

Bangladesh



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025

Progotir Pathey

Survey Findings Report

June 2026



Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
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Ministry of Planning



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The Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 was implemented by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), as part of the global MICS programme. Financial contributions were provided by United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the U.S. Government, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) served as technical partners for blood and soil specimen collection and laboratory testing.

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

The 2025 MICS in Bangladesh provides estimates for SDG indicators across national, divisional, and district levels, as well as for the Dhaka North, Dhaka South, and Chattogram City Corporations. Where applicable, data for all indicators is disaggregated by standard demographic factors, including sex, age, location type, wealth index, and migratory status, alongside other indicator-specific variables.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Bangladesh MICS, 2025. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology and all standard MICS tables.

For more information about the Global MICS Programme, please visit mics.unicef.org.

Suggested citation:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and UNICEF Bangladesh. 2026. *Progotir Pathey, Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025, Survey Findings Report*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: BBS and UNICEF Bangladesh.

ISBN: 978-984-475-400-3

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Design: Mercari Asia Limited

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation

Sample frame	Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2022	Questionnaires	a) Household b) Women age 15-49 years c) Children under five years d) Children age 5-17 years
Training for the Trainers (ToT)	13 Dec 2024 – 2 Jan 2025	Field Team Training	21 Jan - 18 Feb 2025
Listing Operation	Oct – Nov 2024	Fieldwork	24 Feb – 30 Jun 2025

Survey sample

Households - Sampled - Occupied - Interviewed - Response rate (Percent)	62,980 61,470 61,207 99.6	Children under five years - Eligible - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Percent)	24,680 23,357 94.6
Water Quality Testing Form - Sampled¹ - Occupied - Completed - Response rate (Percent)	6,298 6,139 6,106 99.5	Blood Lead & Heavy Metals - Children age 12-59 months - Eligible² - Completed - Completion rate	18,913 17,132 10,661 65.3
Women age 15-49 years - Eligible for interviews - Interviewed - Response rate (Percent)	67,246 64,405 95.8	Children age 5-17 years - Eligible³ - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Percent)	37,671 36,709 97.4
Blood Lead & Heavy Metals - Pregnant Women - Eligible - Completed - Completion rate	2,711 2,711 1,940 71.6		

¹ The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to two randomly selected households in each cluster.

² The blood collection form was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household with at least one child age 12-59 months

³ The Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

Survey population			
Average household size	4.1	The percentage of the population living in:	
Percentage of population under:			
• Age 5 years	9.8	• Urban areas	30.0
• Age 18 years	33.3	• Rural areas	70.0
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	14.9	The percentage of the population living in each division	
		• Barishal	5.4
		• Chattogram	18.4
		• Dhaka	26.8
		• Khulna	11.6
		• Mymensingh	7.7
		• Rajshahi	13.6
		• Rangpur	11.2
		• Sylhet	5.4

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR(s)	Age Specific Fertility Rate(s)
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BMI	Body Mass Index
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DK	Don't Know
DU	University of Dhaka
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI2030	Early Childhood Development Index 2030
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FCT(s)	Field Check Table(s)
FGM	Female genital mutilation
g	Grams
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Global Positioning System
icddr,b	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEDCR	Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research
ILO	International Labour Organization of the United Nations
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISRT	Institute of Statistical Research and Training
IQ	Intelligence quotient

IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS7	Seventh global round of the Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys Programme
NPAC	National Plan of Action for Children
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Éducatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
RHF	Recommended Homemade Fluid
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SPEAR	Social Policy, Evaluation, Analysis and Research
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WG-SS	Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of six questions on functioning
WHO	World Health Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



PREFACE

Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been implementing the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) since 1993. The seventh round of MICS was conducted in 2025. This survey is an important source of nationally representative demographic, health, nutrition and child-related data. This survey has been implemented by maintaining internationally accepted standards in methodology, questionnaire design, sample design, training, field operation, data processing and analysis.

The MICS 2025 final report presents 173 indicators, of which 27 are directly related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report covers important areas such as child nutrition, stunting, wasting, child mortality, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), birth registration, child discipline, child functioning, child marriage, family planning, fertility, maternal and child health, and other key demographic and social indicators. This round also includes measurement of blood lead levels among pregnant women age 15-49 years, and children age 12 - 59 months, along with related environmental sample collection and testing, which adds significant value to evidence generation for public health policy.

I express my sincere gratitude to Honourable Secretary Mr. Md. Firoz Sarker, Statistics and Informatics Division, for his valuable guidance, encouragement and support in finalising this report. I also gratefully acknowledge Ms. Aleya Akter, former Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, for her valuable guidance and support during the preparation and finalisation of MICS 2025. I also gratefully acknowledge the contributions of former Director Generals of BBS, Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman and Mr. Md. Forhad Siddique whose leadership and guidance during different phases of MICS 2025 greatly facilitated the completion of the survey and report.

The survey was carried out with the financial and technical support of UNICEF. I sincerely thank UNICEF Bangladesh and the Global MICS Team for their continued assistance to BBS in survey design, capacity building, field implementation, data processing, analysis and report preparation. I also thank the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) for their collaboration in collecting and testing blood and soil samples.

I extend my appreciation to the members of the Steering Committee, Technical Committee, Report Review Committee, Editors' Forum for their valuable contributions from survey design to field implementation and report finalization. I also thank the Focal Point Officer of MICS 2025, Mr. Md. Emdadul Haque and his team, consultants, field supervisors, enumerators, data-processing staff and all respondents for their dedicated efforts and cooperation.

I believe the findings of MICS 2025 will support the Government of Bangladesh in evidence-based policy formulation, programme planning and monitoring of progress in maternal and child health, nutrition, child protection, education and other development priorities. The results will also serve as a valuable resource for researchers, development partners and stakeholders working to improve the wellbeing of women and children across the country.

Comments and suggestions for further improvement of future surveys and reports will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka, June 2026

Mohammad Obaidul Islam

Director General (Ad Interim)

MESSAGE

UNICEF Representative in Bangladesh

Behind every number is a child, a family, a future. And behind every good decision is data that helps us see those realities clearly. In a world of competing priorities, **data is not just information, it is a tool for accountability, a guide for action, and a foundation for delivering results for children.**

The Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 offers more than statistics. It provides a clear and credible picture of the lives of children, women, and households across the country. It helps us understand where progress is being made, where gaps remain, and where we must act with greater urgency and focus.

There is important progress to recognize. More children are surviving beyond their fifth birthday, and more mothers are receiving care during pregnancy. These gains reflect sustained commitment and investment.

Yet the findings also challenge us to do better. While most deliveries now take place in health facilities, the high rate of caesarean sections raises concerns about quality and appropriateness of care. Too many children still remain invisible without birth registration, and far too many girls are married before reaching adulthood.

These are not just data points, they are signals. They point to where systems must improve, where inequalities persist, and where action is most urgently needed. **They remind us that progress must not only continue, it must be shared by every child, everywhere.**

At this pivotal moment in Bangladesh's development journey, MICS 2025 provides a powerful evidence base to guide decisions. By generating key indicators aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, it strengthens the country's ability to track progress, meet commitments, and target resources where they are needed most.

The report also supports national priorities, including commitments outlined in the Government's manifesto and the Child Rights Manifesto. It reinforces a shared responsibility across government, partners, and communities to translate evidence into meaningful outcomes for children.

Importantly, MICS continues to strengthen national capacity to produce and use data, while introducing new areas of insight including emerging risks that affect children's wellbeing. This ensures that decisions are not only responsive to today's challenges but also prepared for those ahead.

UNICEF commends the leadership of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and the Statistics and Informatics Division, as well as the contributions of development partners, research institutions, and civil society.

Ultimately, **the value of this report will be measured not by the data it contains, but by the decisions it informs and the lives it improves.** Data must drive action and action must deliver results.

UNICEF gratefully acknowledges the financial contributions of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United States Government, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as well as the technical contributions of the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) and experts from academia, civil society and development partners who contributed at various stages of the survey.

UNICEF remains committed to working with the Government of Bangladesh and partners to ensure that the evidence from MICS 2025 leads to real, lasting change so that every child can survive, thrive, learn, and grow in a safe and supportive environment.

Dhaka, June 2026


Rana Flowers



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS & Focal Point Officer, MICS 2025

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2025 was conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning, with technical supports from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It followed a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design. A total of 3,149 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected, covering 62,980 households. The report presents 173 indicators including 27 indicators directly linked with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and produces district-representative results.

The survey has been completed through the collective efforts of many institutions and individuals. Their commitment, technical input and cooperation were essential for the successful implementation of the survey and preparation of the final report. I am pleased to acknowledge with deep appreciation the contributions of all who were involved in this important national undertaking.

I express my sincere gratitude to Honourable Secretary Mr. Md. Firoz Sarker, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, for his valuable guidance, continuous encouragement and support in finalizing the report. I also express my deep appreciation to Mr. Mohammad Obaidul Islam, Director General (Ad Interim), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for his leadership, timely decisions and overall guidance throughout the final stage of the report preparation.

I also gratefully acknowledge Ms. Aleya Akter, former Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, for her valuable guidance and support during the data collection and draft report preparation of MICS 2025. I respectfully acknowledge the guidance and contribution of former Director Generals of BBS, Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman and Mr. Md. Forhad Siddique. Their support and direction during different stages of MICS 2025 were instrumental in advancing the survey and the report.

I convey heartfelt thanks to UNICEF and the Global MICS Team for their financial and technical assistance throughout the survey design, questionnaire development, training, data collection, data processing, analysis, report preparation and dissemination processes. I also extend my sincere thanks to the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) for their valuable technical support in collection and testing of biological and environmental samples. I sincerely acknowledge Pure Earth for providing the Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP) database and permitting its use as secondary data for the MICS Blood Lead Level (BLL) analysis.

I am grateful to Professor Dr. M. Nurul Islam, Pro-Vice Chancellor, World University of Bangladesh; Professor Muhammad Shuaib, Institute of Statistical Research and Training (ISRT), University of Dhaka; Dr. Shams El Arifeen, Emeritus Scientist, icddr,b; Professor Dr. Syed Shahadat Hossain, ISRT, University of Dhaka; Professor Dr. Md. Aminul Haque, Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka; Professor Dr. Mohd. Muzibur Rahman, Department of Statistics and Data Science, Jahangirnagar University; Professor Dr. Md. Sheikh Gias Uddin, Department of Statistics, Jagannath University; and Professor Dr. Mohammad Mainul Islam, Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, for their technical contributions to

the report.

I also appreciate Mr. Md. Mashud Alam former Focal Point Officer of MICS; Mr. Stanley Gwavuya, Chief of SPEAR, UNICEF Bangladesh; Mr. Mahboob E Alam, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist - SPEAR, UNICEF Bangladesh; Mr. Md. Irfan Hossain, National MICS Consultant, UNICEF Bangladesh; all consultants associated with MICS; and all members of the Steering Committee, Technical Committee, Report Review Committee, Editors' Forum and MICS Survey Core Team for their professional support and constructive inputs. The contribution of Mr. Md. Mahabub Alam, Deputy Director, BBS is indispensable in all areas, including this report.

My sincere thanks are due to the Bangladesh MICS 2025 team, field supervisors, enumerators, data-processing personnel and all respondents for their dedication, patience and cooperation. Their professionalism and commitment made it possible to generate high-quality data for evidence-based policy and planning.

Finally, I express my gratitude to all government and non-government organizations, development partners and individuals who contributed to the successful completion of MICS 2025. I believe the findings of this report will be highly useful to policy-makers, planners, researchers, development partners and other stakeholders in addressing national development priorities, monitoring SDG progress and strengthening programmes for the well-being of women and children in Bangladesh. Comments and suggestions for further improvement will be highly appreciated.



Dhaka, June 2026

Md. Emdadul Haque



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1

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2025 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

“Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children ... Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development...”

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys Programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research” (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, “**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**” stipulates that for the success of the universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda,

“Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind” (paragraph 48); recognises that “...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable...” and calls for “...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States...”

Bangladesh has adopted a range of national development strategies and poverty-reduction initiatives that place strong emphasis on advancing children's rights and well-being.

To ensure social protection for vulnerable groups, including children, Bangladesh introduced the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), which supports targeted programmes such as school stipends, nutrition support, and safety nets for disadvantaged families. In parallel, the National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) translates the broader National Children Policy 2011 into actionable steps to improve child protection, eliminate harmful practices like child labour and child marriage, and promote birth registration and access to quality education and healthcare.

Bangladesh has also aligned its development agenda with global frameworks by adopting a national set of SDG indicators, including 39 SDG indicators that are directly related to children. These indicators guides for sectoral planning and are monitored through a dedicated SDG Action Plan led by the Planning Commission. Internationally, Bangladesh is a signatory to several key treaties and conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), CEDAW, and International Labour Organization of the United Nations (ILO) conventions on child labour.

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025, includes over 173 standard indicators, with appropriate disaggregation, wherever possible, including 27 SDG indicators, which provide the critical data foundation for tracking progress under these national and international commitments. MICS provides high-quality, disaggregated data that informs policy decisions, identifies gaps, and supports reporting obligations under global frameworks. Together, these national strategies and global commitments underscore Bangladesh's continued dedication to ensuring the survival, development, protection, and participation of every child.

The primary objectives of Bangladesh MICS 2025 are to:

- provide high-quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women, and households in Bangladesh.
- furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action.
- collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable.
- validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.
- generate data on national and global SDG indicators.
- generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention.
- generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 and is divided into two parts; the first part covers chapters 1 to 12, while the second part covers the corresponding appendices.

Following chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in chapter 3, "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organised into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents are covered in chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents".

From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables are followed by the tabulations. Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health,” which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraceptive use, need and demand for family planning, antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight, post-natal care, and maternal morbidity.

The following Chapter 7, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition, and development” presents findings on disease episodes, diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, early childhood development, and early childhood development index.

“Learn and acquire skills” is the topic of the next chapter 8, where survey findings on early childhood education, attendance, household involvement in education, foundational learning skills, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment, use, and skills are covered.

The next Chapter, 9, “Protected from violence and exploitation,” includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment,” covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

Chapter 11 is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life,” the chapter presents findings on a range of equity-related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, and reproductive agency.

The final thematic Chapter 12 presents the Blood Lead Level (BLL) test results for 15-49 pregnant women and 12-59 months old children.

Part II of this report includes the five appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.



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2

SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 was implemented by a Survey Management Team formed and led by the BBS. Oversight was provided by a Steering Committee, and technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by a Technical Committee.⁴ The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, for eight divisions: Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet, 64 districts along with Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka South City Corporation and Chattogram City Corporation. The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata, and households were selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample EA. A total of 3,149 sample clusters and 62,980 sample households were selected. This is to note here that as the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design is available in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the survey:

- 1) A household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household and the dwelling, and a water quality testing form administered in two households in each cluster of the sample,
- 2) A questionnaire for women was administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years in each household, and a blood collection form for BLL and three other heavy metals testing was administered to pregnant women.
- 3) An under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caregivers) of all children under 5 living in the household, and a blood collection form for BLL and three other heavy metals testing was administered to all children age 12-59 months, and
- 4) A questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caregiver) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.⁵

⁴ Membership of the Survey Management Team, Steering and Technical Committees are listed in Appendix B.

⁵ Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caregiver in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour, and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E: Questionnaire.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire

List of Household Members
Education: Attainment
Education: Attendance
Household Characteristics
Household Energy Use
Social Transfers
Water
Sanitation
Hygiene
Salt Iodization

Water Quality Testing Form

E. Coli at household and source
Arsenic at source*
Salinity at source*

Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17 Years

Child's Background
Health Insurance
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Household Involvement in Education
Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

Under-Five's Background
Health Insurance
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Diarrhoea: Care-seeking and Treatment
Symptoms of ARI: Care-seeking and Treatment
Anthropometry
Blood Collection for Anaemia and Heavy Metals*

*Survey specific additions that are not part of the MICS7 standard questionnaires

Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49

Woman's Background
Migration
Health Insurance
ICT Use
Marriage
Fertility/Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Antenatal Care
Delivery Care
Thermal Care
Cord Care
Birthweight
Period return
Initial breastfeeding
PNC for newborns and mothers
Signal care functions
Contraception
Unmet Need
Menstrual Health and Hygiene
Maternal Morbidity
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
Adult Functioning
Reproductive Agency
Blood Collection for Anaemia and Heavy Metals*

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household drinking and source water for *E. coli*, Arsenic and Salinity levels, and tested pregnant women and children age 12-59 months for anaemia and heavy metals. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are

provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS7 standard questionnaires.⁶ From the MICS7 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Bangla and were pre-tested in Savar, a city in central Bangladesh, located in the Dhaka District in the division of Dhaka, during November 2024. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English and Bangla⁷.

2.4 ETHICS

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 adhered to standard guidelines for ethics in data collection, including informed consent and assent procedures, a protection protocol, ethical review of MICS plans and protocols, and measures to protect the confidentiality of the data and ensure the safe conduct of interviews and interactions with respondents. These measures included training interviewers on sensitive interviewing techniques, ensuring privacy, and managing interruptions during interviews.

2.4.1 PROTECTION PROTOCOL AND ETHICS REVIEW

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 protection protocol identified risks throughout the survey lifecycle in the following areas: potential harms and benefits for participants, the informed consent process, privacy and confidentiality, risks to interviewers, and handling participant complaints and concerns. The protocol also outlined the measures and procedures adopted to address or mitigate these risks. It was developed and reviewed by the Steering and Technical Committees as part of the broader survey quality assurance process. The survey plan, questionnaires, and protection protocol were submitted for ethics review and approved by icddr,b Ethical Review Committee in November 2024 (ref: PR-24113).

2.4.2 INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURES AND CHILD ASSENT

Verbal informed consent was obtained from all respondents. Permission to interview household members age 15-17 was also obtained from the respondent to the Household Questionnaire prior to the adolescents being interviewed. For children age 7 to 14 years who were administered in the Foundational Learning Skills module, caregiver consent was obtained before the child provided their assent.

As part of the informed consent process, all respondents were informed about the purpose of the survey, that participation was voluntary, their responses would remain confidential and anonymous, and they had the right to refuse to answer any questions or to stop the interview at any time. Consent scripts for children were written in language that were age-appropriate and easy for them to understand.

At the end of each questionnaire, respondents were invited to provide verbal consent to participate in a follow-up phone survey. They were informed that participation was entirely voluntary, that their information would remain anonymous, and that they had the right to withdraw at any time. If consent was granted, respondents were asked to provide their personal or the household's shared phone number, with the explicit instruction not to share phone numbers belonging to other household members or individuals outside their household.

⁶ <https://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

⁷ The English and Bangla versions of the questionnaires are identical. However, if any difference is found, the Bangla version should be considered the most updated and final version.

2.4.3 DATA PROTECTION

During data collection, tablets used for interview capture were password-protected and equipped with encryption protocols to ensure the security of all recorded responses. Data were transmitted securely to the central server using CSPro's (Census and Survey Processing System) CSWeb platform, which supports encrypted data transfer over secure channels. Once received, the data was stored on protected servers with restricted access. Prior to any analysis or dissemination, the dataset underwent a systematic anonymisation process. This includes the removal of any personally identifiable or confidential information while preserving all questionnaire-based variables necessary for valid statistical analysis.⁸

2.4.4 SPECIAL SAFETY PROCEDURES AND REFERRAL PROTOCOLS FOR BLOOD TESTING

The blood testing component of Bangladesh MICS, 2025 was implemented in accordance with the icddr,b Ethical Review Committee-approved protocol for assessing toxic heavy metal exposure among children and pregnant women. The protocol was reviewed through a full committee review and classified as involving no more than minimal risk. Written informed consent was required before enrolment, and participants or guardians were informed about the study's purpose, procedures, risks, benefits, confidentiality, and their right to refuse or withdraw at any time. Blood collection was conducted by trained personnel using aseptic precautions and disposable sterile syringes and needles to minimise the risk of infection; the expected risks were limited to momentary pain and a very small chance of bruising at the needle insertion site. The protocol also included procedures for confidentiality and secure handling of data and samples. Participants were to be informed of their results by BBS, and if abnormally high levels of heavy metals were identified, they would be notified and provided with counselling and information on reducing exposure. Where medical attention was required, participants would be referred through the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to the nearest appropriate medical facility or relevant specialists, following WHO guidance, with emphasis on reducing or terminating exposure and improving nutritional status.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on CSPro software, Version 7.7.3, and included a MICS-dedicated data management and monitoring platform developed in Power BI and integrated into Microsoft Teams. Procedures and standard programs⁹ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Savar, a city in central Bangladesh, located in the Dhaka district of the Dhaka division, during November 2024. Based on the results of the CAPI test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and the application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 30 days in January and February 2025. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, as well as mock interviews among trainees to practice asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent three days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Cox's Bazar in South-Eastern Bangladesh. The training agenda was based on the template MICS7 training agenda.

⁸ Please also see section 2.11 below for further detail on anonymisation and data sharing.

⁹ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

All measurers received dedicated training. For anthropometry, the training schedule was for a total of fifteen days, including two days of practice in the field and institutions, dedicated to standardisation tests¹⁰, and pilot. For blood testing, the training schedule was 15 days, including 2 days of field practice. For water quality testing, the training schedule was 15 days, including the pilot survey with the full team of fieldworkers. Of the 45 participants trained as measurers, 43 were selected for the survey fieldwork based on performance.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on team supervision duties and responsibilities.

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 43 teams; each was comprised of 5 female interviewers, one measurer, one phlebotomist and a supervisor. Fieldwork began on 24 February and concluded on 30 June 2025.

Data was collected using tablet computers running Android 11, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling the transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance were conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members; BBS field officials, and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.¹¹

Additionally, the survey management team employed real-time dashboard data summaries and detailed interviewer performance monitoring, both novel approaches to implementation and data quality monitoring developed by the MICS Programme.

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the BBS's central office via CSWeb, a web-based data management system designed to work with CSPro and integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and after fieldwork, data were edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS documentation.¹²

¹⁰ Standardisation tests are structured measurements of a group of children, with each trainee measuring each child. This allows the expert trainers to assess trainees quantitatively by comparing test results between trainees and against expert measurements. They also serve as opportunities for more qualitative observations enabling the expert trainers to address behaviour with children and mothers, adherence to measurement protocols, and to underscore the rigour necessary on every measurement, even when conditions are less than ideal.

¹¹ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

¹² <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. The model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.¹³

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted using templates developed by the global MICS Programme.¹⁴ These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held at BRAC CDM in Savar from 07 - 11 October 2025. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy.¹⁵ These anonymised data files are made available on BBS web location¹⁶ and on the MICS website¹⁷ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

Geocode, i.e., latitude and longitude, is available for each survey cluster. To ensure respondent protection, cluster-level GPS (Global Positioning System) coordinates are randomly displaced.¹⁸ Anonymised geocodes are made available on BBS web location¹⁶ and on the MICS website¹⁹, as indicated in the readme file included with the data. Specific terms of use apply, such as submission of research scope.

Survey boundaries, that is, the boundaries of geographic reporting domains are freely available on BBS web location¹⁶ and on the MICS website¹⁹.

2.12 HOW TO READ AND INTERPRET TABLES

The tables in this report present weighted survey estimates for key indicators concerning children, women, men and households. Results are generally shown for the national population and disaggregated by selected background characteristics, including area of residence, administrative division, household wealth, education, age and sex.

2.12.1 UNDERSTANDING EACH TABLE

Read each table together with its title, subtitle and footnotes. The title identifies the indicator presented, while the subtitle specifies the population group, reference period and relevant disaggregation. The final column usually reports the weighted number of persons, children, women or households represented by the estimate. These are weighted population counts, not the number of survey observations.

¹³ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

¹⁴ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting>

¹⁵ section 2.4.3 above on data protection

¹⁶ www.bbs.gov.bd

¹⁷ <https://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

¹⁸ Gashi, N., Burdziej, J., and Beshanski-Pedersen B. Geographic Displacement Procedures and Dissemination of Geocoded Data in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) Programme. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 12, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF, 2024. <https://mics.unicef.org/download-tracker/42896/24911>

¹⁹ <https://mics.unicef.org/mics-gis/mics-gis-results>

2.12.2 WEIGHTED ESTIMATES

Percentages and other estimates are calculated using survey weights so that the findings represent the relevant national or subnational population. Small differences between groups should be interpreted carefully, particularly when the underlying number of unweighted observations is limited.

2.12.3 SYMBOLS AND TABLE MARKINGS

(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases; 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility estimates; or 250 to 499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death for mortality estimates.

(*): An asterisk indicates that the estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases; fewer than 125 woman-years of exposure for fertility estimates; or fewer than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death for mortality estimates.

(–): A dash indicates that there were no cases for the response category, meaning that the denominator is zero.

na: 'Not applicable' indicates that the information is not shown because the question or response category does not apply to the particular case.

W and M: The letters 'W' and 'M' after a table number indicate that the table refers to the female or male population, respectively.

2.12.4 ROUNDING AND INTERPRETATION

Percentage distributions may not total exactly 100.0 per cent because of rounding. Subgroup estimates may also differ from the national estimate because each result is calculated separately using the relevant survey weights. Parenthesised estimates may be used cautiously as indicative findings. Estimates marked with an asterisk should not be used for comparison or substantive interpretation. All findings should be considered in relation to the indicator definition and the population group specified in the table.

2.12.5 UNDERSTANDING SAMPLING ERROR AND ESTIMATE PRECISION

For each indicator and estimation domain, Appendix C presents the estimate (r), standard error (SE), coefficient of variation ($CV = SE/r$), 95 per cent confidence interval, unweighted denominator and design effect (DEFF/DEFT). Together, these measures indicate the reliability and precision of an estimate and show how the survey design has influenced its variance. Before using or interpreting an estimate, particularly an indicator value, readers should consider these sampling-error measures alongside the size of the underlying sample.

2.12.6 SPECIAL NOTES

Disaggregation by the functional difficulties of mothers and/or women is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, namely individually interviewed women aged 18–49 years. Consequently, the sum of the weighted counts for this category may not equal the total weighted count shown in the table.

The terms 'household members' and 'household population' are used interchangeably throughout the report. Both refer to all usual residents of the households included in the survey, unless otherwise specified in the relevant table, indicator definition or footnote.



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INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS								
MICS7 Base ²³ Questionnaire Indicator and definitions								
SR.1	Access to consistent sources of electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity	98.2	92.2	61.5	SR.2.1
SR.18	Children’s living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	4.6	4.1	3.8	SR.9.1 / SR.9.3
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents’ dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.2	4.0	4.3	SR.9.1
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	11.5	7.6	4.8	SR.9.2
MICS7 Complementary Topics ²⁴ Indicators and definitions								
SR.601	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	24.2	NA	NA	SR.6.1
SR.603	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.4	NA	NA	SR.6.4
SR.604	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ²⁵	24.2	NA	NA	SR.6.5
SURVIVE ²⁶								
MICS7 Base Questionnaire Indicator and definitions								
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	22	26	NA	CS.1 – CS.3
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	7	8	NA	CS.1 – CS.3
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	29	34	46	CS.1 – CS.3

²⁰ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. Metadata for the SDG Indicators are regularly updated. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows only for the MICS Indicator definition, and/or a significant part of the SDG Indicator can be generated by the MICS Indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG Indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

²¹ Some indicators are constructed using questions in more than one topic/module in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the topic(s)/module(s) which contain(s) most of the necessary information is indicated.

²² All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators: Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

²³ MICS base topics or base modules are the standard core topics included in the global MICS questionnaire package. These are the topics that most MICS surveys are expected to cover because they support international comparability, SDG monitoring, and UNICEF's core child rights indicators.

²⁴ Complementary Topics are optional questionnaire modules that countries can add to the Base Questionnaires depending on national priorities, data gaps, and programme needs.

²⁵ Household members living in households that report no cooking or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

²⁶ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	5	6	NA	CS.1 – CS.3
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	33	40	58	CS.1 – CS.3
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH								
MICS7 Base Questionnaire Indicator and definitions								
TM.1.1	Total fertility rate		CM / BH	Total fertility rates (women age 15-49 years) for the three years preceding the survey	2.4	2.3	2.3	TM.1.1
TM.1a TM.1b	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age a.10-14 years ²⁷ b.15-19 years	a. 3 b. 92	b. 83	b. 83	TM.1.1 TM.1.1 / TM.1.2
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	22.3	24.2	24.4	TM.2.2W
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended a) at least once by skilled health personnel b) at least four times by any provider c) at least eight times by any provider	a. 89.7 b. 43.3 c. 5.5	a. 75.2 b. 36.9 c. 4.9	a. 58.7 b. 24.7 c. NA	TM.5.1 TM.5.2 TM.5.2
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	75.8	58.0	38.0	TM.5.3
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	71.0	53.4	31.0	TM.6.1
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	77.7	59.0	43.5	TM.6.2
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	51.8	36.0	19.1	TM.6.2
MICS7 Complementary Topics Indicators and definitions								
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	58.2	62.7	61.8	TM.3.1

²⁷ Adolescent birth rates are collected through the Birth History module in the Questionnaire for Women, administered to all women age 15-49. Rates for the 10-14 age group are therefore computed based on retrospective birth history data of women age 15-17 years.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
TM.4	Need for family planning is satisfied with modern contraception ²⁸	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	73.5	77.4	81.7	TM.4.1
TM.4a	Unmet need for family planning		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with unmet need for family planning	16.2	13.7	13.9	TM 4.1
TM.11	Children are weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	73.4	51.9	35.9	TM.7.1
TM.12	Post-partum stays in a health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	87.0	87.4	82.8	TM.8.1
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in a facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	72.8	66.7	41.2	TM.8.2
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	91.0	94.2	NA	TM.8.4
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	6.6	4.7	NA	TM.8.4
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	85.9	80.1	NA	TM.8.4
TM.17	Cord cut with a clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	95.2	97.3	NA	TM.8.5
TM.18	Nothing harmful was applied to the cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	64.4	61.3	NA	TM.8.5

²⁸ Refer to tables for a detailed description. In 2012-13 report, the indicator for "need for family planning is satisfied" was calculated considering all methods including traditional methods.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ²⁹		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received at least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	64.2	56.5	NA	TM.8.6
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in a facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	70.5	65.3	40.4	TM.8.7
TM.S1 ³⁰	Eclampsia during pregnancy		MR	Percentage of women who are currently pregnant or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia during pregnancy	0.4	1.1	NA	TM.13.1S
TM.S2	Eclampsia in the immediate postpartum		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with eclampsia in the immediate postpartum	2.9	0.8	NA	TM.13.1S
TM.S3	Uterine infection during pregnancy		MR	Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with uterine infection during pregnancy	0.7	0.5	NA	TM.13.1S
TM.S4	Uterine Infection in the Immediate Postpartum		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with uterine Infection in the immediate postpartum	0.3	0.3	NA	TM.13.1S
TM.S5	Jaundice during pregnancy		MR	Proportion of women who are currently pregnant or who gave birth in the last 42 days with jaundice during pregnancy	0.4	1.6	NA	TM.13.1S
TM.S6	Jaundice in the immediate postpartum		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with jaundice in the immediate postpartum	0.5	0.6	NA	TM.13.1S
TM.S7	Antepartum haemorrhage (haemorrhage) during pregnancy		MR	Percentage of women with 5 or more months of pregnancy or who gave live birth in the last 42 days with antepartum haemorrhage during pregnancy	2.9	1.7	NA	TM.13.1S
TM.S8	Postpartum haemorrhage		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with postpartum haemorrhage	4.1	2.8	NA	TM.13.1S
TM.S9	Prolonged labour		MR	Percentage of women who gave live birth in the last 42 days with prolonged labour	9.7	8.6	NA	TM.13.

²⁹ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counselling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counselling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

³⁰ Indicators TMS1-TMS9 are country specific indicators.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference	
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT								
MICS7 Base Questionnaire Indicator and definitions								
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below: a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	a. 23.0 b. 5.0	a. 22.6 b. 5.2	a. 31.9 b. 8.8	TC.8.1 TC.8.1
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below: a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	a. 24.0 b. 6.3	a. 28.0 b. 8.8	a. 42.0 b. 16.4	TC.8.1 TC.8.1
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below: a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	a. 12.9 b. 2.5	a. 9.8 b. 2.3	a. 9.6 b. 1.6	TC.8.1 TC.8.1
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above: a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	a. 1.7 b. 0.6	a. 2.4 b. 0.8	a. 1.6 b. NA	TC.8.1 TC.8.1
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24- 59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with: a) Any adult household member b) Father c) Mother	a. 35.1 b. 2.6 c. 27.2	a. 62.9 b. 10.9 c. 46.9	a. 78.0 b. 10.1 c. 40.8	TC.9.1 TC.9.1 TC.9.1
TC.50	Availability of children’s books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children’s books	7.6	6.1	8.8	TC.9.2
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	76.5	66.5	60.3	TC.9.2
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	13.1	11.2	11.6	TC.9.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
TC.53	Early childhood development index 2030 ³¹	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	70.9	NA	NA	TC.10.1
	Early childhood development index		EC	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	NA	74.5	63.9	
MICS7 Complementary Topics Indicators and definitions								
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	22.2	29.5	NA	TC.4.1
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	a.75.8 b. 41.6	a.72.4 b.35.0	a. 73.0 b. na	TC.4.3 TC.4.3
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	49.7	50.9	64.6	TC.4.4
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	AR	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	77.5	46.4	35.8	TC.5.1
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	97.8	98.5	97.1	TC.7.1
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	30.3	46.6	57.4	TC.7.1
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ³²	56.6	62.6	56.4	TC.7.2
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day	77.9	75.5	42.4	TC.7.3

³¹ The updated version of the index considers data to report on the percentage of children age 24 to 59 months who are developmentally on track in areas like literacy, numeracy and social-emotional learning

³² Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicines.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
TC.39	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	29.5	26.9	NA	TC.74
TC.40	Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	40.5	48.8	NA	TC.74
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more of the 8 defined food groups ³³ during the previous day	35.2	33.8	NA	TC.74
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ³⁴ or more during the previous day	73.5	65.5	NA	TC.74
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	23.8	18.3	12.1	TC.72
TC.48 ³⁵	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	78.6	76.0	73.7	TC.13.1S
TC.702	Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth	72.0	NA	NA	TC.71
TC.703	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received formula and/or animal milk in addition to breast milk during the previous day	18.6	NA	NA	TC.72
TC.704	Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months		BD	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	87.8	NA	NA	TC.72
TC.705	Child food poverty		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or fewer of the 8 defined food groups ³³ during the previous day	64.8	NA	NA	TC.75

³³ The 8 defined food groups are: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots, and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

³⁴ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.

³⁵ MICS6 Indicator; Iodized salt consumption, is included in the Bangladesh MICS 2025.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
TC.706	Egg and/ or flesh food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	63.3	NA	NA	TC.76
TC.707	Sweet beverage consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day	20.5	NA	NA	TC.77
TC.708	Unhealthy food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods ³⁶ during the previous day	54.9	NA	NA	TC.77
TC.709	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	28.2	NA	NA	TC.77
LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS								
MICS7 Base Questionnaire Indicator and definitions								
LN.1	Attendance in early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	16.6	18.9	13.4	LN.1.1
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	80.1	77.4	NA	LN.1.2
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year	80.7	72.7	43.5	LN.2.1
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	61.6	61.4	33.1	LN.2.2
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of: a) primary school age, currently attending primary, lower, or upper secondary school b) lower secondary school age, currently attending lower secondary school or higher c) upper secondary school age, currently attending upper secondary school or higher	a. 85.1 b. 60.1 c. 50.8	a. 85.9 b. 57.8 c. 48.1	a. 73.2 b. NA c. NA	LN.2.3 LN.2.4 LN.2.6

³⁶ In the context of this indicator, “sentinel unhealthy foods” are foods or categories of foods (e.g., “sweets” or “candies”) that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. Refer to tables for more detailed information.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of: a) primary school-age children who are not attending any level of education b) lower secondary school-age students who are not attending any level of education c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	a. 6.5 b.13.1 c.33.9	a. 6.4 b. 13.1 c. 31.5	a. 26.8 b. NA c. NA	LN.2.3 LN.2.4 LN.2.6
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at the appropriate age for the last grade: a) Primary school b) Lower secondary school	a. 87.2 b.73.1	a. 89.5 b. 84.8	a. NA b. NA	LN.2.7 LN.2.7
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade: a) Primary school b) Lower secondary school c) Upper secondary school	a. 83.7 b. 69.3 c. 43.9	a. 82.6 b. 64.7 c. 29.4	a. 79.5 b. NA c. NA	LN.2.7 LN.2.7 LN.2.7
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	94.4	94.5	94.7	LN.2.7
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for the grade: a) Primary school b) Lower secondary school	a.7.8 b. 9.6	a. 9.0 b. 13.2	a. NA b. NA	LN.2.5 LN.2.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices: Gender	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys: a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) b) Primary school c) Lower secondary school d) Upper secondary school	a. 1.03 b. 1.07 c. 1.35 d. 1.20	a. 1.04 b. 1.06 c. 1.26 d. 1.24	a. NA b. 1.07 c. NA d. NA	LN.1.2 LN.2.8 LN.2.8 LN.2.8
	Education Parity Indices: Wealth		ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the richest wealth quintile: a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) b) Primary school c) Lower secondary school d) Upper secondary school	a. 0.84 b. 0.94 c. 0.65 d. 0.49	a. 0.82 b. 0.92 c. 0.58 d. 0.45	a. NA b. 0.79 c. NA d. NA	LN.1.2 LN.2.8 LN.2.8 LN.2.8
	Education Parity Indices: Area		ED	Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas: a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) b) Primary school c) Lower secondary school d) Upper secondary school	a. 1.03 b. 1.04 c. 1.00 d. 0.92	a. 0.96 b. 1.00 c. 0.92 d. 0.89	a. NA b. 0.94 c. NA d. NA	LN.1.2 LN.2.8 LN.2.8 LN.2.8
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	93.7	93.3	NA	LN.3.2
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school at home	98.8	99.1	NA	LN.3.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who completed three foundational reading tasks: a) Age 7-14 years b) Age for grade 2/3 c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who completed four foundational numeracy tasks: d) Age 7-14 years e) Age for grade 2/3 f) Attending grade 2/3	a. 50.2 b. 24.4 c. 28.2	a. 48.8 b. 20.2 c. 24.6	NA	LN.4.1 LN.4.1 LN.4.1
	Foundational reading and numeracy skills parity indices: Gender			Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills: a) Reading, age 7-14 years b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years c) Reading, age for grade 2/3 d) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3 e) Reading, attending grade 2/3 f) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	a. 1.20 b. 1.03 c. 1.20 d. 1.02 e. 1.04 f. 0.91	NA	NA	LN.4.1 LN.4.2 LN.4.1 LN.4.2 LN.4.1 LN.4.2
	Foundational reading and numeracy skills parity indices: Wealth			Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile: a) Reading, age 7-14 years d) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	a. 0.50 b. 0.46	NA	NA	LN.4.1 LN.4.2
	Foundational reading and numeracy skills parity indices: Area			Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas: a) Reading, age 7-14 years d) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	a. 0.86 b. 0.82	NA	NA	LN.4.1 LN.4.2
LN.604	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	0.2	0.6	3.9	LN.6.1
LN.605	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	40.4	50.6	37.7	LN.6.1
LN.606	Households with a telephone		HC IC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	97.0	95.9	87.2	LN.6.1
LN.607	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	6.1	5.6	3.4	LN.6.1
LN.608	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	72.1	37.6	NA	LN.6.1
LN.609	Use of a computer		IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	2.9	1.9	NA	LN.6.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
LN.610a LN.610b	Ownership of a mobile phone	5.b.1	IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a a) mobile phone b) smartphone	a. 72.2 b. 44.2	a. 71.4	NA	LN.6.2 LN.6.2
LN.611	Use of a mobile phone		IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	95.4	97.8	NA	LN.6.2
LN.612a LN.612b	Use of the internet	17.8.1	IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet: a) during the last 3 months b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	a. 48.3 b. 41.7	a.12.9 b.11.5	NA	LN.6.2 LN.6.2
LN.613a LN.613b	ICT skills ³⁷	4.4.1	IC	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one specific computer-related activity during the last 3 months: a) age 15-24 b) age 15-49	a.37.6 b.26.0	NA	NA	LN.6.3 LN.6.3
	ICT skills	4.4.1	IC	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one specific computer-related activity during the last 3 months: a) age 15-24 b) age 15-49	NA	a.2.3 b.1.4	NA	LN.6.3 LN.6.3
MICS7 Complementary Topics Indicators and definitions								
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	63.0	61.7	NA	LN.3.1
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	63.1	66.4	NA	LN.3.1
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	45.1	40.4	NA	LN.3.1
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member discussed the child's progress with teachers in the last year	72.7	65.8	NA	LN.3.1
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	8.5	3.7	NA	LN.3.2
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	70.4	59.1	NA	LN.3.2

³⁷ From the 7th Round of MICS, the ICT Skills is calculated based on 11 different computer related activities whereas earlier it was calculated on the basis of 9 computer related activities.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION								
MICS7 Base Questionnaire Indicator and definitions								
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD/ FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the past one month a) 5-9 b) 10-14	85.7 a. 89.8 b. 80.9	88.8 a. 92.6 b. 85.7	82.3 a. 86.6 b. 80.7	PR. 2.1
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ³⁸	9.2	6.8	NA	PR.3.3
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married: a) before age 15 b) before age 18	a. 13.4 b. 47.2	a. 15.5 b. 51.4	a. 18.1 b. 52.3	PR 4.1W
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years are currently married		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are currently married	38.9	32.9	34.3	PR.4.1W
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	2.1	3.1	4.2	PR 4.1W
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older: a) age 15-19 years b) age 20-24 years	a. 23.7 b. 25.7	a. 30.8 b. 27.9	a. 20.4 b. 21.8	PR 4.3
MICS7 Complementary Topics Indicators and definitions								
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with a civil authority	59.2	56.2	37.0	PR.1.1
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV/ MDV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	26.6	25.4	NA	PR.7.1W
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT								
MICS7 Base Questionnaire Indicator and definitions								
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	99.0	98.5	97.9	WS.1.1
WS.2	Use of at least basic drinking water services	1.4.1 & 6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water either on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) or within 30-minute round-trip collection time	98.6	98.0	94.6	WS.1.2 – WS.3.9

³⁸ Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. Refer to tables for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
WS.2a	Use of improved water sources on premises	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot)	85.9	NA	NA	WS.1.2
WS.2b	Use of an improved water source with water available when needed	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with an improved water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	89.8	96.9	NA	WS.1.5
WS.3a	Availability of drinking water in the last month	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household population with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	90.7	NA	NA	WS.1.5
WS.3b	Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months		WS	Percentage of household population with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last 12 months	79.9	NA	NA	WS.1.5
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household population whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in the source water (point of collection)	47.1	40.3	41.7	WS.1.6
WS.4a	Use of an improved water source free from faecal contamination	6.1.1	WQ	Percentage of household population with an improved drinking water source and with no <i>E. coli</i> contamination in the source water (point of collection)	53.1	NA	NA	WS.1.6
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household population whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water (point of use)	85.0	81.9	61.7	WS.1.7
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS/WQ	Percentage of household population with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> , and available when needed	42.6	47.9	52.8	WS.1.8 – WS.3.9
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household population with a handwashing facility at home where water and soap or detergent are present ³⁹	68.6	74.8	59.1	WS.2.1
WS.701	Bathing facility on premises with water		HW	Percentage of household population with a bathing facility on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) and with water available	78.9	NA	NA	WS.2.2
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household population using improved sanitation facilities	91.7	84.6	76.9	WS.3.1
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household population using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households	72.9	64.4	55.9	WS.3.7 – WS.3.9

³⁹ During MICS 2025 if there is no soap observed at the handwashing facility further request has not made to show soap like earlier MICS 2019.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household population with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste/excreta has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	75.8	90.7	NA	WS.3.5
WS.11	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household population using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which waste/excreta has been removed off-site for treatment	0.3	NA	NA	WS.3.8
WS.12	Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household population with improved sanitation facilities with waste/excreta safely contained in the last year	80.3	NA	NA	WS.3.4
WS.13	Safely managed on-site sanitation	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household population with improved on-site sanitation facilities where waste is safely disposed of in situ (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	23.7	NA	NA	WS.3.8
MICS7 Complementary Topics Indicators and definitions								
WS.702	Sufficient menstrual materials		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout last period.	85.1	NA	NA	WS.4.1
WS.703	Changing menstrual materials in privacy at home		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, did not worry that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home	83.2	NA	NA	WS.4.1
WS.704	Ability to reduce menstrual pain when needed		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, were able to reduce menstrual pain when needed	54.1	NA	NA	WS.4.2
WS.705	Seeking health care for menstrual problems		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, would feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual concerns from a health care provider	75.5	NA	NA	WS.4.2
WS.706	Knowledge of menstruation before the first period		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period	30.8	NA	NA	WS.4.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
WS.707	Participation in activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, did not have trouble participating in work, education/training, and social activities due to their menstruation	72.7	NA	NA	WS.4.3
WS.S1	Salinity contamination of source drinking water 3,000 µS/cm (GoB standard)		WQ	Percentage of household population with salinity in source water containing over 3,000 µS/cm salinity concentration	1.1	NA	NA	WS.1.6S1
WS.S2	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 10ppb (WHO standard)		WQ	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 10ppb Arsenic concentration	15.1	18.6	25.5	WS.1.6S2
WS.S3	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 50ppb (GoB standard)		WQ	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water containing over 50ppb Arsenic concentration	9.1	11.8	12.5	WS.1.6S2
WS.S7	Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination <=10ppb (WHO standard) and <i>E.coli</i>		WQ	Percentage of household population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=10ppb Arsenic	37.1	39.1	NA	WS.1.8
WS.S8	Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination <=50ppb (GoB standard) and <i>E.coli</i>		WQ	Percentage of household population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and <=50ppb Arsenic	39.4	42.6	NA	WS.1.8
WS.S4	Drinking water source affected by natural hazards		WS	Percentage of household population that experienced at least one natural hazard and whose main drinking water source was affected by at least one of those hazards during the last 12 months	35.8	NA	NA	WS.1.10S1
WS.S4a	Inability to use main drinking water source during natural hazards		WS	Percentage of household population that experienced at least one natural hazard and who were unable to use their main drinking water source because of at least one of those hazards during the last 12 months	27.4	NA	NA	WS.1.10S2
WS.S5	Use of improved alternative drinking water sources during natural hazards		WS	Percentage of household population who used an improved alternative drinking water source among those who were unable to use their main drinking water source because of at least one natural hazard during the last 12 months	94.9	NA	NA	WS.1.10S2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
WS.S6	Knowledge of drinking water source protective measures		WS	Percentage of households that know one or more measures on how to protect their main drinking water source from natural hazards	18.1	NA	NA	WS.1.10S3
WS.S6a	Implementation of drinking water source protective measures		WS	Percentage of households that have taken one or more measures to protect their main drinking water source from natural hazards	9.2	NA	NA	WS.1.10S3
WS.S11a	Sanitation facility affected by natural hazards		WS	Percentage of household population that experienced at least one natural hazard and whose sanitation facility was affected by at least one of those hazards during the last 12 months	18.5	NA	NA	WS.3.9S1
WS.S11	Inability to use the sanitation facility during natural hazards		WS	Percentage of household population that experienced at least one natural hazard and who were unable to use the sanitation facility because of at least one of those hazards during the last 12 months	13.8	NA	NA	WS.3.9S1
WS.S9	Knowledge of sanitation facility protective measures		WS	Percentage of households that know one or more measures on how to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards	18.9	NA	NA	WS.3.9S2
WS.S10	Implementation of sanitation facility protective measures		WS	Percentage of households that have taken one or more measures to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards	10.9	NA	NA	WS.3.9S2
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE								
MICS7 Base Questionnaire Indicator and definitions								
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF/ FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	5.2	7.3	NA	EQ.1.4
MICS7 Complementary Topics Indicators and definitions								
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		IN FIN UIN	Percentage of women and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	a. 0.8 b. 0.4 c. 0.4	NA	NA	EQ.2.1W EQ.2.2 EQ.2.3
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST/ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	37.7	58.1	NA	EQ.2.5
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfer	1.3.1	ST/ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	39.3	67.7	NA	EQ.2.6
EQ.6	School-related social transfers		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school who received any type of school-related social transfers in the current/most recent academic year	18.9	NA	NA	EQ.2.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²⁰	Topic/ Module ²¹	Definition ²²	MICS7 2025	MICS6 2019	MICS5 2012-13	Table Reference
EQ.704	Decision-making on reproductive health	5.6.1	DM	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married and make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care	59.0	NA	NA	EQ.5.1
HEAVY METAL TESTING								
MICS7 Complementary Topics Indicators and definitions								
LT.S4	Mean blood lead level in children age 12-59 months		LT	Mean blood lead level in children age 12-59 months	5.21	NA	NA	LT.11.1S
LT.S5	Children age 12-59 months with elevated lead levels		LT	Percentage of children age 12 – 59 months with elevated blood lead levels ($\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dl}$)	38.4	NA	NA	LT.11.1S
LT.S17	Elevated blood lead levels in children and anaemia status		LT	Percentage of children age 12 – 59 months with elevated blood lead level by anaemia status a. Any anaemia b. Mild c. Moderate d. Severe	a. 43.5 b. 28.4 c. 14.5 d. 0.5	NA	NA	LT.12.2S
ATW.S4	Mean blood lead level in pregnant women		ATW	Mean blood lead level in pregnant women age 15 – 49 years	2.51	NA	NA	ATW.14.1S
ATW.S5	Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels		ATW	Percentage of pregnant women age 15 – 49 years with elevated blood lead levels ($\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dl}$)	7.5	NA	NA	ATW.14.1S
ATW.S17	Elevated blood lead levels in pregnant women and anaemia status		ATW	Percentage of pregnant women age 15 – 49 years with elevated blood lead level by anaemia status a. Any anaemia b. Mild c. Moderate d. Severe	a. 57.5 b. 31.7 c. 25.8 d. 0.0	NA	NA	ATW.15.2S
LT.S16	Mean level of haemoglobin in children age 12-59 months		LT	Mean blood haemoglobin level in children age 12-59 months	10.99	NA	NA	LT.12.1S
LT.S15	Child anaemia		LT	Percentage of children age 12-59 months with any anaemia ($<11.0 \text{ g/dl}$)	43.9	NA	NA	LT.12.1S
ATW.S16	Mean level of haemoglobin in pregnant women		ATW	Mean blood haemoglobin level in pregnant women age 15-49 years	10.68	NA	NA	ATW.15.1S
ATW.S15	Adult anaemia		ATW	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years with any anaemia ($<11.0 \text{ g/dl}$)	53.1	NA	NA	ATW.15.1S



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4

HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 62,980 households selected for the sample, 61,470 were found occupied. Of these, 61,207 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.6 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to two randomly selected households in each cluster. Among the selected households, the household drinking water was successfully tested in 6,106 households, yielding a response rate of 99.5 percent. Also, 6,010 households were successfully tested for source drinking water quality – a response rate of 97.9 percent.

In the interviewed households, 67,246 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 64,405 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95.8 percent among the interviewed households.

There were 24,680 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 23,357 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 94.6 percent among households interviewed.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child was selected randomly in each interviewed household, and there were 59,610 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 37,671 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 36,709 which corresponds to a response rate of 97.4 percent among the interviewed households.

As part of the survey, a sub-sample of children age 12–59 months and pregnant women was selected for blood collection for heavy metal and anaemia testing. In total, there were 18,913 children age 12–59 months in the sampled households. Of these, 17,132 were eligible for blood collection after excluding siblings, as only one child per household was selected.

All eligible children were approached for blood sample collection. Among the 17,132 eligible children, 10,661 completed blood collection, resulting in a completion rate of 65.3 percent.

Similarly, 2,711 pregnant women were eligible for blood collection for heavy metal and anaemia testing. All eligible pregnant women were approached, and 1,940 provided blood samples for analysis, corresponding to a completion rate of 71.6 percent.

These tests provide critical data on exposure to environmental hazards and contribute to a deeper understanding of public health risks among vulnerable groups in the population.

Overall response rates of 95.8, 94.6 and 97.4 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and division, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
	Total	Area		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
		Urban	Rural								
Households											
Sampled	62,980	17,240	45,740	5,640	11,280	14,100	9,400	3,760	7,520	7,520	3,760
Occupied	61,470	16,724	44,746	5,495	11,011	13,738	9,146	3,661	7,387	7,366	3,666
Interviewed	61,207	16,620	44,587	5,479	10,958	13,681	9,081	3,647	7,357	7,352	3,652
Household completion rate	97.2	96.4	97.5	97.1	97.1	97.0	96.6	97.0	97.8	97.8	97.1
Household response rate	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.6
Water quality testing^											
Sampled	6,298	1,724	4,574	564	1,128	1,410	940	376	752	752	376
Occupied	6,139	1,672	4,467	541	1,095	1,379	915	365	740	737	367
Household water quality test											
Completed	6,106	1,657	4,449	540	1,083	1,373	912	361	738	734	365
Completion rate	97.0	96.1	97.3	95.7	96.0	97.4	97.0	96.0	98.1	97.6	97.1
Response rate	99.5	99.1	99.6	99.8	98.9	99.6	99.7	98.9	99.7	99.6	99.5
Source water quality test											
Completed	6,010	1,620	4,390	528	1,064	1,366	868	355	733	733	363
Completion rate	95.4	94.0	96.0	93.6	94.3	96.9	92.3	94.4	97.5	97.5	96.5
Response rate	97.9	96.9	98.3	97.6	97.2	99.1	94.9	97.3	99.1	99.5	98.9
Women age 15-49 years											
Eligible	67,246	18,911	48,335	5,765	13,345	14,968	9,384	3,707	7,493	7,870	4,714
Interviewed	64,405	18,214	46,191	5,539	12,649	14,381	9,043	3,474	7,121	7,665	4,533
Women's response rate	95.8	96.3	95.6	96.1	94.8	96.1	96.4	93.7	95.0	97.4	96.2
Women's overall response rate	95.4	95.7	95.2	95.8	94.3	95.7	95.7	93.4	94.6	97.2	95.8
Children under 5 years											
Eligible	24,680	6,522	18,158	2,106	5,516	5,175	3,231	1,526	2,475	2,899	1,752
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	23,357	6,210	17,147	1,966	5,145	4,909	3,076	1,430	2,333	2,843	1,655
Under-5's response rate	94.6	95.2	94.4	93.4	93.3	94.9	95.2	93.7	94.3	98.1	94.5
Under-5's overall response rate	94.2	94.6	94.1	93.1	92.8	94.5	94.5	93.4	93.9	97.9	94.1

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews (Continued)

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and division, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
	Total	Area		Division							
		Urban	Rural	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Children age 5-17 years ^a											
Number of children in interviewed households	59,610	15,711	43,899	5,324	12,703	12,723	7,495	3,671	6,004	6,947	4,743
Eligible	37,671	10,138	27,533	3,444	7,342	8,187	5,233	2,252	4,194	4,559	2,460
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	36,709	9,887	26,822	3,356	7,134	7,968	5,123	2,173	4,096	4,484	2,375
Children age 5-17's response rate	97.4	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.9	96.5	97.7	98.4	96.5
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	97.0	96.9	97.1	97.2	96.7	96.9	97.2	96.1	97.3	98.2	96.2
Heavy Metal and Anaemia Testing											
Children 12-59 months ^c	18,913	5,090	13,823	1,570	4,186	3,978	2,520	1,170	1,876	2,308	1,305
Eligible	17,132	4,643	12,489	1,444	3,692	3,616	2,342	1,059	1,727	2,126	1,126
Heavy Metal test											
Completed	10,661	2,654	8,007	1,089	2,131	1,799	1,619	659	1,153	1,529	682
Completion rate	65.3	60.3	67.1	79.0	62.3	52.4	71.3	64.9	68.5	74.8	62.7
Response rate	65.0	59.9	66.9	78.7	62.0	52.2	70.8	64.6	68.2	74.7	62.5
Pregnant Women	2,711	756	1,955	238	650	587	349	135	259	298	195
Eligible	2,711	756	1,955	238	650	587	349	135	259	298	195
Heavy Metal test											
Completed	1,940	520	1,420	207	431	360	249	95	200	250	148
Completion rate	71.6	68.8	72.6	87.0	66.3	61.3	71.3	70.4	77.2	83.9	75.9
Response rate	72.7	70.3	73.7	87.3	68.6	61.6	72.6	71.4	77.5	83.9	79.1
^a The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to two randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.											
^a The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.											
^c The BLL Questionnaire for Children Age 12-59 months was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household that has at least one child with 12-59 months age.											

^aThe Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to two randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

^bThe Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

^cThe BLL Questionnaire for Children Age 12-59 months was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household that has at least one child with 12-59 months age.

