease in CWR in a short period of one year.

2.5.4 Religious Composition

As reported in 2017 round of SVRS survey, 88.4 percent of the population in Bangladesh are Muslims and the remaining 11.6 percent are the believers of other religions, a result which exactly agrees with previous year's religious composition. Rural-urban variation in religious composition is of little significance. Muslims dominate Rajshahi and Dhaka divisions with about 93 percent of the population of these divisions being of this religion. Compared to other divisions, the proportion of Muslim population is the lowest in Sylhet division (80.4%).

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 crude rate comes out to 64 percent. Proportionately more males (65.8%) than females (62.3%) are literate. The literacy rate is significantly higher (70.8%) among the urban population than among the rural population (58.7%). Barishal division has the highest rate of literacy (72.6%), followed by Khulna division with a literacy rate of 66.4 percent. The lowest literacy rate (61.9%) prevails among the people of Dhaka division. At the divisional levels male-female differentials in literacy rate are of little significance. It is worth to note that the crude literacy as obtained in 2017 is highly consistent with rates obtained in 2016 round of survey.

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 72.3 percent. The corresponding rate for those who are 15 years and over is 72.9 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 shows, 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: A few more characteristics of the Household population, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence		Geographic Division					
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Sex composition:										
Male	50.1	50.1	50.0	50.4	49.3	50.1	50.2	50.6	50.6	49.5
Female	49.9	49.9	50.0	49.6	50.7	49.9	49.8	49.4	49.4	50.5
Dependency ratio	53	57	47	53	59	53	46	46	49	58
Child woman ratio	310	336	279	315	343	320	268	274	300	331
Religious composition:										
Muslim	88.4	89.0	87.5	88.5	86.3	92.4	87.4	92.5	88.0	80.4
Hindu & others	11.6	11.0	12.5	11.5	13.7	7.6	12.6	7.5	12.0	19.6
Crude literacy rate:										

Background Characteristics	Residence			Geographic Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Both literate	64.0	58.7	70.8	72.6	63.4	61.9	66.4	62.9	62.5	62.4
Male literate	65.8	60.5	72.6	73.8	64.7	63.5	68.3	64.8	65.3	64.1
Female literate	62.3	56.9	69.1	71.3	62.2	60.2	64.4	61.0	59.6	60.7
Literacy rate 7+:										
Both sexes	72.3	66.5	79.5	81.3	72.6	70.2	74.0	70.1	70.2	71.2
Male literate	74.3	68.6	81.5	82.7	74.3	72.1	76.2	72.1	73.3	73.3
Female literate	70.2	64.4	77.5	79.8	70.9	68.3	71.6	68.1	67.0	69.1
Adult Literacy 15+:										
Both sexes literate	72.9	66.1	81.1	82.3	73.6	70.5	74.7	70.3	70.0	72.3
Male literate	75.7	69.0	83.8	84.3	76.2	73.1	77.6	72.9	73.8	75.5
Female literate	70.1	63.2	78.4	80.3	71.2	67.8	71.7	67.6	66.0	69.3

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 2017 SVRS recorded an overall sex ratio of 100.2 males per 100 females. The rural area was reported to have a sex of 100.4 as against 100.1 in the urban area. Among the 7 administrative divisions, Rangpur showed the highest sex ratio (102.4%), while Chattogram division the lowest (97.1%). 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 (percent) by residence and divisions, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Sex ratios
Residence:	
Rural	100.4
Urban	100.1
Division:	
Barishal	101.7
Chattogram	97.1
Dhaka	100.5
Khulna	100.9
Rajshahi	102.3
Rangpur	102.4
Sylhet	97.9
Total	**100.2**

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 a little over 63 percent of the females are currently married. This feature of marital status prevails in both urban and rural areas. Single population accounts for 38.6 percent in the case of males and 26.2 percent of females. In Sylhet division, proportions of males and females remaining single are higher (47.3% versus 34.3%) compared to other divisions. The incidence of singleness is the least (33.9% for males and 22.1% for females) in Rajshahi division. The incidence of widowhood is more prevalent among the women (9.1%) than among the men (1.1%) for the overall sample. Women are at higher risk (1.4%) than their male counterparts (0.4) to end their marriage in divorce.

Table 2.11: Marital status by residence and geographic division, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence		Division						
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Male:										
Single	38.6	38.9	38.2	37.5	44.2	37.2	34.6	33.9	36.1	47.3
Currently married	59.9	59.6	60.3	60.8	54.6	61.4	63.8	64.5	62.4	51.3
Widowed	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Divorced/separated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Female:										
Single	26.2	25.2	27.5	25.0	29.7	25.3	22.5	22.1	24.6	34.3
Currently married	63.3	64.2	62.3	64.7	61.2	64.9	66.5	67.0	63.8	54.4
Widowed	9.1	9.3	8.8	9.1	8.1	8.5	9.3	9.2	10.2	10.0
Divorced/separated	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
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 status distribution is apparent from the table: the drop in the proportions single is steeper among females than among males as age advances. For example, while nearly 100 percent of the males are single in age group 10–14, this drops to 96.5 percent when they are aged 15–19, and further to about 74 percent when they reach to 20–24. The corresponding proportions among the females are 99.3, 76.2 and 25.4 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 2017

Age group	Male					Female				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total
10-14	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
15-19	96.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	76.2	23.0	0.2	0.6	100.0
20-24	73.5	25.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	25.4	72.8	0.4	1.4	100.0
25-29	35.6	63.4	0.3	0.7	100.0	7.4	90.3	0.7	1.5	100.0
30-34	11.2	87.8	0.4	0.7	100.0	2.1	94.9	1.4	1.6	100.0
35-39	3.1	95.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	1.1	94.2	3.0	1.7	100.0
40-44	1.5	97.3	0.7	0.5	100.0	0.8	91.0	6.3	2.0	100.0
45-49	1.0	97.5	1.1	0.5	100.0	0.6	86.3	10.9	2.2	100.0
50-54	0.8	97.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	0.5	78.4	18.9	2.1	100.0

Age group	Male					Female				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total
55-59	0.5	97.2	1.9	0.4	100.0	0.4	70.8	26.9	1.8	100.0
60-64	0.6	95.8	3.2	0.4	100.0	0.5	56.4	41.4	1.7	100.0
65+	0.7	90.4	8.5	0.4	100.0	3.2	33.4	61.8	1.7	100.0
Total	**38.6**	**59.9**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**26.2**	**63.3**	**9.1**	**1.4**	**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 2017: 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	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
15-19	95.7	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
20-24	70.2	29.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	77.7	21.8	0.2	0.3	100.0
25-29	31.4	67.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	40.5	58.6	0.3	0.6	100.0
30-34	9.0	89.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	13.5	85.4	0.4	0.7	100.0
35-39	2.4	96.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	3.9	95.1	0.4	0.6	100.0
40-44	1.1	97.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	2.0	96.7	0.7	0.5	100.0
45-49	0.8	97.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	1.2	97.0	1.2	0.5	100.0
50-54	0.6	97.9	1.0	0.4	100.0	1.0	97.3	1.4	0.4	100.0
55-59	0.5	97.3	1.8	0.3	100.0	0.6	97.0	2.0	0.4	100.0
60-64	0.5	96.0	3.1	0.4	100.0	0.7	95.5	3.4	0.3	100.0
65+	0.5	90.8	8.3	0.5	100.0	0.9	89.9	8.8	0.4	100.0
Total	**38.9**	**59.6**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**38.2**	**60.3**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**

Table 2.14: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2017: Females

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total
10-14	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
15-19	73.6	25.5	0.2	0.7	100.0	79.2	20.1	0.2	0.5	100.0
20-24	19.0	79.1	0.3	1.5	100.0	32.7	65.6	0.4	1.3	100.0
25-29	4.8	93.0	0.7	1.5	100.0	10.3	87.4	0.7	1.5	100.0
30-34	1.3	95.8	1.3	1.6	100.0	3.2	93.7	1.5	1.6	100.0
35-39	0.7	94.8	2.8	1.7	100.0	1.5	93.4	3.3	1.8	100.0
40-44	0.6	91.6	6.1	1.7	100.0	1.0	90.2	6.5	2.3	100.0
45-49	0.3	87.8	10.1	1.8	100.0	0.9	84.5	11.9	2.7	100.0
50-54	0.3	79.6	18.1	2.0	100.0	0.8	76.8	20.1	2.3	100.0
55-59	0.3	72.6	25.4	1.7	100.0	0.7	68.3	29.1	2.0	100.0
60-64	0.5	58.8	39.1	1.5	100.0	0.5	52.8	44.6	2.0	100.0
65+	1.5	36.3	60.6	1.5	100.0	5.9	28.6	63.7	1.8	100.0
Total	**25.2**	**64.2**	**9.3**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**27.5**	**62.3**	**8.8**	**1.5**	**100.0**

2.8 Educational Attainment

Among the socio-economic differentials in influencing the demographic parameters of a population, literacy and educational attainment of the individuals are considered as the most important

characteristics. They influence 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 literacy rates of the household population by age, sex and some selected background characteristics. As we note in Table 2.15, about 28 percent of the males and 32 percent of the females of age 5 years and above were reported to be Illiterate as per definition adopted in SVRS the overall illiteracy rate being estimated to be 30 percent. A marked variation of this rate was noted between the rural area and urban area: 35.6 percent and 23.0 percent. Sex differentials are also pronounced in literacy rate between the urban and rural areas. For example, while about 21 percent of males in the urban area are illiterate, the extent of this illiteracy remains prevalent in about 33.6 percent of the cases among the rural males. This difference in illiteracy is even more pronounced among the females: 24.9 percent in urban area and 37.6 percent in rural area. The scenario is almost identical when literacy is measured for those who are age 7 years and over (see Table 2.16).

Educational attainment of the population surveyed by a few selected background characteristics, viz. age, place of residence, administrative division, and religion has been presented in Table 2.17 and Table 2.18. As the data in tables under reference reveal, proportionately more females (24.6%) than the males (20.3%) were completely deprived of attending school in their life time. A little more than 34 percent of the males and 32.5 of the females had the opportunity to go to the primary schools but nearly one fifth of them failed to complete primary level of education. Closed to one fourth of the males and one fifth of the females were fortunate enough to complete secondary and higher level of schooling. Illiteracy is more prevalent among the females across all the background characteristics than their male counterpart males. Rural residents are more in proportion to remain illiterate than the residents in the urban area. Illiteracy among males is more prevalent in Dhaka and Rajshahi divisions, where at least 23 percent of them had never gone to school. Barishal division tops the other divisions in literacy where two thirds of the male population of this division completed at least primary level of education. This is by and large true for the females also. Muslims lag behind the followers of other religions in educational attainment without any sex discrimination.

Table 2.15: Literacy rate of population 5+ years by broad age group sex and residence, SVRS 2017

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
5	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.0	7.9	7.6	8.2
6	27.7	27.1	28.2	26.0	25.5	26.5	29.9	29.3	30.5
7	20.1	20.7	19.5	16.9	16.4	17.5	24.5	26.6	22.4
8	33.2	32.9	33.6	28.0	28.0	28.0	40.6	39.8	41.5
9	50.0	49.3	51.8	46.3	45.1	47.5	56.7	55.5	58.0
5-9	27.9	27.6	28.2	24.9	24.5	25.3	32.0	31.8	32.2
10-14	89.2	87.7	90.7	88.6	86.9	90.2	90.1	88.8	91.4
15-24	92.9	91.5	94.4	92.0	90.4	93.8	94.1	93.0	95.0
25-59	70.0	73.1	67.0	61.6	64.6	58.8	79.6	82.6	76.6
60+	41.6	53.1	29.3	32.2	43.0	21.0	56.0	68.4	42.3
Total	**70.0**	**71.9**	**68.0**	**64.4**	**66.4**	**62.4**	**77.0**	**79.0**	**75.1**

Table 2.16: Literacy rate of population 7+ years by broad age group sex and residence, SVRS 2017

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
7	20.1	20.7	19.5	16.9	16.4	17.5	24.5	26.6	22.4
8	33.2	32.9	33.6	28.0	28.0	28.0	40.6	39.8	41.5
9	50.6	49.3	51.8	46.3	45.1	47.5	56.7	55.5	58.0
7-9	34.7	34.4	35.1	30.6	30.0	31.2	40.6	40.6	40.6
10-14	89.2	87.7	90.7	88.6	86.9	90.2	90.1	88.8	91.4
15-24	92.9	91.5	94.4	92.0	90.4	93.5	94.1	93.0	95.0
25-59	70.0	73.1	67.0	61.6	64.6	58.8	79.6	82.6	76.6
60+	41.6	53.1	29.3	32.2	43.0	21.0	56.0	68.4	42.3
Total	**72.3**	**74.3**	**70.2**	**66.5**	**68.6**	**64.4**	**79.5**	**81.5**	**77.5**

Table 2.17: Educational attainment of the household population, SVRS 2017: Males

Background Characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
Age group:						
5-9	36.6	61.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	3.1	38.0	20.8	36.4	1.6	100.0
15-19	5.1	10.5	9.1	44.6	30.7	100.0
20-24	7.4	11.5	14.1	19.1	48.0	100.0
25-29	11.0	11.7	17.4	24.1	35.7	100.0
30-34	15.9	11.9	17.2	24.1	30.9	100.0
35-39	21.4	12.2	16.1	20.1	30.2	100.0
40-44	27.5	12.2	14.6	17.2	28.4	100.0
45-49	31.3	12.1	13.6	16.0	26.9	100.0
50-54	33.6	12.5	13.3	15.5	25.0	100.0
55-59	35.4	12.1	13.1	15.3	24.1	100.0
60-64	38.0	11.4	12.6	14.4	23.5	100.0
65+	43.5	12.2	12.6	12.0	19.7	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	24.6	22.5	14.3	21.9	16.7	100.0
Urban	15.0	17.8	12.2	21.5	33.5	100.0
Division:						
Barishal	12.3	21.5	15.0	22.5	28.7	100.0
Chattogram	19.6	23.2	13.4	23.0	20.9	100.0
Dhaka	22.9	19.5	13.3	21.1	23.3	100.0
Khulna	18.4	20.3	11.9	23.9	25.6	100.0
Rajshahi	22.9	18.0	12.6	20.7	25.8	100.0
Rangpur	21.8	19.4	12.2	21.1	25.4	100.0
Sylhet	21.0	21.3	15.9	20.3	21.5	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	20.9	20.7	13.5	21.4	23.6	100.0
Hindu	15.3	18.4	12.8	24.7	28.8	100.0
Buddhist	26.4	20.1	9.9	21.2	22.4	100.0
Christian	16.4	15.7	9.7	25.3	33.0	100.0
Others	33.0	38.2	12.0	12.0	4.7	100.0
Total	**20.3**	**20.4**	**13.7**	**21.4**	**24.1**	**100.0**

Table 2.18: Educational attainment of the household population, SVRS 2017: Females

Background Characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
Age group:						
5-9	36.1	63.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	2.0	33.9	21.3	40.1	2.7	100.0
15-19	2.9	5.1	7.3	51.0	33.7	100.0
20-24	6.1	7.1	13.1	30.6	43.1	100.0
25-29	10.5	9.4	16.5	32.6	30.9	100.0
30-34	17.4	11.8	16.6	29.5	24.7	100.0
35-39	26.3	13.5	16.2	22.4	21.7	100.0
40-44	36.8	14.3	15.2	16.8	16.9	100.0
45-49	41.9	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.4	100.0
50-54	50.9	13.7	13.3	12.0	10.1	100.0
55-59	53.7	13.9	12.9	10.7	8.8	100.0
60-64	59.8	13.4	11.6	8.1	7.2	100.0
65+	66.9	11.7	9.2	7.7	4.4	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	29.2	20.7	13.8	24.9	11.4	100.0
Urban	18.8	17.3	12.1	24.1	27.7	100.0
Division:						
Barishal	14.6	21.7	15.9	24.4	23.4	100.0
Chattogram	23.4	20.7	12.6	26.3	17.0	100.0
Dhaka	26.9	18.7	13.2	23.6	17.5	100.0
Khulna	23.0	19.3	11.4	27.6	18.7	100.0
Rajshahi	27.3	17.1	12.5	25.1	18.1	100.0
Rangpur	28.0	18.2	10.6	23.6	19.6	100.0
Sylhet	25.5	19.3	15.8	21.3	18.2	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	24.9	19.4	13.2	24.6	17.9	100.0
Hindu	21.5	17.6	12.1	24.8	24.0	100.0
Buddhist	36.9	17.3	7.8	18.3	19.7	100.0
Christian	23.2	16.5	8.9	23.0	28.4	100.0
Others	43.6	28.4	11.4	12.3	4.3	100.0
Total	**24.6**	**19.2**	**13.3**	**24.3**	**18.6**	**100.0**

2.9 Population Composition and Household Characteristics: 2004–2017

Table 2.19 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 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 37.6 percent in 2005, the proportion reduced to 29.3 percent in 2017. By the time, a corresponding increase was noted in the age structure at 65 years and over,

from 4.2 percent in 2005 to 5.1 percent in 2017. 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 ratios remained almost static from 2005 to 2012, remaining in the neighborhood 105. It is only 2013 when the sex ratio began to fall from 102.6 to 100.2 in 2017. 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 and continuous fall from 78 percent in 2005 to 53 percent in 2017, a more than 32 percent decline during 2005–2017. The census population however records this fall in the neighborhood of 7 percent, from 73 percent in 2001 to 68.4 percent in 2011.

2.9.4 Child-Woman Ratio

There has been a consistent fall in the child-woman ratios in the sample vital registration area. Since 2005, the ratio has shown a decline of over 29 percent, from 439 in 2005 per 1000 women to 310 per one thousand women in 2017. 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 2003, 89.6 percent of the populations were Muslims and this proportion remained almost unchanged till 2010 (89.5%). For the last three years (2015–2017), the proportion remains in the neighborhood of 88.4 percent.

2.9.6 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over increased from 52.1 percent in 2005 to 72.3 percent in 2017, amounting to an increase of about 39 percent in 13 years. The increase in female literacy compared to male literacy was more pronounced.

The adult literacy rate for population aged 15 years and over increased by 36 percent over the period 2005–2017 from 53.5 percent in 2005 to 72.9 percent in 2017. The increase in female literacy was much higher (44%) than that of the increase among the males (30%) during the same period.

2.9.7 Household Size

In line with the trends in fertility in Bangladesh, the average household size is also depicting a moderate decline over the last 13 years since 2005. As the statistics presented in Table 2.19 show, the average size of the household in 2005 was 4.7 persons, which decreased to 4.2 in 2017.

2.9.8 Headship Status

The household headship rates virtually remained constant over the period 2005–2008 centering around a male-female ratio of 90 percent to 10 percent, which thereafter demonstrated a modest increase in favor of females: from 12.9 percent in 2009 to 14.2 percent in 2017.

2.9.9 Household Structure

The structural changes in the households over the last 13 years have been erratic. While 11 percent of the households in 2005 were pucca buildings, this decreased to 8.7 percent in 2010 and thereafter began to increase reaching to 20.9 percent in 2017. The corresponding increase in the semi-pucca households was from 11.1 percent in 2005 to 24.3 percent in 2017. As a result of this increase in pucca and semi-pucca households, the proportions of CIS/wooden structures decreased from 53.3 percent in 2005 to 44.5 percent in 2017.

2.9.10 Sources of Water

For drinking purposes, the extent of the use of tap or tube-well water has not shown any notable change over the last 13 years, as shown in Table 2.19, while for other purposes, the proportion of households using these sources increased from 53.9 percent in 2005 to 69.3 percent in 2017.

2.9.11 Sources of Light

Use of kerosene has decreased considerably over the period 2005–2017, from 56.5 percent in 2005 to 8.0 percent in 2017, a decrease of about 86 percent in 13 years. Correspondingly, the use of electricity has shown a more than 96 percent increase during this time interval: from 43.5 percent in 2005 to 85.3 percent in 2017

2.9.12 Use of Fuel

A close examination of the data presented in Table 2.19 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 remarkable progress over the last 13 years. For example, while 19.2 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent in 2005, the proportion increased to about more than 39 percent in 2017, more than two-fold increase over the period under reference.

2.9.14 Toilet facilities

Use of sanitary toilet facilities has shown an increase of over 43 percent during 2005–2017. Correspondingly, use of open and facilities has decreased considerably.

Table 2.19: Trends in some selected household and population characteristics, SVRS 2005–2017

Background Characteristics	Year												
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Age structure:													
Under15	37.6	36.6	34.9	37.4	33.3	33.1	31.9	31.1	32.3	31.7	30.8	30.8	29.3
15–64	58.2	59.3	61.0	57.9	62.3	62.4	63.5	64.2	63.2	63.5	64.6	64.6	65.6
65 & over	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.1
Sex ratio	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.0	104.9	105.0	104.9	104.9	102.6	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.2
Dependency ratio	78	76	70	67	66	65	57	56	58	57	55	54	53
Child-woman ratio	439	424	398	380	375	369	341	327	356	355	325	320	310
Religion:													
Muslim	89.3	89.3	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.8	88.8	89.1	89.2	88.2	88.4	88.4
Non-Muslim	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.8	11.8	11.6	11.6

Background Characteristics	Year												
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Literacy 7+:													
Both sexes	52.1	52.5	56.1	55.8	56.7	56.8	55.8	56.3	57.2	58.6	63.6	71.0	72.3
Male	55.4	55.8	59.4	60.8	59.6	59.8	58.4	59.2	59.3	60.7	65.6	73.0	74.3
Female	48.8	49.1	52.7	52.7	53.8	53.9	53.2	53.3	55.1	56.6	61.6	68.9	70.2
Literacy15+:													
Both sexes	53.5	53.7	56.3	56.9	58.4	58.6	58.8	60.7	61.0	61.4	64.6	72.3	72.9
Male	58.3	58.5	63.1	61.3	62.6	62.9	62.5	64.8	64.2	64.7	67.6	75.2	75.7
Female	48.6	48.8	53.5	52.6	54.3	55.4	55.1	56.6	51.8	58.2	61.6	69.5	70.1
Household size	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Headship status:													
Male headed	89.6	89.6	88.7	89.3	87.1	87.1	86.7	85.5	88.4	87.8	87.3	87.2	85.8
Female headed	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	12.9	12.9	13.3	14.5	11.6	12.2	12.7	12.8	14.2
Household structure:													
Pucca	11.0	11.1	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.6	10.2	13.2	9.3	18.3	18.7	20.9
Semi-pucca	11.1	11.2	13.7	13.1	16.6	16.6	19.3	18.5	19.5	22.3	22.7	24.1	24.3
CIS/Wooden	53.3	53.3	55.1	57.1	57.0	57.0	53.9	53.9	50.7	51.1	45.0	44.8	44.5
Mud	15.5	15.4	15.4	14.3	13.1	13.1	12.2	11.7	12.4	13.5	9.7	8.7	8.1
Bamboo	8.2	8.1	7.2	6.0	3.8	3.8	4.6	5.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.1
Others	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1
Sources of water:													
Tap / tube-well (for drinking purposes)	97.7	97.7	98.9	98.3	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.0
Tap /tube-well (for other purposes)	53.9	53.9	55.9	54.7	54.7	55.5	60.4	60.5	63.7	63.4	68.9	69.3	69.3
Sources of light:													
Electricity	43.5	44.3	50.7	53.4	54.4	54.6	63.6	65.6	66.9	67.8	77.9	81.2	85.3
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.6	5.8
Kerosene	56.5	55.7	49.3	46.7	45.6	43.1	35.4	33.1	32.3	31.4	16.3	13.0	8.8
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
Sources of fuel:													
Straw/Leaf	41.4	41.5	42.3	38.88	37.5	42.6	39.3	40.2	36.3	36.3	30.7	31.1	30.2
Bran	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.15	5.8	5.3	4.0	-	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.5
Wood/bamboo/Khari	42.0	42.0	41.0	43.34	42.7	42.5	43.1	42.4	44.4	42.8	44.2	42.5	41.3
Kerosene	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.37	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Electricity	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.47	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Gas	10.3	10.3	10.5	12.05	9.8	6.7	11.0	10.4	13.9	15.1	19.7	20.5	23.1
Others	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.72	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Toilet facilities:													
Sanitary	53.3	55.0	54.2	62.2	62.7	63.5	62.6	63.8	64.3	63.5	73.5	75.0	76.8
Others	37.6	36.2	38.6	31.1	30.1	34.3	33.7	33.6	34.5	34.4	23.2	22.3	20.6
Open	9.1	8.9	7.2	6.6	7.2	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.6
Economic solvency	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	21.1	22.0	21.4	21.5	21.6	22.1	36.2	38.7	39.4

Figure 2.3: Trends in sex ratios, SVRS 2003-17

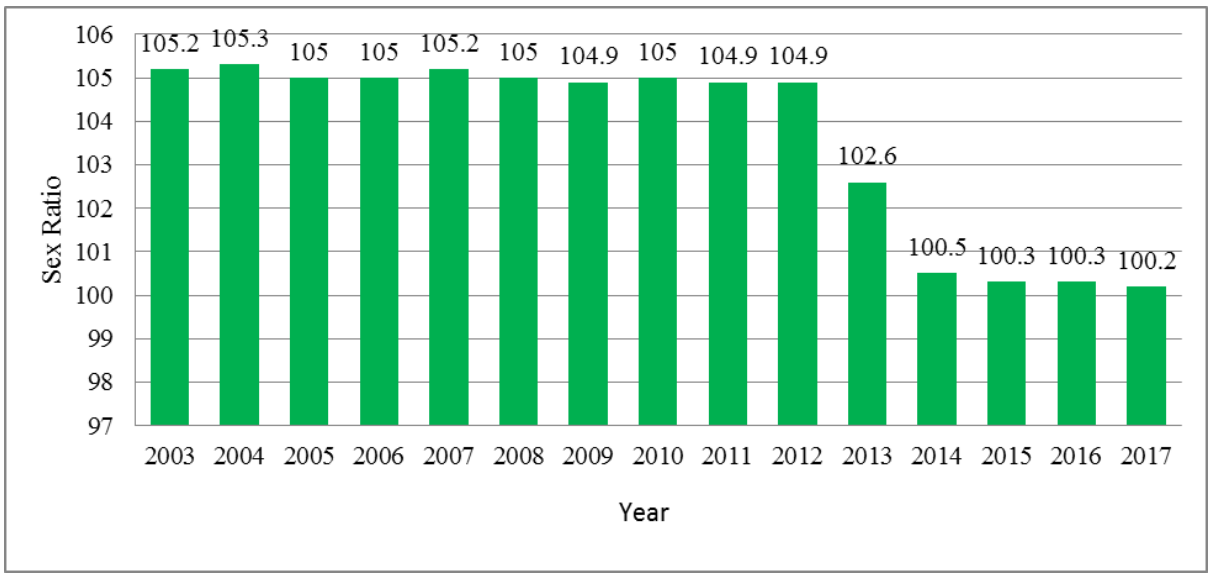


Figure 2.4: Trends in dependency ratios, SVRS 2003-17

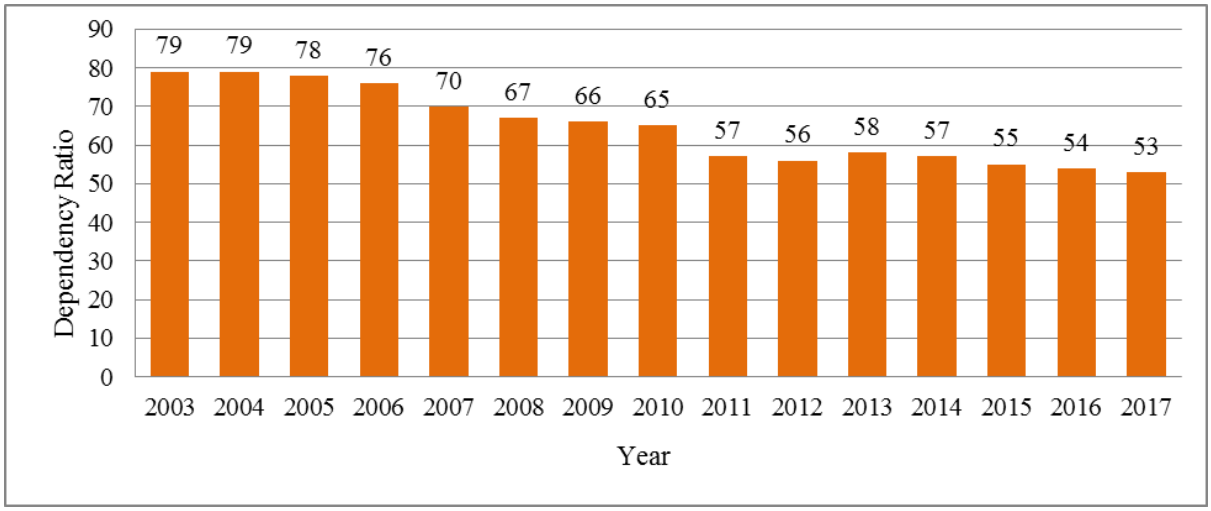


Figure 2.5: Trends in child-women ratios, SVRS 2003-17

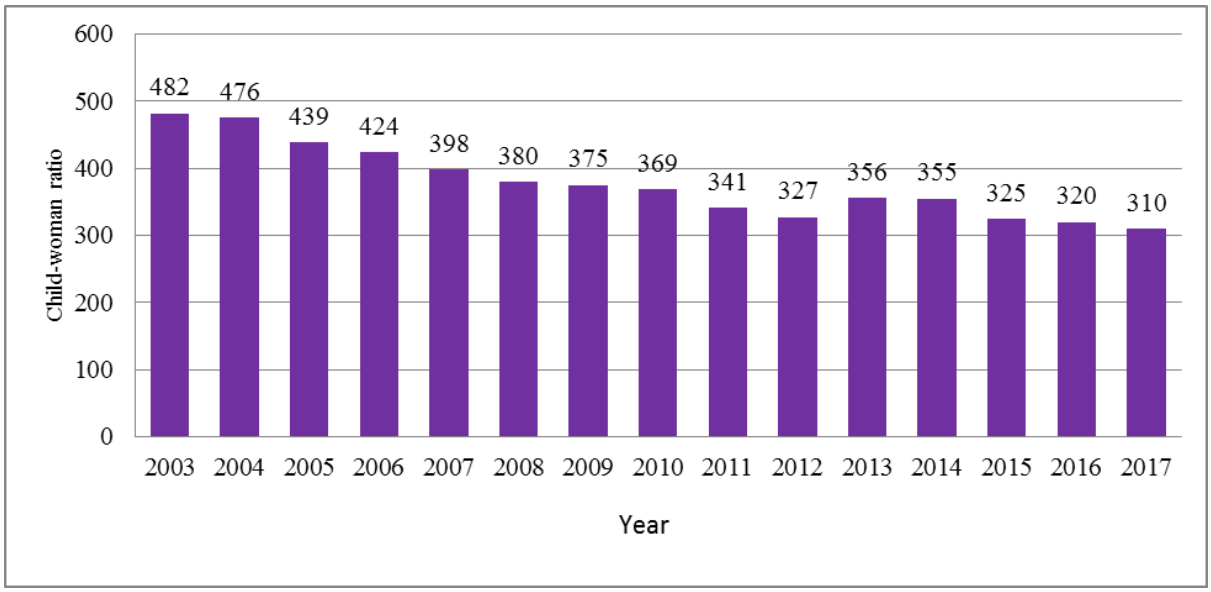
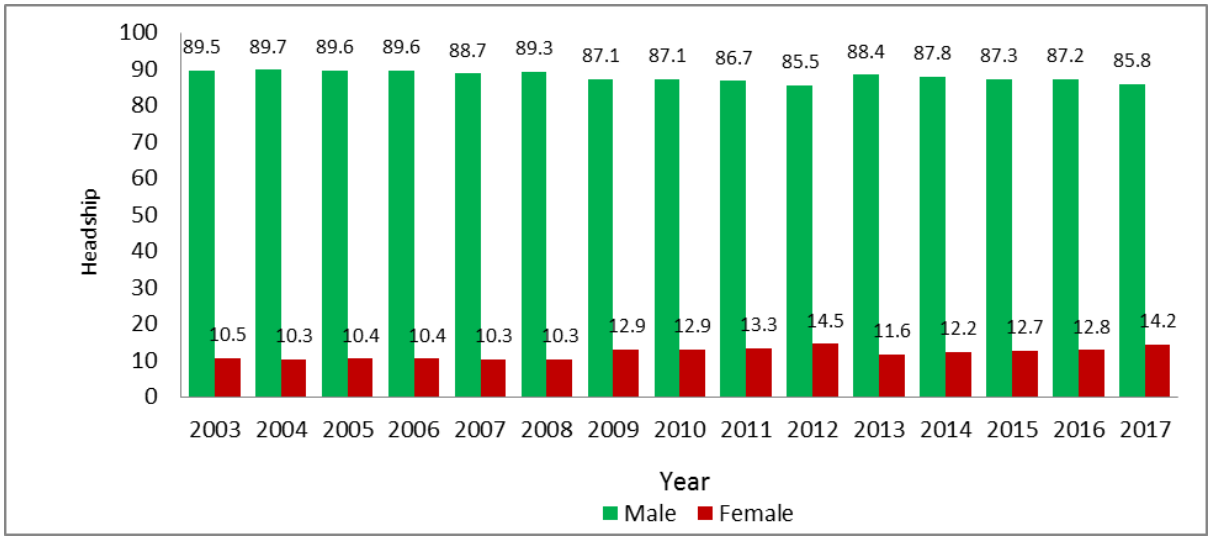


Figure 2.6: Trends in headship status, SVRS 2003-17



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 2015.

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 following:

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 but they have close association with fertility measures listed above.

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. The chapter also presents an overview of the trends in fertility over the period 1982-2017.

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 mid-year population.

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 18.5 for 2017. This is comparable with the BDHS 2014 estimate of CBR of 22.2 per 1000 population and ICDDRB's estimate of 20.9 for 2013. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher (20.4) compared to the urban CBR (16.1) by a little more than four births per 1000 population. The reported rate varies from as high as 21.3 in Chattogram to as low as 17.3 in Dhaka division. A marked variation in CBR is also noted among the religious groups with the highest (19.0) among the Muslims, Hindus the intermediate (16.2) and the followers of other religions, the lowest (14.0). 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 women of child-bearing age.

The GFR for the sample population in 2017 was 68 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 77 for the year 2013. The rate in rural area as obtained in SVRS 2017 is widely different from the rate in urban area: 78 versus 56. Khulna and Dhaka divisions recorded the lowest GFR (63), the highest being recorded in Chattogram division (78). Table 3.1 shows the results of SVRS for 2017. 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 310 per 1000 women of reproductive age in 2017 as against a rate of 320 in 2016. In line with the other estimates of fertility, the CWR for the rural area was higher (336) than for the urban area (279). 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, although this comparison is seriously constrained by the wide gap in reference time.

Table 3.1: Crude birth rate, general fertility rates and child-woman ratios, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	CBR	GFR	CWR
Residence:			
Rural	20.4	78	336
Urban	16.1	56	279
Division:			
Barishal	17.8	67	315
Chattogram	21.3	78	343
Dhaka	17.3	63	320
Khulna	17.7	63	268
Rajshahi	18.1	65	274
Rangpur	18.5	68	300
Sylhet	18.8	70	331
Religion:			
Muslim	19.0	70	316
Hindu	16.2	57	262

Background Characteristics	CBR	GFR	CWR
Others	14.0	55	265
Total	**18.5**	**68**	**310**

3.1.4 Age-Specific Fertility Rates

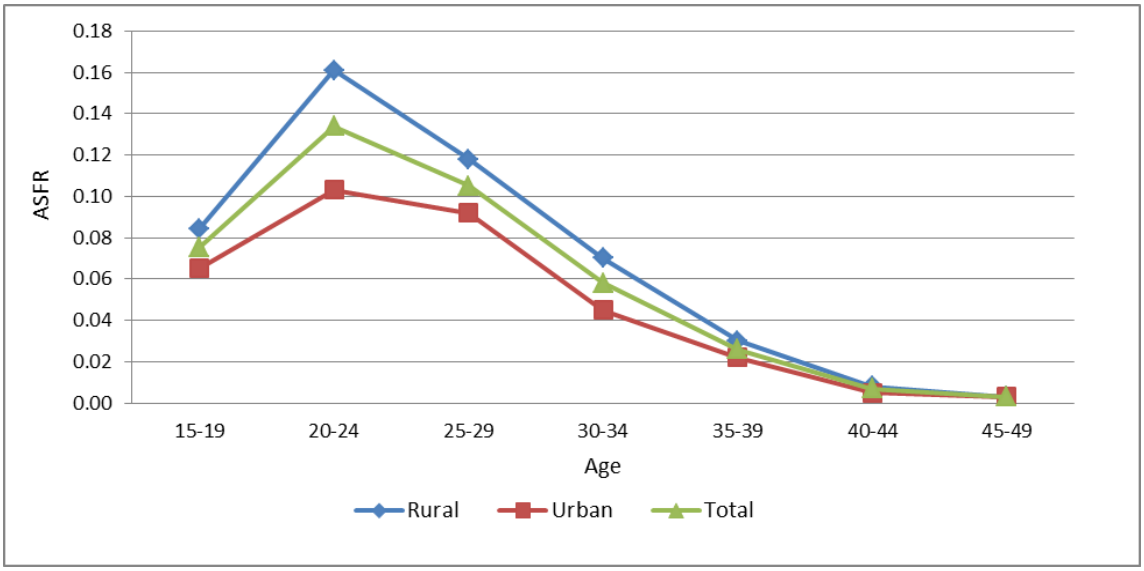
The frequency of child-bearing within the more narrow age range of 15–49 (such as 15–19, 20–24 etc.) varies markedly. In fact, there is a characteristics age pattern to fertility which is very similar to all over the world. This age pattern is best understood by computing, what we refer to as age-specific 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 (ASFRs) 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 2017 fertility schedule, on average, women will have a little more than 18 percent of their births before reaching age 20, 58.3 per cent during their twenties, and 20.5 per cent during their thirties. These proportions are about of the same magnitude in both rural and urban areas. Surprisingly, this reproductive scenario exactly matches the one observed in 2016. The achievement of births within the specified age range by the women in the SVRS area in 2017 is consistent with the 2014 BDHS findings (BDHS 2014 Final Report). The age-specific fertility rates are also shown for the seven administrative regions of the country in Table 3.3. The age-patterns of these rates demonstrate the same characteristic features as of the overall pattern. The age pattern of fertility discerned by the age-specific rates is compared in Figure 3.1 by residence with the overall rates.

Table 3.2: ASFRs derived from births during last 12-month period by residence, SVRS 2017

Age group	Residence		
	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	0.084	0.065	0.075
20-24	0.161	0.103	0.134
25-29	0.118	0.092	0.105
30-34	0.070	0.045	0.058
35-39	0.030	0.022	0.026
40-44	0.008	0.005	0.007
45-49	0.003	0.003	0.003
TFR*	**2.37**	**1.68**	**2.05**

***** Total fertility rate

Figure 3.1: Age-specific fertility rates by urban rural residence, SVRS 2017



As the graphs of the ASFRs show, the women in the sample population have an early child-bearing pattern. The age pattern of fertility discerned from the 2017 birth statistics is being observed since long in the history of SVRS. It is worth to note that fertility is higher in the age group 20–24 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, 2013.

Table 3.3: Age-specific fertility rates by geographic division, SVRS 2017

Age group	Division							
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
15-19	0.060	0.073	0.068	0.090	0.105	0.099	0.041	0.075
20-24	0.131	0.152	0.124	0.127	0.132	0.129	0.142	0.134
25-29	0.116	0.119	0.095	0.097	0.097	0.105	0.114	0.105
30-34	0.066	0.064	0.055	0.054	0.051	0.054	0.070	0.058
35-39	0.027	0.030	0.024	0.023	0.023	0.024	0.032	0.026
40-44	0.007	0.009	0.009	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.007
45-49	0.001	0.007	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.003
TFR	**2.04**	**2.27**	**1.89**	**2.00**	**2.08**	**2.09**	**2.06**	**2.05**

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 2017 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 2.05 per woman. The corresponding estimate for the BDHS of both 2011 and 2014 is 2.30. As expected, the TFR for rural women in SVRS is higher (2.37) than among their urban counterparts (1.68) without demonstrating any change over its 2016 round of survey. The result is in slight variation with the BDHS 2014 estimate of 2014 (2.4). Keeping consistency with the previous year's findings, Chattogram division recorded the highest TFR (2.27) followed by Rangpur (2.09), the lowest being recorded for Dhaka division (1.89). The current level of TFR by districts is shown in Map 3.3 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.6 Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate

The 2015 SVRS collected data that permitted the computation of gross reproduction rate (GRR) and net reproduction rate (NRR). 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. As expected, the GRR is higher among the rural women (1.14) than among the urban women (0.84), the highest in Chattogram division (1.10) and the lowest in Khulna division (0.93), the highest among the Muslim women (0.91) and least among the Hindu women (0.83). No discernible change in TFR in 2017 has been observed from its 2016 level.

Another measure of reproduction is the net reproduction rate (NRR). 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 child-bearing period, 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. The current year estimate of NRR is 1.0 which is identical to the previous year's estimate (not shown in the table). The NRR in urban area has been estimated to be 0.80, while it is 1.09 in the rural area. The estimate of NRR for 2017 tends to confirm that Bangladesh has reached to the replacement level of fertility. The implication of this is that population of Bangladesh will cease to increase in near future.

Table 3.4: TFR and GRR by residence, division and religion, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	TFR	GRR
Residence:		
Rural	2.37	1.14
Urban	1.68	0.84
Division:		
Barishal	2.04	1.00
Chattogram	2.27	1.10
Dhaka	1.89	1.00
Khulna	2.00	0.93
Rajshahi	2.08	1.01
Rangpur	2.09	1.01
Sylhet	2.06	1.01
Religion:		
Muslim	2.06	0.91
Hindu	1.97	0.83
Others	1.90	0.87
Total	**2.05**	**1.02**

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.

The overall total marital fertility rate is 3.53, which is logically greater than the total fertility rate (2.05). It is higher (3.76) in rural area than in urban area (3.24). It is the highest (4.51) in Sylhet division and the lowest (3.01) in Dhaka division. The lowest marital fertility (3.35) is prevalent among the Hindu women, while the highest is prevalent among the followers of Buddhist and Christians.

Table 3.5: Age-specific marital fertility rates, SVRS 2017

Age	Residence			Division							Religion		
group	Rural	Urban	Total	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Muslim	Hindu	Others
15-19	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.25	0.43	0.25	0.30	0.31	0.36	0.40	0.31	0.37	0.27
20-24	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.16
25-29	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12
30-34	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04
35-39	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
40-44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
45-49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
TMFR	**3.76**	**3.24**	**3.53**	**3.20**	**4.38**	**3.01**	**3.28**	**3.33**	**3.63**	**4.51**	**3.40**	**3.35**	**4.20**

3.1.8: Delivery related indicators in the SVRS area, 2017

A few more indicators related to the management of the newborns and the adolescents mothers are provided in Table from 3.6 through Table 3.10 in this section. These indices closely related to the recommended SDG indicators. Table 3.6 presents the place of births by administrative divisions of Bangladesh. Of the total births (23205), a little more than 43 percent took place at home within the sample area. Closed to 8 percent of the births were found to take place outside the sample area. It could not however be ascertained whether these births were attended by traditional birth attendants or trained attendants or both. About half (48.2%) of the deliveries took place either in hospitals or (23.6%) including maternity centers. Sylhet division appears to have the highest proportion (56.3%) of births delivered within the sample area followed by Chattogram division (53.3%). Mothers of Chattogram division were in more proportion (30.1%) to receive delivery facilities in the hospital. A large proportion of births ranging from as low as 8.1 percent in Chattogram division to as high as 33.6 percent in Rangpur division took place in private clinics. Use of maternity clinics remains at a minimum in delivery of births.

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of birth attendants by their level of expertise vis-à-vis efficiency, labeled skilled and unskilled. The table under reference shows that more than 72 percent of the deliveries were attended by skilled birth attendants and the remaining (27.7%) by unskilled attendants. Skilled attendants in urban area (83.8%) surpassed their rural counterparts (65.2%) by about 9 percentage points. Unskilled attendants in rural area are about twice as likely as the urban attendants in urban area to attend a delivery.

Distribution of births to adolescents in urban and rural areas is shown in Table 3.8. Data reveal that 5.2 percent of the total births occur to the adolescent women under 18 years of age. The remaining 95 percent of the births take place among those who are considered be adult at age 18 and over. Urban-rural differential in birth distribution is not marked. The distribution of births to these women by administrative division depicts the same scenario. The results of this investigation appear in Table. As shown in Table 3.10, still births occur with the highest frequency (19.2 per 1000 live births) in Sylhet division followed by Rajshahi division (16.8 per 1000 live births). The prevalence of still births is the lowest (4.8 per 1000 live births) in Rajshahi division.

Table 3.6: Place of birth by division, SVRS 2017

Place of birth	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
Within sample area	47.9	53.3	43.9	22.1	29.9	43.4	56.3	43.3
Outside sample area	6.7	5.4	10.1	9.7	13.5	6.4	2.9	7.9
Hospital	19.1	30.1	26.8	28.6	24.0	14.2	24.1	24.6
Clinic	23.0	8.1	16.6	37.1	30.3	33.6	14.6	21.6
Maternity clinic	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0
Others	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.7: Birth attendant by residence, SVRS 2017

Age	Rural	Urban	Total
Skilled	65.2	83.8	72.3
Unskilled	34.8	16.2	27.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	14304	8901	23205

Table 3.8: Birth to adolscent women by residence and current age, SVRS 2017

Age	Rural	Urban	Total
<15	0.2	0.1	0.1
15-17	5.2	4.9	5.1
18+	94.7	95.0	94.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	14304	8901	23205

Table 3.9: Birth to adoloscent women by division and current age, SVRS 2017

Age	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
<15	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
15-17	3.1	2.8	4.7	6.5	9.6	8.3	1.5	5.1
18+	96.6	97.1	95.2	93.4	90.0	91.5	98.4	94.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.10: Still birth rate (per 1000 live births) by residence and division, SVRS 2017

Indicator	Residence			Division						
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Still birth rate	11.5	11.2	12.1	4.8	10.9	7.6	8.7	16.8	14.3	19.2

3.2 Trends in Fertility: 1982-2017

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 3.11 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 to its lowest level (18.5) as recorded in the last SVRS undertaken in 2017. The GFR also displays the same characteristic features. Beginning with a value of as high as 164 in 1982, the rate reached to 68 in 2017 implying roughly 41 percent decline in 35 years. The TFR declined sharply from 5.21 births per woman in 1982 to 2.05 in 2017. 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 3.11 Trends in fertility as observed in the SVRS area, 1982–2017

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

	Fertility measures				
Year	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR	NRR
2013	19.0	71	2.11	1.02	1.01
2014	18.9	71	2.11	1.05	1.04
2015	18.8	69	2.10	1.05	1.00
2016	18.7	69	2.10	1.02	1.00
2017	18.5	68	2.05	1.02	1.00

Birth data are also available for SVRS 2017 zilawise, from which CBR, GFR and TFR have been computed. Mapping of such rates have been shown separately in Maps 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 respectively.

Figure 3.2 Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1000 population by locality, SVRS 2002-2017

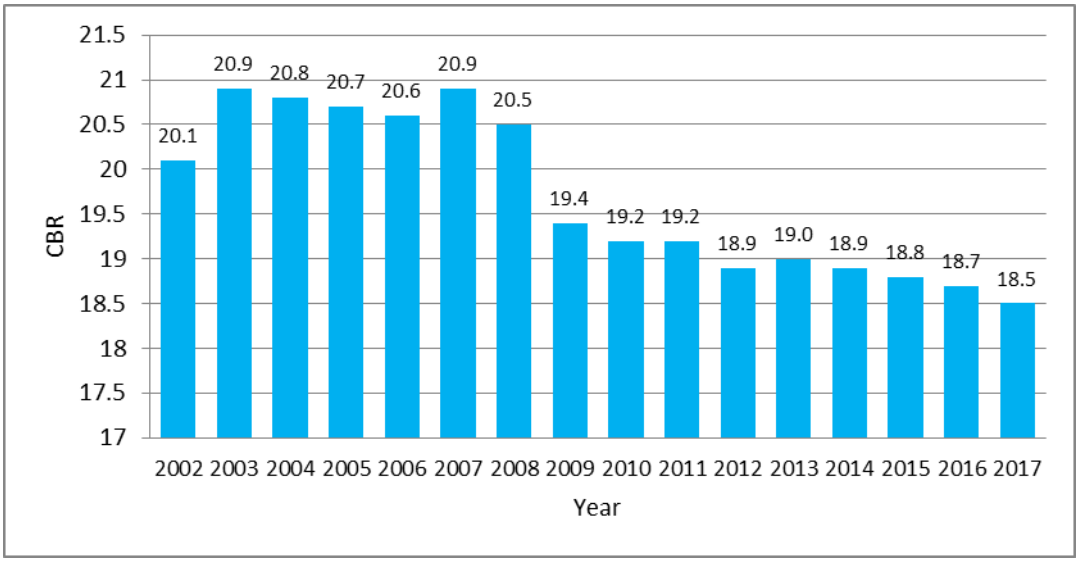


Figure 3.3 Trends in GFR, SVRS 2002–2017

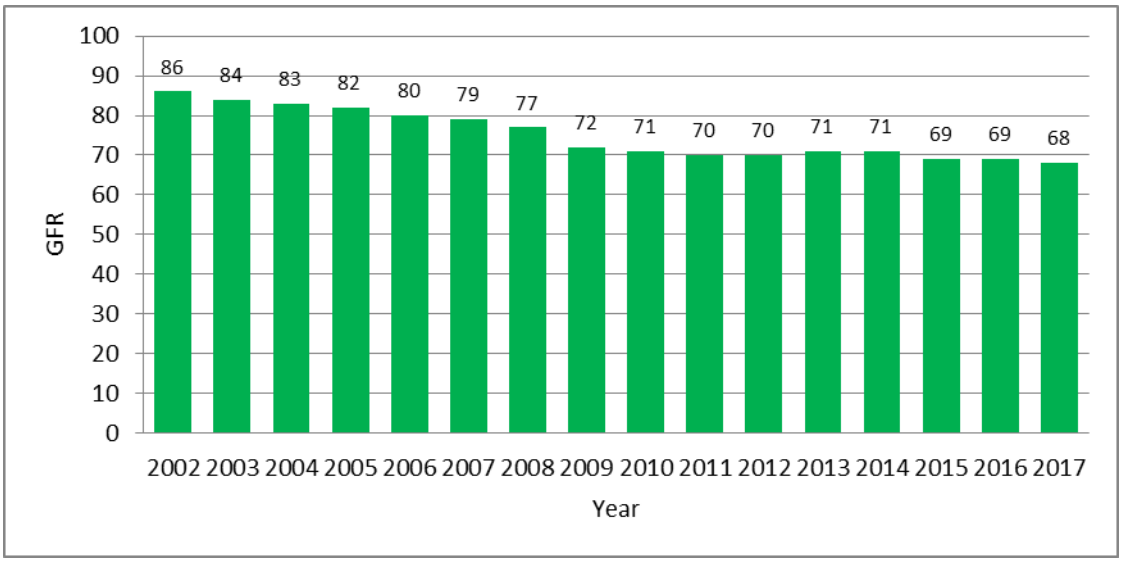


Figure 3.4 Trends in TFR, SVRS 2002–2017

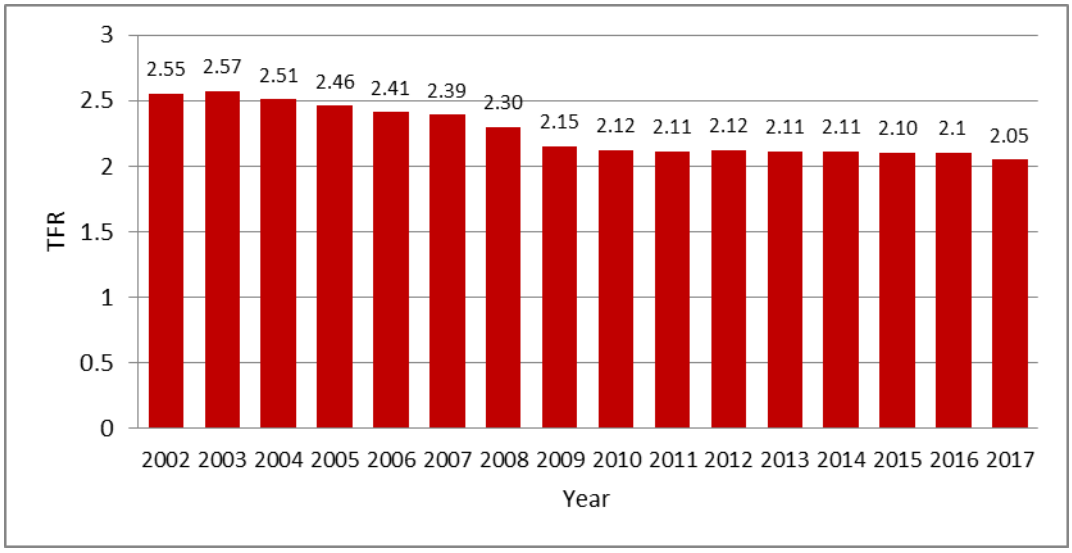


Figure 3.5 Trends in GRR, SVRS 2002–2017

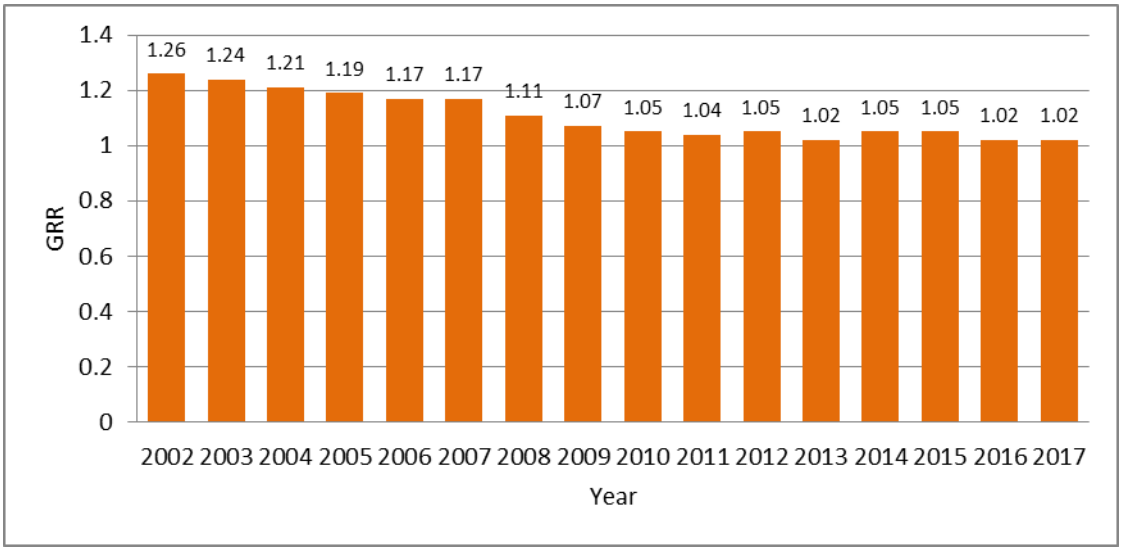
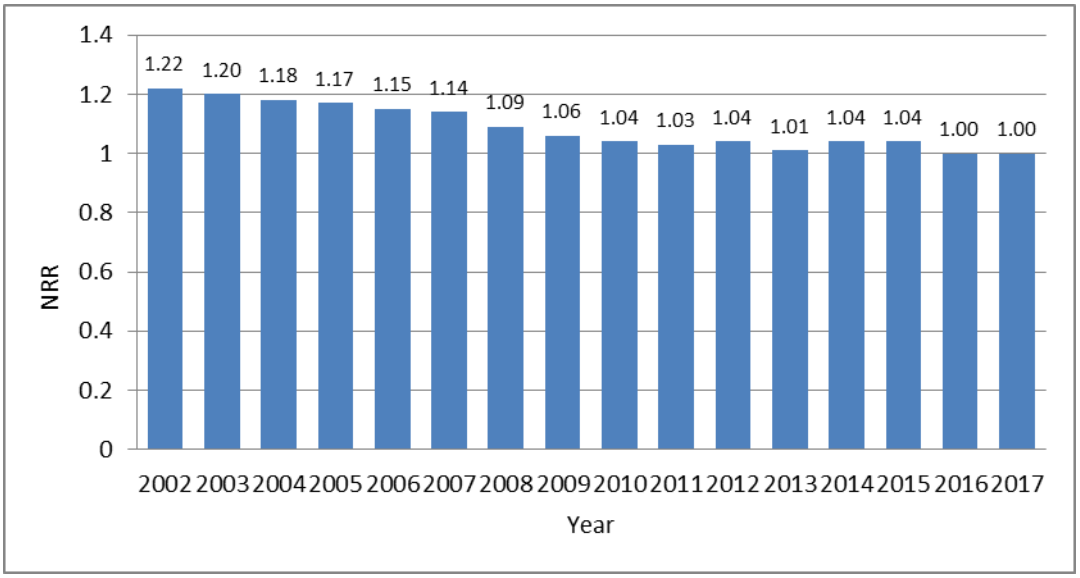
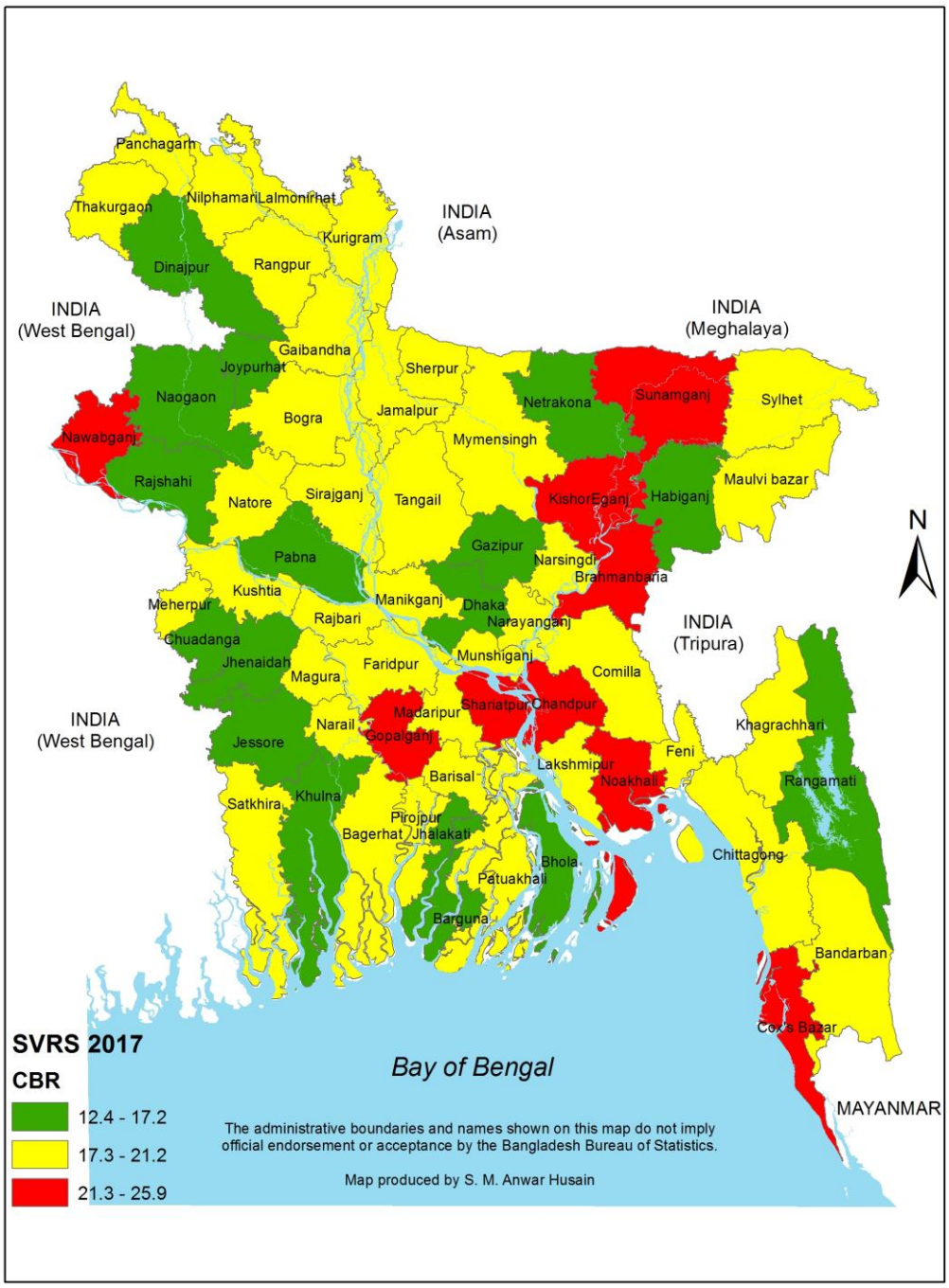


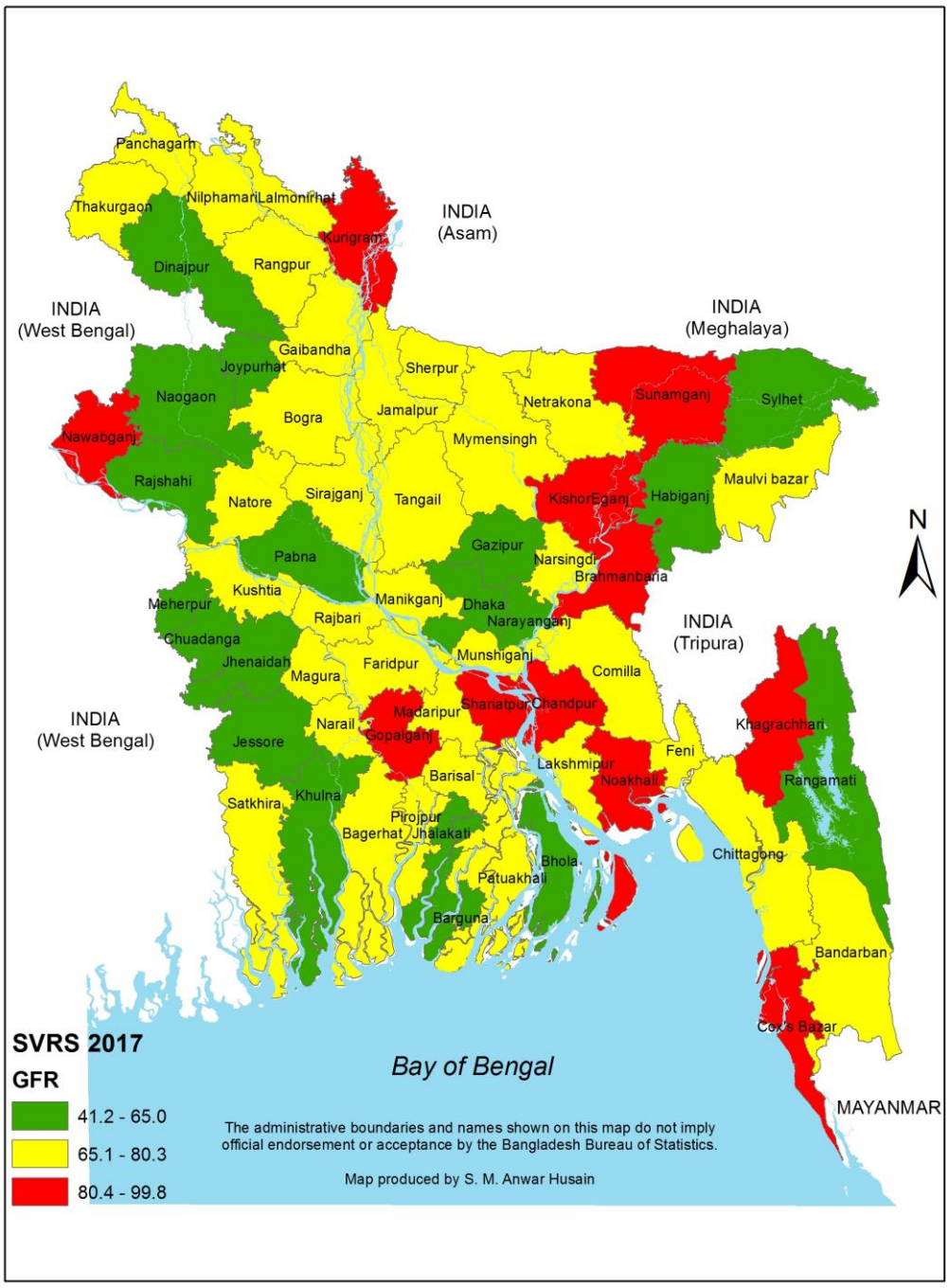
Figure 3.6 Trends in NRR, SVRS 2002–2017