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics has been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and division, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwellings.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household population in areas and divisions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and division, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Total	Area		Division							
		Urban	Rural	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity											
Yes	98.3	98.6	98.1	97.7	96.8	99.2	98.8	98.6	98.5	97.3	98.9
No	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.7	1.1
Energy use for cooking^A											
Clean fuels and technologies	25.9	56.4	12.8	9.9	29.7	51.5	9.8	15.9	11.3	9.1	22.5
Other fuels	74.0	43.6	87.1	90.0	70.2	48.5	90.1	84.1	88.5	90.7	77.5
No cooking done in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Internet access at home^B											
Yes	72.1	79.8	68.8	66.5	82.9	81.3	69.1	61.9	63.7	53.3	76.7
No	27.9	20.2	31.2	33.5	17.1	18.7	30.9	38.1	36.3	46.7	23.3
Main material of roof^C											
Natural floor	44.1	21.7	53.7	69.1	36.2	23.5	48.6	60.3	56.2	63.6	44.4
Rudimentary floor	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Finished floor	55.1	77.6	45.5	30.8	62.8	74.9	51.2	39.1	43.5	36.3	55.4
Other	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Main material of roof^C											
Natural roofing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Finished roofing	99.1	98.9	99.1	99.8	98.7	99.3	98.7	96.6	99.9	99.7	100.0
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^C											
Natural walls	6.5	3.2	8.0	0.3	9.0	2.1	5.3	2.2	16.9	8.0	5.9
Rudimentary walls	44.6	28.1	51.6	71.4	44.2	41.8	33.6	66.8	36.2	49.9	35.1
Finished walls	48.8	68.6	40.3	28.3	46.7	56.1	60.9	30.9	46.9	42.0	58.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping											
1	32.4	35.4	31.2	18.5	23.8	41.0	30.9	39.2	34.0	32.8	22.6
2	44.2	42.6	44.8	44.8	45.4	40.6	47.2	42.2	46.2	46.1	44.0
3 or more	23.4	22.0	24.0	36.8	30.8	18.4	21.9	18.6	19.9	21.1	33.4
Number of households	61,207	18,357	42,850	3,288	11,248	16,380	7,073	4,698	8,350	6,856	3,315
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.26	2.31	2.25	1.96	2.27	2.34	2.15	2.45	2.16	2.30	2.36
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	98.2	98.5	98.0	97.9	96.9	98.2	99.1	98.8	98.9	97.6	99.1
Number of household members	250,838	73,845	176,994	13,811	50,594	63,444	27,456	19,367	31,957	28,248	15,963

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to consistent sources of electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table SR.6.1^B See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households^C Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5, and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and division, Bangladesh MICS, 2025												
	Total	Area		Division								
		Urban	Rural	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
Percentage of households that own a												
Land phone	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Radio	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cot/Bed	98.6	97.7	99.0	99.4	97.6	97.9	99.3	99.1	99.4	99.8	98.8	98.8
Table/Chair	91.7	87.2	93.6	95.9	91.3	86.0	93.1	91.8	95.5	96.3	94.4	94.4
Almirah/wardrobe	61.2	72.8	56.2	58.4	80.9	74.3	46.4	48.8	42.1	43.7	65.6	65.6
Sofa set	18.2	28.2	13.9	10.6	29.0	20.8	11.3	9.7	13.3	11.0	30.0	30.0
Water dispenser	7.9	15.9	4.5	4.4	8.6	13.3	5.6	2.3	3.6	3.2	16.4	16.4
Television ^a	40.4	54.3	34.5	27.4	31.2	51.5	39.7	27.0	50.6	40.2	25.6	25.6
Refrigerator	60.2	69.4	56.3	53.6	68.0	73.6	53.2	55.0	59.5	33.9	53.4	53.4
Air conditioner	2.0	5.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	4.4	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9
Washing machine	1.5	3.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.7
Electric water pump	37.1	31.7	39.4	22.7	37.7	30.8	49.2	31.8	42.9	46.4	28.3	28.3
Electric fan	97.2	97.7	97.0	96.5	95.4	98.4	97.8	97.5	97.9	95.7	97.0	97.0
Microwave oven	3.0	7.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	5.7	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5
Juicer/blender	25.2	37.5	20.0	20.1	39.2	37.3	17.9	9.9	13.7	10.1	21.1	21.1
Percentage of households that own												
Agricultural land	34.0	22.3	39.1	40.4	25.7	27.1	44.4	37.6	42.4	40.3	29.3	29.3
Farm animals/Livestock	53.4	27.8	64.4	67.0	45.6	34.2	69.3	63.5	66.5	70.6	44.0	44.0
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a												
Wristwatch	38.2	47.9	34.1	35.1	45.3	44.0	42.1	26.2	29.7	29.3	37.7	37.7
Bicycle	23.2	16.8	25.9	11.9	11.1	14.2	51.0	15.7	32.1	42.8	8.2	8.2
Motorcycle or scooter	12.9	13.5	12.6	8.5	8.4	10.0	19.6	10.6	17.5	19.7	10.0	10.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Car, truck, or van	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6
Motorised boat	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Rickshaw/rickshaw-van	3.7	3.1	4.0	2.8	1.4	3.3	6.8	2.5	5.6	5.6	1.3	1.3
Nasiman/kariman/votbati	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (Continued)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and division, Bangladesh MICS, 2025												
	Total	Area		Division								
		Urban	Rural	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
Easy bike/auto bike	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.0	3.7	2.7	2.8	1.7	
Non-motorised boat	0.8	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.1	
Computer ^A	6.1	11.5	3.7	4.2	5.2	8.7	6.0	3.9	6.0	4.8	4.0	
Mobile telephone ^A	97.0	97.6	96.8	97.1	98.2	97.6	96.7	96.4	96.1	95.4	97.2	
Bank account	47.2	55.3	43.7	51.8	55.2	54.8	52.7	29.0	39.4	31.9	43.1	
Access to m-banking	86.1	88.2	85.1	86.0	86.8	87.1	83.7	86.2	83.4	87.5	87.0	
Ownership of dwelling												
Owned by a household member	83.0	59.4	93.1	92.3	83.4	62.2	93.7	92.1	93.4	95.3	87.1	
Not owned	17.0	40.6	6.9	7.7	16.6	37.8	6.3	7.9	6.6	4.7	12.9	
Rented	15.3	38.7	5.2	6.2	14.1	36.5	5.1	6.7	4.4	2.5	10.6	
Other	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of households	61,207	18,357	42,850	3,288	11,248	16,380	7,073	4,698	8,350	6,856	3,315	

^A See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Tota	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	250,838
Area							
Urban	9.6	10.5	14.4	24.6	40.8	100.0	73,845
Rural	24.3	24.0	22.3	18.1	11.3	100.0	176,994
Division							
Barishal	32.7	26.9	15.7	13.1	11.6	100.0	13,811
Chattogram	13.3	16.6	20.2	23.7	26.1	100.0	50,594
Dhaka	9.5	13.4	18.7	25.1	33.2	100.0	63,444
Khulna	20.7	23.3	24.8	19.5	11.7	100.0	27,456
Mymensingh	32.9	27.2	18.6	12.1	9.2	100.0	19,367
Rajshahi	22.6	24.6	24.5	17.4	10.9	100.0	31,957
Rangpur	34.4	26.3	18.8	13.3	7.1	100.0	28,248
Sylhet	24.3	16.0	14.7	21.3	23.6	100.0	15,963

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 and SR.3.2 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex, age, education, and ethnicity⁴⁰ of the household head, as well as area, division, and number of household members. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.⁴¹

The background characteristics presented are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalised.⁴¹ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

⁴⁰ This was determined by asking about the ethnic group to which the household belongs to.

⁴¹ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	61,207	61,207
Sex of household head			
Male	84.0	51,438	51,936
Female	16.0	9,769	9,271
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	26	29
18-34	19.3	11,818	11,283
35-64	66.5	40,722	40,925
65-84	13.6	8,306	8,618
85+	0.5	335	352
Area			
Urban	30.0	18,357	16,620
Rural	70.0	42,850	44,587
Division			
Barishal	5.4	3,288	5,479
Chattogram	18.4	11,248	10,958
Dhaka	26.8	16,380	13,681
Khulna	11.6	7,073	9,081
Mymensingh	7.7	4,698	3,647
Rajshahi	13.6	8,350	7,357
Rangpur	11.2	6,856	7,352
Sylhet	5.4	3,315	3,652
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	30.5	18,646	19,104
Primary	26.2	16,013	16,338
Lower Secondary	13.2	8,056	8,079
Secondary	15.1	9,251	8,966
Higher Secondary	6.9	4,220	4,035
Higher	8.2	4,995	4,660
Missing/DK	0.0	26	25
Number of household members			
1	3.1	1,910	1,897
2	13.1	8,037	7,721
3	21.7	13,307	12,852
4	27.3	16,737	16,784
5	18.0	11,001	11,388
6	9.3	5,670	5,860
7+	7.4	4,544	4,705
Ethnicity of household head			
Bangali	99.3	60,752	59,664
Other	0.7	455	1,543

Table SR.3.2: Household members

Compositional features of households, by sex and age groups of interest, and mean household size, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Value	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	61,207	61,207
Percentage of households with^A			
At least one child under age 2 years	15.7	9,629	9,599
At least one child under age 5 years	34.2	20,961	21,127
At least one child age 5-17 years	61.1	37,382	37,671
At least one child age <18 years	73.6	45,036	45,227
At least one young person age 18-24 years	40.8	25,002	24,910
At least one-woman age 15-49 years	85.3	52,198	51,927
At least one-man age 15-49 years	75.8	46,415	46,540
No member age <50 years	8.0	4,887	5,041
No adult (18+) member	0.0	12	11
Per 100 households, number of			
Children under age 5 years	40.1	61,207	61,207
Children age 5-17 years	96.5	61,207	61,207
Women age 15-49 years	110.4	61,207	61,207
Men age 15-49 years	101.2	61,207	61,207
Mean household size	4.1	61,207	61,207

^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 250,838 household members were listed. Of these, 123,516 were males, and 127,323 were females.⁴²

⁴² The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,516	100.0	127,323	100.0	250,838	100.0
Age						
0-4	12,723	10.3	11,810	9.3	24,533	9.8
5-9	11,966	9.7	11,432	9.0	23,398	9.3
10-14	11,367	9.2	11,166	8.8	22,533	9.0
15-19	11,751	9.5	11,700	9.2	23,451	9.3
15-17	6,789	5.5	6,335	5.0	13,124	5.2
18-19	4,962	4.0	5,365	4.2	10,326	4.1
20-24	10,682	8.6	11,543	9.1	22,225	8.9
25-29	9,072	7.3	10,512	8.3	19,583	7.8
30-34	7,518	6.1	8,964	7.0	16,482	6.6
35-39	8,396	6.8	10,109	7.9	18,505	7.4
40-44	7,876	6.4	8,670	6.8	16,546	6.6
45-49	6,623	5.4	6,056	4.8	12,680	5.1
50-54	6,001	4.9	7,538	5.9	13,540	5.4
55-59	5,107	4.1	5,506	4.3	10,613	4.2
60-64	4,953	4.0	4,728	3.7	9,681	3.9
65-69	4,222	3.4	3,428	2.7	7,650	3.0
70-74	2,620	2.1	1,893	1.5	4,512	1.8
75-79	1,403	1.1	1,008	0.8	2,411	1.0
80-84	645	0.5	611	0.5	1,256	0.5
85+	592	0.5	650	0.5	1,241	0.5
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	42,845	34.7	40,743	32.0	83,587	33.3
Adults age 18+ years	80,671	65.3	86,580	68.0	167,251	66.7

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1W.S1, SR.5.2, SR.5.2S1 and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of women respondents 15-49 years of age, pregnant women age 15-49 years, children under age 5, children age 12-59 months and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalised (standardised).⁴¹ Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, pregnant women, children age 5-17, children under age five and children age 12-59 months, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1W.S1 provide background characteristics of female respondents and those who are pregnant of them, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women according to area, division, age, education⁴³, marital status (excluding to pregnant women), motherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), most recent migration, birthplace, citizenship, ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{44, 45}

Background characteristics of children age 5-17, under 5 and 12-59 months of age are presented in Tables SR.5.2, SR.5.2S1 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, division, age in months, mother's (or caregiver's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 and those 12-59 months old only for age 2-4 years), mother's functional difficulties, ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.

⁴³ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

⁴⁴ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimise the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, divided into 10 equal parts (deciles), and then finally regrouped into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Bangladesh MICS, 2025, the following assets were used in these calculations: television, refrigerator, air conditioner, washing machine, electric water pump, electric fan, microwave oven, juicer/blender, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car, truck, or van, boat with a motor, rickshaw/rickshaw-van, nasiman/kariman/votbati, easy bike/auto bike, country boat (without motor), computer, mobile telephone, ownership of a bank account, ownership of agricultural land, and/or farm animals/livestock and ownership of dwelling. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/VP60/VP60.pdf>.

⁴⁵ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile," which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population," "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile," and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	64,405	64,405
Area			
Urban	31.1	20,044	18,214
Rural	68.9	44,361	46,191
Division			
Barishal	5.1	3,310	5,539
Chattogram	20.6	13,294	12,649
Dhaka	26.7	17,192	14,381
Khulna	10.7	6,879	9,043
Mymensingh	7.2	4,632	3,474
Rajshahi	12.6	8,085	7,121
Rangpur	10.7	6,920	7,665
Sylhet	6.4	4,093	4,533
Age			
15-19	17.0	10,962	10,996
15-17	9.4	6,053	6,106
18-19	7.6	4,909	4,890
20-24	16.4	10,566	10,513
25-29	15.5	9,960	9,813
30-34	13.5	8,666	8,685
35-39	15.3	9,859	9,968
40-44	13.2	8,499	8,472
45-49	9.2	5,893	5,958
Education			
Pre-primary or none	10.3	6,611	6,790
Primary	19.2	12,374	12,509
Lower Secondary	21.3	13,745	13,718
Secondary	26.7	17,213	17,221
Higher Secondary	12.8	8,231	8,155
Higher	9.6	6,210	5,997
Missing/DK	0.0	20	15
Marital status			
Currently married	81.3	52,362	52,461
Widowed	2.2	1,411	1,336
Divorced	1.2	786	768
Separated	0.5	325	317
Never married	14.8	9,520	9,523
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	23.6	15,208	15,072
Ever gave birth	76.4	49,197	49,333
Gave birth in last two years	14.9	9,571	9,542
No birth in last two years	61.5	39,626	39,791
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.8	493	544
Has no coverage	99.2	63,901	63,853
Missing/DK	0.0	11	8

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	3.1	1,795	1,824
Has no functional difficulty	96.9	56,557	56,475
Migration status			
Within 5 years	7.7	4,977	4,348
5-9 years	6.3	4,048	3,622
10 years or more	16.9	10,855	10,409
Never migrated	69.1	44,522	46,023
Missing	0.0	3	3
Birthplace			
Bangladesh	99.9	64,371	64,366
Other countries	0.1	34	39
Ethnicity of household head			
Bangali	99.3	63,936	62,801
Other	0.7	469	1,604
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.3	11,143	13,155
Second	19.4	12,479	13,597
Middle	20.3	13,063	13,336
Fourth	21.2	13,650	12,513
Richest	21.8	14,071	11,804

Table SR.5.1W.S1: Pregnant women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of pregnant women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Number of pregnant women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,940	1,940
Area			
Urban	29.3	568	520
Rural	70.7	1,372	1,420
Division			
Barishal	5.7	110	207
Chattogram	26.2	509	431
Dhaka	24.8	480	360
Khulna	9.7	188	249
Mymensingh	6.6	127	95
Rajshahi	10.6	206	200
Rangpur	9.8	191	250
Sylhet	6.7	129	148
Age			
15-19	24.9	484	488
15-17	10.3	200	196
18-19	14.6	284	292
20-24	31.1	602	599
25-29	23.5	455	449
30-34	14.0	272	281
35-39	5.9	115	109
40-44	0.6	12	14
45-49	-	0	0
Education			
Pre-primary or none	4.4	86	86
Primary	16.5	319	331
Lower Secondary	28.0	543	534
Secondary	28.5	552	561
Higher Secondary	14.4	280	269
Higher	8.2	159	158
Missing/DK	0.1	1	1
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	37.6	730	714
Ever gave birth	62.4	1,210	1,226
Gave birth in last two years	7.8	150	150
No birth in last two years	54.6	1,059	1,076
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.5	11	8
Has no coverage	99.2	1,924	1,930
Missing/DK	0.3	5	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.1	20	18
Has no functional difficulty	98.9	1,721	1,726

Table SR.5.1W.S1: Pregnant women's background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of pregnant women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Birth and frequency, selected for pregnant women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh 2010, 2011			
	Weighted percent	Number of pregnant women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Migration status			
Within 5 years	16.5	321	272
5-9 years	9.7	187	179
10 years or more	8.4	164	158
Never migrated	65.4	1,268	1,331
Ethnicity of household head			
Bangali	99.6	1,932	1,916
Other	0.4	8	24
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.1	390	455
Second	20.4	396	446
Middle	20.4	395	399
Fourth	22.8	442	395
Richest	16.3	316	245
- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases			

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	23,357	23,357
Sex			
Male	51.9	12,117	12,074
Female	48.1	11,240	11,283
Area			
Urban	28.8	6,717	6,210
Rural	71.2	16,640	17,147
Division			
Barishal	5.3	1,238	1,966
Chattogram	23.6	5,523	5,145
Dhaka	24.1	5,630	4,909
Khulna	10.2	2,375	3,076
Mymensingh	8.2	1,915	1,430
Rajshahi	11.4	2,667	2,333
Rangpur	10.8	2,511	2,843
Sylhet	6.4	1,498	1,655
Age in months			
0-5	9.7	2,264	2,224
6-11	9.6	2,254	2,228
12-23	20.9	4,881	4,850
24-35	21.0	4,904	4,883
36-47	19.7	4,599	4,667
48-59	19.1	4,455	4,505
Mother's education^{A,B}			
Pre-primary or none	5.9	1,389	1,445
Primary	17.9	4,185	4,224
Lower Secondary	25.1	5,865	5,965
Secondary	28.1	6,557	6,447
Higher Secondary	12.7	2,961	2,971
Higher	10.2	2,393	2,300
Missing/DK	0.0	7	5
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire^B			
Mother	98.1	22,923	22,910
Father	0.1	23	23
Other primary caregiver	1.8	411	424
Other relative	1.6	366	383
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.2	45	41
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.4	103	128
Has no coverage	99.6	23,254	23,229
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{C,D}			
Has functional difficulty	1.6	221	210
Has no functional difficulty	98.4	13,737	13,845

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's functional difficulties^{B,E}			
Has functional difficulty	1.4	328	341
Has no functional difficulty	95.9	22,400	22,374
No information	2.7	629	642
Ethnicity of household head			
Bangali	99.4	23,226	22,903
Other	0.6	131	454
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.0	4,675	5,441
Second	19.7	4,606	4,964
Middle	20.0	4,666	4,675
Fourth	20.8	4,863	4,410
Richest	19.5	4,546	3,867

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent^B Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent^C The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.^D Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note B. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caregivers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables SR.8.1 for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.2S1: Children age 12-59 months background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 12-59 months, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Number of 12-59 months children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	10,661	10,661
Sex			
Male	52.5	5,597	5,589
Female	47.5	5,064	5,072
Area			
Urban	29.3	3,126	2,654
Rural	70.7	7,535	8,007
Division			
Barishal	5.1	548	1,089
Chattogram	23.1	2,467	2,131
Dhaka	24.2	2,579	1,799
Khulna	10.3	1,102	1,619
Mymensingh	8.2	873	659
Rajshahi	11.4	1,214	1,153
Rangpur	11.2	1,199	1,529
Sylhet	6.4	678	682
Age in months			
12-23	19.0	2,030	2,033
24-35	26.0	2,775	2,735
36-47	26.9	2,872	2,942
48-59	28.0	2,984	2,951
Mother's education^{A,B}			
Pre-primary or none	7.1	754	755
Primary	19.5	2,074	2,053
Lower Secondary	26.8	2,859	2,862
Secondary	27.7	2,957	2,940
Higher Secondary	10.6	1,127	1,174
Higher	8.3	883	874
Missing/DK	0.1	7	3
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire^B			
Mother	97.7	10,417	10,406
Father	0.1	10	9
Other primary caregiver	2.2	234	246
Other relative	1.9	204	225
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.3	30	21
Health insurance			
Has coverage	0.3	35	37
Has no coverage	99.7	10,626	10,624
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{C,D}			
Has functional difficulty	1.2	104	92
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	8,526	8,536
Mother's functional difficulties^{B,E}			
Has functional difficulty	1.6	172	184
Has no functional difficulty	96.0	10,240	10,232
No information	2.3	249	247

Table SR.5.2S1: Children age 12-59 months background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 12-59 months, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Number of 12-59 months children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Bangali	99.4	10,601	10,491
Other	0.6	60	170
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.2	2,367	2,831
Second	21.5	2,291	2,516
Middle	20.2	2,152	2,151
Fourth	19.8	2,110	1,865
Richest	16.3	1,741	1,298

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent

^B Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent

^C The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^D Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note B. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caregivers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables SR.8.1 for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	58,008	36,709	36,709
Sex				
Male	50.8	29,467	18,812	18,727
Female	49.2	28,541	17,897	17,982
Area				
Urban	28.7	16,675	10,828	9,887
Rural	71.3	41,333	25,881	26,822
Division				
Barishal	5.6	3,235	2,065	3,356
Chattogram	22.5	13,023	7,448	7,134
Dhaka	24.9	14,422	9,419	7,968
Khulna	9.7	5,630	3,958	5,123
Mymensingh	7.9	4,610	2,860	2,173
Rajshahi	11.4	6,636	4,638	4,096
Rangpur	10.8	6,240	4,129	4,484
Sylhet	7.3	4,213	2,192	2,375
Age				
5-9	39.7	23,030	14,709	14,733
10-14	37.6	21,798	13,477	13,514
15-17	22.7	13,180	8,523	8,462
Mother's education^{B,D}				
Pre-primary or none	16.4	9,513	6,031	6,130
Primary	25.6	14,832	8,973	9,122
Lower Secondary	23.1	13,410	8,391	8,422
Secondary	22.1	12,793	8,082	8,006
Higher Secondary	6.9	3,976	2,713	2,637
Higher	5.3	3,066	2,197	2,081
Missing/DK	0.0	13	10	7
Emancipated ^C	0.7	406	312	304
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire^D				
Father	92.4	53,584	33,506	33,451
Mother	0.5	295	200	215
Other primary caregiver	6.4	3,723	2,691	2,739
Other relative	3.8	2,192	1,610	1,676
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	1.0	580	395	401
Other	1.5	888	638	613
Emancipated ^C	0.7	406	312	304
Health insurance^G				
Has coverage	0.4	231	158	186
Has no coverage	99.6	51,333	32,419	32,452
Child's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	5.7	3,289	2,076	2,093
Has no functional difficulty	94.3	54,719	34,633	34,616

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's functional difficulties^F				
Has functional difficulty	3.0	1,716	1,082	1,085
Has no functional difficulty	87.4	50,699	31,485	31,479
No information	9.6	5,592	4,142	4,145
Ethnicity of household head				
Bangali	99.3	57,593	36,451	35,826
Other	0.7	415	258	883
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	21.5	12,482	7,582	8,788
Second	20.5	11,898	7,463	8,032
Middle	19.6	11,361	7,310	7,386
Fourth	19.2	11,148	7,217	6,584
Richest	19.2	11,120	7,137	5,919

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent:

^C Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with their mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caregiver. This category is not presented in individual tables.

^D Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent. The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C.

^E The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^F In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note D. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caregivers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. Emancipated children are also included in this category. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables SR.8.1 for results of the Adult Functioning module.

^G Health insurance related questions were not asked to the caregivers of girl children age 15-17 years since these were covered in individual women questionnaire.

4.6 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the SDGs seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁴⁶

The Bangladesh MICS 2025 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking and lighting. Information was also collected about the name or brand of the cookstove or device used to classify the use of clean fuels for cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using solar cookers, electric stoves, piped natural gas stoves, biogas stoves, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table SR.6.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table SR.6.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity (including solar panels), solar-powered lantern or flashlight, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, biogas lamp, or LPG lamp. Table SR.6.4 presents the percentage distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking and lighting. Table SR.6.5 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting.

⁴⁶ WHO. Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.
https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf.

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

^A Apon, Bondhu, Shakti, IDCOL, Grameen Shakti of manufactured solid fuel stove or traditional solid fuel stove are identified as using polluting fuels

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																				
	Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/ Diesel (not in generator)	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Solid fuels for cooking										Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members		
				Coal/ Lignite unprocessed	Coal/ Lignite briquettes / pellets	Charcoal unprocessed	Charcoal briquettes / pellets	Wood	Agricultural or Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs / Corn cobs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass pellets / briquettes	Woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic						Sawdust	
Ethnicity of household head																				
Bangali		24.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	28.1	33.6	6.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	75.7	249,002	
Other		13.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	18.1	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	86.8	1,836	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest		1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.7	60.0	8.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	98.9	50,168	
Second		3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	30.8	46.8	10.2	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	96.9	50,166	
Middle		10.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	35.6	36.8	8.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	89.4	50,170	
Fourth		32.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	19.8	4.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	67.5	50,169	
Richest		73.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	4.2	0.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	26.4	50,165	

Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																		
	Clean fuels for lighting:						Polluting fuels for lighting:						Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)		
	Electricity (including solar panels and generators)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Oil lamp	Candle	Open fire	Other fuel for lighting					No lighting in the household	
Total	96.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	250,838	99.4	250,775	
Area																		
Urban	97.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73,845	99.6	73,824	
Rural	96.8	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	176,994	99.4	176,951	
Division																		
Barishal	97.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,811	98.8	13,808	
Chattogram	96.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50,594	99.6	50,585	
Dhaka	98.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63,444	99.8	63,443	
Khulna	98.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,456	99.7	27,455	
Mymensingh	97.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,367	99.7	19,366	
Rajshahi	98.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	31,957	99.6	31,906	
Rangpur	92.4	1.5	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,248	98.8	28,248	
Sylhet	93.9	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,963	98.3	15,963	
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	96.2	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75,526	99.0	75,497	
Primary	96.9	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67,567	99.4	67,549	
Lower Secondary	97.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32,902	99.7	32,898	
Secondary	97.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37,645	99.8	37,645	
Higher Secondary	97.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	16,967	99.8	16,954	

Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for lighting (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Bangladesh MICS, 2025														
	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on													
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:					No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹
	Electricity (including solar panels and generators)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Oil lamp	Candle	Open fire			
Higher	97.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,126	99.9
Missing/DK	89.9	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105	100.0
Ethnicity of household head														
Bangali	97.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	249,002	99.5
Other	64.0	31.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,836	96.9
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	92.9	3.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	50,168	97.8
Second	97.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	50,166	99.7
Middle	97.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	50,170	99.8
Fourth	98.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50,169	99.9
Richest	97.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50,165	100.0

¹ MICS indicator SR.603 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table SR.6.5: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and lighting, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	24.2	250,838
Area		
Urban	54.1	73,845
Rural	11.7	176,994
Division		
Barishal	9.0	13,811
Chattogram	27.3	50,594
Dhaka	48.7	63,444
Khulna	9.2	27,456
Mymensingh	15.0	19,367
Rajshahi	11.0	31,957
Rangpur	8.7	28,248
Sylhet	20.4	15,963
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	12.5	75,526
Primary	19.7	67,567
Lower Secondary	24.9	32,902
Secondary	30.2	37,645
Higher Secondary	41.6	16,967
Higher	55.6	20,126
Missing/DK	16.9	105
Ethnicity of household head		
Bangali	24.2	249,002
Other	13.2	1,836
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.0	50,168
Second	3.1	50,166
Middle	10.6	50,170
Fourth	32.5	50,169
Richest	73.6	50,165

¹ MICS indicator SR.604 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

^A For households that do not use space heating, the computation is based on reliance on clean fuel use for cooking and lighting. Similar approach is applied for households that report no cooking or do not use lighting.

4.7 MIGRATION, PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP

The Migration module of the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 asked respondents to the Questionnaires for Women Age 15-49 how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town, or rural area and the name of the division they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Table SR.7.1 presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have changed residence according to the time since last move and compares the place of residence of everyone at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of area of residence.

The Background module of the Questionnaires for Women Age 15-49 asked about the place of birth and the citizenship of the respondents. Table SR.7.2 presents the percent distribution of place of birth and percent distribution of foreign-born women age 15-49 years by country of birth.

Table SR.7.1: Most recent migration

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by most recent migration and years since last migration, and percentage of women who migrated, by place of last residence, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
	Years since most recent migration				Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:						Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Within 5 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Type of area				Nation		
							City	Town	Rural area	Unable to determine whether capital city / town / rural area	Within Bangladesh	Outside Bangladesh	
Total	69.1	7.7	6.3	16.9	100.0	64,405	4.7	12.4	82.8	0.1	99.9	0.0	64,405
Area													
Urban	58.1	11.9	8.8	21.1	100.0	20,044	6.5	15.1	78.3	0.1	99.9	0.1	20,044
Rural	74.1	5.8	5.1	14.9	100.0	44,361	3.5	10.4	86.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	44,361
Division													
Barishal	72.0	5.5	6.2	16.3	100.0	3,310	17.1	16.6	66.1	0.2	99.9	0.1	3,310
Chattogram	67.4	7.9	6.4	18.4	100.0	13,294	4.1	11.9	84.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	13,294
Dhaka	54.5	13.7	10.1	21.7	100.0	17,192	5.7	12.9	81.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	17,192
Khulna	75.3	5.2	4.0	15.5	100.0	6,879	2.3	10.7	86.9	0.1	99.9	0.1	6,879
Mymensingh	80.3	5.0	4.3	10.4	100.0	4,632	6.4	17.8	75.7	0.1	100.0	0.0	4,632
Rajshahi	79.9	3.7	3.6	12.7	100.0	8,085	1.6	9.3	89.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	8,085
Rangpur	72.3	5.0	5.1	17.7	100.0	6,920	1.1	9.0	89.8	0.1	100.0	0.0	6,920
Sylhet	84.4	3.9	3.2	8.5	100.0	4,093	3.4	19.4	77.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,093
Age													
15-19	81.2	13.6	2.7	2.5	100.0	10,962	4.9	12.3	82.8	0.1	100.0	0.0	10,962
15-17	85.8	9.5	2.0	2.7	100.0	6,053	5.4	13.3	81.2	0.1	100.0	0.0	6,053
18-19	75.6	18.7	3.5	2.3	100.0	4,909	4.5	11.5	83.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,909
20-24	69.0	15.7	11.8	3.6	100.0	10,566	4.5	11.5	83.9	0.1	99.9	0.1	10,566
25-29	64.6	7.7	13.2	14.5	100.0	9,960	5.1	13.9	80.9	0.1	99.9	0.0	9,960
30-34	62.8	4.9	6.6	25.6	100.0	8,666	4.8	12.5	82.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	8,666
35-39	66.0	3.4	3.6	27.0	100.0	9,859	4.9	11.4	83.6	0.1	99.9	0.1	9,859
40-44	67.6	2.4	2.1	27.9	100.0	8,499	4.1	12.4	83.5	0.0	99.9	0.1	8,499
45-49	71.0	1.7	1.7	25.6	100.0	5,893	5.2	12.8	81.9	0.1	99.9	0.1	5,893

Table SR.7.1: Most recent migration (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by most recent migration and years since last migration, and percentage of women who migrated, by place of last residence, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
	Years since most recent migration				Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:						
	Never migrated	Within 5 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Type of area				Nation		
							City	Town	Rural area	Unable to determine whether capital city / town / rural area	Within Bangladesh	Outside Bangladesh	
Education													
Pre-primary or none	69.3	4.6	3.8	22.3	100.0	6,611	4.1	6.6	89.2	0.0	99.9	0.1	6,611
Primary	65.9	5.6	5.8	22.6	100.0	12,374	4.2	8.6	87.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	12,374
Lower Secondary	66.6	8.2	7.3	17.8	100.0	13,745	3.8	9.3	86.9	0.1	100.0	0.0	13,745
Secondary	71.9	8.0	5.5	14.5	100.0	17,213	4.1	13.0	82.9	0.1	100.0	0.0	17,213
Higher Secondary	70.9	10.3	7.7	11.1	100.0	8,231	6.7	19.0	74.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	8,231
Higher	70.7	9.9	7.9	11.5	100.0	6,210	8.4	25.1	66.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	6,210
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Marital status													
Ever married	65.3	8.5	7.0	19.2	100.0	54,885	4.5	12.1	83.3	0.1	99.9	0.0	54,885
Never married	91.1	3.2	2.3	3.4	100.0	9,520	10.1	18.4	71.4	0.1	100.0	0.0	9,520
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	69.0	3.5	3.7	23.9	100.0	1,795	6.1	11.8	82.1	0.1	99.9	0.1	1,795
Has no functional difficulty	67.3	7.7	6.8	18.1	100.0	56,557	4.7	12.4	82.9	0.0	99.9	0.1	56,557
Ethnicity of household head													
Bangali	69.1	7.7	6.3	16.9	100.0	63,936	4.8	12.4	82.8	0.1	100.0	0.0	63,936
Other	79.1	5.4	4.7	10.8	100.0	469	2.0	7.5	90.6	0.0	99.7	0.3	469
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	77.6	3.3	4.1	14.9	100.0	11,143	2.6	7.5	89.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	11,143
Second	77.2	4.6	4.1	14.1	100.0	12,479	3.7	8.8	87.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	12,479
Middle	72.5	7.3	5.4	14.8	100.0	13,063	3.7	10.4	85.8	0.1	99.9	0.1	13,063
Fourth	62.6	10.6	8.2	18.6	100.0	13,650	4.1	10.8	85.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	13,650
Richest	58.5	11.6	8.9	21.0	100.0	14,071	7.3	18.9	73.8	0.0	99.9	0.1	14,071
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.2: Place of Birth										
Percent distribution of foreign-born women age 15-49 years and percent distribution of foreign-born women by country of birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	Percentage born in Bangladesh	Percentage foreign born	Total	Number of women	Percent distribution of country of birth among women born outside Bangladesh				Total	Number of foreign-born women
					Myanmar	India	Pakistan	Other Countries		
Total	99.9	0.1	100.0	64,405	(9.1)	(54.7)	(21.0)	(15.2)	100.0	34
Area										
Urban	99.9	0.1	100.0	20,044	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Rural	100.0	0.0	100.0	44,361	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Division										
Barishal	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,310	-	-	-	-	-	0
Chattogram	99.9	0.1	100.0	13,294	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Dhaka	99.9	0.1	100.0	17,192	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Khulna	99.9	0.1	100.0	6,879	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Mymensingh	100.0	0.0	100.0	4,632	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rajshahi	100.0	0.0	100.0	8,085	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Rangpur	100.0	0.0	100.0	6,920	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Sylhet	100.0	0.0	100.0	4,093	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Education										
Pre-primary or none	99.9	0.1	100.0	6,611	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Primary	100.0	0.0	100.0	12,374	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Lower Secondary	99.9	0.1	100.0	13,745	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	17,213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Higher Secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	8,231	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Higher	100.0	0.0	100.0	6,210	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	99.9	0.1	100.0	63,936	(7.3)	(54.8)	(22.0)	(15.9)	100.0	32
Other	99.7	0.3	100.0	469	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	100.0	0.0	100.0	11,143	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Second	100.0	0.0	100.0	12,479	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Middle	99.9	0.1	100.0	13,063	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Fourth	99.9	0.1	100.0	13,650	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Richest	99.9	0.1	100.0	14,071	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										
- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases										

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the enhanced “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect nine domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, communication, upper body activities, anxiety, and depression. The first six domains constitute the short set (WG-SS), whereas the full list of nine domains is the enhanced short set (WG-SS Enhanced). This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.⁴⁷

The MICS7 standard questionnaires include the questions of the enhanced short set in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.⁴⁸

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tends to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labelled as “incapacitated” in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of “incapacitated” individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative of the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed, and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g., the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, etc.).

Tables SR.8.1 presents the percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain. For the purpose of comparison, both the WG-SS and the Enhanced WG-SS are presented as many surveys utilise only the WG-SS. The Enhanced WG-SS is used for disaggregation in other results tables.

⁴⁷ IAE-SDG's. Disability Data Disaggregation. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. https://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/sites/default/files/documents/joint_statement_on_disaggregation_of_data_by_disability_final.pdf.

⁴⁸ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

Table SR.8.1: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)														
Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain of the “Washington Group Short Set on Functioning” and its enhanced version, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Bangladesh MICS, 2025														
	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the domain of the WG-SS ^A	Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:			Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the domain of the WG-SS Enhanced ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing stairs	Self-care	Communication (expressive and receptive)	Remembering or concentrating		Upper body activities	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	11.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	3.1	0.4	2.6	2.0	3.6	58,352
Area														
Urban	15.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.4	2.0	1.6	2.9	18,263
Rural	9.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	3.2	0.4	2.9	2.1	3.9	40,088
Division														
Barishal	11.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.1	0.7	2.5	2.2	3.8	2,992
Chattogram	11.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.9	0.3	2.8	1.6	3.5	11,936
Dhaka	13.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.5	15,621
Khulna	11.5	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	4.0	0.4	3.6	3.2	4.9	6,284
Mymensingh	8.9	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	3.4	5.7	0.4	4.0	1.8	4.8	4,179
Rajshahi	11.7	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	1.4	4.8	0.6	4.1	4.0	6.2	7,404
Rangpur	8.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.4	1.4	1.3	2.2	6,268
Sylhet	5.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	5.3	2.5	6.4	3,669
Age														
18-19	5.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	4,909
20-24	6.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.9	10,566
25-29	6.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.2	2.0	1.6	2.7	9,960
30-34	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.3	0.2	2.7	1.8	3.5	8,666
35-39	9.7	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	1.2	3.8	0.5	3.2	2.5	4.5	9,859
40-44	20.3	0.5	2.3	0.6	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.1	6.5	0.7	4.2	3.1	5.7	8,499
45-49	28.7	0.5	2.5	0.6	2.8	0.3	0.0	1.8	6.8	1.0	3.9	3.0	5.8	5,893

Table SR.8.1: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain of the "Washington Group Short Set on Functioning" and its enhanced version, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:															Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:			Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the WG-SS Enhanced ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years				
Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the WG-SS ^A	Upper body activities			Anxiety	Depression									
Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing stairs	Self-care	Communication (expressive and receptive)	Remembering or concentrating																
Education																							
Pre-primary or none	8.9	0.6	2.2	0.7	2.6	0.6	0.4	2.2	6.6	1.1	4.5	3.4	6.6	6,533									
Primary	9.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	4.1	0.5	3.2	2.4	4.5	11,974									
Lower Secondary	8.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.3	2.5	1.8	3.4	12,468									
Secondary	11.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.2	2.3	1.9	3.2	13,749									
Higher Secondary	12.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.5	1.2	2.1	7,426									
Higher	20.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.1	1.9	6,185									
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18									
Ethnicity of household head																							
Bangali	11.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	3.1	0.4	2.6	2.0	3.6	57,933									
Other	4.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	3.6	0.3	1.2	2.0	2.5	419									
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	4.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	3.5	0.5	3.9	3.0	5.3	10,111									
Second	7.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	3.3	0.4	3.5	2.5	4.5	11,216									
Middle	9.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	3.4	0.5	2.5	1.8	3.6	11,761									
Fourth	12.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.8	0.3	2.0	1.7	2.8	12,388									
Richest	20.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.5	0.3	1.5	1.2	2.2	12,876									
Footnote: In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 188 cases of respondents for whom the response code 'Incapacitated' was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of people with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population. Refer to the accompanying text for further information on the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) and its Enhanced version (WG-SS Enhanced).																							
*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																							

^aIn MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 188 cases of respondents for whom the response code 'Incapacitated' was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of people with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population. Refer to the accompanying text for further information on the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) and its Enhanced version (WG-SS Enhanced).

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.9 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Children's living arrangementsThe CRC recognises that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding".⁴⁹ Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.9.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 included a simple measure of one aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e., for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.9.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under 18.

Table SR.9.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

⁴⁹ Convention on the rights of the child (1989) Treaty no. 27531. United Nations Treaty Series, 1577, preamble. Accessed 7 July 2025. <https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text>.

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents' dead, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent¹	One or both parents dead²	Num-ber of children age 0-17 years
		Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	79.0	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.1	13.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	5.9	4.6	3.2	83,587
Sex															
Male	80.8	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.1	12.9	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	4.1	2.7	3.3	42,845
Female	77.2	0.3	0.5	5.7	0.1	13.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	7.8	6.6	3.2	40,743
Area															
Urban	82.4	0.3	0.3	3.1	0.1	10.6	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.9	3.7	3.1	24,026
Rural	77.7	0.3	0.4	4.2	0.1	13.9	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	6.3	4.9	3.3	59,561
Division															
Barishal	81.3	0.3	0.2	4.5	0.1	10.3	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	6.7	5.1	2.8	4,591
Chattogram	68.6	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.1	24.6	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.3	3.4	3.7	19,071
Dhaka	79.9	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.1	12.6	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	5.4	4.0	3.0	20,582
Khulna	82.3	0.3	0.4	4.4	0.1	9.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	6.6	5.2	2.5	8,228
Mymensingh	82.7	0.2	0.3	5.7	0.1	7.4	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	7.5	6.2	3.5	6,700
Rajshahi	83.6	0.3	0.4	4.8	0.1	8.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	7.0	5.5	2.7	9,568
Rangpur	87.4	0.3	0.5	6.0	0.1	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	8.3	6.8	3.1	8,980
Sylhet	79.4	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.1	13.1	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	4.0	2.6	4.9	5,868
Age															
0-4	83.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	14.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	1.4	0.7	24,533
5-9	79.7	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	14.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.6	3.1	2.5	23,398
10-14	78.4	0.4	0.3	3.6	0.1	12.4	2.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	6.3	4.4	4.4	22,533
15-17	70.8	0.4	1.1	11.8	0.2	9.1	4.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	15.3	13.5	7.4	13,124

Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents' dead, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years	
		Living with neither biological parent		Living with mother only		Living with father only										
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead							
Ethnicity of household head																
	Bangali	79.0	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.1	13.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	5.9	4.6	3.2	83,020
	Other	89.5	0.4	0.4	3.3	0.2	1.6	2.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	4.4	5.2	567
Wealth index quintile																
	Poorest	85.0	0.3	0.5	5.1	0.1	4.8	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	78	6.0	4.2	17,582
	Second	81.5	0.2	0.4	4.6	0.1	10.0	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	6.7	5.2	3.0	16,923
	Middle	76.3	0.3	0.4	4.2	0.1	15.2	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	6.4	4.9	3.4	16,455
	Fourth	75.5	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.0	17.1	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	5.2	4.0	3.1	16,541
	Richest	76.5	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	18.5	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	2.6	2.5	16,088
¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements																
² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead																

Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere ^A					Children with at least one parent living abroad				Number of children age 0-17 years
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:					Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere		Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	1.1	13.2	3.9	18.1		0.2	11.2	0.0	11.5	83,587
Sex										
Male	1.0	13.0	2.2	16.2		0.2	11.0	0.0	11.2	42,845
Female	1.2	13.3	5.7	20.2		0.2	11.5	0.0	11.8	40,743
Area										
Urban	1.0	10.7	3.1	14.8		0.2	8.4	0.0	8.6	24,026
Rural	1.2	14.1	4.2	19.5		0.2	12.4	0.0	12.7	59,561
Division										
Barishal	1.2	10.5	4.3	16.1		0.3	7.3	0.1	7.8	4,591
Chattogram	0.9	24.7	2.6	28.2		0.1	22.7	0.0	22.8	19,071
Dhaka	1.2	12.8	3.5	17.4		0.4	10.9	0.0	11.4	20,582
Khulna	1.4	10.0	4.3	15.7		0.2	8.3	0.0	8.5	8,228
Mymensingh	1.0	7.6	5.6	14.1		0.0	5.7	0.1	5.8	6,700
Rajshahi	1.3	8.3	4.8	14.3		0.1	6.5	0.0	6.6	9,568
Rangpur	1.3	3.0	5.9	10.2		0.1	1.3	0.0	1.5	8,980
Sylhet	1.0	13.3	1.9	16.2		0.6	11.6	0.0	12.2	5,868
Age										
0-4	0.3	14.4	1.3	16.0		0.1	12.5	0.0	12.6	24,533
5-9	1.2	14.5	2.5	18.2		0.2	12.6	0.0	12.8	23,398
10-14	1.4	12.7	3.5	17.6		0.3	10.6	0.0	11.0	22,533
15-17	2.0	9.4	11.7	23.0		0.3	7.7	0.0	8.0	13,124

Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents (Continued)									
Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere ^A					Children with at least one parent living abroad			
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:					Percentage with at least one parent alive and:			
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	0.8	13.3	4.0	18.2	0.2	11.6	0.0	11.8	80,845
Only mother alive	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1,989
Only father alive	0.0	31.9	0.0	31.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.8	657
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Unknown	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	1.1	13.2	3.9	18.2	0.2	11.3	0.0	11.6	83,020
Other	0.7	2.0	3.3	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	567
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.4	5.0	5.1	11.4	0.2	2.8	0.0	3.1	17,582
Second	1.3	10.0	4.5	15.9	0.2	8.3	0.0	8.6	16,923
Middle	1.3	15.4	4.1	20.8	0.3	13.5	0.0	13.8	16,455
Fourth	1.1	17.3	3.4	21.8	0.3	15.5	0.0	15.8	16,541
Richest	0.5	18.8	2.1	21.3	0.1	16.8	0.1	17.0	16,088
¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad									
^A Includes parent(s) known to be alive and living abroad or elsewhere in the country									
na: not applicable									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship with the head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grandchild	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing		
Total	4.6	83,587	0.4	8.5	45.8	1.7	38.8	2.2	0.4	0.5	1.8	100.0	3,839
Sex													
Male	2.7	42,845	0.9	0.0	76.3	2.9	12.6	3.5	0.2	1.1	2.6	100.0	1,164
Female	6.6	40,743	0.3	12.2	32.6	1.1	50.2	1.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	100.0	2,675
Area													
Urban	3.7	24,026	0.3	13.7	35.5	2.4	43.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	893
Rural	4.9	59,561	0.5	6.9	49.0	1.4	37.4	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.9	100.0	2,945
Division													
Barishal	5.1	4,591	0.0	5.6	58.4	1.6	29.2	1.5	0.5	0.6	2.4	100.0	234
Chattogram	3.4	19,071	1.3	6.2	39.3	2.2	45.5	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	100.0	640
Dhaka	4.0	20,582	0.1	14.0	37.5	2.0	41.3	2.5	0.8	0.2	1.6	100.0	828
Khulna	5.2	8,228	0.3	11.5	33.4	0.8	49.3	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.9	100.0	424
Mymensingh	6.2	6,700	0.5	4.1	60.8	2.2	27.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	3.2	100.0	417
Rajshahi	5.5	9,568	0.1	9.2	43.0	1.2	42.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	527
Rangpur	6.8	8,980	0.6	5.6	60.2	0.8	29.8	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	100.0	615
Sylhet	2.6	5,868	0.0	4.9	44.9	3.2	36.1	3.4	0.5	1.3	5.7	100.0	154
Age													
0-4	1.4	24,533	0.0	0.5	82.2	0.4	7.9	4.8	0.0	0.5	3.7	100.0	344
5-9	3.1	23,398	0.0	0.0	81.7	1.2	12.5	2.6	0.0	0.2	1.8	100.0	730
10-14	4.4	22,533	0.0	1.1	65.1	1.6	25.7	2.7	1.0	0.6	2.1	100.0	990
15-17	13.5	13,124	1.0	17.6	13.3	2.1	62.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	1,775

Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship with the head of household								Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent		
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grandchild	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related			Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	4.1	80,845	0.4	8.9	46.1	1.0	39.8	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	100.0	97.4	3,276
Only mother alive	13.9	1,989	1.5	8.5	42.8	2.1	38.4	1.5	0.2	0.9	4.1	100.0	93.3	276
Only father alive	33.1	657	0.0	4.1	49.7	4.6	27.1	9.3	0.0	1.3	3.9	100.0	94.8	218
Both parents deceased	100.0	69	1.3	2.4	33.2	19.5	29.0	9.6	2.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	93.7	69
Unknown	(0.0)	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head														
Bangali	4.6	83,020	0.4	8.5	45.8	1.7	38.7	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	100.0	96.9	3,814
Other	4.4	567	0.5	0.0	46.3	0.0	47.2	2.2	0.0	2.6	1.2	100.0	95.7	25
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	6.0	17,582	0.3	7.1	65.9	0.8	21.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	2.8	100.0	96.6	1,063
Second	5.2	16,923	0.5	7.6	47.6	1.1	40.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	98.2	885
Middle	4.9	16,455	0.6	6.9	39.5	2.5	46.6	1.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	100.0	97.3	811
Fourth	4.0	16,541	0.6	12.9	33.7	1.1	47.8	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	100.0	97.9	665
Richest	2.6	16,088	0.1	9.8	22.6	4.2	51.6	4.5	3.5	1.8	1.9	100.0	92.7	416

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

^AExcludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases



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5

SURVIVE

5. SURVIVE

This section presents estimates of neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality, providing a basis for assessing progress towards ensuring that all children survive and thrive. With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁵⁰
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as division, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

⁵⁰ The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	22	7	29	5	33
5-9	24	7	31	5	35
10-14	26	7	33	7	39
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	22	7	29	5	33
Area					
Urban	20	8	27	3	30
Rural	23	7	30	5	35
Division					
Barishal	21	7	28	6	34
Chattogram	22	7	29	7	36
Dhaka	25	9	34	3	37
Khulna	15	4	19	3	21
Mymensingh	18	9	27	6	33
Rajshahi	21	4	24	5	29
Rangpur	22	6	28	3	31
Sylhet	29	10	40	3	43
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	27	13	39	8	48
Primary	27	11	38	7	44
Lower Secondary	25	6	31	4	35
Secondary	19	6	25	5	30
Higher Secondary	20	4	24	2	26
Higher	15	4	20	0	20
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head					
Bangali	22	7	29	5	33
Other	(18)	17	36	3	39
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	24	10	34	6	39
Second	24	3	28	5	33
Middle	24	8	31	6	37
Fourth	23	8	31	4	35
Richest	14	6	21	2	23

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	22	7	29	5	33
Sex					
Male	26	7	33	5	39
Female	18	7	24	4	28
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	26	7	33	5	38
20-34	21	7	27	4	31
35-49	24	10	33	6	39
Birth order					
1	24	7	32	3	35
2-3	19	6	25	5	30
4-6	27	11	38	5	43
7+	(*)	(*)	(43)	(15)	58
Previous birth interval^B					
< 2 years	27	9	36	10	46
2 years	18	8	26	8	34
3 years	16	4	20	1	21
4+ years	20	7	27	5	32

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

^B Excludes first order births

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



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6

THRIVE-REPRODUCTIVE,
MATERNAL, NEWBORN
AND ADULT HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for enough cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residents, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The ASFRs for adolescents, that is, for age 10-14 and 15-19 years, are known as the adolescent birth rates. The rates for the age group 10-14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years, as the age eligibility for the questionnaire begins at age 15.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current ASFRs throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rates, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Age^A			
10-14 ^{1,B}	1	3	3
15-19 ²	80	97	92
20-24	135	162	153
25-29	110	129	123
30-34	78	80	79
35-39	30	31	30
40-44	7	8	8
45-49	2	1	2
TFR (15-49 years) ^C	2.2	2.5	2.4
GFR (15-49 years) ^D	73.0	82.2	79.3
CBR ^E	20.2	21.1	20.8

¹ MICS indicator TM.1a - Adolescent birth rate (age 10-14 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

² MICS indicator TM.1b - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed the adolescent birth rate

^B The rates for the age group 10-14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years

^C TFR: The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the sum of age-specific fertility rates for women age 15–49. It represents the average number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years (around age 50) if current fertility rates remain constant. The rate is expressed per woman.

^D GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^E CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.⁵¹

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Table TM.2.2W presents a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁵²

Table TM.2.3W looks at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mothers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

⁵¹ The adolescent birth rate for girls age 10-14 years is computed in table TM.1.1. Due to the extremely small number of births in this age group, the estimate is not disaggregated further. The rate for girls age 10-14 is based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years.

⁵² Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18 and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	92	2.4
Area		
Urban	80	2.2
Rural	97	2.5
Division		
Barishal	87	2.4
Chattogram	94	2.7
Dhaka	84	2.3
Khulna	109	2.3
Mymensingh	91	2.8
Rajshahi	104	2.2
Rangpur	111	2.4
Sylhet	50	2.4
Education		
Pre-primary or none	111	2.4
Primary	133	2.7
Lower Secondary	155	2.7
Secondary	105	2.6
Higher Secondary	38	2.2
Higher	19	2.1
Missing/DK	(*)	2.8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	na	2.1
Has no functional difficulty	na	2.5
Ethnicity of household head		
Bangali	92	2.4
Other	55	1.6
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	120	2.8
Second	107	2.5
Middle	92	2.4
Fourth	88	2.4
Richest	62	2.2

¹ MICS indicator TM.1b - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	17.0	5.4	22.4	1.2	10,962	22.3	10,566
Area							
Urban	15.7	5.3	21.0	1.0	3,304	19.5	3,357
Rural	17.6	5.4	23.0	1.3	7,658	23.5	7,209
Division							
Barishal	12.9	7.2	20.1	0.6	551	22.6	498
Chattogram	15.5	5.8	21.3	0.9	2,348	18.6	2,331
Dhaka	15.6	5.3	20.8	0.9	2,953	21.6	2,859
Khulna	21.4	6.9	28.3	1.4	1,054	26.5	1,062
Mymensingh	17.3	3.2	20.5	1.5	801	23.9	774
Rajshahi	22.1	6.0	28.1	2.0	1,256	29.0	1,193
Rangpur	22.8	5.0	27.8	2.0	1,222	28.1	1,101
Sylhet	6.6	3.1	9.8	0.2	778	8.8	750
Education							
Pre-primary or none	21.4	9.4	30.8	1.5	145	26.3	222
Primary	31.3	7.9	39.2	3.9	793	37.2	1,087
Lower Secondary	31.9	8.5	40.3	3.3	2,203	45.7	2,209
Secondary	14.8	4.6	19.3	0.4	5,010	24.6	2,881
Higher Secondary	5.6	3.6	9.3	0.2	2,512	6.0	2,179
Higher	1.5	2.6	4.1	0.0	294	2.0	1,988
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	-	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	na	na	na	na	na	19.5	107
Has no functional difficulty	na	na	na	na	na	22.3	10,460
Ethnicity of household head							
Bangali	17.1	5.4	22.5	1.2	10,876	22.3	10,500
Other	10.7	2.2	12.9	1.6	86	17.9	66
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	21.8	5.7	27.5	1.9	1,754	33.6	1,524
Second	19.1	5.7	24.7	1.2	2,276	27.4	1,956
Middle	18.4	6.5	24.9	1.5	2,392	24.9	2,195
Fourth	16.3	5.2	21.5	0.7	2,327	18.4	2,415
Richest	10.5	3.7	14.3	0.6	2,214	12.7	2,477
¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing na: not applicable (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases - Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases							

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.3	20,044	24.2	16,739	3.6	44,361	29.6	36,703	3.5	64,405	27.9	53,443
Age												
15-19	1.0	3,304	na	na	1.3	7,658	na	na	1.2	10,962	na	na
15-17	0.6	1,780	na	na	1.0	4,273	na	na	0.9	6,053	na	na
18-19	1.5	1,524	na	na	1.6	3,385	na	na	1.5	4,909	na	na
20-24	2.7	3,357	19.5	3,357	2.3	7,209	23.5	7,209	2.4	10,566	22.3	10,566
25-29	3.8	3,236	23.6	3,236	3.8	6,724	28.1	6,724	3.8	9,960	26.6	9,960
30-34	3.9	2,791	25.5	2,791	4.2	5,875	30.3	5,875	4.1	8,666	28.8	8,666
35-39	4.2	3,039	24.8	3,039	5.2	6,820	31.6	6,820	4.9	9,859	29.5	9,859
40-44	3.6	2,582	26.5	2,582	5.3	5,917	33.8	5,917	4.8	8,499	31.6	8,499
45-49	4.5	1,735	27.4	1,735	4.3	4,158	32.0	4,158	4.4	5,893	30.6	5,893
na: not applicable												

6.3 FAMILY PLANNING

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by:

- 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late,
- 2) extending the period between births, and
- 3) limiting the total number of children.⁵³

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married. The use of specific methods of contraception is first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such.

⁵³ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Family Planning 2022: Meeting the changing needs for family planning: Contraceptive use by age and method. UN DESA/POP/2022/TR/NO. 4, 2022.
https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2023/Feb/undesa_pd_2022_world-family-planning.pdf

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using):														
	No method	Modem method						Traditional method						Number of women currently married
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other
Total	41.8	2.9	0.4	0.5	11.3	1.6	30.8	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.1
Area														
Urban	39.1	3.0	0.5	0.5	10.2	1.5	30.2	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.4	0.1
Rural	43.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	11.8	1.7	31.0	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.1
Division														
Barishal	44.3	1.6	0.3	0.5	15.6	1.4	30.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0
Chattogram	51.2	3.5	0.2	0.5	10.7	1.3	25.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.1
Dhaka	40.4	2.2	0.3	0.5	9.2	1.7	30.6	10.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.4	1.8	0.1
Khulna	41.3	3.2	0.2	0.6	12.0	1.4	28.1	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.8	0.0
Mymensingh	37.8	1.9	0.4	0.3	10.9	1.5	40.9	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1
Rajshahi	36.9	4.2	0.7	0.8	12.0	1.7	30.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.2	1.9	0.0
Rangpur	32.7	3.0	0.8	0.3	16.9	2.2	36.7	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.0
Sylhet	48.7	3.5	0.3	0.2	6.1	1.5	33.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.1
Age														
15-19	53.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	6.3	1.0	27.7	8.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.0
15-17	56.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.6	26.5	9.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0
18-19	52.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	7.3	1.1	28.4	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.0
20-24	44.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	9.4	1.6	32.4	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.1
25-29	41.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	11.8	1.8	32.5	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.1
30-34	36.2	3.1	0.2	0.4	13.8	2.1	33.0	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.1
35-39	33.2	4.6	0.5	0.5	14.5	1.8	34.0	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	1.5	0.1
40-44	39.7	4.9	0.9	0.7	11.7	1.5	29.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	1.8	0.0
45-49	55.8	6.2	0.8	0.4	7.5	1.0	20.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	1.3	0.2
Education														
Pre-primary or none	43.4	5.5	1.0	0.7	14.4	2.2	27.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	1.2	0.1
Primary	38.9	4.4	0.7	0.5	15.7	2.1	30.7	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.2	0.1
Lower Secondary	39.6	2.8	0.2	0.5	13.7	1.9	32.8	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.1
Secondary	43.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	9.2	1.3	32.1	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	1.4	0.0
Higher Secondary	46.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	5.2	1.0	30.4	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.1

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Bangladesh MICS, 2025															
	Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using):														
	Modern method							Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	Number of women currently married
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	
Higher	43.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.5	25.9	20.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.1	4,258
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Number of living children															
0	76.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	13.5	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	5,490
1	47.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	8.4	0.9	30.0	8.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.4	0.0	12,220
2	34.2	2.2	0.4	0.5	13.1	1.9	35.6	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.6	1.5	0.1	18,861
3	33.6	6.0	0.6	0.7	14.8	2.2	32.8	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.6	1.3	0.1	10,827
4+	36.9	7.9	0.6	0.8	15.9	2.4	28.8	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	1.1	0.1	4,964
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	48.4	6.3	0.8	0.2	10.6	1.9	20.6	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.3	1.7	0.1	1,577
Has no functional difficulty	41.2	2.9	0.4	0.5	11.5	1.6	31.2	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.1	49,350
Ethnicity of household head															
Bangali	41.9	2.9	0.4	0.5	11.3	1.6	30.7	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.1	52,024
Other	34.7	5.6	0.8	0.7	8.6	4.6	41.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	338
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	36.1	3.7	0.6	0.7	18.0	2.4	33.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.0	9,305
Second	39.9	3.1	0.6	0.5	13.3	2.5	32.5	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.1	10,277
Middle	43.8	2.9	0.3	0.4	11.3	1.6	30.6	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.0	10,800
Fourth	43.6	2.5	0.3	0.4	9.6	1.2	31.4	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.1	11,084
Richest	44.8	2.6	0.2	0.5	5.5	0.6	26.5	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	1.8	0.1	10,896
¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate															

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.4 NEED AND DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the SDG, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.4.1 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic⁵⁴ and iii) fecund⁵⁵ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁵⁶ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing up the need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

⁵⁴ A woman is post-partum amenorrhoeic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁵⁵ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhoeic, and

(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

⁵⁶ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	7.1	9.0	16.2	19.0	39.1	58.2	26.2	48.2	74.3	52,362	78.3	73.5	38,926
Area													
Urban	6.6	8.1	14.7	21.9	39.0	60.9	28.5	47.1	75.6	15,777	80.5	75.5	11,923
Rural	7.4	9.4	16.8	17.8	39.2	57.0	25.2	48.6	73.8	36,585	77.2	72.6	27,003
Division													
Barishal	8.2	10.4	18.6	21.9	33.7	55.7	30.2	44.1	74.3	2,759	75.0	73.0	2,050
Chattogram	11.4	12.1	23.4	16.0	32.8	48.8	27.4	44.9	72.3	10,471	67.6	63.8	7,566
Dhaka	6.2	8.8	15.0	21.5	38.1	59.6	27.8	46.9	74.6	13,947	79.9	74.1	10,406
Khulna	6.8	9.8	16.6	17.5	41.2	58.7	24.3	51.0	75.3	5,912	77.9	71.1	4,454
Mymensingh	5.4	8.2	13.6	19.3	42.8	62.2	24.7	51.0	75.7	3,820	82.1	79.9	2,894
Rajshahi	5.2	7.8	13.0	17.1	46.0	63.1	22.3	53.8	76.0	6,824	82.9	76.1	5,189
Rangpur	4.6	5.3	9.9	23.3	44.0	67.3	28.0	49.3	77.3	5,767	87.1	84.1	4,456
Sylhet	7.9	7.7	15.5	14.1	37.2	51.3	21.9	44.9	66.8	2,861	76.7	73.0	1,912
Age													
15-19	17.4	1.0	18.4	41.5	4.9	46.3	58.8	5.9	64.7	4,261	71.6	69.0	2,757
15-17	19.0	1.3	20.3	39.8	3.5	43.3	58.8	4.8	63.6	1,435	68.1	66.1	913
18-19	16.6	0.9	17.4	42.3	5.6	47.9	58.8	6.4	65.3	2,825	73.3	70.4	1,844
20-24	14.7	2.7	17.3	42.8	12.4	55.2	57.5	15.1	72.6	8,290	76.1	72.9	6,017
25-29	10.6	6.6	17.1	29.0	29.8	58.8	39.6	36.3	75.9	9,144	77.4	73.9	6,941
30-34	6.4	9.8	16.2	15.3	48.5	63.8	21.7	58.4	80.1	8,221	79.7	75.3	6,582
35-39	2.4	13.3	15.6	6.0	60.8	66.8	8.3	74.1	82.4	9,296	81.1	76.0	7,659
40-44	0.8	14.7	15.4	2.0	58.3	60.3	2.7	73.0	75.7	7,878	79.6	72.6	5,965
45-49	0.2	12.6	12.8	0.7	43.5	44.2	1.0	56.0	57.0	5,271	77.5	69.4	3,005
Education													
Pre-primary or none	1.7	11.3	13.0	5.5	51.1	56.6	7.2	62.4	69.6	5,809	81.3	76.1	4,043
Primary	4.0	10.8	14.8	12.4	48.7	61.1	16.4	59.5	75.9	11,218	80.5	75.8	8,519

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Lower Secondary	6.8	9.1	15.9	19.6	40.8	60.4	26.4	49.9	76.3	12,359	79.2	75.0	9,426
Secondary	9.2	8.9	18.1	22.1	34.6	56.7	31.3	43.5	74.8	13,192	75.8	71.1	9,868
Higher Secondary	12.4	5.7	18.1	28.7	24.8	53.6	41.1	30.6	71.7	5,508	74.7	70.3	3,948
Higher	10.8	5.6	16.3	31.4	25.3	56.7	42.2	30.8	73.0	4,258	77.6	70.7	3,110
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	12
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	2.7	13.2	15.8	6.7	45.0	51.6	9.3	58.1	67.4	1,577	76.5	68.9	1,064
Has no functional difficulty	6.9	9.1	16.1	18.8	40.0	58.8	25.8	49.1	74.9	49,350	78.6	73.8	36,950
Ethnicity of household head													
Bangali	7.2	9.0	16.2	19.1	39.1	58.1	26.2	48.1	74.3	52,024	78.2	73.4	38,660
Other	5.3	8.2	13.5	18.1	47.2	65.3	23.5	55.3	78.8	338	82.9	80.1	266
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.6	8.0	12.7	17.6	46.3	63.9	22.2	54.4	76.6	9,305	83.4	79.9	7,127
Second	6.4	9.0	15.4	17.7	42.4	60.2	24.1	51.4	75.5	10,277	79.6	75.0	7,764
Middle	7.9	9.1	17.0	18.0	38.2	56.2	25.9	47.3	73.2	10,800	76.7	72.2	7,908
Fourth	8.3	9.1	17.4	20.6	35.7	56.4	28.9	44.9	73.8	11,084	76.4	71.6	8,178
Richest	8.1	9.7	17.7	21.0	34.3	55.2	29.0	43.9	73.0	10,896	75.7	69.5	7,950
¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1													

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.5 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as a key factor in improving infant survival.

World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁵⁷ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁵⁷

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.5.1.

Table TM.5.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.5.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.5.3.

⁵⁷ World Health Organization (WHO). WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241549912>.

Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Provider of antenatal care ^a											No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^b	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Paramedic/ medical assistant (MA)/ sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMO)	Family welfare visitor (FWV)	Community skilled attendants (CSBA/ PCSBA)	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker (HI/AHI/HA/CHCP)	Family planning field-worker (FPI/FWA)	NGO worker	Village doctor	Other				
Total	85.5	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	6.9	100.0	89.7	9,571
Area															
Urban	87.7	2.7	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	4.6	100.0	92.7	2,716
Rural	84.7	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	7.8	100.0	88.6	6,856
Division															
Barishal	85.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	7.5	100.0	88.7	476
Chattogram	87.7	2.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	5.6	100.0	92.1	2,275
Dhaka	88.5	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	5.7	100.0	92.2	2,416
Khulna	88.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	91.0	951
Mymensingh	86.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	9.7	100.0	88.1	755
Rajshahi	82.8	0.9	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	7.8	100.0	87.8	1,075
Rangpur	75.3	4.6	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	3.4	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.4	8.3	100.0	82.7	994
Sylhet	82.0	3.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	87.0	628
Education															
Pre-primary or none	62.4	5.2	1.1	2.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	23.5	100.0	72.1	414
Primary	75.7	3.3	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.1	13.0	100.0	82.0	1,586
Lower Secondary	83.0	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	8.7	100.0	87.6	2,375
Secondary	89.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	3.8	100.0	93.0	2,812
Higher Secondary	92.7	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.6	100.0	95.2	1,337
Higher	95.7	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	97.8	1,041
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6

Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Provider of antenatal care ^A											No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^B	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Paramedic/ medical assistant (MA)/ sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMO)	Family welfare visitor (FWV)	Community skilled attendants (CSBA/ PCSBA)	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker (HI/HH/HA/CHCP)	Family planning field-worker (FPI/FWA)	NGO worker	Village doctor	Other				
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	86.6	2.5	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	5.1	100.0	91.2	2,068
20-34	85.9	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	6.7	100.0	89.9	6,789
35-49	78.7	3.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	13.9	100.0	83.5	714
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	81.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.0	3.1	0.8	0.4	7.5	100.0	86.3	110
Has no functional difficulty	85.6	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	7.0	100.0	89.7	9,121
Ethnicity of household head															
Bangali	85.7	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	6.8	100.0	89.9	9,528
Other	58.5	3.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	28.7	100.0	64.9	44
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	71.2	3.0	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.3	15.8	100.0	77.6	1,767
Second	82.3	2.9	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	8.2	100.0	87.7	1,830
Middle	86.1	2.1	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	6.4	100.0	90.6	1,933
Fourth	90.6	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	3.9	100.0	94.2	2,095
Richest	95.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	96.9	1,947
¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)															
^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.															
^B Skilled providers include medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife, Paramedic/ Medical Assistant (MA)/ Sub-Assistant Community Medical Officers (SACMO), Family Welfare Visitor (FWV) and Attendants (CSBA/PCSBA).															
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases															

Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider1	8 or more visits to any provider2	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-6 months	7+ months				
Total	6.9	49.7	43.3	5.5	0.1	6.9	47.3	33.2	12.6	100.0	9571	3.7	8,910
Area													
Urban	4.6	43.7	51.6	7.4	0.1	4.6	55.7	30.4	9.2	100.0	2716	3.0	2,590
Rural	7.8	52.0	40.0	4.7	0.2	7.8	43.9	34.4	13.9	100.0	6856	4.0	6,321
Division													
Barishal	7.5	49.2	43.3	4.8	0.0	7.5	50.2	30.2	12.2	100.0	476	3.0	440
Chattogram	5.6	48.4	46.0	6.2	0.0	5.6	49.1	33.8	11.4	100.0	2275	3.0	2,147
Dhaka	5.7	45.5	48.5	5.9	0.3	5.7	52.7	31.2	10.3	100.0	2416	3.0	2,278
Khulna	6.0	46.7	47.0	8.6	0.4	6.0	52.3	32.1	9.6	100.0	951	3.0	895
Mymensingh	9.7	61.7	28.5	1.8	0.0	9.7	32.1	36.5	21.6	100.0	755	4.6	682
Rajshahi	7.8	50.0	42.2	5.2	0.0	7.8	46.8	33.4	11.9	100.0	1075	3.7	991
Rangpur	8.3	52.8	38.8	3.3	0.0	8.3	38.5	38.4	14.8	100.0	994	4.0	911
Sylhet	9.8	54.8	34.9	5.1	0.4	9.8	42.4	30.5	17.2	100.0	628	4.0	566
Education													
Pre-primary or none	23.5	53.1	23.3	2.2	0.1	23.5	23.0	32.7	20.8	100.0	414	5.0	317
Primary	13.0	60.1	26.8	3.0	0.1	13.0	32.2	36.0	18.8	100.0	1586	4.0	1,380
Lower Secondary	8.7	56.2	35.0	3.9	0.2	8.7	40.3	35.2	15.7	100.0	2375	4.0	2,169
Secondary	3.8	50.4	45.7	5.4	0.2	3.8	49.0	36.0	11.2	100.0	2812	3.2	2,707
Higher Secondary	2.6	39.6	57.7	7.1	0.1	2.6	61.8	29.4	6.2	100.0	1337	3.0	1,302
Higher	1.1	28.6	70.3	12.2	0.0	1.1	72.1	22.3	4.5	100.0	1041	3.0	1,030
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	6

Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider1	8 or more visits to any provider2	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-6 months	7+ months		Median months pregnant at first ANC visit
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	5.1	53.4	41.1	4.1	0.3	5.1	43.7	37.3	13.8	100.0	2068
20-34	6.7	48.7	44.5	5.7	0.1	6.7	49.0	32.4	11.9	100.0	6789
35-49	13.9	47.9	38.1	7.7	0.2	13.9	40.5	29.7	16.0	100.0	714
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	7.5	54.8	36.9	4.7	0.8	7.5	39.8	29.9	22.8	100.0	110
Has no functional difficulty	7.0	49.4	43.5	5.5	0.1	7.0	47.6	33.0	12.5	100.0	9121
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	6.8	49.6	43.4	5.5	0.1	6.8	47.4	33.2	12.6	100.0	9528
Other	28.7	50.5	20.8	3.9	0.0	28.7	26.8	33.0	11.5	100.0	44
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	15.8	61.2	22.8	1.8	0.2	15.8	27.1	36.7	20.4	100.0	1767
Second	8.2	58.3	33.4	2.8	0.2	8.2	34.9	39.8	17.2	100.0	1830
Middle	6.4	54.2	39.2	4.7	0.1	6.4	43.2	37.2	13.1	100.0	1933
Fourth	3.9	45.7	50.3	6.5	0.1	3.9	55.6	31.7	8.8	100.0	2095
Richest	1.4	30.7	67.7	10.9	0.1	1.4	72.2	21.7	4.7	100.0	1947
1 MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1 2 MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)											

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.5.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
Total	87.1	80.4	80.1	75.8	87.7	68.1	46.1	32.7	9,571
Area									
Urban	91.0	85.9	85.6	82.0	90.7	71.4	50.6	37.2	2,716
Rural	85.5	78.3	77.9	73.3	86.4	66.8	44.2	30.9	6,856
Division									
Barishal	89.1	83.8	81.9	79.4	86.2	65.5	46.7	35.2	476
Chattogram	87.8	82.2	81.7	77.1	90.3	70.3	51.5	30.3	2,275
Dhaka	89.5	83.4	83.9	80.1	89.7	71.3	48.5	36.1	2,416
Khulna	89.5	82.3	82.6	77.8	89.5	67.5	41.0	27.2	951
Mymensingh	79.8	70.0	70.2	66.0	84.9	59.6	37.8	30.4	755
Rajshahi	86.2	77.1	76.5	71.7	86.4	72.2	45.0	38.0	1,075
Rangpur	84.5	76.9	76.3	70.6	83.9	66.0	45.5	25.4	994
Sylhet	84.5	81.3	78.4	75.5	79.8	57.6	36.8	39.9	628
Education									
Pre-primary or none	66.4	56.5	56.2	51.6	69.5	49.6	28.3	21.7	414
Primary	77.8	68.6	67.0	62.5	79.7	57.0	38.6	27.2	1,586
Lower Secondary	84.2	75.3	75.0	70.1	85.3	64.2	42.9	29.3	2,375
Secondary	91.0	85.7	85.1	80.7	90.6	70.5	46.5	33.0	2,812
Higher Secondary	93.7	88.4	89.6	84.9	93.4	77.9	53.2	35.8	1,337
Higher	97.1	95.2	95.4	93.4	97.1	82.2	61.1	48.1	1,041
Missing/Dk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	88.0	81.1	81.0	76.3	88.8	69.6	45.7	28.9	2,068

Table TM.5.3: Content of antenatal care (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
		Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:					Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding		
20-34		87.5	80.9	80.4	76.1	88.2	68.4	46.6	33.9	6,789	
35-49		80.8	74.7	74.3	70.7	79.3	61.0	42.2	32.3	714	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty		84.7	82.0	75.5	71.9	83.9	66.1	38.4	27.3	110	
Has no functional difficulty		87.0	80.4	80.0	75.7	87.5	68.0	46.1	32.8	9,121	
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali		87.2	80.5	80.2	75.9	87.7	68.2	46.1	32.7	9,528	
Other		67.5	61.0	59.6	56.5	66.4	55.7	43.2	32.5	44	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest		74.2	62.6	61.5	56.3	75.2	52.2	33.9	22.4	1,767	
Second		83.9	75.0	74.6	69.0	85.2	64.4	40.3	28.4	1,830	
Middle		87.0	80.1	79.5	75.1	88.7	67.5	45.6	31.4	1,933	
Fourth		92.1	88.2	88.8	84.8	92.2	74.3	49.6	35.2	2,095	
Richest		96.5	93.8	93.3	90.8	95.3	80.1	59.2	44.6	1,947	

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is a key factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵⁸

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁹ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

In Bangladesh, the categories of professionals recognised as *skilled birth attendants* include:

- Doctors (MBBS with training in obstetrics and gynecology, or equivalent maternal and newborn care)
- Nurses with midwifery or obstetric training
- Professional midwives (trained under the national midwifery programme introduced in 2010s)
- Family Welfare Visitors (FWVs) trained in midwifery/obstetric care
- Sub-Assistant Community Medical Officers (SACMOs) with recognised training in maternal and newborn health

Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if experienced, are not considered skilled unless they have undergone certified training and are regulated under national standards.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

⁵⁸ World Health Organization (WHO). WHO recommendations for maternal and newborn care for a positive post-natal experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240045989>.

⁵⁹ Wei, Y., Luo, H., Liu, X., Sun, G., Liu, J., Wei, X., Cao, C., et al. Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990–2021: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021. SSRN, 2025. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5158507

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Place of delivery						Total	Delivered in health facility¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility				Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector	NGO sector	DK Public or Private					
Total	16.9	52.8	1.3	0.1	28.6	0.2	100.0	71.0	9,571
Area									
Urban	18.1	54.8	2.2	0.2	24.6	0.1	100.0	75.1	2,716
Rural	16.4	52.0	1.0	0.1	30.2	0.3	100.0	69.4	6,856
Division									
Barishal	15.3	45.3	0.7	0.0	38.4	0.3	100.0	61.3	476
Chattogram	19.8	47.7	2.0	0.2	30.0	0.2	100.0	69.5	2,275
Dhaka	13.2	59.4	1.8	0.0	25.5	0.1	100.0	74.3	2,416
Khulna	13.5	68.9	1.3	0.2	15.6	0.4	100.0	83.7	951
Mymensingh	17.4	42.1	0.8	0.1	39.6	0.0	100.0	60.3	755
Rajshahi	19.3	59.3	0.1	0.1	21.0	0.2	100.0	78.6	1,075
Rangpur	18.1	48.1	0.9	0.1	31.9	0.8	100.0	67.2	994
Sylhet	20.2	36.8	1.0	0.3	41.8	0.0	100.0	57.9	628
Education									
Pre-primary or none	22.7	24.5	1.5	0.3	51.1	0.0	100.0	48.7	414
Primary	16.6	33.9	1.4	0.0	47.8	0.3	100.0	51.9	1,586
Lower Secondary	16.8	47.7	1.2	0.1	34.0	0.2	100.0	65.6	2,375
Secondary	17.5	57.0	1.2	0.2	23.8	0.3	100.0	75.7	2,812
Higher Secondary	16.6	66.4	2.0	0.2	14.7	0.1	100.0	85.0	1,337
Higher	14.1	75.9	1.0	0.1	8.7	0.2	100.0	90.9	1,041
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	18.3	53.3	1.0	0.2	27.0	0.2	100.0	72.6	2,068
20-34	16.5	53.3	1.5	0.1	28.4	0.2	100.0	71.3	6,789
35-49	16.8	46.5	0.7	0.1	35.6	0.3	100.0	64.0	714
Number of antenatal care visits									
None	12.7	17.8	0.0	0.0	69.6	0.0	100.0	30.4	661
1-3 visits	17.3	45.4	0.9	0.2	36.0	0.2	100.0	63.6	4,753
4+ visits	17.0	67.0	2.0	0.1	13.6	0.3	100.0	86.0	4,145
8+ visits	12.0	78.1	1.5	0.0	8.0	0.5	100.0	91.6	524
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	13.0	47.8	1.6	0.0	37.6	0.0	100.0	62.4	110
Has no functional difficulty	16.9	52.8	1.3	0.2	28.6	0.2	100.0	71.0	9,121
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	16.8	53.0	1.3	0.1	28.5	0.2	100.0	71.2	9,528
Other	27.2	14.0	2.1	0.0	53.1	3.6	100.0	43.3	44
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	17.0	35.3	0.3	0.1	47.0	0.4	100.0	52.6	1,767
Second	18.4	44.9	0.5	0.3	35.6	0.4	100.0	63.8	1,830
Middle	17.3	53.4	0.9	0.0	28.1	0.3	100.0	71.6	1,933
Fourth	16.9	58.4	2.3	0.2	22.1	0.0	100.0	77.7	2,095
Richest	14.9	69.6	2.4	0.2	12.8	0.1	100.0	86.9	1,947
¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Person assisting at delivery ^A												Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^B	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant								Other									
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Paramedic/ medical assistant (MA)/ sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMO)	Family welfare visitor (FVV)	Community skilled attendants (CSBA/ PCSBAs)	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker (HI/AHI/ HA/CHCP)	Family planning fieldworker (FPI/ FWA)	NGO worker	Village doctor	Other							
Total	62.1	11.6	0.2	0.7	3.0	19.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	77.7	31.6	20.2	51.8	9,571
Area																		
Urban	67.0	11.6	0.2	0.6	2.8	15.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	82.3	35.3	20.2	55.5	2,716
Rural	60.2	11.5	0.3	0.7	3.2	20.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	100.0	75.9	30.1	20.2	50.3	6,856
Division																		
Barishal	54.7	15.9	0.0	0.2	4.0	22.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	74.8	27.6	17.9	45.5	476
Chattogram	54.9	16.2	0.4	0.9	3.8	21.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	100.0	76.1	24.2	16.0	40.2	2,275
Dhaka	70.0	8.8	0.1	0.6	1.4	16.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	80.9	37.0	23.1	60.2	2,416
Khulna	77.2	8.5	0.2	0.2	2.3	10.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	88.5	45.4	25.4	70.8	951
Mymensingh	52.3	9.4	0.0	0.6	5.9	27.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.2	100.0	68.3	26.7	17.2	43.9	755
Raishahi	67.3	10.9	0.7	1.7	2.9	13.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	83.4	35.9	23.7	59.6	1,075
Rangpur	60.0	8.6	0.4	0.3	4.5	17.4	1.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	2.1	2.2	100.0	73.9	30.9	19.9	50.7	994
Sylhet	47.2	14.9	0.0	0.7	1.5	33.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	64.4	19.1	16.3	35.4	628
Education																		
Pre-primary or none	37.9	13.4	0.1	1.5	3.0	39.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	100.0	55.9	15.5	13.8	29.4	414
Primary	44.1	11.5	0.1	0.7	4.8	34.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.0	100.0	61.2	19.5	15.1	34.6	1,586
Lower Secondary	56.0	13.1	0.3	0.7	3.9	22.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.9	100.0	74.0	28.3	18.6	46.9	2,375
Secondary	66.0	12.0	0.4	0.9	3.0	15.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	100.0	82.3	33.9	20.2	54.1	2,812
Higher Secondary	75.1	11.6	0.1	0.3	1.3	9.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	88.3	38.0	27.1	65.1	1,337
Higher	86.3	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.7	49.7	25.2	74.9	1,041
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Age at most recent live birth																		
Less than 20	62.4	13.7	0.4	0.8	2.9	16.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	100.0	80.3	25.8	24.3	50.1	2,068
20-34	62.7	11.0	0.2	0.7	3.1	19.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	77.7	33.5	19.2	52.7	6,789
35-49	55.6	10.6	0.4	0.2	2.8	24.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	100.0	69.6	30.6	17.4	48.1	714
Number of antenatal care visits																		
None	22.6	9.6	0.4	0.7	5.6	47.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.7	4.5	6.5	100.0	38.9	8.7	8.4	17.1	661
1-3 visits	54.3	12.7	0.2	1.0	4.0	25.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	100.0	72.3	24.0	19.2	43.1	4,753
4+ visits	77.3	10.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	8.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	90.0	43.9	23.3	67.2	4,145

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Person assisting at delivery ^A											Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1B}	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant						Other						Total ²	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Paramedic/ medical assistant (MA/ sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMO)	Family welfare visitor (FWV)	Community skilled attendants (CSBA/ PCBSA)	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker (HI/AHI/ HA/CHCP)	Family planning fieldworker (FP/ FWA)	NGO worker	Village doctor	Other						
8+ visits	87.3	6.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.4	54.0	23.7	77.8	524
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Place of delivery																	
Home	6.4	8.3	0.3	0.9	9.5	66.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	3.1	100.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,737
Health facility	84.6	12.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	44.4	28.4	72.8	6,799
Public	59.1	34.0	0.5	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.2	19.5	13.9	33.5	1,615
Private	93.2	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	52.6	33.4	86.0	5,056
NGO	69.8	12.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.4	33.6	12.3	45.9	128
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	53.5	15.5	0.0	0.4	7.3	22.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.7	26.8	19.3	46.0	110
Has no functional difficulty	62.2	11.5	0.2	0.7	3.1	19.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	100.0	77.6	31.8	20.0	51.8	9,121
Ethnicity of household head																	
Bangali	62.3	11.5	0.3	0.7	3.0	19.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	100.0	77.8	31.7	20.3	52.0	9,528
Other	30.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	52.6	7.8	8.4	16.2	44
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	43.1	12.1	0.2	1.4	5.1	31.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.2	100.0	61.9	18.5	15.7	34.2	1,767
Second	54.0	12.0	0.2	0.5	4.2	25.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	70.9	26.4	18.4	44.9	1,830
Middle	60.9	13.2	0.2	0.7	2.9	19.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	100.0	78.0	31.3	20.7	52.0	1,933
Fourth	69.5	11.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	83.7	34.1	23.3	57.3	2,095
Richest	80.4	9.1	0.4	0.3	1.4	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.5	45.9	22.1	68.0	1,947

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

^A Only the most qualified attendant is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife, Paramedic/ Medical Assistant (MA)/ Sub-Assistant Community Medical Officers (SACMO), Family Welfare Visitor (FWV) and Attendants (CSBA/PCBSA).

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also of the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health, and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower intelligence quotient (IQ) and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular problems.^{60,61}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{62,63,64} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{65,66} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{67,68}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among those who are not weighed, with those born too poor, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than their true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further underestimate LBW.⁶⁹ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁷⁰ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal

⁶⁰ Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

⁶¹ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

⁶² Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

⁶³ Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

⁶⁴ Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

⁶⁵ Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

⁶⁶ Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

⁶⁷ Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228

⁶⁸ Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

⁶⁹ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

⁷⁰ UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/43184/9280638327.pdf>.

perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 percent of data heaped on 2,500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data, and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not included in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents the percentage of children weighed at birth and the percentage of children with recorded weights at exactly 2,500 grams. The crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall is also presented. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution, in particular if there is substantial heaping on 2,500 g.

Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of weighed live births recorded at exactly 2,500 grams and below 2,500 grams of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight, by source of information, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
					Recorded at exactly 2,500 grams:			Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			
	From card	From recall	Total ^A		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total	
	9.9	62.3	73.4		9,571	1.8	10.8	12.6	2.0	14.0	
Total											
Area											
Urban	11.9	65.7	78.8	2,716	2.3	10.7	13.0	2.7	13.7	16.4	2,110
Rural	9.1	60.9	71.3	6,856	1.6	10.9	12.5	1.7	14.1	15.9	4,797
Division											
Barishal	9.5	51.3	62.3	476	2.1	14.0	16.1	3.9	15.0	18.9	289
Chattogram	9.3	60.0	71.4	2,275	2.5	10.7	13.1	1.6	18.6	20.2	1,576
Dhaka	11.7	64.6	77.4	2,416	2.2	11.5	13.7	2.4	13.9	16.3	1,845
Khulna	14.2	70.7	85.5	951	1.3	8.2	9.5	3.0	11.0	14.0	808
Mymensingh	5.4	55.7	61.8	755	0.8	11.8	12.7	1.0	14.5	15.5	462
Rajshahi	6.8	72.8	79.9	1,075	1.5	12.1	13.6	0.9	9.8	10.7	856
Rangpur	10.5	63.3	74.1	994	1.0	7.4	8.4	1.5	10.8	12.3	733
Sylhet	8.8	45.1	57.4	628	1.5	14.3	15.7	3.4	16.4	19.7	339
Education											
Pre-primary or none	8.7	37.0	48.8	414	3.6	17.1	20.7	3.3	15.5	18.8	189
Primary	7.0	44.4	53.2	1,586	1.5	10.9	12.4	2.5	17.5	20.1	815
Lower Secondary	8.5	58.9	68.7	2,375	1.1	11.9	13.0	2.0	15.9	17.9	1,600
Secondary	12.1	65.5	78.7	2,812	2.3	10.4	12.7	2.4	14.0	16.3	2,181
Higher Secondary	11.0	75.4	87.4	1,337	2.8	10.4	13.1	0.8	12.1	12.9	1,156
Higher	10.8	81.5	92.5	1,041	0.6	9.3	9.9	2.1	9.9	12.0	961
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20 years	9.5	65.6	76.4	2,068	1.4	10.2	11.6	1.5	14.5	16.0	1,553
20-34 years	10.0	62.1	73.3	6,789	1.9	10.9	12.8	2.1	13.6	15.7	4,897
35-49 years	10.1	53.9	65.5	714	2.4	12.2	14.6	2.8	16.9	19.6	457
Place of delivery											
Home	1.9	13.7	15.7	2,737	2.3	13.7	16.0	2.3	19.0	21.3	427
Health facility	13.2	81.8	96.6	6,799	1.8	10.7	12.4	2.0	13.7	15.7	6,454
Public	12.9	78.2	93.4	1,615	2.2	12.7	14.9	2.1	14.0	16.1	1,472
Private	12.9	83.2	97.6	5,056	1.6	10.2	11.8	1.9	13.7	15.7	4,857

Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of weighed live births recorded at exactly 2,500 grams and below 2,500 grams of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight, by source of information, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
					Recorded at exactly 2,500 grams:			Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total	
NGO	28.2	69.3	99.1	128	4.1	4.1	8.3	3.7	7.5	11.2	125
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Birth order of most recent live birth											
1	11.5	69.4	82.1	3,640	1.7	10.0	11.7	1.6	13.0	14.6	2,945
2-3	9.4	60.6	71.2	5,049	2.0	11.2	13.2	2.3	14.4	16.7	3,534
4-5	6.3	43.2	51.1	806	1.0	13.4	14.4	3.1	17.0	20.0	399
6+	4.0	35.0	41.1	76	(0.0)	(11.4)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(18.7)	30
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	11.9	55.8	70.6	110	2.8	20.3	23.1	2.5	19.5	22.0	75
Has no functional difficulty	10.0	62.0	73.3	9,121	1.8	10.8	12.7	2.1	13.8	15.9	6,568
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	9.9	62.4	73.5	9,528	1.8	10.8	12.6	2.0	14.0	16.1	6,886
Other	9.9	38.5	48.3	44	4.3	18.9	23.2	1.2	4.2	5.4	21
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.2	46.6	53.8	1,767	1.6	14.6	16.1	2.4	18.2	20.6	933
Second	8.1	57.8	67.5	1,830	1.6	11.1	12.7	1.3	13.7	15.0	1,206
Middle	9.2	63.6	73.8	1,933	1.8	12.3	14.2	1.6	12.8	14.4	1,407
Fourth	11.4	67.4	80.2	2,095	1.6	9.4	10.9	2.3	14.5	16.8	1,650
Richest	14.1	73.7	89.1	1,947	2.2	8.8	11.1	2.4	12.3	14.7	1,710

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Children weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondents. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 grams. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise prevalence of low birthweight (the higher the proportion of missing and/or heaping, the more likely the result presented here is an underestimated) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life.⁷¹ The majority of newborn deaths occur within the first few days of life, with approximately 45% of early neonatal mortality happening within 24 hours after birth, and 19% occurring on the second day⁷², which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur, due to complications such as postpartum haemorrhage and hypertensive disorders⁷³.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

In Bangladesh, PNC is delivered through the Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH) strategy under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. National guidelines recommend that mothers and newborns receive post-natal care within 48 hours of birth, with follow-up visits during the first week and within 42 days postpartum. PNC services are provided through both facility-based care at Union Health and Family Welfare Centres, Upazila Health Complexes, district and tertiary hospitals and community-based care delivered by FWVs, SACMOs, Community Health Care Providers (CHCPs), Health Assistants (HAs) and Family Welfare Assistants (FWAs).

The content of PNC services typically includes checking the health of the mother and newborn, counselling on danger signs and care-seeking, management or referral of complications (e.g., postpartum hemorrhage, sepsis, neonatal asphyxia), support for early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding, advice on family planning, and linkage to immunisation services. In recent years, the introduction and expansion of professional midwives have strengthened continuity of care from delivery throughout the post-natal period.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁷⁴ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *post-natal health checks* include any health check after birth received

⁷¹ UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, & UN DESA Population Division. Levels and trends in child mortality: Report 2023. UNICEF, 2024. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf>.

⁷² Lawn JE, Bhutta ZA, Ezeaka C, Saugstad O. Ending Preventable Neonatal Deaths: Multicountry Evidence to Inform Accelerated Progress to the Sustainable Development Goal by 2030. *Neonatology*. 2023;120(4):491-499. doi: 10.1159/000530496. Epub 2023 May 16. PMID: 37231868; PMCID: PMC10614465.

⁷³ World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group, & UN DESA Population Division. Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240068759>.

⁷⁴ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby, and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contribute to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁵⁸ Proper hygiene practices and timely interventions can significantly reduce neonatal sepsis and maternal infections, which are major contributors to mortality in the post-natal period. Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stays in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	8.8	4.1	2.1	13.8	71.1	0.2	100.0	87.0	6,799
Area									
Urban	7.6	3.3	2.1	15.2	71.6	0.1	100.0	88.9	2,038
Rural	9.2	4.4	2.1	13.2	70.9	0.2	100.0	86.1	4,760
Division									
Barishal	5.6	4.7	2.0	11.6	75.8	0.3	100.0	89.3	292
Chattogram	11.2	6.8	3.0	20.0	58.7	0.2	100.0	81.7	1,582
Dhaka	6.2	2.5	1.9	11.7	77.4	0.3	100.0	91.0	1,796
Khulna	3.7	3.4	1.3	8.5	83.0	0.1	100.0	92.8	796
Mymensingh	14.2	2.7	1.8	9.8	71.6	0.0	100.0	83.2	455
Rajshahi	10.3	4.0	2.1	13.9	69.4	0.2	100.0	85.4	845
Rangpur	10.0	3.1	0.7	12.6	73.6	0.0	100.0	86.9	668
Sylhet	11.3	4.4	3.2	17.0	63.7	0.4	100.0	83.8	364
Education									
Pre-primary or none	11.0	7.2	4.5	17.9	59.2	0.2	100.0	81.6	202
Primary	10.2	5.3	1.5	15.9	66.8	0.4	100.0	84.2	823
Lower Secondary	10.8	3.9	2.3	12.8	69.8	0.4	100.0	84.9	1,559
Secondary	8.8	4.7	2.1	14.3	69.8	0.2	100.0	86.3	2,129
Higher Secondary	7.8	3.6	2.3	11.5	74.8	0.0	100.0	88.6	1,136
Higher	4.9	1.7	1.3	14.1	78.0	0.0	100.0	93.4	947
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	10.0	5.1	2.0	15.9	66.8	0.2	100.0	84.7	1,501
20-34	8.4	3.8	2.1	13.1	72.2	0.2	100.0	87.5	4,840
35-49	8.5	2.9	1.7	13.3	73.5	0.2	100.0	88.4	457
Type of health facility									
Public	21.8	8.9	4.8	27.2	37.1	0.2	100.0	69.1	1,615
Private	4.3	2.3	1.2	9.3	82.7	0.2	100.0	93.2	5,056
NGO	18.6	13.8	2.9	19.5	45.2	0.0	100.0	67.6	128
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	26.1	14.3	7.6	41.2	10.6	0.1	100.0	59.4	1,845
C-section	2.3	0.2	0.0	3.5	93.7	0.2	100.0	97.2	4,953
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	2.4	7.2	3.2	19.0	67.5	0.7	100.0	89.7	69
Has no functional difficulty	8.9	3.9	2.1	13.7	71.3	0.2	100.0	87.0	6,475
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	8.7	4.1	2.0	13.7	71.2	0.2	100.0	87.0	6,780
Other	12.8	2.4	14.9	34.4	34.7	0.9	100.0	83.9	19
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	11.8	5.1	2.2	15.1	65.5	0.4	100.0	82.7	929
Second	10.7	4.9	3.0	12.7	68.5	0.2	100.0	84.2	1,167
Middle	9.6	3.7	2.6	12.2	71.7	0.2	100.0	86.5	1,384
Fourth	9.0	3.8	1.4	14.1	71.5	0.2	100.0	87.1	1,628
Richest	4.9	3.4	1.6	14.7	75.3	0.1	100.0	91.5	1,692
¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - post-partum stay in health facility									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing			
Total	70.8	6.1	1.7	0.9	4.7	8.8	77.7	0.2	100.0	72.8	9,571
Sex of newborn											
Male	71.5	6.3	1.5	1.0	4.9	9.0	77.2	0.1	100.0	73.4	4,993
Female	70.1	5.8	2.0	0.7	4.4	8.7	78.1	0.2	100.0	72.1	4,578
Area											
Urban	73.9	7.7	1.6	1.0	5.9	8.0	75.6	0.3	100.0	76.0	2,716
Rural	69.6	5.4	1.8	0.8	4.2	9.2	78.5	0.2	100.0	71.5	6,856
Division											
Barishal	67.3	7.0	1.6	0.4	2.9	8.7	79.2	0.3	100.0	69.7	476
Chattogram	75.3	7.9	1.8	0.8	4.1	11.7	73.5	0.0	100.0	77.1	2,275
Dhaka	71.6	6.7	1.6	0.8	5.9	5.5	79.3	0.2	100.0	73.4	2,416
Khulna	75.4	5.4	1.1	1.1	4.6	12.4	75.3	0.0	100.0	77.2	951
Mymensingh	68.7	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.7	3.6	88.5	0.4	100.0	72.0	755
Rajshahi	70.5	6.5	2.0	1.1	3.5	7.8	78.6	0.4	100.0	71.9	1,075
Rangpur	62.1	4.7	3.0	0.9	7.7	6.9	76.7	0.1	100.0	64.9	994
Sylhet	64.3	1.3	1.5	0.3	3.9	17.2	75.4	0.4	100.0	65.5	628
Education											
Pre-primary or none	57.6	6.1	1.4	0.2	5.0	3.3	83.9	0.1	100.0	59.7	414
Primary	61.9	7.0	1.9	1.1	3.2	6.8	79.8	0.1	100.0	64.2	1,586
Lower Secondary	65.4	5.9	1.2	0.8	3.9	8.1	80.1	0.1	100.0	68.0	2,375
Secondary	73.7	6.0	2.7	0.6	4.5	9.6	76.4	0.2	100.0	75.6	2,812
Higher Secondary	79.8	6.0	1.1	0.9	5.8	9.6	76.0	0.6	100.0	81.1	1,337
Higher	82.7	5.3	1.1	1.4	7.4	12.8	71.7	0.2	100.0	83.8	1,041
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	71.7	4.8	2.0	1.2	5.1	7.9	78.8	0.2	100.0	73.6	2,068
20-34	71.2	6.5	1.7	0.7	4.6	9.3	77.1	0.2	100.0	73.2	6,789
35-49	64.9	5.8	1.1	1.3	4.0	7.6	80.1	0.1	100.0	66.4	714
Place of delivery											
Home	40.3	9.1	2.6	1.1	1.7	4.3	81.2	0.0	100.0	46.4	2,737
Health facility	83.2	4.8	1.4	0.8	5.9	10.7	76.3	0.3	100.0	83.4	6,799
Public	77.5	6.0	2.2	0.9	3.8	9.3	77.6	0.2	100.0	77.9	1,615
Private	84.9	4.0	1.1	0.6	6.5	11.1	76.4	0.3	100.0	85.0	5,056
NGO	88.0	17.3	0.7	4.4	8.7	10.5	58.4	0.0	100.0	89.5	128
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	64.7	8.0	1.8	1.0	6.3	8.3	74.2	0.4	100.0	67.4	110
Has no functional difficulty	70.9	6.1	1.8	0.9	4.5	8.9	77.6	0.2	100.0	72.8	9121
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	70.8	6.1	1.7	0.9	4.7	8.8	77.7	0.2	100.0	72.8	9528
Other	66.1	5.0	3.7	0.0	3.3	10.7	77.2	0.0	100.0	68.7	44
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	60.0	5.9	1.5	0.6	3.2	5.8	83.0	0.1	100.0	62.4	1767
Second	66.6	5.6	1.8	0.9	3.5	7.3	80.8	0.0	100.0	68.9	1830
Middle	69.8	4.9	2.1	0.7	3.6	9.5	78.9	0.3	100.0	71.5	1933
Fourth	73.8	6.2	1.9	1.2	6.0	8.9	75.5	0.3	100.0	75.6	2095
Richest	82.5	7.6	1.5	0.8	6.6	12.3	71.0	0.2	100.0	84.0	1947
¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn											
^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).											
^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).											
^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																	
	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns								Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Other location	Missing/DK	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Paramedic/ medical assistant (MA)/ sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMO)	Family welfare visitor (FWV)	Community skill birth attendance (CSBA/ PCSBA)	Community health worker (HA/CHCP)	Traditional birth attendant	NGO worker	Village doctor			
Total	24.2	20.2	50.6	3.2	1.5	0.3	100.0	78.7	1.3	1.4	5.4	1.0	6.2	1.2	4.7	100.0	1,274
Sex of newborn																	
Male	22.9	21.5	50.3	3.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	80.8	0.9	0.8	5.6	0.8	5.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	682
Female	25.7	18.6	50.8	3.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	76.3	1.7	2.1	5.3	1.2	7.1	1.2	5.1	100.0	592
Area																	
Urban	18.9	22.6	51.2	6.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	83.6	0.9	2.0	4.8	0.3	4.0	1.5	2.9	100.0	438
Rural	27.0	18.9	50.2	1.3	2.1	0.5	100.0	76.2	1.5	1.1	5.8	1.3	7.4	1.1	5.6	100.0	836
Division																	
Barishal	34.8	22.5	38.3	1.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	69.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	2.5	7.4	0.0	11.2	100.0	56
Chattogram	24.6	22.5	46.8	3.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	75.9	3.5	1.3	5.3	0.5	7.9	0.5	5.1	100.0	335
Dhaka	19.2	14.5	58.3	7.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	83.4	0.0	2.7	5.7	0.1	5.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	363
Khulna	22.3	17.9	56.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	82.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.3	1.9	0.2	7.5	100.0	116
Mymensingh	(36.8)	(32.0)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(70.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(2.9)	(13.2)	100.0	56
Rajshahi	22.7	19.5	57.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	80.2	2.6	0.8	3.8	2.0	5.1	0.0	5.6	100.0	141
Rangpur	31.9	20.6	44.0	0.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	72.7	0.3	1.0	5.7	2.5	8.3	4.4	5.1	100.0	162
Sylhet	14.5	37.6	46.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	91.8	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.9	2.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	44
Education																	
Pre-primary or none	(28.5)	(32.9)	(30.6)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(77.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(3.3)	(6.1)	100.0	53
Primary	33.9	24.5	38.3	2.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	70.6	0.9	1.2	5.8	0.5	14.4	0.9	5.7	100.0	210
Lower Secondary	31.4	18.6	45.4	2.5	1.2	0.9	100.0	70.6	1.4	1.0	8.5	1.1	9.0	0.9	7.4	100.0	281
Secondary	22.0	21.0	49.9	3.7	2.9	0.5	100.0	80.0	1.4	2.6	5.5	1.2	4.3	1.4	3.6	100.0	387
Higher Secondary	17.1	17.6	60.6	4.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	87.9	1.0	0.3	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.8	100.0	185
Higher	11.0	13.9	72.3	1.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	1.5	1.0	2.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	3.0	100.0	159

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns								Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Other location	Missing/DK	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Paramedic/ medical assistant (MA)/ sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMO)	Family welfare visitor (FWV)	Community skill birth attendance (CSBA/ PCSBA)	Community health worker (HA/CHCP)	Traditional birth attendant	NGO worker	Village doctor			
Age at most recent live birth																	
Less than 20	22.5	21.8	49.9	3.5	2.0	0.3	100.0	79.9	1.5	0.5	6.1	1.6	4.9	0.7	4.8	100.0	272
20-34	25.2	18.3	51.2	3.4	1.5	0.4	100.0	78.0	1.4	1.5	5.5	0.9	6.5	1.3	5.0	100.0	916
35-49	19.0	35.0	45.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	82.3	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.0	7.5	2.7	1.4	100.0	87
Place of delivery																	
Home	69.4	13.1	13.8	0.7	2.4	0.6	100.0	37.9	2.9	3.5	16.6	2.3	20.0	2.9	13.8	100.0	396
Health facility	3.8	23.3	67.6	4.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	868
Public	5.2	79.6	13.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	209
Private	3.3	5.8	89.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	620
NGO	(4.1)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(93.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(0.0)	100.0	40
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Has no functional difficulty	24.6	20.1	50.2	3.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	78.5	1.2	1.4	5.4	1.0	6.5	1.1	4.7	100.0	1,215
Ethnicity of household head																	
Bangali	24.1	20.2	50.6	3.2	1.5	0.3	100.0	78.9	1.3	1.4	5.5	1.0	6.1	1.2	4.6	100.0	1,269
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	42.2	23.5	30.5	0.0	2.9	0.9	100.0	58.7	0.9	2.4	9.6	3.1	14.3	1.1	9.9	100.0	197
Second	28.6	24.2	44.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	73.2	1.3	0.3	7.5	0.9	8.9	1.2	6.7	100.0	217
Middle	32.6	22.1	42.4	1.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	74.6	3.2	1.3	6.8	0.5	6.6	1.3	5.8	100.0	218
Fourth	17.1	19.0	58.7	4.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	85.5	1.0	2.5	2.4	0.5	3.5	1.9	2.6	100.0	321
Richest	11.7	15.2	64.6	7.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	90.8	0.6	0.5	3.6	0.6	2.0	0.6	1.5	100.0	321

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Total	91.0	6.6	10.1	2.7	85.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	9,571
Sex of newborn									
Male	91.1	6.5	9.3	2.9	86.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	4,993
Female	91.0	6.7	11.0	2.5	85.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	4,578
Area									
Urban	90.4	6.3	8.9	1.6	88.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,716
Rural	91.3	6.7	10.6	3.2	84.8	1.2	0.2	100.0	6,856
Division									
Barishal	89.6	6.7	6.0	2.4	90.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	476
Chattogram	91.7	10.3	11.6	2.5	84.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,275
Dhaka	90.9	4.4	12.1	2.3	84.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,416
Khulna	91.6	3.2	2.8	1.5	94.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	951
Mymensingh	90.7	7.4	14.8	5.5	78.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	755
Rajshahi	89.2	3.9	7.0	3.7	87.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,075
Rangpur	91.2	7.4	7.7	3.0	88.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	994
Sylhet	92.7	8.4	15.1	1.9	81.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	628
Education									
Pre-primary or none	88.5	5.0	16.7	5.1	76.5	0.7	1.0	100.0	414
Primary	90.3	6.7	15.8	3.7	78.9	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,586
Lower Secondary	91.0	6.3	11.4	3.6	83.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	2,375
Secondary	91.1	6.7	9.0	1.9	87.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,812
Higher Secondary	91.6	7.2	5.7	2.0	90.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	1,337
Higher	92.4	6.4	5.0	1.4	92.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,041
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	91.0	6.4	9.2	2.6	87.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	2,068
20-34	91.1	6.6	10.1	2.8	85.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	6,789
35-49	90.3	6.8	13.3	2.9	82.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	714
Place of delivery									
Home	90.3	4.9	23.1	6.2	69.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	2,737
Health facility	91.3	7.2	5.0	1.4	92.3	1.1	0.3	100.0	6,799
Public	91.0	11.0	6.5	3.0	88.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,615
Private	91.3	5.7	4.4	0.8	93.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	5,056
NGO	95.2	14.9	7.2	0.8	91.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	128
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	90.4	6.8	13.4	7.7	74.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	110
Has no functional difficulty	91.1	6.5	10.1	2.8	85.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	9,121

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	91.0	6.6	10.1	2.7	85.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	9,528
Other	87.4	9.9	17.1	6.5	75.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	44
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	90.3	6.3	13.5	4.5	80.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,767
Second	90.7	5.8	10.4	3.7	84.6	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,830
Middle	91.0	5.7	10.8	3.1	85.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,933
Fourth	91.4	6.6	9.6	1.5	87.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	2,095
Richest	91.6	8.4	6.7	1.2	91.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,947
¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried									
² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care									
³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing									
^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Percentage of cord cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cut, Bangladesh, 1990-2010														
	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	Blade used for other purposes		Scissors	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments		A clean instrument ^{1,A}					
	New blade													
Total	90.4	0.3	7.1	0.3	2.0	100.0	83.2	95.2	31.3	33.1	36.1	64.4	2,773	
Sex of newborn														
Male	90.9	0.3	6.7	0.3	1.8	100.0	82.6	95.1	30.6	32.8	36.9	63.3	1,404	
Female	89.9	0.3	7.5	0.3	2.1	100.0	83.8	95.3	32.1	33.4	35.3	65.4	1,369	
Area														
Urban	89.7	0.5	8.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	82.4	95.0	30.7	36.3	33.9	67.0	677	
Rural	90.6	0.2	6.7	0.3	2.1	100.0	83.4	95.3	31.5	32.0	36.8	63.5	2,095	
Division														
Barishal	86.4	0.0	10.8	0.1	2.6	100.0	77.1	93.0	14.6	26.5	66.8	41.1	184	
Chattogram	90.6	0.0	7.2	0.4	1.7	100.0	87.9	95.5	24.5	27.4	52.2	51.9	693	
Dhaka	90.7	0.1	6.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	79.3	94.4	36.2	34.1	29.4	70.3	620	
Khulna	86.6	0.0	12.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	81.3	95.5	19.2	48.0	41.6	67.1	155	
Mymensingh	93.1	0.6	4.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	86.7	97.1	29.3	47.4	22.4	76.7	300	
Rajshahi	89.6	0.0	7.7	1.1	1.7	100.0	69.1	94.6	38.4	29.5	31.9	67.9	229	
Rangpur	88.8	1.1	7.9	0.3	1.9	100.0	87.9	95.5	42.1	35.7	21.1	77.8	326	
Sylhet	93.8	0.8	4.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	87.6	95.7	39.4	24.8	23.0	64.3	264	
Education														
Pre-primary or none	94.2	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.9	100.0	81.0	95.2	136.0	29.3	34.1	65.3	213	
Primary	93.3	0.2	5.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	83.5	97.1	34.3	25.0	39.3	59.3	763	
Lower Secondary	90.9	0.1	7.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	83.0	96.4	29.5	34.8	36.8	64.3	816	
Secondary	88.7	0.8	6.8	0.2	3.5	100.0	82.1	93.1	29.9	38.8	32.9	68.7	683	
Higher Secondary	83.4	0.0	13.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	87.7	93.4	24.8	41.0	37.6	65.7	201	
Higher	83.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	86.3	90.6	36.9	32.7	30.3	69.6	95	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	85.7	0.7	10.2	0.4	3.0	100.0	77.4	92.5	28.6	37.6	36.4	66.2	567	
20-34	91.6	0.2	6.3	0.2	1.7	100.0	84.8	96.0	31.7	31.6	36.5	63.3	1,949	
35-49	91.3	0.3	6.4	0.5	1.4	100.0	84.1	95.6	34.3	33.8	32.8	68.1	257	

Table TM.3.5: Cord cutting and care (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Blade used for other purposes	Scissors	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}					
Place of delivery													
Home	90.8	0.3	6.9	0.3	1.8	100.0	83.8	95.9	31.3	32.8	36.3	64.2	2,737
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Assistance at delivery													
Skilled attendant	75.5	1.1	18.5	0.5	4.3	100.0	78.7	87.8	28.1	42.8	29.1	71.0	725
Traditional birth attendant	95.6	0.0	3.1	0.2	1.2	100.0	85.0	97.9	31.7	29.9	39.1	61.6	1,996
Other / No attendant	95.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.2	96.4	62.7	17.9	19.6	80.6	52
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(91.9)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.5)	(2.3)	100.0	(83.1)	(97.2)	(9.4)	(44.9)	(45.1)	(54.3)	41
Has no functional difficulty	90.4	0.2	7.1	0.3	2.0	100.0	83.1	95.2	31.9	32.3	36.1	64.2	2,647
Ethnicity of household head													
Bangali	90.5	0.3	7.0	0.3	2.0	100.0	83.2	95.2	31.1	33.3	36.2	64.3	2,748
Other	80.2	0.0	18.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	79.5	96.3	60.7	9.6	29.0	70.3	25
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	93.4	0.0	4.4	0.5	1.7	100.0	82.0	96.4	34.7	25.4	38.2	60.2	838
Second	91.0	0.4	6.7	0.3	1.6	100.0	84.9	96.3	30.0	33.6	36.2	63.6	663
Middle	90.5	0.2	7.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	82.6	95.6	30.7	37.6	36.2	68.3	550
Fourth	85.5	0.5	10.7	0.2	3.1	100.0	83.0	92.3	24.7	40.1	35.7	64.8	467
Richest	87.6	0.7	9.3	0.0	2.4	100.0	84.4	93.0	36.9	33.9	29.7	70.8	255
¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument													
² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord													
^A Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised blades used for other purposes or scissors													
^B Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung, vermilion and others. Mustard oil, ash, animal dung and vermilion are considered harmful													
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table TM.8.6: Content of post-natal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:								Percentage of new- borns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examina- tion	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assess- ment	Receiving informa- tion on the symptoms requiring care-seeking			
			Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation					
Total	51.1	52.3	53.2	45.2	59.2	12.1	13.2	64.2	9,571	
Sex of newborn										
Male	51.5	53.2	53.3	45.1	59.8	12.7	14.2	65.0	4,993	
Female	50.6	51.4	53.0	45.3	58.5	11.5	12.2	63.4	4,578	
Area										
Urban	53.6	55.6	56.5	48.0	61.9	15.6	16.1	66.3	2,716	
Rural	50.1	51.0	51.8	44.0	58.1	10.8	12.1	63.4	6,856	
Division										
Barishal	50.5	53.5	52.6	39.5	55.8	8.4	9.7	63.1	476	
Chattogram	51.6	51.5	51.6	43.8	59.5	11.0	10.4	64.9	2,275	
Dhaka	52.8	53.0	54.9	44.9	59.3	13.6	17.4	64.2	2,416	
Khulna	59.2	60.6	58.4	42.2	61.4	7.1	14.1	69.2	951	
Mymensingh	49.6	50.2	50.6	41.1	53.7	14.5	10.6	60.6	755	
Rajshahi	52.9	56.1	55.5	51.1	61.9	14.4	17.8	65.7	1,075	
Rangpur	41.3	43.2	48.3	47.1	57.4	13.0	8.4	60.0	994	
Sylhet	44.9	49.9	51.3	51.4	61.2	13.0	12.2	64.0	628	
Education										
Pre-primary or none	378	39.0	41.9	37.1	48.2	8.4	8.2	50.5	414	
Primary	39.5	40.5	41.8	36.1	48.1	9.8	10.6	53.0	1,586	
Lower Secondary	46.6	47.9	48.6	40.1	54.4	9.6	12.0	59.9	2,375	
Secondary	54.6	55.8	56.4	47.5	62.5	13.0	14.2	67.9	2,812	
Higher Secondary	57.2	58.7	60.8	51.8	66.3	12.9	14.5	71.1	1,337	
Higher	66.7	68.1	66.9	59.2	73.0	19.8	18.0	78.1	1,041	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	

Table TM.8.6: Content of post-natal care for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of new- borns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examina- tion	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assess- ment	Receiving informa- tion on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
			Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation				
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	51.9	52.1	53.7	45.6	60.6	11.3	13.7	65.7	2,068
20-34	51.4	53.2	53.9	45.7	59.6	12.7	13.0	64.7	6,789
35-49	45.2	44.9	44.8	38.3	51.1	9.3	14.1	55.4	714
Place of delivery									
Home	24.5	22.7	27.5	25.0	34.2	5.8	6.9	38.6	2,737
Health facility	61.7	64.2	63.4	53.2	69.1	14.7	15.7	74.5	6,799
Public	51.9	54.1	55.6	46.8	62.9	15.1	14.6	67.7	1,615
Private	64.6	67.1	65.6	54.8	70.8	14.2	15.8	76.4	5,056
NGO	72.2	77.0	77.3	70.4	81.8	28.2	26.3	85.6	128
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	43.8	45.4	48.5	41.8	51.1	18.4	17.1	56.4	110
Has no functional difficulty	50.9	52.3	53.1	45.1	59.2	12.2	13.2	64.2	9,121
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	51.2	52.4	53.3	45.2	59.2	12.2	13.3	64.3	9,528
Other	26.5	26.7	32.5	39.3	46.9	5.2	3.3	47.4	44
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	41.0	42.0	42.7	36.5	49.3	8.0	9.5	54.5	1,767
Second	48.1	49.4	50.9	42.9	57.0	10.1	12.3	62.7	1,830
Middle	49.3	49.8	50.8	42.5	56.6	11.3	12.4	62.0	1,933
Fourth	53.0	54.5	55.8	48.9	61.9	11.6	14.3	67.1	2,095
Richest	62.7	64.7	64.4	53.8	69.7	19.2	17.2	73.6	1,947
¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions									

Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B						Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^C	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	69.2	3.1	1.0	0.5	3.2	9.0	83.0	0.2	100.0	9,571
Sex of newborn										
Male	69.4	3.3	1.0	0.6	3.2	8.8	83.0	0.1	100.0	4,993
Female	68.9	2.9	1.1	0.5	3.2	9.1	83.0	0.2	100.0	4,578
Area										
Urban	72.7	3.8	1.2	0.8	4.3	9.2	80.6	0.1	100.0	2,716
Rural	67.8	2.8	1.0	0.5	2.7	8.9	83.9	0.2	100.0	6,856
Division										
Barishal	64.4	3.7	0.4	0.3	1.7	7.4	86.4	0.1	100.0	476
Chattogram	73.8	4.5	1.0	0.4	2.7	8.5	82.8	0.0	100.0	2,275
Dhaka	69.7	3.0	1.3	0.6	4.3	9.7	80.9	0.3	100.0	2,416
Khulna	73.7	2.2	0.5	0.7	2.5	9.2	85.0	0.0	100.0	951
Mymensingh	68.2	2.9	0.3	0.2	2.0	3.7	90.6	0.4	100.0	755
Rajshahi	68.2	2.7	1.1	0.5	2.5	11.8	81.3	0.1	100.0	1,075
Rangpur	60.5	2.9	2.3	1.1	6.2	9.7	77.8	0.0	100.0	994
Sylhet	63.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	9.0	88.0	0.6	100.0	628
Education										
Pre-primary or none	56.6	3.0	0.5	0.0	2.4	2.5	91.3	0.4	100.0	414
Primary	59.7	3.2	1.3	0.8	2.2	5.7	86.7	0.1	100.0	1,586
Lower Secondary	64.6	3.1	0.8	0.4	3.0	8.6	83.9	0.1	100.0	2,375
Secondary	71.7	3.3	1.2	0.7	3.2	9.0	82.5	0.1	100.0	2,812
Higher Secondary	78.0	3.6	1.0	0.6	2.8	11.1	80.6	0.3	100.0	1,337
Higher	81.0	1.8	0.9	0.3	6.1	14.4	76.3	0.1	100.0	1,041
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	70.3	2.9	1.2	0.7	3.5	8.9	82.7	0.2	100.0	2,068
20-34	69.5	3.3	1.0	0.5	3.2	9.1	82.7	0.1	100.0	6,789
35-49	62.8	2.2	0.9	0.5	2.2	7.4	86.6	0.2	100.0	714

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b						Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Place of delivery										
Home	38.9	5.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	89.9	100.0	43.1	2,737
Health facility	81.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	4.1	12.1	80.3	100.0	81.5	6,799
Public	75.6	2.7	0.6	0.6	2.4	5.8	87.5	100.0	75.7	1,615
Private	83.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	4.5	14.1	78.6	100.0	83.2	5,056
NGO	89.2	12.9	3.5	4.0	7.2	14.4	58.1	100.0	90.7	128
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	53.8	4.4	1.6	0.8	1.4	2.7	89.1	100.0	56.4	4,610
C-section	83.5	1.9	0.5	0.3	4.8	14.8	77.3	100.0	83.6	4,961
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	66.8	3.2	0.0	0.9	1.6	6.3	87.1	100.0	69.5	110
Has no functional difficulty	69.2	3.1	1.1	0.6	3.1	9.0	83.0	100.0	70.5	9,121
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	69.2	3.1	1.0	0.5	3.2	9.0	83.0	100.0	70.5	9,528
Other	67.0	4.0	3.2	0.0	5.1	7.1	80.5	100.0	69.1	44
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	57.6	3.5	1.0	0.4	2.0	5.8	87.2	100.0	59.4	1,767
Second	64.7	2.6	1.2	0.6	2.3	7.3	85.8	100.0	66.0	1,830
Middle	68.6	2.9	0.8	0.4	3.0	8.8	83.8	100.0	70.1	1,933
Fourth	71.7	2.8	1.1	0.7	3.4	9.5	82.5	100.0	72.7	2,095
Richest	81.7	3.8	1.1	0.6	5.1	13.0	76.2	100.0	82.8	1,947

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^b Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																		
	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers										Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Paramedic/ medical assistant (MA)/ sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMO)	Family welfare visitor (FWV)	Community skilled attendants (CSBA/ PCBSA)	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker (HI/AH/H/A)	Family planning fieldworker (FPI/ FWA)	NGO worker			Village doctor
Total	29.4	16.4	47.7	4.7	1.6	0.2	100.0	74.5	1.6	1.4	6.3	4.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	7.1	100.0	755
Sex of newborn																		
Male	30.3	15.1	47.8	4.1	2.3	0.4	100.0	73.5	1.7	0.9	6.0	4.7	1.2	2.2	3.2	6.6	100.0	404
Female	28.4	17.8	47.5	5.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	75.7	1.5	2.0	6.7	3.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	7.8	100.0	351
Area																		
Urban	23.0	17.8	48.8	9.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	81.1	1.2	2.6	6.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.8	4.4	100.0	274
Rural	33.1	15.5	47.0	2.3	1.7	0.4	100.0	70.8	1.8	0.8	6.4	5.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	8.7	100.0	482
Division																		
Barishal	(48.0)	(17.7)	(31.5)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(56.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(4.8)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	29
Chattogram	27.4	18.1	48.9	3.9	1.3	0.5	100.0	76.0	3.0	1.8	5.2	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	9.3	100.0	197
Dhaka	20.6	12.3	54.6	11.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	82.8	0.0	2.7	6.5	2.6	0.2	0.6	2.0	2.7	100.0	222
Khulna	32.3	11.5	48.1	0.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	71.0	3.5	0.0	11.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.5	10.8	100.0	55
Mymensingh	(48.7)	(37.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(64.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(4.6)	(2.3)	100.0	40
Rajshahi	33.6	7.7	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.7	2.7	0.9	2.0	2.2	3.9	1.4	0.6	15.6	100.0	73
Rangpur	34.1	18.8	43.6	1.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	68.8	0.9	0.0	4.7	10.2	2.3	2.8	4.9	5.3	100.0	124
Sylhet	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Education																		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Primary	43.0	17.2	36.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.2	1.5	1.2	6.7	9.6	0.0	1.1	2.3	10.4	100.0	118
Lower Secondary	37.7	17.9	38.4	4.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	65.0	1.3	0.4	9.6	6.7	1.2	2.1	0.9	12.7	100.0	175
Secondary	25.9	15.5	50.0	5.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	74.8	1.9	3.2	6.4	3.0	1.8	3.0	1.7	4.3	100.0	236
Higher Secondary	23.8	18.7	49.2	6.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	81.8	2.8	0.6	3.9	0.4	2.3	0.0	4.7	3.6	100.0	106
Higher	10.8	8.8	76.6	2.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	94.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	2.9	100.0	95
Age at most recent live birth																		
Less than 20	26.7	18.4	46.9	4.7	2.9	0.5	100.0	74.5	1.6	0.4	8.3	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.8	4.6	100.0	171
20-34	30.6	14.7	48.4	4.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	74.2	1.7	1.9	5.7	4.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	8.2	100.0	543
35-49	(25.4)	(30.3)	(41.0)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(78.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(4.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(3.6)	100.0	41

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Bangladesh MICS, 2025															
Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers								Total		Total	
Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Paramedic/ medical assistant (MA)/ sub-assistant community medical officers (SACMO)	Family welfare visitor (FWV)	Community skilled attendants (CSBA/ PCSCBA)	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker (H/A/HI/H/A/ CHCP)	Family planning fieldworker (FP/ FWA)	NGO worker	Village doctor
Place of delivery															
Home	73.5	12.1	11.4	1.0	2.0	0.0	35.0	2.7	3.2	178	12.3	3.1	4.3	4.1	174
Health facility	78	18.4	66.3	6.6	0.9	0.0	94.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.1
Public	5.6	84.7	9.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	92.9	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Private	8.7	1.4	88.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	95.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.6
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Type of delivery															
Vaginal birth	51.9	22.7	18.6	4.4	2.1	0.2	53.6	2.0	2.9	12.5	8.1	2.6	3.4	3.3	11.5
C-section	6.9	10.0	76.7	5.0	1.2	0.2	95.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.7
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	29.8	15.9	47.4	5.0	1.7	0.2	74.0	1.7	1.5	6.4	4.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	7.2
Ethnicity of household head															
Bangali	29.3	16.4	47.8	4.6	1.6	0.2	74.7	1.6	1.5	6.4	3.9	1.3	1.7	2.0	7.0
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	45.9	22.7	27.8	0.6	3.0	0.0	55.2	1.6	1.6	10.2	9.2	2.7	4.4	1.0	14.1
Second	30.3	20.0	47.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	69.5	0.3	0.6	8.0	7.0	1.8	3.2	2.2	7.5
Middle	39.2	14.3	43.9	2.4	0.3	0.0	72.7	2.3	1.9	7.1	2.7	0.8	1.0	2.4	9.1
Fourth	25.3	16.2	49.1	6.8	2.0	0.6	79.7	1.6	2.5	5.0	2.7	0.9	0.8	2.1	4.7
Richest	16.1	11.8	61.2	9.8	0.7	0.4	86.0	1.8	0.7	3.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.0	3.5
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases															

6.9 MATERNAL MORBIDITY

Bangladesh has made considerable progress in reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) over the past two decades from 399 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 176 in 2015, according to BMMS data. Most recently, 2022 estimates place the MMR at approximately 156 per 100,000 live births, based on Sample Vital Statistics from the Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR report).⁷⁵ According to Bangladesh Maternal Morbidity Health Care Survey (BMMS) 2016, the most common causes of maternal death were hemorrhage, followed by eclampsia, obstructed labour, abortion, and other direct, indirect and undetermined causes.⁷⁶

Table TM.13.1S shows the point prevalence of selected maternal morbidities (eclampsia, jaundice, haemorrhage, and infection) during pregnancy as well as in the postpartum period. An estimate of prolonged labour is also provided. Short descriptions of these maternal morbidities are described below.