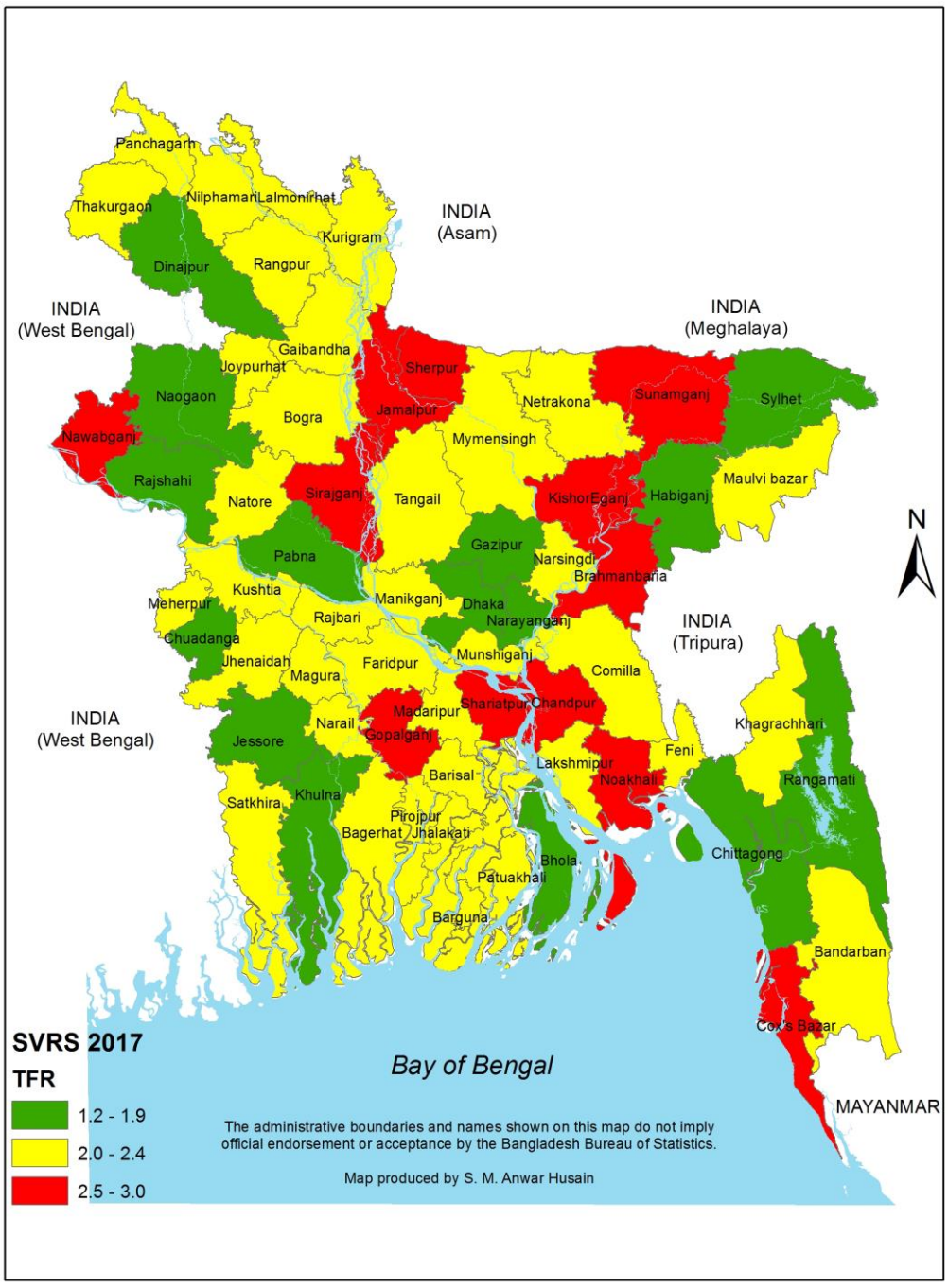
Map 3.1: Crude birth rate (CBR) by Zila, SVRS 2017



Map 3.2: General fertility rate (GFR) by Zila, SVRS 2017



Map 3.3: Total fertility rate (TFR) by Zila, SVRS 2017



CHAPTER IV

Mortality

4.1 Measures of Mortality

Mortality rates and ratios are important demographic indicators reflecting the health situation of the population of a country. Levels, patterns, and trends in mortality indicate the mortality scenarios, characteristic 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 sectors. Based on the death statistics registered in the SVRS area, in 2017, this chapter is designed to provide 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 5.1 per 1000 population in 2017.The comparable rate as observed in ICDDR'B surveillance area in 2013 was 6.7. In rural areas, the CDR is 5.7 as against 4.2 in the urban area. The rate varied between 4.5 in Dhaka division and 7.4 in Barishal division. The rate is the highest (6.1) among the Hindus, followed by Muslims experiencing a rate of 5.0 as against a CBR of 4.9 amongst those who are followers of other religions. The results are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Crude death rate per 1000 population by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	No of deaths	Population	Crude death rate
Residence:			
Rural	4008	700301	5.7
Urban	2347	552280	4.2
Division:			
Barishal	951	129039	7.4
Chattogram	983	211013	4.7
Dhaka	1293	287347	4.5
Khulna	739	149347	4.9
Rajshahi	864	164029	5.3
Rangpur	816	159125	5.1
Sylhet	709	152681	4.6
Religion:			
Muslim	5487	1106829	5.0
Hindu	804	132632	6.1
Others	64	13120	4.9
Total	**6355**	**1252581**	**5.1**

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 by age and sex based on the SVRS 2017 death statistics 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 2017

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<1	34.4	29.5	32.0	25.3	25.8	25.5	30.7	28.0	29.4
1-4	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.8
5-9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
10-14	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
15-19	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.4
20-24	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
25-29	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9
30-34	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
35-39	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
40-44	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
45-49	4.9	4.3	4.6	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3
50-54	9.4	6.3	7.8	8.7	6.0	7.4	9.1	6.2	7.6
55-59	11.5	6.7	9.1	11.1	7.4	9.4	11.3	7.0	9.2
60-64	19.7	14.8	17.3	20.6	12.0	16.7	20.1	13.7	17.0
65-69	23.6	20.1	21.9	27.5	17.6	22.7	25.2	19.1	22.2
70-74	52.6	36.1	45.0	44.2	36.2	40.5	49.4	36.1	43.3
75-79	68.8	40.2	56.0	54.9	40.4	48.2	64.0	40.3	53.3
80+	112.2	100.2	105.9	90.1	85.8	87.7	104.9	95.1	99.7
CDR	**6.5**	**5.0**	**5.7**	**4.9**	**3.6**	**4.2**	**5.8**	**4.4**	**5.1**

The overall rate under one year of age is 29.4 per 1000 population. Males appear to have a higher risk of dying during infancy (30.7) than their female counterparts (28.0). Rural infants have at least 25 percent higher risk of dying than the infants in urban areas. In both the areas, female infants experience lower risk of mortality than the male infants. The old age mortality, for example, at 80+ is higher (104.9) among the males than among the females (95.1).

Figure 4.1: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by residence, SVRS 2017

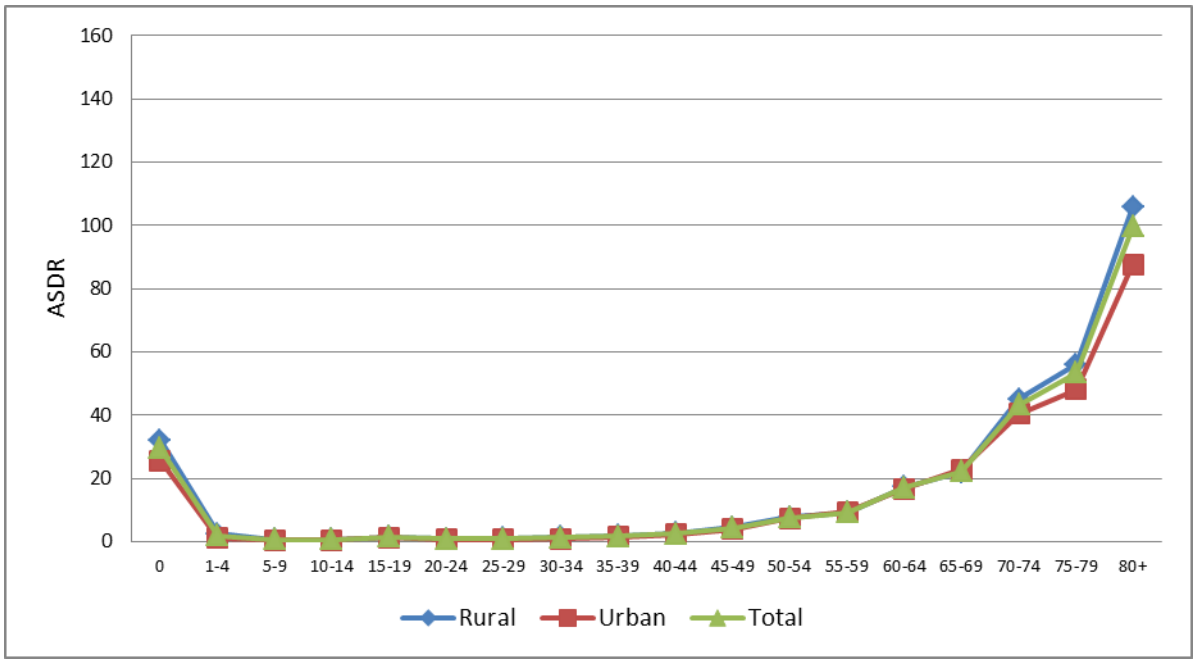
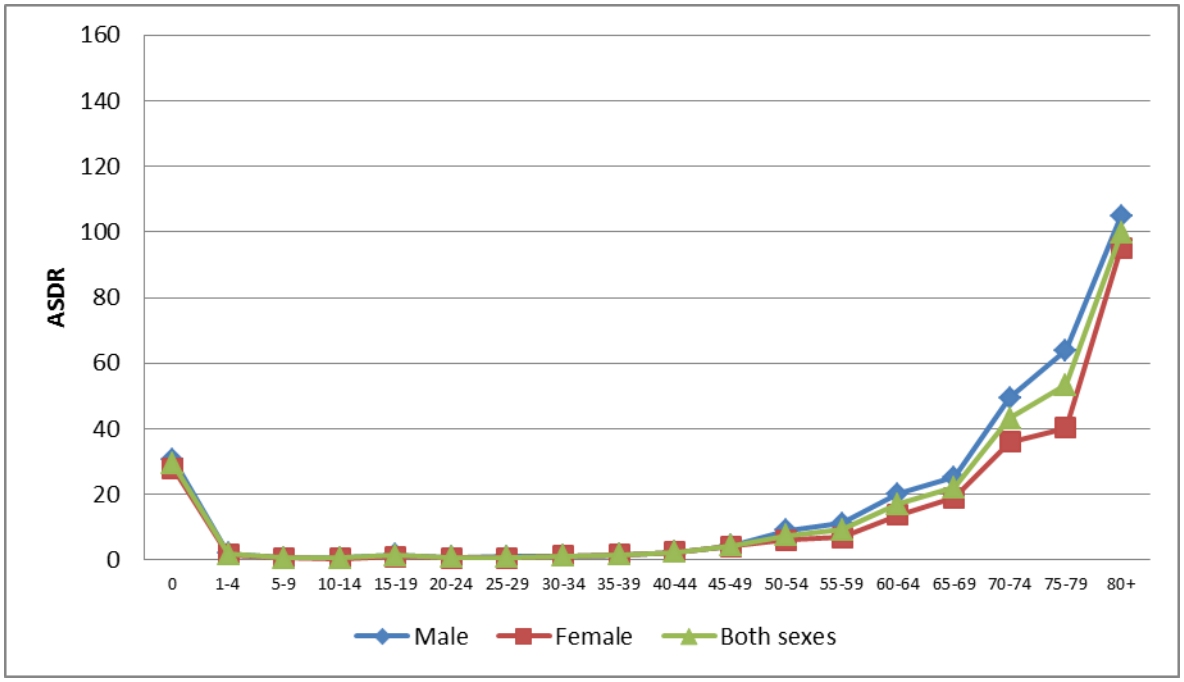


Figure 4.2: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by sex, SVRS 2017



The rates by age groups are computed also for the seven administrative divisions of the country. The resulting rates are shown in Table 4.3. As the tabular values show, Rajshahi division experienced the highest death rate (35.3 per thousand) amongst those who are under age 1 followed by Barishal (34.0 per thousand), the lowest (25.1 per thousand) being reporteChattogramd in Chattogram division. The old age mortality (at age 80+) is the highest (139.5) in Barishal division followed by Rajshahi (111.4).

It is the lowest (89.3) in Khulna division. This pattern is consistently prevalent at age 50 years and above for all divisions of the country.

Table 4.3: Age-specific death rate (ASDR) per 1000 population by division, SVRS 2017

Age	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
0	34.0	25.1	26.5	27.1	35.3	33.0	29.1
1	5.4	3.0	3.9	0.0	4.6	2.7	4.0
2	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.8
3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.3
4	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.9	1.4
0-4	9.3	5.8	5.9	5.3	8.1	7.3	6.9
5-9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5
10-14	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3
15-19	2.2	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.7
20-24	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8
25-29	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.3
30-34	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
35-39	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.6	2.4
40-44	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.0
45-49	4.5	5.1	3.6	3.8	3.5	5.0	5.1
50-54	7.9	7.3	6.7	8.2	6.7	8.0	9.6
55-59	12.5	10.8	8.6	8.8	6.3	10.0	8.9
60-64	22.5	17.1	15.2	12.9	19.6	15.0	19.1
65-69	30.6	22.0	21.1	19.8	21.9	22.4	18.5
70-74	77.2	41.3	34.4	44.5	40.2	42.8	31.4
75-79	69.6	52.2	43.4	51.0	54.6	60.8	49.5
80+	139.5	92.8	100.8	89.3	111.4	90.6	76.8
CDR	**7.4**	**4.7**	**4.5**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**4.6**

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 SVRS 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	Neo-natal death	Neo-natal mortality rate
(b) Deaths between 4 weeks and under one year	Post-Neo-natal deaths	Post-Neo-natal 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 in 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 24.0 per 1000 live births in the SVRS area in 2017 (see Table 4.5) as opposed to a rate of 28 in 2016. The urban and rural rates are 22 and 25 respectively in 2017. The overall infant mortality rate as reported in ICDDR'B surveillance area in 2013 was 24.7 per 1000 live births. The BDHS 2014 however reported a much higher rate (38 per 1000 live births). Females are at a lower risk of dying in infancy having a rate of 23 as against 25 as reported for male infants.

The rate in 2017 shows substantial variations by administrative divisions, the highest being recorded in Barishal (30.0) followed by Rajshahi (28.0). This is in sharp contrast with the results of 2016 when Barishal division experienced the lowest (25.0) infant mortality. Comparison of the overall infant mortality rates for the current year with the previous year's one, it is seen that the Hindus still run the risk of higher infant mortality rate (25.0) than their Muslim counterparts (23.0). The overall male-female difference in the IMR is 2.0 per 1000 live births: 25.0 among the males and 23.0 among those who are females. Except that for Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions, the rates for males in all other divisions exceed the rates for females by substantial margin.

Among the Hindus, sex has important bearing on the infant mortality rate, where male infants are significantly more susceptible to death (32.0) during infancy than their female counterparts (18.0). This result is in sharp contrast with the previous year's result when the female infants were highly susceptible to death (35.0) than the male infants (27.0). Our findings further reveal that the Muslim male and female infants are equally likely to die in infancy.

Table 4.5: Infant mortality rates per 1000 live births by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	27	23	25
Urban	22	23	22
Division:			
Barishal	34	26	30
Chattogram	22	15	18
Dhaka	24	22	23
Khulna	23	19	21
Rajshahi	21	35	28
Rangpur	26	28	27
Sylhet	27	22	25
Religion:			
Muslim	23	23	23
Hindu	32	18	25
Total	**25**	**23**	24

4.2.3 Neo-natal Mortality Rate

The Neo-natal 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 year 2017 by background characteristics have been presented in Table 4.6. The overall NMR is estimated to be 17.0 deaths per 1000 live births. Surprisingly, the data failed to detect any variation from the overall in infant mortality rate (17.0) by sex, religion and region of residence (urban-rural).

The Neo-natal mortality rate varies from as low as 11.0 deaths per 1000 live births in Chattogram division to as high as 23.0 deaths per 1000 live births in Rajshahi division.

Although the overall rate for males is in close agreement with the rate for females, the rates for males and females by divisions vary substantially in some cases. Among the seven divisions, males in Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur were seen to have lower IMR. No discernable difference was noted between the male neonates and female neonates among the Muslims.

Table 4.6: Neo-natal mortality rates (NMR) per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	18	16	17
Urban	17	18	17
Division:			
Barishal	26	18	22
Chattogram	13	8	11
Dhaka	19	16	18
Khulna	13	15	14
Rajshahi	17	29	23

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rangpur	16	23	19
Sylhet	21	15	18
Religion:			
Muslim	17	17	17
Hindu	21	13	17
Total	**17**	**17**	**17**

The Neo-natal mortality rate in BDHS 2014 was reported to be 28, while this rate as observed in HDSS (ICDDR'B) in 2013 was 19.1.

4.2.4 Post-Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Post Neo-natal 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 2017 data have been presented in Table 4.7 by a few selected background characteristics of the population under study.

The overall post neo-natal mortality rate for 2017 was estimated to be 7.0 deaths per 1000 live births as against 9 in 2016. The comparable rate as obtained in 2014 BDHS is 10. 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 neo-natal mortality rates for male and female births are 7 and 6 respectively. The corresponding rates in 2016 were 9.0 and 8.0 respectively. The highest rate (8.0) was reported in Barishal and Chattogram divisions, the lowest (5.0 in each) in Dhaka and Rajshahi divisions. Notable difference does also exist between urban (5.0) and rural areas (8.0). Religious differences are marginal: Muslim 7 and Hindu 8. No sex differentials by divisions in the rate are noted except that for Khulna and Rangpur divisions, where the risk is more pronounced among the male neonates in these two divisions. In contrast, female neonates are at a higher risk in Rajshahi division compared to the males (7 versus 4).

Table 4.7: Post Neo-natal mortality rates per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	9	7	8
Urban	5	5	5
Division:			
Barishal	8	8	8
Chattogram	9	7	8
Dhaka	5	6	5
Khulna	10	4	7
Rajshahi	4	7	5
Rangpur	10	5	7
Sylhet	7	7	7
Religion:			
Muslim	7	6	7
Hindu	11	5	8
Total	7	**6**	7

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 overall child mortality rate is 1.8. The rates shown in the table under reference confirm that male children aged 1–4 are more likely (2.1) to experience death than their female counterparts (1.6) in 2017. Comparison shows that these rates remained unchanged over the last one year. Children in the rural area are the worst sufferers with a mortality rate of 2.4 as against 1.1 prevalent among the children in the urban area. In both the areas males encounter greater risk than their female counterparts in experiencing mortality in their childhood. So far as the regional variations are concerned, the child death varies from 1.0 death per 1000 children in Khulna division to 4 deaths per 1000 children in Barishal division. In Barishal division, the male children are more vulnerable (5) to death than their male counterparts (3). The data demonstrate no religious differences in the rate.

Table 4.8: Child death rates (1-4 years) by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	2.6	2.1	2.4
Urban	1.3	0.9	1.1
Division:			
Barishal	5	3	4
Chattogram	2	2	2
Dhaka	1	2	2
Khulna	1	1	1
Rajshahi	2	1	2
Rangpur	2	1	2
Sylhet	3	1	2
Religion:			
Muslim	2	2	2
Hindu	1	2	1
Total	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.8**

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. Based on the registered deaths of 2017 round of SVRS, overall under-five mortality rate was computed to be 31 deaths per 1000 live births. The male children experienced a higher under-5 mortality rate (32) compared to their female counterpart (29).

Khulna Division was reported to have the lowest (23) under-five mortality, while Barishal division the highest (44). Male children in Barishal division are at a greater risk than the children of other divisions to experience under-5 mortality. The rates in other divisions vary by a narrow margin with respect to sex. The survey failed to record any difference in the under-5 mortality rate by religion. The mortality rate in rural area exceeds the rate for the urban area by a margin of 6 deaths (33 versus 27).

It is worth to mention that the overall under 5 mortality as reported in 2014 BDHS is 46, a much higher rate than the 2017 SVRS.

Table 4.9: Under- 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Sex of the children		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	36	31	33
Urban	27	27	27
Division:			
Barishal	51	36	44
Chattogram	30	22	26
Dhaka	30	30	30
Khulna	24	21	23
Rajshahi	28	40	34
Rangpur	33	32	32
Sylhet	37	28	33
Religion:			
Muslim	31	29	30
Hindu	36	24	30
Total	**32**	**29**	**31**

4.3 Maternal Mortality

A maternal death is a death that occurs to a woman due to complications during pregnancy, child birth 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 (MMR), 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 1.72 maternal deaths per 1000 live births. A close view of the rates by maternal age depicts that maternal death and age are highly positively correlated: the reported ratio sharply rises as maternal age advances. The risk is significantly higher for older mothers. The ratio is higher (1.82) in rural area than in urban area (1.57). The lowest maternal mortality ratio was observed in Dhaka division (1.0) while the highest (3.48) in

Barishal division. 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 2017

Background characteristics	Age-specific maternal mortality ratio
Maternal age	
15–19	1.87
20–24	0.88
25–29	0.64
30–34	3.21
35–39	4.14
40–44	15.38
45–49	20.83
Residence:	
Rural	1.82
Urban	1.57
Division:	
Barishal	3.48
Chattogram	1.34
Dhaka	1.00
Khulna	1.51
Rajshahi	1.68
Rangpur	2.04
Sylhet	2.09
Total	**1.72**

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 definitions and interpretations of the various columns of a life table are beyond the scope of this report. The only column that we are frequently concerned with 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 (also called expectation of life at birth) and hence a useful index of the level of mortality. Based on the life table values, constructed from the death statistics as obtained in 2017 SVRS, we find that females, on the average, have higher

longevity (73.5 years) than their male counterparts (70.6 years). These expectancies are in modest increase annually over the last five years by an amount of a little more than 0.3 years on the average.

This difference has clearly been reflected in their life expectancies at all other ages (see Figure 4.3). The number of survivors by exact age denoted by l_x also speaks 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. The overall expectation of life at birth for males and females as obtained in ICDDR'B in 2013 are respectively 70.0 years and 74 years as against 70.6 years and 73.5 years in SVRS area in 2017.

Table 4.11: Abridged life table for males, SVRS 2017

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0-1	0.02987	100000	97396	7055269	70.6
1-5	0.00828	97013	386094	6957873	71.7
5-10	0.00315	96210	480292	6571779	68.3
10-15	0.00290	95907	478842	6091486	63.5
15-20	0.00827	95629	476235	5612645	58.7
20-25	0.00434	94839	473128	5136410	54.2
25-30	0.00539	94427	470898	4663282	49.4
30-35	0.00598	93919	468241	4192384	44.7
35-40	0.00852	93357	464918	3724143	39.9
40-45	0.01263	92562	460106	3259225	35.2
45-50	0.02129	91393	452599	2799119	30.6
50-55	0.04442	89447	438031	2346520	26.2
55-60	0.05527	85474	416232	1908489	22.3
60-65	0.09596	80750	385337	1492257	18.5
65-70	0.11873	73001	344503	1106921	15.2
70-75	0.22078	64333	287456	762418	11.9
75-80	0.27607	50130	216377	474962	9.5
80+	...	36290	258585	258585	7.1

Table 4.12: Abridged life table for females, SVRS 2017

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0-1	0.02735	100000	97627	7354726	73.5
1-5	0.00633	97265	387509	7257099	74.6
5-10	0.00275	96649	482583	6869590	71.1
10-15	0.00270	96384	481270	6387007	66.3
15-20	0.00554	96124	479324	5905737	61.4
20-25	0.00369	95592	477047	5426414	56.8
25-30	0.00369	95239	475350	4949367	52.0
30-35	0.00598	94887	473104	4474016	47.1
35-40	0.00782	94319	469857	4000912	42.4
40-45	0.01193	93582	465343	3531055	37.7
45-50	0.02099	92465	457838	3065712	33.1
50-55	0.03050	90524	445969	2607874	28.8
55-60	0.03439	87763	431727	2161905	24.6
60-65	0.06639	84745	410682	1730178	20.4
65-70	0.09165	79119	378644	1319496	16.7
70-75	0.16617	71868	330437	940852	13.1
75-80	0.18381	59926	273389	610415	10.2
80+	...	48911	337026	337026	6.9

Table 4.13: Abridged life table for both sexes combined, SVRS 2017

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0-1	0.02864	100000	97525	7198858	72.0
1-5	0.00729	97136	386757	7101333	73.1
5-10	0.00295	96428	481430	6714575	69.6
10-15	0.00280	96144	480047	6233146	64.8
15-20	0.00703	95875	477739	5753098	60.0
20-25	0.00399	95201	475020	5275359	55.4
25-30	0.00444	94821	473089	4800339	50.6
30-35	0.00598	94400	470660	4327250	45.8
35-40	0.00817	93836	467374	3856589	41.1
40-45	0.01228	93069	462710	3389215	36.4
45-50	0.02114	91926	455210	2926505	31.8
50-55	0.03738	89982	441990	2471295	27.5
55-60	0.04517	86619	423895	2029305	23.4
60-65	0.08192	82706	397591	1605410	19.4
65-70	0.10540	75931	360832	1207818	16.0
70-75	0.19590	67928	307602	846986	12.5
75-80	0.23567	54621	241737	539384	9.9
80+	...	41749	297647	297647	7.1

Figure 4.3: Expectation of life by age and sex, SVRS 2017

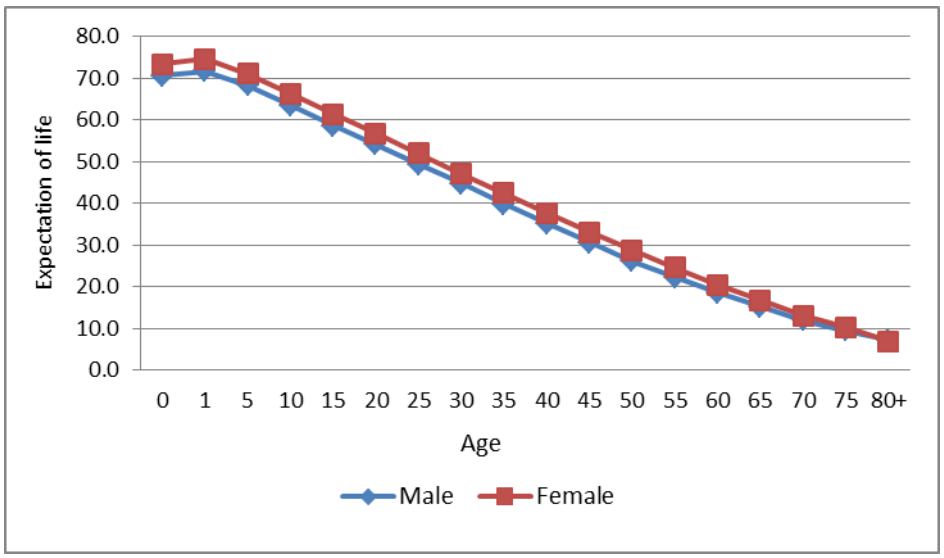
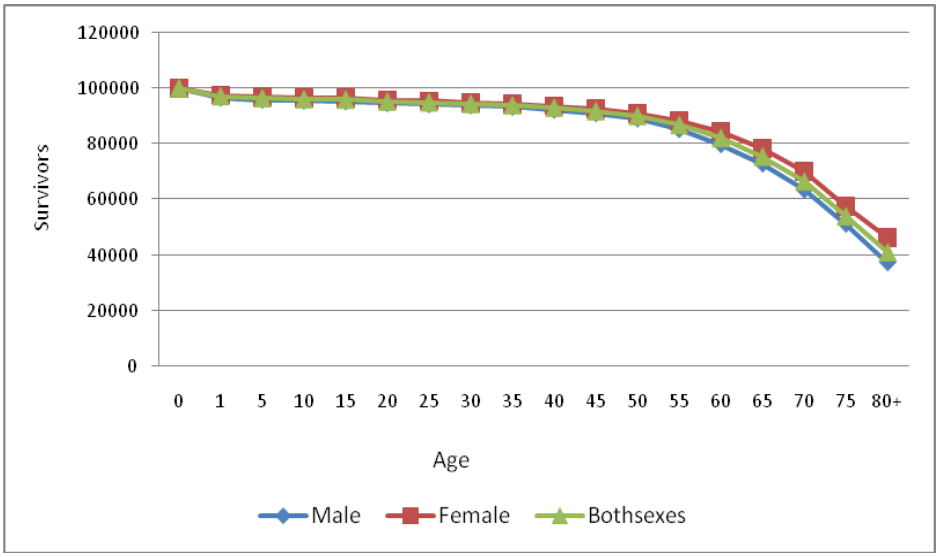


Figure 4.4: Life table survivors by age and sex, SVRS 2017



4.5 Causes of Death

The survey lists 15 major causes of death. The overall death rate from all theses causes was 5.07, 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 0.91 per thousand. This is followed by death due to heart attack (0.82), and cancer claiming about 5 persons per 10000 populations. Unidentified and other minor diseases also claim more than 11 deaths per 10, 000 populations. Table 4.14 shows the results of this investigation.

Table 4.14: Deaths rates per 1000 population from top 15 causes by residence, SVRS 2017

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	1.07	0.70	0.91
Heart attack	0.74	0.92	0.82
Cancer	0.57	0.39	0.49
Respiratory Disease	0.33	0.22	0.28
Heart disease	0.20	0.26	0.23
Asthma	0.24	0.09	0.17
Pneumonia	0.20	0.12	0.17
High Blood Pressure	0.18	0.15	0.16
Other accident	0.14	0.13	0.13
Kidney problem	0.13	0.11	0.12
Other Fevers	0.15	0.06	0.11
Brain stroke	0.09	0.11	0.10
Diabetes	0.08	0.10	0.09
Drowning	0.13	0.03	0.08
Jaundice	0.08	0.06	0.07
Others Diseases	1.40	0.80	1.13
Total	**5.72**	**4.25**	**5.07**
N	4008	2347	6355

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 18 percent were due to old ages and 16.2 percent due to heart attack. Cancer alone claims about 10 percent of all reported deaths. Deaths related to respiratory and heart related diseases constitute 10 percent of all deaths. Stroke claims relatively more people in the urban area (21.6%) as compared to the rural area (13.0%). The levels and patterns of deaths due to various causes appear to be in conformity with the previous year's results.

Table 4.15: Percentage of causes of death from top15 causes by residence, SVRS 2017

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	18.7	16.4	17.9
Heart attack	13.0	21.6	16.2
Cancer	9.9	9.3	9.7
Respiratory Disease	5.8	5.1	5.5
Heart disease	3.6	6.1	4.5
Asthma	4.2	2.1	3.4
Pneumonia	3.5	2.9	3.3
High Blood Pressure	3.1	3.5	3.2
Other accident	2.4	3.1	2.7
Kidney problem	2.2	2.7	2.4
Other Fevers	2.7	1.5	2.2
Brain stroke	1.6	2.7	2.0
Diabetes	1.5	2.3	1.8
Drowning	2.2	0.6	1.6
Jaundice	1.3	1.4	1.3
Other diseases	24.5	18.7	22.3
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 28 percent of the total infant deaths. Death resulting from malnutrition ranks next to pneumonia claiming about 8 percent of the total deaths followed by deaths due to respiratory trouble (6. 1%).

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution of infant deaths due to 10 top causes by residence, SVRS 2017

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	29.2	26.0	28.1
Malnutrition	7.0	9.0	7.7
Respiratory Disease	6.7	5.0	6.1
Other Fever	5.6	2.5	4.5
Tetanus	5.1	1.0	3.6
Jaundice	2.5	4.5	3.2
Complex Diarrhea	3.4	1.5	2.7
Diphtheria	0.3	6.0	2.3
Measles	2.2	2.0	2.2
Meningitis	2.0	2.5	2.2
Others	36.0	40.0	37.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.3 Causes of Deaths among Under–5 Children

Keeping consistency with the causes of death among the infants, the highest under-five mortality rate is attributable to pneumonia claiming more than one-fourth of all deaths. Other prominent causes are Drowning (7.8%) and malnutrition (7.0 %). As expected, drowning is highly prevalent in rural area claiming about 11 percent of all deaths in the same area. This is only to the extent of 2.1 in urban setting. Fever and respiratory illness also are two major causes of death among the under-5 children. Unidentified causes account for more than one third of the total deaths (37.8%).

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of under-5 mortality by causes and residence, SVRS 2017

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	25.6	25.1	25.5
Drowning	10.7	2.1	7.8
Malnutrition	6.1	8.8	7.0
Other Fever	6.1	3.3	5.2
Respiratory Disease	5.0	4.6	4.9
Tetanus	3.8	0.8	2.8
Jaundice	2.1	3.8	2.7
Complex Diarrhea	2.9	1.3	2.4
Measles	1.9	2.5	2.1
Influenza	1.5	2.9	2.0
Other diseases	34.2	44.8	37.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.4 Causes of Deaths at Old Ages

Table 4.18 shows the percentage distribution of the causes of deaths of old aged people by residence. Old age alone is responsible for about 30 percent of the total deaths of the older people, followed by heart attack (17.5%). Other causes of maternal deaths, among others are cancer (7.4%), respiratory (6.6%), heart (4.6%) and asthma (4.3%). At old ages, as expected, unidentified diseases are responsible for over 16 percent of the total deaths.