Table TM.13.1S shows geographical disaggregation of data (urban-rural, division) and disaggregation across other socio-demographic indicators such as current age, age at marriage, education level, place of delivery, ethnicity and wealth status. The sample for this module was married women who are currently pregnant or in the immediate postpartum period, who had given birth in the last six weeks.

6.9.1 ECLAMPSIA

Eclampsia is a disease specific to pregnancy that is defined by the presence of seizures/convulsions. As other conditions such as epilepsy can cause seizures unrelated to pregnancy, and in order to be as specific as possible, eclampsia questions were only asked of married women who had seizures during pregnancy or the post-partum period but not unrelated to pregnancy.

6.9.2 JAUNDICE

Jaundice during pregnancy and in the immediate postpartum period was defined as yellowing of skin. Jaundice can be caused by a number of pathologies including hepatitis E which is the most common cause of jaundice. Hepatitis E is endemic in south Asia and thought to cause up to 10% of the maternal deaths.^{77, 78}

⁷⁵ Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) in Bangladesh: Progress and Highlights in 2023. Dhaka, Bangladesh: MOHFW, NIPORT, and UNFPA, 2023.

⁷⁶ National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), and MEASURE Evaluation (2017). Bangladesh maternal mortality and health care survey 2016: Preliminary report. Dhaka, Bangladesh and Chapel Hill, NC, USA: NIPROT, icddr,b, and MEASURE Evaluation.

⁷⁷ Alain B. Labrique, K. Zaman, Zahid Hossain, Parimalendu Saha, Mohammad Yunus, Anowar Hossain, John R. Ticehurst, Kenrad E. Nelson, Epidemiology and Risk Factors of Incident Hepatitis E Virus Infections in Rural Bangladesh, American Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 172, Issue 8, 15 October 2010, Pages 952–961, <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwq225>

⁷⁸ Labrique, A. B., Sikder, S. S., Krain, L. J., West, K. P., Jr, Christian, P., Rashid, M., & Nelson, K. E. (2012). Hepatitis E, a vaccine-preventable cause of maternal deaths. Emerging infectious diseases, 18(9), 1401–1404. doi:10.3201/eid1809.120241

6.9.3 ANTEPARTUM AND POSTPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE

Antepartum haemorrhage is defined as vaginal bleeding at any time starting from the second half of pregnancy to the time of delivery. It is most commonly caused by abnormal conditions of the placenta. Postpartum haemorrhage is defined as having increased bleeding (enough bleeding to soak the bed, floor or clothes) after childbirth. These conditions are often surgical emergencies which can lead to maternal and fetal death if a cesarean section is not performed quickly.

6.9.4 UTERINE INFECTION

Uterine infection during pregnancy and in the immediate postpartum are defined as having symptoms of fever, and chills, foul smelling vaginal discharge, and not being sick with some other disease.

Post-partum uterine infection which may start during pregnancy or in the immediate post-partum period is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality.

6.9.5 PROLONGED LABOUR

Prolonged labour was defined as pregnancy with more than 12 hours of labour. Prolonged labour is a leading cause of death in pregnancy and can cause of obstetric fistula.

Table TM.13.1S: Maternal Morbidity

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently pregnant or gave a live birth in the last 42 days, who suffered from eclampsia, antepartum/postpartum haemorrhage, uterine infection, jaundice, or prolonged labour, during pregnancy and in the immediate postpartum period (six weeks from the time of giving birth), Bangladesh MICS, 2025												
	During pregnancy						Immediate postpartum period				Prolonged labour ⁹	Number of women who had a live birth in the last 42 days
	Eclampsia ¹	Uterine infection ³	Jaundice ⁵	Number of women currently pregnant or who had a live birth in the last 42 days	Antepartum haemorrhage ⁷	Number of women who are 5 or more months pregnant or who had a live birth in the last 42 days	Eclampsia ²	Uterine infection ⁴	Jaundice ⁶	Postpartum haemorrhage ⁸		
Total	0.4	0.7	0.4	3,062	2.9	1,692	2.9	0.3	0.5	4.1	9.7	396
Area												
Urban	0.2	0.1	0.4	900	3.7	468	1.1	0.5	0.5	4.6	7.8	114
Rural	0.5	0.9	0.4	2,163	2.6	1,224	3.6	0.2	0.6	3.9	10.5	282
Division												
Barisal	1.2	1.0	3.4	170	4.8	107	(0.0)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(3.5)	(12.0)	20
Chattogram	0.5	1.3	0.3	783	2.5	453	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.4	93
Dhaka	0.4	0.2	0.1	776	2.9	418	3.5	0.0	0.9	3.3	10.4	110
Khulna	0.3	0.4	0.2	297	3.4	155	(5.8)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(10.1)	36
Mymensingh	0.0	0.9	0.0	194	3.5	113	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Rajshahi	0.0	0.6	0.7	329	4.8	161	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(9.4)	43
Rangpur	0.1	0.5	0.0	307	0.3	168	4.4	1.4	0.0	3.3	8.7	45
Sylhet	1.0	0.7	0.3	207	2.2	116	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	28
Age												
15-19	0.6	0.7	0.6	732	0.7	367	2.5	1.0	0.0	1.2	15.7	62
20-24	0.4	0.4	0.2	968	3.1	537	1.9	0.4	0.4	4.4	10.5	123
25-29	0.0	0.8	0.5	747	3.6	429	2.5	0.0	1.4	3.5	7.3	112
30-39	0.8	1.0	0.4	592	4.1	346	5.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	8.0	94
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

Table TM.13.1S: Maternal Morbidity (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently pregnant or gave a live birth in the last 42 days, who suffered from eclampsia, antepartum/postpartum haemorrhage, uterine infection, jaundice, or prolonged labour, during pregnancy and in the immediate postpartum period (six weeks from the time of giving birth), Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	During pregnancy				Immediate postpartum period					Prolonged labour ⁹	Number of women who had a live birth in the last 42 days
	Eclampsia ¹	Uterine infection ³	Jaundice ⁵	Number of women currently pregnant or who had a live birth in the last 42 days	Antepartum haemorrhage ⁷	Number of women who are 5 or more months pregnant or who had a live birth in the last 42 days	Eclampsia ²	Uterine infection ⁴	Jaundice ⁶	Postpartum haemorrhage ⁸	
Age at marriage											
<18	0.4	0.9	0.5	1,728	2.9	943	3.9	0.3	0.5	3.8	222
18-24	0.4	0.4	0.3	1,232	2.6	696	1.9	0.3	0.7	4.7	161
24+	0.0	0.0	0.0	102	6.1	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.6	2.0	1.6	120	6.8	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	1.3	1.0	0.7	481	3.2	265	6.2	0.0	0.7	4.5	83
Lower Secondary	0.3	1.1	0.4	806	2.7	438	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	115
Secondary	0.4	0.4	0.5	859	2.1	487	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	90
Higher Secondary	0.0	0.4	0.0	491	2.7	257	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	53
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	305	2.9	170	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.2)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Place of delivery											
Home	2.0	1.6	0.0	193	6.3	150	2.9	0.5	0.0	4.6	117
Health facility	0.7	0.0	0.6	401	2.8	343	3.0	0.2	0.8	3.9	277
Public	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	3.0	80	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	60
Private	1.0	0.0	0.7	296	2.8	257	3.2	0.3	1.0	4.1	213
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
DK Public or Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table TM.13.1S: Maternal Morbidity (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently pregnant or gave a live birth in the last 42 days, who suffered from eclampsia, antepartum/postpartum haemorrhage, uterine infection, jaundice, or prolonged labour, during pregnancy and in the immediate postpartum period (six weeks from the time of giving birth), Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	During pregnancy						Immediate postpartum period				Prolonged labour ⁹	Number of women who had a live birth in the last 42 days
	Eclampsia ¹	Uterine infection ³	Jaundice ⁵	Number of women currently pregnant or who had a live birth in the last 42 days	Antepartum haemorrhage ⁷	Number of women who are 5 or more months pregnant or who had a live birth in the last 42 days	Eclampsia ²	Uterine infection ⁴	Jaundice ⁶	Postpartum haemorrhage ⁸		
Ethnicity of household head												
Bangali	0.4 (0.0)	0.7 (0.0)	0.4 (2.5)	3,051	2.9 (4.2)	1,685	2.9 (*)	0.3 (*)	0.5 (*)	4.1 (*)	9.7 (*)	394
Other				12		7						2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.7	1.5	0.9	567	1.9	335	4.5	1.4	1.3	2.0	9.8	85
Second	0.2	0.5	0.8	604	4.8	336	3.1	0.0	0.0	11.8	8.3	74
Middle	0.5	0.6	0.1	630	2.4	333	2.3	0.0	1.1	1.0	18.2	93
Fourth	0.6	0.8	0.2	673	3.2	384	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.4	73
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.2	589	2.1	304	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.2	70

¹Country-specific indicator TM.S1- Eclampsia during pregnancy

²Country-specific indicator TM.S2 - Eclampsia in the immediate postpartum period

³Country-specific indicator TM.S3 - Uterine infection during pregnancy

⁴Country-specific indicator TM.S4 - Uterine infection in the immediate postpartum period

⁵Country-specific indicator TM.S5 - Jaundice during pregnancy

⁶Country-specific indicator TM.S6 - Jaundice in the immediate postpartum period

⁷Country-specific indicator TM.S7- Antepartum hemorrhage (hemorrhage) during pregnancy

⁸Country-specific indicator TM.S8 - Postpartum hemorrhage

⁹Country-specific indicator TM.S9 - Prolonged labour

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases



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THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁷⁹

Table TC.3.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of ARI, or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caregiver's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caregiver reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with symptoms of rapid or difficult breathing perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose.⁸⁰ While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever, and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterised by the often-rapid spread of localised outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

⁷⁹ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2021 included preterm birth complications (18%), pneumonia (14%), intrapartum related events (12%), diarrhoea (9%), and malaria (9%). United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNIGME). Levels & Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2023. New York: UNICEF, 2024. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf>

⁸⁰ This definition is different to what has been used in the past. Before MICS7, symptoms of ARI also required a cough.

Table TC.3.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caregiver reported an episode of diarrhoea and/or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:		Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	
Total	7.1	2.9	23,357
Sex			
Male	7.2	3.2	12,117
Female	6.9	2.5	11,240
Area			
Urban	6.6	2.7	6,717
Rural	7.2	2.9	16,640
Division			
Barishal	9.2	3.1	1,238
Chattogram	9.8	3.9	5,523
Dhaka	6.1	2.1	5,630
Khulna	5.6	1.9	2,375
Mymensingh	5.9	1.6	1,915
Rajshahi	6.6	3.7	2,667
Rangpur	5.4	2.5	2,511
Sylhet	6.5	4.4	1,498
Age (in months)			
0-11	9.5	3.9	4,518
12-23	10.3	3.8	4,881
24-35	6.6	2.7	4,904
36-47	4.7	2.1	4,599
48-59	4.0	1.7	4,455
Mother's education			
Pre-primary or none	6.9	2.6	1,389
Primary	7.9	3.2	4,185
Lower Secondary	6.7	2.9	5,865
Secondary	7.6	3.0	6,557
Higher Secondary	7.7	2.6	2,961
Higher	4.4	2.4	2,393
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head			
Bangali	7.1	2.9	23,226
Other	7.3	1.9	131
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	7.7	2.9	4,675
Second	7.3	3.1	4,606
Middle	6.7	2.7	4,666
Fourth	7.0	3.1	4,863
Richest	6.7	2.5	4,546
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

7.2 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁸¹ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁸² In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 percent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Handwashing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 percent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.^{83,42}

In the Bangladesh MICS, 2025, mothers or caregivers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey.⁸⁴ In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.4.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, including where and from where advice or treatment was first sought.

Table TC.4.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.4.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC.4.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

⁸¹ Perin J, Mulick A, Yeung D, Villavicencio F, Lopez G, Strong KL, Prieto-Merino D, Cousens S, Black RE, Liu L. Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000-19: an updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health*. 2022 Feb;6(2):106-115. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00311-4. Epub 2021 Nov 17. Erratum in: *Lancet Child Adolesc Health*. 2022 Jan;6(1):e4. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00382-5. PMID: 34800370; PMCID: PMC8786667.

⁸² In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolality rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/68627/WHO_FCH_CAH_04.7.pdf.

⁸³ Sharma Waddington H, Masset E, Bick S, Cairncross S. Impact on childhood mortality of interventions to improve drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) to households: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS Med*. 2023 Apr 20;20(4):e1004215. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1004215. PMID: 37079510; PMCID: PMC10118100.

⁸⁴ What constitutes diarrhoea is determined by the perception of the mother or caregiver, or, if the interviewer is asked, by three or more loose or watery stools per day, by blood in the stool, or more frequently than is normal for the child. Interviewers are instructed to pay attention to it being normal for exclusively breastfed babies to have three or more loose stools every day.

Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea															
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Bangladesh MICS, 2025															
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was <u>first</u> sought from:					Number of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:														
	Health facilities or providers				No advice or treatment sought										
	Other sources		A health facility or provider ^{1,2}												
	Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider ⁴	Other sources	A health facility or provider ^{1,2}	No advice or treatment sought								
Total	10.0	47.2	0.3	0.5	15.2	22.2	28.5	1,651	14.0	66.1	0.5	0.8	21.2	32.2	1,180
Sex															
Male	10.7	48.9	0.4	0.8	15.3	22.9	26.3	873	14.5	66.4	0.7	1.0	20.7	32.5	643
Female	9.3	45.3	0.2	0.3	15.0	21.4	31.0	778	13.4	65.7	0.3	0.4	21.8	31.8	537
Area															
Urban	12.7	50.4	0.1	0.2	11.0	26.6	26.8	446	17.4	68.8	0.2	0.3	15.1	37.1	327
Rural	9.0	46.1	0.4	0.7	16.7	20.6	29.2	1,205	12.7	65.1	0.7	0.9	23.5	30.3	853
Division															
Barisal	9.0	54.1	0.0	0.6	4.6	17.1	32.4	114	13.2	79.9	0.0	0.8	6.8	25.3	77
Chattogram	7.6	50.3	0.1	0.4	11.9	21.2	31.7	541	11.1	73.6	0.2	0.6	17.4	32.1	370
Dhaka	11.7	53.4	0.0	0.9	8.3	27.7	26.2	341	15.9	72.4	0.0	1.2	11.3	37.5	251
Khulna	13.0	30.2	0.8	0.0	37.8	22.5	20.8	134	16.4	38.1	1.5	0.0	47.8	31.2	106
Mymensingh	8.9	40.2	0.0	0.0	28.4	15.6	24.0	112	11.7	52.8	0.0	0.0	37.4	21.8	85
Rajshahi	14.3	37.8	1.1	1.3	18.4	24.4	32.6	177	21.3	56.0	1.7	2.0	27.3	40.5	120
Rangpur	9.5	43.0	1.4	0.4	20.4	18.8	26.1	134	12.8	58.2	1.9	0.5	27.6	26.1	99
Sylhet	8.6	55.4	0.0	0.0	10.1	22.1	26.6	97	11.8	75.5	0.0	0.0	13.7	30.1	71
Age (in months)															
0-11	15.2	55.1	0.3	0.2	13.9	35.5	17.4	431	18.4	66.7	0.4	0.3	16.8	44.1	356
12-23	9.1	46.8	0.1	0.3	14.4	21.5	30.5	501	13.1	67.3	0.3	0.4	20.8	31.5	348
24-35	9.8	41.4	0.3	0.8	15.7	19.1	33.2	325	14.7	62.0	0.4	1.3	23.5	29.2	217
36-47	5.4	44.1	0.9	1.2	17.1	11.7	33.0	218	8.1	65.8	1.4	1.8	25.6	18.0	146
48-59	5.8	43.9	0.4	0.7	16.9	10.0	36.1	176	9.1	68.8	0.6	1.1	26.4	20.7	113
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	8.7	50.0	0.0	1.8	10.7	19.3	31.4	96	12.7	72.8	0.0	2.6	15.6	29.8	66
Primary	7.7	44.2	0.9	0.2	18.6	14.6	29.2	330	10.9	62.5	1.3	0.3	26.2	22.0	234

Table TC.4.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea					Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:					Total	Child was given to eat:				Total		
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More		Nothing	
Total	29.7	37.2	21.3	11.7	0.2	100.0	35.5	44.4	16.2	2.5	1.3	100.0	1,651
Sex													
Male	30.9	36.4	20.6	11.9	0.2	100.0	36.1	43.9	15.9	2.8	1.4	100.0	873
Female	28.4	38.0	22.0	11.4	0.2	100.0	34.9	45.1	16.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	778
Area													
Urban	26.9	35.5	23.8	13.4	0.3	100.0	35.5	42.4	17.9	2.5	1.6	100.0	446
Rural	30.7	37.8	20.3	11.0	0.1	100.0	35.5	45.2	15.6	2.5	1.2	100.0	1,205
Division													
Barishal	22.2	40.7	25.1	12.0	0.0	100.0	34.9	51.6	9.2	3.8	0.5	100.0	114
Chattogram	28.7	41.2	22.0	7.9	0.3	100.0	33.3	46.7	15.9	2.8	1.3	100.0	541
Dhaka	25.4	41.2	20.8	12.2	0.4	100.0	35.7	44.7	15.8	2.1	1.7	100.0	341
Khulna	24.3	34.8	22.9	18.0	0.0	100.0	29.9	45.1	22.2	1.2	1.7	100.0	134
Mymensingh	30.6	42.2	15.5	11.7	0.0	100.0	37.7	52.6	6.6	0.9	2.1	100.0	112
Rajshahi	32.0	29.6	24.9	13.5	0.0	100.0	38.0	36.5	19.9	4.1	1.6	100.0	177
Rangpur	41.1	28.9	17.9	12.1	0.0	100.0	39.2	31.4	25.3	3.8	0.4	100.0	134
Sylhet	45.9	18.8	17.2	18.1	0.0	100.0	44.1	44.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
Age (in months)													
0-11	29.6	39.2	22.5	8.7	0.0	100.0	33.3	41.9	17.7	3.6	3.4	100.0	431
12-23	36.6	34.2	17.6	11.6	0.0	100.0	44.0	40.7	12.1	2.1	1.1	100.0	501
24-35	29.1	35.2	21.5	13.7	0.5	100.0	32.8	51.3	14.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	325
36-47	20.8	42.4	26.1	10.6	0.0	100.0	23.8	48.3	24.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	218
48-59	22.4	37.7	22.4	16.8	0.7	100.0	36.5	43.9	16.6	2.3	0.7	100.0	176

Table TC.4.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
	Drinking practices during diarrhoea					Eating practices during diarrhoea						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Child was given to drink:					Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	33.7	38.6	16.5	11.3	0.0	100.0	33.1	53.4	12.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	96
Primary	31.6	35.2	20.8	12.4	0.0	100.0	40.2	42.3	13.7	2.2	1.6	100.0	330
Lower Secondary	29.0	37.0	23.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	34.6	45.8	15.8	2.4	1.4	100.0	391
Secondary	28.2	39.2	20.6	11.6	0.3	100.0	36.0	43.8	16.5	2.9	0.9	100.0	500
Higher Secondary	25.6	40.6	22.0	11.2	0.6	100.0	30.6	39.6	25.2	3.2	1.5	100.0	228
Higher	38.8	25.6	19.4	16.2	0.0	100.0	35.3	51.5	8.6	1.8	2.7	100.0	106
Mother's functional difficulties ^A													
Has functional difficulty	(36.5)	(29.9)	(15.2)	(18.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(46.8)	(35.7)	(10.7)	(6.8)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Has no functional difficulty	30.1	36.8	21.3	11.5	0.2	100.0	35.5	44.2	16.4	2.5	1.3	100.0	1,555
Ethnicity of household head													
Bangali	29.7	37.2	21.3	11.6	0.2	100.0	35.6	44.6	16.1	2.4	1.3	100.0	1,641
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	30.1	40.9	16.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	35.6	46.7	13.3	3.8	0.5	100.0	361
Second	31.0	34.1	24.7	9.7	0.5	100.0	39.2	38.8	17.8	1.9	2.2	100.0	336
Middle	31.6	38.1	19.4	10.8	0.0	100.0	37.1	43.9	14.7	2.6	1.7	100.0	311
Fourth	26.0	37.0	23.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	31.3	47.7	19.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	339
Richest	30.0	35.2	22.5	11.9	0.4	100.0	34.4	45.0	15.5	3.1	1.9	100.0	304

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc

Percentage of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid				ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid ^A	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹	Sugar and salt solution	Green coconut water	Rice water	Boiled rice water				
Total	74.2	15.4	75.8	8.3	12.6	13.1	5.6	78.6	51.9	41.6	1,651
Sex											
Male	74.9	15.2	76.0	8.2	13.3	12.0	4.6	278	47.4	39.6	873
Female	73.5	15.7	75.6	8.4	11.7	14.2	6.7	28.1	56.9	43.9	778
Area											
Urban	77.4	18.5	79.6	8.3	14.5	11.1	6.4	29.0	56.3	46.3	446
Rural	73.0	14.3	74.4	8.3	11.8	13.8	5.3	27.6	50.3	39.9	1,205
Division											
Barishal	68.5	15.7	70.5	5.6	178	10.9	3.0	28.0	47.1	36.5	114
Chattogram	75.6	13.8	78.0	8.5	15.4	16.9	6.5	32.0	53.9	43.3	541
Dhaka	75.3	17.7	77.5	8.1	9.6	10.4	8.0	25.1	57.2	46.1	341
Khulna	75.8	11.6	76.3	7.6	14.3	21.6	6.5	37.5	52.4	41.0	134
Mymensingh	82.0	14.2	82.0	8.5	5.2	10.0	4.1	17.6	51.2	47.0	112
Rajshahi	71.4	21.2	73.1	8.1	20.4	6.7	3.9	28.6	44.8	36.2	177
Rangpur	71.5	18.1	71.5	13.7	5.3	13.1	2.7	29.6	48.0	35.3	134
Sylhet	66.6	9.1	66.6	5.1	2.9	6.3	2.6	10.4	46.4	36.0	97
Age (in months)											
0-11	62.0	14.8	63.5	4.2	8.1	10.1	5.2	18.9	57.3	40.0	431
12-23	73.0	15.6	75.4	8.9	10.9	11.6	4.7	27.9	51.9	43.1	501
24-35	79.2	17.7	81.1	9.7	13.4	14.0	4.6	30.9	50.6	42.2	325
36-47	83.5	12.9	84.1	12.8	15.4	20.3	9.7	40.1	48.5	42.5	218
48-59	86.6	15.6	87.2	8.6	23.0	13.6	5.8	29.7	45.2	39.6	176
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	78.7	11.8	78.7	5.7	11.2	15.0	4.0	79.4	49.4	43.0	96
Primary	71.5	16.6	73.5	9.7	7.7	12.1	4.1	76.7	47.4	35.4	330

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid				ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid ^A	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²		
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹	Sugar and salt solution	Green coconut water	Rice water	Boiled rice water					
	Lower Secondary	68.8	15.3	69.9	9.0	8.8	9.5	3.0	73.4	49.8	40.0	391
	Secondary	75.3	14.8	77.0	5.8	13.7	13.8	6.7	79.7	53.7	42.9	500
	Higher Secondary	78.9	16.2	81.8	12.6	20.0	16.8	9.6	83.8	56.3	44.0	228
	Higher	82.7	17.2	83.8	6.4	21.7	15.7	7.5	86.6	58.4	54.9	106
Mother's functional difficulties ³												
	Has functional difficulty	(67.4)	(17.5)	(72.1)	(11.5)	(12.7)	(11.3)	(11.2)	(72.1)	(44.9)	(31.4)	34
	Has no functional difficulty	74.7	15.8	76.3	8.5	12.7	13.3	5.6	79.3	51.7	42.2	1,555
Ethnicity of household head												
	Bangali	74.1	15.4	75.8	8.2	12.4	13.0	5.5	27.8	51.9	41.6	1,641
	Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile												
	Poorest	75.4	14.0	75.9	7.8	7.3	12.3	4.7	25.2	48.2	40.9	361
	Second	67.9	15.4	69.5	10.6	9.5	11.7	3.7	27.5	47.9	35.0	336
	Middle	73.6	16.2	74.4	7.9	14.6	12.7	6.4	26.9	54.2	42.3	311
	Fourth	78.0	14.1	79.4	9.9	14.4	17.0	7.3	29.8	54.2	45.3	339
	Richest	76.2	17.9	80.0	5.1	18.0	11.5	6.0	30.8	55.7	45.1	304
¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)												
² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc												
^A Government recommended homemade fluids pertain to sugar and salt solution, green coconut water, rice water or boiled rice water.												
^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.												
^() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

A Government recommended homemade fluids pertain to sugar and salt solution, green coconut water, rice water or boiled rice water.

^a The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.4: Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by type of treatment, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:									Percentage not given any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recom- mended homemade fluid or increased fluids) ^A	ORT and continued feeding ¹	ORS and continued feeding	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding	Other treatments					
						Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home rem- edy/ herbal medicine/ other		
Total	76.9	79.4	49.7	47.0	25.3	13.3	19.0	0.2	16.3	16.7	1,651
Sex											
Male	77.4	79.9	49.6	46.7	23.1	13.4	19.9	0.2	15.6	16.6	873
Female	76.4	78.8	49.9	47.3	27.7	13.1	18.0	0.2	17.0	16.7	778
Area											
Urban	79.7	82.6	52.1	49.1	28.5	13.7	17.8	0.3	15.1	15.2	446
Rural	75.9	78.2	48.9	46.2	24.1	13.1	19.4	0.2	16.7	17.2	1,205
Division											
Barishal	71.2	75.4	52.1	48.4	26.8	10.3	26.5	0.0	8.7	19.8	114
Chattogram	78.2	80.2	52.1	50.2	28.9	10.2	15.5	0.3	17.5	17.2	541
Dhaka	77.8	81.2	50.5	47.9	28.2	16.2	22.1	0.4	17.4	14.6	341
Khulna	78.0	81.6	52.1	49.0	22.8	17.8	19.4	0.3	20.7	9.7	134
Mymensingh	85.2	85.2	50.3	47.1	24.1	9.6	6.7	0.0	9.4	18.8	112
Rajshahi	74.5	76.8	46.1	43.9	20.6	18.9	28.9	0.0	15.2	19.3	177
Rangpur	73.6	76.8	47.2	42.5	18.7	14.3	16.8	0.0	17.0	15.8	134
Sylhet	71.1	71.7	36.8	33.3	15.2	10.4	17.3	0.0	17.4	21.0	97
Age (in months)											
0-11	65.3	66.3	40.7	39.0	24.9	16.1	22.1	0.0	20.7	17.0	431
12-23	76.1	80.1	42.3	38.7	22.3	14.0	18.3	0.2	18.7	18.7	501
24-35	82.7	84.5	56.9	54.3	27.5	11.5	21.4	0.7	13.2	15.3	325
36-47	84.7	89.1	68.7	64.1	31.9	11.6	15.8	0.2	14.4	11.3	218
48-59	87.3	88.1	56.4	55.5	22.5	9.7	12.9	0.0	6.7	19.1	176

Table TC.4.4: Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by type of treatment, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:								Percentage not given any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Other treatments										
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended fluid or increased fluids) ^A	ORT and continued feeding ¹	ORS and continued feeding	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution			Home remedy/ herbal medicine/ other
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	80.0	80.6	52.6	50.7	26.2	10.3	20.2	1.4	10.6	21.6	96
Primary	74.5	77.6	44.9	42.1	18.2	12.8	18.8	0.2	17.8	16.2	330
Lower Secondary	71.6	74.9	48.2	44.2	24.5	10.4	16.8	0.0	15.8	19.1	391
Secondary	77.6	79.8	49.2	47.1	25.7	16.8	18.8	0.2	18.4	15.4	500
Higher Secondary	82.1	83.8	57.2	55.7	31.0	11.6	21.0	0.0	14.3	14.5	228
Higher	86.5	89.3	54.2	50.0	34.9	15.0	23.0	0.9	12.2	14.8	106
Mother's functional difficulties^B											
Has functional difficulty	(79.5)	(79.5)	(40.4)	(33.1)	(20.4)	(14.1)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(25.8)	34
Has no functional difficulty	77.4	80.0	50.1	47.3	25.4	13.1	18.3	0.2	16.2	16.8	1,555
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	76.9	79.4	49.7	47.0	25.3	13.3	18.9	0.1	16.4	16.7	1,641
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	77.9	81.5	52.0	47.5	23.2	12.3	16.8	0.1	14.9	17.6	361
Second	70.0	72.0	43.3	40.9	20.3	10.0	18.0	0.0	17.2	20.1	336
Middle	75.4	78.2	46.9	44.5	24.8	13.3	16.6	0.5	16.9	17.3	311
Fourth	80.4	83.1	55.9	53.7	30.9	15.0	19.6	0.5	13.8	14.2	339
Richest	81.0	82.2	50.1	48.2	27.4	16.2	24.4	0.0	19.0	13.9	304
¹MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding											

^A Government recommended homemade fluids pertain to sugar and salt solution, green coconut water, rice water or boiled rice water.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

^C Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

^D Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five⁸⁵. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caregivers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.^{86,87} While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care, including the first source of care. Information is also presented by sex, age, division, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the type of treatment.

⁸⁵ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004.

⁸⁶ Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

⁸⁷ Agbessi Amouzou, Hannah Hogan Leslie, Malathi Ram, Monica Fox, Safia S Jiwani, Jennifer Requejo, Tanya Marchant, Melinda Kay Munos, Lara M E Vaz, William Weiss, Chika Hayashi, Ties Boerma, , Shams El Arifeen, Robert Black, Liliana Carvajal-Valez, Doris Chou, Monica Fox, Sennen Hounton, Youssouf Keita, Margaret E Kruk, Honorati Masanja, Purnima Menon, Allisyn Moran, Lois Park, Bill Weiss - Advances in the measurement of coverage for RMNCH and nutrition: from contact to effective coverage: *BMJ Global Health* 2019;4:e001297.

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Bangladesh MICS, 2022																		
	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:			Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was first sought from:						Excluding Private Pharmacy:		Number of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought					
	Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day from a health facility or provider				ARI for whom advice or treatment was first sought from:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was:							
Advice or treatment was sought from:			Health facilities or providers			Other sources			A health facility or provider ^a			Sought from a health facility or provider		First sought from a health facility or provider				
Public			Private			NGO			Community health provider ^a			Public						
Total	15.3	63.4	0.7	0.7	13.3	77.5	10.5	45.8	671	17.1	70.9	0.8	1.0	14.8	86.6	40.6	45.4	600
Sex																		
Male	15.3	63.6	1.3	1.1	13.2	77.0	11.0	47.7	393	17.2	71.4	1.4	1.3	14.8	86.5	41.8	46.9	350
Female	15.3	63.2	0.0	0.0	13.4	78.2	9.9	43.2	278	17.0	70.1	0.0	0.7	14.9	86.7	39.1	43.4	250
Area																		
Urban	18.9	70.3	0.5	0.0	7.5	87.5	6.7	38.5	182	20.3	75.4	0.5	0.0	8.0	93.8	49.7	53.3	170
Rural	14.0	60.8	0.8	0.9	15.4	73.7	12.0	48.7	488	15.9	69.1	0.9	1.4	17.5	83.7	37.2	42.3	430
Division																		
Barishal	14.4	47.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	60.9	32.7	38.1	38	(21.4)	(70.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(90.5)	(36.8)	(54.7)	26
Chattogram	12.2	68.0	1.1	1.3	11.6	79.7	10.1	39.2	217	13.6	75.7	1.2	1.5	13.0	88.7	40.2	44.8	195
Dhaka	25.8	71.6	0.5	1.3	4.5	93.7	4.2	43.7	115	27.0	74.7	0.6	1.4	4.7	97.8	55.5	58.0	111
Khulna	20.9	42.1	2.3	0.0	31.5	65.2	8.1	50.1	44	22.7	45.8	2.5	4.2	34.2	71.0	43.3	47.2	41
Mymensingh	(12.2)	(53.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(61.4)	(18.1)	(24.5)	30	(14.9)	(65.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.1)	(74.9)	(24.4)	(29.7)	24
Rajshahi	12.8	61.4	0.0	0.0	19.7	71.5	8.8	51.4	98	14.0	67.3	0.0	0.0	21.6	78.4	28.9	31.7	89
Rangpur	14.5	53.3	1.6	0.0	17.4	67.7	15.8	57.6	62	17.2	63.3	1.9	0.0	20.7	80.4	40.7	48.3	53
Sylhet	10.0	74.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	84.8	6.1	61.0	66	10.7	79.6	0.0	0.0	9.7	90.3	41.1	43.7	62

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																			
	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:				Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was <u>first</u> sought from:										Excluding Private Pharmacy:		Number of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought	
	Advice or treatment was sought					A health facility or provider ^B				Other sources		A health facility or provider ^B		Sought from a health facility or provider					
	No advice or treatment sought					Other sources				Public		Private		NGO		Community health provider ^A			
	Advice or treatment was sought					Other sources				Public		Private		NGO		Community health provider ^A			
	Advice or treatment was sought					Other sources				Public		Private		NGO		Community health provider ^A			
Age (in months)																			
0-11	16.3	64.7	0.6	0.0	15.0	79.0	7.1	42.6	176	17.5	69.6	0.6	0.0	16.2	85.0	48.5	52.2	164	
12-23	14.8	66.1	0.8	2.4	13.3	80.0	6.7	51.4	186	15.8	70.8	0.8	2.6	14.3	85.7	46.6	49.9	174	
24-35	19.6	61.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	77.8	15.0	45.6	134	23.1	71.8	0.0	1.5	11.5	91.6	33.8	39.8	114	
36-47	17.5	55.6	2.5	0.0	15.8	73.3	12.3	41.0	98	19.9	63.4	2.8	0.0	18.0	83.5	39.4	45.0	86	
48-59	4.2	68.2	0.0	0.0	12.0	72.4	18.0	45.4	77	5.2	83.1	0.0	0.0	14.7	88.3	21.7	26.5	63	
Mother's education																			
Pre-primary or none	(12.2)	(47.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(60.0)	(24.5)	(39.4)	36	(16.1)	(63.4)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(22.0)	(79.5)	(25.0)	(33.1)	27	
Primary	21.0	57.3	0.6	0.0	17.0	78.9	6.6	44.6	132	22.5	61.3	0.7	0.0	18.2	84.5	36.0	38.6	124	
Lower Secondary	13.9	60.2	0.6	0.0	18.6	72.2	10.5	45.6	172	15.5	67.3	0.7	0.0	20.8	80.7	37.3	41.6	154	
Secondary	17.2	66.3	0.3	0.0	9.1	81.0	11.2	44.6	197	19.4	74.6	0.4	1.0	10.3	91.2	48.4	54.5	175	
Higher Secondary	5.9	80.5	1.3	2.0	8.6	85.4	6.1	55.3	76	6.3	85.7	1.4	2.1	9.1	90.9	43.6	46.4	72	
Higher	14.5	64.5	0.0	5.2	7.1	77.9	15.0	43.2	57	(17.0)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(8.3)	(91.7)	(40.6)	(47.8)	48	
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Type of medicine taken																			
Antibiotics	16.4	74.0	0.6	0.3	11.6	88.3	1.6	48.3	460	16.7	75.2	0.6	0.3	11.8	89.8	45.6	46.4	453	
Other medicine/DK type	17.8	51.9	1.3	1.9	20.6	70.3	10.2	39.3	153	19.8	57.8	1.5	3.4	22.9	78.3	39.3	43.7	137	
No medicine	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	10.0	82.7	20.6	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) (Continued)

7.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸⁸ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁸⁹ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁹⁰ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁹¹

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁹² Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from responsive feeding to avoidance of foods and beverages high in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats.⁹³ The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators⁹⁴ have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below

⁸⁸ Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁸⁹ UNICEF. From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁹⁰ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁹¹ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁹² WHO. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹³ WHO. Guideline for complementary feeding of infants and young children 6–23 months of age. 2023. <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/373358/9789240081864-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

⁹⁴ World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices: definitions and measurement methods. 2021. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/indicators-for-assessing-infant-and-young-child-feeding-practices/>.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁵	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁶	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview. This indicator does not require that the infant suckled at the breast or that milk was transferred from breast to infant. It represents the practice of putting the baby to breast within the first hour, which is related to a number of positive outcomes including reduced mortality and exclusive breastfeeding.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁹⁷	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.2
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.3
Continuing frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year Percentage of children age 12-23 months (1 year) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for children up to 2 years in a 24-hour period.	TC.7.2
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or</u> <u>milk feeds</u> were provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.4
Dietary diversity	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁸ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses.	TC.7.4

⁹⁵ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁹⁶ or all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁹⁷ infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

⁹⁸ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁵	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁶	Table
Avoid unhealthy foods, beverages/dietary practices	Sweet beverage consumption (age 6–23 months) Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day Unhealthy food consumption (age 6–23 months) Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (age 6–23 months) Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	Includes sweet beverages produced commercially, 100% fruit juice and juice drinks as well home-made drinks to which a sweetener has been added. The indicator definition refers to “sentinel unhealthy foods”. In this context, “sentinel unhealthy foods” are foods or categories of foods (e.g. “sweets” or “candies”) that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children (IYC) and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. While there is no universal recommendation for the optimal number of servings of vegetables and fruits per day for IYC over six months of age, consumption of zero vegetables or fruits on the previous day represents an unhealthy practice.	TC.7.7
Nutrient supplements and fortified food products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.2
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet.” This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals, snacks, or milk-feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first put to breast within one hour and one day of birth.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.2 through TC.7.7 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.2, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and mixed milk feeding among infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to infant formula or milk from animals). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–23 months and bottle feeding of children age 0–23 months.

Table TC.7.3 looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.4 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

Table TC.7.5 presents the relatively new measure of Child Food Poverty, defined as those not meeting dietary diversity, i.e., to have received food from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. Children who receive food from 2 or fewer food groups are considered to live in severe food poverty.

Tables TC.7.6 and TC.7.7 present consumption (and lack of consumption) of specific food groups during the night and day before the survey.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first put to breast:		Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth ³	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Total	97.8	30.3	88.4	72.0	9,571
Sex					
Male	97.6	30.2	88.2	72.3	4,993
Female	98.0	30.5	88.7	71.7	4,578
Area					
Urban	97.7	29.6	87.6	71.8	2,716
Rural	97.9	30.6	88.8	72.1	6,856
Division					
Barishal	98.0	37.7	87.5	71.4	476
Chattogram	97.9	30.0	90.6	73.5	2,275
Dhaka	97.2	25.9	86.1	66.7	2,416
Khulna	98.9	29.9	87.1	67.0	951
Mymensingh	96.6	33.6	88.8	67.7	755
Rajshahi	97.9	33.2	85.1	67.1	1,075
Rangpur	98.3	32.3	90.9	87.2	994
Sylhet	98.6	32.1	93.8	85.1	628
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	98.1	30.6	88.7	72.6	4,394
12-23 months	97.6	30.1	88.2	71.6	5,178
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	95.5	34.8	88.6	70.7	414
Primary	97.9	35.1	89.0	72.7	1,586
Lower Secondary	97.3	32.4	88.4	71.2	2,375
Secondary	98.4	28.3	88.0	71.2	2,812
Higher Secondary	97.9	27.0	88.2	72.9	1,337
Higher	98.3	26.5	89.1	74.5	1,041
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	98.1	26.2	87.1	72.2	7,435
Traditional birth attendant	97.0	44.5	93.1	71.3	2,071
Other / No attendant	96.3	52.8	92.6	72.7	65
Place of delivery					
Home	97.2	46.2	93.8	71.9	2,737
Health facility	98.1	23.9	86.3	72.1	6,799
Public	97.5	35.9	88.9	78.3	1,615
Private	98.2	20.1	85.2	70.1	5,056
NGO	100.0	23.9	94.7	70.6	128
DK Public or private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding (Continued)

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first put to breast:		Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth ³	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	97.2	44.1	92.7	74.3	4,610
C-Section	98.4	17.5	84.5	69.9	4,961
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	96.4	25.4	87.2	72.5	110
Has no functional difficulty	97.8	30.4	88.4	72.3	9,121
Ethnicity of household head					
Bangali	97.8	30.3	88.4	72.0	9,528
Other	99.0	43.0	89.7	88.7	44
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	98.2	37.7	91.2	74.7	1,767
Second	97.7	30.3	88.7	72.8	1,830
Middle	97.8	31.3	87.7	70.2	1,933
Fourth	98.0	29.3	87.3	70.5	2,095
Richest	97.6	23.9	87.7	72.4	1,947
¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed					
² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding					
³ MICS indicator TC.702 - Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

Table TC.7.2: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups and percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percentage exclusively breastfed ¹	Percentage mixed milk feeding ²	Number of children	Percentage breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months) ³	Number of children	Percentage fed with a bottle with a nipple ⁴	Number of children
Total	56.6	18.6	2,264	87.8	4,881	23.8	9,399
Sex							
Male	55.7	19.5	1,201	88.0	2,557	23.2	4,881
Female	57.7	17.6	1,064	87.6	2,324	24.5	4,518
Area							
Urban	58.1	19.2	609	88.8	1,418	26.8	2,674
Rural	56.1	18.4	1,655	87.4	3,464	22.6	6,725
Division							
Barishal	49.6	25.1	133	90.8	223	26.2	479
Chattogram	67.7	12.1	507	85.1	1,198	22.6	2,253
Dhaka	51.2	28.9	585	85.7	1,218	32.9	2,344
Khulna	45.8	19.8	199	92.1	532	24.0	956
Mymensingh	45.8	19.3	185	93.2	370	19.6	713
Rajshahi	52.4	17.9	225	88.9	547	24.6	1,064
Rangpur	66.5	9.3	251	86.4	496	11.8	973
Sylhet	63.1	10.3	180	90.9	297	14.1	618
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	45.9	23.1	91	82.6	233	19.6	435
Primary	54.5	19.1	418	89.0	766	20.5	1,548
Lower Secondary	56.9	19.1	559	88.3	1,226	22.1	2,302
Secondary	55.9	18.3	640	87.7	1,459	24.5	2,767
Higher Secondary	61.3	16.4	320	88.5	657	25.0	1,317
Higher	59.6	18.3	237	86.3	536	31.0	1,024
Missing/DK	-	-	0	(*)	4	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties^A							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	21	85.5	52	33.2	107
Has no functional difficulty	57.2	18.6	2126	88.0	4701	23.4	8933
Ethnicity of household head							
Bangali	56.6	18.7	2,251	87.8	4,861	23.8	9,356
Other	71.7	1.4	14	96.6	21	17.9	44
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	54.3	12.3	435	88.9	919	15.3	1,738
Second	56.4	18.1	433	88.1	937	20.2	1,796
Middle	54.6	20.0	472	88.9	964	23.1	1,894
Fourth	57.4	22.4	481	87.5	1,066	27.1	2,050
Richest	60.5	19.6	444	85.7	995	32.0	1,920

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.703 - Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator TC.704 - Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months

⁴ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years in selected households.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	77.7	1140	82.1	54	77.9	1,194
Sex						
Male	77.2	546	(*)	22	77.2	568
Female	78.2	594	(85.4)	33	78.6	626
Area						
Urban	77.9	330	(*)	15	78.0	345
Rural	77.6	810	(82.4)	40	77.9	849

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

		Currently breastfeeding				Number of children age 6-23 months	Currently not breastfeeding				Number of children age 6-23 months	All			
		Percentage of children who received:				Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Percentage of children who received:			Minimum dietary diversity ^{2,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{3,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^{4,C}	Number of children age 6-23 months
		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Minimum dietary diversity ^{2,A}				Minimum meal frequency ^{3,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^{4,C}					
Total		36.2	73.8	31.2	6,430	26.7	70.6	13.9	40.5	705	35.2	73.5	29.5	7,135	
Sex															
Male		36.3	74.4	31.6	3,326	30.3	73.2	14.1	38.3	354	35.7	74.3	29.9	3,680	
Female		36.0	73.3	30.8	3,104	23.1	68.0	13.6	42.9	351	34.7	72.7	29.1	3,455	
Area															
Urban		42.8	76.4	36.7	1,876	30.1	75.1	17.6	47.4	190	41.6	76.3	35.0	2,065	
Rural		33.4	72.8	29.0	4,555	25.5	69.0	12.5	38.0	515	32.6	72.4	27.3	5,070	
Division															
Barisal		40.1	69.9	33.9	318	(21.7)	(64.7)	(11.4)	(32.5)	27	38.6	69.5	32.1	345	
Chattogram		32.1	64.8	25.5	1,562	36.3	72.7	17.0	32.2	185	32.6	65.6	24.6	1,746	
Dhaka		43.5	75.1	37.1	1,555	26.8	77.4	17.8	57.3	204	41.6	75.4	34.9	1,759	
Khulna		33.6	82.8	31.3	701	11.4	75.0	9.5	30.5	57	31.9	82.3	29.6	758	
Mymensingh		28.5	81.1	27.5	486	(37.7)	(68.7)	(18.6)	(39.9)	42	29.3	80.2	26.8	528	
Rajshahi		37.2	79.3	34.2	762	22.5	73.9	7.9	43.8	76	35.9	78.8	31.8	839	
Rangpur		38.4	69.4	30.7	643	17.4	52.6	4.4	33.2	79	36.1	67.5	27.9	722	
Sylhet		28.4	79.2	27.8	403	(21.2)	(53.0)	(11.8)	(19.9)	35	27.9	77.1	26.5	438	
Age (in months)															
6-8		15.9	65.9	14.7	1,140	6.0	63.8	4.3	63.6	54	15.4	65.8	14.3	1,194	
9-11		30.6	69.2	25.6	1,005	16.5	71.6	12.7	63.4	55	29.9	69.3	24.9	1,059	
12-17		39.3	75.1	33.9	2,275	24.7	69.7	13.1	42.2	239	37.9	74.6	32.0	2,514	
18-23		46.9	79.2	40.3	2,010	32.7	72.1	16.0	32.5	357	44.8	78.1	36.6	2,367	
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none		19.5	68.8	17.8	291	13.5	69.8	5.1	43.6	54	18.5	69.0	15.8	344	
Primary		22.8	70.4	19.3	1026	15.3	64.7	7.0	33.1	105	22.1	69.9	18.2	1,131	
Lower Secondary		31.8	74.6	28.3	1575	19.4	71.5	10.2	40.2	167	30.7	74.3	26.5	1,743	
Secondary		37.4	72.3	31.9	1924	31.1	71.0	14.5	36.7	204	36.8	72.2	30.2	2,128	
Higher Secondary		46.1	78.0	40.1	906	35.0	69.3	20.0	45.8	91	45.1	77.2	38.2	997	
Higher		55.7	77.8	47.3	703	44.4	77.2	27.1	52.2	84	54.5	77.7	45.1	787	
Missing/DK		(*)	(*)	(*)	5	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Currently breastfeeding				Number of children age 6-23 months	Currently not breastfeeding				Number of children age 6-23 months	All				Number of children age 6-23 months
	Percentage of children who received:			Minimum dietary diversity ^A		Percentage of children who received:			Minimum dietary diversity ^{2,A}		Minimum meal frequency ^{3,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^{4,C}			
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C			Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C					At least 2 milk feeds ¹		
Mother's functional difficulties ^D															
Has functional difficulty	39.0	74.6	27.2	76	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	37.2	76.6	26.8	86	
Has no functional difficulty	36.5	73.8	31.5	6148	6148	278	69.8	14.4	39.0	659	35.6	73.4	29.9	6,806	
Ethnicity of household head															
Bangali	36.2	73.8	31.2	6,402	6,402	26.7	70.7	13.8	40.6	703	35.3	73.5	29.5	7,105	
Other	28.3	80.7	28.3	29	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	278	79.1	278	30	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	23.7	70.9	20.4	1,178	1,178	19.7	61.9	4.4	29.1	125	23.3	70.0	18.9	1,303	
Second	30.3	72.5	25.8	1,232	1,232	21.1	63.4	9.4	30.3	132	29.4	71.6	24.2	1,364	
Middle	35.7	74.6	31.3	1,292	1,292	19.0	70.6	8.2	38.8	130	34.2	74.2	29.2	1,422	
Fourth	39.9	76.0	35.1	1,418	1,418	36.2	77.6	19.8	45.8	152	39.6	76.2	33.6	1,569	
Richest	49.2	74.7	41.8	1,311	1,311	33.9	76.5	23.5	53.9	166	47.5	74.9	39.7	1,477	

¹ MICS indicator TC.40 - Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

² MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

³ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

⁴ MICS indicator TC.39 - Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains, 3) beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For children who are not breastfeeding it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times with at least one of those feeds being a solid or semi-solid feed.

^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table TC.75: Child food poverty				
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who did not receive a minimum number of food groups during the previous day, by child food poverty levels, Bangladesh MICS, 2025				
	Percentage of children living in child food poverty ^A			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Severe	Moderate	Total ¹	
Total	21.1	43.6	64.8	7,135
Sex				
Male	20.7	43.6	64.3	3,680
Female	21.6	43.7	65.3	3,455
Area				
Urban	19.1	39.3	58.4	2,065
Rural	22.0	45.4	67.4	5,070
Division				
Barishal	24.5	36.9	61.4	345
Chattogram	24.8	42.7	67.4	1,746
Dhaka	17.4	41.0	58.4	1,759
Khulna	19.0	49.1	68.1	758
Mymensingh	23.3	47.4	70.7	528
Rajshahi	19.9	44.3	64.1	839
Rangpur	19.8	44.1	63.9	722
Sylhet	24.8	47.4	72.1	438
Age (in months)				
6-8	45.8	38.7	84.6	1,194
9-11	23.4	46.8	70.1	1,059
12-17	17.1	45.0	62.1	2,514
18-23	11.9	43.3	55.2	2,367
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	34.3	47.1	81.5	344
Primary	27.7	50.2	77.9	1,131
Lower Secondary	22.3	47.0	69.3	1,743
Secondary	20.7	42.5	63.2	2,128
Higher Secondary	15.4	39.5	54.9	997
Higher	11.9	33.6	45.5	787
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties^B				
Has functional difficulty	17.5	45.3	62.8	86
Has no functional difficulty	21.0	43.4	64.4	6,806
Ethnicity of household head				
Bangali	21.1	43.6	64.7	7,105
Other	23.2	48.9	72.2	30
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	26.5	50.2	76.7	1,303
Second	25.0	45.6	70.6	1,364
Middle	21.6	44.2	65.8	1,422
Fourth	19.7	40.7	60.4	1,569
Richest	14.0	38.5	52.5	1,477
¹ MICS indicator TC.705 - Child food poverty				
^A Child food poverty is defined as having received food from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. The moderate level of child food poverty is a maximum of 3-4 food groups, and the severe level is 2 or fewer food groups. See Table TC.74 for the list of the 8 food groups.				
^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups										
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):						Percentage of children who consumed:		Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, or plantains	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Egg	Vitamin A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables		Egg or flesh food¹
Total	84.2	17.9	32.2	44.3	40.5	41.0	37.0	58.8	63.3	7,135
Sex										
Male	84.3	18.0	32.3	44.7	39.7	41.4	37.7	59.6	63.4	3,680
Female	84.1	17.8	32.2	43.8	41.3	40.6	36.2	57.9	63.1	3,455
Area										
Urban	86.0	23.2	34.6	45.2	45.1	43.0	41.9	62.3	65.8	2,065
Rural	83.4	15.8	31.2	43.9	38.6	40.1	35.0	57.3	62.2	5,070
Division										
Barishal	78.1	24.6	29.1	39.4	37.4	43.6	39.6	60.5	57.5	345
Chattogram	80.8	20.8	29.3	42.0	37.3	40.8	33.0	56.1	61.0	1,746
Dhaka	86.3	22.1	43.0	44.8	44.0	41.6	41.8	62.3	65.5	1,759
Khulna	87.4	10.2	26.4	49.2	44.0	34.9	36.2	55.4	68.0	758
Mymensingh	84.2	14.2	30.1	43.5	35.9	39.8	29.6	52.0	60.5	528
Rajshahi	84.1	13.0	30.8	46.3	40.4	39.5	43.5	62.4	64.7	839
Rangpur	84.4	15.4	29.8	48.1	46.9	44.4	36.2	59.6	68.1	722
Sylhet	87.9	15.4	22.0	37.3	30.4	46.1	30.6	59.8	52.1	438
Age (in months)										
6-8	62.3	8.9	29.9	16.9	27.1	24.2	23.1	37.2	36.0	1,194
9-11	83.6	15.3	31.7	33.6	37.4	37.5	33.9	53.9	56.3	1,059
12-17	88.2	20.1	31.7	48.2	41.8	42.7	41.0	62.6	66.7	2,514
18-23	91.2	21.3	34.1	58.7	47.3	49.1	41.1	67.8	76.5	2,367
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	82.1	11.3	21.1	32.2	30.1	34.1	22.5	45.1	48.5	344
Primary	83.6	15.0	25.1	38.4	30.6	35.7	26.3	49.4	53.7	1,131
Lower Secondary	83.5	15.3	29.7	42.3	37.2	39.2	35.1	57.3	60.7	1,743
Secondary	82.0	18.2	33.6	46.0	41.1	40.5	36.7	58.5	65.6	2,128
Higher Secondary	87.3	20.9	35.8	48.7	48.5	44.6	46.5	65.6	71.2	997
Higher	89.3	25.7	44.5	52.2	55.1	51.9	51.4	73.3	72.8	787
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):							Percentage of children who consumed:		Number of children age 6-23 months
	Grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, or plantains	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Egg	Vitamin A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables	Egg or flesh food ¹	
Current breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	83.7	17.8	30.0	43.2	40.1	40.6	36.4	58.1	62.5	6,430
Not breastfeeding	88.6	19.0	52.0	53.8	44.1	44.7	42.5	65.0	70.5	704
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties ^A										
Has functional difficulty	86.6	14.2	28.7	39.8	36.0	47.5	35.1	64.3	59.0	86
Has no functional difficulty	84.2	18.2	32.3	44.6	40.6	41.3	37.3	59.1	63.5	6,806
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	84.2	17.9	32.3	44.3	40.6	40.9	37.0	58.7	63.3	7,105
Other	90.7	30.6	10.5	32.6	25.1	47.3	35.0	66.0	49.3	30
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	83.1	14.1	21.6	41.0	31.9	38.4	26.4	50.3	55.7	1,303
Second	83.5	15.2	26.2	42.6	34.4	40.5	33.9	57.1	59.3	1,364
Middle	83.8	15.1	31.9	43.4	40.5	38.4	34.2	55.3	64.5	1,422
Fourth	83.6	19.3	36.7	45.7	42.9	38.7	40.6	60.6	65.3	1,569
Richest	86.7	25.1	42.6	48.1	51.3	48.5	48.0	69.2	70.1	1,477
¹ MICS indicator TC.706 - Egg and/or flesh food consumption										
^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.										
*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.7: Unhealthy feeding practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed a sweet beverage, unhealthy food, and zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with unhealthy feeding practices, consuming:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Sweet beverage ¹	Unhealthy food ²	Zero vegetables or fruit ³	
Total	20.5	54.9	28.2	7,135
Sex				
Male	21.3	55.8	27.9	3,680
Female	19.6	54.0	28.6	3,455
Area				
Urban	22.1	52.9	26.6	2,065
Rural	19.9	55.8	28.9	5,070
Division				
Barishal	27.6	51.8	27.3	345
Chattogram	26.1	58.0	31.3	1,746
Dhaka	17.3	49.0	26.8	1,759
Khulna	18.2	53.6	25.9	758
Mymensingh	22.6	49.4	30.6	528
Rajshahi	17.8	57.0	27.1	839
Rangpur	17.8	61.4	26.4	722
Sylhet	16.2	63.2	28.5	438
Age (in months)				
6-8	11.1	28.4	50.5	1,194
9-11	12.5	42.6	32.7	1,059
12-17	21.6	60.7	24.1	2,514
18-23	27.7	67.7	19.4	2,367
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	15.5	52.6	34.7	344
Primary	17.7	56.8	35.9	1,131
Lower Secondary	19.8	59.0	28.5	1,743
Secondary	23.1	55.5	28.4	2,128
Higher Secondary	20.6	51.8	23.7	997
Higher	21.1	46.6	19.2	787
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Current breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	19.8	54.7	28.8	6,430
Not breastfeeding	26.7	57.4	22.7	704
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^A				
Has functional difficulty	21.4	59.4	21.0	86
Has no functional difficulty	20.6	54.7	27.9	6,806
Ethnicity of household head				
Bangali	20.4	54.9	28.3	7,105
Other	36.4	63.8	25.3	30
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	17.1	59.8	31.1	1,303
Second	17.1	59.3	29.2	1,364
Middle	22.2	53.6	30.7	1,422
Fourth	22.4	54.5	27.9	1,569
Richest	23.1	48.3	22.8	1,477

¹ MICS indicator TC.707 - Sweet beverage consumption

² MICS indicator TC.708 - Unhealthy food consumption

³ MICS indicator TC.709 - Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

7.5 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have regular access to an adequate diet, are protected from and given effective treatment for childhood illnesses, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.⁹⁹ Children with severe wasting have more than nine times higher odds of dying compared to children without wasting.¹⁰⁰ Malnutrition in early childhood also can impair physical and cognitive development and increase the risk of non-communicable diseases in adulthood. The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 percent between 2012 and 2025, to reduce wasting to <5 percent and to have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition contributes not only to SDG 2.2 but is central to achievement of all 17 SDGs, specifically those related to health, education, gender equality and the climate.¹⁰¹

A well-nourished population can provide a reference for how children should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards and reference data.¹⁰² Malnutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to these reference populations. All of the nutritional status indicators, that is, weight-for-age, height-for-age, weight-for-height, and body mass index-for-age, can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status of children under age 5. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified to have moderate or severe wasting, while those with weight-for-height more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severe wasting. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. Wasting is a form of acute malnutrition, and the prevalence can change quickly in response to shocks or seasonal changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight, whereas more than three standard deviations are classified as severely overweight.

⁹⁹ Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-x

¹⁰⁰ Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

¹⁰¹ Grosso, G., Mateo, A., Rangelov, N., Buzeti, T., Birt, C. on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Section of the European Public Health Association. 2020. Nutrition in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. *European Journal of Public Health*, 30(Supplement_1): i19–i23. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckaa034>

¹⁰² de Onis M, Garza C, Victora CG, Onyango AW, Frongillo EA, Martines J, for the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. The WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study: planning, study design and methodology. *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* 2004; 25(Suppl. 1): S15–S26.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely underweight, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely underweight.

Body Mass Index (BMI) for age is used once children reach age 5 and then throughout life into adulthood. Similar to weight-for-age, BMI is used to assess whether children are overweight or thin for their height and age.

In Bangladesh MICS, 2025, weights and heights of all children under age 5 were measured. Measurements were made using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰³ Findings in this section are based on the indexes calculated from the heights, weights and birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Tables TC.8.1 show percentages of children under 5 years of age classified into each of the above-described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for the anthropometric indicators.

Children are excluded from analysis of one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting.

¹⁰³ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC-8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	23.0	5.0	-1.2	22,530	24.0	6.3	-1.2	22,274	12.9	2.5	1.7	0.6	-0.8	22,247
Sex														
Male	23.7	4.8	-1.2	11,667	24.7	6.7	-1.2	11,535	13.9	2.9	1.8	0.7	-0.8	11,531
Female	22.3	5.1	-1.2	10,863	23.3	5.8	-1.2	10,738	11.8	2.1	1.6	0.4	-0.8	10,716
Area														
Urban	20.5	4.4	-1.1	6,481	21.7	5.7	-1.1	6,411	12.0	2.2	1.7	0.6	-0.7	6,392
Rural	24.0	5.2	-1.3	16,048	24.9	6.5	-1.2	15,862	13.2	2.6	1.7	0.5	-0.8	15,854
Division														
Barishal	22.8	3.7	-1.2	1,204	25.5	5.7	-1.2	1,198	12.8	2.4	1.4	0.3	-0.8	1,193
Chattogram	24.2	5.9	-1.3	5,236	25.7	7.1	-1.2	5,216	13.6	3.2	1.2	0.1	-0.8	5,198
Dhaka	18.4	3.9	-1.0	5,514	21.7	6.4	-1.1	5,422	11.2	2.4	3.4	1.3	-0.6	5,412
Khulna	22.3	3.9	-1.2	2,313	20.9	4.3	-1.1	2,291	12.7	2.0	1.1	0.3	-0.9	2,295
Mymensingh	26.3	4.4	-1.3	1,811	24.9	6.7	-1.2	1,762	11.9	2.5	1.3	0.5	-0.9	1,769
Rajshahi	23.8	4.8	-1.2	2,600	23.2	4.8	-1.2	2,582	14.8	2.1	1.2	0.4	-0.8	2,582
Rangpur	24.7	5.8	-1.3	2,440	23.4	5.6	-1.2	2,408	13.5	2.5	0.9	0.3	-0.9	2,402
Sylhet	29.6	7.8	-1.4	1,411	32.0	9.8	-1.4	1,394	13.6	2.3	1.6	0.7	-0.8	1,397
Age (in months)														
0-5	17.0	5.1	-0.9	2,165	16.6	6.0	-0.7	2,125	13.0	4.9	3.0	1.1	-0.5	2,097
6-11	15.5	4.0	-0.9	2,196	16.1	4.9	-0.8	2,173	11.9	2.9	3.0	0.7	-0.6	2,181
12-17	20.7	5.1	-1.1	2,441	26.5	6.9	-1.2	2,412	12.4	3.1	1.7	0.6	-0.7	2,416
18-23	23.3	4.9	-1.2	2,291	29.7	9.2	-1.4	2,248	12.1	2.5	1.8	0.4	-0.7	2,253
24-35	25.3	5.3	-1.3	4,739	28.4	7.3	-1.4	4,672	12.6	2.3	1.2	0.3	-0.8	4,667
36-47	24.9	5.3	-1.4	4,426	25.2	6.1	-1.3	4,393	13.1	1.9	1.5	0.7	-0.9	4,387
48-59	26.6	4.6	-1.4	4,272	21.3	4.3	-1.2	4,251	14.2	1.8	1.2	0.4	-1.0	4,246
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	32.1	9.4	-1.5	1345	34.7	11.3	-1.5	1318	14.4	3.5	1.9	1.0	-0.9	1,327
Primary	27.6	7.2	-1.4	4025	30.4	8.3	-1.4	3975	14.3	2.7	1.4	0.3	-0.9	3,972
Lower Secondary	24.7	4.6	-1.3	5689	25.2	6.5	-1.3	5626	14.0	2.7	1.1	0.4	-0.9	5,637
Secondary	21.5	4.3	-1.2	6338	21.8	5.3	-1.1	6294	12.9	2.2	1.6	0.4	-0.8	6,264
Higher Secondary	19.0	3.6	-1.0	2829	20.1	4.9	-1.0	2787	10.5	2.5	2.7	1.1	-0.6	2,783
Higher	14.9	2.7	-0.8	2296	14.5	3.4	-0.8	2267	9.6	2.3	3.1	1.1	-0.6	2,256
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

Table TC-8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5 (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸	
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	23.3	5.1	-1.2	6270	24.8	6.7	-1.2	6184	12.0	2.4	0.5	6,187	
20-34	22.9	4.8	-1.2	14258	23.4	5.9	-1.2	14115	13.3	2.6	0.5	14,089	
35-49	23.0	5.3	-1.3	1846	25.3	7.5	-1.2	1822	12.4	2.4	1.3	1,816	
No information on biological mother	30.1	8.9	-1.3	156	31.9	8.4	-1.4	153	10.8	3.2	1.1	0.7	154
Mother's functional difficulties ^B													
Has functional difficulty	29.4	7.0	-1.4	322	25.6	7.2	-1.3	317	14.3	3.6	1.2	0.2	319
Has no functional difficulty	22.9	4.9	-1.2	21595	23.9	6.2	-1.2	21355	12.9	2.5	1.8	0.6	21,323
Ethnicity of household head													
Bangali	23.0	5.0	-1.2	22,402	24.0	6.3	-1.2	22,148	12.9	2.5	1.7	0.6	22,120
Other	31.4	5.8	-1.4	128	23.0	8.4	-1.3	126	17.3	5.2	2.6	1.3	126
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	30.0	7.1	-1.5	4,516	32.3	9.0	-1.5	4,461	14.4	3.0	0.9	0.2	4,458
Second	26.4	5.5	-1.4	4,471	26.2	7.2	-1.3	4,424	14.9	2.5	1.3	0.4	4,420
Middle	22.4	4.7	-1.2	4,475	23.6	6.1	-1.2	4,425	12.5	2.6	1.8	0.4	4,426
Fourth	21.3	4.2	-1.1	4,700	21.7	4.9	-1.1	4,640	12.8	2.4	2.1	0.8	4,641
Richest	14.9	3.2	-0.9	4,368	16.1	4.2	-0.8	4,323	9.6	2.0	2.6	0.9	4,301

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years in selected households.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.6 SALT IODIZATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In severe cases, iodine deficiency results in cretinism and also increases the risk of stillbirth and miscarriage among pregnant women. While goiter is the most visible manifestation, the greatest impact of IDD is on cognitive development, leading to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual capacity, and lower productivity in later life.

The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt, assessed using rapid test kits. In 1989, the Government of Bangladesh enacted the Iodine Deficiency Disease Prevention Law, making iodization of all edible salt mandatory, with implementation rules introduced in 1994. The legal framework is further supported by the Regulation of Salt Law (1994) and the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) Ordinance (1985), which aim to ensure the availability of quality iodized salt nationwide.

Despite this framework, enforcement gaps remain. While legislation guides salt iodization, it does not fully ensure that all salt sold for human consumption is iodized. In practice, non-iodized open salt primarily intended for animal feed is also purchased for household use due to its lower price. The price difference between packaged iodized salt and open non-iodized salt is minimal, typically around 2–3 Bangladeshi taka yet still influences consumer choice.

In Bangladesh MICS 2019 and 2025, household cooking salt was tested for the presence of iodine (potassium iodate) using rapid test kits. Table TC.13.1S presents the percentage distribution of households by iodized salt consumption.

Table TC.13.1S: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of Iodized salt, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percentage of households with salt test result				Total	Percentage of households with iodized salt ¹	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM			
Total	99.3	61,207	0.6	20.7	21.4	57.3	100.0	78.6	61,155
Area									
Urban	99.2	18,357	0.7	10.9	16.6	71.7	100.0	88.4	18,337
Rural	99.3	42,850	0.6	24.9	23.4	51.1	100.0	74.5	42,818
Division									
Barishal	99.7	3,288	0.2	30.9	29.3	39.6	100.0	68.9	3,286
Chattogram	99.5	11,248	0.4	16.8	20.4	62.3	100.0	82.7	11,239
Dhaka	99.2	16,380	0.8	12.3	16.2	70.7	100.0	86.9	16,372
Khulna	99.6	7,073	0.4	24.5	28.6	46.5	100.0	75.1	7,069
Mymensingh	98.4	4,698	1.3	20.5	30.4	47.9	100.0	78.3	4,684
Rajshahi	99.3	8,350	0.5	34.9	18.8	45.7	100.0	64.5	8,340
Rangpur	99.0	6,856	0.9	27.8	23.3	47.9	100.0	71.3	6,852
Sylhet	99.3	3,315	0.6	7.0	16.6	75.8	100.0	92.4	3,313
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	99.2	18,646	0.7	30.6	23.6	45.1	100.0	68.7	18,630
Primary	99.3	16,013	0.6	21.4	23.9	54.2	100.0	78.0	16,002
Lower Secondary	99.2	8,056	0.6	17.4	20.7	61.2	100.0	82.0	8,045
Secondary	99.3	9,251	0.7	14.5	19.4	65.4	100.0	84.8	9,249
Higher Secondary	99.3	4,220	0.6	10.4	16.6	72.4	100.0	89.1	4,214
Higher	99.2	4,995	0.7	7.1	13.5	78.7	100.0	92.2	4,990
Missing/DK	(100.0)	26	(0.0)	(24.4)	(25.0)	(50.5)	100.0	(75.6)	26
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	99.3	60,752	0.6	20.8	21.4	57.2	100.0	78.6	60,701
Other	99.1	455	0.6	13.7	17.7	68.0	100.0	85.7	454
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	99.0	13,513	0.9	36.6	27.2	35.3	100.0	62.5	13,499
Second	99.3	11,981	0.6	27.9	26.6	44.9	100.0	71.5	11,969
Middle	99.3	11,768	0.6	21.5	23.3	54.6	100.0	77.9	11,762
Fourth	99.3	12,024	0.6	11.0	17.9	70.4	100.0	88.3	12,021
Richest	99.4	11,921	0.5	4.4	11.2	83.9	100.0	95.1	11,904
¹ Country-specific indicator - TC.48S Iodized salt consumption									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

7.7 RESPONSIVE CAREGIVING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Early childhood is a crucial window of opportunity and is scientifically proven to be the most sensitive period for brain development. It is in these earliest years when interactions between young children and their environments have profound impacts on physical, cognitive, social and emotional development that extend into adulthood.¹⁰⁴ An optimal home environment during early childhood includes the availability of developmentally-appropriate playthings and books as well as opportunities for stimulating engagement with objects, the environment and caregivers.

Important indicators of the quality of a child's early home environment include the types of activities adults engage in with the child, the availability of books and playthings for the child in the home, and the conditions of the care the child receives.

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025, collected information on a range of activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care to young children. These include whether an adult member of the household did any of the following activities: read books to or looked at picture books with the child; told stories to the child; sang songs to or with the child; took the child outside the home, compound or yard; played with the child; spent time naming, counting, or drawing things for or with the child. The results are presented in Table TC.9.1.

During the Bangladesh MICS, 2025, mothers/caregivers of children under 5 years of age were asked how many children's books or picture books they had for their child at home, and what types of toys and objects the child played with at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.9.2.

Research shows that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹⁰⁵ In the Bangladesh MICS, 2025, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. Results are presented in Table TC.9.3.

¹⁰⁴ Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

¹⁰⁵ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers^a, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Adult household members			Father ^a		Mother ^a		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	35.1	2.7	17.2	2.6	0.6	27.2	2.3	13,958
Sex								
Male	35.3	2.7	16.9	2.5	0.6	26.8	2.3	7,236
Female	35.0	2.7	17.4	2.7	0.6	27.6	2.3	6,722
Area								
Urban	42.5	3.0	13.3	3.8	0.7	33.5	2.6	4,043
Rural	32.2	2.5	18.7	2.1	0.5	24.6	2.2	9,915
Division								
Barishal	33.7	2.7	14.1	2.0	0.6	23.9	2.2	760
Chattogram	27.8	2.4	20.3	1.5	0.4	22.2	2.0	3,270
Dhaka	41.8	3.0	12.8	4.0	0.7	31.7	2.5	3,286
Khulna	33.7	2.7	14.7	1.8	0.6	24.8	2.2	1,418
Mymensingh	29.2	2.5	17.9	2.3	0.5	22.3	2.1	1,202
Rajshahi	41.8	2.9	15.7	4.3	0.7	34.0	2.6	1,603
Rangpur	39.3	2.8	19.7	1.8	0.6	30.8	2.4	1,538
Sylhet	29.7	2.3	25.4	1.7	0.6	23.4	1.9	880
Age								
2	32.8	2.6	17.1	2.7	0.6	25.0	2.2	4,904
3	36.5	2.7	17.6	2.6	0.6	28.1	2.3	4,599
4	36.3	2.7	16.7	2.5	0.5	28.5	2.3	4,455
Biological mother's education^b								
Pre-primary or none	15.5	1.7	31.6	1.1	0.5	9.1	1.3	748
Primary	22.8	2.1	24.7	1.2	0.4	17.3	1.8	2,535
Lower Secondary	30.8	2.5	17.5	2.1	0.5	22.5	2.1	3,536
Secondary	38.5	2.9	14.4	2.1	0.6	30.6	2.5	3,767
Higher Secondary	49.6	3.3	9.7	3.8	0.8	40.1	2.9	1,642
Higher	58.8	3.7	6.7	7.5	1.0	49.2	3.3	1,363
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Biological mother not in the household	15.4	1.7	32.9	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.2	365

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers ^A , Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Adult household members				Father ^A		Mother ^A		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers		
Biological father's education^B									
Pre-primary or none	17.9	1.9	26.3	0.8	0.4	14.0	1.6	1,634	
Primary	28.3	2.4	20.6	1.6	0.5	20.6	2.0	3,526	
Lower Secondary	33.7	2.6	17.1	2.7	0.7	25.2	2.2	1,927	
Secondary	41.2	2.9	14.2	2.9	0.8	30.5	2.5	1,889	
Higher Secondary	45.5	3.2	11.5	4.5	0.8	34.5	2.8	1,165	
Higher	59.0	3.7	7.3	9.0	1.2	49.5	3.3	1,461	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Biological father not in the household	33.7	2.6	16.9	0.0	0.0	27.5	2.2	2,352	
Functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	19.4	1.9	32.5	1.3	0.4	15.4	1.6	221	
Has no functional difficulty	35.4	2.7	16.9	2.6	0.6	27.4	2.3	13,737	
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	35.1	2.7	17.2	2.6	0.6	27.2	2.3	13,871	
Other	37.8	2.9	13.6	4.0	0.9	24.8	2.3	87	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	21.8	2.0	26.5	1.2	0.4	16.0	1.7	2,937	
Second	29.7	2.4	19.5	1.2	0.5	22.8	2.1	2,809	
Middle	33.8	2.7	15.9	2.1	0.5	25.4	2.2	2,773	
Fourth	40.0	2.9	14.3	3.4	0.7	30.6	2.5	2,813	
Richest	52.1	3.4	8.6	5.2	0.9	42.6	3.0	2,626	
¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member									
² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father ^A									
³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother ^A									

^A For the estimation of these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/stepparents) who live in the same household as the child.

^B Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^A For the estimation of these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/stepparents) who live in the same household as the child.

^B Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.9.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	7.6	0.8	37.9	87.9	76.2	76.5	23,357
Sex							
Male	7.6	0.8	37.4	87.6	74.7	75.2	12,117
Female	7.6	0.8	38.5	88.1	77.8	77.8	11,240
Area							
Urban	10.0	1.5	32.3	90.0	73.0	73.6	6,717
Rural	6.6	0.5	40.2	87.0	77.5	77.6	16,640
Division							
Barishal	7.8	1.3	40.2	79.3	79.6	74.8	1,238
Chattogram	7.1	0.5	36.0	87.6	79.7	79.0	5,523
Dhaka	10.0	1.4	25.4	90.5	70.8	70.8	5,630
Khulna	8.3	0.7	44.6	88.2	73.9	76.6	2,375
Mymensingh	6.6	0.5	57.0	89.6	83.4	84.4	1,915
Rajshahi	6.6	0.9	41.4	90.1	82.6	81.9	2,667
Rangpur	7.4	0.4	46.3	82.8	71.7	73.9	2,511
Sylhet	2.6	0.3	34.8	87.7	71.6	74.0	1,498
Age							
0-1	1.2	0.2	28.6	78.1	57.4	59.0	9,399
2-4	11.9	1.2	44.1	94.4	88.9	88.2	13,958
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	2.5	0.3	42.2	84.4	81.6	78.2	1,389
Primary	3.7	0.0	38.8	84.1	78.1	75.5	4,185
Lower Secondary	4.9	0.2	37.4	87.3	77.4	76.9	5,865
Secondary	7.5	0.5	37.7	88.8	75.5	77.0	6,557
Higher Secondary	11.6	1.5	37.4	90.9	73.0	75.8	2,961
Higher	19.5	3.9	36.1	91.7	72.7	75.5	2,393
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	8.6	1.8	40.1	85.8	74.9	76.5	221
Has no functional difficulty	12.0	1.2	44.2	94.6	89.1	88.4	13,737
Ethnicity of household head							
Bangali	7.6	0.8	37.7	87.9	76.2	76.4	23,226
Other	6.4	0.1	65.9	86.5	77.5	84.2	131
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.8	0.1	43.4	81.8	79.7	77.1	4,675
Second	5.1	0.2	41.8	86.9	80.1	79.4	4,606
Middle	6.8	0.6	39.4	88.1	76.5	77.2	4,666
Fourth	9.4	0.7	33.7	90.0	73.9	75.0	4,863
Richest	14.0	2.6	31.3	92.5	70.8	73.7	4,546

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.9.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	10.0	7.2	13.1	23,357
Sex				
Male	10.2	7.5	13.5	12,117
Female	9.7	6.9	12.6	11,240
Area				
Urban	10.0	6.5	13.2	6,717
Rural	9.9	7.5	13.0	16,640
Division				
Barishal	7.0	7.3	11.2	1,238
Chattogram	10.7	6.7	14.1	5,523
Dhaka	8.4	5.7	10.9	5,630
Khulna	8.0	4.8	10.2	2,375
Mymensingh	15.1	11.7	18.6	1,915
Rajshahi	10.5	9.1	14.7	2,667
Rangpur	13.0	9.3	16.3	2,511
Sylhet	5.9	5.6	7.8	1,498
Age				
0-1	6.4	5.0	8.9	9,399
2-4	12.3	8.7	15.9	13,958
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	15.6	13.9	19.9	1,389
Primary	11.2	10.0	16.0	4,185
Lower Secondary	11.2	8.6	14.5	5,865
Secondary	8.2	5.4	10.9	6,557
Higher Secondary	8.0	4.2	9.8	2,961
Higher	8.9	3.6	10.4	2,393
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	11.2	6.2	14.5	221
Has no functional difficulty	12.4	8.7	15.9	13,737
Ethnicity of household head				
Bangali	9.8	7.1	12.9	23,226
Other	34.4	25.4	42.5	131
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	13.0	12.2	17.7	4,675
Second	11.2	7.9	14.7	4,606
Middle	9.2	6.3	11.8	4,666
Fourth	8.6	5.9	11.3	4,863
Richest	7.9	3.7	9.7	4,546

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional outcome that is the result of an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities acquired across the early years.¹⁰⁶ While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential.¹⁰⁷

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organised according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.¹⁰⁸

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.¹⁰⁹ The findings are presented in Table TC.10.1

¹⁰⁶ UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹⁰⁷ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Early Childhood Development. UNICEF Vision for Every Child. UNICEF, New York, 2023.

¹⁰⁸ For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': <https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecd2030/>

¹⁰⁹ The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.10.1: Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030)		
Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Bangladesh MICS, 2025		
	Early childhood development index 2030 score ¹	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	70.9	13,958
Sex		
Male	68.1	7,236
Female	74.0	6,722
Area		
Urban	75.1	4,043
Rural	69.2	9,915
Division		
Barishal	65.1	760
Chattogram	70.1	3,270
Dhaka	75.6	3,286
Khulna	71.3	1,418
Mymensingh	70.5	1,202
Rajshahi	76.0	1,603
Rangpur	62.6	1,538
Sylhet	67.0	880
Age		
2	85.9	4,904
3	71.6	4,599
4	53.7	4,455
Attendance to early childhood education^A		
Attending	75.6	1,502
Not attending	72.3	94
Missing	(*)	3
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	59.7	953
Primary	62.3	2,636
Lower Secondary	69.9	3,563
Secondary	73.6	3,789
Higher Secondary	77.4	1,644
Higher	82.7	1,369
Missing/DK	(*)	2
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	22.2	221
Has no functional difficulty	71.7	13,737
Ethnicity of household head		
Bangali	71.0	13,871
Other	64.5	87
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	62.0	2,937
Second	66.8	2,809
Middle	71.0	2,773
Fourth	76.4	2,813
Richest	79.4	2,626
¹ MICS indicator TC.53 - Early childhood development index 2030; SDG Indicator 4.2.1		
^A Children age 2 years are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		



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8

LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education (ECE) programmes are designed to promote young children's cognitive, social, emotional and physical development and introduce them to organised instruction outside of the family context¹¹⁰. ECE aims to develop the socio-emotional skills necessary for participation in society and the academic skills needed for entry into primary education, playing a crucial role in promoting school readiness. ECE corresponds to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level 0 and includes two categories (early childhood educational development designed for children age 0 to 2, and pre-primary education for children from age 3 to the start of primary education). ECE programmes may be referred to in many ways (early childhood education and development, play school, reception, pre-primary, pre-school or *educación inicial*). Programmes for younger children provided in *crèches*, daycare centres, nurseries or *guarderías* that do not include organised learning components (such as baby-sitting services) do not meet the ISCED level 0 classification criteria⁷¹.

In Bangladesh, ECE has expanded significantly in recent years, supported by strong government commitment and partnerships with non-governmental actors. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) is the lead agency responsible for ECE, primarily through the pre-primary education programme which aims to provide one year of pre-primary education for all children before entry into Grade 1. Since 2011, pre-primary education has been formally integrated into the national education system, and the National Education Policy (2010) mandates universal access.

The National Pre-Primary Education Expansion Plan (2010–2015) laid the foundation for scaling up ECE nationwide, leading to the recruitment and training of pre-primary teachers and the development of a national curriculum. By 2018, nearly all government primary schools had introduced one year of pre-primary classes. Current initiatives continue to focus on improving teacher training, learning materials, and quality standards, with support from development partners including UNICEF, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and major NGOs.

ECE services in Bangladesh are delivered through:

- Government pre-primary classes are attached to primary schools, which represent the backbone of the national system.
- NGO and community-run centres (such as BRAC schools, Ananda schools, and other non-formal education centres) that often extend access to underserved and disadvantaged children, particularly in rural areas, urban slums, and hard-to-reach divisions.
- Private kindergartens and English-medium schools, which cater mainly to children from more affluent families.

¹¹⁰ UNESCO (2012). International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Accessed 7 July 2025.

<https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf>.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percentage of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Bangladesh is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.¹¹¹ In Bangladesh, the school year begins in January.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted¹¹² net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

¹¹¹ In MICS, the age of household members is recorded as their age at the time of the survey. This age is used to determine eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions, and also serves to define the numerators and denominators for many indicators. However, when estimating education-related indicators that are based on children's age, such as adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, and others, a variable is created to reflect the child's age at the beginning of the school year. This approach addresses potential issues related to the timing and duration of survey fieldwork and ensures that findings are comparable across countries, while also accounting for age criteria for school enrolment. In the tables of this chapter, "Age at the beginning of the school year" is specified in rows and columns where applicable, distinguishing it from the term "age," which refers to the child's age at the time of the survey.

¹¹² Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ^{1,A}	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	16.6	9,054
Sex		
Male	16.0	4,753
Female	17.2	4,301
Area		
Urban	16.7	2,635
Rural	16.5	6,419
Division		
Barishal	15.3	511
Chattogram	21.4	2,152
Dhaka	15.2	2,083
Khulna	14.8	913
Mymensingh	18.5	735
Rajshahi	14.2	1,063
Rangpur	14.6	1,021
Sylhet	13.0	577
Age (in months)		
36-47	4.1	4,599
48-59	29.4	4,455
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	12.2	649
Primary	12.1	1,761
Lower Secondary	16.4	2,340
Secondary	19.1	2,401
Higher Secondary	20.3	1,054
Higher	18.4	847
Missing/DK	(*)	2
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	3.1	125
Has no functional difficulty	16.8	8,929
Ethnicity of household head		
Bangali	16.6	8,991
Other	21.5	62
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	12.3	1,925
Second	16.5	1,858
Middle	17.5	1,776
Fourth	18.5	1,805
Richest	18.7	1,689

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

^A Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e. attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by level of education attended, and percentage attending organised learning (early childhood education or primary education) (net attendance rate, adjusted), Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted): organised learning ^{1,2}	Number of children age 5 years at beginning of school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	62.2	17.9	19.9	100.0	80.1	5,026
Sex						
Male	62.1	16.8	21.1	100.0	78.9	2,594
Female	62.3	19.1	18.6	100.0	81.4	2,432
Area						
Urban	63.1	15.1	21.7	100.0	78.3	1,511
Rural	61.8	19.1	19.1	100.0	80.9	3,516
Division						
Barishal	61.6	20.2	18.2	100.0	81.8	298
Chattogram	57.1	27.0	15.9	100.0	84.1	1,108
Dhaka	65.0	13.6	21.4	100.0	78.6	1,245
Khulna	69.4	13.8	16.8	100.0	83.2	486
Mymensingh	54.4	19.1	26.4	100.0	73.6	410
Rajshahi	67.3	12.2	20.5	100.0	79.5	584
Rangpur	66.9	13.6	19.6	100.0	80.4	561
Sylhet	51.3	23.9	24.8	100.0	75.2	333
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	51.3	14.5	34.2	100.0	65.8	477
Primary	56.1	16.3	27.6	100.0	72.4	1,078
Lower Secondary	62.1	19.0	18.9	100.0	81.1	1,236
Secondary	64.7	19.8	15.5	100.0	84.5	1,263
Higher Secondary	72.1	16.1	11.9	100.0	88.1	502
Higher	70.2	19.1	10.7	100.0	89.3	467
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	62.2	17.9	19.9	100.0	80.1	4,994
Other	61.5	15.8	22.7	100.0	77.3	33
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	56.3	15.0	28.7	100.0	71.3	1,100
Second	62.6	18.9	18.5	100.0	81.5	938
Middle	61.7	18.7	19.5	100.0	80.5	968
Fourth	63.6	19.9	16.5	100.0	83.5	1,022
Richest	67.3	17.6	15.1	100.0	84.9	998
Parity indices²						
Female/Male	1.00	1.13	0.88	na	1.03	na
Rural/Urban	0.98	1.26	0.88	na	1.03	na
Poorest/Richest	0.84	0.85	1.90	na	0.84	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted);
SDG indicator 4.2.2

² Parity indices - MICS indicator LN.2; SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Bangladesh, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 11, secondary school at age 14 and higher secondary at age 16. There are 5 grades in primary school, 3 grades in lower secondary, 2 grades in secondary school and 2 grades in higher secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as class 1 to class 5. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as class 6 to class 8, in secondary grades are referred to class 9 to class 10, while the higher secondary grades are referred to as class 11 to class 12. The school year typically runs from January to December of the same year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, UNESCO maintains the ISCED statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.¹¹³ With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Bangladesh	
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:	
		Bangla	English
0	Early childhood education and care	শৈশবকালীন শিক্ষা (<i>Pre-primary</i> / শিশুশ্রেণি – <i>Shishu Shreni</i>)	Nursery Pre-primary education
1	Primary	প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা (Class 1–5)	Primary school
2	Lower secondary	জুনিয়র মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা (Class 6–8)	Lower secondary
3	Upper secondary	মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা (Class 9–10)	Secondary
		উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা (Class 11–12)	Higher secondary
The post-secondary levels 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent			

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.¹¹⁴

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Primary class 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 10 years) who are attending primary or secondary school¹¹⁵, and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 11 to 15 years) who are attending lower secondary school or upper secondary education levels¹¹⁶, and those who are out of school.

¹¹³ ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here (accessed 7 July 2025): <https://isced.uis.unesco.org/data-mapping/>.

¹¹⁴ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters. It is therefore inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

¹¹⁵ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹¹⁶ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary class 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary class 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 16 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher¹¹⁷, and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Bangladesh, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 5 classes in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 10 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 13 to 15 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 15 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 18 to 20 years and children age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹¹⁸, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices (GPI) for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4, and LN.2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacement measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

¹¹⁷ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

¹¹⁸ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	80.7	5,218
Sex		
Male	80.6	2,711
Female	80.8	2,507
Area		
Urban	83.8	1,499
Rural	79.4	3,719
Division		
Barishal	85.2	281
Chattogram	79.7	1,258
Dhaka	83.6	1,247
Khulna	85.2	472
Mymensingh	79.3	458
Rajshahi	81.1	573
Rangpur	80.8	554
Sylhet	66.3	374
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	71.6	607
Primary	75.9	1,283
Lower Secondary	80.9	1,326
Secondary	84.5	1,179
Higher Secondary	89.9	431
Higher	88.6	391
Missing/DK	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head		
Bangali	80.9	5,178
Other	58.6	40
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	74.5	1,238
Second	80.0	1,070
Middle	80.6	1,007
Fourth	84.6	990
Richest	85.9	913
¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	61.6	4,761
Sex		
Male	57.9	2,428
Female	65.5	2,334
Area		
Urban	55.5	1,442
Rural	64.3	3,319
Division		
Barishal	68.7	247
Chattogram	72.4	1,121
Dhaka	55.2	1,188
Khulna	63.1	437
Mymensingh	57.9	375
Rajshahi	51.6	565
Rangpur	54.8	484
Sylhet	71.9	344
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	46.6	479
Primary	58.8	1,119
Lower Secondary	61.5	1,162
Secondary	67.8	1,153
Higher Secondary	68.0	433
Higher	63.4	413
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head		
Bangali	61.6	4,726
Other	58.6	35
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	56.5	1,029
Second	64.5	943
Middle	63.4	900
Fourth	63.8	942
Richest	60.4	947

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025												
	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^(A)	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^(A)	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^(2A)	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school of school year
Total	82.2	9.7	8.2	11,728	88.0	7.4	4.7	11,179	85.1	8.6	6.5	22,907
Area												
Urban	80.0	11.7	8.3	3,305	85.5	9.3	5.2	3,300	82.8	10.5	6.7	6,604
Rural	83.1	8.9	8.1	8,424	89.0	6.6	4.4	7,879	86.0	7.8	6.3	1,6303
Division												
Barishal	88.0	6.5	5.6	611	91.2	5.8	3.0	607	89.6	6.2	4.3	1,218
Chattogram	84.4	7.5	8.1	2,688	91.5	5.1	3.4	2,591	87.9	6.4	5.8	5,279
Dhaka	80.3	11.6	8.3	2,883	85.3	9.6	5.1	2,761	82.7	10.6	6.8	5,644
Khulna	83.3	8.1	8.8	1,136	89.9	6.2	4.0	1,083	86.5	7.1	6.5	2,219
Mymensingh	76.6	9.6	13.8	976	82.5	10.2	7.7	868	79.4	9.9	10.9	1,843
Rajshahi	81.2	14.0	5.0	1,335	86.5	9.2	4.4	1,244	83.7	11.7	4.7	2,579
Rangpur	81.5	11.7	6.8	1,229	87.0	7.9	5.3	1,211	84.3	9.8	6.0	2,440
Sylhet	85.6	5.5	9.1	870	90.8	3.8	5.6	815	88.1	4.7	7.4	1,685
Age at beginning of school year												
6	58.3	32.5	9.1	2,428	66.3	26.5	7.2	2,334	62.2	29.6	8.2	4,761
7	83.9	9.2	6.9	2,376	88.6	6.9	4.5	2,309	86.2	8.1	5.7	4,685
8	89.9	3.3	6.8	2,192	95.0	1.5	3.5	2,131	92.4	2.4	5.2	4,323
9	90.0	1.5	8.7	2,327	96.0	0.5	3.6	2,183	92.9	1.0	6.3	4,510
10	90.4	1.0	9.2	2,406	95.7	0.5	4.2	2,223	92.9	0.7	6.8	4,629

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school of year	Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school of year	Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary ¹	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school of year
	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2A}			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2A}			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2A}		
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	72.8	10.6	16.7	1,442	80.2	9.0	10.8	1,418	76.5	9.8	13.8	2,861
Primary	80.9	10.0	9.2	2,882	85.7	8.2	6.3	2,706	83.2	9.2	7.8	5,588
Lower Secondary	83.3	9.8	7.0	2,936	89.0	7.6	3.4	2,723	86.1	8.8	5.3	5,660
Secondary	85.6	8.6	5.8	2,792	91.8	5.6	2.7	2,645	88.6	7.2	4.3	5,436
Higher Secondary	85.0	9.5	5.8	893	91.7	6.6	1.7	939	88.4	8.0	3.7	1,832
Higher	85.8	10.3	4.0	780	89.6	8.2	2.2	745	87.6	9.3	3.1	1,525
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head												
Bangali	82.2	9.7	8.2	11,652	88.0	7.4	4.6	11,103	85.1	8.6	6.5	22,755
Other	88.2	7.6	4.2	76	84.9	9.7	5.4	76	86.5	8.7	4.8	152
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	78.6	9.8	11.8	2,591	84.9	8.4	6.8	2,448	81.6	9.1	9.3	5,039
Second	82.8	9.1	8.2	2,458	89.5	6.9	3.8	2,144	85.9	8.1	6.2	4,602
Middle	83.4	9.2	7.7	2,249	88.9	6.0	5.3	2,161	86.1	7.6	6.5	4,410
Fourth	83.0	10.5	6.5	2,145	88.0	7.9	4.0	2,234	85.6	9.2	5.2	4,379
Richest	84.0	10.0	6.1	2,286	89.2	7.7	3.1	2,192	86.6	8.9	4.6	4,478
¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)												
² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age												

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}					
	51.1	30.2	18.3	6,815	69.2	23.1	7.8	6,690	60.1	26.7	13.1	13,505
Total												
Area												
Urban	52.8	29.0	17.3	1,913	67.8	23.4	8.9	1,869	60.2	26.2	13.2	3,782
Rural	50.4	30.7	18.7	4,901	69.8	22.9	7.3	4,821	60.0	26.8	13.0	9,723
Division												
Barishal	55.4	29.0	15.4	395	77.7	18.0	4.2	380	66.3	23.6	9.9	775
Chattogram	53.0	27.8	18.7	1,499	75.5	17.9	6.7	1,518	64.3	22.8	12.7	3,017
Dhaka	49.1	31.9	18.3	1,642	64.2	26.2	9.6	1,711	56.8	29.0	13.9	3,353
Khulna	60.7	21.1	18.0	648	77.1	17.1	5.8	636	68.8	19.1	12.0	1,284
Mymensingh	46.5	28.5	25.0	553	58.8	30.4	10.7	540	52.6	29.4	17.9	1,093
Rajshahi	53.0	34.3	12.1	820	68.3	24.6	6.8	746	60.3	29.7	9.6	1,566
Rangpur	46.5	39.0	14.6	732	67.6	25.8	6.7	691	56.8	32.6	10.7	1,423
Sylhet	45.3	27.1	27.4	527	65.5	25.4	9.4	467	54.8	26.3	18.9	994
Age at beginning of school year												
11	35.1	50.3	13.8	2,235	50.8	43.4	5.8	2,108	42.7	46.9	9.9	4,343
12	54.1	27.6	18.0	2,359	72.9	19.9	7.2	2,334	63.5	23.8	12.6	4,693
13	64.0	12.8	23.1	2,221	82.7	7.3	10.2	2,248	73.4	10.0	16.6	4,469
Mother's education ^B												
Pre-primary or none	33.3	35.4	30.8	1,221	50.7	32.9	16.4	1,208	42.0	34.2	23.6	2,428
Primary	42.3	35.2	22.1	1,846	63.2	28.3	8.6	1,780	52.6	31.8	15.5	3,625
Lower Secondary	53.3	30.1	16.2	1,639	72.6	21.2	6.3	1,595	62.8	25.7	11.3	3,234
Secondary	64.1	25.0	10.9	1,440	81.8	14.7	3.4	1,472	73.0	19.8	7.1	2,913
Higher Secondary	71.4	18.4	9.0	406	84.7	12.2	3.1	358	77.6	15.5	6.3	764
Higher	79.2	18.5	2.2	262	82.4	15.5	2.1	277	80.9	17.0	2.2	539
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	Male			Female			Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary	Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary ¹	Percentage of children:	
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}			
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	51.0	30.2	18.4	69.2	23.1	7.7	60.0	26.7	13.1	13,400
Other	63.3	25.3	11.4	66.9	22.5	10.6	64.8	24.1	11.1	105
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	36.3	37.7	25.7	58.9	29.9	11.3	46.8	34.0	19.0	3,074
Second	50.6	29.8	19.4	67.0	26.4	6.5	58.9	28.1	12.9	2,773
Middle	53.0	30.2	16.7	71.9	21.0	7.2	62.1	25.7	12.1	2,581
Fourth	55.4	27.2	16.9	70.5	20.5	9.1	63.2	23.7	12.8	2,583
Richest	65.3	23.6	10.2	79.1	16.5	4.4	72.4	20.0	7.2	2,495
¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)										
² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age										
^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.										
^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.										
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade											
Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
	Primary school						Lower secondary school				
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Number of children attending primary school	Total	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Underage	At official age	Overage by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years ¹			Underage	At official age	Overage by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years ²	
Total	4.0	79.6	8.6	7.8	23,695	100.0	5.5	70.9	14.0	9.6	10,529
Sex											
Male	3.8	77.6	9.3	9.3	12,087	100.0	4.8	67.5	15.1	12.7	4,826
Female	4.2	81.7	7.9	6.3	11,609	100.0	6.1	73.7	13.1	7.1	5,703
Area											
Urban	3.7	80.2	8.8	7.3	6,638	100.0	4.8	72.7	13.6	8.9	2,873
Rural	4.1	79.4	8.5	8.0	17,057	100.0	5.8	70.2	14.2	9.9	7,656
Division											
Barishal	5.0	79.9	8.6	6.5	1,314	100.0	6.5	71.1	13.4	9.0	630
Chattogram	5.6	80.7	7.2	6.5	5,514	100.0	7.4	71.8	11.2	9.6	2,431
Dhaka	3.1	78.7	9.3	8.9	5,758	100.0	5.1	71.1	14.5	9.3	2,487
Khulna	3.2	85.1	6.4	5.4	2,204	100.0	3.9	78.2	12.6	5.3	1,061
Mymensingh	4.5	76.9	9.0	9.6	1,849	100.0	4.8	67.2	15.1	12.8	787
Rajshahi	2.8	78.9	10.7	7.7	2,669	100.0	3.8	71.1	15.4	9.8	1,236
Rangpur	3.1	77.2	10.1	9.6	2,589	100.0	4.7	65.2	18.2	11.9	1,155
Sylhet	4.7	79.4	7.9	8.0	1,799	100.0	7.0	68.7	13.7	10.6	742
Mother's education^A											
Pre-primary or none	2.2	68.2	13.4	16.1	3,130	100.0	2.9	60.8	19.8	16.5	1,580
Primary	3.0	75.7	10.1	11.2	5,970	100.0	4.4	67.4	16.3	11.9	2,619
Lower Secondary	4.2	80.9	8.3	6.5	5,849	100.0	4.8	72.9	14.4	7.9	2,584
Secondary	4.7	84.2	6.8	4.3	5,484	100.0	7.7	76.7	10.4	5.2	2,498
Higher Secondary	5.2	88.0	5.0	1.7	1,781	100.0	7.2	81.1	7.7	4.0	674
Higher	6.6	87.2	4.4	1.8	1,473	100.0	10.0	77.8	9.8	2.4	500
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (Continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
	Primary school					Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Underage	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years ¹		Underage	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years ²		
Grade											
1 (primary)	17.3	82.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	5,218	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	0.9	95.8	2.2	1.2	100.0	5,073	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	0.0	88.3	6.4	5.3	100.0	5,084	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	0.0	77.0	12.0	11.1	100.0	4,222	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.0	48.5	26.3	25.3	100.0	4,097	na	na	na	na	na
6 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.8	77.8	5.2	3.2	3,648
7 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.0	78.9	11.5	7.5	3,569
8 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	54.5	26.4	19.1	3,311
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	4.0	79.6	8.6	7.8	100.0	23,535	5.5	70.8	14.0	9.7	10,445
Other	3.4	80.2	7.7	8.7	100.0	160	4.2	76.0	15.6	4.2	84
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.2	75.4	10.5	10.8	100.0	5,333	4.1	65.1	17.6	13.1	2,064
Second	3.8	78.6	8.8	8.8	100.0	4,876	4.8	69.7	15.3	10.2	2,196
Middle	4.1	80.3	8.3	7.2	100.0	4,577	5.2	70.9	14.0	9.9	2,063
Fourth	4.7	80.5	7.5	7.3	100.0	4,479	6.7	72.7	12.3	8.3	2,071
Richest	4.2	84.1	7.4	4.2	100.0	4,431	6.7	75.7	10.7	6.9	2,135
¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)											
² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)											

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	
Total	46.3	14.2	2.0	9,141	55.5	12.9	1.1	8,771	50.8	13.6	1.6	17,913
Area												
Urban	51.4	13.8	2.0	2,594	56.3	10.9	0.9	2,524	53.8	12.4	1.5	5,119
Rural	44.3	14.4	2.0	6,547	55.2	13.7	1.2	6,247	49.7	14.0	1.6	12,794
Division												
Barisal	54.2	12.7	1.9	497	62.4	14.6	1.2	488	58.3	13.6	1.5	985
Chattogram	41.0	12.8	1.9	1,999	57.2	12.5	1.4	1,916	48.9	12.6	1.6	3,915
Dhaka	45.2	13.7	2.2	2,278	53.7	11.8	1.1	2,302	49.4	12.7	1.7	4,580
Khulna	53.4	11.1	1.0	888	57.7	10.2	0.5	886	55.6	10.6	0.7	1,774
Mymensingh	42.8	17.7	2.1	713	53.7	14.1	1.2	637	47.9	16.0	1.7	1,350
Rajshahi	53.3	15.5	1.8	1,091	57.0	13.4	0.5	974	55.0	14.5	1.2	2,065
Rangpur	50.1	18.6	3.3	1,020	53.2	16.0	1.2	949	51.6	17.3	2.3	1,970
Sylhet	37.4	12.8	1.6	654	52.0	14.0	2.1	619	44.5	13.4	1.9	1,273
Age at beginning of school year												
14	33.1	33.1	5.7	2,202	48.4	33.5	3.1	2,223	40.8	33.3	4.4	4,425
15	48.3	15.0	1.8	2,334	61.3	12.7	1.2	2,073	54.4	13.9	1.5	4,407
16	52.6	7.8	0.4	2,208	62.3	4.3	0.3	2,191	57.4	6.0	0.3	4,399
17	50.8	2.0	0.4	2,397	50.8	1.3	0.0	2,284	50.8	1.7	0.2	4,681
Mother's education³												
Pre-primary or none	26.6	14.3	2.9	1,960	38.4	15.5	2.0	1,886	32.4	14.9	2.5	3,846
Primary	37.4	14.9	3.3	2,463	50.6	17.5	1.7	2,121	43.5	16.1	2.6	4,584
Lower Secondary	49.1	18.3	1.5	1,704	64.8	17.1	0.8	1,546	56.5	17.7	1.1	3,250
Secondary	68.0	15.1	1.1	1,658	80.0	9.2	0.9	1,516	73.8	12.3	1.0	3,174
Higher Secondary	79.5	9.9	0.5	408	81.7	9.4	0.0	410	80.6	9.6	0.3	818
Higher	77.0	15.5	0.0	259	84.4	7.3	0.0	285	80.9	11.2	0.0	544

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school		Out of school ^A	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head												
Bangali	46.3	14.2	2.0	37.2	9,071	55.5	12.9	1.1	30.4	50.8	13.6	1.6
Other	49.3	14.1	0.8	35.8	70	65.2	9.3	0.6	24.9	57.3	11.7	0.7
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	29.2	15.8	2.9	51.7	1,982	41.7	19.8	2.3	36.2	34.7	17.5	2.6
Second	40.7	13.6	2.4	43.2	1,980	50.5	14.7	1.6	33.1	45.5	14.1	2.0
Middle	47.5	14.6	1.5	36.2	1,839	56.1	11.5	1.1	31.3	51.8	13.0	1.3
Fourth	49.9	13.2	2.4	34.3	1,653	56.6	10.9	0.6	31.9	53.4	12.0	1.4
Richest	68.4	13.7	0.8	16.9	1,687	72.2	8.2	0.2	19.3	70.3	11.0	0.5

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school ^{1,8}	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ^{2,7}	Number of children age 13-15 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ^{3,8}	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school ^{4,8}	Number of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ^{5,7}	Number of adolescents age 16-18 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ^{6,7}	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Total	87.2	4,629	83.7	13,301	94.4	3,811	73.1	4,469	69.3	14,592	43.9	14,030
Sex												
Male	81.6	2,406	76.4	6,757	93.9	1,830	67.4	2,221	62.7	7,236	46.9	6,739
Female	93.3	2,223	91.3	6,544	94.9	1,980	78.6	2,248	75.9	7,356	41.1	7,291
Area												
Urban	87.5	1,293	83.7	3,796	94.8	1,019	72.5	1,251	70.8	4,238	49.1	4,212
Rural	87.1	3,336	83.7	9,505	94.3	2,792	73.3	3,217	68.7	10,354	41.7	9,817
Division												
Barishal	94.0	238	88.2	757	96.5	218	84.8	254	74.6	776	46.4	679
Chattogram	90.8	999	83.4	2,931	95.7	882	77.3	985	66.3	3,093	40.7	3,054
Dhaka	88.6	1,122	81.7	3,331	95.2	902	68.8	1,091	68.0	3,750	42.7	3,588
Khulna	75.6	479	87.9	1,293	95.4	398	66.2	437	72.7	1,433	47.8	1,388
Mymensingh	76.4	379	78.5	1,054	90.8	303	68.4	359	68.8	1,125	41.2	1,033
Rajshahi	90.9	575	87.2	1,504	96.1	437	68.7	530	74.1	1,781	50.9	1,621
Rangpur	98.9	454	84.7	1,444	93.1	403	80.1	482	74.1	1,610	49.3	1,610
Sylhet	75.6	382	81.4	987	88.1	269	76.6	330	59.5	1,024	34.0	1,057
Mother's education⁸												
Pre-primary or none	81.8	723	70.4	2,807	90.2	570	61.0	877	na	na	na	na
Primary	85.2	1,195	80.6	3,706	92.8	1,022	64.2	1,199	na	na	na	na
Lower Secondary	89.9	1,115	87.2	2,913	94.8	882	72.4	1,119	na	na	na	na
Secondary	88.3	1,089	92.7	2,642	97.3	896	87.1	901	na	na	na	na
Higher Secondary	96.0	284	95.7	664	97.0	254	93.0	215	na	na	na	na
Higher	85.8	222	98.4	465	99.0	175	80.2	157	na	na	na	na
Missing/DK	-	0	(*)	3	(*)	0	(*)	0	na	na	na	na

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (Continued)

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school ^{1,8}	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ^{2,7}	Number of children age 13-15 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ^{3,8}	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school ^{4,8}	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ^{5,7}	Number of adolescents age 16-18 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ^{6,7}	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Ethnicity of household head												
Bangali	87.2	4,604	83.7	13,200	94.4	3,785	73.1	4,435	69.3	14,482	43.9	13,937
Other	89.0	25	83.1	101	96.7	25	76.5	34	70.9	110	47.0	93
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.4	1,063	74.6	2,823	90.2	795	62.1	991	51.4	2,664	21.0	2,258
Second	85.0	957	82.2	2,832	94.5	827	71.4	946	64.9	3,209	35.1	2,893
Middle	85.0	895	84.6	2,586	94.9	731	76.4	851	70.7	3,144	43.1	2,982
Fourth	92.2	843	85.9	2,522	95.2	721	79.7	826	72.3	2,864	49.0	2,957
Richest	93.1	871	92.5	2,538	97.6	737	78.0	856	87.5	2,711	65.8	2,940
Parity indices^{7,8}												
Female/Male	1.14	na	1.20	na	1.01	na	1.17	na	1.21	na	0.88	na
Rural/Urban	1.00	na	1.00	na	0.99	na	1.01	na	0.97	na	0.85	na
Poorest/Richest	0.89	na	0.81	na	0.92	na	0.80	na	0.59	na	0.32	na

¹MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)

²MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁷Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.8a/LN.8b/LN.8c; SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁸Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.7a/LN.9/LN.7b

^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ¹	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR ¹	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR ¹
Total	88.0	82.2	85.1	1.07	69.2	51.1	60.1	1.35	56.0	46.6	51.2	1.20
Area												
Urban	85.5	80.0	82.8	1.07	67.8	52.8	60.2	1.28	57.0	51.7	54.3	1.10
Rural	89.0	83.1	86.0	1.07	69.8	50.4	60.0	1.38	55.6	44.5	50.0	1.25
Division												
Barisal	91.2	88.0	89.6	1.04	77.7	55.4	66.3	1.40	63.6	55.1	59.3	1.15
Chattogram	91.5	84.4	87.9	1.08	75.5	53.0	64.3	1.43	57.5	41.2	49.2	1.39
Dhaka	85.3	80.3	82.7	1.06	64.2	49.1	56.8	1.31	54.3	45.4	49.9	1.20
Khulna	89.9	83.3	86.5	1.08	77.1	60.7	68.8	1.27	57.9	53.6	55.7	1.08
Mymensingh	82.5	76.6	79.4	1.08	58.8	46.5	52.6	1.26	55.0	42.9	48.6	1.28
Rajshahi	86.5	81.2	83.7	1.07	68.3	53.0	60.3	1.29	57.2	53.4	55.2	1.07
Rangpur	87.0	81.5	84.3	1.07	67.6	46.5	56.8	1.45	53.8	50.6	52.1	1.06
Sylhet	90.8	85.6	88.1	1.06	65.5	45.3	54.8	1.45	52.0	37.5	44.6	1.39
Mother's education^A												
Pre-primary or none	80.2	72.8	76.5	1.10	50.7	33.3	42.0	1.52	38.7	26.8	32.6	1.45
Primary	85.7	80.9	83.2	1.06	63.2	42.3	52.6	1.49	50.9	37.5	43.7	1.36
Lower Secondary	89.0	83.3	86.1	1.07	72.6	53.3	62.8	1.36	65.0	49.1	56.7	1.32
Secondary	91.8	85.6	88.6	1.07	81.8	64.1	73.0	1.28	80.3	68.4	74.1	1.17
Higher Secondary	91.7	85.0	88.4	1.08	84.7	71.4	77.6	1.19	82.0	80.0	81.0	1.02
Higher	89.6	85.8	87.6	1.04	82.4	79.2	80.9	1.04	84.6	78.1	81.5	1.08
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head												
Bangali	88.0	82.2	85.1	1.07	69.2	51.0	60.0	1.36	56.0	46.6	51.2	1.20
Other	84.9	88.2	86.5	0.96	66.9	63.3	64.8	1.06	65.2	49.7	57.5	1.31

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices (Continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Bangladesh MICS, 2005

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ¹	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ¹	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR ¹	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR ¹
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	84.9	78.6	81.6	1.08	58.9	36.3	46.8	1.62	42.4	29.3	35.0	1.45
Second	89.5	82.8	85.9	1.08	67.0	50.6	58.9	1.32	50.7	40.7	45.6	1.25
Middle	88.9	83.4	86.1	1.07	71.9	53.0	62.1	1.36	56.4	47.9	52.2	1.18
Fourth	88.0	83.0	85.6	1.06	70.5	55.4	63.2	1.27	57.1	50.1	53.7	1.14
Richest	89.2	84.0	86.6	1.06	79.1	65.3	72.4	1.21	73.2	69.0	71.1	1.06
Parity indices ¹												
Rural/Urban	1.04	1.04	1.04	na	1.03	0.96	1.00	na	0.98	0.86	0.92	na
Orphans/non-orphans ^B	1.13	0.78	0.90	na	0.64	1.20	0.85	na	0.67	0.71	0.70	na
Poorest/Richest	0.95	0.93	0.94	na	0.74	0.56	0.65	na	0.58	0.42	0.49	na
¹ Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.5a/LN.5b/LN.5c												
^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.												
^B Orphans are children whose biological parents (both mother and father) are not alive. Non-orphans are children for whom at least one parent is alive.												
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												
na: not applicable												

8.3 HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹¹⁹ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹²⁰

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹²¹ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹²²

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS7: The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.¹²³

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year.