Table 4.18: Major 15 causes of deaths of elderly persons (60 years and over) by residence, SVRS 2017

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Old age	30.8	28.2	29.9
Heart Stroke	14.3	23.2	17.5
Cancer	7.1	8.0	7.4
Respiratory Disease	7.3	5.5	6.6
Heart diseases	3.7	6.3	4.6
Asthma	5.1	3.0	4.3
High Blood Pressure	2.9	3.3	3.1
Brain stroke	1.6	2.7	2.0
Diabetes	1.6	2.7	2.0
Other Fever	2.3	1.0	1.9
Kidney problem	1.6	2.3	1.8

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Other accident	1.1	1.0	1.1
Mental Diseases	0.9	0.3	0.7
Arthritis	0.7	0.4	0.6
Paralysis	0.7	0.3	0.6
Others Diseases	18.1	11.9	15.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.5 Causes of Maternal Deaths

The most conspicuous reason for maternal mortality is the complex pregnancy followed by complex delivery claiming half of the maternal deaths. Complex abortion (20%), bleeding at pregnancy (12.5) and bleeding after delivery account for about 58% of all maternal 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 2017

Causes of death	Total
Complex Pregnancy	17.5
Complex delivery	25.0
Bleeding after delivery (PPH)	25.0
Complex Abortion	20.0
Bleeding at Pregnancy period(APH)	12.5
Total	**100.0**

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 2017

Causes of death	Total
Complex pregnancy	0.30
Complex delivery	0.43
Bleeding after delivery (PPH)	0.43
Complex Abortion	0.35
Bleeding at Pregnancy period(APH)	0.22
Total	**1.72**

4.6 Trends in Mortality: 1982-2017

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 1982-2017

Period	Crude death rate	Period	Crude death rate
1982	12.2	1999	5.1
1983	12.3	2000	4.9
1984	12.3	2001	4.8
1985	12.0	2002	5.1
1986	12.1	2003	5.9
1987	11.5	2004	5.8
1988	11.3	2005	5.8
1989	11.3	2006	5.6
1990	11.4	2007	6.2
1991	11.2	2008	6.0
1992	11.0	2009	5.8
1993	10.0	2010	5.6
1994	9.3	2011	5.5
1995	8.7	2012	5.3
1996	8.2	2013	5.3
1997	5.5	2014	5.2
1998	5.1	2015	5.1
1998	5.1	2016	5.1
1999	5.1	2017	5.1

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, Neo-natal mortality, under-five mortality and childhood mortality rates all have declined consistently from 2001 to 2017. Even more impressive is the decline in under-five mortality over the same period.

Table 4.22: Trends in childhood mortality rates, SVRS 2001-2017

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

Year	Infant mortality	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Under-five mortality	Child mortality
2013	32	22	11	41	2.2
2014	30	21	09	38	2.0
2015	29	20	09	36	2.0
2016	28	19	09	35	1.8
2017	24	17	07	31	1.8

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

4.6.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio

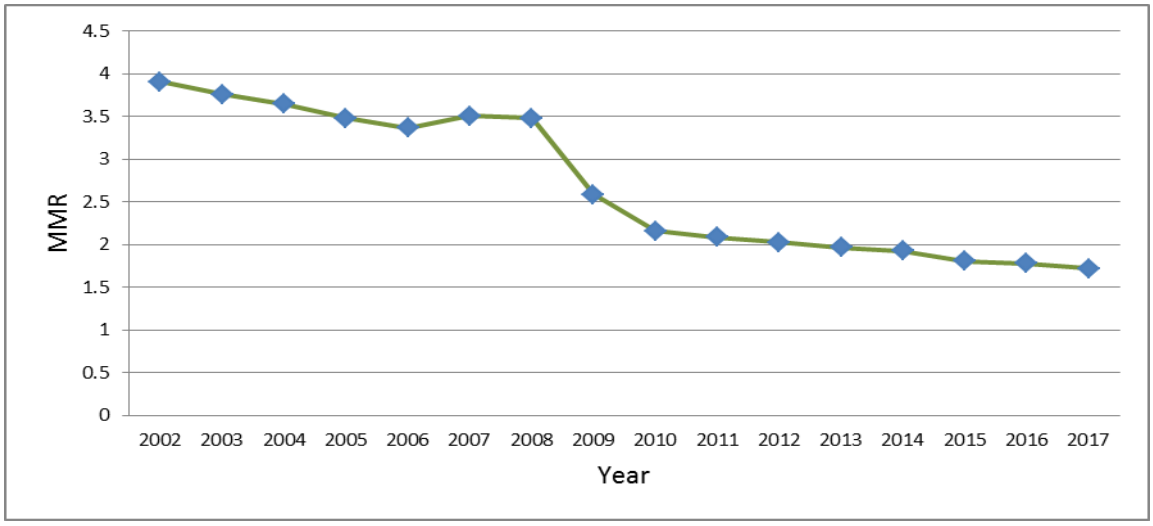
The trends in MMR during the period 1986–2017 are shown in the accompanying table (Table 4.23). As the estimates presented in the table dictate, the MMR declined from 6.48 per 1000 live births in 1986 to 3.15 in 2001, a more than 51 per cent decline in 15 years. The vital registration system initiated in 2002 records a somewhat higher rate (3.93) compared to the previous years. This ratio falls consistently to 1.72 in 2017. 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 1986–2017

Year	MMR	Year	MMR
1986	6.48	2002	3.91
1987	5.96	2003	3.76
1988	5.72	2004	3.65
1989	5.08	2005	3.48
1990	4.78	2006	3.37
1991	4.72	2007	3.51
1992	4.68	2008	3.48
1993	4.52	2009	2.59
1984	4.49	2010	2.16
1995	4.47	2.011	2.09
1996	4.44	2012	2.03
1997	3.50	2013	1.97
1999	3.20	2014	1.93
2000	3.18	2015	1.81
2001	3.15	2016	1.78
2002	3.91	2017	1.72

Source: BBS (2013, 2014), *SVRS–2013 Key Indicators (BBS, 2017)

Figure 4.5: Maternal mortality ratio, SVRS 2002-2017



4.6.4 Expectation of Life at Birth

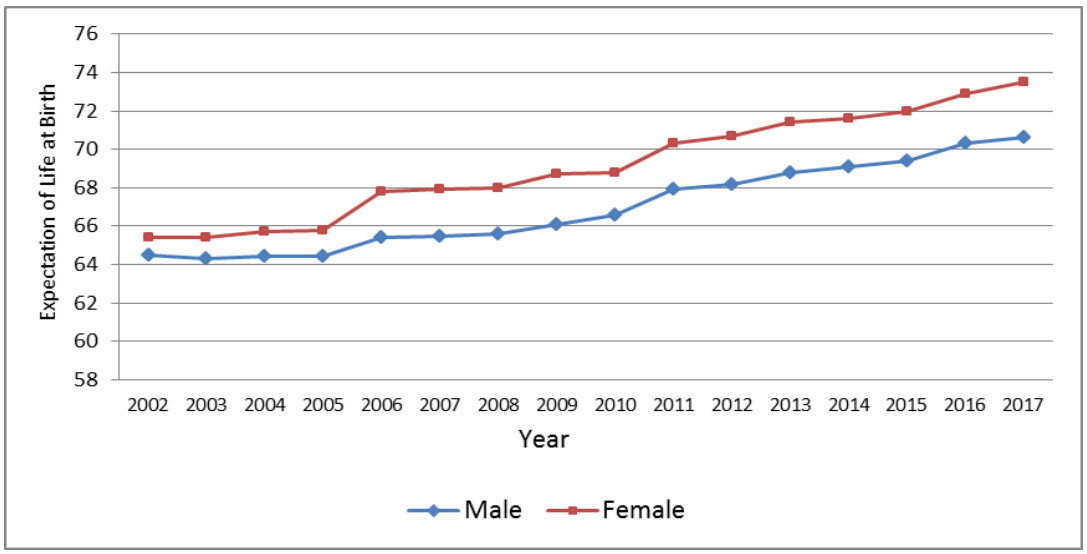
Expectation of life at birth is a summary measure of mortality that portrays the average longevity of life of an individual. The vital registration system in Bangladesh maintained and monitored by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics provides the estimates of life expectancy over the last 30 years. These estimates are shown in Table 4.24. The trends in the expectation of life at birth are displayed in figure 4.6 for the period 1981–2017. Note that the expectations of life at birth for males and females were 55.3 and 54.5 in 1981. These increased to 70.6 and 73.5 years in 2017 over a period of 36 years, implying an average annual increase 0.43 years for males and 0.53 years for females.

Table 4.24: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 1981–2017

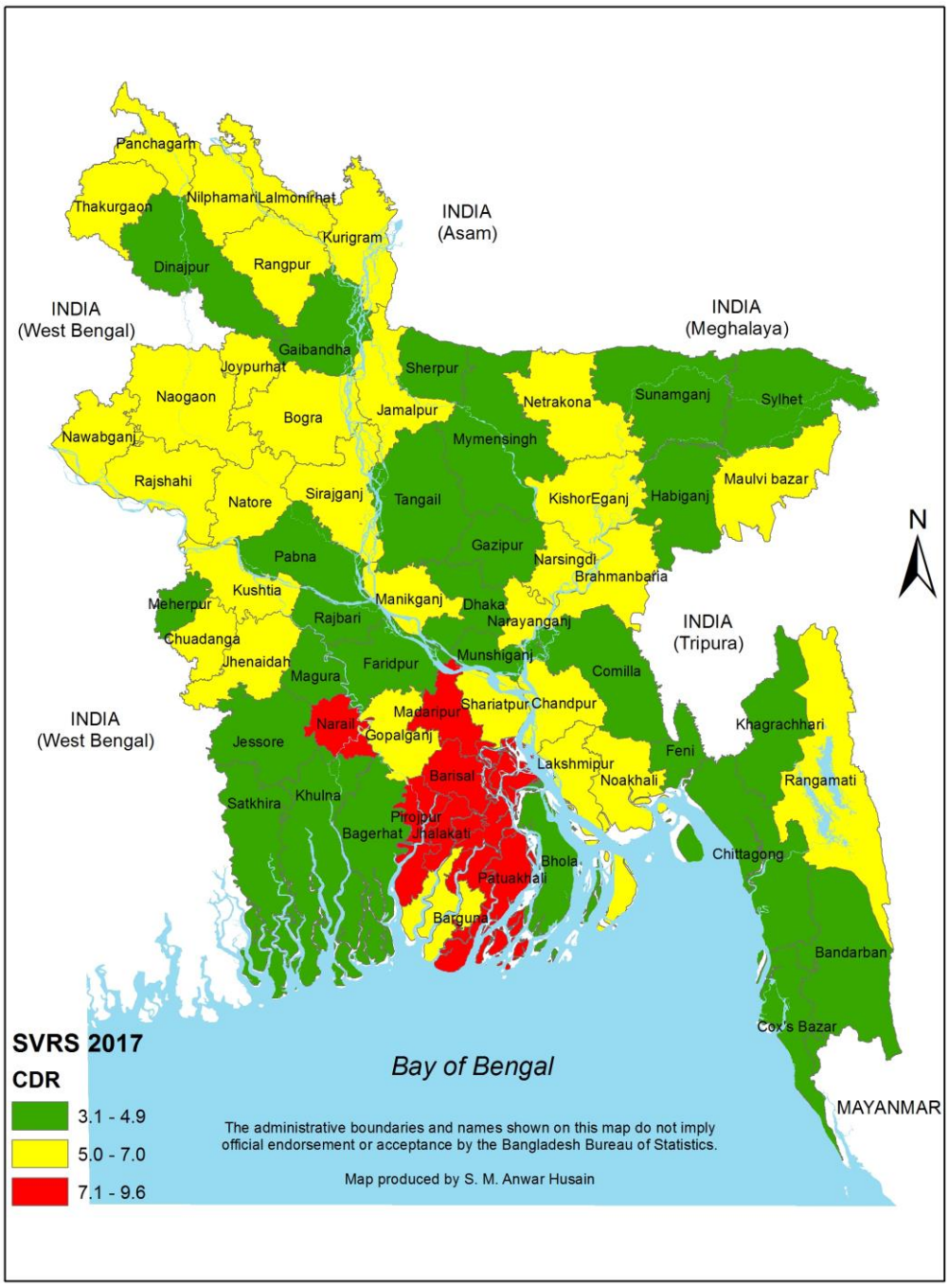
Year	Male	Female	Year	Male	Female
1981	55.3	54.5	2000	63.7	63.5
1982	54.5	54.8	2001	64.0	64.5
1983	54.2	53.6	2002	64.5	65.4
1984	54.9	54.7	2003	64.3	65.4
1985	55.7	54.6	2004	64.4	65.7
1986	55.2	55.3	2005	64.4	65.8
1987	56.9	56.0	2006	65.4	67.8
1988	56.5	55.6	2007	65.5	67.9
1989	56.0	55.6	2008	65.6	68.0
1990	56.6	55.6	2009	66.1	68.7
1991	56.5	55.7	2010	66.6	68.8
1992	56.8	55.9	2011	67.9	70.3
1993	58.2	57.7	2012	68.2	70.7
1994	58.2	57.9	2013	68.8	71.2
1995	58.4	58.1	2014	69.1	71.6
1996	59.1	58.6	2015	69.4	72.0
1997	60.3	59.7	2016	70.3	72.9
1998	61.7	61.2	2017	70.6	73.5
1999	63.0	62.4			

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

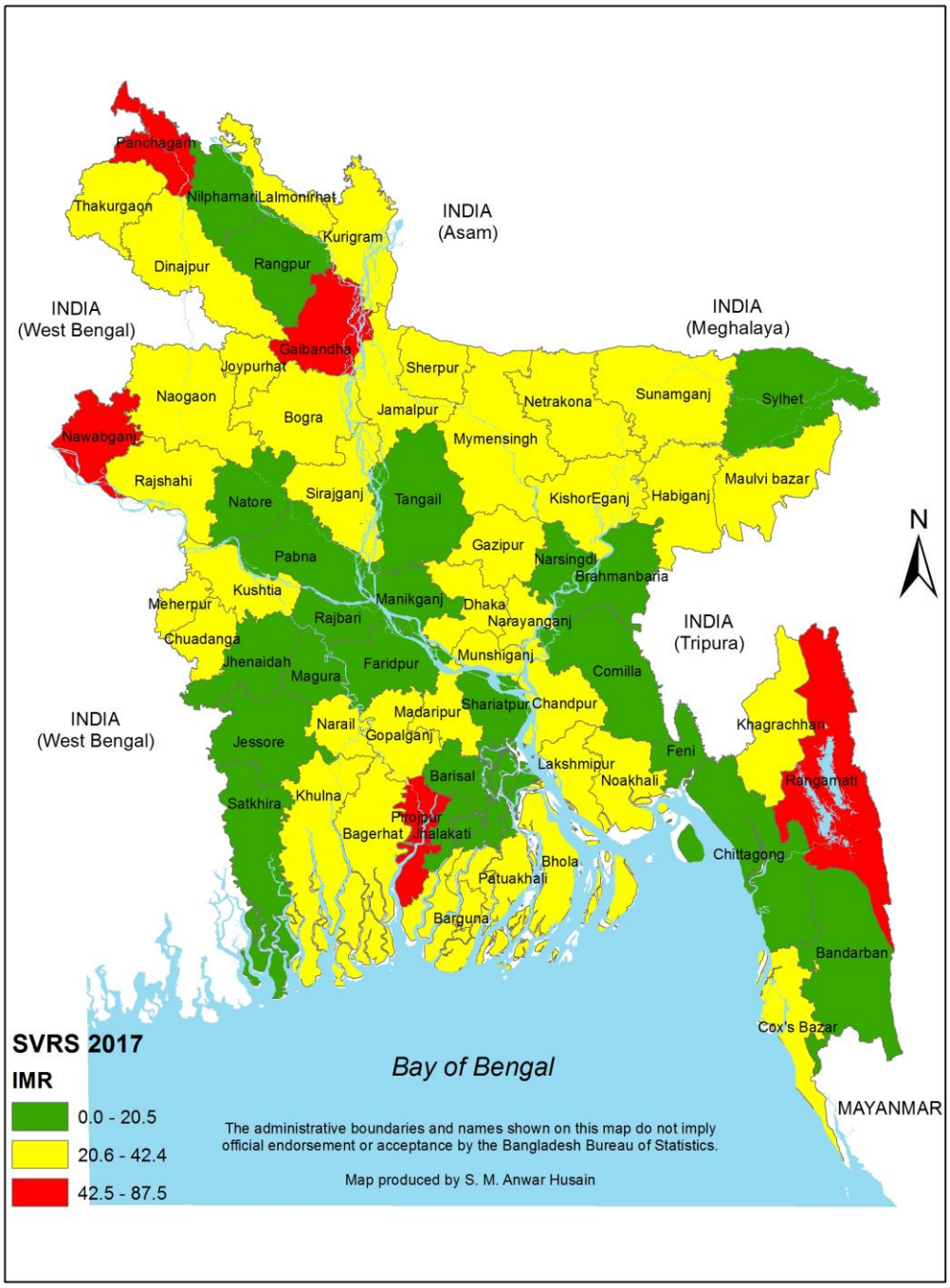
Figure 4.6: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 2002–2017



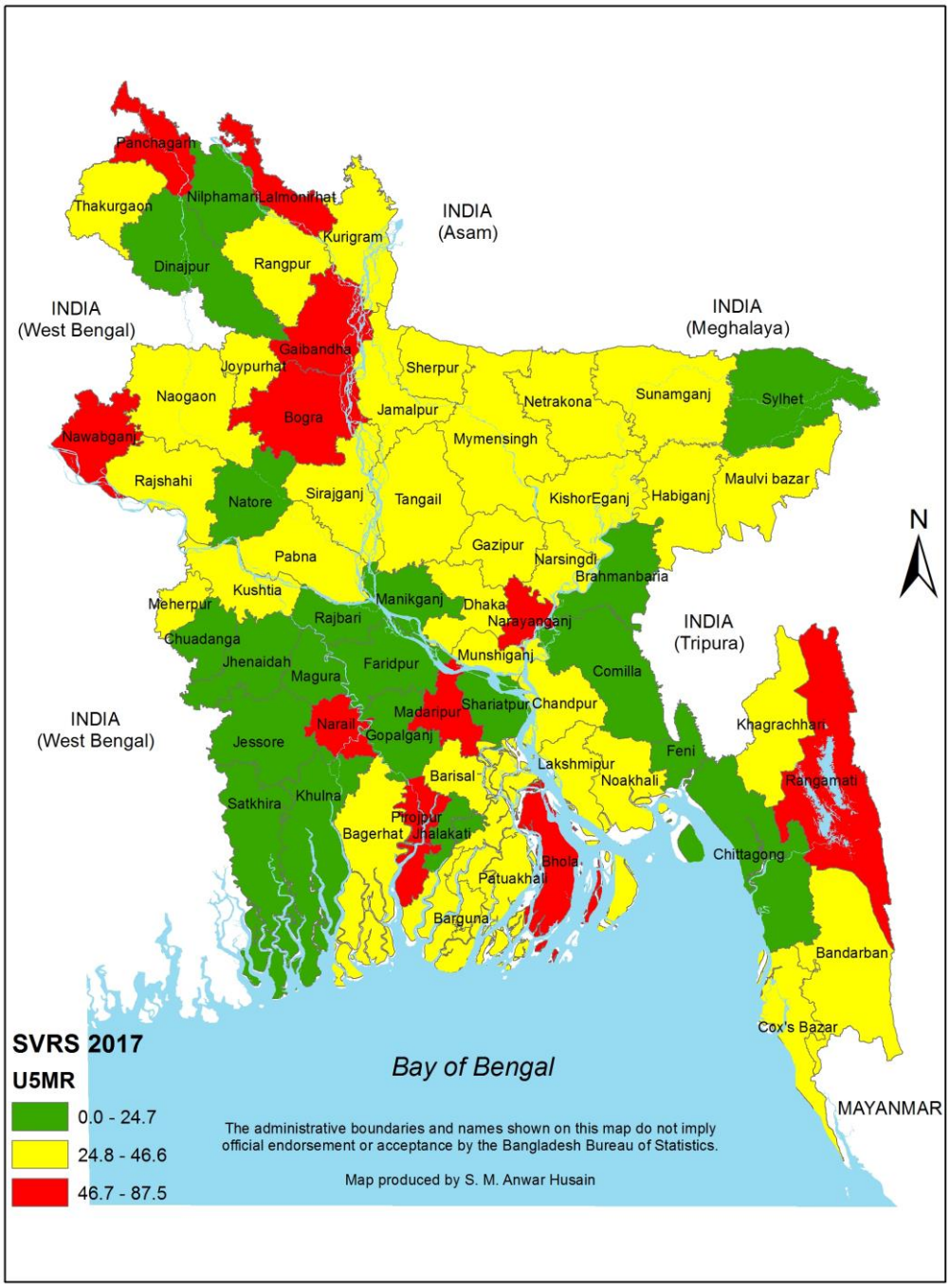
Map 4.1: Crude death rate (CDR) by Zila, SVRS 2017



Map 4.2: Infant mortality rate (IMR) by Zila, SVRS 2017



Map 4.3: Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) by Zila, SVRS 2017



CHAPTER V

Marriage and Marriage Dissolution

5.1 Introduction

Marriage, separation, divorce and widowhood are demographic events that influence the course of population growth. These events together constitute what is 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

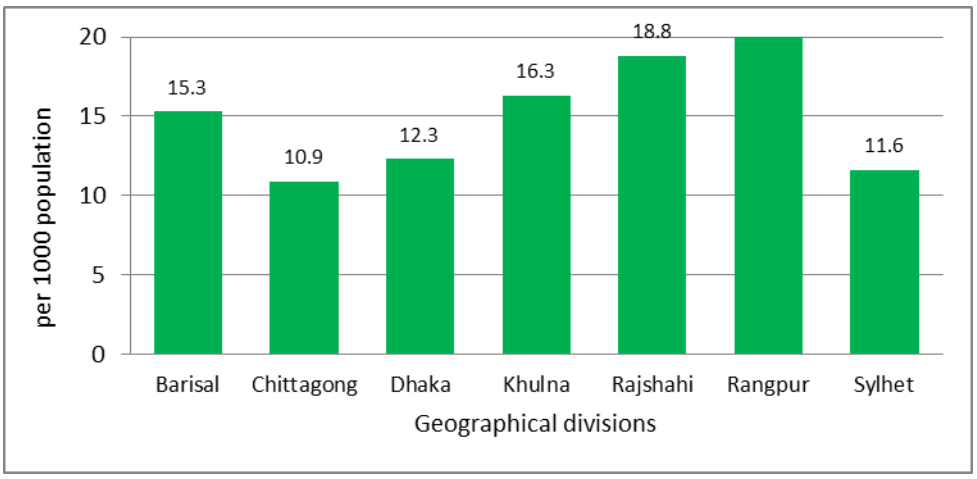
Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) is defined as the number of marriages solemnized per 1000 population. It measures the frequency of marriages in the total population. The CMR and its differentials, as obtained in MSVSB 2017 are shown in Table 5.1 by some background characteristics of the population surveyed.

Table 5.1: Crude and general marriage rates per 1000 population by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Crude marriage rate	General marriage rate		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:				
Rural	18.1	26.1	52.2	52.3
Urban	10.2	14.1	28.2	28.1
Division:				
Barishal	15.3	21.5	42.7	43.5
Chattogram	10.9	16.1	33.0	31.5
Dhaka	12.3	17.6	35.2	35.2
Khulna	16.3	22.0	43.8	44.3
Rajshahi	18.8	25.5	50.4	51.8
Rangpur	20.1	28.0	55.1	56.9
Sylhet	11.6	17.1	34.7	33.5
Religion:				
Muslim	14.7	20.9	41.8	41.9
Hindu	14.0	18.6	37.8	36.8
Others	16.5	23.1	46.9	45.4
Education:				
No education	3.1	5.3	12.1	9.5
Primary	10.8	18.4	35.8	37.8
Secondary	22.5	27.9	59.5	52.7
Secondary+	29.3	29.7	52.5	68.5
Total	**14.6**	**20.7**	**41.4**	**41.3**

The overall CMR is 14.6 per 1000 population with a significantly higher rate (18.1) in rural area than in the urban area (10.2). A slight increase in crude rate is noted over the last two years: from 13 in 2015 to 14.3 in 2016 and further to 14.6 in 2017. The rate increased from 14.9 in 2015 to 17.7 in 2016 in rural area, while the rate in urban area remained static remaining in the neighborhood of 10 over this period. The scenario in 2017 remains almost the same as was observed in the last two years. At the divisional level the CMR was reported to be the highest in Rangpur division (20.1), followed by Rajshahi division with a rate of 18.8 per thousand population. The rate is the lowest in Chattogram division (10.9). These rakings of the divisions were completely different in 2016: Rajshahi division the highest (15.8), while Dhaka division the lowest (13.0). The CMR for the Muslims marginally exceeds rate reported for Hindus by 0.7 percentage points: 14.7 versus 14.0. The followers of other religions were reported to have a much higher CMR: 16.5. A diagrammatic view of the crude marriage rates by geographic regions may be seen in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Crude marriage rates by geographic divisions, SVRS 2017



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 marriage 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. The general marriage rate computed in this fashion has been displayed in Table 5.1 for males and females separately and for both sexes together.

It is evident from Table 5.1 that the overall GMR in 2017 is 20.7 as against 20.6 per 1000 population in 2016. The rate in the rural area is higher (26.1) than in the urban area (14.1) by about 83 percent without showing any change over the last one year. The rates at the divisional level vary from as low as 16.1 in Chattogram division to as high as 28.0 in Rangpur division. In 2016, the highest and the lowest rates were prevalent in Dhaka (22.3) and Sylhet divisions (18.9) respectively.

The sex differentials in GMR are only but marginal: 41.4 versus 41.3, showing virtually no change in the rate from its previous year's rate. The religious variations in GMR have been narrowed down since its 2016 round of survey. Muslims now experience somewhat higher GMR (20.9) than their Hindu counterparts (18.6), although followers of other religions have relatively a higher rate (23.1) than the Muslims and Hindus. In line with the results reported in 2016 survey, education remains highly positively correlated with general marriage rates with the lowest marriage rate for those who are illiterate (5.3) and the highest amongst those who have secondary and above level of education (29.7). This tends to indicate that a minimum level of education is required to have a positive impact of education on the marriage rate. It is however important to note that the rates so far presented are all unstandardized and hence may be affected by population compositions (e.g. religious, educational etc.) of the population. Hence no firm conclusion can be drawn on the differences with respect to the background characteristics of the population.

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 23 years for males. These rates are in close agreement with the legal age at marriage. Logically, the mean age at marriage will be closed to these levels.

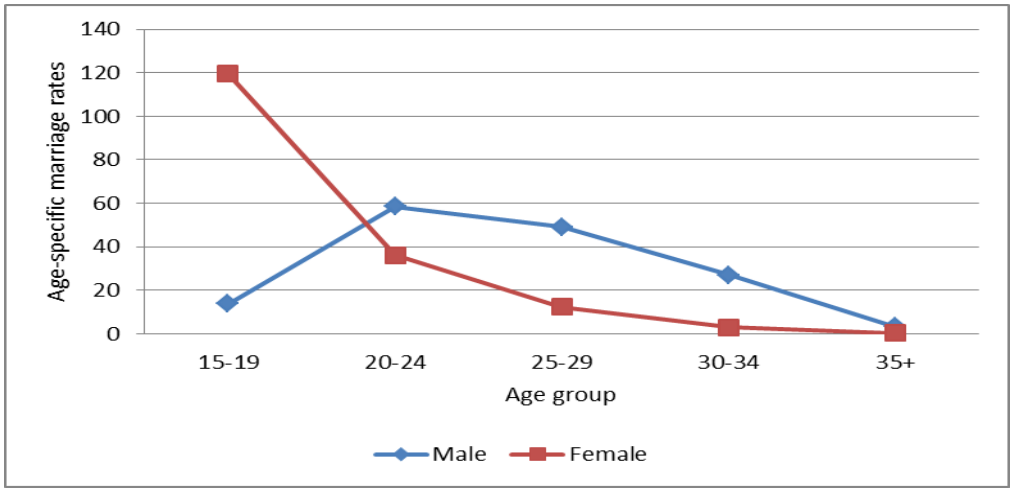
Table 5.2: Age-specific marriage rates per 1000 population by sex and residence, SVRS 2017

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	17.9	165.9	7.8	64.6	13.7	119.6
20-24	76.9	41.6	35.6	29.7	58.5	36.0
25-29	62.7	11.7	33.9	13.0	49.2	12.3
30-34	29.7	2.7	24.1	3.3	27.0	3.0
35+	3.6	0.5	2.6	0.4	3.2	0.4
Total	**23.6**	**28.6**	**13.2**	**15.0**	**18.9**	**22.4**
TMR	**954.0**	**1112.0**	**520.0**	**555.0**	**758.0**	**856.5**

If marriage can be thought of (and in fact can be) like fertility, rather than mortality, then age-specific marriage rates can be calculated which include all men/women, both married and unmarried, in the denominator. The resulting rates will be total marriage rates (TMR). The last row of Table 5.2 presents the total marriage rates for rural, urban areas and for the total population by sex. When the age specific rates are added and multiplied by 5, we arrive at the total marriage rates.

The implication of the computed TMRs for the urban population is that a male in the study area is expected to experience close to one marriage (0.954) on the average if he experiences the current marriage rate and no mortality during the marriageable ages, while a female does so with 1.1 marriages (1.112).

Figure 5.2: Age specific marriage rates by sex, SVRS 2017



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 reference year are presented in Table 5.3 by some selected background variables. The mean age at first marriage for males is 25.1years, while it is 18.5 years for the females resulting in a spousal age difference of 6.6 years. The comparable mean ages as obtained in ICDDRB surveillance area for 2013 for males and females were respectively 27.3 years and 19.3 years. Both urban males and females marry at a later age than their rural counterparts, with a spousal age difference of 6.6 in the rural area and 6.5 in the urban area. The median age at first marriage presented in the same table reflect the same scenario as observed in the case of mean ages.

At the divisional level, Sylhet recorded the highest (27.0 years) mean age at marriage for males while Rajshahi the lowest (24.1years). This is also true for the females: Sylhet, 20.8 years and Rajshahi, 17.8 years.

For both males and females, Muslims have the lowest mean age at marriage (24.7 years for males and 18.4 years for females) compared to the followers of other religions. The level of education appears to have a favorable effect on raising the age at marriage for males but not for females. For example, when the males are illiterate, they tend to marry at a very early age of 23.8 years. This age increases consistently as the level of education rises reaching at 26.6 years when they have secondary and above level of education. On the other hand, females mean ages at marriage appear to be somewhat erratic. It decreases for the first three levels of education, which thereafter shows a rising trend.

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 men or women before their first marriage takes place. This is an indirect method of estimation of mean age at first marriage. SMAM was calculated from MSVSB 2017 data and presented in Table 5.3 for males and females separately. The SMAM was 25.6 years for males and 20.4 years for the females, showing an spousal age difference of 5.2 years. This result shows that the mean age at marriage has not been changed over the last two years.

It is important to note that the mean age at marriage does not deviate much from the mean and median age at marriage. This is primarily because of the distribution of age at marriage is symmetrical about these averages. The SMAM is an indirect measure of age at first marriage and hence it is likely to be different from the mean and median ages. If direct data on age marriage are available, the computation of SMAM is considered to be redundant.

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 2017

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	25.0	19.8	24.6	18.0	25	18
Urban	26.4	21.2	26.2	19.7	26	19
Division:						
Barishal	26.4	20.4	25.7	18.7	26	18
Chattogram	26.1	20.6	25.7	18.6	26	18
Dhaka	25.2	19.7	25.0	18.0	25	18
Khulna	25.6	20.0	25.2	18.5	25	18
Rajshahi	24.4	19.1	24.1	17.8	24	18
Rangpur	24.7	19.9	24.2	18.3	24	18
Sylhet	27.7	22.2	27.0	20.8	27	20
Religion:						
Muslim	25.0	19.5	24.7	18.4	25	18
Hindu	28.0	21.5	27.7	19.8	28	19
Others	26.7	23.1	26.6	20.7	26	19
Education:						
No education	24.2	19.7	23.8	18.7	24	19
Primary complete	24.1	18.9	23.7	17.7	23	18
Secondary incomplete	25.2	19.1	24.9	16.9	25	16
Secondary+	28.0	21.9	26.6	20.4	27	19
Total	**25.6**	**20.4**	**25.1**	**18.5**	**25**	**18**

5.5.3 Mean and Median Age at Marriage (MAM)

The mean and median ages for those who were single, and ever married (currently married, widowed and divorced), and went on for the subsequent marriages in 2017 are also presented in Tables 5.4 and 5.5 by sex. Clearly, the age at marriage calculated from those where reported to be single (never married) at the time of the survey, will be identical to the mean age at first marriage. Naturally this mean will be always smaller than all other means presented in the tables under reference. Among the males, as we see in Table 5.4, widowed (44.7 years) followed by the currently married persons have

the highest mean age (32.2 years) at marriage. Separated males have the lowest (30.3 years) mean age at marriage. This is also partially true for females: highest (32.6 years) among those who were widowed, followed by divorced (24 years) women.