Table LN.3.2 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹¹⁹ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹²⁰ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹²¹ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman, and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567

¹²² Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf

¹²³ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/s?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjc0MDAvNzIxL01JQ1NFTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who:		Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children in schools With a governing body open to parents ²	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:				Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
	Have ever attended early childhood education	Are attending school ^{1A}			Received a report card for the child ¹	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁴	Attended meeting called by governing body ³		
Total	90.6	90.2	34,990	63.1	63.0	72.7	45.1	31,563	
Sex									
Male	89.3	86.5	17,707	63.0	61.7	72.8	45.1	15,324	
Female	91.9	94.0	17,283	63.3	64.2	72.6	45.2	16,239	
Area									
Urban	91.2	90.4	9,879	63.2	70.2	76.7	45.8	8,932	
Rural	90.3	90.1	25,112	63.1	60.1	71.1	44.9	22,631	
Division									
Barishal	94.5	93.6	1,966	65.9	59.2	75.9	45.1	1,840	
Chattogram	93.5	90.2	7,931	60.2	66.8	74.3	39.0	7,154	
Dhaka	90.2	89.7	8,520	69.0	70.9	79.8	52.0	7,646	
Khulna	89.2	90.6	3,491	63.1	52.4	66.6	42.7	3,164	
Mymensingh	91.1	84.2	2,829	64.5	46.3	64.9	50.6	2,381	
Rajshahi	90.8	92.8	3,954	62.0	56.5	71.9	42.9	3,670	
Rangpur	83.4	92.4	3,731	61.3	64.9	70.1	44.0	3,446	
Sylhet	91.1	88.1	2,568	53.4	67.4	63.5	44.4	2,261	
Age at beginning of school year									
6 ^B	88.8	92.8	847	62.2	55.2	71.1	46.3	786	
7	90.5	94.8	4,555	65.0	61.0	74.5	48.0	4,319	
8	90.4	95.4	4,262	65.2	64.2	76.5	48.7	4,067	
9	89.3	93.3	4,392	65.2	65.4	77.1	48.0	4,097	
10	91.5	93.8	4,531	63.2	63.3	73.4	46.3	4,250	
11	91.1	90.3	4,173	62.8	64.8	72.1	43.8	3,770	
12	90.5	87.7	4,580	61.1	61.7	69.3	42.2	4,017	
13	90.7	82.3	4,338	60.0	60.8	68.0	39.5	3,571	
14	90.8	81.1	3,311	61.7	64.8	69.0	42.3	2,686	

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Percentage of children who:		Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children in schools With a governing body open to parents ²	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	
	Have ever attended early childhood education	Are attending school ^A			Received a report card for the child ¹	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁴	Attended meeting called by governing body ³		
School attendance ^A									
Early childhood education	100.0	100.0	617	51.6	41.0	64.2	33.5	617	
Primary	92.2	100.0	20,045	63.6	62.7	74.0	46.9	20,045	
Lower secondary	93.4	100.0	8,963	62.5	64.8	70.7	42.1	8,963	
Upper secondary	94.5	100.0	1,901	63.9	64.9	71.2	44.3	1,901	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	
Out-of-school	69.5	0.0	3,437	na	na	na	na	na	
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	86.6	79.3	5,447	53.5	50.0	57.3	34.6	4,319	
Primary	89.5	87.8	9,058	58.3	56.8	65.6	40.6	7,957	
Lower Secondary	91.3	92.6	8,401	63.9	61.8	73.7	45.0	7,778	
Secondary	92.5	94.9	7,924	67.3	70.0	79.9	50.0	7,517	
Higher Secondary	91.4	94.7	2,399	72.9	77.2	87.1	54.8	2,272	
Higher	95.2	97.6	1,752	74.8	80.3	89.7	58.8	1,711	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
School management ^C									
Public	91.7	100.0	13,064	63.2	59.2	70.1	45.2	13,064	
Non-public	93.4	100.0	17,871	63.5	66.5	74.9	45.5	17,871	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	78.8	79.9	1,836	56.1	56.0	64.4	40.6	1,468	
Has no functional difficulty	91.2	90.8	33,154	63.5	63.3	73.1	45.4	30,095	

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
Percentage of children who:			Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children in schools With a governing body open to parents ²	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	
					Received a report card for the child ¹	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁴	Attended meeting called by governing body ³		
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	90.5	90.2	34,742	63.1	63.0	72.8	45.2	31,335	
Other	93.0	91.6	248	65.4	54.9	63.1	39.9	228	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	87.0	85.6	7,802	56.5	51.0	60.9	38.7	6,679	
Second	90.4	89.7	7,132	62.3	57.4	70.5	43.9	6,400	
Middle	90.7	90.8	6,769	63.9	62.0	72.8	45.7	6,143	
Fourth	92.2	91.1	6,588	64.2	65.8	76.1	45.1	5,999	
Richest	93.2	94.7	6,699	69.2	79.5	84.3	52.7	6,341	
¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance									
² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management									
³ MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management									
⁴ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress									
^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caregivers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.									
^B As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.									
^C School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.									
na: not applicable									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	8.5	34,990	93.7	31,859	92.8	31,563	98.8	29,317	70.4	29,277
Sex										
Male	7.5	17,707	91.3	15,579	91.1	15,324	98.7	13,886	71.2	13,955
Female	9.5	17,283	96.1	16,281	94.4	16,239	98.9	15,432	69.7	15,322
Area										
Urban	11.8	9,879	93.2	9,145	93.4	8,932	98.5	8,411	75.3	8,345
Rural	7.2	25,112	93.9	22,714	92.5	22,631	98.9	20,906	68.5	20,931
Division										
Barishal	6.0	1,966	96.1	1,834	94.2	1,840	99.3	1,752	68.2	1,733
Chattogram	5.6	7,931	93.5	7,039	93.3	7,154	97.2	6,507	69.8	6,672
Dhaka	9.6	8,520	92.7	7,873	92.3	7,646	99.4	7,158	71.5	7,058
Khulna	3.9	3,491	93.1	3,266	94.7	3,164	98.0	3,032	71.8	2,995
Mymensingh	14.0	2,829	91.8	2,487	90.5	2,381	99.7	2,188	61.0	2,156
Rajshahi	9.6	3,954	96.2	3,541	92.8	3,670	99.8	3,335	75.6	3,407
Rangpur	13.2	3,731	95.5	3,463	91.6	3,446	98.9	3,226	63.7	3,156
Sylhet	7.2	2,568	92.8	2,355	92.8	2,261	99.6	2,118	79.9	2,099
Age at beginning of school year										
6 ^B	7.4	847	94.8	783	94.2	786	98.5	730	84.1	740
7	7.9	4,555	95.0	4,191	93.0	4,319	98.0	4,016	83.0	4,016
8	8.5	4,262	95.6	3,953	94.2	4,067	98.9	3,803	79.2	3,830
9	6.5	4,392	95.1	4,025	92.3	4,097	99.0	3,822	73.4	3,782
10	7.8	4,531	95.3	4,126	92.5	4,250	98.8	3,939	71.6	3,931
11	9.4	4,173	94.8	3,757	92.0	3,770	98.7	3,470	65.9	3,469
12	8.6	4,580	93.7	4,115	91.7	4,017	98.8	3,703	63.7	3,685
13	9.6	4,338	89.5	3,883	93.2	3,571	99.2	3,307	58.4	3,329
14	10.2	3,311	89.6	3,026	92.9	2,686	99.0	2,528	58.4	2,495

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
School attendance										
Early childhood education	9.3	617	91.0	575	84.1	617	98.8	575	81.0	519
Primary	78	20,045	96.8	18,484	92.2	20,045	98.7	18,484	74.4	18,477
Lower secondary	10.4	8,963	98.4	8,411	94.2	8,963	98.9	8,411	62.7	8,442
Upper secondary	13.5	1,901	98.6	1,824	95.0	1,901	99.1	1,824	63.3	1,805
Missing/DK	(*)	28	(*)	16	(*)	28	(*)	16	(*)	24
Out-of-school	4.3	3,437	53.2	2,549	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	6.4	5,447	85.4	4,813	88.5	4,319	98.5	3,964	51.1	3,820
Primary	6.3	9,058	91.6	8,185	91.2	7,957	99.0	7,335	61.1	7,255
Lower Secondary	6.8	8,401	95.7	7,700	93.3	7,778	98.9	7,248	70.5	7,254
Secondary	8.0	7,924	97.0	7,332	94.3	7,517	98.8	7,055	80.2	7,092
Higher Secondary	14.5	2,399	98.5	2,184	95.5	2,272	98.9	2,100	87.3	2,169
Higher	27.5	1,752	98.6	1,637	98.0	1,711	97.8	1,606	91.2	1,677
Missing/DK	(*)	9	(*)	8	(*)	9	(*)	8	(*)	9
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	10.2	1,836	85.7	1,429	87.1	1,468	99.4	1,257	67.7	1,279
Has no functional difficulty	8.4	33,154	94.1	30,430	93.0	30,095	98.7	28,061	70.5	27,998
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	8.5	34,742	93.7	31,637	92.7	31,335	99.0	29,107	70.5	29,060
Other	3.9	248	95.0	222	95.2	228	64.0	210	58.1	217

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.2	7,802	90.4	6,931	89.4	6,679	98.7	6,112	56.5	5,974
Second	7.2	7,132	93.4	6,476	92.2	6,400	98.7	5,930	66.5	5,903
Middle	7.5	6,769	94.9	6,086	92.8	6,143	98.6	5,632	69.6	5,703
Fourth	8.2	6,588	93.7	6,077	93.4	5,999	99.3	5,623	75.3	5,605
Richest	14.8	6,699	96.7	6,290	96.1	6,341	98.7	6,021	84.0	6,092

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

^A This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

^B As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹²⁴ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹²⁵

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.¹²⁶

There are several existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹²⁷ with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: “Even though international testing programmes like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments”, according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹²⁸ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

¹²⁴ CONFEMEN. PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. “The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes.” *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;

Spaull, N. “Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa.” *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

¹²⁵ Stanovich, K. “Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy.” *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

¹²⁶ Duncan, G. “School Readiness and Later Achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹²⁷ LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning*. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹²⁸ Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5⁸⁴ and No. 9¹²⁹.

In Bangladesh MICS, 2025, reading assessments were available in English and Bangla. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for these languages, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.¹³⁰

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Depending on children's school attendance, different paths of selection of language for the first assessment were taken:

- Children who had ever attended school were assessed using the school language. If the assessment was not available in the school language reported, the child was assessed in the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.
- Children who had never attended school were assessed using the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.

Irrespective of school attendance, all children who failed the first assessment were provided with the option to be assessed in one of the other available languages.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions is also available.

¹²⁹ Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcMTQvNDMvMzgVODQ0L01JQ1NfTVV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2>.

¹³⁰ In Bangladesh Survey MICS, 2025, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English and Bangla.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Bangla, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total								
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of boys age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of girls age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading test was not available in home language ⁵	Number of children age 7-14 years		
	Three literal	Two inferential			Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential						
Total ¹	56.5	48.7	48.9	45.6	15,579	66.5	58.1	58.6	54.5	16,281	61.6	53.5	53.9	50.2	1.20	0.3	31,859
Area																	
Urban	62.8	55.7	55.7	52.3	4,493	69.9	61.8	63.1	58.8	4,653	66.4	58.8	59.5	55.6	1.12	0.2	9,145
Rural	53.9	45.8	46.2	42.8	11,086	65.1	56.6	56.7	52.8	11,628	59.6	51.3	51.6	48.0	1.23	0.3	22,714
Division																	
Barishal	54.8	46.6	46.3	42.6	887	65.2	53.7	56.3	50.7	947	60.2	50.3	51.4	46.8	1.19	0.4	1,834
Chattogram	58.8	48.4	48.9	45.2	3,368	66.6	58.1	59.1	55.2	3,671	62.8	53.4	54.2	50.5	1.22	0.3	7,039
Dhaka	60.0	53.3	53.5	50.4	3,813	67.0	59.8	60.7	56.7	4,060	63.6	56.7	57.2	53.7	1.12	0.1	7,873
Khulna	57.7	50.8	50.0	46.7	1,614	68.6	61.3	60.2	56.7	1,653	63.2	56.1	55.2	51.8	1.21	0.1	3,266
Mymensingh	49.8	40.5	43.2	38.5	1,220	62.2	51.6	50.9	47.1	1,268	56.1	46.2	47.1	42.9	1.22	0.6	2,487
Rajshahi	58.2	52.5	53.4	50.0	1,748	67.9	60.5	60.9	57.1	1,793	63.1	56.5	57.2	53.6	1.14	0.3	3,541
Rangpur	52.1	46.7	45.5	43.5	1,780	66.3	57.5	57.8	53.1	1,683	59.0	51.9	51.5	48.2	1.22	0.4	3,463
Sylhet	48.8	38.6	39.2	35.2	1,150	65.3	55.1	54.9	51.1	1,206	57.2	47.0	47.2	43.3	1.45	0.4	2,355
Age at beginning of school year																	
6 ⁸	14.9	11.0	11.0	10.0	402	14.1	10.7	12.2	10.0	381	14.5	10.8	11.6	10.0	1.00	0.9	783
7-8 ^{2,4}	29.8	24.7	23.8	22.1	3,984	34.7	29.2	28.5	26.6	4,161	32.3	27.0	26.2	24.4	1.20	0.5	8,145
7	23.3	18.1	17.7	16.3	2,078	26.7	22.1	20.9	19.2	2,113	25.0	20.1	19.3	17.8	1.17	0.5	4,191
8	37.0	31.9	30.3	28.5	1,906	42.9	36.6	36.5	34.1	2,048	40.1	34.3	33.5	31.4	1.20	0.5	3,953
9	49.0	41.0	40.3	37.8	1,980	60.7	50.7	51.0	46.2	2,044	55.0	45.9	45.8	42.1	1.22	0.2	4,025
10-14	71.4	62.3	63.3	58.9	9,213	83.4	73.9	74.8	70.1	9,694	77.6	68.2	69.2	64.6	1.19	0.2	18,907
10	62.1	52.8	52.2	48.5	2,125	74.8	62.4	65.4	59.4	2,001	68.2	57.5	58.6	53.8	1.23	0.3	4,126
11	72.1	62.6	64.8	59.5	1,865	78.7	68.3	68.4	63.8	1,892	75.4	65.5	66.6	61.7	1.07	0.2	3,757
12	71.8	61.6	62.9	58.8	1,980	87.4	77.2	78.1	73.3	2,135	79.9	69.7	70.8	66.3	1.25	0.0	4,115
13	74.3	64.9	66.3	61.0	1,798	86.8	78.7	79.7	74.7	2,085	81.0	72.3	73.5	68.3	1.23	0.2	3,883
14	80.0	73.7	74.7	71.1	1,444	90.2	84.1	83.6	80.5	1,581	85.3	79.1	79.4	76.0	1.13	0.2	3,026

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (Continued)

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English or Bangla, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																	
Male						Female						Total					
Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of boys age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of girls age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading test was not available in home language ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years	
	Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential										
Ethnicity of household head																	
Bangali	56.5	48.7	48.9	45.6	15,464	66.5	58.1	58.6	54.5	16,173	61.6	53.5	53.9	50.2	1.20	0.3	31,637
Other	55.7	50.7	50.8	47.4	114	63.7	54.5	53.6	53.4	108	59.5	52.5	52.1	50.3	1.13	1.7	222
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	38.9	31.7	31.7	29.0	3,496	51.7	42.0	43.0	38.3	3,435	45.2	36.8	37.3	33.6	1.32	0.7	6,931
Second	50.9	43.4	44.2	40.6	3,215	65.8	56.0	56.6	52.5	3,261	58.4	49.8	50.4	46.6	1.29	0.2	6,476
Middle	55.8	47.6	48.0	44.5	2,922	67.4	58.4	58.7	54.9	3,163	61.8	53.2	53.6	49.9	1.23	0.3	6,086
Fourth	62.6	54.6	55.6	51.6	2,893	69.4	62.6	62.2	58.5	3,184	66.1	58.8	59.1	55.2	1.13	0.2	6,077
Richest	77.3	69.1	68.4	65.1	3,053	79.2	72.4	73.2	69.6	3,237	78.3	70.8	70.9	67.4	1.07	0.0	6,290
Parity indices ⁴																	
Rural/Urban	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	na	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	na	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	na	na	na
Functional difficulty/No difficulty	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	na	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	na	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	na	na	na
Poorest/Richest	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	na	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	na	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	na	na	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)																	
² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)																	
³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)																	
⁴ Parity Indices - MICS indicator LN.22a/LN.22b/LN.22c																	
^A All interviewed children were asked about the primary language spoken in their household (referred to as the "home language"). Additionally, those currently in school or having previously attended school were asked to identify the primary language used by their teacher(s) during instruction (serving as a proxy for "language of instruction"). Each child attending or having previously attended school underwent a reading assessment in their language of instruction. If the reading test was unavailable in the child's language of instruction, or the child declined to attempt the test in that language, the child was offered the assessment in their home language. Children who had never attended school were provided with an assessment in their home language. The reading test was available in English or Bangla. The percentage of children who reported home and instruction languages differing from English or Bangla is reported in this column. Although the reading test was not available in the language of instruction and the home language for these children, they had the option to attempt the reading test in one of the available languages, and some of them may have chosen to do so.																	
^B As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.																	
na: not applicable																	
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																	

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total										
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years							
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition				Pattern recognition and completion						
Total ¹	574	60.1	58.3	51.1	38.5	15,579	58.6	61.8	60.2	52.7	39.8	16,281	58.0	60.9	59.3	51.9	39.2	1.03	31,859
Area																			
Urban	62.9	65.3	62.7	54.6	44.2	4,493	62.9	66.2	63.3	56.3	45.4	4,653	62.9	65.8	63.0	55.4	44.8	1.03	9,145
Rural	55.2	57.9	56.6	49.7	36.3	11,086	56.8	60.0	58.9	51.3	37.6	11,628	56.0	59.0	57.8	50.5	36.9	1.04	22,714
Division																			
Barishal	54.3	54.2	54.5	49.7	35.6	887	54.4	57.7	57.4	49.2	34.3	947	54.3	56.0	56.0	49.4	34.9	0.96	1,834
Chattogram	58.8	60.7	57.9	51.4	39.3	3,368	59.1	61.8	59.2	54.1	40.1	3,671	58.9	61.3	58.6	52.8	39.7	1.02	7,039
Dhaka	60.4	64.5	60.2	50.8	39.8	3,813	59.2	65.3	60.2	50.4	39.8	4,060	59.8	64.9	60.2	50.6	39.8	1.00	7,873
Khulna	59.6	62.7	59.2	54.4	41.8	1,614	64.4	66.0	65.3	58.9	44.8	1,653	62.0	64.4	62.3	56.7	43.3	1.07	3,266
Mymensingh	49.8	54.5	54.0	45.8	34.7	1,220	51.9	55.4	52.0	47.7	33.2	1,268	50.9	55.0	53.0	46.8	33.9	0.96	2,487
Rajshahi	61.6	63.6	64.0	53.8	40.6	1,748	59.9	62.5	64.5	54.3	41.2	1,793	60.7	63.0	64.3	54.1	40.9	1.02	3,541
Rangpur	55.4	58.1	59.4	49.0	36.7	1,780	60.2	60.7	62.6	53.0	41.8	1,683	57.7	59.4	61.0	50.9	39.2	1.14	3,463
Sylhet	47.4	48.1	49.3	52.6	33.7	1,150	53.0	54.5	56.8	53.3	38.7	1,206	50.3	51.3	53.2	53.0	36.3	1.15	2,355
Age at beginning of school year																			
6 ^A	13.5	21.7	18.2	19.9	8.6	402	178	18.4	25.0	19.2	8.9	381	15.6	20.1	21.5	19.5	8.7	1.04	783
7-8 ^{2,4}	33.4	36.7	36.3	32.9	18.1	3,984	29.4	34.9	36.4	32.7	18.4	4,161	31.4	35.8	36.4	32.8	18.2	1.02	8,145
7	27.4	32.1	30.7	27.4	14.5	2,078	20.9	27.8	28.5	25.3	12.8	2,113	24.1	30.0	29.6	26.3	13.7	0.88	4,191
8	40.0	41.8	42.4	38.9	22.0	1,906	38.2	42.1	44.6	40.3	24.1	2,048	39.1	41.9	43.6	39.6	23.1	1.10	3,953
9	49.7	55.8	52.9	44.6	31.6	1,980	53.6	56.3	55.2	50.0	33.5	2,044	51.7	56.0	54.1	47.3	32.5	1.06	4,025
10-14	71.3	72.8	70.8	61.7	50.2	9,213	73.7	76.2	72.8	63.3	51.6	9,694	72.6	74.5	71.8	62.5	50.9	1.03	18,907
10	60.5	64.2	60.8	51.0	38.7	2,125	62.1	66.1	65.8	54.2	41.4	2,001	61.3	65.1	63.2	52.5	40.0	1.07	4,126
11	71.8	73.0	70.9	59.1	48.9	1,865	66.1	72.8	67.0	57.0	45.0	1,892	68.9	72.9	68.9	58.0	46.9	0.92	3,757
12	71.3	70.8	72.4	62.4	50.9	1,980	77.8	79.5	74.9	63.5	51.7	2,135	74.7	75.3	73.7	63.0	51.3	1.02	4,115
13	75.8	76.3	72.2	66.4	54.0	1,798	77.9	78.5	74.7	69.7	56.8	2,085	76.9	77.5	73.6	68.2	55.5	1.05	3,883
14	81.3	83.2	81.2	74.0	63.1	1,444	86.6	85.8	83.3	73.3	65.3	1,581	84.0	84.6	82.3	73.6	64.2	1.04	3,026

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total										
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years					
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Number reading	Number discrimination			Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
School attendance																			
Early childhood education	11.5	11.8	12.2	10.2	3.3	334	7.1	9.3	6.8	3.3	2.1	242	9.7	10.7	9.9	7.3	2.8	0.63	576
Primary	48.5	52.0	50.8	43.8	29.5	9,219	44.3	49.0	49.3	42.4	27.8	9,267	46.4	50.5	50.0	43.1	28.7	0.94	18,487
Grade 1	14.2	20.9	18.9	19.5	8.3	1,280	9.4	13.6	17.7	15.7	4.6	910	12.2	17.9	18.4	17.9	6.8	0.56	2,191
Grade 2-3 ^{3,4}	40.6	45.0	43.9	37.4	21.7	4,399	34.0	39.0	39.9	35.0	19.8	4,326	37.3	42.1	41.9	36.2	20.8	0.91	8,725
Grade 2	32.8	40.6	38.0	32.5	17.2	2,160	23.3	30.2	32.0	27.1	13.1	2,038	28.2	35.5	35.1	29.9	15.2	0.76	4,198
Grade 3	48.1	49.3	49.5	42.2	26.1	2,239	43.5	46.9	47.0	42.1	25.7	2,288	45.7	48.1	48.2	42.1	25.9	0.99	4,527
Grade 4	65.3	66.8	67.4	56.2	42.6	1,845	59.7	63.5	62.6	54.2	39.5	2,011	62.4	65.1	64.9	55.2	41.0	0.93	3,856
Grade 5	76.6	77.6	74.7	64.9	51.7	1,694	66.7	71.8	70.3	58.4	43.9	2,020	71.2	74.5	72.3	61.4	47.4	0.85	3,714
Lower secondary	84.8	85.9	82.4	74.2	63.6	3,650	83.1	84.5	80.0	71.0	59.7	4,762	83.9	85.1	81.1	72.4	61.4	0.94	8,412
Grade 6	79.3	81.7	79.4	68.9	57.2	1,444	78.9	80.4	79.0	66.2	56.0	1,658	79.1	81.0	79.2	67.5	56.6	0.98	3,101
Grade 7	85.6	86.3	82.1	74.6	63.8	1,183	83.6	83.7	77.5	70.6	57.4	1,692	84.4	84.8	79.4	72.2	60.0	0.90	2,874
Grade 8	91.6	91.4	86.9	81.2	72.4	1,023	87.6	90.1	84.3	77.3	66.7	1,413	89.3	90.6	85.4	79.0	69.1	0.92	2,436
Upper secondary	92.0	93.1	90.0	88.0	76.8	669	92.5	91.9	87.4	81.2	71.7	1,159	92.3	92.3	88.3	83.7	73.6	0.93	1,827
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Out-of-school	42.1	44.4	44.2	34.8	25.4	1,693	45.3	48.1	45.6	38.2	26.4	849	43.2	45.6	44.7	35.9	25.7	1.04	2,542
Mother's education																			
Pre-primary or none	44.7	46.5	47.3	38.0	25.6	2,371	46.4	47.6	46.4	39.7	27.7	2,442	45.5	47.0	46.8	38.9	26.7	1.08	4,813
Primary	47.9	51.2	49.5	42.9	28.8	3,957	52.0	53.8	54.2	46.2	32.7	4,227	50.0	52.6	51.9	44.6	30.8	1.14	8,185
Lower Secondary	56.2	60.3	57.3	49.1	37.2	3,693	59.3	63.1	59.8	51.4	38.5	4,007	57.8	61.7	58.6	50.3	37.8	1.03	7,700
Secondary	66.8	69.3	66.7	61.1	48.3	3,701	65.8	70.8	69.4	62.1	48.4	3,630	66.3	70.0	68.0	61.6	48.3	1.00	7,332
Higher Secondary	76.5	75.7	74.1	66.2	55.6	1,039	68.8	73.7	70.3	63.1	51.6	1,145	72.5	74.6	72.1	64.6	53.5	0.93	2,184
Higher	79.3	80.2	79.7	73.5	63.6	814	78.9	82.4	78.7	75.3	64.5	823	79.1	81.3	79.2	74.4	64.1	1.01	1,637
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	8
Child's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	37.3	36.4	41.8	36.0	21.5	716	45.6	46.0	50.2	40.7	29.2	713	41.5	41.2	46.0	38.3	25.3	1.03	1,429
Has no functional difficulty	58.4	61.2	59.1	51.8	39.4	14,863	59.2	62.5	60.6	53.3	40.3	15,568	58.8	61.9	59.9	52.6	39.8	1.07	30,430

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025														
	Male					Female					Total			
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Number of children age 7-14 years	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion				
Ethnicity of household head														
Bangali	57.4	60.1	58.3	51.1	38.5	15,464	58.6	61.8	60.2	52.7	16,173	39.8	1.36	31,637
Other	60.3	59.8	59.8	53.5	42.7	114	58.4	56.3	62.3	55.2	108	45.5	1.02	222
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	41.8	43.2	44.5	37.5	24.8	3,496	44.2	45.6	46.6	38.9	3,435	26.6	1.07	6,931
Second	53.1	55.7	55.1	47.7	33.2	3,215	54.8	57.7	57.0	50.0	3,261	35.7	1.07	6,476
Middle	57.0	60.1	57.8	50.3	36.8	2,922	60.2	64.4	61.9	53.5	3,163	38.9	1.06	6,086
Fourth	63.7	66.9	64.2	56.1	43.7	2,893	63.1	66.2	64.9	57.2	3,184	43.9	1.00	6,077
Richest	74.2	77.6	72.5	66.2	56.6	3,053	71.6	76.2	71.4	65.0	3,237	54.8	0.97	6,290
Parity indices ⁴														
Rural/Urban	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	na	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	na	0.8	na	na
Functional difficulty/No difficulty	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	na	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	na	0.7	na	na
Poorest/Richest	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	na	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	na	0.5	na	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)														
² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)														
³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)														
⁴ Parity Indices - MICS indicator LN.22d/LN.22e/LN.22f														
^ As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.														
na: not applicable														
*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														

^A As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.5 ICT EQUIPMENT, USE, AND SKILLS

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. In Table SR.6.1 presents information on the household ownership of ICT equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line, mobile telephone or smartphone¹³¹ and computer) and access to internet.

Table LN.6.2 presents the use of ICT by women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while table LN.6.3 presents the ICT skills of women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

¹³¹ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women age 15-49 years.

Table LN.6.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Bangladesh WRCO, 2020

	Percentage of households with a:							Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer ⁴			
			Fixed line	Mobile phone ^A	Smartphone		Any ³		
Total	0.2	40.4	0.2	97.0	72.1	97.0	6.1	72.1	61,207
Area									
Urban	0.2	54.3	0.4	97.6	79.7	97.6	11.5	79.8	18,357
Rural	0.2	34.5	0.2	96.8	68.8	96.8	3.7	68.8	42,850
Division									
Barishal	0.2	27.4	0.3	97.1	66.8	97.2	4.2	66.5	3,288
Chattogram	0.2	31.2	0.2	98.2	83.1	98.2	5.2	82.9	11,248
Dhaka	0.2	51.5	0.4	97.6	81.3	97.7	8.7	81.3	16,380
Khulna	0.5	39.7	0.2	96.7	69.8	96.7	6.0	69.1	7,073
Mymensingh	0.1	27.0	0.1	96.4	62.2	96.4	3.9	61.9	4,698
Rajshahi	0.3	50.6	0.1	96.1	63.6	96.1	6.0	63.7	8,350
Rangpur	0.2	40.2	0.3	95.4	52.2	95.4	4.8	53.3	6,856
Sylhet	0.1	25.6	0.1	97.2	76.3	97.2	4.0	76.7	3,315
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	0.1	28.2	0.2	93.9	56.5	93.9	1.7	56.4	18,646
Primary	0.2	35.7	0.2	97.6	69.4	97.6	2.4	69.5	16,013
Lower Secondary	0.3	42.4	0.1	98.4	77.3	98.4	4.0	77.6	8,056
Secondary	0.3	50.1	0.1	98.9	83.6	98.9	6.9	83.4	9,251
Higher Secondary	0.3	58.3	0.3	99.1	89.4	99.1	14.1	89.3	4,220
Higher	0.5	65.3	0.7	99.4	94.9	99.5	29.1	94.9	4,995
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(41.0)	(0.0)	(96.0)	(50.4)	(96.0)	(3.0)	(46.7)	26
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	0.2	40.5	0.2	97.0	72.2	97.1	6.1	72.3	60,752
Other	0.3	31.0	0.1	94.3	54.7	94.3	2.7	49.6	455
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.1	11.4	0.1	91.0	31.8	91.0	0.2	31.8	13,513
Second	0.2	29.1	0.2	98.1	69.3	98.2	1.1	69.4	11,981
Middle	0.2	41.8	0.2	98.2	80.7	98.2	2.9	80.5	11,768
Fourth	0.3	51.3	0.2	98.9	87.2	98.9	5.5	87.3	12,024
Richest	0.4	72.5	0.5	99.6	96.8	99.6	21.4	96.9	11,921

¹ MICS indicator LN.604 - Households with a radio

² MICS indicator LN.605 - Households with a television

³ MICS indicator LN.606 - Households with a telephone

⁴ MICS indicator LN.607 - Households with a computer

⁵ MICS indicator LN.608 - Households with internet

^A This column includes smartphones.

() Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.6.2: Use of ICT

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who:										Number of people
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ^{2, A}	Own a smartphone ³	Used a mobile phone ^A			Used internet		
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months			During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁵	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁶	
Total	6.0	2.9	2.2	72.2	44.2	95.4	87.4	50.3	48.3	41.7	64,405
Area											
Urban	9.6	5.4	4.2	78.3	53.5	95.9	89.7	55.5	53.9	48.3	20,044
Rural	4.4	1.7	1.2	69.4	40.0	95.2	86.4	48.0	45.8	38.8	44,361
Division											
Barishal	5.3	2.6	1.9	73.8	37.2	93.6	88.2	42.8	40.3	34.9	3,310
Chattogram	5.5	2.1	1.6	75.9	56.1	95.5	88.6	59.7	58.4	52.6	13,294
Dhaka	6.9	4.2	3.3	78.7	56.5	97.0	91.7	59.2	57.8	52.7	17,192
Khulna	6.4	2.7	1.9	69.0	37.3	97.1	90.3	51.0	48.9	41.2	6,879
Mymensingh	4.7	1.6	1.1	68.5	34.7	95.7	85.0	39.5	36.6	27.7	4,632
Rajshahi	5.5	3.0	2.2	66.1	32.1	96.3	84.7	41.1	39.3	32.3	8,085
Rangpur	6.9	2.9	2.0	64.9	22.8	94.9	83.4	38.0	33.6	23.1	6,920
Sylhet	4.6	1.8	1.2	64.8	41.7	86.1	75.5	38.7	37.6	32.7	4,093
Age											
15-19	9.4	4.6	3.3	45.7	36.1	91.0	78.2	59.2	57.1	48.8	10,962
15-17	9.3	4.5	3.2	31.9	25.7	88.2	71.9	55.8	53.6	44.6	6,053
18-19	9.5	4.9	3.4	62.7	48.8	94.3	86.1	63.4	61.3	53.9	4,909
20-24	9.6	4.8	3.5	77.9	59.6	96.8	91.5	62.4	60.1	54.3	10,566
25-29	7.7	3.7	2.8	83.8	57.5	97.3	92.5	57.0	54.7	48.8	9,960
30-34	5.3	2.1	1.6	82.8	48.9	96.6	90.3	49.2	47.2	41.2	8,666
35-39	2.8	1.4	1.1	77.3	40.1	96.1	88.3	42.6	40.8	34.0	9,859
40-44	2.2	1.0	0.8	72.3	32.1	95.5	86.7	36.8	35.3	28.9	8,499
45-49	1.9	1.3	1.0	66.9	26.5	94.8	84.1	34.7	33.5	26.2	5,893

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who:										Number of people
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ^{2, A}	Own a smartphone ³	Used a mobile phone ^A		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months			Ever	During the last 3 months ⁵	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁶			
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.1	0.1	55.5	15.2	91.2	76.0	23.1	21.3	15.0	6,611
Primary	0.3	0.1	0.1	67.5	28.6	94.4	84.2	34.9	32.8	25.9	12,374
Lower Secondary	1.0	0.3	0.3	71.8	39.3	95.7	87.9	46.8	44.7	37.3	13,745
Secondary	4.6	1.8	1.4	70.6	47.3	95.4	87.8	56.3	54.2	47.2	17,213
Higher Secondary	12.7	5.2	3.6	80.3	63.7	97.3	92.7	67.6	65.9	59.9	8,231
Higher	29.5	17.0	13.0	93.5	82.1	98.9	96.9	78.4	77.0	72.7	6,210
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	3.5	1.2	0.5	67.7	29.7	92.9	82.9	38.3	36.4	29.5	1,795
Has no functional difficulty	5.7	2.8	2.1	76.6	46.6	96.3	89.2	50.1	48.2	41.8	56,557
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	6.0	2.9	2.2	72.2	44.3	95.4	87.5	50.4	48.5	41.9	63,936
Other	4.8	2.2	1.8	60.7	25.1	91.4	72.5	31.9	28.0	21.5	469
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.1	0.3	0.2	56.0	14.0	91.9	78.0	24.2	20.5	13.3	11,143
Second	2.4	0.8	0.5	63.8	29.6	94.1	83.3	41.5	39.2	30.3	12,479
Middle	3.7	1.4	1.0	71.0	42.4	95.6	87.8	52.3	50.4	42.8	13,063
Fourth	5.7	2.3	1.6	77.8	52.5	96.5	90.4	57.3	55.7	49.6	13,650
Richest	15.3	8.8	6.7	88.0	74.5	98.1	95.3	70.2	69.5	65.8	14,071

¹ MICS indicator LN.609 - Use of computer

² MICS indicator LN.610a - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

³ MICS indicator LN.610b - Ownership of smartphone

⁴ MICS indicator LN.611 - Use of mobile phone

⁵ MICS indicator LN.612a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.612b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

^A Includes smartphone ownership/use

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.6.3: ICT skills

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:												Number of people
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, or account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specialised programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computers related activities ^{1,2,3,4}	
Total	5.0	15.9	2.6	3.4	12.6	3.8	2.4	3.9	6.3	9.4	1.0	26.0	64,405
Area													
Urban	8.0	19.8	4.0	4.8	15.9	6.4	4.0	5.9	9.1	13.2	1.9	32.1	20,044
Rural	3.7	14.1	2.0	2.8	11.1	2.7	1.7	3.0	5.1	7.7	0.6	23.3	44,361
Division													
Barishal	5.2	11.4	3.0	2.8	19.0	1.5	2.5	2.8	6.3	11.4	0.5	25.7	3,310
Chattogram	3.2	18.5	1.2	3.8	15.3	1.8	1.7	5.3	7.3	16.5	0.8	32.1	13,294
Dhaka	8.9	22.7	3.6	4.3	16.4	6.9	2.9	5.2	9.0	11.2	1.8	34.8	17,192
Khulna	3.5	11.9	1.3	1.7	8.7	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.3	6.3	0.3	19.3	6,879
Mymensingh	2.4	7.8	0.4	1.9	5.8	3.3	0.9	2.8	3.2	4.1	0.5	15.2	4,632
Rajshahi	4.6	13.7	6.2	4.9	11.7	6.0	3.7	3.8	6.2	4.3	1.2	22.4	8,085
Rangpur	3.2	9.0	2.4	3.1	6.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	4.4	3.7	0.7	13.6	6,920
Sylhet	3.9	14.7	0.6	1.5	8.2	1.5	2.1	1.6	4.3	7.7	0.7	21.6	4,093
Age													
15-24 ¹	8.4	23.1	4.1	5.5	21.1	6.0	3.9	6.4	10.2	13.7	1.4	37.6	21,529
15-19	8.1	22.2	4.1	5.3	20.8	5.5	3.5	6.0	9.7	13.1	1.1	36.4	10,962
15-17	6.6	19.9	4.0	4.8	18.9	5.3	2.8	4.8	7.8	11.5	1.0	33.4	6,053
18-19	9.9	25.0	4.3	5.8	23.0	5.8	4.5	7.5	12.0	14.9	1.2	40.0	4,909
20-24	8.7	24.0	4.1	5.8	21.5	6.6	4.2	6.9	10.7	14.5	1.8	38.9	10,566
25-29	6.2	20.3	3.2	4.2	15.4	4.6	3.2	5.6	8.6	12.4	1.5	32.3	9,960
30-34	4.4	15.2	2.1	2.9	10.6	3.2	2.0	2.9	5.1	9.1	0.9	24.9	8,666
35-39	2.2	9.8	1.5	1.9	5.9	2.2	1.0	1.8	3.0	5.2	0.5	16.4	9,859
40-44	1.6	7.0	1.2	1.4	4.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.2	4.0	0.4	12.6	8,499
45-49	1.4	6.0	0.7	0.8	2.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.9	3.6	0.4	10.3	5,893
Education													
Pre-primary or none	0.2	3.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.2	6.1	6,611
Primary	0.8	7.0	0.5	0.8	3.4	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.6	0.2	11.9	12,374
Lower Secondary	2.1	11.7	1.0	1.6	7.4	2.1	0.7	1.5	3.2	5.7	0.3	19.4	13,745

Table LN.6.3: ICT skills (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:														
Number of people	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specialised programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computers related activities ^{1,2,3,4}		
	Secondary	3.9	16.9	2.3	3.1	13.8	3.3	1.5	3.2	5.7	9.4	0.6	28.8	17213
	Higher Secondary	10.3	27.0	5.3	6.9	24.5	6.6	4.4	7.8	13.0	17.4	1.4	44.1	8,231
	Higher	21.0	39.0	10.0	12.3	35.2	14.0	12.3	16.5	22.3	29.0	5.7	58.3	6,210
	Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
	Has functional difficulty	1.5	8.9	0.9	1.9	3.9	1.2	0.5	1.9	3.3	4.8	0.2	14.2	1,795
	Has no functional difficulty	5.0	15.7	2.5	3.3	12.2	3.7	2.4	3.9	6.3	9.3	1.0	25.6	56,557
Ethnicity of household head														
	Bangali	5.0	15.9	2.6	3.4	12.6	3.8	2.4	3.9	6.3	9.4	1.0	26.1	63,936
	Other	7.1	11.4	2.7	5.3	9.5	2.9	3.5	4.8	5.9	7.2	0.9	17.5	469
Wealth index quintile														
	Poorest	0.7	3.9	0.7	0.9	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.3	7.8	11,143
	Second	2.1	9.8	1.7	2.0	8.1	2.0	1.2	1.8	3.6	4.7	0.3	17.4	12,479
	Middle	3.4	15.8	1.9	3.0	11.8	2.7	1.7	3.0	5.0	7.8	0.5	25.6	13,063
	Fourth	5.2	17.9	2.4	3.2	13.8	3.6	2.3	4.1	6.8	10.0	0.9	29.3	13,650
	Richest	12.4	28.9	5.8	7.2	23.5	9.1	5.7	9.2	13.4	20.5	2.8	45.3	14,071
Parity indices (age 15-24) ³														
	Rural/Urban	0.60	0.81	0.63	0.75	0.81	0.57	0.53	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.39	0.80	na
	Poorest/Richest	0.10	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.25	na
Parity indices (age 15-49) ⁴														
	Rural/Urban	0.46	0.72	0.49	0.59	0.70	0.42	0.41	0.51	0.56	0.58	0.33	0.73	na
	Poorest/Richest	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.17	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.613a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1														
² MICS indicator LN.613b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1														
³ Parity indices - MICS indicator LN.613a; SDG indicator 4.5.1														
⁴ Parity indices - MICS indicator LN.613b; SDG indicator 4.5.1														

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



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9

PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality are every child's right, enshrined in the CRC and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law and is an essential prerequisite for legal identity and the fulfilment of children's rights.¹³² Birth certificates are proof of that legal identity and are often required to access essential services like health care or education. Possession of a birth certificate can also be a form of protection against child labour, child marriage, and underage recruitment into the armed forces since it enables verification of a child's age. Birth certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Birth registration in Bangladesh is mandated by the Birth and Death Registration Act, 2004 and is overseen by the Office of the Registrar General under the Local Government Division. Registration is free if completed within 45 days of birth and can be done at Union Parishads, Municipalities, or City Corporations. Since 2010, the government has operated an online Birth and Death Registration Information System (BDRIS)¹³³, which issues certificates with a unique ID number and is linked with national ID and service delivery systems. While coverage has increased significantly, timely registration remains a challenge in remote and marginalised populations.

¹³² United Nations Children's Fund. The Right Start in Life: Global levels and trends in birth registration, 2024 update UNICEF, New York, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/UNICEF_The-Right-Start-in-Life_Dec-2024.pdf.

¹³³ Government of Bangladesh, Local Government Division, Office of the Registrar General. Birth and Death Registration Information System (BDRIS). Dhaka, Bangladesh: Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children did not register whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities (City corporation/ municipality/ Union council)				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	36.1	11.2	11.9	59.2	23,357	88.5	9,537
Sex							
Male	36.5	11.0	12.3	59.8	12,117	87.8	4,873
Female	35.7	11.3	11.6	58.5	11,240	89.2	4,664
Area							
Urban	30.2	11.1	11.7	53.0	6,717	86.5	3,159
Rural	38.5	11.2	12.0	61.7	16,640	89.4	6,378
Division							
Barishal	38.1	6.3	9.8	54.2	1,238	89.0	567
Chattogram	38.9	12.6	7.1	58.7	5,523	88.8	2,283
Dhaka	28.7	10.3	14.2	53.1	5,630	85.0	2,641
Khulna	40.3	9.5	7.4	57.3	2,375	89.0	1,015
Mymensingh	27.6	10.8	21.6	60.0	1,915	85.5	766
Rajshahi	43.8	12.0	14.8	70.7	2,667	90.3	782
Rangpur	36.8	13.7	12.0	62.4	2,511	94.6	944
Sylhet	41.5	10.3	12.3	64.1	1,498	93.4	538
Age (in months)							
0-11	20.5	6.6	15.9	43.0	4,518	88.9	2,576
12-23	31.8	9.6	13.4	54.9	4,881	87.6	2,201
24-35	39.4	13.4	10.3	63.1	4,904	88.7	1,811
36-47	43.1	12.0	10.3	65.4	4,599	89.4	1,593
48-59	45.6	14.2	9.8	69.6	4,455	87.5	1,356
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	31.9	9.1	14.5	55.5	1,389	77.7	618
Primary	35.8	8.5	11.4	55.7	4,185	84.9	1,854
Lower Secondary	35.7	11.0	11.4	58.1	5,865	88.0	2,458
Secondary	39.0	11.2	11.3	61.5	6,557	89.6	2,523
Higher Secondary	35.9	13.4	12.1	61.4	2,961	93.7	1,144
Higher	32.3	14.4	14.2	60.8	2,393	94.7	937
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) ^A							
Has functional difficulty	49.4	12.3	9.7	71.4	221	97.0	63
Has no functional difficulty	42.5	13.2	10.1	65.8	13,737	88.5	4,697

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children did not register whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities (City corporation/ municipality/ Union council)				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Mother's functional difficulties ^B							
Has functional difficulty	42.6	8.6	12.0	63.2	328	80.9	121
Has no functional difficulty	36.3	11.1	11.9	59.3	22,400	88.7	9,106
Ethnicity of household head							
Bangali	36.0	11.2	11.9	59.1	23,226	88.5	9,496
Other	47.1	11.4	10.0	68.5	131	87.7	41
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	35.8	9.3	13.0	58.1	4,675	87.8	1,958
Second	38.8	10.2	12.4	61.4	4,606	88.3	1,776
Middle	37.8	12.0	11.0	60.8	4,666	88.8	1,829
Fourth	34.8	11.3	11.2	57.3	4,863	87.1	2,076
Richest	33.3	13.0	12.0	58.3	4,546	90.5	1,898

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-regulation is an integral part of parenting in all cultures. Too often however, children are raised using punitive or harsh disciplinary methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. A large body of evidence¹³⁴ confirms that violent discipline is both ineffective and can have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life.

In the Bangladesh MICS, 2025, mothers or caregivers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child age 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

134 Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.;
Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.;
Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members^A during the last one month, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^B		
Total	8.7	83.3	59.0	25.0	85.7	63,667
Sex						
Male	8.1	84.1	61.9	27.0	86.6	32,530
Female	9.4	82.5	55.9	22.9	84.8	31,137
Area						
Urban	9.5	82.4	59.3	25.1	85.1	18,298
Rural	8.4	83.7	58.8	24.9	86.0	45,370
Division						
Barishal	12.0	80.4	60.9	21.1	83.4	3,521
Chattogram	8.3	84.8	64.8	27.2	87.1	14,615
Dhaka	9.1	82.5	60.2	26.5	85.7	15,523
Khulna	8.7	82.2	57.1	24.1	84.3	6,339
Mymensingh	8.8	84.3	55.1	28.4	86.8	5,205
Rajshahi	8.5	85.0	60.2	27.7	87.0	7,218
Rangpur	5.8	87.7	58.3	21.3	89.3	6,803
Sylhet	10.5	74.9	40.1	13.7	76.4	4,444
Age						
1-2	9.0	77.4	62.2	21.7	81.4	9,785
3-4	5.8	88.8	75.6	33.4	91.7	9,054
5-9	6.8	87.5	67.0	30.2	89.8	23,030
10-14	11.7	79.3	42.1	17.4	80.9	21,798
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	9.7	82.0	53.0	25.5	83.9	7,572
Primary	8.2	84.4	58.9	26.7	86.7	14,621
Lower Secondary	7.3	84.8	62.4	27.4	87.3	15,684
Secondary	8.4	83.5	59.9	24.2	85.9	15,568
Higher Secondary	9.9	81.7	59.3	21.0	84.6	5,669
Higher	12.6	78.8	53.3	17.9	81.4	4,537
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years) ^C						
Has functional difficulty	6.7	84.6	59.9	27.3	86.0	2,854
Has no functional difficulty	8.5	84.5	59.4	25.6	86.8	55,932
Mother's functional difficulties ^D						
Has functional difficulty	7.2	88.8	65.8	31.2	90.4	1,543
Has no functional difficulty	8.4	83.7	59.9	25.2	86.1	58,894

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline (Continued)

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members^A during the last one month, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^B		
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	8.7	83.3	58.9	25.0	85.7	63,242
Other	5.9	91.2	68.1	19.0	92.5	425
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.1	85.8	60.9	28.7	88.1	13,786
Second	7.4	85.2	60.8	27.2	87.4	12,799
Middle	8.7	82.9	59.6	24.5	85.3	12,380
Fourth	9.2	82.5	59.9	24.3	84.9	12,458
Richest	11.3	79.8	53.3	19.6	82.5	12,244

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

^A The experience of child disciplining methods covers only as used by adult members of the household and not those experienced by the child by other people, e.g., family members not living in the household

^B Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

^C Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes towards physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of mothers/ caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Total	32.3	34,680
Sex		
Male	34.9	245
Female	32.3	34,435
Area		
Urban	29.2	10,372
Rural	33.6	24,309
Division		
Barishal	25.8	1,908
Chattogram	37.7	6,980
Dhaka	27.1	8,948
Khulna	36.0	3,831
Mymensingh	35.0	2,897
Rajshahi	38.7	4,317
Rangpur	32.3	3,885
Sylhet	17.6	1,915
Age		
<25	31.6	6,483
25-34	32.5	14,179
35-49	32.2	12,165
50+	33.7	1,853
Education		
Pre-primary or none	35.0	4,214
Primary	35.5	7,367
Lower Secondary	33.7	8,352
Secondary	32.2	8,553
Higher Secondary	27.0	3,370
Higher	22.5	2,818
Missing/DK	(*)	7
Functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	38.3	1,366
Has no functional difficulty	32.7	29,287
Ethnicity of household head		
Bangali	32.2	34,451
Other	44.1	229
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	37.0	7,042
Second	35.7	6,915
Middle	33.1	6,820
Fourth	30.8	6,985
Richest	24.9	6,918

A The disaggregate of Functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

Child labour in Bangladesh is primarily governed by the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006, as amended, including through the 2013 and 2018 amendments. The Act prohibits the employment of children under 14 years in any occupation or establishment¹³⁵. Adolescents age 14 to below 18 may be employed only under prescribed conditions, while hazardous work is prohibited for persons below 18 years. A list of hazardous forms of work has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, covering activities considered dangerous to the physical and mental well-being of children.

Complementing the Labour Act, the Government of Bangladesh adopted the National Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010, which sets out the vision and strategies to eliminate all forms of hazardous child labour in the country¹³⁶. The policy provides a framework for enforcing minimum age standards, expanding access to education, and ensuring that children are protected from economic exploitation in line with Bangladesh’s international commitments, including ILO Conventions and the CRC.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).^{137,138,139}

Table PR.3.1 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

¹³⁵ Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Labour and Employment. Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 (as amended in 2013). Dhaka: Government of Bangladesh.

¹³⁶ Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Labour and Employment. National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010. Dhaka: Government of Bangladesh.

¹³⁷ ‘Own use production of goods’, including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

¹³⁸ UNICEF. How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

¹³⁹ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.¹⁴⁰

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14:

21 hours or more, that is, children age 5-14 years are classified as child labourers if they have spent at least 21 hours on household chores during the last week.

ii. age 15-17:

No limit to number of hours, that is, children age 15-17 years are not classified as child labourers based on time spent on household chores. For children in this age group, only the number of hours spent on economic activities in the last week is used for classification.

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 is defined as the proportion of children age 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two indicators are presently in use for measuring child labour within the context of SDG monitoring and reporting. The first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second is based on the general production boundary (classifying child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions. Finally, country-specific table PR.3.4S looks at children age 5-17 years involved in domestic work in other people's homes during the previous week, according to the age groups 5-11 years, 12-14 years and 15-17 years.

¹⁴⁰ Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity for less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	6.6	31,724	14.5	7.9	13,104	24.6	8.1	13,180
Sex								
Male	7.7	16,208	16.4	12.9	6,529	31.8	14.0	6,730
Female	5.5	15,515	12.5	3.0	6,576	17.1	2.0	6,450
Area								
Urban	2.9	9,315	7.6	7.4	3,522	17.7	8.9	3,838
Rural	8.2	22,409	17.0	8.1	9,583	27.4	7.8	9,342
Division								
Barishal	6.2	1,808	18.5	5.5	731	28.3	4.8	696
Chattogram	4.5	7,140	10.1	8.2	3,007	18.4	8.4	2,877
Dhaka	3.2	7,887	7.1	7.7	3,133	17.3	10.3	3,402
Khulna	7.6	3,067	20.8	7.8	1,322	30.5	8.4	1,241
Mymensingh	7.9	2,589	15.2	7.5	1,043	27.1	5.4	977
Rajshahi	11.8	3,607	24.3	11.2	1,461	38.7	7.7	1,568
Rangpur	13.2	3,345	24.9	6.7	1,424	33.6	3.9	1,472
Sylhet	4.5	2,283	9.3	7.0	984	18.8	11.4	946
School attendance								
Attending ^A	6.8	28,664	14.7	4.6	11,031	22.8	1.5	8,578
Not attending	5.2	3,056	12.9	25.4	2,073	28.0	20.4	4,601
Missing/DK	(*)	3	-	-	0	-	-	0
Mother's education^B								
Pre-primary or none	8.7	3,809	14.8	12.5	2,576	28.7	12.9	3,127
Primary	8.3	7,546	15.9	10.4	3,673	27.6	10.8	3,613
Lower Secondary	7.3	7,842	16.3	6.5	3,052	26.7	6.0	2,516
Secondary	5.6	7,646	12.9	3.8	2,673	18.9	3.2	2,473
Higher Secondary	3.8	2,707	9.4	3.5	660	13.7	2.3	609
Higher	2.0	2,163	5.5	2.0	469	8.4	1.1	434
Missing/DK	(*)	11	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	2
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	4.7	2,036	15.2	7.6	598	25.2	8.8	655
Has no functional difficulty	6.8	29,688	14.4	7.9	12,507	24.6	8.1	12,524
Mother's functional difficulties^C								
Has functional difficulty	7.5	848	22.7	10.7	422	29.3	8.9	447
Has no functional difficulty	6.5	29,372	14.2	7.6	11,353	24.7	8.2	9,973
Ethnicity of household head								
Bangali	6.6	31,514	14.4	7.9	12,997	24.5	8.1	13,082
Other	17.6	209	18.8	13.9	108	36.9	7.8	98
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	11.0	6,873	20.7	10.4	3,057	33.8	10.2	2,552
Second	8.6	6,335	19.3	10.7	2,718	31.8	8.3	2,845
Middle	7.4	6,053	15.1	8.4	2,591	27.0	7.7	2,717
Fourth	4.1	6,193	9.8	6.5	2,386	20.6	10.0	2,568
Richest	1.6	6,269	4.8	2.6	2,353	8.4	4.2	2,497

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores during the previous week, by age groups, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	43.8	1.5	31,724	63.3	6.2	13,104
Sex						
Male	36.9	0.7	16,208	51.5	1.8	6,529
Female	51.1	2.4	15,515	75.1	10.4	6,576
Area						
Urban	41.0	1.4	9,315	61.5	4.8	3,522
Rural	45.0	1.6	22,409	64.0	6.6	9,583
Division						
Barishal	48.0	1.7	1,808	63.7	11.7	731
Chattogram	48.4	1.1	7,140	68.3	5.7	3,007
Dhaka	40.6	1.3	7,887	62.0	3.7	3,133
Khulna	42.8	1.6	3,067	64.6	6.1	1,322
Mymensingh	41.6	2.4	2,589	61.7	8.4	1,043
Rajshahi	48.5	1.5	3,607	63.2	6.1	1,461
Rangpur	48.6	2.2	3,345	64.1	7.3	1,424
Sylhet	26.8	1.4	2,283	51.0	7.3	984
School attendance						
Attending ^A	45.5	1.6	28,664	65.8	5.9	11,031
Not attending	28.3	1.1	3,056	50.0	7.6	2,073
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	3	-	-	0
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	46.8	2.6	3,809	60.1	9.0	2,576
Primary	45.4	2.2	7,546	65.2	6.5	3,673
Lower Secondary	45.5	1.2	7,842	65.0	5.4	3,052
Secondary	43.6	1.2	7,646	63.3	4.8	2,673
Higher Secondary	38.4	0.8	2,707	60.3	4.1	660
Higher	34.8	0.4	2,163	59.7	2.6	469
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	11	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	41.0	1.1	2,036	55.9	8.6	598
Has no functional difficulty	44.0	1.5	29,688	63.7	6.0	12,507
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	57.3	1.7	848	78.2	3.2	422
Has no functional difficulty	43.5	1.4	29,372	63.4	5.6	11,353
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	43.8	1.5	31,514	63.3	6.1	12,997
Other	44.7	5.6	209	66.1	13.3	108
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	45.5	2.4	6,873	65.1	7.8	3,057
Second	48.4	2.0	6,335	66.8	7.5	2,718
Middle	46.6	1.2	6,053	62.0	6.6	2,591
Fourth	43.0	1.2	6,193	61.4	5.4	2,386
Richest	35.7	0.7	6,269	60.3	2.6	2,353

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	10.0	7.3	38.3	2.2	9.2	58,008
Sex						
Male	12.0	10.3	31.7	0.8	10.9	29,467
Female	7.9	4.1	45.1	3.7	7.5	28,541
Area						
Urban	6.3	5.2	35.9	1.8	6.8	16,675
Rural	11.5	8.1	39.2	2.4	10.1	41,333
Division						
Barishal	12.0	5.7	41.2	3.6	9.2	3,235
Chattogram	7.2	6.2	42.3	1.9	7.9	13,023
Dhaka	6.1	5.9	35.7	1.5	7.3	14,422
Khulna	12.9	7.9	38.5	2.3	9.8	5,630
Mymensingh	10.4	7.3	37.3	3.3	10.1	4,610
Rajshahi	17.0	10.7	40.3	2.1	12.4	6,636
Rangpur	15.4	9.5	40.7	2.8	11.8	6,240
Sylhet	6.8	6.7	26.4	2.5	8.9	4,213
Age						
5-11	2.1	6.6	43.8	1.5	7.8	31,724
12-14	14.5	7.9	63.3	6.2	13.6	13,104
15-17	24.6	8.1	na	na	8.1	13,180
School attendance						
Attending ^A	8.7	5.4	42.1	2.3	7.3	48,274
Not attending	16.5	16.7	19.5	2.0	18.4	9,731
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education^B						
Pre-primary or none	14.2	11.1	35.0	3.5	14.2	9,513
Primary	11.7	9.4	39.2	2.7	11.8	14,832
Lower Secondary	10.1	6.8	41.4	1.9	8.5	13,410
Secondary	7.5	4.8	39.3	1.7	6.3	12,793
Higher Secondary	5.0	3.5	36.2	1.3	4.5	3,976
Higher	3.3	1.8	33.7	0.7	2.4	3,066
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	10.6	6.1	35.5	2.2	8.0	3,289
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	7.3	38.4	2.2	9.3	54,719

Table PR.3.3: Child labour (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Mother's functional difficulties ^C						
Has functional difficulty	15.2	8.6	47.5	1.6	10.0	1,716
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	7.1	39.4	2.1	8.9	50,699
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	9.9	7.2	38.3	2.2	9.1	57,593
Other	15.2	14.4	39.7	6.2	17.9	415
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	13.4	10.7	41.0	3.2	13.2	12,482
Second	13.7	9.0	41.0	2.8	11.5	11,898
Middle	11.0	7.7	39.0	2.2	9.6	11,361
Fourth	7.8	6.0	37.0	1.8	7.7	11,148
Richest	3.3	2.4	32.9	0.9	3.3	11,120

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^a Includes attendance to early childhood education

^b The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^c The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	7.3	2.2	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.9	9.1	58,008
Sex												
Male	10.3	0.8	7.3	6.0	6.1	6.5	2.7	2.0	1.2	3.3	13.1	29,467
Female	4.1	3.7	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.0	28,541
Area												
Urban	5.2	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.4	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.3	6.0	16,675
Rural	8.1	2.4	5.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.2	10.4	41,333
Division												
Barishal	5.7	3.6	4.9	3.4	3.9	4.9	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	8.8	3,235
Chattogram	6.2	1.9	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.8	6.8	13,023
Dhaka	5.9	1.5	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.5	7.3	14,422
Khulna	7.9	2.3	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	2.6	10.6	5,630
Mymensingh	7.3	3.3	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.9	1.5	1.4	1.1	2.2	9.6	4,610
Rajshahi	10.7	2.1	8.7	6.7	7.7	7.2	2.4	1.9	0.8	2.2	15.6	6,636
Rangpur	9.5	2.8	5.3	4.5	5.7	4.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	3.3	11.7	6,240
Sylhet	6.7	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.9	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.7	6.0	4,213
Age												
5-11	6.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.4	31,724
12-14	7.9	6.2	6.1	5.2	5.6	5.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.3	12.1	13,104
15-17	8.1	na	11.4	9.3	9.4	9.2	4.8	3.2	1.6	5.0	19.8	13,180
School attendance												
Attending ^B	5.4	2.3	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	6.5	48,274
Not attending	16.7	2.0	11.8	10.6	10.6	10.5	6.9	4.3	1.7	6.7	22.1	9,731
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education ^C												
Pre-primary or none	11.1	3.5	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	3.2	2.8	1.1	3.5	15.4	9,513
Primary	9.4	2.7	6.1	4.9	5.8	5.8	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.6	11.6	14,832
Lower Secondary	6.8	1.9	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.6	8.0	13,410

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
Percentage of children engaged in:			Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^a	Number of children age 5-17 years
			Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold												
Secondary	4.8	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	5.9	9.5	12,793
Higher Secondary	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.5	6.6	3,976
Higher	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	3.3	3,066
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	6.1	2.2	4.8	4.2	3.9	5.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.8	8.7	13.3	3,289
Has no functional difficulty	7.3	2.2	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.9	9.1	14.0	54,719
Mother's functional difficulties ^b													
Has functional difficulty	8.6	1.6	7.5	6.9	5.5	7.2	2.9	2.3	1.4	4.6	13.5	16.9	1,716
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	2.1	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.7	8.4	13.2	50,699
Ethnicity of household head													
Bangali	7.2	2.2	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.9	9.0	13.9	57,593
Other	14.4	6.2	9.7	8.1	8.0	11.7	2.8	5.9	0.7	4.2	18.1	24.7	415
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	10.7	3.2	7.6	5.8	6.9	7.0	2.1	1.7	1.0	3.1	14.1	20.1	12,482
Second	9.0	2.8	6.4	5.7	5.4	5.9	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.6	11.8	18.0	11,898
Middle	7.7	2.2	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.0	1.8	1.1	0.8	2.3	9.5	15.0	11,361
Fourth	6.0	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	6.8	10.9	11,148
Richest	2.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.6	4.7	11,120

^a The definition of the child labour indicator used for SDG reporting does presently not include hazardous working conditions. Work is ongoing to increase the types of hazardous working conditions captured and update the indicators definition. This column presents a definition comparable the original version of the MICS indicator, used early in the MICS6 round. The current SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

^b Includes attendance to early childhood education

^c The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^d The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.4S: Children's involvement in domestic work in other people's homes

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in domestic work in other people's homes during the previous week, by age groups, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in domestic work in other people's homes for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Domestic work for less than 14 hours	Domestic work for 14 hours or more		Domestic work for less than 43 hours	Domestic work for 43 hours or more	
Total	1.0	31,724	2.3	4.4	13,104	4.5	2.2	13,180
Sex								
Male	1.7	16,208	3.1	7.6	6,529	6.8	3.9	6,730
Female	0.2	15,515	1.4	1.2	6,576	2.1	0.5	6,450
Area								
Urban	0.8	9,315	2.0	4.7	3,522	4.2	2.5	3,838
Rural	1.0	22,409	2.4	4.3	9,583	4.6	2.1	9,342
Division								
Barishal	0.8	1,808	2.2	3.1	731	4.2	1.1	696
Chattogram	0.9	7,140	1.7	4.4	3,007	3.7	2.4	2,877
Dhaka	0.6	7,887	1.7	4.7	3,133	3.5	3.0	3,402
Khulna	0.9	3,067	2.5	4.9	1,322	5.2	2.2	1,241
Mymensingh	0.8	2,589	2.3	3.3	1,043	4.0	1.6	977
Rajshahi	1.9	3,607	4.4	4.9	1,461	7.4	1.9	1,568
Rangpur	1.0	3,345	3.0	3.8	1,424	5.6	1.2	1,472
Sylhet	1.1	2,283	1.0	5.2	984	3.6	2.5	946
School attendance								
Attending ^A	0.4	28,664	1.9	1.6	11,031	3.2	0.3	8,578
Not attending	3.9	3,056	3.9	18.2	2,073	10.5	11.6	4,601
Missing/DK	(*)	3	-	-	0	-	-	0
Mother's education^B								
Pre-primary or none	1.9	3,809	3.1	9.4	2,576	7.6	4.9	3,127
Primary	1.3	7,546	2.6	6.1	3,673	5.4	3.3	3,613
Lower Secondary	0.8	7,842	2.4	3.3	3,052	4.2	1.4	2,516
Secondary	0.4	7,646	1.7	1.9	2,673	3.0	0.7	2,473

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in domestic work in other people's homes during the previous week, by age groups, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education
^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.
^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
 Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage before the age of 18 is violation of human rights yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹⁴¹

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{142,143} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Table PR.4.1W presents the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Table PR.4.2W presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of women who are currently married and 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband.