Table 5.4: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status, SVRS 2017: Males

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	12.2	5.0	0.0	4.0	11.1	11.1
20-24	38.3	18.1	8.9	16.7	0.0	35.3
25-29	30.1	27.4	14.6	28.4	44.4	29.5
30-34	15.3	16.1	12.7	21.2	22.2	15.6
35-39	3.2	11.9	9.6	13.5	11.1	4.4
40-44	0.7	8.0	7.6	9.0	0.0	1.7
45+	0.2	13.6	46.5	7.2	11.1	2.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mean age	25.1*	32.2	44.7	31.4	30.3	26.2
Median age	24.0*	29.0	43.0	30.0	29.0	25.0

*** Age at first marriage**

Table 5.5: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status, SVRS 2017: Females

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.6	37.5	7.6
15-19	62.8	55.4	7.8	26.4	37.5	60.9
20-24	21.0	23.8	18.8	34.9	25.0	21.6
25-29	6.7	8.0	14.1	23.9	0.0	7.4
30-34	1.2	3.3	20.3	8.2	0.0	1.6
35-39	0.2	2.8	15.6	2.2	0.0	0.5
40-44	0.0	0.5	12.5	1.3	0.0	0.2
45+	0.0	2.3	10.9	2.5	0.0	0.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mean age	18.5*	20.6	32.6	24.0	16.5	18.9
Median age	18.0*	18.0	32.0	23.0	17.5	18.0

*** 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 all previous SVRS surveys, 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 rates and separation rates as obtained from SVRS 2017 are shown in Table 5.6. As can be seen from the table, one in every 1000 population, experienced divorce. The rural people are about 71 percent more likely than their urban counterpart to end their marriage in divorce. Barishal division experiences the highest rate of divorce (1.9 per thousand population) followed by Rajshahi (1.8). The rate is the lowest in Chattogram and Sylhet divisions each with a rate of 0.4 per thousand population.

In line with the other demographic measures, Muslims are more prone to end their marriage in divorce with a rate of 1.1 per 1000 population. The corresponding rate among the Hindus is 0.3. It is largely due to the fact that Hindu marriage is a pre-ordained union and there is little scope for dissolution by divorce. Christians and others however have an intermediate rate of divorce (0.5) falling between the Muslims and the Hindus. Educational level of the women by and large appears to have a positive association 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 2017 sample is 0.07, meaning that 7 per cent of the marriages in the area ended in divorce. This ratio does not vary by urban-rural residence, while substantial variations were noted among the administrative divisions, the risk being the highest {0.12) in Barishal division followed by Rajshahi division (0.10)). The lowest rate (0.03) is recorded in Sylhet division. The risk significantly varies by religious affiliation being highly prevalent among the Muslims (0.07) followed by the Hindus (0.83). Education has a negative relationship with the risk factor in question: 0.13 among those who have no education and 0.04 among those who have secondary and above level of education.

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 no sex differential (2.8 for each sex).

The general divorce rate (GDR) is much higher in rural area (1.7) compared to urban area (1.0) without recording any variation by sex. The rate appears to have wide regional variations for both males and females. An examination of the results presented in Table 5.6 reveal that Barishal division experiences the highest GDR, 5.4 for males and 5.5 for females followed by Rajshahi division (4.8 for males and 4.9 for females) while the lowest rate (1.3 males and 1.2 for females) was reported each in Chattogram and Sylhet divisions.

Muslims have the highest GDR (3.1 for both sexes) than their Hindu counterparts (0.7 for both sexes). Education of the women seems to have a very weak but positive association with the divorce rate.

Table 5.6: Crude divorce rate, divorce-marriage ratio and general divorce rate by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Crude divorce rate	Crude marriage rate	Divorce-marriage ratio	General divorce rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	1.2	18.1	0.07	1.7	3.5	3.5
Urban	0.7	10.2	0.07	1.0	2.0	2.0
Division:						
Barishal	1.9	15.3	0.12	2.7	5.4	5.5
Chattogram	0.4	10.9	0.04	0.6	1.3	1.2
Dhaka	0.7	12.3	0.06	1.0	1.9	1.9
Khulna	1.2	16.3	0.07	1.7	3.3	3.3
Rajshahi	1.8	18.8	0.10	2.4	4.8	4.9
Rangpur	1.0	20.1	0.05	1.5	2.9	3.0
Sylhet	0.4	11.6	0.03	0.6	1.3	1.2
Religion:						
Muslim	1.1	14.7	0.07	1.5	3.1	3.1
Hindu	0.3	14.0	0.02	0.4	0.7	0.7
Others	0.5	16.5	0.03	0.6	1.3	1.3
Education:						
No education	0.4	3.1	0.13	0.7	1.6	1.2
Primary	1.0	10.8	0.09	1.7	3.3	3.5
Secondary	1.5	22.5	0.07	1.8	3.9	3.5
Secondary+	1.3	29.3	0.04	1.4	2.4	3.1
Total	**1.0**	**14.6**	**0.07**	**1.4**	**2.8**	**2.8**

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 2017, are shown in Table 5.7. The results of this investigation reveal that the rate in question does not follow any pattern with respect to the current age. It is particularly true for males in the rural area without any discrimination between 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 2017

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 – 19	0.6	7.0	3.4	0.2	0.9	0.7
20 - 24	3.3	5.5	4.5	0.9	1.6	1.4
25 - 29	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.3
30 - 34	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.8
35+	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	**1.1**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**

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. In terms of the crude separation rate, the surveyed population is at least one-third as likely to experience

separation as those who run the risk of divorce. It may be noted that the urban and rural areas do not differ at all in crude separation rates. The situation is the worst in Barishal and Sylhet divisions with the highest separation rate of (0.5) followed by Rajshahi division (0.4).

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 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 0.5 with no sex differential in the rate (0.9 in each case). The GSR is the highest in Sylhet division (0.8) followed by Rajshahi and Barishal (0.6).

Table 5.8 Crude separation rates and general separation rates (aged 15+) by sex and residence, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Crude separation rate	Crude marriage rate	separation-marriage ratio	General separation rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	0.3	18.1	0.02	0.5	0.9	0.9
Urban	0.3	10.2	0.03	0.4	0.9	0.9
Division:						
Barishal	0.5	15.3	0.03	0.6	1.3	1.3
Chattogram	0.1	10.9	0.01	0.2	0.4	0.3
Dhaka	0.2	12.3	0.02	0.4	0.7	0.7
Khulna	0.3	16.3	0.02	0.4	0.8	0.9
Rajshahi	0.4	18.8	0.02	0.6	1.1	1.2
Rangpur	0.3	20.1	0.01	0.5	0.9	0.9
Sylhet	0.5	11.6	0.04	0.8	1.6	1.5
Religion:						
Muslim	0.3	14.7	0.02	0.5	0.9	0.9
Hindu	0.3	14.0	0.02	0.4	0.9	0.9
Others	0.5	16.5	0.03	0.6	1.3	1.3
Education:						
No education	0.3	3.1	0.10	0.5	1.2	0.9
Primary	0.3	10.8	0.03	0.5	0.9	1.0
Secondary	0.4	22.5	0.02	0.5	1.0	0.9
Above secondary	0.4	29.3	0.01	0.4	0.7	0.9
Total	**0.3**	**14.6**	**0.02**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.9**

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 2017 are shown in Table 5.9. The highest age-specific separation rates for both rural and urban females remain concentrated in age group 20-24. The age pattern of separation rates follows a curvilinear pattern: it is low at the younger ages, rises with age and finally drops as age increases.

Table 5.9: Age-specific separation rate by sex, SVRS 2017

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 - 19	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	0.4	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.5
25 - 29	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
30 - 34	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
35+	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**

5.7 Trends in Marriage, Divorce and Separation: 2004-2017

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 13.0 per thousand population in 2005 to 14.6 per thousand population in 2017, an increase of over 12.0 percent over the stated period. The increase in general marriage rates for both males and females have been pronounced during 2005-2017: from 19 in 2005 to 41.4 in 2017 for males. The corresponding rates for females are 21.5 & 41.3. 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 negligible and irregular increase during this period. There is a tendency for the general divorce rate to increase over time: from 0.7 in 2005 to 2.8 in 2017, although the pattern of increase is somewhat erratic. Mean age at marriage (irrespective of marital status) has shown an increasing trend over this period, from 25.3 years in 2005 to 26.2 years in 2017. Mean age at first marriage remains static over the last five years or so.

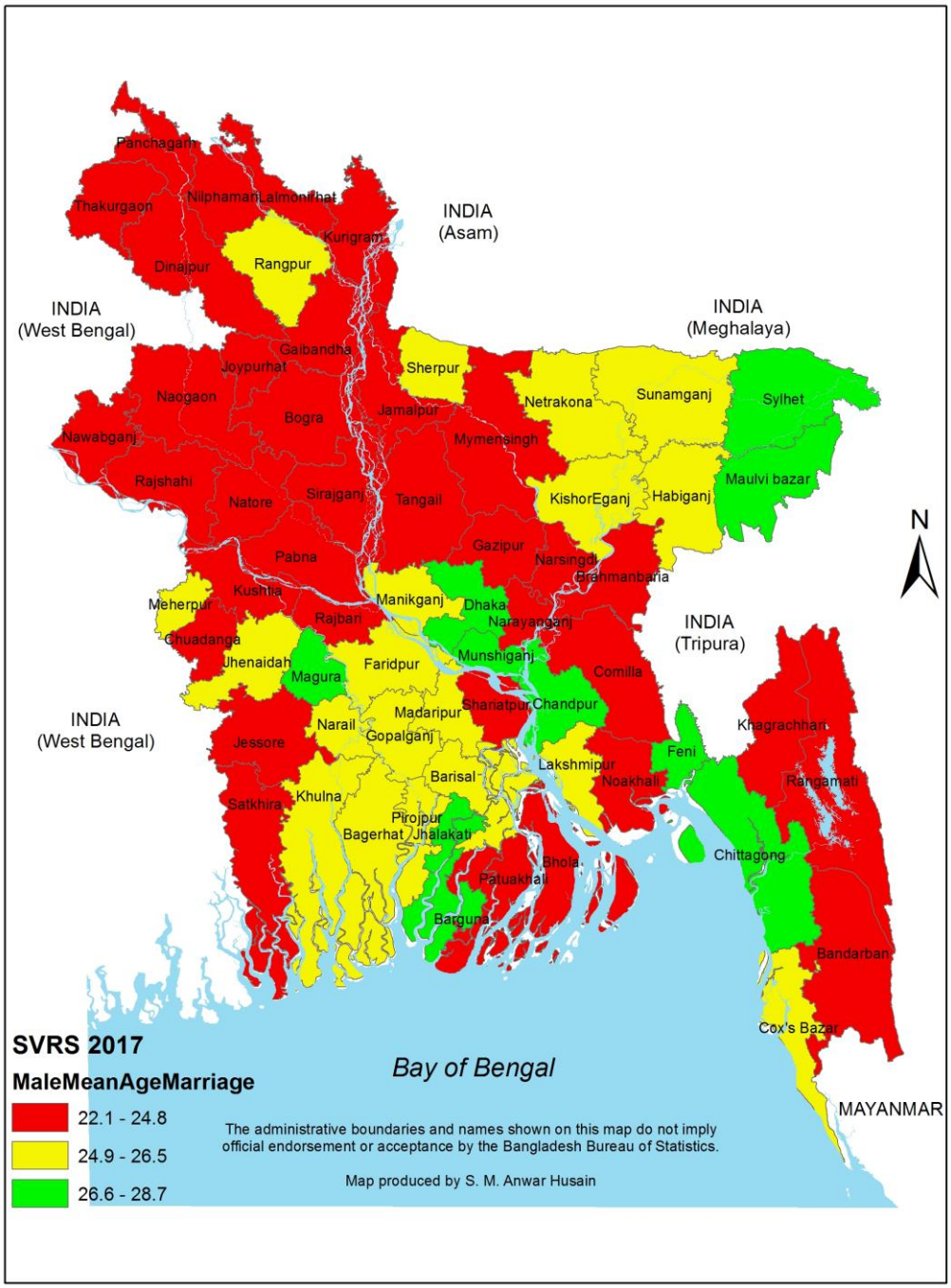
Table 5.10: Trends in indicators of marriage, divorce and separation, SVRS 2005-2017

Background Characteristics	Year												
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crude marriage rate	13.0	12.4	12.5	11.6	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.9	13.0	14.3	14.6
General marriage rate:	20.5	19.6	19.2	17.4	19.6	18.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	19.0	18.8	20.6	20.7
Male	19.0	18.3	18.2	16.1	18.1	17.4	18.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.9	41.3	41.4
Female	21.5	21.0	20.1	18.8	21.1	20.3	21.2	39.1	38.4	37.7	37.4	41.2	41.3
Crude divorce rate	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	.09	0.9	1.1	1.0
General divorce rate:													
Male	NA	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	1.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8
Female	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	0.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8
Crude separation rate	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
General separation rate:													
Male	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Female	NA	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Mean age at marriage:													
Male	25.3	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.9	24.8	24.3	25.9	26.4	26.3	26.2
Female	17.9	18.1	18.4	19.1	18.5	18.7	18.6	19.3	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.8
Median age at marriage:													
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

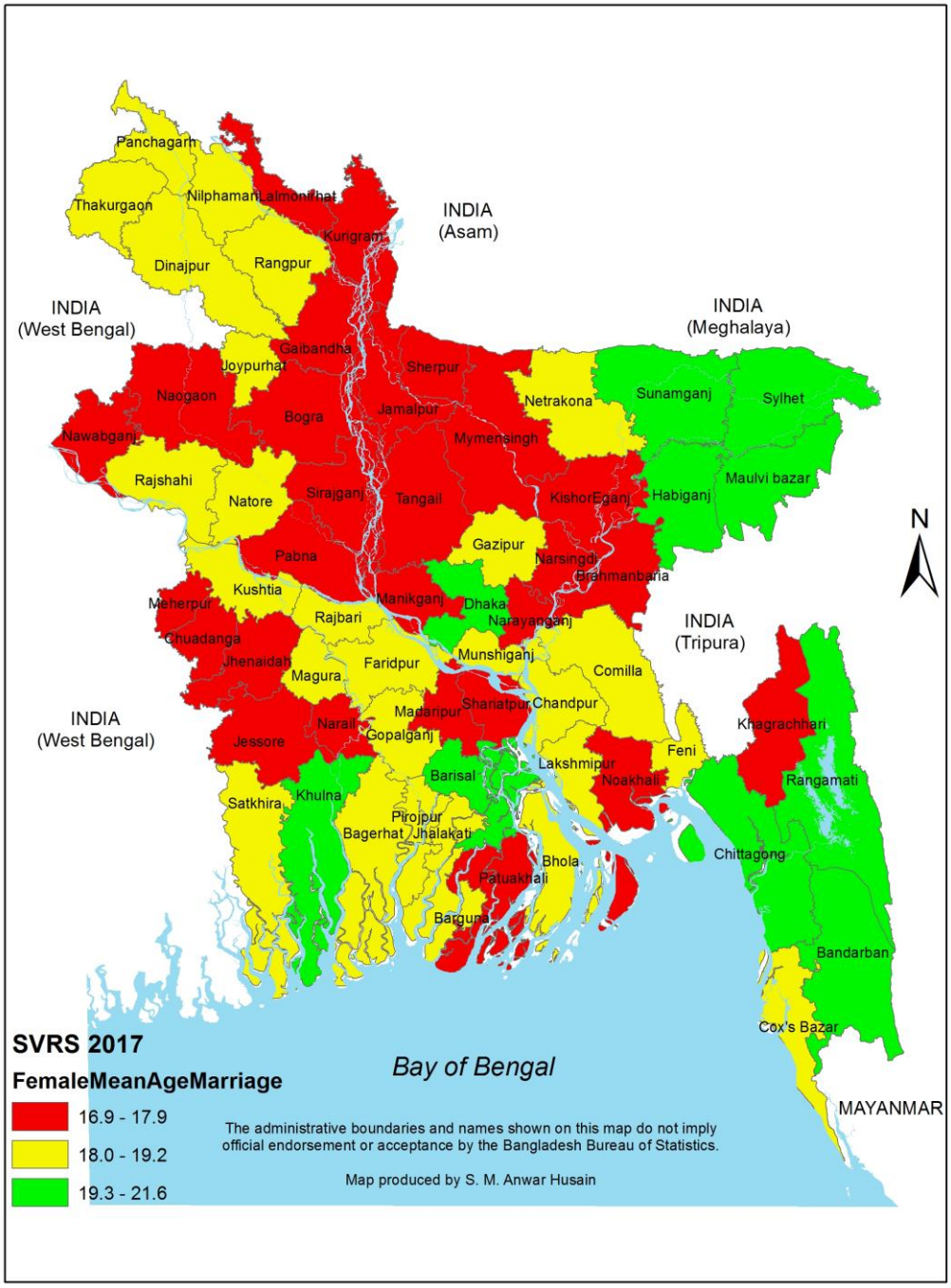
Background Characteristics	Year												
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mean age at first marriage:													
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.2	25.1
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.9	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4
Median age at first marriage:													
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18
SMAM:													
Male	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.47	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.6
Female	19.5	19.3	19.4	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.5	20.3	20.02	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.3

NA: Not available

Map 5.1: Mean age at first marriage of male by Zila, SVRS 2017



Map 5.2: Mean age at first marriage of female by Zila, SVRS 2017



CHAPTER VI

Contraceptive Usage

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 for the year 2017. The schedule in question was used for collecting data on the usage 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 to have been 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, 62.5 per cent of the currently married women aged 15–49 are currently using any method of contraception. Urban women are more likely (66.3%) to adopt family planning methods than their rural counterparts (59.4%). Women in Barishal division topped the women of other divisions in the use contraception (71.5%) followed by the women in Rajshahi division (67.8%). The least use was reported among the women in Sylhet division (50.5%). The level of use of contraception by the currently women by administrative division had shown a dramatic change over a period of only one year. This is evident from the fact that, while the women in Rangpur division in 2016 with a use rate of 82.8 percent were the most users of contraceptives; this has shifted to the women in Barishal division but with a much lower rate of 71.5%. There has been a shift in the least use rate too. The least use rate (50.4%) was prevalent among the women in Chattogram division in 2016, which now is prevalent among the women in Sylhet division with a use rate of about the same magnitude (50.5%).

As evident from the results presented in Table 9.1, the overall use of contraception by and larger, does not seem to be in much variation over the last one year. For example, the CPR as recorded in 2016 was 62.3, which rose to 62.5 in 2017, a difference of only 0.2 percentage points. Urban women are more likely (66.3%) to adopt contraception than their rural counterparts (59.4%). The corresponding rates were 65.9 percent in urban area and 59.3 percent in rural area in 2016.

The age pattern of current use of contraception is seen to resemble the age pattern of fertility: younger women are in smaller proportion to use contraception, which increases as age advances and then declines at older ages. It is the highest (71.6%) for those who are aged 30–34 followed by (70.4%) for those who are aged 25-29. As observed the rate is the lowest at the extreme ages, 40. percent for those who are aged 45–49.

Table 6.1: Current use of contraceptive methods among the currently married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Traditional Method
Residence:			
Rural	59.4	56.6	2.8
Urban	66.3	62.5	3.8
Women age:			
15-19	56.6	54.0	2.6
20-24	60.6	58.0	2.6
25-29	70.4	67.2	3.2
30-34	71.6	68.2	3.4
35-39	65.4	61.7	3.7
40-44	57.0	53.2	3.8
45-49	40.2	37.0	3.2
Division:			
Barishal	71.5	67.6	3.9
Chattogram	55.6	52.8	2.7
Dhaka	62.9	59.4	3.5
Khulna	64.9	61.4	3.4
Rajshahi	67.8	64.6	3.2
Rangpur	65.4	62.1	3.3
Sylhet	50.5	47.6	3.0
Total	**62.5**	**59.2**	**3.3**

The current use of contraception as reported in BDHS 2014 was 62.4 percent, a result consistent with our findings of 2017, though the rates are not strictly comparable for methodological reasons.

As to the use of modern versus traditional methods, 59.2 percent of the currently married women in the SVRS area were the users of modern methods as opposed to only 3.3 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.

The use of modern methods is the highest for the younger women starting with a rate of 54.0 percent for those who are aged 15–19. This increases to 68.2 percent when they are 30-34 years of age. The rate then sharply falls as age advances and reaches to 37.0 percent when the women reach to the end of their reproductive life span. The age pattern of use of modern methods agrees quite well with that of any method discussed earlier.

The use of modern methods of contraceptives in urban area exceeds the use in rural area by 5.9 percentage points (62.5% vs 56.6%).

Use of modern methods of contraception varies substantially between administrative divisions ranging from as low as 47.6 percent in Sylhet division to as high as 67.6 percent in Barishal division. It may be recalled that the pattern of use of modern method is highly consistent with pattern as observed in the case of any method.

Use of traditional methods increases consistently with the age of the currently married women: from 2.6 percent when the women are aged 15-19. This increases at a slow pace as age advances till 40–44. Contrary to our common believe, urban women are more likely to use traditional methods (3.8%)

compared to their rural counterparts (2.8%). The use rate of traditional methods is more prevalent among the women of Barishal division (3.9%) followed by Dhaka division (3.5%). The least use rate of traditional methods (2.7%) was reported in Chattogram division.

6.3 Ever Use of Contraception

Ever use of family planning methods in SVRS refers to the use of any contraceptive methods at any point of time before the date of interview 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 a 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 as reported in 2017 round of survey is 76.7 which was 82.2 percent in 2016 showing a decrease of only 5.5 percentage points in one year. The age-specific ever use rate is the highest (82.3%) who are aged 30–34 and the lowest (64.8%) among the women in 45–49 age group. The age pattern of ever use closely resembles the current use rate as shown in Table 6.1. The highest ever use (86.7%) was reported in Barishal division followed by Khulna division (80.9%). The least (63.4%) ever-use rate was reported in Sylhet division. The urban-rural ever use rates differ by a big margin of over 5 percentage points, from 79.5 percent in urban area to 74.3 percent in rural area. The levels and patterns in ever use of modern methods are nearly identical to the levels and patterns found in the case of ever use any method of contraceptives.

In line with the current use rates of traditional methods, ever use rates of traditional methods progresses slowly as age advances, from 1.0 percent at ages 15–19 to 2.2 percent at ages 40–44, which thereafter recorded a moderate decline of 0.3 percentage points to age 45–49.

Table 6.2: Ever use of contraceptive methods among the married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Any method	Modern method	Traditional method
Women age:			
15-19	69.0	68.0	1.0
20-24	72.5	71.3	1.2
25-29	80.8	79.4	1.4
30-34	82.3	80.7	1.6
35-39	80.0	78.1	1.9
40-44	75.8	73.6	2.2
45-49	64.8	62.9	1.9
Residence:			
Rural	74.3	73.2	1.2
Urban	79.5	77.3	2.2
Division:			
Barishal	86.7	84.7	1.9
Chattogram	70.2	68.5	1.7
Dhaka	78.1	76.6	1.5
Khulna	80.9	79.0	2.0
Rajshahi	80.6	79.4	1.2

Background Characteristics	Any method	Modern method	Traditional method
Rangpur	76.7	75.2	1.6
Sylhet	63.4	61.8	1.6
Total	**76.7**	**75.0**	**1.6**

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 33.4 percent of the total users, a result highly consistent the result of 2016 round of SVRS. After oral pill, Bangladeshi women are more likely to use injections (13.4%) followed by condom (8.6%). Of the total users (62.5%) of any method, only 0.3 percent used male sterilization, 0.9 percent copper–T, 1.6 percent female sterilization, 0.4 percent foam and 0.5 percent Norplant. The remaining 3.3 percent was the users of any traditional methods. The level of traditional method use in 2017 is 0.6 percentage point lower than its previous year's level.

Table 6.3.Method-specific contraceptive use rate among currently married women by age, SVRS 2017

Age group	Number of women	Method used										
		Any method	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T (IUD)	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	MR	Traditional method
15-19	7675	56.6	12.1	34.3	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.6
20-24	26920	60.6	9.8	35.4	10.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.6
25-29	38737	70.4	10.0	39.1	15.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.2
30-34	37262	71.6	8.7	38.0	17.1	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	3.4
35-39	30043	65.4	7.7	33.0	15.7	0.4	1.2	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	3.7
40-44	20972	57.0	7.0	27.6	12.9	0.5	1.1	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.8
45-49	12070	40.2	5.8	19.1	7.8	0.4	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.2
Total	**173679**	**62.5**	**8.6**	**33.4**	**13.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**3.3**

6.5 Contraceptive Method-Mix

Contraceptive method-mix indicates 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 56.3 percent of the CPR, followed by injections (22.6%). This pattern is uniformly maintained for all the background characteristics of the women. A close examination of the method-mix shows that the level of pill use is negatively associated with age: by and large, higher the age, lower is the preference for pill by the women except for a few age groups. On the other hand, age is positively associated with the use of injections in the broad age span 15–35. The distribution of the method-mix does not show any variation by divisions.

Table 6.4: Contraceptive method mix (%) by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Modern	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	MR
Age group:										
15-19	100.0	22.3	63.6	12.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
20-24	100.0	16.8	61.1	18.7	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1
25-29	100.0	14.9	58.2	22.3	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1
30-34	100.0	12.8	55.7	25.1	0.6	1.7	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.1
35-39	100.0	12.4	53.5	25.4	0.7	1.9	4.1	0.9	1.0	0.1
40-44	100.0	13.2	51.8	24.3	0.9	2.0	6.1	0.6	0.8	0.1
45-49	100.0	15.7	51.6	21.3	1.0	1.8	7.6	0.5	0.6	0.0
Residence:										
Rural	100.0	9.2	58.4	25.3	0.7	1.8	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.1
Urban	100.0	20.4	54.0	19.5	0.4	1.4	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.1
Division:										
Barishal	100.0	11.9	54.5	27.0	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.1
Chattogram	100.0	11.7	55.5	26.7	0.5	1.3	2.4	0.8	0.9	0.2
Dhaka	100.0	16.6	58.6	19.5	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.1
Khulna	100.0	16.9	54.5	23.3	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.1
Rajshahi	100.0	17.5	52.2	21.7	0.5	1.7	4.8	0.9	0.5	0.1
Rangpur	100.0	11.7	59.4	23.3	0.8	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.0
Sylhet	100.0	12.7	59.4	17.2	0.8	2.5	5.5	0.9	0.8	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**14.5**	**56.3**	**22.6**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.1**

6.6 Trends in Contraceptive Use: 2005-2017

There has been a gradual increase in the use of contraceptive methods in Bangladesh over the last 40 years since 1975 when the First Bangladesh Fertility Survey was undertaken recording a contraceptive prevalence rate of 7.7 percent. The Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 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 57.0 in 2005 to 62.5 in 2017, nearly a 10 percent increase in about 13 years' time. During this period, the increase in the contraceptive use rate in rural area was also about 8 percent, from 55.2 percent in 2005 to 59.4 percent in 2017, while in the urban area this increase was to the extent of 9.7 percent: from 60.4 percent to 66.3. 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.

Note that, while the modern method use has shown an increase of 14.5 percent during 2005–2017, the traditional method use has correspondingly gone down by more than 35 percent. Use of condom over this time recorded an erratic increase from 5.2 percent in 2005 to 8.6 percent in 2017, while the use of oral pill remained almost static remaining somewhere between 35 and 36 percent reaching at 33.4 percent in 2017.

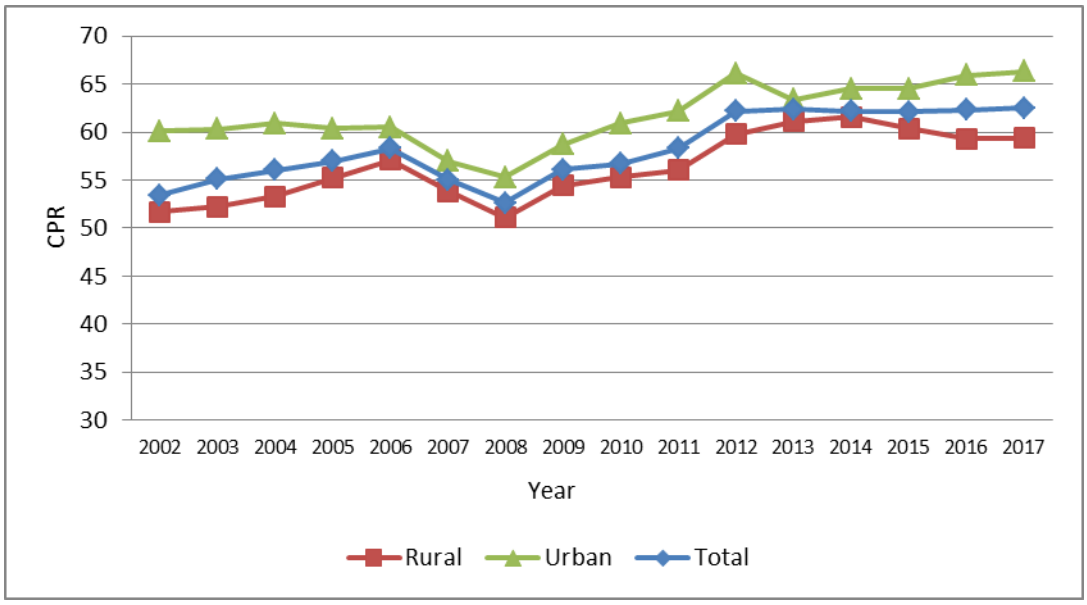
Table 6.5: Trends in current use of contraceptive methods (%), SVRS 2005–2017

Method	Years												
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Any method	57.0	58.3	55.0	52.6	56.1	56.7	58.3	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.5
Any method (rural	55.2	57.1	53.8	51.1	54.4	55.3	56.0	59.8	61.1	61.6	60.4	59.3	59.4
Any method (urban)	60.4	60.5	57.0	55.3	58.7	60.9	62.2	66.1	63.4	64.5	64.5	65.9	66.3
Any modern method:	51.7	52.5	51.8	50.6	53.6	54.8	56.6	60.2	60.0	58.4	58.4	58.4	59.2
Condom	5.2	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.5	3.8	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	7.2	5.8	8.6
Oral pill	35.4	36.2	34.5	37.9	37.1	34.4	35.0	35.8	36.1	34.8	32.7	33.4	33.4
Injections	8.5	7.0	10.3	8.0	9.0	12.7	12.8	14.0	14.6	14.7	14.5	15.2	13.4
Male sterilization	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.49	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Copper–T	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
Female sterilization:	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6
Foam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Norplant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Any traditional method	**5.1**	**5.3**	**5.8**	**3.2**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**3.8**	**3.9**	**3.3**

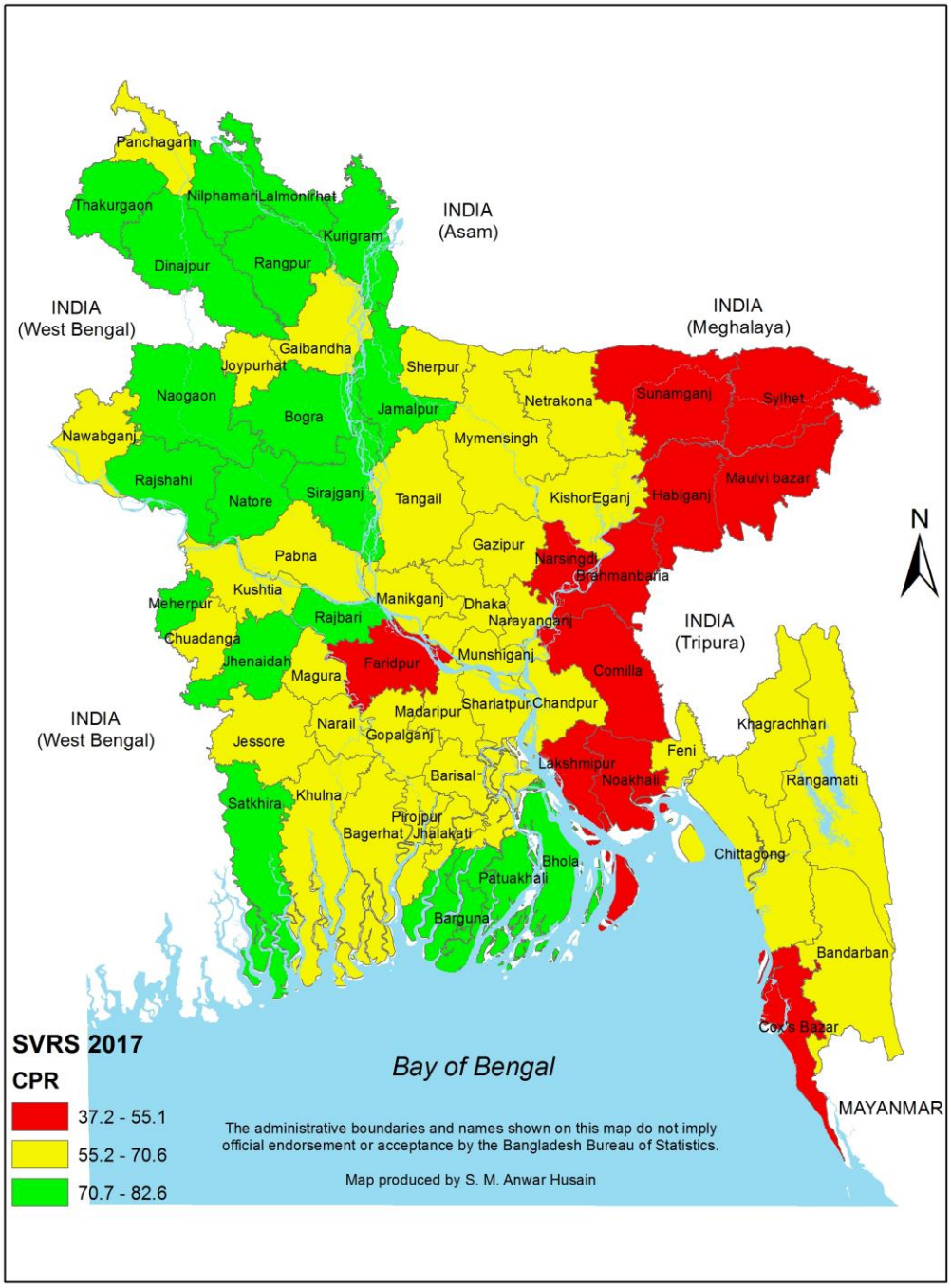
NA- Not Available

Trends in CPR by locality in case of current use are provided in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Trends in current use of contraception by locality, SVRS 2017



Map 6.1: Current usage of contraception by Zila, SVRS 2017



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

The overall in-migration rate in the sample area in 2017 was estimated to be 73.8 per thousand population. This compares with an out-migration rate of 74.3 per thousand population resulting in a net loss of 0.5 persons per thousand population. These rates were 76.7 and 78.5 in 2016 but much lower in 2015: 54.2 versus 54.5, a gain of 0.3 persons per 1000 population. Migratory movement of the females was more pronounced than their male counterparts. For example, while only 67.4 per thousand males made moves to the sample area, the corresponding rate for females was to the extent of 80.3 per thousand. A similar feature of movement was also noted in the case of out-migration: 69.0 for males and over 79.5 for females.

The incidence of in-migration in rural area was more than one third of the incidence with respect to the same event in urban area (37.8:119.4). The tendency to out-migrate of the urban people was also very high compared to their rural counterparts; the urban-rural ratio being 2.6 to 1.0.The flow of out-migration from rural area exceeds the in-migration resulting in a net loss of 5.7 persons per thousand population. The urban area, on the contrary, is a gaining population with a net migration rate of 6.1 persons per thousand populations.

The overall in and out-migration rates resulted in a gross migration rate of 148.1 persons per thousand population, Barishal division recorded the highest out migration rate (109.3), while Rajshahi the lowest (56.7). In-migration is also the highest (115.3) in Barishal division, while the lowest rate (55.5) was experienced in Rajshahi division.

Table 7.1: Migration rates per 1000 population by sex and selected background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Back ground Characteristics	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
Residence:						
Rural	30.3	38.6	45.4	48.4	37.8	43.5
Urban	114.5	107.6	124.4	118.9	119.4	113.3
Division:						
Barishal	106.7	103.9	124.1	114.7	115.3	109.3
Chattogram	62.6	85.5	71.6	89.7	67.2	87.6

Back ground Characteristics	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
Dhaka	73.7	60.3	82.7	64.9	78.2	62.6
Khulna	72.4	66.1	86.9	78.6	79.6	72.3
Rajshahi	46.4	47.4	64.9	66.3	55.5	56.7
Rangpur	48.7	60.7	66.3	81.0	57.4	70.7
Sylhet	65.8	68.7	75.3	76.8	70.6	72.8
Total	**67.4**	**69.0**	**80.3**	**79.5**	**73.8**	**74.3**

7.2 Age–Specific Migration Rates

Age specific migration rates presented in Table 7.2 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 and out migration for both sexes together was noted in the broad age group 15–29.

A high proportion of females move in and out when they are in the broad age group 15–29. Males are half as likely as the females to migrate both in and out when they are in the age group 15–24. Investigation shows that a substantial number of children of 0–4 age group move in and out along with their parents as a result of which migration of these children occurs at a high rate. The age patterns of migrants obtained in 2017 are similar to the one obtained in 2016 in terms of their levels and patterns but significantly different from one another in terms of its structure.

Table 7.2: Age -specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2017

(Overall)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	94.5	83.7	93.6	79.0	94.0	81.4
5-9	76.2	73.6	70.8	68.7	73.5	71.1
10-14	56.8	59.8	59.4	71.6	58.1	65.7
15-19	49.2	58.5	165.5	166.8	102.4	108.0
20-24	63.2	83.4	129.6	130.4	99.1	108.9
25-29	99.9	97.7	104.3	103.9	102.3	101.1
30-34	93.9	98.1	69.6	74.1	81.1	85.5
35-39	86.6	86.2	62.3	60.6	74.4	73.4
40-44	63.8	66.9	44.4	48.1	54.4	57.8
45-49	55.4	50.5	47.3	46.4	51.7	48.7
50-54	45.4	47.3	36.9	36.5	41.1	41.8
55-59	38.6	36.9	33.4	28.7	36.1	32.9
60-64	39.5	39.7	38.3	32.8	38.9	36.4
65-69	28.6	27.1	32.2	24.0	30.4	25.6
70-74	32.7	25.4	49.3	28.5	40.4	26.8
75+	29.0	27.0	53.8	25.7	41.2	26.4
Total	**67.4**	**69.0**	**80.3**	**79.5**	**73.8**	**74.3**

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 are little sex-differentials in migration in the urban area.

Table 7.3: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2017

(Rural area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	44.7	43.5	45.7	38.0	45.2	40.7
5-9	35.6	38.5	33.0	36.0	34.3	37.2
10-14	25.4	31.2	30.6	45.5	28.0	38.2
15-19	21.0	37.8	149.5	155.5	77.4	89.4
20-24	31.3	59.6	80.9	90.6	57.6	76.0
25-29	49.4	62.3	51.0	55.7	50.2	58.8
30-34	41.4	56.9	27.8	37.1	34.2	46.4
35-39	37.6	49.2	23.9	27.2	30.6	38.1
40-44	25.7	34.2	16.3	20.1	21.1	27.2
45-49	21.6	22.7	18.4	16.2	20.2	19.7
50-54	17.8	22.3	18.1	16.8	18.0	19.4
55-59	16.0	15.2	15.1	12.7	15.6	13.9
60-64	15.9	13.9	20.5	13.7	18.1	13.8
65-69	13.7	13.4	20.3	11.4	17.0	12.4
70-74	15.7	10.2	31.7	16.8	23.1	13.2
75+	18.9	14.8	39.5	11.7	28.9	13.3
Total	**30.3**	**38.6**	**45.4**	**48.4**	**37.8**	**43.5**

Table 7.4: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2017

(Urban area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	163.5	139.3	159.8	135.9	161.7	137.6
5-9	131.6	121.6	123.5	114.2	127.6	117.9
10-14	103.0	102.0	100.8	109.2	101.9	105.6
15-19	89.1	87.8	184.4	180.2	135.1	132.4
20-24	103.0	113.1	184.5	175.5	148.2	147.4
25-29	157.7	138.2	162.8	156.8	160.5	148.4
30-34	151.6	143.4	117.7	116.7	134.0	129.6
35-39	139.4	126.1	106.0	98.6	122.9	112.5
40-44	105.4	102.7	78.4	82.0	92.7	93.0
45-49	93.4	81.9	80.8	81.5	87.8	81.7
50-54	77.1	76.2	61.9	62.6	69.6	69.5
55-59	66.1	63.3	59.7	51.6	63.1	57.9
60-64	69.5	72.5	63.9	60.4	66.9	66.9

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
65-69	50.3	47.2	50.6	43.4	50.4	45.3
70-74	60.3	50.0	77.4	47.4	68.3	48.8
75+	48.9	51.0	79.6	51.1	64.5	51.0
Total	**114.5**	**107.6**	**124.4**	**118.9**	**119.4**	**113.3**

7.3 Causes of Out-Migration

The causes of migration have been presented in Table 7.5. A large number of people move (in and out) for shear reasons of living with their family members. This cause accounts for about 50.0 percent of all causes in the case of in-migration and 44.6 percent in the case of out-migration. Matrimonial cause also stands out as a second important cause especially among the females. Farming also plays a vital role in the process. 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 2017

Causes of migration	In-migration			Out-migration		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Matrimonial	4.3	16.5	10.9	2.9	17.0	10.4
Education	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.1
In search of job	4.8	2.7	3.7	5.5	2.5	3.9
To perform job duty	3.8	1.7	2.7	3.2	1.4	2.3
Due to transfer	5.5	2.4	3.8	5.9	2.9	4.3
River eroded	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.0
Farming	14.1	6.2	9.8	16.9	6.6	11.4
To live with family	42.6	56.2	50.0	37.1	51.1	44.6
Business	4.9	1.5	3.1	3.9	1.3	2.5
Due to retirement	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Abroad	2.0	0.2	1.0	3.0	0.7	1.8
Others	12.7	8.4	10.4	15.6	11.5	13.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

Figure 7.1: In-migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 2002-2017

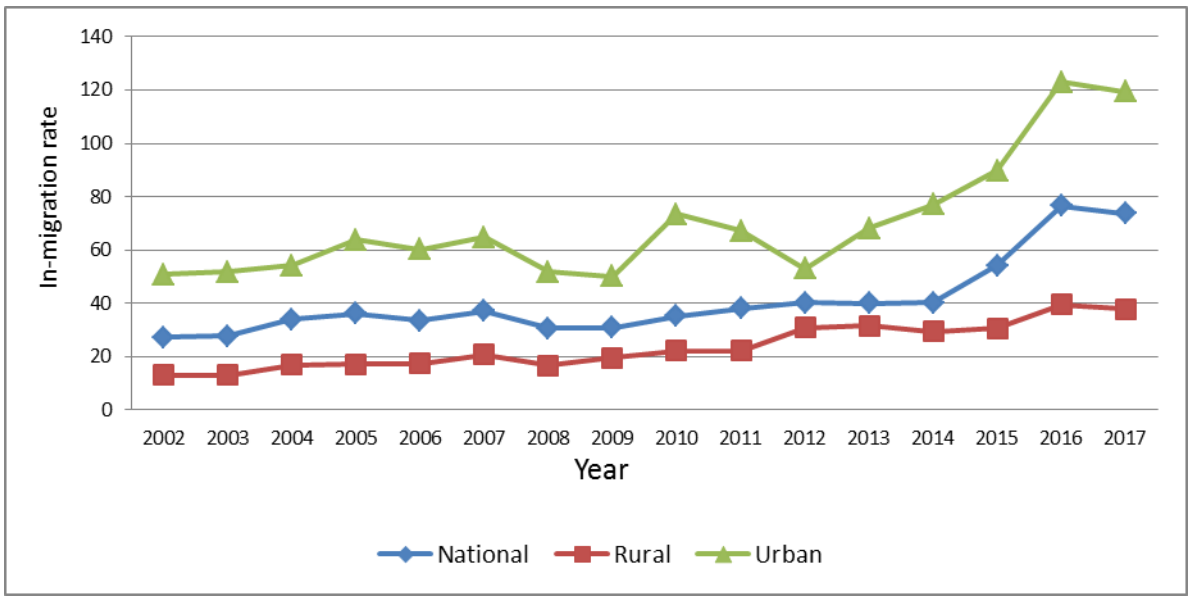
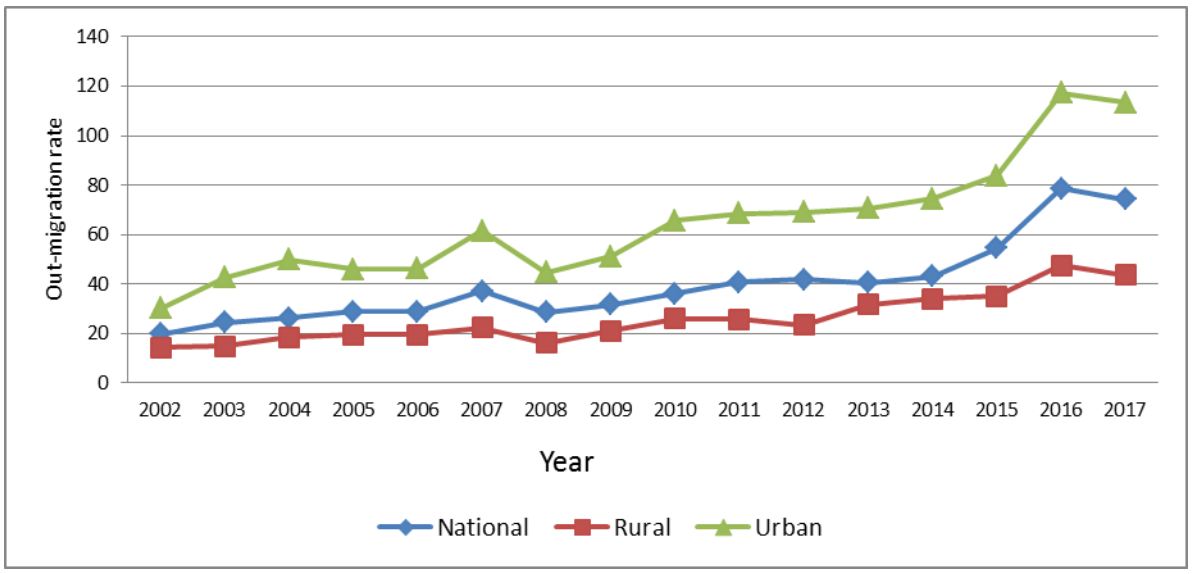


Figure 7.2: Out- migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 1984-2017



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 be labeled 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-2015 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 to shed light on the disability scenario in the study area. 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 with respect to 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 (9.8) from disability than their female counterparts (8.0). The overall disability rate as recorded in 2017 virtually does not show any discernable change over the last 5 years.

Urban people are less likely (6.8) than the rural people (10.6) to suffer from disability. This is in conformity with the 2016 results. Rangpur has the highest (11.3)) disability rate followed by Rajshahi with a rate of 10.2 per thousand population and the lowest (7.1)) is prevalent in Dhaka division.

Highest prevalence of disability (12.2) is noted among the Christians and Buddhists. Contrary our previous year's findings, Hindus are more likely (9.1) to suffer from disability compared to their Muslim counterparts (8.7). By and large, the disability rate shows a consistent fall as the level of education increases except that for those who have above secondary level of education. In contrast to our findings, the sample census of 2011 revealed an overall disability rate of 14.1. This might have fallen to a lower level within a time lag of 6 years since 2011 thus approaching the SVRS findings of 2017.

Table 8.1: Disability rate per 1000 population by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	11.8	9.4	10.6
Urban	7.3	6.3	6.8
Division:			
Barishal	9.2	7.8	8.5
Chattogram	7.9	8.3	8.1
Dhaka	7.2	7.0	7.1
Khulna	10.8	7.9	9.4
Rajshahi	11.6	8.7	10.2
Rangpur	12.9	9.6	11.3
Sylhet	11.5	7.3	9.4
Religion:			
Muslim	9.7	7.7	8.7
Hindu	10.4	7.9	9.1
Others	11.5	12.9	12.2
Household head education:			
No education	13.5	9.3	11.2
Primary	8.8	7.1	8.0
Secondary	9.9	6.7	8.2
Above secondary	6.6	7.6	7.0
Total	**9.8**	**8.0**	**8.9**

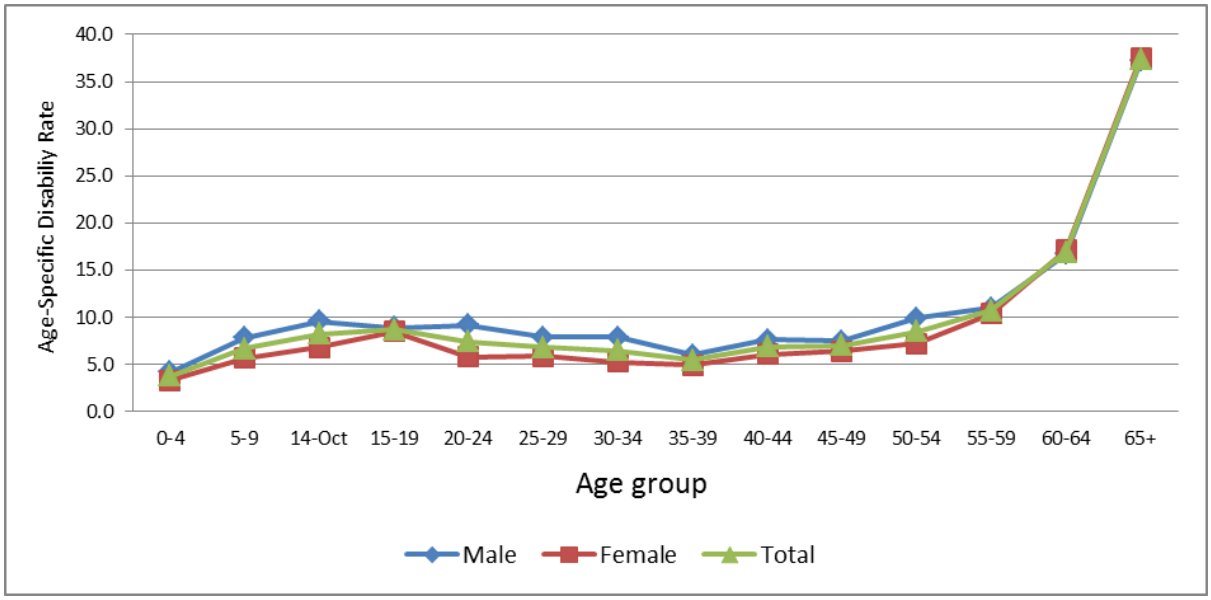
8.2 Age Pattern of Disability

As shown in Table 8.2, the disability rates do not seem to vary by age until age 55 years when the rate shows an alarmingly increasing trend. The rate progresses at a slow pace from 3.8 per thousand population at age 0–4 to 8.5 per thousand population at age 50–54 and thereafter shows an abrupt increase as expected. The age pattern of disability among the males is almost identical to the pattern as observed among females. The rates are displayed graphically in Figure 8.1.

Table 8.2: Disability rates per 1000 population by age and sex, SVRS 2017

Age groups	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	4.2	3.3	3.8
5-9	7.8	5.7	6.7
10-14	9.6	6.8	8.2
15-19	8.9	8.5	8.7
20-24	9.2	5.8	7.4
25-29	7.9	5.9	6.8
30-34	7.9	5.3	6.5
35-39	6.0	4.9	5.5
40-44	7.6	6.1	6.9
45-49	7.5	6.4	7.0
50-54	9.9	7.2	8.5
55-59	11.0	10.4	10.7
60-64	16.7	17.1	16.9
65+	37.2	37.5	37.3
Total	**9.8**	**8.0**	**8.9**

Figure 8.1: Age pattern of disability by sex, SVRS 2017



The district level disability rates are shown in Map 8.1.

8.3 Intensity of Disability

The survey captured three types of disability that reflect the intensity associated with disability, viz. complete disability, complex disability and light or partial disability. The resulting estimates of these phenomena are presented in Table 8.3. As shown in the table under reference, of those who were reported to be disabled, 30.6 percent of them were completely disabled, 42.3 percent had complex disability and 27.1 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 status: urban residents are as likely as the rural people to experience disability. This is true across all intensities of 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 23.1 percent of all cases. Next to this is the problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet use, and wearing dress. This accounts for 18.2 percent of all cases. A substantial proportion (19.5) of the people are unable to understand others or even themselves. These findings are in close agreement with results obtained in 2017 round of survey. The results of this investigation are presented in Table 8.3.

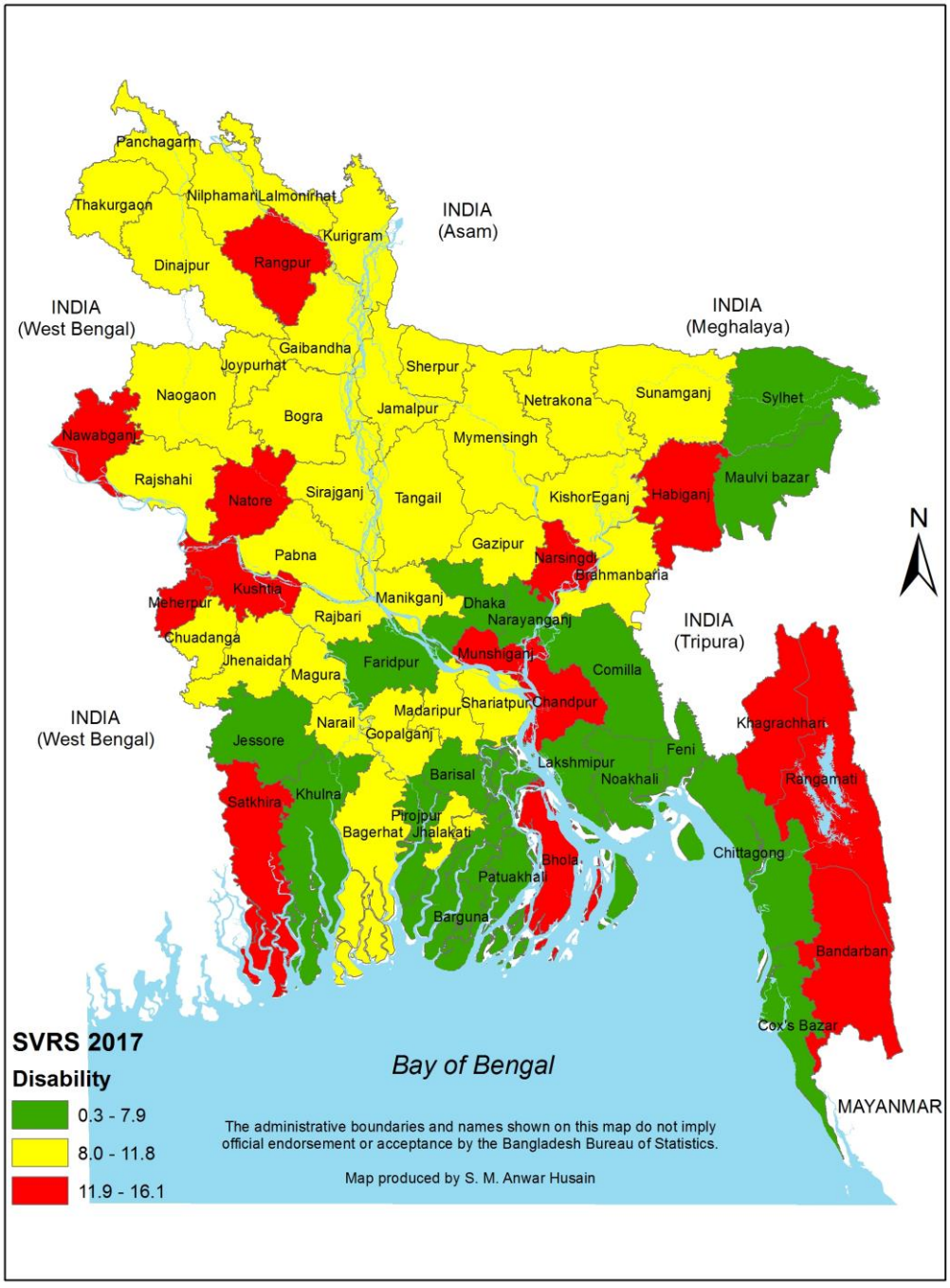
The survey made an effort to identify the causes of disability prevalent in the study area. These include, among others, natal, accident, general illness, old age, wrong treatment. The most conspicuous cause of disability has been identified to be associated with birth or birth injury (natal). This accounts for a little over half (52.1%) of the total cases of disability followed by some sort of undefined illness (21.6%). The other causes as reported were accident (10.8%), old age senility (10.8%), and wrong treatment (2.8%). Neither sex nor the place of birth makes any pronounced variation with respect to the causes of disability. The lower panel of Table 8.3 shows these findings.

Table 8.3: Intensity, type and causes of disability by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

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	31.4	32.4	31.9	27.6	28.4	28.0	30.2	31.1	30.6
(b) Complex disabled (not completely disabled)	42.2	41.6	41.9	43.3	43.0	43.2	42.6	42.1	42.3
(c) Light disabled	26.4	26.0	26.2	29.0	28.6	28.8	27.2	26.9	27.1
Type of disability:									
(a) Problem to see even with eye glass	9.0	9.4	9.2	8.9	10.6	9.7	9.0	9.8	9.4
(b) Hard of hearing even with hearing aids	7.5	9.5	8.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.1	8.4	7.7
(c) Problem to wake up	24.5	20.8	22.9	24.1	22.9	23.5	24.3	21.5	23.1
(d) Problem to remember something for sickness	11.2	10.7	11.0	13.7	11.2	12.5	12.0	10.9	11.5
(e) Problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet using and wearing the dress	17.6	19.5	18.4	17.4	18.0	17.7	17.5	19.0	18.2
(f) Problem to understand others or even self	20.1	19.2	19.7	18.0	20.2	19.0	19.4	19.5	19.5
(g) Others	10.1	10.9	10.5	11.7	10.8	11.3	10.7	10.9	10.7

Intensity, Type and Causes of Disability	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Causes of disability:									
(a) Natal	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.4	49.3	50.5	52.8	51.2	52.1
(b) Accident	13.6	8.1	11.2	11.9	8.1	10.1	13.0	8.1	10.8
(c) Illness	19.6	23.4	21.3	21.6	23.1	22.3	20.3	23.3	21.6
(d) Being old aged	8.2	11.8	9.8	10.8	15.3	12.8	9.1	13.0	10.8
(e) Wrong treatment	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.8
(f) Others	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
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 2017



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 to the general population. Yet the country's HIV/AID prevention program was initiated in 1985. The first case of HIV was detected in 1989. In 2014, a total of 433 new cases of HIV infection, 251 AIDS cases and 91 deaths due to AIDS were reported (BDHS, 2014). The number of HIV-positive people increased, from 1207 in 2007 to 3674 in 2014, implying a 3-fold increase over a period of 7 years (Bdnews 24.com, 2014). 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, a little over 71.2 percent women mentioned 'unsafe sexual relation' as one of the main causes of HIV/AIDS as shown in Table 9.1. This knowledge has increased by about 9.5 percent in one year period, from 65 percent in 2016 to 71.2 percent in 2017. Urban women are over 16 percent more aware of this knowledge compared to their rural counterparts. Four percent of the women believe that some supernatural means might be responsible to cause this havoc. This belief is more prevalent among the rural women (4.8%) than their urban counterparts (2.9%). Non-use of condoms was held responsible as a causative agent of HIV/AIDS by more than 13 percent of the respondents. This was believed by about 17 percent respondents in 2016. The respondents also had a misconception that mosquitoes carry this deadly disease to the human body. This was reported by 6.6 percent of the women. This was prevalent among 7.8 percent of the women last year. About 4 percent of the respondents had a feeling that sharing food with a person who has AIDS may also cause this disease, while BDHS 2014 reports this knowledge to be exorbitantly higher (64%).

Table 9.1: Awareness of respondent about HIV/AIDS by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

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	75.8	66.4	4.8	14.7	8.5	4.7	0.9	100.0
Urban	84.2	77.1	2.9	11.9	4.1	2.3	1.7	100.0
Age group:								
15-19	87.5	74.9	3.0	11.7	5.9	3.0	1.4	100.0
20-24	87.7	74.6	4.3	12.6	4.8	2.7	1.0	100.0
25-29	84.6	72.8	3.5	12.7	6.3	3.4	1.3	100.0
30-34	80.2	69.1	3.6	15.0	7.0	3.9	1.4	100.0
35-39	75.1	67.1	4.7	14.5	7.8	4.5	1.4	100.0
40-44	64.8	66.9	4.8	14.6	8.1	4.5	1.1	100.0
45-49	59.1	65.4	5.1	15.0	8.5	4.7	1.2	100.0
Division:								
Barishal	89.2	65.4	6.2	11.8	9.2	4.7	2.8	100.0
Chattogram	78.5	66.6	4.9	16.7	6.6	4.1	1.1	100.0
Dhaka	74.5	72.7	3.7	12.9	6.5	2.9	1.3	100.0
Khulna	84.3	76.2	2.7	12.7	5.0	2.7	0.7	100.0
Rajshahi	74.3	71.9	3.3	14.4	6.0	3.3	1.1	100.0
Rangpur	77.7	74.5	3.5	12.2	5.6	2.7	1.4	100.0
Sylhet	80.1	66.0	4.8	14.0	8.4	5.6	1.1	100.0
Total	**79.3**	**71.2**	**4.0**	**13.4**	**6.6**	**3.6**	**1.3**	**100.0**

A little over 79 percent of the women were found to have correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS in human body. This was of about the same magnitude in 2016. Rural women were significantly less likely (75.8%) to have correct knowledge than their urban counterparts

(84.2%). Age of the respondents was highly negatively correlated with this knowledge: higher the age, lower is the extent of knowledge. Regional variations are marked. Women of Barishal division were more aware (89.2%) of the correct mode of transmission followed by the women of Khulna division (84.3%), the least (74.3%) being prevalent among the women of Rajshahi division.

9.2.2 Knowledge on Mode of Transmission of HIV/AIDS

The respondents were asked to say categorically whether HIV/AIDS virus might be transmitted in a child through his/her mother (i) while the mother is pregnant, (ii) during delivery or (iii) while she is breast-feeding. The results of this investigation have been presented in Table 9.2. A little more than 57 percent of the ever-married women believed that AIDS may be transmitted to the child from its mother while the mother is pregnant. This belief is more prevalent among the women in urban area (62.5%) than in rural area (53.4%). The regional variations in knowledge level are wide ranging between 50 percent in Chattogram division to 62.3 percent in Khulna division. About 55 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 (59.5%) than the rural women (51.8%) to believe that breast-feeding is a viable means through which AIDS may be transmitted in children from their mothers.

More than 42 of the women have a misconception that the disease in question might be transmitted to the children during delivery. This is more prevalent (46.8%) among the urban women, than their rural counterparts (38.7%).

Table 9.2 further shows that nearly 19 percent of the women expressed their complete ignorance about the mode of transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus from mothers to their children. This ignorance has increased substantially in last one year time. At least one mode of transmission is known to about 69 percent of the women. A little over one third of the 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. The overall impression from the survey results is that younger women are more aware of the transmission of HIV from mother to child.