¹⁴¹ Bajracharya, A. and Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

¹⁴² Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹⁴³ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	18.9	64,405	20.0	55.8	58,352	13.4	47.2	10,566	38.9	10,962	2.1	52,362
Area												
Urban	16.7	20,044	17.6	50.0	18,263	12.1	42.5	3,357	35.9	3,304	2.3	15,777
Rural	19.9	44,361	21.1	58.5	40,088	14.1	49.4	7,209	40.1	7,658	2.0	36,585
Division												
Barishal	20.1	3,310	21.4	60.4	2,992	13.2	52.0	498	37.4	551	2.4	2,759
Chattogram	13.0	13,294	14.0	50.5	11,936	8.4	40.7	2,331	34.8	2,348	2.0	10,471
Dhaka	17.2	17,192	18.0	53.2	15,621	12.6	47.3	2,859	39.7	2,953	2.0	13,947
Khulna	25.3	6,879	26.6	64.7	6,284	18.7	55.6	1,062	48.5	1,054	1.8	5,912
Mymensingh	19.8	4,632	21.0	56.2	4,179	15.0	50.4	774	38.3	801	1.8	3,820
Rajshahi	27.8	8,085	29.3	67.2	7,404	22.1	58.2	1,193	45.5	1,256	1.8	6,824
Rangpur	24.3	6,920	25.5	63.4	6,268	17.6	54.6	1,101	43.1	1,222	3.0	5,767
Sylhet	5.9	4,093	6.4	29.4	3,669	3.4	20.9	750	19.3	778	2.2	2,861
Age												
15-19	9.7	10,962	na	na	na	na	na	na	38.9	10,962	0.6	4,261
15-17	8.3	6,053	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.7	6,053	0.5	1,435
18-19	11.4	4,909	11.4	45.8	4,909	na	na	na	57.5	4,909	0.6	2,825
20-24	13.4	10,566	13.4	47.2	10,566	13.4	47.2	10,566	na	na	1.1	8,290
25-29	18.4	9,960	18.4	53.8	9,960	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	9,144
30-34	20.5	8,666	20.5	57.4	8,666	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	8,221
35-39	23.7	9,859	23.7	60.5	9,859	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	9,296
40-44	25.8	8,499	25.8	63.3	8,499	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	7,878
45-49	26.7	5,893	26.7	62.2	5,893	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	5,271
Education												
Pre-primary or none	31.8	6,611	32.0	69.3	6,533	18.1	60.3	222	47.2	145	5.1	5,809
Primary	30.1	12,374	30.5	68.9	11,974	26.1	63.8	1,087	54.5	793	3.3	11,218

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Lower Secondary	29.0	13,745	29.8	70.8	12,468	31.1	73.8	2,209	61.7	2,203	1.8	12,359
Secondary	11.6	17,213	13.4	59.3	13,749	11.5	61.5	2,881	33.9	5,010	1.2	13,192
Higher Secondary	3.1	8,231	3.3	27.5	7,426	2.5	25.7	2,179	25.2	2,512	0.5	5,508
Higher	2.0	6,210	2.0	12.5	6,185	1.2	10.1	1,988	21.6	294	0.6	4,258
Missing/DK	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	18	-	-	0	(*)	6	(*)	17
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	26.9	1,795	26.9	65.3	1,795	14.8	49.2	107	(170)	27	3.2	1,577
Has no functional difficulty	19.8	56,557	19.8	55.5	56,557	13.4	47.2	10,460	57.8	4,883	2.1	49,350
Ethnicity of household head												
Bangali	19.0	63,936	20.1	56.0	57,933	13.5	47.3	10,500	39.0	10,876	2.1	52,024
Other	11.0	469	12.4	36.8	419	8.9	30.7	66	15.8	86	0.8	338
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	23.3	11,143	24.6	64.8	10,111	20.3	62.5	1,524	39.0	1,754	3.0	9,305
Second	22.2	12,479	23.6	62.5	11,216	18.1	54.8	1,956	41.8	2,276	2.6	10,277
Middle	20.5	13,063	21.9	60.1	11,761	14.5	51.6	2,195	44.2	2,392	1.9	10,800
Fourth	17.8	13,650	18.9	53.3	12,388	10.7	43.7	2,415	39.3	2,327	1.8	11,084
Richest	12.1	14,071	12.7	41.5	12,876	7.2	31.5	2,477	29.4	2,214	1.2	10,896

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Bangladesh MICS, 2005

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years
Total	16.7	20,044	50.0	18,263	19.9	44,361	58.5	40,088	18.9	64,405	55.8	58,352
Age												
15-19	9.5	3,304	na	na	9.8	7,658	na	na	9.7	10,962	na	na
15-17	7.7	1,780	na	na	8.6	4,273	na	na	8.3	6,053	na	na
18-19	11.6	1,524	41.9	1,524	11.4	3,385	47.5	3,385	11.4	4,909	45.8	4,909
20-24	12.1	3,357	42.5	3,357	14.1	7,209	49.4	7,209	13.4	10,566	47.2	10,566
25-29	16.4	3,236	48.2	3,236	19.3	6,724	56.5	6,724	18.4	9,960	53.8	9,960
30-34	18.0	2,791	52.0	2,791	21.7	5,875	60.0	5,875	20.5	8,666	57.4	8,666
35-39	20.3	3,039	54.2	3,039	25.2	6,820	63.3	6,820	23.7	9,859	60.5	9,859
40-44	21.8	2,582	55.7	2,582	27.5	5,917	66.6	5,917	25.8	8,499	63.3	8,499
45-49	24.2	1,735	56.5	1,735	27.7	4,158	64.6	4,158	26.7	5,893	62.2	5,893
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older¹			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older²	Husband's age unknown		
Total	0.9	30.5	44.9	23.7	100.0	4,261	1.3	34.5	38.5	25.7	0.0	100.0	8,290
Area													
Urban	0.9	31.9	44.7	22.5	100.0	1,187	1.0	36.0	37.4	25.6	0.0	100.0	2,412
Rural	0.9	30.0	45.0	24.2	100.0	3,074	1.4	33.9	39.0	25.7	0.0	100.0	5,878
Division													
Barishal	0.2	31.0	47.9	20.9	100.0	206	0.3	32.6	42.8	24.3	0.0	100.0	408
Chattogram	0.5	22.4	43.3	33.7	100.0	818	1.2	29.1	37.8	31.9	0.0	100.0	1,807
Dhaka	0.8	31.5	45.0	22.7	100.0	1,172	1.2	34.9	38.0	25.9	0.0	100.0	2,221
Khulna	1.0	25.0	50.0	24.0	100.0	511	1.3	34.7	39.0	24.8	0.1	100.0	902
Mymensingh	0.3	44.9	39.7	15.0	100.0	306	1.5	40.4	37.5	20.6	0.0	100.0	633
Rajshahi	1.5	28.8	46.1	23.7	100.0	571	1.9	33.8	40.9	23.4	0.0	100.0	968
Rangpur	1.1	37.2	44.8	17.0	100.0	526	1.2	38.5	39.4	20.9	0.1	100.0	911
Sylhet	1.8	37.6	39.0	21.6	100.0	150	0.9	40.8	33.8	24.5	0.0	100.0	439
Education													
Pre-primary or none	0.0	28.6	47.7	23.7	100.0	68	0.3	49.1	31.8	18.8	0.0	100.0	181
Primary	1.3	36.4	44.7	17.6	100.0	432	1.2	41.4	37.2	20.1	0.1	100.0	965
Lower Secondary	0.5	30.3	48.2	21.0	100.0	1,359	0.9	34.7	38.3	26.2	0.0	100.0	2,044
Secondary	0.7	29.1	44.4	25.8	100.0	1,701	1.0	30.6	40.4	28.0	0.0	100.0	2,654
Higher Secondary	1.7	32.3	39.1	26.9	100.0	634	1.6	34.8	37.7	25.8	0.0	100.0	1,587
Higher	1.1	16.8	48.0	34.1	100.0	64	2.6	34.9	37.8	24.6	0.0	100.0	859
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

9.5 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Bangladesh MICS, 2025 assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture attitudes that justify the use of violence against girls and women when traditionally defined gender roles are not fulfilled or upheld. It is not a direct measure of the prevalence of partner violence but can offer clues on how girls and women are perceived within a society and prevailing social norms about their status and expected roles. The women's responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.7.1W.

Table PR.7.1W: Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Bangladesh MICS, 2025							
	If she goes out without telling him	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:					Number of women
		If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons¹	
Total	13.5	15.6	20.0	9.2	5.1	26.6	64,405
Area							
Urban	10.3	12.7	16.4	7.4	3.7	22.6	20,044
Rural	15.0	16.9	21.6	10.0	5.8	28.4	44,361
Division							
Barishal	16.2	17.0	24.1	11.1	4.7	31.6	3,310
Chattogram	13.7	17.5	19.2	9.9	5.3	27.3	13,294
Dhaka	8.8	10.2	13.6	5.6	2.7	18.8	17,192
Khulna	13.0	13.7	20.8	8.3	4.3	26.5	6,879
Mymensingh	17.3	21.1	24.9	13.3	5.9	32.7	4,632
Rajshahi	19.5	19.5	29.4	13.0	7.6	35.3	8,085
Rangpur	18.5	19.6	23.4	11.9	8.5	32.1	6,920
Sylhet	7.3	13.2	15.2	5.4	4.7	20.0	4,093
Age							
15-19	10.1	12.8	15.5	6.2	3.7	21.7	10,962
15-17	9.4	12.4	14.5	5.5	3.7	20.4	6,053
18-19	10.9	13.3	16.7	7.1	3.7	23.4	4,909
20-24	11.4	13.8	17.2	7.3	4.0	23.7	10,566
25-29	12.7	14.6	18.9	8.6	4.2	25.5	9,960
30-34	13.9	16.6	21.1	9.1	4.9	27.8	8,666
35-39	15.9	17.4	22.3	11.0	6.1	29.7	9,859
40-44	16.5	17.9	23.9	12.4	7.1	30.1	8,499
45-49	16.4	17.9	24.1	11.7	7.1	30.7	5,893
Education							
Pre-primary or none	20.2	21.6	28.6	14.7	9.9	34.6	6,611
Primary	17.4	19.4	25.4	13.1	7.2	32.4	12,374
Lower Secondary	15.5	17.2	23.0	10.4	5.6	29.9	13,745
Secondary	11.7	14.7	18.0	7.3	3.8	25.1	17,213

Table PR.7.1W: Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:					Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹
Higher Secondary	8.9	10.8	12.7	5.1	2.7	19.3
Higher	5.6	6.8	8.5	3.6	1.5	13.3
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Marital status						
Currently married	14.8	16.7	21.6	10.2	5.5	28.6
Formerly married	13.0	14.3	20.0	9.9	6.1	24.8
Never married	6.7	9.7	11.0	3.6	3.0	16.1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	20.9	22.5	29.0	14.9	8.3	378
Has no functional difficulty	13.7	15.7	20.3	9.4	5.2	26.9
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	13.6	15.6	20.0	9.2	5.1	26.6
Other	8.6	19.3	20.4	5.9	3.6	29.3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	18.8	20.7	27.0	13.2	8.6	34.2
Second	17.1	18.9	24.3	11.4	6.3	31.8
Middle	14.7	16.6	21.4	10.2	5.4	28.3
Fourth	11.9	14.3	18.2	7.9	4.0	24.7
Richest	6.7	8.8	11.0	4.5	2.2	16.2
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence						

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



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LIVE IN A SAFE
AND CLEAN
ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁴⁴. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁴⁵ Similarly, the impact of inadequate drinking water on health, welfare and productivity varies across different population subgroups and disaggregated data are crucial for assessing inequalities.

The SDG targets relating to drinking water aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1) in households.¹⁴⁶

The distribution of household members by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The household members using 'improved sources' of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, to yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, tanker-truck, cart with small tank, water kiosk, packaged water (bottled and sachet water), and large bottle/dispenser refill. 'Unimproved sources' of drinking water are unprotected wells, unprotected springs. Open water sources located above ground including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs, and irrigation channels are categorised as 'surface water' and considered also as 'unimproved sources'. Table WS.1.1S shows the distribution of the population by main source of drinking water in the rainy season for comparison.

Table WS.1.2 shows the distribution of household members with drinking water on premises (piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, reported to be located in own dwelling, yard/plot, or where households do not collect water) and the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water (including queuing) for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' drinking water services (SDG indicator 1.4.1). Table WS.1.2S shows the distribution of the household members with water on premises and the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources in the rainy season for comparison.

Table WS.1.3 presents the distribution of household members without drinking water on premises disaggregated by the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection. Table WS.1.4 shows the average time spent per trip by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water disaggregated by sex and age.

¹⁴⁴ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹⁴⁵ WHO, and UNICEF. Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017.

¹⁴⁶ For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

JMP website. Accessed July 7, 2025. <https://washdata.org/>.

Table WS.1.5 shows the percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months. Table WS.1.5S further presents the percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last year.

Table WS.1.6 presents the distribution of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source (point of collection), disaggregated by source of drinking water tested. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL).

Similarly, Table WS.1.6S1 and Table WS.1.6S2 present the distribution of household members with an indicator of elevated salinity and arsenic contamination detected in their drinking water source (point of collection), disaggregated by source of drinking water tested, respectively. The risk of elevated salinity levels in drinking water source is shown through a high risk level of 3,000+ micro-siemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{S}/\text{m}$) of saline detected, while arsenic contamination is shown based on the moderate risk level of 10+ PPB of arsenic (WHO standard) and the high risk level of 50+ PPB of arsenic (Government of Bangladesh standard) found in drinking water source.

Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water (point of consumption). Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling, and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the percentage of household members with improved and unimproved drinking water sources accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination (at point of collection). Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from faecal contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services (SDG indicator 6.1.1).

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.), and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water treatment.

Table WS.1.10 shows the percentage of household members by water supply management type including own household, local or owner of the house or apartment/flat authority and public or private utility, disaggregated by main source of drinking water.

Country-specific Table WS.1.10S1 presents the percentage of household population who experienced at least one natural hazard and whose main drinking water source was affected by at least one of those hazards during the last 12 months, while Table WS.1.10S2 looks at those who were unable to use their main drinking water source because of at least one of those hazards and are using an improved alternative drinking water source.

Table WS.1.10S3 then presents the percentage of households who know some measures on how to protect their drinking water source, and percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their main source of drinking water supply from natural hazards

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water															Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members					
	Improved sources																					
	Piped water				Unimproved sources																	
	Into dwelling	To yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole (Deep)	Tube well/ borehole (Shallow)	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water	Sachet water	Large bottle / dispenser refill			Unpro- tected well	Unpro- tected spring	Surface water	Other	
Total	12.8	8.9	1.7	0.9	21.1	51.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.0	250,838
Area																						
Urban	29.0	14.6	2.2	1.8	16.9	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.2	73,845
Rural	6.1	6.5	1.5	0.6	22.9	60.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	98.9	176,994
Division																						
Barishal	4.7	1.7	2.2	1.1	83.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	98.3	13,811
Chattogram	13.5	7.4	3.4	1.8	23.2	48.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.9	50,594
Dhaka	28.0	16.8	1.6	0.4	18.8	32.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	63,444
Khulna	2.2	1.6	1.4	2.1	25.5	55.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	100.0	96.1	27,456
Mymensingh	6.1	10.2	1.8	0.0	10.5	71.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19,367
Rajshahi	6.9	11.5	1.1	1.0	2.7	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	31,957
Rangpur	3.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	4.1	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	28,248
Sylhet	13.0	2.4	1.6	0.6	42.1	37.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	97.8	15,963
Education of household head																						
Pre-primary or none	5.8	9.3	1.9	1.0	19.7	60.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	98.9	75,526
Primary	9.3	9.6	2.1	1.0	22.7	52.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	98.7	67,567
Lower Secondary	12.3	10.3	1.9	0.9	22.3	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	99.1	32,902
Secondary	16.7	7.9	1.4	0.8	22.6	47.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.0	37,645
Higher Secondary	24.3	7.9	1.1	0.8	20.8	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	16,967
Higher	35.1	6.0	0.8	1.0	16.8	36.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.5	20,126
Missing/DK	2.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	38.6	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources (Continued)

Table WS.1.1S: Use of improved and unimproved water sources during the rainy season

Percentage of household members using a different drinking water source during the rainy season, percentage using improved drinking water sources during the rainy season, and the percent distribution of household members in households using a different drinking water source in the rainy season, by main source of drinking water in the rainy season, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members		Number of household members	Main source of drinking water																Total	Number of household members using a different source of drinking water during the rainy season
				Improved sources																	
				Piped water				Unimproved sources													
	Into dwelling	To yard/plot		To neighbour	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/ borehole (Deep)	Tube well/ borehole (Shallow)	Protected well	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Sachet water	Large bottle / dispenser refill	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other					
Total	3.8	99.4	250,838	10.6	9.4	0.9	0.0	12.7	40.5	0.2	22.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	9,538
Area																					
Urban	3.2	99.4	73,845	25.7	11.3	1.5	0.1	8.0	32.0	0.2	16.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	2,361
Rural	4.1	99.4	176,994	5.6	8.8	0.6	0.0	14.2	43.3	0.2	24.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	7,177
Division																					
Barishal	3.1	99.2	13,811	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.8	0.0	71.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	432
Chattogram	2.8	99.1	50,594	6.2	3.2	1.7	0.2	14.3	53.1	0.8	11.1	3.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,393
Dhaka	3.3	99.7	63,444	28.0	26.7	0.7	0.0	18.6	23.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,099
Khulna	6.7	98.8	27,456	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.5	0.0	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,828
Mymensingh	3.0	99.9	19,367	25.1	7.0	0.2	0.0	5.9	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	100.0	585
Rajshahi	5.9	99.8	31,957	6.1	10.6	1.2	0.0	8.5	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,898
Rangpur	2.6	99.7	28,248	3.3	5.6	2.3	0.0	13.0	74.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	722
Sylhet	3.7	98.0	15,963	6.6	1.6	0.9	0.0	17.4	30.3	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	583
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary or none	3.8	99.3	75,526	3.6	11.8	0.9	0.1	14.0	45.4	0.1	20.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,883
Primary	4.0	99.2	67,567	8.0	10.2	1.3	0.0	10.7	40.2	0.2	26.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,727
Lower Secondary	3.7	99.5	32,902	13.4	7.8	0.5	0.0	9.9	39.0	0.4	25.3	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,223
Secondary	4.0	99.4	37,645	14.9	7.1	0.5	0.0	13.3	39.7	0.1	22.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,515
Higher Secondary	3.4	99.6	16,967	20.4	4.1	1.1	0.0	18.6	37.9	0.0	16.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	584

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household members by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises²,⁴	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises⁴	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	85.9	12.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	250,838
Area											
Urban	87.4	11.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	73,845
Rural	85.3	13.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.5	176,994
Division											
Barishal	55.3	42.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	13,811
Chattogram	80.0	18.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.2	50,594
Dhaka	92.1	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	63,444
Khulna	74.3	20.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	94.6	27,456
Mymensingh	93.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	19,367
Rajshahi	94.5	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	31,957
Rangpur	98.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	28,248
Sylhet	76.7	20.4	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	15,963
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	83.7	14.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	75,526
Primary	83.5	14.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.2	67,567
Lower Secondary	86.0	12.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	32,902
Secondary	88.2	10.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	37,645
Higher Secondary	91.1	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.1	16,967
Higher	93.2	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	20,126
Missing/DK	87.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources	86.8	12.8	0.4	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.6	248,315
Piped water	89.0	10.6	0.3	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.6	61,274
Into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	32,176
To yard/plot	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	22,357
To neighbour	na	97.5	2.4	0.1	na	na	na	na	100.0	97.5	4,383
Public tap/standpipe	na	95.5	4.4	0.1	na	na	na	na	100.0	95.5	2,359
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	66.3	32.9	0.8	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.2	53,000
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	94.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.8	129,633
Protected well	56.6	39.8	3.6	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	96.4	219

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water								Percentage using at least basic drinking water services¹	Number of household members	
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises²ᵃ	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premisesᵃ	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Protected spring	43.6	47.5	8.9	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	91.1	22
Rainwater collection	98.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.7	1,099
Water kiosk	na	26.4	16.4	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	83.6	1,161
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	11
Cart with small tank	43.7	46.1	3.1	7.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	89.9	52
Bottled water	86.6	12.4	1.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.0	446
Sachet water	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	66
Large bottle / dispenser refill	83.7	15.9	0.4	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.6	1,331
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	20.4	64.1	15.4	0.1	100.0	na	2,516
Unprotected well	na	na	na	na	23.0	60.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	na	386
Unprotected spring	na	na	na	na	16.4	60.8	22.4	0.4	100.0	na	141
Surface water	na	na	na	na	30.7	54.7	14.7	0.0	100.0	na	989
Other	na	na	na	na	9.7	75.4	14.7	0.2	100.0	na	1,000
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	86.1	12.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	249,002
Other	54.9	23.7	1.0	0.2	2.1	12.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	78.6	1,836
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	74.2	22.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	50,168
Second	83.2	15.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	50,166
Middle	87.3	11.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	50,170
Fourth	90.2	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	50,169
Richest	94.5	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	50,165

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of at least basic drinking water services; SDG Indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1

² MICS indicator WS.2a - Use of improved drinking water sources on premises; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

^A Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, and water kiosk which by definition are off-premises. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skipped the question on collection time. na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.2S: Use of basic and limited drinking water services during the rainy season

Percent distribution of household members using a different drinking water source during the rainy season by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services during the rainy season, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services during the rainy season	Number of household members using a different source of drinking water during the rainy season
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises ^A	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises ^A	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes			
Total	86.4	10.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	97.0	9,538
Area										
Urban	873	9.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	96.4	2,361
Rural	86.1	11.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	97.2	7,177
Division										
Barishal	81.9	14.0	0.7	0.4	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.9	432
Chattogram	70.4	22.6	1.7	0.8	1.0	2.4	1.0	100.0	92.9	1,393
Dhaka	94.0	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.8	2,099
Khulna	92.6	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,828
Mymensingh	87.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	585
Rajshahi	92.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.9	1,898
Rangpur	79.7	18.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	97.7	722
Sylhet	66.8	18.9	0.0	1.3	5.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	85.6	583
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	82.4	13.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	95.8	2,883
Primary	87.1	9.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.1	100.0	96.2	2,727
Lower Secondary	85.3	12.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	97.4	1,223
Secondary	89.9	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.3	1,515
Higher Secondary	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	584
Higher	93.0	6.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	595
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Main source of drinking water										
Improved sources	88.2	10.9	0.3	0.3	na	na	na	100.0	99.1	9,331
Piped water	97.0	2.4	0.4	0.2	na	na	na	100.0	99.4	1,992
Into dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	1,008
To yard/plot	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	899
To neighbour	na	54.5	9.3	4.2	na	na	na	100.0	86.4	82
Public tap/standpipe	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	3
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	69.2	30.2	0.5	0.0	na	na	na	100.0	99.5	1,207

Table WS.1.2S: Use of basic and limited drinking water services during the rainy season (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members using a different drinking water source during the rainy season by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services during the rainy season, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
	Time to source of drinking water					Users of unimproved drinking water sources			Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services during the rainy season	Number of household members using a different source of drinking water during the rainy season		
	Users of improved drinking water sources					DK/ Missing		Water on premises ^A				Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes
	Water on premises ^A	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes										
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	86.1	13.3	0.2	0.4		na	na	na	100.0	99.4	3,862		
Protected well	5.0	45.9	49.1	0.0		na	na	na	100.0	50.9	15		
Rainwater collection	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.3		na	na	na	100.0	99.7	2,154		
Bottled water	0.0	88.0	0.0	12.0		na	na	na	100.0	88.0	61		
Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		na	na	na	100.0	(*)	19		
Large bottle/dispenser refill	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		na	na	na	100.0	(*)	20		
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na		33.6	62.3	4.1	100.0	na	196		
Unprotected well	na	na	na	na		24.1	65.5	10.4	100.0	na	27		
Unprotected spring	na	na	na	na		6.2	61.3	32.5	100.0	na	15		
Surface water	na	na	na	na		54.9	45.1	0.0	100.0	na	83		
Other	na	na	na	na		17.9	81.5	0.6	100.0	na	71		
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11		
Ethnicity of household head													
Bangali	86.9	10.6	0.2	0.3		0.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	97.4	9,378		
Other	55.3	17.1	7.0	1.1		2.0	12.7	4.8	100.0	72.4	160		
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	80.8	13.4	0.7	0.5		1.6	2.7	0.3	100.0	94.2	2,642		
Second	84.5	13.0	0.6	0.3		0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	97.5	1,858		
Middle	88.8	10.1	0.0	0.0		0.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	98.8	1,908		
Fourth	90.7	7.6	0.0	0.7		0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.2	1,774		
Richest	91.1	7.2	0.0	0.0		0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.5	1,356		
^A Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, and water kiosk which by definition are off-premises. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.													
na: not applicable													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

^A Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, and water kiosk which by definition are off-premises.

During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water												Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises	
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more				DK/Missing/ Members do not collect
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male					
Total	11.6	250,838	0.4	0.1	3.3	0.8	5.6	1.2	9.0	0.7	53.9	5.6	13.4	3.2	2.8	100.0	29,161
Area																	
Urban	9.4	73,845	0.5	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.9	2.1	7.3	1.2	49.9	8.6	12.1	3.8	5.4	100.0	6,927
Rural	12.6	176,994	0.4	0.1	3.4	0.7	5.9	0.9	9.6	0.6	55.3	4.5	13.9	3.0	1.9	100.0	22,234
Division																	
Barishal	41.1	13,811	0.5	0.0	4.9	0.8	6.3	2.1	8.7	0.5	55.1	3.6	13.2	3.0	1.4	100.0	5,682
Chattogram	14.8	50,594	0.7	0.1	4.7	1.1	6.6	0.9	10.1	0.6	55.8	3.9	10.5	2.4	2.5	100.0	7,481
Dhaka	6.7	63,444	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.8	4.5	1.7	8.1	0.8	53.0	7.6	15.3	2.7	3.2	100.0	4,242
Khulna	23.5	27,456	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.4	3.6	1.5	8.0	1.0	48.3	10.3	14.7	6.0	4.5	100.0	6,446
Mymensingh	4.5	19,367	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	7.2	0.0	5.9	1.0	59.2	2.5	14.8	2.9	2.4	100.0	865
Rajshahi	3.2	31,957	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.5	3.5	0.1	9.7	1.3	53.5	3.9	16.7	2.8	6.1	100.0	1,038
Rangpur	0.8	28,248	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.2	0.2	12.5	0.0	49.7	3.0	23.2	1.0	3.8	100.0	238
Sylhet	19.9	15,963	0.3	0.1	3.3	0.8	7.9	0.3	9.6	0.6	57.2	3.3	14.0	1.8	0.8	100.0	3,170
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	13.3	75,526	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.5	6.9	1.2	8.0	0.7	49.4	3.5	20.0	3.1	2.0	100.0	10,008
Primary	13.4	67,567	0.4	0.1	3.8	0.9	5.5	1.1	9.3	0.7	58.3	4.7	10.8	2.4	2.0	100.0	9,027
Lower Secondary	11.5	32,902	0.9	0.1	1.8	0.8	5.0	1.1	11.5	0.6	58.5	5.3	8.9	2.1	3.5	100.0	3,795
Secondary	9.9	37,645	0.3	0.1	2.2	1.2	5.2	0.8	7.5	0.6	57.5	8.9	7.6	5.2	2.8	100.0	3,742
Higher Secondary	7.9	16,967	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.2	2.5	2.7	9.5	1.2	47.3	12.8	10.1	4.5	6.4	100.0	1,339
Higher	6.1	20,126	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	2.4	2.2	9.9	1.4	39.0	13.2	13.2	7.1	9.8	100.0	1,236
Missing/DK	12.2	105	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Main source of drinking water																	
Improved sources	11.0	248,315	0.4	0.1	3.3	0.8	5.8	1.1	9.0	0.7	54.0	5.1	13.7	3.0	2.9	100.0	27,276
Piped water	0.0	61,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Into dwelling	0.0	32,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
To yard/plot	0.0	22,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
To neighbour	0.0	4,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Public tap/standpipe	0.0	2,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex (Continued)

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																	
	household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water										DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises		
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49					Age 50 or more	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female		Male	
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	33.7	53,000	0.5	0.1	3.7	0.8	6.1	1.2	9.4	0.4	55.9	4.1	14.5	2.9	0.6	100.0	17,847
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	5.7	129,633	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.7	6.2	0.7	9.9	0.9	56.7	2.7	14.6	1.9	1.8	100.0	7,345
Protected well	43.4	219	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	13.1	0.0	50.1	11.3	11.8	4.0	1.5	100.0	95
Protected spring	56.4	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	5.1	22.9	48.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	9.3	100.0	13
Rainwater collection	1.8	1,099	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Water kiosk	100.0	1,161	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	13.2	31.1	7.5	25.3	13.5	100.0	1,161
Tanker-truck	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Cart with small tank	49.3	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(48.4)	(7.0)	(0.9)	0.0	(43.7)	100.0	26
Bottled water	28.8	446	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.9	9.8	7.2	6.3	2.3	68.2	100.0	129
Sachet water	44.3	66	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(22.3)	0.0	(77.7)	100.0	29
Large bottle / dispenser refill	45.4	1,331	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	0.0	32.2	12.2	11.0	1.1	39.1	100.0	605
Unimproved sources	74.9	2,516	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.3	3.1	2.1	7.7	1.3	51.9	12.9	9.1	6.5	2.0	100.0	1,884
Unprotected well	77.0	386	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	13.5	0.3	64.2	3.0	9.1	0.3	1.7	100.0	297
Unprotected spring	0.0	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Surface water	69.3	989	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	7.0	2.7	51.1	13.1	9.4	10.7	1.2	100.0	686
Other	90.1	1,000	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	3.5	4.1	5.4	0.7	47.8	17.6	8.9	6.1	2.6	100.0	901
Missing	(*)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Average time spent collecting water per trip																	
Members do not collect	0.6	216,473	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	1,254
Up to 30 minutes	81.2	32,910	0.4	0.1	3.5	0.8	5.8	1.3	9.3	0.7	56.1	5.3	13.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	26,719
From 31 mins to 1 hour	86.7	1,131	0.3	0.0	0.5	2.0	4.2	0.9	6.0	1.1	42.7	16.2	16.1	10.1	0.0	100.0	980
Over 1 hour to 3 hours	71.0	242	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	5.9	1.4	9.6	4.7	28.4	13.2	12.6	20.1	0.0	100.0	172
Over 3 hours	65.4	55	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(22.5)	(0.0)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
DK/Missing	0.0	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Number of trips during last 7 days																	
Members do not collect	0.6	216,473	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	1,254
None	87.8	58	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	51
1-2	75.9	1,348	0.3	0.0	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.3	5.4	2.5	31.7	28.2	11.2	14.7	0.0	100.0	1,023

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex (Continued)

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	household members without drinking water on premises	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water												Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises	
				Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more				DK/Missing/ Members do not collect
				Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male					
3-4	65.3	1,646	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.3	4.2	4.6	5.3	1.9	36.2	19.0	12.6	11.0	0.0	100.0	1,075	
5-6	68.7	697	0.8	0.0	1.9	2.4	4.7	2.8	11.5	2.1	51.8	6.7	11.6	3.7	0.0	100.0	479	
7-8	78.4	9,152	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.8	5.0	1.6	9.3	0.6	52.8	7.0	15.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	7,176	
9+	84.4	21,291	0.5	0.1	3.9	0.6	6.5	0.8	9.7	0.6	59.5	2.7	13.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	17,980	
DK/Missing	70.8	173	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	72.5	4.9	13.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	123	
Ethnicity of household head																		
Bangali	11.5	249,002	0.4	0.1	3.3	0.8	5.5	1.2	8.9	0.7	53.7	5.7	13.5	3.3	2.8	100.0	28,645	
Other	28.1	1,836	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.0	8.8	0.2	10.7	1.4	59.1	1.7	11.7	2.0	2.1	100.0	516	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	22.5	50,168	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.6	6.0	0.7	8.6	0.6	56.5	3.4	15.5	2.3	1.4	100.0	11,285	
Second	14.0	50,166	0.4	0.1	3.8	0.5	6.6	1.1	9.8	0.5	55.4	3.6	13.1	3.2	2.0	100.0	7,029	
Middle	10.2	50,170	0.3	0.1	2.5	1.2	5.4	1.1	11.4	0.6	53.7	4.9	13.3	3.1	2.4	100.0	5,129	
Fourth	7.2	50,169	0.4	0.2	3.3	1.0	4.6	1.5	6.9	1.1	53.7	9.8	9.4	3.6	4.5	100.0	3,591	
Richest	4.2	50,165	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.3	3.2	3.4	5.8	1.7	37.7	15.7	12.0	7.1	10.1	100.0	2,126	

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 mins per trip, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Average time spent collecting water per trip				Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours					
Total	95.7	3.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	14.0	27,907	96.8	26,023
Sex of person usually collecting water									
Male	87.5	9.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	9.0	3,105	89.7	2,634
Female	96.8	2.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	14.6	24,802	97.6	23,389
Area									
Urban	94.9	4.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	12.9	6,114	96.9	5,597
Rural	96.0	3.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	14.3	21,793	96.8	20,426
Division									
Barishal	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.7	5,657	99.0	5,490
Chattogram	95.6	3.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	13.2	7,275	96.5	6,908
Dhaka	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	15.5	3,718	99.0	3,541
Khulna	89.4	8.5	1.7	0.5	100.0	12.0	5,950	92.4	4,962
Mymensingh	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.7	865	98.9	856
Rajshahi	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	23.4	1,038	99.4	1,018
Rangpur	91.2	6.7	0.0	2.1	100.0	20.2	238	95.2	225
Sylhet	96.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	16.9	3,166	96.7	3,023
Age									
0-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.4	114	(100.0)	111
10-14	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	1,229	99.2	1,169
15-19	96.5	2.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	14.0	1,949	97.6	1,853
15-17	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.3	1,066	97.3	1,025
18-19	96.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	100.0	13.6	883	98.0	827
20-24	96.4	2.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	14.1	2,776	97.0	2,610
25-49	96.1	3.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	14.3	16,952	97.2	15,699
50+	92.9	5.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	12.8	4,888	94.4	4,581

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water (Continued)

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 mins per trip, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Average time spent collecting water per trip				Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours					
Education									
Pre-primary or none	94.3	4.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	14.7	5,946	96.1	5,491
Primary	95.7	3.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	14.3	7,748	97.0	7,278
Lower Secondary	96.6	2.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	14.4	5,970	97.2	5,569
Secondary	96.8	2.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	13.1	5,372	97.3	5,003
Higher Secondary	95.6	2.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	12.8	1,849	96.4	1,752
Higher	94.3	5.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	11.4	1,017	95.4	926
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	(*)	3
Main source of drinking water									
Improved sources	96.8	2.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	14.2	26,023	96.8	26,023
Piped water	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Into dwelling	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
To yard/plot	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
To neighbour	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Public tap/standpipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	97.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	13.3	17,847	97.6	17,847
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	97.4	1.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	17.2	7,345	97.4	7,345
Protected well	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.1	95	91.7	95
Protected spring	84.2	10.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	13.2	13	(*)	13
Rainwater collection	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20	(*)	20
Water kiosk	60.5	30.7	8.8	0.0	100.0	3.5	483	60.5	483
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7	(*)	7
Cart with small tank	(93.6)	0	(6.4)	0	100.0	(4.6)	26	(*)	26

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 mins per trip, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Average time spent collecting water per trip				Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours					
Bottled water	(74.6)	(25.4)	0	0	100.0	(8.5)	17	(*)	17
Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	(*)	3
Large bottle / dispenser refill	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	167	(96.7)	167
Unimproved sources	81.1	15.4	2.5	1.0	100.0	11.6	1,884	-	0
Unprotected well	78.5	19.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	18.9	297	-	0
Unprotected spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Surface water	78.9	19.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	9.4	686	-	0
Other	83.7	11.2	3.0	2.1	100.0	10.8	901	-	0
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	96.0	3.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	13.9	27,391	96.8	25,732
Other	83.0	14.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	16.7	516	93.9	291
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	94.8	4.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	14.9	11,264	96.5	10,258
Second	96.3	2.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	14.8	6,924	972	6,540
Middle	97.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	13.3	5,000	972	4,788
Fourth	95.9	3.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	12.4	3,269	96.9	3,120
Richest	95.9	3.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	9.2	1,449	95.5	1,316

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last month			Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities <u>in the last 12 months</u>			Number of household members
	Drinking water source			Drinking water source			
	Improved ¹	Unimproved	Total ²	Improved	Unimproved	Total ³	
Total	89.8	0.9	90.7	79.2	0.7	79.9	250,838
Area							
Urban	90.5	0.7	91.2	81.1	0.6	81.7	73,845
Rural	89.5	0.9	90.5	78.5	0.8	79.2	176,994
Division							
Barishal	84.0	1.6	85.7	68.8	1.2	70.0	13,811
Chattogram	88.1	0.8	88.9	72.5	0.5	73.0	50,594
Dhaka	94.4	0.3	94.7	87.7	0.3	88.0	63,444
Khulna	88.5	3.5	91.9	77.9	2.9	80.9	27,456
Mymensingh	90.1	0.0	90.1	80.8	0.0	80.8	19,367
Rajshahi	89.3	0.1	89.4	79.4	0.1	79.5	31,957
Rangpur	90.6	0.3	90.8	79.6	0.2	79.9	28,248
Sylhet	83.8	1.8	85.6	75.1	1.6	76.8	15,963
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	88.8	0.9	89.7	78.3	0.7	79.1	75,526
Primary	88.2	1.1	89.3	77.0	0.9	77.9	67,567
Lower Secondary	90.5	0.8	91.3	79.4	0.6	80.0	32,902
Secondary	91.3	0.8	92.1	80.4	0.7	81.1	37,645
Higher Secondary	92.4	0.5	92.9	82.6	0.5	83.1	16,967
Higher	93.0	0.5	93.5	84.5	0.4	85.0	20,126
Missing/DK	88.3	0.0	88.3	81.4	0.0	81.4	105
Ethnicity of household head							
Bangali	89.9	0.8	90.7	79.4	0.7	80.0	249,002
Other	72.6	13.5	86.1	58.9	8.4	67.2	1,836
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	84.5	2.2	86.8	71.6	1.8	73.4	50,168
Second	88.2	0.8	89.0	76.5	0.6	77.2	50,166
Middle	90.6	0.6	91.2	79.7	0.5	80.2	50,170
Fourth	92.4	0.3	92.7	82.8	0.3	83.1	50,169
Richest	93.4	0.3	93.7	85.5	0.3	85.8	50,165
¹ MICS indicator WS.2b - Use of improved water source with water available when needed; SDG Indicator 6.1.1							
² MICS indicator WS.3a - Availability of drinking water in the last month; SDG Indicator 6.1.1							
³ MICS indicator WS.3b - Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months							

Table WS.1.5S1: Main reasons for insufficient water accessibility (Continued)

Percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities the last time it happened in the last month						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last month	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities the last time it happened in the last year						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last year
	Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing			Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing		
Main source of drinking water																
Improved sources	51.3	7.4	36.3	1.8	3.1	0.1	100.0	22,620	62.5	8.0	23.6	1.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	26,325
Piped water	40.2	7.0	46.5	1.7	4.2	0.4	100.0	4,327	60.6	7.3	23.3	1.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	4,985
Into dwelling	43.4	5.2	48.5	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,827	66.1	6.7	21.1	0.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	2,182
To yard/plot	37.6	5.6	49.0	1.1	6.1	0.6	100.0	1,604	58.6	4.5	25.1	2.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	1,924
To neighbour	33.5	20.5	34.1	5.0	6.5	0.4	100.0	546	47.2	19.5	25.3	2.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	608
Public tap/standpipe	45.4	0.8	44.2	6.1	1.6	1.9	100.0	349	60.1	5.3	23.4	2.3	8.9	0.0	100.0	271
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	60.6	3.9	31.6	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	4,698	66.6	7.3	17.9	1.6	6.5	0.1	100.0	5,678
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	52.0	8.8	34.3	1.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	13,247	63.1	8.6	24.4	1.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	15,085
Protected well	35.0	4.2	50.1	1.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	42	23.7	7.0	68.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	50
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Rainwater collection	1.8	0.0	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85	3.9	0.3	89.2	4.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	284
Water kiosk	73.2	4.1	10.0	5.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	129	38.9	5.2	36.7	19.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Large bottle/dispenser refill	42.9	0.0	40.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	50	78.4	7.9	9.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	43
Unimproved sources	31.6	6.4	46.7	7.2	7.8	0.2	100.0	310	37.2	11.2	35.4	4.3	11.9	0.1	100.0	387

Percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water - *E.Coli*

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low ² (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	52.9	27.9	13.5	5.7	100.0	47.1	24,925
Area							
Urban	53.6	27.1	13.3	6.0	100.0	46.4	7,272
Rural	52.5	28.3	13.6	5.6	100.0	47.5	17,653
Division							
Barishal	60.5	25.9	11.2	2.4	100.0	39.5	1,408
Chattogram	50.3	28.2	13.8	7.7	100.0	49.7	5,004
Dhaka	51.1	25.9	15.3	7.6	100.0	48.9	6,324
Khulna	36.8	35.1	20.8	7.3	100.0	63.2	2,739
Mymensingh	70.0	18.4	6.9	4.7	100.0	30.0	1,958
Rajshahi	50.4	34.8	12.4	2.4	100.0	49.6	3,162
Rangpur	70.7	21.3	5.9	2.1	100.0	29.3	2,783
Sylhet	40.9	34.3	18.3	6.5	100.0	59.1	1,547
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	52.0	29.4	12.9	5.7	100.0	48.0	7,358
Primary	52.7	27.9	14.5	4.9	100.0	47.3	6,571
Lower Secondary	52.4	29.1	12.8	5.7	100.0	47.6	3,242
Secondary	52.5	25.5	15.3	6.7	100.0	47.5	3,908
Higher Secondary	57.5	26.3	10.4	5.8	100.0	42.5	1,611
Higher	54.2	26.7	12.3	6.7	100.0	45.8	2,209
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	25
Source of drinking water tested^A							
Improved sources ²	53.1	28.0	13.3	5.5	100.0	46.9	24,732
Piped water	55.1	27.6	10.4	6.9	100.0	44.9	5,408
Into dwelling	60.3	25.7	8.0	6.0	100.0	39.7	2,905
To yard/plot	48.4	30.8	12.3	8.5	100.0	51.6	2,035
To neighbour	51.5	28.3	14.7	5.5	100.0	48.5	276
Public tap/standpipe	52.5	20.6	21.5	5.4	100.0	47.5	191
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	50.1	27.8	17.3	4.8	100.0	49.9	5,213
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	53.8	28.3	12.8	5.1	100.0	46.2	13,846
Protected well	2.6	45.6	51.8	0.0	100.0	97.4	12
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Rainwater collection	32.4	23.1	20.9	23.6	100.0	67.6	107
Water kiosk	51.0	24.1	24.9	0.0	100.0	49.0	76
Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Large bottle / dispenser refill	(26.1)	(28.0)	(26.0)	(19.9)	100.0	(73.9)	52

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water - *E.Coli* (Continued)

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low ² (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Unimproved sources	15.5	14.9	33.2	36.4	100.0	84.5	193
Unprotected well	9.6	15.9	33.8	40.8	100.0	90.4	49
Unprotected spring	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.4)	(50.6)	100.0	(100.0)	10
Surface water	16.2	9.7	32.5	41.5	100.0	83.8	76
Other	22.1	23.6	30.8	23.5	100.0	77.9	58
Ethnicity of household head							
Bangali	52.9	28.0	13.5	5.7	100.0	47.1	24,690
Other	50.7	24.2	17.0	8.1	100.0	49.3	236
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	53.9	27.4	12.6	6.1	100.0	46.1	4,643
Second	52.1	28.3	14.6	4.9	100.0	47.9	5,085
Middle	50.3	29.2	15.6	4.9	100.0	49.7	5,137
Fourth	52.9	28.8	13.1	5.1	100.0	47.1	5,001
Richest	55.1	25.8	11.3	7.7	100.0	44.9	5,059
¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water							
² MICS indicator WS.4a - Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination; SDG Indicator 6.1.1							
^A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.6S1: Quality of source drinking water – Salinity

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of elevated salinity levels based on number of micro-siemens centimeter (µS/cm) detected in source drinking water, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on Salinity level µS/cm			Total	Percentage of household population with elevated levels of Salinity in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1,500 µS/cm)	Moderate (1,500-3,000 µS/cm)	High (3,001-4,500 µS/cm)			
Total	94.7	4.2	1.1	100.0	1.1	25,049
Area						
Urban	95.6	3.4	1.0	100.0	1.0	7,345
Rural	94.3	4.6	1.1	100.0	1.1	17,705
Division						
Barishal	86.4	10.9	2.7	100.0	2.7	1,418
Chattogram	92.4	6.5	1.1	100.0	1.1	5,075
Dhaka	96.1	3.3	0.6	100.0	0.6	6,324
Khulna	85.5	10.7	3.8	100.0	3.8	2,751
Mymensingh	98.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	0.8	1,973
Rajshahi	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3,179
Rangpur	98.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	0.4	2,783
Sylhet	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,547
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	96.1	3.2	0.7	100.0	0.7	7,404
Primary	94.1	4.8	1.1	100.0	1.1	6,609
Lower Secondary	92.2	5.7	2.1	100.0	2.1	3,264
Secondary	95.2	4.3	0.5	100.0	0.5	3,915
Higher Secondary	94.1	4.4	1.4	100.0	1.4	1,620
Higher	95.2	3.4	1.4	100.0	1.4	2,212
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	25
Source of drinking water tested^a						
Improved sources	94.7	4.2	1.1	100.0	1.1	24,848
Piped water	97.5	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	5,465
Into dwelling	97.9	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.6	2,914
To yard/plot	98.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.6	2,065
To neighbour	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	279
Public tap/standpipe	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	207
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	89.0	8.7	2.3	100.0	2.3	5,227
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	95.7	3.5	0.8	100.0	0.8	13,886
Protected well or spring	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	12
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Rainwater collection	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	111
Water kiosk	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	76
Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Large bottle / dispenser refill	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	52
Unimproved sources	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	202
Unprotected well	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	49

Table WS.1.6S1: Quality of source drinking water – Salinity (Continued)

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of elevated salinity levels based on number of micro-siemens centimeter ($\mu\text{S}/\text{m}$) detected in source drinking water, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on Salinity level $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$			Total	Percentage of household population with elevated levels of Salinity in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1,500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Moderate (1,500-3,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	High (3,001-4,500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)			
Unprotected spring	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	10
Surface water	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	78
Other	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	65
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	94.7	4.3	1.1	100.0	1.1	24,812
Other	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	237
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.5	3.8	0.8	100.0	0.8	4,663
Second	93.0	5.4	1.6	100.0	1.6	5,107
Middle	94.3	4.2	1.5	100.0	1.5	5,152
Fourth	95.7	3.7	0.6	100.0	0.6	5,040
Richest	95.2	4.1	0.7	100.0	0.7	5,088
¹ Country-specific indicator WS.S1 - Salinity contamination of source drinking water (3,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) ^A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table WS.1.6S2: Quality of source drinking water – Arsenic

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of arsenic contamination based on number of PPB detected in source drinking water, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on Arsenic PPB level				Total	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water based on WHO standard ¹	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water based on GoB standard ²	Number of household members
	Low (0 -10 PPB)	Moderate (>10 - ≤50 PPB)	High (51 -100 PPB)	Very high (> 100 PPB)				
Total	84.9	5.9	3.4	5.7	100.0	15.1	9.1	25,067
Area								
Urban	91.2	4.0	2.1	2.7	100.0	8.8	4.8	7,348
Rural	82.3	6.7	4.0	7.0	100.0	17.7	11.0	17,719
Division								
Barishal	98.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.8	0.6	1,422
Chattogram	71.6	4.8	4.7	18.9	100.0	28.4	23.6	5,075
Dhaka	89.4	5.5	2.6	2.5	100.0	10.6	5.1	6,324
Khulna	82.2	7.2	4.7	6.0	100.0	17.8	10.7	2,751
Mymensingh	84.6	10.0	4.1	1.3	100.0	15.4	5.4	1,987
Rajshahi	92.5	5.5	1.2	0.9	100.0	7.5	2.0	3,179
Rangpur	94.7	4.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	5.3	0.5	2,783
Sylhet	70.5	11.1	12.9	5.6	100.0	29.5	18.4	1,547
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	83.7	7.3	3.8	5.3	100.0	16.3	9.1	7,419
Primary	83.2	7.7	2.8	6.3	100.0	16.8	9.0	6,609
Lower Secondary	82.9	5.5	4.0	7.6	100.0	17.1	11.5	3,264
Secondary	86.6	4.2	3.9	5.3	100.0	13.4	9.2	3,919
Higher Secondary	88.1	2.9	4.3	4.6	100.0	11.9	9.0	1,620
Higher	92.0	1.5	2.2	4.3	100.0	8.0	6.5	2,212
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	25
Source of drinking water tested^A								
Improved sources	84.8	6.0	3.5	5.7	100.0	15.2	9.2	24,866
Piped water	96.2	1.4	0.6	1.8	100.0	3.8	2.4	5,469
Into dwelling	96.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	100.0	3.7	2.4	2,914
To yard/plot	96.8	1.1	0.5	1.6	100.0	3.2	2.1	2,065
To neighbour	93.5	2.9	0.6	3.0	100.0	6.5	3.6	283
Public tap/standpipe	92.1	3.8	1.4	2.7	100.0	7.9	4.1	207
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	87.6	5.6	4.0	2.8	100.0	12.4	6.8	5,227
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	79.1	8.0	4.3	8.5	100.0	20.9	12.8	13,900
Protected well	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	12
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	0
Rainwater collection	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	111
Water kiosk	74.8	0.0	25.2	0.0	100.0	25.2	25.2	76
Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10

Table WS.1.6S2: Quality of source drinking water – Arsenic (Continued)

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of arsenic contamination based on number of PPB detected in source drinking water, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on Arsenic PPB level				Total	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water based on WHO standard ¹	Percentage of household population with Arsenic in source water based on GoB standard ²	Number of household members
	Low (0 -10 PPB)	Moderate (>10 - ≤50 PPB)	High (51 -100 PPB)	Very high (> 100 PPB)				
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	8
Large bottle / dispenser refill	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	52
Unimproved sources	97.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	2.3	2.3	202
Unprotected well	90.4	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	9.6	9.6	49
Unprotected spring	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Surface water	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	78
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	65
Ethnicity of household head								
Bangali	84.8	6.0	3.4	5.8	100.0	15.2	9.2	24,830
Other	94.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	5.8	5.8	237
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	83.4	9.3	3.6	3.7	100.0	16.6	7.4	4,681
Second	81.6	6.3	4.5	7.6	100.0	18.4	12.1	5,107
Middle	79.9	8.6	4.8	6.7	100.0	20.1	11.5	5,152
Fourth	86.8	3.7	2.3	7.2	100.0	13.2	9.5	5,040
Richest	92.9	2.0	2.0	3.1	100.0	7.1	5.1	5,088
¹ Country-specific indicator WS.S2 - Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 10ppb (WHO standard) ² Country-specific indicator WS.S3 - Arsenic contamination of source drinking water 50ppb (GoB standard) ^A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases - Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases								

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water - *E. Coli*

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	15.0	23.0	33.3	28.7	100.0	85.0	25,319
Area							
Urban	21.4	25.3	30.5	22.8	100.0	78.6	7,379
Rural	12.4	22.1	34.5	31.1	100.0	87.6	17,940
Division							
Barishal	8.0	10.6	38.3	43.0	100.0	92.0	1,423
Chattogram	11.6	21.8	35.2	31.4	100.0	88.4	5,078
Dhaka	19.1	22.1	32.8	26.0	100.0	80.9	6,429
Khulna	7.1	13.7	35.3	43.9	100.0	92.9	2,778
Mymensingh	34.3	27.4	22.0	16.3	100.0	65.7	1,997
Rajshahi	11.2	30.5	34.0	24.4	100.0	88.8	3,218
Rangpur	15.8	29.9	34.2	20.1	100.0	84.2	2,824
Sylhet	11.0	25.0	33.3	30.7	100.0	89.0	1,571
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	11.7	23.0	33.9	31.3	100.0	88.3	7,506
Primary	14.3	19.8	35.9	30.1	100.0	85.7	6,684
Lower Secondary	13.4	24.0	35.8	26.8	100.0	86.6	3,284
Secondary	15.7	24.4	32.4	27.5	100.0	84.3	3,928
Higher Secondary	19.6	24.1	29.3	27.0	100.0	80.4	1,642
Higher	25.3	28.1	25.0	21.5	100.0	74.7	2,249
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	26
Source of drinking water tested[^]							
Improved sources	15.1	23.1	33.3	28.5	100.0	84.9	25,105
Piped water	23.8	28.1	26.9	21.2	100.0	76.2	5,517
Into dwelling	29.1	30.3	25.1	15.5	100.0	70.9	2,929
To yard/plot	17.2	23.6	31.5	27.8	100.0	82.8	2,087
To neighbour	18.4	38.3	12.8	30.4	100.0	81.6	293
Public tap/standpipe	24.3	29.2	24.9	21.5	100.0	75.7	208
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	7.5	16.7	40.4	35.5	100.0	92.5	5,236
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	14.4	23.5	33.2	29.0	100.0	85.6	14,017
Protected well	12.9	12.4	69.8	4.9	100.0	87.1	12
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Rainwater collection	7.3	23.3	45.2	24.1	100.0	92.7	109
Water kiosk	20.8	32.6	27.8	18.8	100.0	79.2	115
Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Large bottle/dispenser refill	19.8	27.3	40.2	12.7	100.0	80.2	77

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water - *E. Coli* (Continued)

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Unimproved sources	5.9	8.3	33.8	52.0	100.0	94.1	213
Unprotected well	5.6	1.6	24.0	68.8	100.0	94.4	50
Unprotected spring	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.4)	(56.6)	100.0	(100.0)	10
Surface water	5.1	12.0	32.0	51.0	100.0	94.9	87
Other	8.2	9.8	42.1	39.9	100.0	91.8	66
Ethnicity of household head							
Bangali	15.0	23.0	33.3	28.8	100.0	85.0	25,081
Other	17.9	24.5	40.5	17.1	100.0	82.1	238
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.8	21.8	33.5	32.9	100.0	88.2	4,757
Second	9.3	20.1	36.3	34.2	100.0	90.7	5,155
Middle	13.1	22.5	33.8	30.6	100.0	86.9	5,191
Fourth	14.8	22.8	35.3	27.1	100.0	85.2	5,095
Richest	25.6	27.8	27.9	18.7	100.0	74.4	5,121
¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water							
^A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and of low Arsenic levels, and available when needed, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water ^A										Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed and <=50ppb Arsenic ³	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed and <=10ppb Arsenic ²	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed and <=50ppb Arsenic ³	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources						
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises							
	Total	53.2	90.9	86.4	24,664	15.8	89.2	19.8	219	42.6				
Area														
Urban	53.7	92.2	87.2	7,214	32.7	86.6	6.7	58	43.7	40.8	42.2	7,272		
Rural	53.0	90.4	86.1	17,450	12.0	90.2	24.6	161	42.1	35.7	38.2	17,611		
Division														
Barishal	61.6	87.7	58.5	1,372	9.5	89.1	58.6	36	32.8	32.4	32.5	1,408		
Chattogram	50.7	89.0	80.6	4,944	17.4	73.2	10.5	51	35.8	24.5	26.7	4,995		
Dhaka	51.1	94.6	92.9	6,285	(100.0)	(89.1)	(58.6)	34	46.1	42.7	44.5	6,319		
Khulna	37.6	93.5	72.9	2,665	13.4	93.2	0.0	68	24.1	18.2	20.1	2,733		
Mymensingh	70.5	87.5	95.6	1,945	-	-	-	0	58.0	50.9	55.7	1,945		
Rajshahi	50.4	91.4	94.8	3,161	-	-	-	0	44.8	41.3	43.9	3,161		
Rangpur	70.7	90.2	99.5	2,780	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	62.9	60.1	62.7	2,783		
Sylhet	41.7	85.3	74.5	1,512	(0.0)	(100.0)	(47.3)	28	30.7	25.9	27.6	1,540		
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	52.2	90.0	84.7	7,265	34.5	84.0	15.9	73	41.1	35.7	38.2	7,337		
Primary	53.2	90.1	85.0	6,498	15.7	93.6	23.2	69	40.2	34.1	37.0	6,566		
Lower Secondary	52.6	89.7	84.0	3,224	(0.0)	(85.9)	(12.9)	19	42.1	35.7	38.4	3,242		
Secondary	53.2	92.8	87.3	3,850	8.8	89.1	24.6	45	43.3	38.9	40.4	3,895		
Higher Secondary	57.7	94.2	91.3	1,598	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	49.6	43.6	45.0	1,611		
Higher	54.4	92.5	94.6	2,205	-	-	-	0	48.5	45.6	45.8	2,205		
Missing/DK	42.7	(*)	(*)	25	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	25		

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (Continued)