Table 9.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission by background characteristics, SVRS 2017

Background Characteristics	No knowledge of transmission	Know at least one mode of transmission	Know that all modes of transmission	During pregnancy	During delivery	Through breastfeeding
Residence:						
Rural	21.6	65.2	30.3	53.4	38.7	51.8
Urban	16.1	73.8	38.0	62.5	46.8	59.5
Age group:						
15-19	14.0	76.0	39.1	64.4	47.3	62.7
20-24	12.7	76.8	38.7	64.8	47.9	62.3
25-29	15.7	73.4	36.5	61.5	45.6	59.1
30-34	18.7	68.9	32.4	56.5	41.6	54.4
35-39	23.5	63.3	29.5	51.6	37.9	49.8
40-44	28.5	57.4	26.5	46.7	34.2	44.6
45-49	32.9	52.8	24.2	43.1	31.1	40.8

Background Characteristics	No knowledge of transmission	Know at least one mode of transmission	Know that all modes of transmission	During pregnancy	During delivery	Through breastfeeding
Division:						
Barishal	14.8	73.2	27.5	59.5	39.1	54.9
Chattogram	24.1	63.0	23.1	50.0	32.4	47.7
Dhaka	24.6	64.1	29.6	50.8	38.1	51.1
Khulna	14.6	73.2	34.1	62.3	40.8	60.4
Rajshahi	17.0	67.3	40.6	56.7	48.3	56.9
Rangpur	20.7	69.9	41.2	60.5	50.4	55.5
Sylhet	21.4	68.6	27.7	55.9	36.4	53.6
Total	**19.3**	**68.8**	**33.5**	**57.2**	**42.1**	**55.0**

Annexure - 1

Zila Table

Table A1: TFR, CBR, GFR, CDR, IMR, U5MR, CPR, Disability and Mean age at first marriage by Zila, SVRS 2017

Zila	CBR	TFR	GFR	CDR	IMR	U5MR	CPR	Crude Disability Rate	Mean age at first marriage	
									Male	Female
Bagerhat	18.3	2.2	67.9	4.2	26.2	26.2	69.8	11.3	25.5	18.8
Bandarban	19.6	2.4	74.7	3.2	11.0	44.0	69.2	12.9	22.8	19.4
Barguna	16.7	2.0	62.9	5.7	29.2	29.2	77.7	6.5	27.4	18.2
Barishal	19.5	2.1	70.1	7.7	14.8	31.5	68.9	7.6	26.3	19.5
Bhola	12.4	1.5	49.8	4.8	36.1	57.8	75.2	14.2	24.3	18.1
Bogura	20.7	2.4	75.8	5.3	41.2	50.6	79.2	11.0	23.4	17.1
Brahmanbaria	24.8	2.9	98.5	6.5	18.3	22.9	48.4	10.7	24.4	17.7
Chandpur	25.6	2.7	94.9	5.6	25.5	34.8	61.7	12.2	27.2	18.6
Chattogram	19.7	1.9	67.1	3.6	11.7	15.3	58.9	6.1	28.7	20.4
Chuadanga	16.1	1.9	57.0	5.7	24.7	24.7	60.0	10.9	24.1	17.1
Cumilla	19.8	2.2	72.0	4.7	9.1	19.7	45.8	6.7	24.3	18.3
Cox's Bazar	23.3	2.6	91.0	4.8	31.2	42.5	46.8	7.5	25.9	18.5
Dhaka	12.4	1.2	41.2	3.1	24.3	28.4	60.0	0.3	27.2	20.3
Dinajpur	16.6	1.9	60.8	4.5	24.1	24.1	71.4	10.5	24.0	18.2
Faridpur	19.4	2.3	73.2	3.8	0.0	9.0	47.8	6.6	25.4	18.2
Feni	20.5	2.1	74.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	59.5	5.6	27.5	18.7
Gaibandha	18.8	2.1	69.5	4.1	49.1	49.1	60.0	10.7	24.4	17.3
Gazipur	15.2	1.4	48.5	3.7	22.1	29.4	64.8	8.2	24.4	19.0
Gopalganj	22.3	2.6	88.9	6.4	22.1	22.1	63.4	10.2	25.3	18.0
Habiganj	14.7	1.7	56.1	4.8	36.3	44.0	37.2	15.8	26.2	19.6
Joypurhat	16.7	2.0	59.1	5.5	27.3	27.3	67.5	9.4	23.2	18.4
Jamalpur	19.7	2.5	79.5	5.0	23.3	31.0	73.0	10.1	24.0	17.3
Jashore	16.7	1.9	59.6	4.8	10.9	10.9	66.6	6.8	24.6	17.8
Jhalokati	16.9	2.1	63.7	9.6	20.5	20.5	66.8	9.3	27.3	19.0
Jhenaidah	17.2	2.0	62.4	5.1	15.9	23.8	77.3	9.3	24.9	17.2
Khagrachhari	20.9	2.4	83.4	3.7	30.5	30.5	70.3	12.5	23.5	17.6
Khulna	16.9	1.8	57.7	4.9	22.3	22.3	65.8	7.0	25.8	19.7
Kishorganj	24.2	3.0	98.8	5.7	27.8	36.3	61.9	9.8	25.4	17.9
Kurigram	18.3	2.2	84.8	6.6	38.7	41.2	78.8	11.5	23.5	17.1
Kushtia	20.0	2.3	72.7	6.0	26.3	32.9	69.6	12.6	24.8	19.0
Lakshmipur	17.9	2.1	69.3	5.5	28.4	37.9	53.0	1.6	25.7	18.1
Lalmonirhat	20.3	2.4	79.3	6.4	31.7	58.2	76.7	10.9	23.3	17.9
Madaripur	17.7	2.2	75.1	7.8	42.4	59.3	69.1	10.8	26.5	16.9
Magura	19.8	2.4	73.4	3.4	14.2	14.2	65.1	10.8	27.9	18.5
Manikganj	18.8	2.2	68.9	6.5	0.0	5.5	61.5	10.9	26.1	17.6
Meherpur	18.4	2.1	64.6	4.6	40.4	40.4	82.3	15.6	24.9	17.5
Maulvibazar	20.8	2.2	75.1	5.6	33.9	46.6	51.1	7.2	27.3	20.7
Munshiganj	19.9	2.1	70.8	4.9	35.0	35.0	63.3	16.1	26.8	18.3
Mymensingh	19.3	2.3	77.4	4.2	22.2	27.4	67.0	8.1	23.2	17.5

Zila	CBR	TFR	GFR	CDR	IMR	U5MR	CPR	Crude	Mean age at first marriage	
								Disability Rate	Male	Female
Naogaon	14.3	1.7	51.7	5.4	28.6	40.8	74.9	8.2	24.3	17.2
Narail	19.1	2.1	71.3	8.1	38.8	48.5	67.5	8.9	26.4	17.8
Narayanganj	17.6	1.8	61.8	5.1	39.6	50.4	57.5	7.3	23.9	17.1
Narsingdi	20.4	2.3	76.7	5.1	12.0	28.0	52.6	12.6	24.6	17.7
Natore	19.6	2.3	70.2	6.3	8.6	12.9	79.0	14.9	23.8	18.5
Nawabganj	22.9	2.6	83.7	7.0	52.4	52.4	60.0	12.4	24.2	17.0
Netrakona	16.6	2.0	65.5	5.6	29.7	38.1	68.2	9.4	25.9	18.9
Nilphamari	20.2	2.3	75.7	5.5	19.8	23.1	77.6	11.8	23.9	18.4
Noakhali	25.9	2.9	99.8	5.4	28.6	38.2	55.1	1.5	24.7	17.8
Pabna	16.1	1.9	60.3	4.4	13.4	26.8	67.1	9.3	24.4	17.8
Panchagarh	21.2	2.4	79.2	5.0	59.5	71.4	60.0	10.3	22.1	18.3
Patuakhali	18.7	2.2	72.6	7.7	28.1	42.1	77.6	5.6	23.9	17.3
Pirojpur	18.9	2.2	71.4	9.6	70.3	78.1	66.7	7.6	25.7	18.2
Rajshahi	16.4	1.8	55.7	5.0	26.9	30.7	73.2	10.8	24.7	19.1
Rajbari	18.7	2.1	69.8	4.1	7.8	7.8	73.2	10.2	24.7	18.0
Rangamati	13.7	1.6	50.6	6.3	87.5	87.5	70.6	15.9	23.8	20.4
Rangpur	19.2	2.1	68.1	5.7	19.0	25.6	82.6	12.7	25.8	19.2
Shariatpur	23.3	2.8	92.3	6.6	5.7	11.5	64.7	10.3	24.7	17.5
Satkhira	19.8	2.2	72.3	3.7	13.5	13.5	74.4	13.4	24.5	18.2
Sirajganj	20.5	2.6	80.3	5.2	27.0	31.1	72.1	11.2	23.6	17.5
Sherpur	19.5	2.5	79.5	4.3	36.0	36.0	68.9	11.1	26.1	17.3
Sunamganj	21.9	2.6	86.9	4.4	34.1	40.1	51.8	10.3	25.9	19.9
Sylhet	18.1	1.9	65.0	4.3	13.6	21.2	54.8	7.9	27.8	21.6
Tangail	20.0	2.4	75.9	4.9	20.0	29.0	68.9	10.1	24.7	17.4
Thakurgaon	20.3	2.2	74.4	5.2	33.7	33.7	72.5	9.5	23.5	18.2
Total	18.5	2.0	67.7	5.1	24.0	30.8	62.5	8.9	25.1	18.5

Supplementary Tables

Table 2A. Population in SVRS area, SVRS 2017

Age group	Male	Female	Both sex	Male %	Female %	Both sex %
0-4	53,361	52,813	106,174	8.5	8.4	8.5
5-9	61,893	61,708	123,601	9.9	9.9	9.9
10-14	69,426	68,214	137,640	11.1	10.9	11.0
15-19	67,434	56,917	124,351	10.8	9.1	9.9
20-24	50,508	59,571	110,079	8.1	9.5	8.8
25-29	50,165	59,394	109,559	8.0	9.5	8.7
30-34	48,211	53,218	101,429	7.7	8.5	8.1
35-39	46,233	46,431	92,664	7.4	7.4	7.4
40-44	39,758	37,064	76,822	6.3	5.9	6.1
45-49	36,709	30,197	66,906	5.9	4.8	5.3
50-54	29,442	30,512	59,954	4.7	4.9	4.8
55-59	22,291	21,165	43,456	3.6	3.4	3.5
60-64	18,748	17,227	35,975	3.0	2.8	2.9
65+	32,889	31,082	63,971	5.2	5.0	5.1
Total	**627,068**	**625,513**	**1,252,581**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 2B: Distribution of out- migrants by age and causes of migration for males, SVRS 2017

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	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
5-14	0.3	5.1	1.3	0.7	2.4	2.4	5.5	67.9	1.4	0.2	0.5	12.3	100.0
15-24	4.2	7.6	7.1	3.5	2.8	2.1	19.9	35.3	2.3	0.4	5.6	9.3	100.0
25-34	8.7	1.6	9.1	6.2	8.3	1.5	24.4	18.7	5.0	0.2	4.7	11.5	100.0
35-44	0.6	1.7	7.2	4.0	10.1	2.0	23.7	15.3	6.6	0.4	3.3	25.1	100.0
45-54	0.5	2.0	5.4	3.1	11.0	2.5	20.7	15.4	7.7	0.8	2.6	28.3	100.0
55-64	0.6	2.0	4.3	1.7	7.5	3.6	19.8	20.7	7.8	3.2	1.3	27.4	100.0
65+	0.5	1.3	2.6	1.3	6.8	7.0	15.4	31.1	5.3	2.1	1.1	25.6	100.0
Total	2.9	3.3	5.4	3.1	5.6	2.0	16.5	38.4	3.8	0.4	3.0	15.6	100.0

Table 2C: Distribution of out- migrants by causes of migration and age for females, SVRS 2017

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	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	100.0
5-14	9.1	4.3	1.2	0.5	1.7	2.4	4.4	62.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	11.9	100.0
15-24	39.2	3.2	2.6	1.4	2.0	1.0	5.3	37.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	6.1	100.0
25-34	7.3	2.0	3.8	2.6	4.8	1.3	9.4	52.2	1.5	0.3	0.7	14.0	100.0
35-44	0.9	2.3	3.2	1.9	4.5	2.6	10.9	53.3	1.9	0.1	1.0	17.6	100.0
45-54	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.2	3.4	3.4	9.9	52.8	2.6	1.2	0.6	19.4	100.0
55-64	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.7	5.5	7.5	56.1	1.9	0.3	1.3	18.6	100.0
65+	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	6.4	5.5	64.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	16.0	100.0
Total	16.9	2.7	2.4	1.4	2.7	1.7	6.3	52.1	1.3	0.4	0.7	11.5	100.0

Table 2D: Distribution of out-migrants by causes of migration and age for both sexes, SVRS 2017

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	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0
5-14	4.8	4.7	1.2	0.6	2.0	2.4	4.9	65.0	1.4	0.3	0.5	12.1	100.0
15-24	28.0	4.6	4.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	10.0	36.5	1.4	0.4	2.3	7.1	100.0
25-34	8.0	1.8	6.4	4.4	6.5	1.4	16.7	35.9	3.2	0.3	2.7	12.8	100.0
35-44	0.7	1.9	5.6	3.2	7.8	2.2	18.5	30.8	4.7	0.3	2.3	22.0	100.0
45-54	0.7	2.0	4.1	2.3	7.7	2.9	16.0	31.7	5.5	1.0	1.7	24.4	100.0
55-64	0.8	1.7	3.2	1.4	5.9	4.4	14.5	35.9	5.3	2.0	1.3	23.7	100.0
65+	0.5	1.1	2.0	1.1	4.3	6.7	10.7	46.9	3.5	1.4	0.8	21.0	100.0
Total	10.4	3.0	3.8	2.2	4.0	1.8	11.1	45.7	2.4	0.4	1.7	13.4	100.0

Table 2E: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for males, SVRS 2017

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	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0
5-14	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.1	5.6	73.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	10.9	100.0
15-24	9.0	8.6	4.9	2.8	3.4	1.7	12.9	47.0	3.1	0.2	1.7	4.7	100.0
25-34	11.8	1.7	8.6	8.2	8.6	1.3	20.6	21.6	6.5	0.3	3.4	7.5	100.0
35-44	0.7	2.0	7.3	5.8	10.8	2.1	21.5	15.3	8.9	0.2	3.3	22.0	100.0
45-54	0.7	2.5	6.6	4.1	9.9	2.2	21.9	14.6	9.7	0.6	3.7	23.5	100.0
55-64	0.7	1.7	4.3	2.9	7.3	4.4	20.5	18.6	8.4	2.8	1.8	26.5	100.0
65+	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.4	4.1	4.0	15.2	38.0	5.9	2.4	1.5	23.2	100.0
Total	4.3	3.1	4.7	3.7	5.5	1.8	14.0	42.9	4.9	0.4	2.0	12.7	100.0

Table 2F: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for females, SVRS 2017

	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	88.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	100.0
5-14	3.7	3.9	0.9	0.4	0.9	2.0	6.5	69.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	10.1	100.0
15-24	42.4	3.8	3.1	1.8	2.0	0.8	4.6	38.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	100.0
25-34	5.5	1.9	4.6	3.3	4.2	1.1	8.1	56.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	12.7	100.0
35-44	1.9	3.0	4.3	2.6	3.7	2.1	10.8	54.6	2.5	0.1	0.4	14.3	100.0
45-54	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.3	4.3	2.7	10.2	58.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	14.0	100.0
55-64	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.3	8.5	63.0	2.3	0.4	0.1	14.4	100.0
65+	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	2.1	4.7	76.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	10.7	100.0
Total	16.5	2.8	2.7	1.7	2.3	1.3	6.1	56.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	8.4	100.0

Table 2G: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for both sexes, SVRS 2017

	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	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	100.0
5-14	1.9	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.0	6.1	71.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	10.5	100.0
15-24	33.2	5.1	3.6	2.0	2.4	1.0	6.9	41.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	2.2	100.0
25-34	8.6	1.8	6.6	5.7	6.3	1.2	14.2	39.3	4.2	0.2	1.8	10.1	100.0
35-44	1.2	2.4	6.1	4.5	7.9	2.1	17.1	31.4	6.3	0.2	2.1	18.9	100.0
45-54	1.2	2.3	4.8	2.9	7.5	2.4	16.9	33.4	6.5	0.5	2.3	19.4	100.0
55-64	0.7	1.3	3.4	2.5	5.4	3.4	15.0	39.0	5.6	1.7	1.0	20.9	100.0
65+	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.7	2.9	9.1	60.4	2.7	1.4	0.9	15.9	100.0
Total	10.9	2.9	3.6	2.6	3.8	1.5	9.7	50.3	3.0	0.2	1.0	10.4	100.0

Table 2H: Out- migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2017

Direction of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total out-migrants	69.0	79.5	74.3
Rural out-migrants	38.6	48.4	43.5
Rural to Rural	17.3	32.8	25.1
Rural to Urban	27.1	19.8	23.4
Urban out-migrants	107.6	118.9	113.3
Urban to Rural	13.8	18.6	16.2
Urban to Urban	90.1	95.3	92.7

Table 2I: Distribution of out-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2017

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total out-migrants	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	2.9	17.0	10.4
Education	3.5	2.8	3.1
Looking job	5.5	2.5	3.9
Getting job	3.2	1.4	2.3
Transfer	5.9	2.9	4.3
Float/River eroded	2.2	1.8	2.0
Earning	16.9	6.6	11.4
Living with family	37.1	51.1	44.6
Business	3.9	1.3	2.5
Retirement	0.4	0.4	0.4
Abroad	3.0	0.7	1.8
Other	15.6	11.5	13.4
Rural out-migrants			
Marriage	1.6	32.1	18.5
Education	3.4	2.4	2.8
Looking job	8.2	2.9	5.3
Getting job	4.3	1.5	2.7
Transfer	3.1	1.7	2.3
Float/River eroded	3.1	2.3	2.6
Earning	27.1	9.8	17.5
Living with family	31.7	38.4	35.4
Business	2.7	0.9	1.7
Retirement	0.3	0.4	0.3
Abroad	6.6	0.7	3.3
Other	8.1	7.0	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural out-migrants			
Marriage	2.0	41.8	28.0
Education	2.9	1.4	1.9
Looking job	3.8	1.4	2.3
Getting job	2.0	0.8	1.2
Transfer	4.6	1.7	2.7
Float/River eroded	5.7	2.9	3.9
Earning	16.0	4.9	8.7
Living with family	45.3	34.5	38.2
Business	2.7	0.9	1.5
Retirement	0.1	0.5	0.4
Abroad	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	14.2	8.6	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Urban out-migrants			
Marriage	1.3	11.6	5.6
Education	3.7	4.4	4.0
Looking job	11.8	6.1	9.4
Getting job	6.2	2.9	4.8
Transfer	1.8	1.7	1.8
Float/River eroded	0.9	0.8	0.9
Earning	36.2	20.2	29.4

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Living with family	20.6	46.5	31.5
Business	2.6	1.1	2.0
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.3
Abroad	11.5	1.1	7.1
Other	3.1	3.6	3.3
Urban out-migrants			
Marriage	3.6	9.2	6.5
Education	3.5	3.0	3.3
Looking job	4.3	2.3	3.2
Getting job	2.7	1.4	2.0
Transfer	7.2	3.5	5.2
Float/River eroded	1.8	1.6	1.7
Earning	12.2	5.0	8.4
Living with family	39.6	57.6	49.0
Business	4.4	1.6	2.9
Retirement	0.5	0.4	0.5
Abroad	1.4	0.7	1.0
Other	19.0	13.8	16.3
Urban to Rural out-migrants			
Marriage	2.3	15.9	10.1
Education	2.6	2.1	2.3
Looking job	1.7	1.2	1.4
Getting job	1.9	0.9	1.3
Transfer	5.4	2.6	3.8
Float/River eroded	8.9	6.8	7.7
Earning	11.9	4.6	7.7
Living with family	47.9	54.0	51.4
Business	4.9	1.7	3.0
Retirement	1.1	0.8	0.9
Abroad	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	11.2	9.1	10.0
Urban to Urban out-migrants			
Marriage	3.8	7.5	5.7
Education	3.7	3.3	3.5
Looking job	4.8	2.6	3.6
Getting job	2.8	1.5	2.2
Transfer	7.5	3.7	5.5
Float/River eroded	0.4	0.3	0.4
Earning	12.3	5.0	8.6
Living with family	37.9	58.5	48.5
Business	4.3	1.5	2.9
Retirement	0.4	0.3	0.3
Abroad	1.6	0.8	1.2
Other	20.5	15.0	17.7

Table 2J: In-migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2017

Direction of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total In-migration	67.4	80.3	73.8
Rural in-migration	30.3	45.4	37.8
Rural to Rural	24.1	41.3	32.7
Urban to Rural	6.2	4.1	5.0
Urban in-migration	114.5	124.4	119.4
Rural to Urban	26.3	32.2	30.3
Urban to Urban	88.2	92.2	90.2

Table 2 K: Distribution of in-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2017

Causes of in-migration	Male	Female	Bothsexes
Total in-migrants:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	4.3	16.5	10.9
Education	3.1	2.8	2.9
Looking job	4.7	2.7	3.6
Getting job	3.7	1.7	2.6
Transfer	5.5	2.3	3.8
Float/River eroded	1.8	1.3	1.5
Earning	14.0	6.1	9.7
Living with family	42.9	56.5	50.3
Business	4.9	1.5	3.0
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.2
Abroad	2.0	0.2	1.0
Other	12.7	8.4	10.4
Rural in-migrants			
Marriage	3.9	32.6	21.1
Education	2.0	1.4	1.7
Looking job	4.1	1.8	2.7
Getting job	2.2	0.9	1.4
Transfer	3.1	1.8	2.3
Float/River eroded	5.2	3.1	3.9
Earning	10.3	4.1	6.6
Living with family	52.9	48.3	50.1
Business	3.0	0.8	1.6
Retirement	0.5	0.1	0.2
Abroad	5.9	0.3	2.5
Other	7.0	4.8	5.7
Rural to Rural in-migrants			
Marriage	4.1	34.9	23.6
Education	2.1	1.4	1.6
Looking job	4.8	1.9	2.9
Getting job	2.2	0.9	1.4
Transfer	3.4	1.7	2.4
Float/River eroded	6.4	3.3	4.5
Earning	11.2	3.9	6.6
Living with family	53.2	46.2	48.7
Business	3.2	0.7	1.6
Retirement	0.3	0.1	0.1
Abroad	1.3	0.1	0.6
Other	7.8	5.0	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban to Rural in-migrants			
Marriage	3.0	9.5	5.6
Education	1.5	2.1	1.7
Looking job	1.7	1.2	1.5
Getting job	2.0	1.0	1.6
Transfer	1.7	2.0	1.8
Float/River eroded	0.6	0.7	0.6
Earning	6.9	6.2	6.6
Living with family	51.7	70.0	59.0

Causes of in-migration	Male	Female	Bothsexes
Business	2.2	1.5	1.9
Retirement	1.3	0.3	0.9
Abroad	23.5	2.1	15.0
Other	4.1	3.3	3.8
Urban in-migrants			
Marriage	4.4	9.0	6.8
Education	3.5	3.4	3.4
Looking job	4.9	3.1	4.0
Getting job	4.3	2.0	3.1
Transfer	6.3	2.6	4.4
Float/River eroded	0.6	0.4	0.5
Earning	15.2	7.1	11.0
Living with family	39.6	60.2	50.3
Business	5.5	1.8	3.6
Retirement	0.3	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.7	0.1	0.4
Other	14.7	10.1	12.3
Rural to urban in-migrants:			
Marriage	2.2	12.9	8.1
Education	6.3	5.3	5.7
Looking job	5.8	3.5	4.6
Getting job	5.4	2.6	3.8
Transfer	4.4	1.4	2.8
Float/River eroded	1.3	1.1	1.2
Earning	22.1	10.8	15.9
Living with family	39.3	55.4	48.2
Business	7.4	2.2	4.5
Retirement	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	5.7	4.5	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban to urban in-migrants:			
Marriage	5.1	7.7	6.4
Education	2.7	2.7	2.7
Looking job	4.6	3.0	3.8
Getting job	4.0	1.8	2.9
Transfer	6.8	3.0	4.9
Float/River eroded	0.4	0.2	0.3
Earning	13.2	5.7	9.4
Living with family	39.7	61.9	51.0
Business	5.0	1.6	3.3
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.8	0.1	0.5
Other	17.3	12.1	14.6

Annexure - 2

Operational Definitions of Indicators

(a) SOCIAL INDICATORS

Household

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

Dependency Ratio

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

Sex Ratio

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

Index of Ageing

Index of ageing is the ratio of older persons of age 60 years and above to the 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 livebirths 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 confirm 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) MORTALITYRELATED 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-Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR)

The post-Neo-natal 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 specified 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.

(h) DATA QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Whiple's Index: The Whiple's index is a simple, robust and easy to interpret index to measure age heaping. As per definition the Whiple's Index is the ratio of the observed frequency of ages ending in 0 or 5 to the frequecny predicted by assuming a uniform distribution of terminal digits.

Myer's Blended Index: Myer's Blended Index is calculated for the age above 10 years and shows the excess or deficit of people in ages ending in any of the 10 terminal digits expressed as percentages. It is based on the assumption that the population is equally distributed among the different ages.

UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index/Un Joint Score Index: UN Age-sex accuracy index is a measure of the quality of age data presented in 5-year age groups by sex. The index in based on the age rates and sex ratios and is computed as 3(mean of the differences in sex ratios) + mean of the differences in age ratios for males + mean of the differences in age ratios for females

The quality of data is ranked as accurate of the index is below 20, inaccurate of it is between 20 & 40 & highly inaccurate if it is over 40.

(j) **Zila:** District.

Annexure - 3

Composition of Steering Committee

01	Secretary, Statistics and informatics Division, Ministry of Planning	Chairperson
02	Director General, BBS	Member
03	Representative, Ministry of Public Administration{ (not below the Joint Secretary(JS)}	Member
04	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance (not below the JS)	Member
05	Representative, LG Division, Ministry of LGRD (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
06	Representative, Ministry of Health & 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 2nd Phase Project, BBS	Member
21	Deputy Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member Secretary

Terms of reference:

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

Annexure - 4

Composition of Technical Committee

01	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
02	Prof. Dr. M. Nurul Islam, Department of Statistics, Biostatistics and Informatics, DU Ex-VC, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University(MBSTU), Tangail	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 2nd Phase 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 – 5

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 2nd Phase Project, BBS
2.Mr. Md. Abul kasem, Programmer, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS
3.Mr. Monir Ahmed, Statistical Officer, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS
4.Mr. Shahidul Islam Khan, Statistical Officer, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS
5.Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Asstt. Programmer, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS

02. Report Preparation

1.Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS
2.Mr. Md. Abul kasem, Programmer, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS
3.Mr. Shahidul Islam Khan, Statistical Officer, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS
4.Mr. Monir Ahmed, Statistical Officer, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS
5.Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Asstt. Programmer, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS

03. Project Personnel

1. Mr. Jashim Uddin Chowdhury, Administrative Officer
2. Mr. Sunil Kumar Biswas, SI
3. Ms. Supti Das, SI
4. Mr. Md. Enamul Haque, ECA
5. Ms. Sheuly Akter, DE/CO
6. Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam, Computer Operator
7. Mr.Md. Abu Taleb Miah, DEO
8. Mr. Md. Mokarram Hossain, DEO
9. Ms. Begam Shamima Akter, DEO
10. Mr. Md. Mostafa Kamal Masum, DEO
11. Mr. Md. Serajul Islam, Computer Operator

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গোপনীয়

খানা তালিকা
তফসিল-১

Annexure - 6

Schedules

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

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ

		জিও কোড
PSU নং	.....	
জেলা	.....	
উপজেলা/থানা	.....	
ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড	.....	
মৌজা/মহল্লা	.....	
RMO	.....	

স্থানীয় রেজিস্ট্রারের পরিচিতিঃ

নাম : .....
পিতার/স্বামীর নাম : .....
মাতার নাম : .....
গ্রাম/মহল্লা/সড়ক : .....
ডাকঘর : .....
উপজেলা/থানা : .....
রেজিস্ট্রারের খানার নম্বর :
মোবাইল নং : .....

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

নমুনা এলাকার মৌজা/মহল্লা/ সড়কের নাম ..... উপজেলা/থানা .....
নমুনা এলাকার নিকটতম রেলওয়ে স্টেশন/লঞ্চ ঘাট/স্টীমার ঘাট/বাস স্টেশনের নাম ..... নমুনা এলাকা হতে দূরত্ব ..... (কিঃ মিঃ)
নমুনা এলাকায় যাতায়াতের উপায় (উপজেলা/থানা হতে নমুনা এলাকা)
.....
.....

১। বাৎসরিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত ০১ জানুয়ারির খানা ও জনসংখ্যাঃ

বৎসর		2016	2017
খানার সংখ্যা			
জনসংখ্যা	পুরুষ		
	মহিলা		
	সর্বমোট		
রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			
সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			

২। ত্রৈমাসিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত খানা ও জনসংখ্যাঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	2017			
	খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা		
		পুরুষ	মহিলা	মোট
জানুয়ারি-মার্চঃ ১ম (৩১ মার্চের খানা ও জনসংখ্যা)				
এপ্রিল-জুনঃ ২য় (৩০ জুনের খানা ও জনসংখ্যা)				
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য় (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের খানা ও জনসংখ্যা)				
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের খানা ও জনসংখ্যা)				

৩। সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	**2017**	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারি-মার্চঃ ১ম		
এপ্রিল-জুনঃ 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 পুঃ-1 মঃ-2 হিজড়া-3	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন (কোড)	খানার মাসিক ব্যয় (টাকায়)	খানার মাসিক আয় (টাকায়)	

খানার জনসংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

2017															মন্তব্য
0			1			2			3			4			
পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	

পুঃ-পুরুষ, মঃ-মহিলা, হিঃ-হিজড়া।

0 = ১ জানুয়ারির জনসংখ্যা

1 = জানুয়ারি-মার্চ (৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা)

2 = এপ্রিল-জুন (৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা)

3 = জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বর (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)

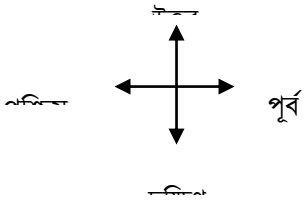
4 = অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বর (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)

নমুনা এলাকার খানার হ্রাস/বৃদ্ধির তালিকা

বৎসর	ত্রৈমাসিক	বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ	হ্রাসপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ
2017	জানুয়ারি 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		
2018	জানুয়ারি 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		
2019	জানুয়ারি 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 নামঃ

ঠিকানাঃ

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

ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিকস্-এ ব্যবহৃত কোডের তালিকা

১। অর্থনৈতিক কার্যাবলীঃ	
অর্থনৈতিক কার্যাবলী	**কোড**
জমির মালিক	01
মালিক কৃষক	02
পারিবারিক কৃষি কর্মী	03
চুক্তিবদ্ধ কৃষি কর্মী	04
নিজ জমিসহ বর্গা কৃষক	05
ভূমিহীন কৃষি শ্রমিক	06
অন্যান্য কৃষি শ্রমিক	07
অন্যান্য অকৃষি শ্রমিক	08
মৎস্য চাষী	09
জেলে	10
পেশাজীবি কর্মকর্তা	11
নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা	12
পেশাগত কর্মচারী	13
অন্যান্য অফিস কর্মচারী	14
কারখানা/উৎপাদন শ্রমিক	15
শিক্ষক	16
ব্যবসায়ী	17
পরিবহন/যোগাযোগ শ্রমিক	18
তাঁতী	19
কামার	20
কুমার	21
স্বর্ণকার	22
সেবামুলক কাজের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত ব্যক্তি	23
ছাত্র/ছাত্রী	24
গৃহস্থালী	25
চাকর/চাকরানী	26
গৃহকর্মে সাহায্যকারী	27
কাজ খুঁজছেন	28
কাজ করতে অক্ষম	29
ভিক্ষুক	30
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	99
২। খানা প্রধানের সাথে খানার সদস্যদের সম্পর্কঃ	
খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	**কোড**
খানা প্রধান স্বয়ং	1
স্বামী/স্ত্রী	2
সন্তান	3
পিতা/মাতা/শ্বশুর/শ্বাশুড়ী	4
অন্যান্য (আত্মীয়)	8
অন্যান্য (অনাত্মীয়)	9

৩। খানা সদস্য/ সদস্যদের বৈবাহিক অবস্থাঃ	
বৈবাহিক অবস্থা	**কোড**
অবিবাহিত	1
বিবাহিত	2
বিধবা/ বিপত্নীক	3
তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/ বিচ্ছিন্ন	4
পৃথক বসবাস	5
৪। শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহঃ	
শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহ	**কোড**
১ম শ্রেণী উত্তীর্ণ হয়নি	00
১ম শ্রেণী উত্তীর্ণ	01
২য় শ্রেণী উত্তীর্ণ	02
৩য় শ্রেণী ,,	03
৪র্থ শ্রেণী উত্তীর্ণ	04
৫ম শ্রেণী ,,	05
৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী ,,	06
৭ম শ্রেণী ,,	07
৮ম শ্রেণী ,,	08
৯ম শ্রেণী ,,	09
মাধ্যমিক বা সমতুল্য	10
উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক বা সমতুল্য	11
স্নাতক বা সমতুল্য	12
স্নাতকোত্তর বা সমতুল্য	13
ডাক্তার/ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/কৃষিবিদ	14
ডিপ্লোমা	15
ভোকেশনাল	16
অন্যান্য	99
৫। জন্ম/মৃত্যুর স্থানসমূহঃ	
জন্ম/মৃত্যুর স্থান	**কোড**
নমুনা এলাকার নমুনা খানাতে	1
নমুনা এলাকার অন্য খানাতে	2
অন্য এলাকার খানাতে	3
হাসপাতাল	4
ক্লিনিক	5
মাতৃসদন	6
অন্যান্য	9

৬। প্রসবকালীন সাহায্যকারীঃ	
ক) প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্ত t	**কোড**
ডাক্তার	1
নার্স/মিড ওয়াইফ(দাই/ধাত্রী)/ প্যারামেডিক/ পরিবার কল্যাণ পরিদর্শিকা (FWV)	2
মেডিক্যাল এসিসটেন্ট (MA)/ সাব-এসিসটেন্ট কমিউনিটি মেডিক্যাল অফিসার (SACMO)	3
স্বাস্থ্য সহকারী (HA)/পরিবার কল্যাণ সহকারী (FWA)	4

৬। প্রসবকালীন সাহায্যকারীঃ	
খ) প্রশিক্ষণবিহীন t	**কোড**
সনাতন দাই/ধাত্রী	5
প্রক্ষিণবিহীন ডাক্তার/QUACK/ হাতুড়ে ডাক্তার	6
প্রতিবেশী/আত্মীয়	7
অন্যান্য	9
৭। ধর্ম সংক্রান্তঃ	
ধর্ম	**কোড**
ইসলাম	01
হিন্দু	02
বৌদ্ধ	03
খ্রীষ্টান	04
অন্যান্য ধর্মাবলম্বী	09

৮। মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহঃ	
মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহ	**কোড**
গুটি বসন্ত	01
হাম	02
ম্যালেরিয়া	03
টাইফয়েড/প্যারা টাইফয়েড	04
ইনফ্লুয়েঞ্জা	05
ডেঙ্গু	06
অন্যান্য জ্বর	07
জন্ডিস	08
আর্সেনিক	09
কলেরা	10
জটিল ডায়রিয়া	11
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ডায়রিয়া	12
জটিল আমাশয়	13
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী আমাশয়	14
রক্ত আমাশয়	15
যক্ষা	16
হাঁপানী	17
শ্বাসরোগ	18
নিউমোনিয়া	19
হুপিং কফ	20
উচ্চ রক্তচাপ	21
হৃদরোগ	22
হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ/হার্ট ষ্ট্রোক	23
বহুমূত্র (ডায়বেটিস)	24
পিত্ত রোগ	25
বাত রোগ	26
বাত জ্বর	27
পক্ষাঘাত	28
ডিপথেরিয়া	29
পেপটিক আলসার	30
মেনিনজাইটিস	31
অপুষ্টিজনিত ব্যাধি	32

৮। মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহঃ	
টিউমার	33
ক্যানসার	34
চর্মরোগ	35
কুষ্ঠ	36
জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/ বিতৃষ্ণা /ক্ষুধামন্দা/ পায়ে পানি নামা/ ফুলে যাওয়া	37
জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/ গর্ভ ফুল আটকে যাওয়া / প্রসবকালে 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
পোলিও	44
আত্মহত্যা	45
খুন	46
পুড়ে যাওয়া	47
সাপে কাটা	48
বিষক্রিয়া	49
পানিতে ডুবে 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
মস্তিস্কে রক্তক্ষরণ	58
যৌন রোগ	59
এইচআইভি/এইডস	60
ফুসফুসে পানি জমা	61
এ্যাপেন্ডিসাইটিস	62
মৃগী	63
কিডনী সমস্যা	64
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	99

৯। তালাক/পৃথক বসবাসের কারণসমূহঃ	
কারণসমূহ	**কোড**
ভরণ পোষণদানে ব্যর্থতা	01
দাম্পত্য জীবন পালনে ব্যর্থতা	02
পুরুষত্বহীনতা	03

৯। তালাক/পৃথক বসবাসের কারণসমূহঃ	
দুরারোগ্য ব্যাধি	04
প্রাপ্ত বয়স না হওয়ার আগে বিবাহ হওয়া	05
নিরুদ্দেশ হওয়া	06
কারাদন্ড	07
শারীরিক নির্যাতন	08
দুশ্চরিত্র	09
যৌতুক	10
পুনঃ বিবাহ	11
সন্তান না হওয়া	12
অন্যান্য	99

১০। আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিতঃ	
আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ	**কোড**
বিবাহের কারণে	01
লেখাপড়ার জন্য	02
চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্য	03
চাকুরী পেয়ে	04
বদলীজনিত কারণে	05
ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা	06
রোজগারের জন্য	07
স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য	08
ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্যে	09
চাকুরী হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে	10
বিদেশ ফেরত	11
অন্যান্য	12

১১। আগমন/বহির্গমনের জেলাসমূহঃ	
জেলার নাম	**কোড**
একই জেলায়	99
পঞ্চগড়	01
ঠাকুরগাঁও	02
দিনাজপুর	03
নীলফামারী	04
লালমনিরহাট	05
রংপুর	06
কুড়িগ্রাম	07
গাইবান্ধা	08
বগুড়া	09
জয়পুরহাট	10
নওগাঁ	11
চাঁপাইনবাবগঞ্জ	12
রাজশাহী মহানগরী	13
নাটোর	14
সিরাজগঞ্জ	15

১১। আগমন/বহির্গমনের জেলাসমূহঃ	
পাবনা	16
কুষ্টিয়া	17
চুয়াডাংগা	18
মেহেরপুর	19
ঝিনাইদহ	20
মাগুড়া	21
নড়াইল	22
যশোর	23
সাতক্ষীরা	24
খুলনা	25
বাগেরহাট	26
বরগুনা	27
পটুয়াখালী	28
ভোলা	29
বরিশাল	30
ঝালকাঠি	31
পিরোজপুর	32
শরিয়তপুর	33
মাদারীপুর	34
গোপালগঞ্জ	35
ফরিদপুর	36
রাজবাড়ী	37
মানিকগঞ্জ	38
ঢাকা	39
গাজীপুর	40
নারায়নগঞ্জ	41
মুন্সিগঞ্জ	42
নরসিংদী	43
টাংগাইল	44
জামালপুর	45
শেরপুর	46
ময়মনসিংহ	47
কিশোরগঞ্জ	48
নেত্রকোনা	49
সুনামগঞ্জ	50
সিলেট	51
মৌলভীবাজার	52
হবিগঞ্জ	53
ব্রাক্ষণবাড়ীয়া	54
কুমিল্লা	55
চাঁদপুর	56
লক্ষীপুর	57
নোয়াখালী	58
ফেনী	59
চট্রগ্রাম	60
কক্সবাজার	61
বান্দরবান	62
রাংগামাটি	63

১১। আগমন/বহির্গমনের জেলাসমূহঃ	
খাগড়াছড়ি	64

১২ । আগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
দেশের নাম	**কোড**
ভারত	01
পাকিস্তান	02
নেপাল	03
শ্রীলংকা	04
ভূটান	05
সৌদি আরব	06
ইরাক	07

১২ । আগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
ইরান	08
কুয়েত	09
অন্যান্য মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশসমূহ	10
জাপান	11
কোরিয়া	12
সিংগাপুর	13
মালয়েশিয়া	14
অন্যান্য এশিয়ান দেশসমূহ	15
গ্রেট বৃটেন	16
জার্মানী	17
ইটালী	18

১২ । আগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
অন্যান্য ইউরোপীয়ান দেশসমূহ	19
মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র	20
কানাডা	21
অন্যান্য আমেরিকান দেশসমূহ	22
অষ্ট্রেলিয়া	23
লিবিয়া	24
মিশর	25
অন্যান্য আফ্রিকান দেশসমূহ	26
অন্যান্য (নাম উল্লেখ করুন)	99

পরিদর্শনকারী কর্মকর্তার মন্তব্য ও তারিখসহ স্বাক্ষর

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিকস্ অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

হাউজহোল্ড কার্ড

তফসিল- ২

২.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐ খানা নম্বরঃ ☐☐☐

১-খানা মডিউল

১। খানায় বসবাসের ঘরের সংখ্যা

বসবাসের ঘরের প্রকার		সংখ্যা	বসবাসের ঘরের আয়তন(বর্গফুট)
1	দালান ঘর		
2	আধা পাকা ঘর		
3	টিনের/কাঠের ঘর		
4	মাটির ঘর		
5	বাঁশ/ছনের ঘর		
6	অন্যান্য		

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

২। 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
বালি সরানো পানি	7	7
ঝরণার পানি	8	8
অন্যান্য	9	9

৩। পানির উৎসের মালিকানা

নিজস্ব	1
যৌথ	2
সরকারী	3
প্রকৃতিক	4
পড়শী/আত্মীয়	5
অন্যান্য	9

৪। আলোর উৎস

বিদ্যুৎ	1
কেরোসিন	2
সোলার	3
অন্যান্য	9

৫। জ্বালানীর উৎস

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

৬। পায়খানার সুবিধা

সেনেটারী (ওয়াটার সীলসহ)	1
সেনেটারী (ওয়াটার সীলবিহীন)	2
নন-সেনেটারী/কাঁচা	3
খোলা জায়গা	4
অন্যান্য	9

৭। আর্থিক অবস্থা (গত ১ বৎসরের)

সর্বদা অভাব অনটন	1
সাময়িক অভাব অনটন	2
আয়-ব্যয় সমান	3
স্বচ্ছল	4

২-ব্যক্তি মডিউল

৮। লাইন নং	৯। খানার সদস্যদের নাম	১০। বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসরে) (এক বছরের কম হলে '০০' লিখুন)	১১। লিংগ	১২। ধর্ম	১৩। খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	১৪। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা	১৫। ১৪ নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর কোড 2-5 যে কোন একটি হলে ১ম বিবাহের সময় বয়স কত ছিল?	১৬। সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণী পাস করেছেন? (৫ বছরের উর্ধ্বে) (কোড)	১৭। শিক্ষালয়ে যান কি?	১৮। শিক্ষা অসমাপ্ত রেখে লেখাপড়া ছেড়েছেন কি? (গত এক বৎসরে)	১৯। স্বাক্ষর করতে পারেন কি?	২০। চিঠি লিখতে পারেন কি?	২১ । কোথায় লেখা পড়া শিখেছেন?	২২। অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন ? (কোড)
০১			পুরুষ-.... 1 মহিলা-.. 2 হিজড়া-.. 3	ইসলাম-..1 হিন্দু- .....2 বৌদ্ধ-.....3 খ্রীষ্টান- ...4 অন্যান্য-..9	খানা প্রধান-.....1 স্বামী-স্ত্রী-.....2 সন্তান- ..... 3 পিতা/মাতা/শ্বশুর/শ্বাশুড়ী- ...4 অন্যান্য (আত্মীয়)-.....8 অন্যান্য (অনাত্মীয়)- 9	অবিবাহিত-.....1 বিবাহিত- .....2 বিধবা/বিপত্নীক- .....3 তালাক/বিচ্ছিন্ন- .....4 পৃথক বসবাস- .....5 (১০ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব)			হ্যাঁ..... 1 না ..... 2 (৩ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব)	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না ..... 2 প্রযোজ্য নয়-3	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না ..... 2 (৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব)	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না.....2 (৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব)	প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষালয়..1 পরিবার .....2 সরকারী অ-প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম .....-3 এনজিও শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম 4 অন্যান্য-9	
০২														
০৩														
০৪														
০৫														

১৬ ও ২২ নং প্রশ্ন এর কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজারের নাম ----------

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ----------

রেজিস্ট্রার নাম ----------

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ----------

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

গোপনীয়

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিকস্ অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

জন্ম

তফসিল- ৩

৩.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

৩.২ (ক) গত ..... হতে ..... পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় নিয়মিত উপস্থিত/ সাময়িকভাবে অনুপস্থিত সদস্যাদের গর্ভে যে সমস্ত শিশু জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে তাদের জন্ম সংক্রান্ত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুণ।

(খ) একই খানায় একাধিক শিশুর জন্ম হলে "খানা নম্বর" কলামে ঐ খানার নম্বরটি পুনরায় লিখুন এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট শিশুর তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন ।

খানার নম্বর	শিশুর মায়ের লাইন নং	জন্ম -শিশু সংক্রান্ত তথ্য														শিশুর মাতার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য					
		১। শিশুর নাম	২। জন্ম শিশু ছেলে না মেয়ে ছেলে-1 মেয়ে-2 হিজড়া-3	৩। শিশুর জন্মঃ তারিখ কত ?			৪। জন্ম শিশুর ইউঃ পরিষদ/পৌরসভা/ সিটি করপোরেশন/ ক্যান্টনমেন্ট বোর্ডে নিবন্ধন করা য়েছে কি? (জন্মের ৪৫ নের মধ্যে) হাঁ- 1 না- 2	৫। জন্ম নিবন্ধনকরণের তারিখ কত?			৬। শিশুর জন্মস্থান কোথায়? (কোড)	৭। শিশুর জন্ম/ প্রসবকালীন সময়ে সাহায্যকারী কে ছিলেন? (কোড)	৮। জন্মের রকম কক ..... 1 মজ..... 2 ঃ..... 3	৯। ই শিশু এখন জীবিত আছে কি? হাঁ-1 না-2	১০। শিশু জীবিত না মৃত অবস্থায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে? জীবিত জন্ম-1 ত জন্ম -2	১১। শিশুর মাতার নাম কি?	১২। মাতার বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	১৩। মাতা কোন শ্রেণী পাস করেছেন (কোড)	১৪। মাতার পেশা গৃহকর্ম-1 কৃষি-2 অকৃষি-3 অন্যান্য-9	১৫। এ পর্যন্ত মোট কতটি জীবিত সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন? জীবিত ও মৃতসহ	১৬। এখন মোট কতটি সন্তান জীবিত আছে?
				দিন	মাস	সন		দিন	মাস	সন											

৭ নং প্রশ্নের কোড (প্রসবকালীন সাহায্যকারীর কোড) t

১। প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্ত t ডাক্তার-1, নার্স/মিড ওয়াইফ(দাই/ধাত্রী)/প্যারামেডিক/পরিবার কল্যাণ পরিদর্শিকা (FWV)-2, মেডিক্যাল এসিসটেন্ট (MA)/ সাব-এসিসটেন্ট কমিউনিটি মেডিক্যাল অফিসার (SACMO)-3, স্বাস্থ্য সহকারী (HA)/পরিবার কল্যাণ সহকারী (FWA)-4;

২। প্রশিক্ষণবিহীন t সনাতন দাই/ধাত্রী-5, প্রক্ষিণবিহীন ডাক্তার/QUACK/হাতুড়ে ডাক্তার-6, প্রতিবেশী/আত্মীয়-7, অন্যান্য-9

৬ ও ১৪ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম ----------

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ----------

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

গোপনীয়

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিকস্ অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

মৃত্যু

তফসিল- ৪

৪.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

৪.২ গত ..... হতে ..... পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় নিয়মিত উপস্থিত/সাময়িকভাবে অনুপস্থিত সদস্য/ সদস্যা যারা মারা গিয়েছেন তাদের ব্যক্তিগত ও অন্যান্য তথ্য নিম্নে উল্লেখিত ছকে সংগ্রহ করুন ।

খানার নম্বর	মৃত ব্যক্তির ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য														
	লাইন নং	১। মৃত ব্যক্তির নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা- 2 হিজড়া-3	৩। মৃত্যুর সময় বয়স			৪। মৃত্যুর স্থান (কোড)	৫। মৃত্যুর কারণ (কোড অপর পৃষ্ঠায় দেখুন)	৬। মৃত্যুর তারিখ			৭। মৃত ব্যক্তির ইউঃপরিষদ/ পৌরসভা/ সিটি করপোরেশন/ ক্যান্টনমেন্ট বোর্ডে নিবন্ধন করা হয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ- 1, না- 2 (মৃত্যুর ৬০ দিনের মধ্যে)	৮। মৃত্যু নিবন্ধনকরণের তারিখ		
				বছর	মাস	দিন			দিন	মাস	সন		দিন	মাস	সন

বিঃ দ্রঃ

মৃত জন্ম হলে তফসিল-৪ পূরণ করতে হবে না।

মৃত্যুর কারণ আত্মহত্যা (৪৫) হলে কারণসহ লিখুন।

৪ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম ----------

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ----------

মৃত্যুর কারণ ও কোড

মৃত্যুর কারণ	কোড
গুটি বসন্ত	01
হাম	02
ম্যালেরিয়া	03
টাইফয়েড/ প্যারা টাইফয়েড	04
ইনফ্লুয়েঞ্জা	05
ডেঙ্গু	06
অন্যান্য জ্বর	07
জন্ডিস	08
আর্সেনিক	09
কলেরা	10
জটিল ডায়রিয়া	11
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ডায়রিয়া	12
জটিল আমাশয়	13
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী আমাশয়	14
রক্ত আমাশয়	15
যক্ষা	16
হাঁপানী	17
শ্বাসরোগ	18
নিউমোনিয়া	19
হুপিং কফ	20
উচ্চ রক্তচাপ	21
হৃদরোগ	22
হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ/হার্ট ষ্ট্রোক	23

মৃত্যুর কারণ	কোড
বহুমূত্র (ডায়াবেটিস)	24
পিত্ত রোগ	25
বাত রোগ	26
বাত জ্বর	27
পক্ষাঘাত	28
ডিপথেরিয়া	29
পেপটিক আলসার	30
মেনিনজাইটিস	31
অপুষ্টিজনিত ব্যাধি	32
টিউমার	33
ক্যানসার	34
চর্মরোগ	35
কুষ্ঠ	36
জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/বিতৃষ্ণা/ ক্ষুধামনদ্ব/ পায়ে পানি নামা /ফুলে যাওয়া	37
জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/গর্ভ ফুল আটকে যাওয়া/প্রসবকালে 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	কোড
পোলিও	44
আত্মহত্যা	45
খুন	46
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সাপে কাটা	48
বিষক্রিয়া	49
পানিতে ডুবে মৃত্যু	50
অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা	51
মানসিক রোগ	52
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গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিকস্ অফ বাংলাদেশ প্রকল্প

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

গোপনীয়

বিবাহ

তফসিল- ৫

৫.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

৫.২ (ক) গত ..... হতে ..... পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় গত ৩ (তিন) মাসে নিয়মিত /সাময়িকভাবে অনুপস্থিত সদস্য/সদস্যা যাদের বিবাহ হয়েছে তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন।

(খ) একই খানায় একাধিক ব্যক্তির বিবাহ হলে "খানা নম্বর কলামে" ঐ খানার নম্বরটি পূনরায় লিখুন এবং বিবাহিত দম্পতির তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন ।

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। এ খানা হতে পুরুষ না মহিলার বিবাহ হয়েছে? পুরুষ- 1 মহিলা- 2	যার বিবাহ হয়েছে তাঁর ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য									
			২। বিবাহের তারিখ			৩। যার বিবাহ হয়েছে তাঁর নাম কি ?	৪। বিবাহের সময় বয়স কত ছিল ? (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	৫। বর্তমান বিবাহের পূর্বে তার বৈবাহিক অবস্থা কি ছিল? (কোড)	৬। ধর্ম ইসলাম-1 হিন্দু-2 বৌদ্ধ-3 খ্রীষ্টান-4 অন্যান্য-9	৭। কোন শ্রেণী পাস করেছেন (কোড)	৮। অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন? (কোড)	৯। এ বিবাহ রেজিষ্ট্রি হয়েছে কি ? হ্যাঁ -1 না -2
			দিন	মাস	সন							

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

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিস্ট্রারের .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

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

গোপনীয়
তালাক/ পৃথক বসবাস
তফসিল- - ৬

৬.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....
ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

৬.২ গত ..... হতে ..... এ তিন মাসের মধ্যে নমুনা এলাকায় সংঘটিত তথ্য নিম্নের ছকে পূরণ করুন।
৬.৩ নমুনা এলাকার প্রত্যেকটি খানায় জিজ্ঞাসা করুন এবং গত ৩ মাসে মনোমালিন্যের কারণে পৃথকভাবে বসবাস করলে সেসব ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন।
৬.৪ গত ৩ মাসে খানার পুরুষ / মহিলা কেউ তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ হয়ে থাকলে তাদের সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন।
৬.৫ গত ৩ মাসে তালাক প্রাপ্ত / বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ প্রাপ্ত ব্যক্তি বর্তমানে বিবাহিত হয়ে থাকলেও তাদের সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন।
৬.৬ তালাক প্রাপ্ত / বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ প্রাপ্ত/পৃথক বসবাসকারী পুরুষ/মহিলার তথ্য এক লাইনে কলাম - "১" হতে "৯" এ লিপিবদ্ধ করতে হবে।
৬.৭ কোন খানায় একাধিক তালাক প্রাপ্ত / বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ প্রাপ্ত / পৃথক বসবাসকারী ব্যক্তি থাকলে "খানা নম্বর কলামে" ঐ খানার নম্বর পূণরায় উল্লেখ করতে হবে।

খানার নম্বর	তালাক / বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদের কারণে পৃথক বসবাস সম্পর্কিত তথ্য															
	লাইন নং	১। গত তিন মাসে তালাকপ্রাপ্ত এবং পৃথক বসবাসকারী সদস্য/সদস্যার নাম ও কোড লিখুন তালাক প্রাপ্ত-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। কোন শ্রেণী পাস করেছেন (কোড)	৬। তালাক/ পৃথক বসবাসের কারণ (কোড)	৭। তালাক এর পর আপনি কি এখন বিবাহিত? হ্যাঁ-1 না- 2	৮। বিবাহের সময় আপনার বয়স কত ছিল? (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)			৯। বিবাহের স্থায়িত্ব কাল (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)		
		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/রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম.....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ.....

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

গোপনীয়
বহির্গমন
তফসিল- - ৭

৭.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....
ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

৭.২ (ক) গত ---------- হতে ---------- এ ৬ মাসের মধ্যে বহির্গমনকারী 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 করে অন্যত্র চলে গিয়েছেন তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য এ ছকে সংগ্রহ করুন।
(গ) ৬ মাসের মধ্যে কেউ 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) বহির্গমনকারীদের বাদ দিতে হবে।
(ঙ) একই খানা হতে একাধিক ব্যক্তির বহির্গমন হলে ঐ একই খানা নম্বর দিয়ে পর পর লাইনে তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য লিখুন।

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। বহির্গমনকারীর নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2 হিজড়া-3	৩। বয়স কত? (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	৪। যে স্থানে বহির্গমন করেছেন পল্লী-1 পৌরসভা-2 সিটি কর্পোরেশন-3 দেশের বাইরে-4	৫। যে জেলা/দেশে বহির্গমন করেছেন সে জেলা/দেশের নাম ও কোড লিখুন		৬। বহির্গমনের কারণ কি? (কোড নিচে দেখুন)	৭। বহির্গমনের মাস ও বৎসর লিখুন		৮। বহির্গমনের ধরণ খানা-1 ব্যক্তি-2
						নাম	কোড		মাস	বৎসর	

বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোড (৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড) t
বিবাহের কারণে -1, লেখাপড়ার জন্য -2, চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্যে -3, চাকুরী পাওয়া - 4, বদলিজনিত কারণে -5, ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা -6, রোজগারের জন্য -7, স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য - 8, ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্য-9, চাকুরী হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে-10, বিদেশ গমন-11, অন্যান্য-99।
৫ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

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

গোপনীয়
আগমন
তফসিল- - ৮

৮.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....
ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

৮.২ (ক) গত ----------হতে----------এ ৬ মাসের মধ্যে আগমন (আন্ত:গমন) কারীদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন ।

(খ) যে সমস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গ অন্য জায়গা হতে নমুনা এলাকার খানায় স্থায়ীভাবে ৬ মাস বা ৬ মাসের বেশী সময়ের জন্য বসবাসের উদ্দেশ্যে আগমন করেছেন তাঁদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য এ তফসিলে সংগ্রহ করতে হবে।

(গ) বিবাহ বা অন্য কোন কারণে 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 নেই ।

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

(ঙ) একই খানায় একাধিক ব্যক্তির আগমন (আন্ত::গমন) 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 হিজড়া-3	৩। বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	৪। আগমনের কারণ কি? (কোড নিচে দেখুন)	৫। যে স্থান হতে আগমন করেছেন পল্লী-1 পৌরসভা-2 সিটি কর্পোরেশন-3 দেশের বাইরে-4	৬। যে জেলা/দেশ হতে আগমন করেছেন সে জেলা/দেশর নাম ও কোড লিখুন		৭।আগমনের মাস ও বৎসর লিখুন		৮।আগমনের ধরণ খানা-1 ব্যক্তি-2
							নাম	কোড	মাস	বৎসর	

আগমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোড (৪নং প্রশ্নের কোড) t

বিবাহের কারণে -1, লেখাপড়ার জন্য -2, চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্যে -3, চাকুরী পেয়ে - 4,বদলিজনিত কারণে -5, ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা -6, রোজগারের জন্য -7, স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য - 8, ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্যে-9, চাকুরী হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে-10, বিদেশ ফেরত-11, অন্যান্য-99।

৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম.....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

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

গোপনীয়
জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ
তফসিল- - ৯

৯.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....
ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

৯.২ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখে নমুনা এলাকায় বসবাসরত বর্তমানে বিবাহিতা বা কখনো বিবাহিতা (বিধবা/তালাকপ্রাপ্তা) ১৫-৪৯ বছরের মহিলাগণ এ তফসিলের উত্তরদাতা হবেন।
৯.৩ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ : .....

স্বামীর ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য						স্ত্রীর ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য					জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য					
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 (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	শিক্ষা (কোড)	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন? (কোড)	লাইন নং	স্ত্রীর নাম	বর্তমান বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	শিক্ষা (কোড)	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন? (কোড)	আপনি কি কখনো জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছেন? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণের কোন কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছেন? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে) (কোড)	আপনি কি বর্তমানে কোনো পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে আপনি বর্তমানে - কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন? (একটি উত্তর কোডে দিতে হবে)	পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার কোড লিখুন (কোড)

জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতির নাম ও কোড (১৩ নং ও ১৫ নং প্রশ্ন) : কনডম-01, খাওয়ার বড়ি-02, ইনজেকশন-03, পুরুষ বন্ধ্যাকরণ (ভ্যাসেকটমি)-04, আইইউডি/কাটা (কপারটি)-05, মহিলা বন্ধ্যাকরণ (লাইগেশন)-06, ফোম ট্যাবলেট-07, নরপ্ল্যান্ট-08, গর্ভপাত (এম আর)-09, হেকিমি/আয়ুর্বেদিক-10, হোমিওপ্যাথিক-11, প্রত্যাহার/আযল-12, নিরাপদকাল-13, বিরতি-14, অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)-15, নিরুত্তর-88, জানিনা-99.
১৭ নং প্রশ্নের পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার কোড: ওজন বেড়ে যাওয়া-1, মাথা ঘোরানো/মাথা ব্যথা হওয়া -2, অতিমাত্রায় রক্তক্ষরণ-3, মাসিক বন্ধ হওয়া-4, অনিয়মিত মাসিক হওয়া-5, শরীর জ্বালা পোড়া করা-6, তলপেটে ব্যথা 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।

সুপাভাইজারের নাম .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

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

গোপনীয়
প্রতিবন্ধী
তফসিল- - ১০

১০.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....
ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

১০.২ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের **তারিখে খানায় বসবাসরত সকল প্রতিবন্ধীর তথ্য।**

১০.৩ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ : .....

১০.৪ **প্রতিবন্ধী ও প্রকৃতি**

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। প্রতিবন্ধীর নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2 হিজড়া-3	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 2. দুর্ঘটনা 3. অসুখ 4. অধিক বয়স 5.ভুল চিকিৎসার কারণে 9. অন্যান্য
					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)

সুপাভাইজারের নাম .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

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

গোপনীয়
এইচআইভি/এইডস
তফসিল- - ১১

১১.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং : ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলা/থানাঃ ☐☐ .....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO : ☐

১১.২ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখে HIV/AIDS সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

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

১১.৪ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ : ……

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। উত্তরদাতার নাম	২। বয়স	৩। এইচআইভি/এইডস রোগের কারণ সম্পর্কে উত্তরদাতার ধারণা (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে) অনিরাপদ যৌন সম্পর্ক-1 মশার কামড়ে-4 যাদু টোনা বা অলৌকিক কোন কারণে-2 এইডস আক্রান্ত ব্যক্তির সাথে খাবার ভাগাভাগি করে খেলে-5 যৌন মিলনের সময় কনডম ব্যবহার না করলে-3 অন্যান্য-6 (উল্লেখ করুন) জানিনা-9	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		
					হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-8	হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-8	হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-8

সুপাভাইজারের নাম .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

রেজিস্ট্রারের 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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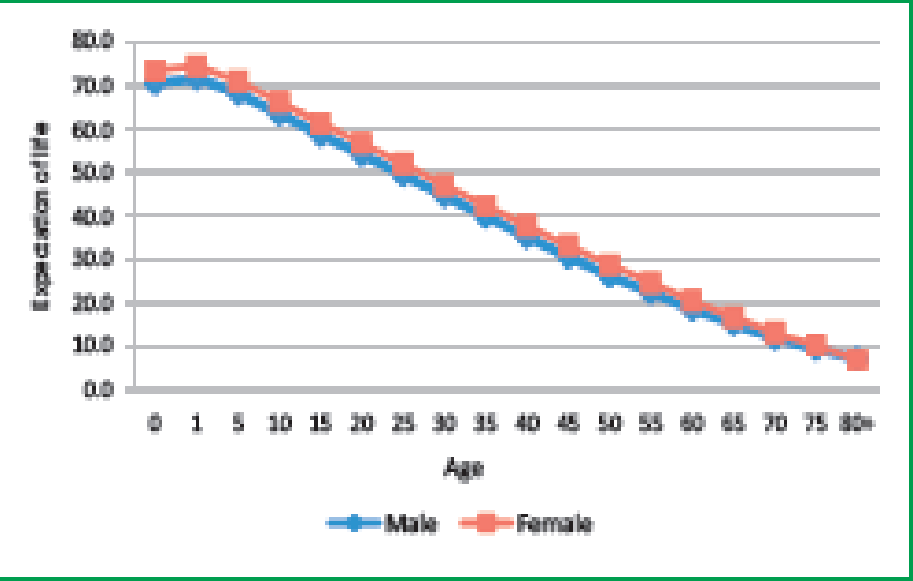
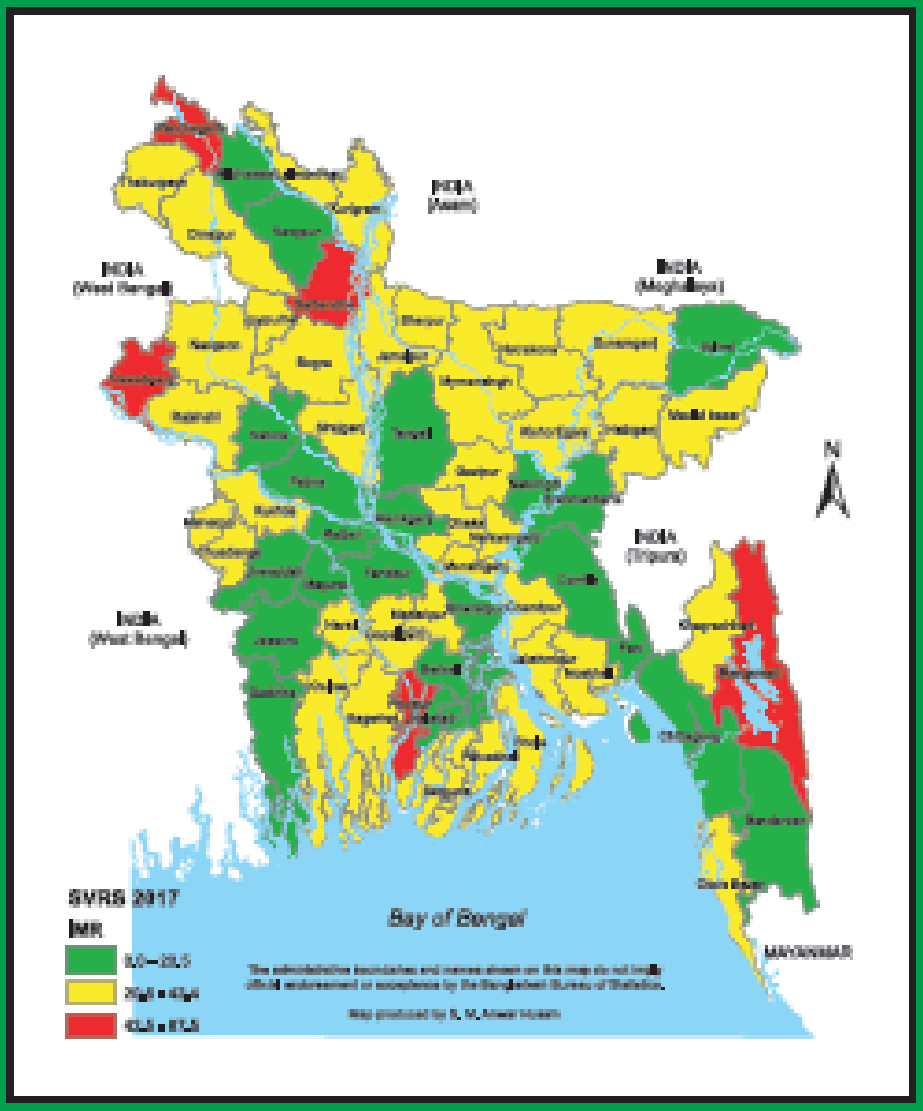


Infant mortality rate (IMR) by Zila, SVRS 2017



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