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and of low Arsenic levels, and available when needed, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
	Main source of drinking water ^A							Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed and <= 10ppb Arsenic ²	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed and <=50ppb Arsenic ³	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources						
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises				
Main source of drinking water ^A											
Improved sources	53.2	90.9	86.4	24,664	na	na	na	42.9	37.5	39.7	24,664
Piped water	55.1	93.2	91.7	6,095	na	na	na	48.9	47.1	48.0	6,095
Into dwelling	60.4	94.4	100.0	3,276	na	na	na	56.6	55.0	55.7	3,276
To yard/plot	48.4	93.1	100.0	2,315	na	na	na	48.6	46.2	47.6	2,315
To neighbour	51.5	87.1	0.0	284	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	284
Public tap/standpipe	52.5	83.3	0.0	221	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	221
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	50.2	92.5	63.4	5,455	na	na	na	30.9	28.1	29.6	5,455
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	53.9	89.3	94.0	12,785	na	na	na	45.5	37.0	40.3	12,785
Protected well	(2.6)	(100.0)	(35.2)	15	na	na	na	(14.8)	(14.8)	(14.8)	15
Rainwater collection	0.0	100.0	100.0	94	na	na	na	28.1	28.1	28.1	94
Water kiosk	33.0	73.6	53.5	108	na	na	na	27.7	27.7	27.7	108
Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Bottled water	(100.0)	(100.0)	(85.1)	29	na	na	na	(81.0)	(81.0)	(81.0)	29
Large bottle/dispenser refill	85.2	96.2	86.1	69	na	na	na	38.4	36.5	36.5	69
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	15.8	89.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	219
Unprotected well	na	na	na	na	9.6	69.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	33
Unprotected spring	na	na	na	na	0.0	76.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
Surface water	na	na	na	na	16.2	88.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
Other	na	na	na	na	23.9	98.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and of low Arsenic levels, and available when needed, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (Continued)

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and of low Arsenic levels, and available when needed, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water ^A								Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed and <=10ppb Arsenic ²	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed and <=50ppb Arsenic ³	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Unimproved sources						
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises				
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	53.2	91.0	86.4	24,464	19.5	94.4	21.2	183	42.6	37.2	24,647
Other	59.7	87.4	82.8	200	0.0	63.3	13.1	36	33.4	27.5	236
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	54.7	86.6	76.7	4,522	16.8	80.5	12.9	115	36.7	31.1	4,637
Second	52.7	88.7	83.5	5,039	(3.9)	(100.0)	(10.1)	24	40.5	33.4	5,063
Middle	50.5	91.0	85.9	5,103	20.4	95.7	34.0	29	39.6	33.5	5,133
Fourth	53.0	93.3	90.3	4,975	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	45.5	39.8	5,001
Richest	55.4	94.6	94.7	5,024	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	50.1	47.6	5,049

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

² Country-specific indicator WS.S7 - Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination $\leq 10\text{ppb}$ (WHO standard)

³ Country-specific indicator WS.S8 - Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination $\leq 50\text{ppb}$ (GoB standard)

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Bangladesh MICS, 2025												
	Water treatment method used in the household										Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	91.8	2.8	0.9	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	250,838	
Area												
Urban	81.4	8.6	1.2	2.0	10.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	17.9	73,845	
Rural	96.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	176,994	
Division												
Barishal	92.2	0.8	3.9	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.7	13,811	
Chattogram	91.0	4.0	1.2	1.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.4	50,594	
Dhaka	84.8	6.8	0.5	1.4	8.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.0	63,444	
Khulna	94.8	0.2	2.4	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	27,456	
Mymensingh	97.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	19,367	
Rajshahi	96.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	31,957	
Rangpur	98.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	28,248	
Sylhet	88.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	9.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	11.3	15,963	
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	96.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	75,526	
Primary	94.4	2.1	0.9	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	67,567	
Lower Secondary	92.4	2.9	1.1	1.1	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	32,902	
Secondary	89.5	4.0	1.1	1.2	6.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	9.9	37,645	
Higher Secondary	83.6	5.0	1.0	1.3	11.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	15.8	16,967	
Higher	75.8	6.8	1.2	2.0	17.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	23.6	20,126	
Missing/DK	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	105	
Main source of drinking water												
Improved sources	92.0	2.8	0.6	0.9	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	248,315	
Piped water	79.0	10.2	1.0	2.1	11.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	20.3	61,274	
Into dwelling	67.3	15.1	1.5	3.4	18.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	32.0	32,176	
To yard/plot	91.9	5.5	0.3	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	22,357	
To neighbour	93.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	4,383	
Public tap/standpipe	90.3	4.3	1.3	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	2,359	

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment (Continued)

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Water treatment method used in the household								Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing	
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	95.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	53,000
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	96.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	129,633
Protected well	84.2	4.8	2.3	4.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	219
Protected spring	95.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22
Rainwater collection	77.5	1.8	10.7	13.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1,099
Water kiosk	91.1	0.3	1.9	0.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,161
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Cart with small tank	78.8	19.4	0.0	18.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
Bottled water	91.2	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	446
Sachet water	83.3	12.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
Large bottle / dispenser refill	87.8	2.4	1.4	0.9	8.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1,331
Unimproved sources	65.4	5.3	27.2	11.6	4.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2,516
Unprotected well	92.3	4.5	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	386
Unprotected spring	87.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	141
Surface water	33.4	10.0	58.1	23.3	7.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	989
Other	83.7	1.7	10.4	4.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,000
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	91.7	2.8	0.9	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	249,002
Other	95.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1,836
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	97.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	50,168
Second	97.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	50,166
Middle	96.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	50,170
Fourth	93.2	2.9	0.6	0.9	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	50,169
Richest	73.7	10.2	1.5	2.2	16.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	50,165

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.10: Water supply management

Percentage of household members by water supply management type, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Type of water supply management							Number of household members
	Own household	Local or owner of the house or apartment/ flat authority	Public or private utility	Community Organisation	Others	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	70.9	18.0	6.1	0.9	3.7	0.3	100.0	250,838
Area								
Urban	53.0	33.3	9.3	1.0	3.1	0.4	100.0	73,845
Rural	78.4	11.7	4.8	0.9	4.0	0.2	100.0	176,994
Division								
Barishal	39.9	24.4	20.4	2.5	10.0	2.9	100.0	13,811
Chattogram	65.8	19.2	7.7	1.4	5.5	0.3	100.0	50,594
Dhaka	58.1	33.7	5.2	0.5	2.5	0.1	100.0	63,444
Khulna	69.8	13.9	8.0	2.3	5.9	0.1	100.0	27,456
Mymensingh	89.3	8.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	19,367
Rajshahi	86.4	6.7	5.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	31,957
Rangpur	96.0	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	28,248
Sylhet	68.4	15.9	6.6	1.4	7.6	0.1	100.0	15,963
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	73.1	15.7	5.7	0.9	4.2	0.3	100.0	75,526
Primary	69.5	18.0	6.4	1.1	4.5	0.4	100.0	67,567
Lower Secondary	70.2	18.7	6.0	1.0	3.9	0.2	100.0	32,902
Secondary	72.9	17.2	6.0	0.9	3.0	0.1	100.0	37,645
Higher Secondary	70.3	20.9	6.1	0.8	1.9	0.1	100.0	16,967
Higher	64.8	25.2	7.2	0.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	20,126
Missing/DK	68.9	16.1	6.2	5.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	105
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	71.3	18.0	5.9	0.9	3.6	0.3	100.0	248,315
Piped water	44.0	43.5	8.9	1.0	2.3	0.2	100.0	61,274
Into dwelling	46.5	45.4	6.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	32,176
To yard/plot	48.8	42.0	7.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	22,357
To neighbour	20.5	53.6	4.8	2.2	18.2	0.7	100.0	4,383
Public tap/standpipe	8.3	13.7	63.6	10.3	3.2	1.0	100.0	2,359
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	57.7	19.3	12.2	1.9	8.1	0.8	100.0	53,000
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	90.7	5.7	1.3	0.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	129,633
Protected well	56.3	11.4	14.8	7.0	9.2	1.3	100.0	219
Protected spring	31.0	19.5	14.2	14.5	20.8	0.0	100.0	22
Rainwater collection	92.1	1.2	6.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,099
Water kiosk	6.6	7.5	39.1	5.0	38.9	2.9	100.0	1,161
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Cart with small tank	30.7	0.9	32.8	11.5	0.0	24.2	100.0	52
Bottled water	59.8	12.1	16.3	4.4	5.7	1.7	100.0	446

Table WS.1.10: Water supply management (Continued)

Percentage of household members by water supply management type, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Type of water supply management							Number of household members
	Own household	Local or owner of the house or apartment/ flat authority	Public or private utility	Community Organisation	Others	DK/ Missing	Total	
Sachet water	45.8	1.6	13.3	35.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	66
Large bottle/dispenser refill	27.4	19.5	34.0	5.1	12.0	2.1	100.0	1,331
Unimproved sources	29.5	18.5	26.7	7.5	17.7	0.1	100.0	2,516
Unprotected well	69.6	12.6	1.1	2.2	14.6	0.0	100.0	386
Unprotected spring	58.6	2.2	0.7	3.7	34.7	0.0	100.0	141
Surface water	33.2	21.0	29.4	0.3	15.9	0.3	100.0	989
Other	6.2	20.6	37.7	17.2	18.3	0.1	100.0	1,000
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Ethnicity of household head								
Bangali	70.9	18.1	6.1	0.9	3.7	0.3	100.0	249,002
Other	65.0	9.2	11.8	3.6	10.2	0.1	100.0	1,836
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	71.8	12.7	6.5	1.2	7.2	0.6	100.0	50,168
Second	77.7	10.6	5.8	1.2	4.4	0.3	100.0	50,166
Middle	78.1	12.6	5.4	0.8	3.0	0.1	100.0	50,170
Fourth	68.4	22.7	5.4	0.9	2.5	0.1	100.0	50,169
Richest	58.5	31.6	7.5	0.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	50,165
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

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Bangladesh MICS, 2025

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Table WS.1.10S1: Natural hazards (Continued)

Percentage of household population who experience natural hazards and whose main drinking water source was affected by each of the natural hazards, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household population that, in the last 12 months, experienced one or more natural hazards					Percentage of household population that experienced at least one natural hazard	Number of household members	Percentage of household population that experienced a natural hazard in the last 12 months whose main drinking water source was affected by:							Main drinking water source not affected by any natural hazard	Number of household members that experienced a natural hazard in the last 12 months	
	Flood	Drought	Windstorm/ Cyclone	Tidal surge	Landslide			Other	Main drinking water source affected by at least one natural hazard ¹								
									Flood	Drought	Windstorm/ Cyclone	Tidal surge	Landslide	Other			
Main source of drinking water																	
Improved sources	15.6	10.7	11.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	28.3	248,315	19.0	15.6	2.9	0.7	0.1	1.1	35.5	64.5	70,390
Piped water	9.7	8.9	9.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	20.8	61,274	15.6	7.5	4.7	0.2	0.1	1.7	27.2	72.8	12,742
Into dwelling	8.1	7.8	7.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	17.1	32,176	14.2	6.7	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	24.3	75.7	5,507
To yard/plot	7.9	10.1	9.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	19.9	22,357	15.2	8.6	5.6	0.2	0.0	3.5	29.5	70.5	4,452
To neighbour	28.5	11.6	22.0	3.1	1.1	0.7	45.0	4,383	20.4	8.4	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	30.8	69.2	1,973
Public tap/standpipe	15.0	7.9	21.6	1.0	0.7	1.4	34.4	2,359	15.6	4.8	7.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	25.6	74.4	811
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	26.9	9.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	0.5	38.7	53,000	19.5	7.1	3.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	28.1	71.9	20,490
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	13.7	12.4	9.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	27.7	129,633	20.0	23.8	2.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	43.3	56.7	35,893
Protected well	15.7	21.2	28.6	0.7	3.9	0.0	42.0	219	12.4	24.6	24.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	47.9	52.1	92
Protected spring	15.0	34.9	55.8	0.0	24.8	0.0	55.8	22	26.8	39.9	47.3	0.0	17.5	0.0	54.5	45.5	12
Rainwater collection	34.5	0.8	14.8	0.5	0.0	1.4	45.9	1,099	16.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	17.9	82.1	505
Water kiosk	15.2	1.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	22.1	1,161	12.0	1.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	85.9	256
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Cart with small tank	11.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Bottled water	8.4	3.1	4.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	11.7	446	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	75.8	52
Sachet water	41.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Large bottle / dispenser refill	8.2	2.7	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.2	1,331	7.7	1.9	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.1	89.9	309
Unimproved sources	33.0	6.5	21.5	1.5	2.6	0.4	47.3	2,516	34.1	9.9	18.7	1.9	3.8	0.0	50.3	49.7	1,191
Unprotected well	22.1	16.2	32.6	2.5	6.8	0.0	47.9	386	33.9	31.5	55.6	5.2	8.8	0.0	81.9	18.1	185

Table WS.1.10S1: Natural hazards (Continued)

Percentage of household population who experience natural hazards and whose main drinking water source was affected by each of the natural hazards, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household population that, in the last 12 months, experienced one or more natural hazards						Percentage of household population that experienced at least one natural hazard	Number of household members	Percentage of household population that experienced a natural hazard in the last 12 months whose main drinking water source was affected by:							Main drinking water source not affected by any natural hazard	Number of household members that experienced a natural hazard in the last 12 months	
	Flood	Drought	Windstorm/Cyclone	Tidal surge	Landslide	Other			Flood	Drought	Windstorm/Cyclone	Tidal surge	Landslide	Other	Main drinking water source affected by at least one natural hazard ¹			
Ethnicity of household head	Unprotected spring	11.0	24.4	40.8	7.9	15.7	0.0	50.5	141	21.7	40.1	58.5	12.5	26.3	0.0	77.7	22.3	71
	Surface water	42.2	2.8	17.4	1.2	1.8	0.7	49.5	989	44.9	3.4	5.5	0.8	2.1	0.0	48.3	51.7	489
	Other	31.3	3.7	18.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	44.5	1,000	24.3	3.3	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	65.1	446
	Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head																		
	Bangali	15.8	10.7	11.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	28.5	249,002	19.2	15.5	3.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	35.6	64.4	70,944
	Other	11.9	12.7	22.6	2.1	3.7	0.1	34.8	1,836	20.8	21.6	24.0	2.3	4.9	0.0	52.1	47.9	639
Wealth index quintile																		
	Poorest	21.7	12.7	14.9	1.9	0.4	0.5	36.6	50,168	24.0	17.6	4.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	41.5	58.5	18,339
	Second	18.1	11.8	12.9	1.3	0.3	0.7	32.1	50,166	17.8	17.2	3.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	36.6	63.4	16,108
	Middle	14.7	11.4	10.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	28.1	50,170	19.2	18.0	2.3	0.7	0.1	1.5	37.8	62.2	14,081
	Fourth	13.1	10.0	10.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	25.5	50,169	16.9	13.5	2.6	0.6	0.1	1.7	31.8	68.2	12,778
	Richest	11.4	7.5	9.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	20.5	50,165	15.9	8.3	3.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	26.5	73.5	10,276

¹ Country-specific indicator WS.S4 - Drinking water source affected by at least one natural hazards

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.10S2: Alternate drinking water source

Percentage of household population who were unable to use their main drinking water source, percentage of household population by alternative source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources who experienced one or more natural hazards and whose main drinking water source was affected, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household population unable to use their main drinking water source ²	Number of household members who experienced a natural hazard	Alternative source of drinking water																			Percentage using improved alternative sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household population who were unable to use main drinking water source
			Improved sources												Unimproved sources								
			Piped water				Tube well/ borehole (Deep)	Tube well/ borehole (Shallow)	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water	Sachet water	Large bottle / dispenser refill	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other		
			Into dwelling	To yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe																	
Total	274	71,583	4.0	3.3	15.7	1.4	19.6	37.9	0.3	0.1	11.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	9.7	6.7	2.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	3.9	94.9	19,604
Area																							
Urban	272	16,430	8.0	3.6	16.7	1.8	16.1	28.6	0.3	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	11.0	6.8	4.7	0.3	0.1	1.6	5.8	93.1	4,465
Rural	274	55,153	2.8	3.2	15.4	1.3	20.7	40.6	0.3	0.1	11.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	9.3	6.7	2.3	0.6	0.2	2.4	3.4	95.5	15,139
Division																							
Barishal	170	7,455	0.6	0.6	4.9	0.5	50.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.8	3.6	89.4	1,270
Chattogram	36.7	22,240	6.3	2.6	12.5	1.9	16.5	31.2	0.2	0.2	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	21.7	15.1	6.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.6	95.3	8,167
Dhaka	20.9	7,106	7.6	8.9	23.5	1.1	29.2	35.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	99.0	1,487
Khulna	21.7	9,024	0.4	1.4	11.3	0.7	25.3	38.6	0.0	0.2	19.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.5	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	96.3	1,960
Mymensingh	30.1	5,373	0.6	6.6	41.4	0.8	12.5	51.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	6.2	93.8	1,617
Rajshahi	21.2	6,621	1.4	3.5	28.8	1.4	8.3	61.3	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.4	97.7	1,404
Rangpur	26.8	7,076	2.8	2.8	7.7	1.1	9.3	77.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	98.9	1,895
Sylhet	270	6,688	3.1	2.8	11.4	1.6	24.3	22.4	1.1	0.0	18.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	12.1	2.7	86.6	1,804
Education of household head																							
Pre-primary or none	26.5	22,170	2.5	3.1	17.1	0.6	19.4	40.2	0.5	0.1	10.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.8	4.3	1.6	1.2	0.3	3.2	4.7	92.6	5,871
Primary	29.1	20,705	3.5	3.5	16.6	2.2	19.2	38.9	0.2	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	7.3	5.3	2.7	0.3	0.1	2.0	4.3	94.8	6,020
Lower Secondary	26.9	9,327	2.7	3.1	14.5	1.8	18.6	39.3	0.2	0.0	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	12.9	10.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	2.7	3.5	95.9	2,509
Secondary	28.2	10,608	4.4	2.6	14.5	1.1	21.9	33.3	0.1	0.4	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.3	10.9	4.9	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.9	96.9	2,995
Higher Secondary	26.8	4,175	9.6	4.2	13.7	1.5	17.6	37.9	0.0	0.3	11.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.4	4.7	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.6	97.3	1,120
Higher	23.5	4,565	11.2	3.8	11.5	0.4	21.6	28.4	0.5	0.0	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	15.8	11.0	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.8	98.0	1,072
Missing/DK	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18

Table WS.1.10S2: Alternate drinking water source (Continued)

Table WS.1.10S2: Alternate drinking water source (Continued)

Percentage of household population who were unable to use their main drinking water source, percentage of household population by alternative source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources who experienced one or more natural hazards and whose main drinking water source was affected, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																							
	Percentage of household population unable to use their main drinking water source ²	Number of household members who experienced a natural hazard	Alternative source of drinking water														Percentage using improved alternative sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household population who were unable to use main drinking water source					
			Improved sources								Unimproved sources												
			Piped water				Tube well/ borehole (Deep)	Tube well/ borehole (Shallow)	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water	Sachet water	Large bottle / dispenser refill	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other		
			Into dwelling	To yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe																	
Ethnicity of household head																							
Bangali	273	70,944	4.0	3.3	15.8	1.4	19.8	38.0	0.2	0.1	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	9.8	6.8	2.8	0.3	0.0	2.2	3.8	95.2	19,369
Other	36.8	639	0.5	0.8	6.7	0.2	4.8	25.7	6.0	0.7	35.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	19.1	13.9	2.1	10.2	74.7	235
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	29.7	18,339	0.7	2.1	15.0	1.5	19.1	43.2	0.3	0.1	11.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.5	4.2	0.8	1.2	0.5	3.2	4.8	91.9	5,442
Second	278	16,108	1.3	2.6	16.7	1.4	22.4	43.3	0.5	0.1	10.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.5	5.0	2.4	0.4	0.1	2.8	3.2	95.2	4,485
Middle	28.5	14,081	2.9	4.1	16.9	1.5	18.8	38.5	0.3	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	9.9	6.8	2.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	3.3	96.1	4,019
Fourth	24.5	12,778	4.6	5.9	18.3	1.2	20.8	29.5	0.1	0.0	11.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	15.5	9.7	3.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	4.1	96.4	3,125
Richest	24.7	10,276	17.0	2.4	10.3	1.1	15.6	26.0	0.2	0.5	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	19.1	11.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	97.1	2,534
¹ Country Specific Indicator WS.S5 - Use of improved alternative drinking water sources during natural hazards																							
² Country Specific Indicator WS.S4a - Inability to use main drinking water source by natural hazards																							

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.10S3: Measures to protect drinking water sources from natural hazards

Percentage of households who know some measures on how to protect their drinking water source, and percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their main source of drinking water supply from natural hazards, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their drinking water source from natural hazards					Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their drinking water source from natural hazards ¹	Number of households	Percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their main source of drinking water supply from natural hazards					Percentage of households who have taken one of more measures on how to protect their drinking water source from natural hazards ²	Number of households
	Raising of the platform	Fencing of the water source	Conservation of water	Protection of catchment area	Other			Raising of the platform	Fencing of the water source	Conservation of water	Protection of catchment area	Other		
Total	14.0	5.3	5.9	1.0	1.1	18.1	61,207	6.6	2.9	2.4	0.8	0.3	9.2	61,207
Area														
Urban	11.8	4.4	6.4	1.1	0.9	15.9	18,357	5.5	2.3	3.0	1.0	0.2	8.4	18,357
Rural	15.0	5.8	5.7	1.0	1.2	19.1	42,850	7.1	3.1	2.1	0.7	0.3	9.6	42,850
Division														
Barishal	30.3	8.1	9.0	2.0	0.4	34.8	3,288	19.6	3.6	3.5	0.8	0.0	23.3	3,288
Chattogram	13.3	5.5	7.8	0.9	1.0	18.3	11,248	4.5	2.0	3.3	0.3	0.1	7.2	11,248
Dhaka	8.4	3.4	4.3	0.7	0.4	11.4	16,380	4.9	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.0	7.4	16,380
Khulna	12.0	4.1	4.9	1.6	1.0	16.7	7,073	3.4	1.9	2.4	0.4	0.3	7.0	7,073
Mymensingh	23.1	5.9	10.5	2.3	3.7	29.8	4,698	10.4	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.5	14.5	4,698
Rajshahi	10.9	7.7	4.1	1.0	2.6	15.5	8,350	7.6	6.7	1.6	0.5	0.2	9.3	8,350
Rangpur	15.7	6.1	3.6	0.6	0.2	18.2	6,856	4.6	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.2	6,856
Sylhet	24.2	6.1	9.1	0.0	0.5	27.3	3,315	12.7	4.5	2.7	0.0	0.3	16.6	3,315
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	11.9	4.2	4.3	0.6	0.8	14.9	18,646	5.6	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	7.3	18,646
Primary	13.7	5.3	5.2	1.0	1.1	18.0	16,013	6.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	0.3	9.8	16,013
Lower Secondary	14.0	5.5	5.9	1.0	1.0	18.5	8,056	6.4	2.8	2.2	0.6	0.2	9.1	8,056
Secondary	15.1	5.8	6.9	1.2	1.4	19.7	9,251	7.2	3.2	2.8	0.8	0.3	10.3	9,251
Higher Secondary	16.3	6.5	8.3	1.5	1.5	21.6	4,220	7.6	3.4	3.3	1.3	0.4	10.8	4,220
Higher	19.1	7.8	10.3	2.3	1.4	24.3	4,995	7.9	3.5	4.2	1.9	0.4	11.5	4,995
Missing/DK	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.6)	26	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	26

Table WS.1.10S3: Measures to protect drinking water sources from natural hazards (Continued)

Percentage of households who know some measures on how to protect their drinking water source, and percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their main source of drinking water supply from natural hazards, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their drinking water source from natural hazards					Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their drinking water source from natural hazards ¹		Number of households		Percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their main source of drinking water supply from natural hazards					Percentage of households who have taken one of more measures on how to protect their drinking water source from natural hazards ²		Number of households
	Raising of the platform Fencing of the water source Conservation of water Protection of catchment area Other					Raising of the platform Fencing of the water source Conservation of water Protection of catchment area Other		Raising of the platform Fencing of the water source Conservation of water Protection of catchment area Other					Raising of the platform Fencing of the water source Conservation of water Protection of catchment area Other				
Main source of drinking water																	
Improved sources	14.1	5.4	5.8	1.0	1.1	18.1	60,619	6.7	2.9	2.3	0.8	0.3	9.2	60,619			
Piped water	8.5	3.7	6.5	1.1	0.6	13.0	15,684	4.6	1.7	3.4	1.4	0.2	8.0	15,684			
Into dwelling	9.5	4.4	7.0	1.5	0.4	13.9	8,045	5.2	1.8	3.4	1.9	0.0	8.5	8,045			
To yard/plot	7.2	3.1	5.6	0.8	0.9	11.7	5,922	4.1	1.9	3.4	0.9	0.4	7.4	5,922			
To neighbour	7.3	2.7	7.2	0.3	1.3	13.7	1,118	4.2	0.9	4.2	0.8	0.4	8.1	1,118			
Public tap/standpipe	9.6	3.1	6.5	0.6	0.4	14.2	599	3.5	0.7	2.4	0.2	0.0	6.3	599			
Tube well/Borehole (Deep)	21.1	6.1	7.4	1.1	0.6	24.8	12,353	10.8	2.9	2.4	0.4	0.2	13.3	12,353			
Tube well/Borehole (Shallow)	14.2	5.9	4.6	0.9	1.6	17.9	31,471	6.1	3.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	8.1	31,471			
Protected well	10.4	7.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.3	54	12.0	8.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	12.0	54			
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5			
Rainwater collection	18.6	5.0	26.7	3.2	0.0	35.2	273	4.9	1.7	21.4	0.1	0.1	26.0	273			
Water kiosk	14.9	5.1	21.3	2.5	0.0	27.6	292	4.0	1.7	16.5	1.7	0.0	18.7	292			
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3			
Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12			
Bottled water	3.0	1.1	8.3	0.4	0.1	9.5	109	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	109			
Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15			
Large bottle / dispenser refill	7.0	2.2	9.6	1.5	0.5	14.0	349	1.7	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.7	349			
Unimproved sources	7.0	4.3	12.0	2.9	0.5	18.3	585	2.9	1.4	8.9	0.1	0.0	11.8	585			
Unprotected well	4.1	2.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	8.4	85	1.1	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	85			

10.2 HANDWASHING

Hygiene is multi-faceted and can comprise many behaviours, including handwashing, food hygiene, and menstrual hygiene. Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹⁴⁷. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place¹⁴⁸.

Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard, or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, mud, soil, sand, or other handwashing agents.

Hygiene has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4 and 6.2). Households that have a handwashing facility with both soap and water available at home meet the SDG standard for a 'basic' hygiene service. Table WS.2.1 shows the distribution of household population with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed at home (in the dwelling, yard, or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed.

Table WS.2.2 presents the distribution of household population by presence of bathing facility within the dwelling, yard, or plot and elsewhere and distribution of household population with bathing facility on premises with water available.

¹⁴⁷ Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

¹⁴⁸ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home

Percent distribution of household population by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household population by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Bangladesh MICS, 2025													
	Handwashing facility observed			No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and available ^a			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household population with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	observed					Water available	Soap available	Ash/mud/ sand available ^a			
Total	78.8	14.2	6.1	0.9	100.0	250,838	96.4	74.3	8.5	233,198	68.6	248,462	
Area													
Urban	83.6	12.0	3.7	0.7	100.0	73,845	97.7	80.3	4.1	70,646	76.6	73,346	
Rural	76.8	15.1	7.1	1.1	100.0	176,994	95.8	71.7	10.4	162,553	65.2	175,116	
Division													
Barishal	45.5	25.5	20.5	8.4	100.0	13,811	97.4	73.6	10.2	9,810	56.6	12,645	
Chattogram	78.8	14.0	5.8	1.4	100.0	50,594	97.2	74.7	2.8	46,953	69.9	49,867	
Dhaka	88.1	8.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	63,444	96.9	74.2	4.7	61,299	70.8	63,397	
Khulna	75.2	12.4	11.4	1.0	100.0	27,456	94.7	71.5	10.3	24,062	61.8	27,179	
Mymensingh	76.9	16.0	6.7	0.4	100.0	19,367	94.9	64.6	2.9	18,000	58.2	19,288	
Rajshahi	79.7	18.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	31,957	98.0	76.7	10.4	31,463	75.1	31,949	
Rangpur	83.8	12.5	3.5	0.2	100.0	28,248	94.9	80.2	28.2	27,206	74.3	28,194	
Sylhet	68.3	21.9	9.6	0.1	100.0	15,963	94.8	74.0	4.4	14,406	66.1	15,943	
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	72.2	18.0	8.8	1.0	100.0	75,526	94.8	65.2	10.7	68,107	58.1	74,736	
Primary	75.8	16.4	6.6	1.2	100.0	67,567	95.8	70.0	10.0	62,273	63.9	66,726	
Lower Secondary	80.2	13.0	5.8	1.0	100.0	32,902	96.9	74.9	7.9	30,659	69.5	32,570	
Secondary	83.9	11.1	4.1	0.8	100.0	37,645	97.6	81.9	6.5	35,773	77.5	37,326	
Higher Secondary	88.8	8.5	2.5	0.2	100.0	16,967	98.1	87.3	5.0	16,510	84.3	16,929	
Higher	93.0	5.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	20,126	98.9	93.6	3.8	19,777	91.7	20,072	
Missing/DK	90.6	4.6	3.4	1.4	100.0	105	92.2	69.4	4.6	100	67.0	103	
Ethnicity of household head													
Bangali	79.0	14.0	6.0	1.0	100.0	249,002	96.4	74.2	8.5	231,635	68.6	246,634	
Other	50.7	34.4	14.4	0.4	100.0	1,836	98.4	82.4	10.2	1,564	70.0	1,828	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	59.1	21.5	16.8	2.5	100.0	50,168	89.8	44.0	15.9	40,473	34.6	48,922	
Second	71.4	19.5	7.7	1.3	100.0	50,166	95.1	64.9	13.9	45,635	58.2	49,493	
Middle	79.0	16.0	4.3	0.7	100.0	50,170	96.9	75.0	8.7	47,671	70.2	49,832	
Fourth	86.8	11.5	1.5	0.2	100.0	50,169	99.1	83.2	4.7	49,348	81.6	50,092	
Richest	97.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	50,165	99.7	97.8	1.1	50,071	97.4	50,123	

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap at home; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^a Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water

Percent distribution of household population by bathing facility and percentage of household population with bathing facility on premises with water available, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Bathing facility available						No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household population with:		Number of household members					
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere				Bathing facility on premises	Bathing facility on premises with water available¹						
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available										
Total	28.9	0.3	50.1	2.9	5.8	0.6	11.4	100.0	82.1	78.9	250,497					
Area																
Urban	48.6		0.4		37.9		1.7		3.2		0.3	7.9	100.0	88.6	86.5	73,763
Rural	20.6		0.3		55.1		3.4		6.9		0.8	12.9	100.0	79.4	75.8	176,734
Division																
Barishal	20.9		0.6		36.3		4.3		20.4		2.8	14.7	100.0	62.2	57.3	13,811
Chattogram	38.6		0.6		37.5		1.6		11.3		0.4	10.0	100.0	78.3	76.1	50,559
Dhaka	40.3		0.4		47.7		2.9		2.2		0.6	5.9	100.0	91.3	88.0	63,380
Khulna	18.1		0.1		54.9		3.6		5.5		1.0	16.9	100.0	76.7	73.0	27,436
Mymensingh	16.9		0.2		62.1		5.0		2.9		0.2	12.7	100.0	84.2	79.0	19,360
Rajshahi	18.7		0.1		66.2		1.0		2.9		0.1	11.0	100.0	86.0	84.9	31,950
Rangpur	14.1		0.1		65.1		4.4		0.9		0.1	15.3	100.0	83.8	79.2	28,047
Sylhet	38.6		0.4		29.7		2.7		8.8		1.3	18.4	100.0	71.5	68.4	15,955
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	15.0		0.3		58.6		3.8		7.3		0.9	14.0	100.0	77.7	73.7	75,437
Primary	21.2		0.3		54.1		3.4		6.7		0.8	13.4	100.0	79.0	75.3	67,453
Lower Secondary	29.2		0.4		50.2		2.6		6.1		0.5	11.2	100.0	82.3	79.4	32,860
Secondary	40.0		0.2		44.6		2.0		4.4		0.3	8.6	100.0	86.7	84.5	37,587
Higher Secondary	52.7		0.3		35.4		1.9		2.6		0.3	6.8	100.0	90.3	88.1	16,952
Higher	65.2		0.5		26.7		0.9		1.9		0.1	4.7	100.0	93.3	91.9	20,113
Missing/DK	19.8		0.0		51.1		7.4		4.1		1.8	15.8	100.0	78.3	70.9	94
Ethnicity of household head																
Bangali	29.0		0.3		50.1		2.9		5.7		0.6	11.4	100.0	82.3	79.1	248,661
Other	10.7		0.1		46.3		1.1		23.1		2.0	16.8	100.0	58.1	57.0	1,836
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.5		0.1		55.7		6.0		12.2		1.8	23.7	100.0	62.3	56.2	50,115
Second	1.4		0.2		69.5		4.4		8.5		0.8	15.3	100.0	75.4	70.9	50,074
Middle	5.5		0.3		73.9		3.0		5.5		0.4	11.5	100.0	82.7	79.4	50,056
Fourth	41.1		0.5		48.9		1.1		2.5		0.2	5.7	100.0	91.6	90.0	50,103
Richest	95.6		0.6		2.4		0.0		0.3		0.0	1.0	100.0	98.6	98.1	50,149

¹ MICS indicator WS.701 - Bathing facility on premises with water

¹ MICS indicator WS.701 - Bathing facility on premises with water

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁴⁹, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases¹⁵⁰.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2) in households.

Table WS.3.1 shows the percent distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. An 'improved sanitation facility' is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush and pour-flush toilets connected to piped sewer system, to septic tanks, to pit/cesspool and to don't know where. Also ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) and composting toilets, including twin pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems. 'Unimproved sanitation facilities' are flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain, pit latrines without slabs, open pits, hanging toilets/latrines, bucket latrines (pans, trays, or other unsealed containers). Defecation in the bush, field or ditch and defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels or the sea are categorised as 'open defecation' and considered as 'no facility'. Except flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers (which is 'networked sanitation'), all other improved and unimproved sanitation facilities listed earlier are 'on-site sanitation facilities'.

Table WS.3.2 shows the percentage of household population using water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities, including flush to septic tank and flush to pit/cesspool, with an outlet pipe from which liquid wastes are contained (wastes discharge to a leach field, soak pit or a sewer/closed drain leading to a wastewater treatment plant or don't know where) or not contained (wastes discharge to an open drain, a waterbody/surface, or other place).

Table WS.3.3 shows the percent distribution of household population using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities from which excreta have been released to the surface environment due to adverse events where the facility overflowed, flooded or the containment collapsed, and are therefore categorised as not contained.

Table WS.3.4 presents the percentage of household population using flush to septic tank, pit/cesspool and other improved on-site sanitation facilities with liquid waste contained and without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events, and therefore adequately contain waste.

¹⁴⁹ Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁵⁰ WHO. Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.5 shows the percentage of household population using different methods for emptying and removal of excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities. Excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied), not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full, or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safe emptying and disposal in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown) may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.6 shows the percentage distribution of household population using different methods of emptying improved on-site sanitation facilities by service provider and non-service provider.

Table WS. 3.7 presents the percent distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' sanitation services and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.8 presents the percent distribution of household population using improved sanitation facilities, including shared and inadequately contained and excluding shared and inadequately contained, with safe disposal in situ, unsafe disposal of excreta and with excreta removed offsite for treatment. Households using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding those which are shared and inadequately contained) from which excreta are safely disposed of in situ are considered safely managed. Those practising open defecation, using unimproved sanitation facilities or improved sanitation facilities that are shared or inadequately contained are not safely managed. Households using improved facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) with excreta removed off-site for treatment additional may be safely managed depending on the type of treatment received (additional information required).

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional, and global progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. Since 2015, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene ladders have been used to report WASH relevant SDG indicators. Table WS.3.9 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services (at least basic' includes 'basic' and higher service levels). The percentage of household population meeting the SDG 6.1 criteria for safely managed drinking water is shown as a separate column. While MICS surveys provide information on the percentage of household population using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe emptying and disposal in situ and with excreta removed off-site, additional information on off-site treatments is needed to calculate the percentage meeting the SDG 6.2 criteria for safely managed sanitation services.

Country-specific table WS.3.9S1 presents the percentage of household population whose sanitation facility was affected by natural hazards and those who were unable to use the sanitation facility in the last 12 months, disaggregated by the type of sanitation facility. Finally, WS.3.9S2 shows the percentage of households who know some measures on how to protect their sanitation facility, and percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household and percentage of household members using improved sanitation, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Type of sanitation facility used by household																	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities ^A		Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility								Unimproved sanitation facility														
	Flush/Pour flush to:					Pit latrine with slab			Composting toilet	Container based sanitation	Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other								
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit/cesspool	Covered drain	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Twin															
Total	4.3	28.0	18.5	2.0	0.2	4.1	29.7	4.8	0.2	0.0	3.2	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	91.7	85.4	7.9	250,838		
Area																							
Urban	14.6	37.5	13.0	4.8	0.4	3.0	16.5	2.7	0.2	0.1	4.3	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	92.9	73.4	6.9	73,845		
Rural	0.0	24.0	20.7	0.8	0.1	4.5	35.2	5.6	0.2	0.0	2.8	4.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	91.2	90.4	8.4	176,994		
Division																							
Barishal	0.0	22.1	13.1	0.7	0.1	3.5	42.6	4.8	0.9	0.1	1.7	9.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	87.9	87.2	11.9	13,811		
Chattogram	0.0	34.0	16.3	0.7	0.6	4.2	27.9	3.2	0.1	0.1	5.6	5.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	87.1	86.4	12.6	50,594		
Dhaka	17.1	31.9	20.0	6.4	0.1	1.4	14.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.3	69.9	6.7	63,444		
Khulna	0.0	27.4	24.8	0.2	0.0	6.3	31.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.4	95.2	4.5	27,456		
Mymensingh	0.0	19.5	12.6	0.3	0.0	3.0	54.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.1	95.7	3.8	19,367		
Raishahi	0.0	27.1	20.0	0.5	0.1	7.8	30.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	93.6	93.1	5.8	31,957		
Rangpur	0.0	14.2	23.3	0.5	0.1	5.4	37.7	8.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	6.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	100.0	90.6	90.1	7.9	28,248		
Sylhet	0.0	36.6	8.2	0.4	0.4	2.4	36.8	5.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	4.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	89.9	89.5	10.0	15,963		
Education of household head																							
Pre-primary or none	2.1	18.6	18.1	1.5	0.2	3.4	38.8	5.4	0.2	0.1	3.7	6.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	88.4	84.9	10.9	75,526		
Primary	3.2	23.5	18.2	2.0	0.2	4.3	33.9	5.2	0.3	0.0	3.7	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	90.7	85.5	8.9	67,567		
Lower Secondary	3.6	29.2	19.9	2.9	0.2	4.3	28.2	4.7	0.2	0.1	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	93.3	86.7	6.5	32,902		
Secondary	4.3	35.9	20.1	2.2	0.2	5.0	21.9	4.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	94.0	87.4	5.8	37,645		
Higher Secondary	8.2	44.4	17.7	1.8	0.2	3.7	15.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.8	85.8	4.1	16,967		
Higher	14.3	47.7	16.0	1.9	0.5	3.8	10.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.0	80.8	3.0	20,126		
Missing/DK	0.0	31.5	37.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.6	88.6	11.4	105		

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid wastes

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools in which liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																																				
	Flush to septic tank										Flush to pit/cesspool																									
	Percentage of septic tanks with:		Number of household members using flush to septic tank		Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to						Percentage of pits/ cesspools with:		Number of household members using flush to pit/ cesspool		Outlet pipe for liquid waste						Percentage of household members using flush to pit/ cesspool with liquid waste contained		Number of household members using flush to pit/ cesspool with an outlet pipe for liquid waste		Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained											
					Contained		Not contained		Other						Don't know		Total		Contained								Not contained		Other		Don't know		Total			
	To a leach field, soak pit		A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)		Don't know where		To an open drain		To a waterbody / surface		Total		To a leach field, soak pit		A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)		Don't know where		To an open drain		To a waterbody / surface		Total		To a leach field, soak pit		A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)		Don't know where		To an open drain		To a waterbody / surface		Total	
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	26.8	6.5	70,255	18.7	7.1	21.4	6.1	35.5	5.9	5.3	100.0	47.2	18,853	13.9	0.8	46,310	19.9	2.7	18.9	3.5	46.8	3.4	4.7	100.0	41.5	6,443	45.8	25,296						
Area																																				
Urban	33.7	11.8	27,724	14.5	8.9	27.7	9.0	27.5	6.1	6.4	100.0	51.0	9,346	17.1	1.6	9,595	17.9	2.7	21.2	7.5	40.9	5.3	4.6	100.0	41.8	1,643	49.6	10,989								
Rural	22.4	3.1	42,531	22.8	5.3	15.3	3.3	43.3	5.8	4.2	100.0	43.4	9,507	13.1	0.6	36,714	20.7	2.7	18.1	2.1	48.9	2.8	4.8	100.0	41.5	4,800	42.8	14,307								
Division																																				
Barishal	29.4	2.4	3,047	22.6	6.9	11.2	2.1	51.4	1.0	4.7	100.0	40.7	894	22.0	0.9	1,810	3.2	2.6	10.4	1.5	40.1	0.0	42.2	100.0	16.3	398	33.2	1,292								
Chattogram	22.7	7.6	17,177	3.6	7.6	15.8	10.3	39.4	20.6	2.7	100.0	27.0	3,898	14.2	0.6	8,260	0.6	5.4	18.9	8.7	53.5	10.3	2.5	100.0	25.0	1,169	26.5	5,067								
Dhaka	36.3	10.4	20,215	7.8	3.0	35.2	5.2	40.1	2.3	6.4	100.0	46.0	7,335	11.9	0.3	12,701	9.4	0.7	25.1	2.6	61.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	35.1	1,505	44.2	8,840								
Khulna	15.0	1.9	7,526	73.2	3.8	7.9	5.0	7.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	85.0	1,127	7.1	1.0	6,817	56.1	0.8	0.7	5.0	35.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	57.5	484	76.7	1,610								
Mymensingh	45.9	7.8	3,773	33.8	3.2	12.5	4.9	43.0	0.3	2.3	100.0	49.5	1,732	33.3	0.1	2,449	45.3	2.2	6.7	1.3	37.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	54.3	815	51.0	2,547								
Rajshahi	11.5	2.3	8,660	36.6	2.8	15.1	3.0	38.5	0.3	3.6	100.0	54.5	999	10.8	0.6	6,378	43.5	1.8	8.8	2.9	37.7	1.2	4.2	100.0	54.1	688	54.3	1,688								
Rangpur	40.2	3.2	4,007	47.5	28.5	8.3	0.4	11.9	0.2	3.1	100.0	84.4	1,610	19.0	2.5	6,577	14.8	3.7	36.9	1.9	41.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	55.4	1,247	71.7	2,857								
Sylhet	21.5	5.6	5,850	5.1	13.7	12.1	14.2	27.7	7.7	19.5	100.0	30.9	1,257	10.5	1.0	1,316	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.1	49.9	0.0	41.3	100.0	6.7	138	28.5	1,395								
Education of household head																																				
Pre-primary or none	24.8	5.6	14,076	19.6	8.8	16.8	5.2	37.5	6.4	5.8	100.0	45.1	3,490	12.0	0.5	13,655	24.4	3.6	12.4	2.1	51.6	2.6	3.2	100.0	40.5	1,642	43.7	5,132								
Primary	27.1	6.6	15,879	15.8	7.5	21.1	7.2	37.2	6.1	5.1	100.0	44.4	4,310	14.0	0.6	12,298	16.0	2.1	19.5	4.0	50.3	3.9	4.4	100.0	37.5	1,719	42.5	6,028								
Lower Secondary	26.7	6.2	9,615	14.2	5.2	23.7	5.5	38.2	8.9	4.4	100.0	43.0	2,571	13.3	0.8	6,540	19.3	3.8	16.6	4.8	44.7	4.8	6.0	100.0	39.7	871	42.2	3,442								
Secondary	26.0	5.9	13,530	18.1	7.3	20.0	7.4	35.3	5.3	6.6	100.0	45.4	3,511	14.6	0.8	7,553	19.5	1.8	26.1	3.6	41.9	3.6	3.5	100.0	47.4	1,103	45.9	4,614								
Higher Secondary	28.8	7.8	7,529	23.6	5.6	25.9	3.5	33.0	4.5	3.9	100.0	55.1	2,168	16.4	1.1	3,008	18.6	3.0	19.9	6.7	44.4	1.2	6.1	100.0	41.6	493	52.6	2,661								
Higher	29.1	7.9	9,594	23.1	6.9	24.0	6.8	29.7	4.3	5.1	100.0	54.1	2,796	19.0	3.2	3,216	22.1	1.7	24.4	1.4	38.5	3.9	8.0	100.0	48.2	610	53.0	3,406								

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid wastes (Continued)

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools in which liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Flush to septic tank										Flush to pit/cesspool									
	Percentage of septic tanks with:		Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to								Percentage of pits/cesspools with:		Outlet pipe for liquid waste						Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with an outlet pipe for liquid waste
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household members using flush to septic tank	Contained		Not contained		To a leach field, soak pit	A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Don't know where	To an open drain		To a waterbody / surface		Other	Don't know	Total	Percentage of household members using flush to pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to pit/cesspool with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained
Missing/DK	(21.1)	(0.0)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5	(*)
Type of sanitation facility																				
Improved	26.8	6.5	70,255	18.7	7.1	21.4	6.1	35.5	5.9	5.3	100.0	47.2	18,853	0.8	13.9	46.8	3.4	4.7	6,443	45.8
Unimproved	na	na	na	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	0	na	-	-	-	na	0	na
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	na	na	na	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	0	na	-	-	-	na	0	na
Ethnicity of household head																				
Bangali	26.8	6.5	70,092	18.7	7.1	21.5	6.1	35.5	5.8	5.3	100.0	47.2	18,795	13.9	12.6	46.8	3.3	4.7	6,410	45.8
Other	35.5	10.0	163	25.8	8.0	0.0	0.2	22.1	33.1	10.7	100.0	33.9	58	263	8.9	11.4	26.7	0.0	33	28.9
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	20.8	1.4	985	32.6	27.4	0.0	4.2	28.9	4.9	2.0	100.0	60.0	205	8.5	8.5	45.5	2.1	2.3	559	50.3
Second	20.6	1.1	3,898	30.4	16.4	9.3	1.7	35.8	4.2	2.1	100.0	56.1	804	11.9	0.4	47.4	4.6	2.5	1,335	47.7
Middle	18.6	3.1	10,696	30.3	8.3	13.3	3.5	34.5	6.5	3.6	100.0	51.8	1,989	11.9	0.6	53.3	2.2	5.0	1,671	45.6
Fourth	25.4	5.2	23,036	19.7	6.3	17.2	6.6	38.9	5.7	5.6	100.0	43.1	5,852	16.1	1.2	47.7	4.7	8.2	1,711	41.1
Richest	31.6	9.5	31,641	14.6	6.1	27.0	6.8	33.7	6.1	5.7	100.0	47.7	10,002	30.9	2.5	36.1	2.5	2.7	1,168	48.3

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events

Percent distribution of household population using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

[illegible]

Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year					Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment ^b in the last year					Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using on-site sanitation facilities with containments ^c		
	Excreta not released	Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events ^a (not contained)				Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities	Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events ^a (not contained)						Facilities that lack containments ^b	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities
		Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other		Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other				
DK where	94.5	3.4	2.3	1.8	0.0	526	na	na	na	na	na	94.5	526	
Pit latrine	79.0	12.9	11.2	8.2	1.8	96,620	70.8	18.7	16.6	13.7	2.4	10,057	106,677	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	86.7	7.8	7.3	4.0	1.7	10,184	na	na	na	na	na	na	10,184	
Single pit latrine with slab	77.5	14.1	11.9	9.0	1.6	74,423	na	na	na	na	na	na	74,423	
Twin pit latrine with slab	82.0	9.5	10.3	7.0	3.1	12,013	na	na	na	na	na	na	12,013	
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na	70.8	18.7	16.6	13.7	2.4	10,057	10,057	
Composting toilet	78.4	14.6	8.8	9.0	3.2	433	na	na	na	na	na	na	433	
Container based sanitation	73.5	11.4	11.7	13.7	6.7	106	na	na	na	na	na	na	106	
Facilities that lack containments ^b	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9,864	na	
Ethnicity of household head														
Bangali	86.2	8.6	7.2	5.1	1.2	212,931	35.1	9.6	8.5	7.0	1.2	19,549	222,186	
Other	90.8	4.7	4.1	5.1	0.2	1,318	67.7	3.4	2.2	5.0	0.9	372	1,594	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	77.2	14.0	12.1	9.2	2.3	42,822	48.6	14.6	12.2	10.2	2.1	6,734	47,587	
Second	81.4	11.4	9.2	7.9	1.3	44,740	43.7	11.2	10.6	8.6	1.3	4,988	47,794	
Middle	86.5	8.7	6.9	5.0	1.2	45,672	33.8	8.7	7.8	6.1	0.5	3,549	47,214	
Fourth	91.8	5.1	4.5	2.0	0.7	43,136	16.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	2,547	43,526	
Richest	95.3	2.7	2.6	1.0	0.4	37,879	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	2,104	37,660	

^a The total can exceed 100%, as excreta may have been released due to multiple adverse events

^b Flush to open drain, bucket, and hanging toilet/latrine

^c Excludes facilities that by definition lack containment (see note B)

na: not applicable

^d Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^a The total can exceed 100%, as excreta may have been released due to multiple adverse events

^b Flush to open drain, bucket, and hanging toilet/latrine

^c Excludes facilities that by definition lack containment (see note B)

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste

Percentage of household population using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool:			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool	Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household population using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste ¹	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste					
Total	88.2	92.1	81.2	116,565	79.1	97,685	80.3	214,249
Area								
Urban	85.2	92.5	79.1	37,319	79.9	16,909	79.3	54,228
Rural	89.7	91.9	82.3	79,245	78.9	80,776	80.6	160,022
Division								
Barisal	82.2	88.7	72.4	4,857	74.4	7,179	73.6	12,036
Chattogram	85.4	87.8	75.2	25,437	70.5	18,284	73.2	43,722
Dhaka	85.0	93.1	78.8	32,916	83.0	11,411	79.9	44,328
Khulna	97.4	93.4	91.0	14,343	83.5	11,790	87.6	26,133
Mymensingh	80.0	88.8	70.3	6,222	73.2	12,321	72.3	18,543
Rajshahi	94.9	94.4	89.4	15,039	81.9	14,718	85.7	29,757
Rangpur	92.4	96.1	88.6	10,584	87.4	14,856	87.9	25,440
Sylhet	86.1	95.1	81.8	7,166	79.6	7,126	80.7	14,292
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	89.6	91.4	81.7	27,731	79.2	36,359	80.3	64,090
Primary	87.7	91.1	80.0	28,177	77.5	29,625	78.7	57,802
Lower Secondary	87.7	92.1	80.5	16,155	78.9	12,387	79.8	28,541
Secondary	88.2	91.9	81.2	21,083	80.2	11,816	80.8	32,899
Higher Secondary	88.0	94.3	83.0	10,537	81.7	4,017	82.6	14,554
Higher	87.5	94.6	82.8	12,810	85.5	3,460	83.4	16,270
Missing/DK	83.0	72.4	55.4	72	(88.5)	21	62.9	93

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste (Continued)

Percentage of household population using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Type of sanitation facility	Percentage of using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool:			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool	Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household population using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste ¹	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste					
Type of sanitation facility								
Flush to	88.2	92.1	81.2	116,565	94.5	526	81.3	117,090
Septic tank	85.8	94.1	81.0	70,255	na	na	81.0	70,255
Pit/Cesspool	91.9	89.2	81.6	46,310	na	na	81.6	46,310
DK where	na	na	na	na	94.5	526	94.5	526
Other improved on-site sanitation	na	na	na	na	79.0	96,620	79.0	96,620
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	86.7	10,184	86.7	10,184
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	77.5	74,423	77.5	74,423
Twin pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	82.0	12,013	82.0	12,013
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	78.4	433	78.4	433
Container based sanitation	na	na	na	na	73.5	106	73.5	106
Ethnicity of household head								
Bangali	88.2	92.1	81.3	116,139	79.0	96,792	80.2	212,931
Other	84.8	87.1	73.8	426	92.5	892	86.5	1,318
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	95.0	83.8	79.7	7,581	75.8	35,241	76.4	42,822
Second	92.6	88.2	81.4	15,159	77.9	29,581	79.1	44,740
Middle	91.9	90.6	83.2	24,712	81.8	20,960	82.5	45,672
Fourth	86.8	93.4	81.2	33,687	85.9	9,449	82.2	43,136
Richest	83.7	95.5	80.2	35,425	92.8	2,453	81.1	37,879
¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved on-site sanitation facilities								
na: not applicable								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities

Percentage of household population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																															
	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Number of household population using other improved on-site sanitation facilities						Percentage with:				Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in			Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in			Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied											
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)						To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere																
	Number of household members using flush to septic tank											0.3	8.5	1.5	15.3	22.1	0.0				0.0	40.8	3.3	0.0	143,994	75.8	12.6	0.6	214,249		
Total	1.1	9.0	1.3	5.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.7	0.0	70,255	0.3	8.5	1.5	15.3	22.1	0.0	0.0	40.8	3.3	0.0	143,994	75.8	12.6	0.6	214,249					
Area																															
Urban	2.0	8.5	1.1	3.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.5	0.0	27,724	0.6	9.0	1.5	15.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	38.0	2.8	0.0	26,504	63.8	16.0	1.4	54,228					
Rural	0.6	9.4	1.4	6.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	56.3	0.8	0.0	42,531	0.2	8.4	1.5	15.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	41.4	3.4	0.0	117,490	79.8	11.5	0.3	160,022					
Division																															
Barisal	1.5	3.9	2.6	10.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	52.7	0.2	0.0	3,047	0.1	5.0	3.4	19.9	39.9	0.0	0.0	22.5	1.8	0.0	8,989	82.0	9.0	0.5	12,036					
Chattogram	1.2	16.7	1.8	7.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.1	0.0	17,177	0.4	18.6	1.9	19.3	24.5	0.0	0.0	25.6	1.7	0.0	26,545	64.5	23.9	0.8	43,722					
Dhaka	0.8	8.0	1.6	3.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.6	0.0	20,215	0.3	10.8	2.2	14.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	36.1	1.9	0.0	24,113	67.1	14.8	0.6	44,328					
Khulna	1.2	1.5	0.4	7.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	64.6	0.3	0.0	7,526	0.2	1.6	0.3	19.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	51.7	2.2	0.0	18,607	88.7	3.6	0.5	26,133					
Mymensingh	0.9	9.9	2.4	3.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	49.2	3.4	0.0	3,773	0.1	8.9	1.7	14.9	30.3	0.0	0.0	33.0	3.7	0.0	14,770	78.6	12.7	0.3	18,543					
Rajshahi	0.2	5.5	0.7	5.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	64.8	1.8	0.0	8,660	0.1	6.7	2.0	11.9	18.2	0.0	0.0	50.9	4.9	0.0	21,096	84.8	9.1	0.2	29,757					
Rangpur	0.9	0.8	0.1	5.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	69.4	0.8	0.0	4,007	0.3	0.9	0.3	13.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	60.8	5.6	0.0	21,434	92.8	2.8	0.5	25,440					
Sylhet	3.5	12.4	0.2	3.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.1	0.0	5,850	0.9	12.4	0.0	5.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	6.1	0.0	8,441	55.4	15.5	2.0	14,292					
Education of household head																															
Pre-primary or none	1.1	10.0	1.0	5.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	51.5	0.8	0.0	14,076	0.2	8.7	1.6	15.1	21.6	0.0	0.0	40.6	4.1	0.0	50,014	77.9	12.4	0.4	64,090					
Primary	1.0	10.8	1.3	4.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	47.5	0.9	0.0	15,879	0.5	9.5	1.5	15.6	22.2	0.0	0.0	39.1	3.5	0.0	41,923	75.2	13.7	0.7	57,802					
Lower Secondary	1.0	9.1	1.6	5.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	49.7	0.7	0.0	9,615	0.2	8.3	1.2	15.1	22.7	0.0	0.0	41.9	2.9	0.0	18,926	76.0	12.4	0.5	28,541					
Secondary	1.1	8.1	1.9	6.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.6	0.0	13,530	0.3	7.9	1.5	15.7	22.8	0.0	0.0	41.6	2.2	0.0	19,369	75.9	12.0	0.6	32,899					
Higher Secondary	1.5	7.9	0.8	6.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	49.0	0.7	0.0	7,529	0.3	6.1	2.1	15.1	22.5	0.0	0.0	43.0	2.4	0.0	7,025	73.9	12.1	1.0	14,554					
Higher	1.4	6.7	0.9	4.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.4	0.0	9,594	0.2	6.3	0.9	14.1	20.2	0.0	0.0	45.5	1.6	0.0	6,677	70.8	11.4	1.0	16,270					
Missing/Dk	(0.0)	(27.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	0.0	35.1	0.0	18.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	60	43.6	51.1	0.0	93					

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percentage of household population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Number of household members using flush to septic tank	Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Percentage with:				Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
	Emptying and removed					Emptying and buried in		Other				Don't know where wastes were taken			Never emptied			Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full			DK if ever emptied					
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied																
Type of sanitation facility																										
Flush to septic tank	1.1	9.0	1.3	5.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.7	0.0	70,255	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	70.4	13.7	0.9	117,090
Other improved on-site sanitation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	8.8	1.4	15.8	23.8	0.0	0.0	38.9	3.8	0.0	96,620	82.3	11.3	0.3	96,620
Flush to pit/cesspool	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	8.0	1.7	14.6	18.7	0.0	0.0	45.1	2.2	0.0	46,310	80.5	10.9	0.4	46,310
Flush to DK where	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.4	0.0	526	20.9	11.0	0.0	526
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	7.8	1.8	11.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	52.5	1.3	0.0	10,184	84.0	11.2	0.1	10,184
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	9.0	1.5	16.4	24.7	0.0	0.0	36.6	4.4	0.0	74,423	82.1	11.4	0.3	74,423
Twin pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	8.7	0.9	16.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	2.4	0.0	12,013	82.1	10.8	0.3	12,013
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	2.7	0.0	5.2	19.3	0.0	0.0	39.5	11.7	0.0	433	75.7	7.2	3.5	433
Container based sanitation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	6.3	0.0	2.5	24.1	0.0	0.0	21.4	25.7	0.0	106	73.8	8.1	0.0	106
Method of emptying																										
Service provider	3.6	27.1	3.8	17.1	26.4	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	21,041	0.5	15.0	2.7	31.3	44.2	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	61,591	67.3	26.2	1.4	82,632
Public/Municipality/Government	29.5	13.5	0.3	6.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	897	8.9	3.5	0.5	45.2	29.9	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	441	32.2	41.6	24.8	1,338
Private company/NGO	6.3	19.2	0.4	36.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	180	1.9	3.7	6.7	17.9	61.9	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	698	75.0	16.3	2.8	878
Informal emptier, e.g., unlicensed	2.4	27.8	4.0	17.4	27.5	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	19,964	0.4	15.3	2.6	31.3	44.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	60,452	67.8	26.0	1.0	80,416
Not service provider	2.3	37.4	6.4	14.3	24.4	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	1,644	0.8	26.1	4.2	23.9	39.8	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	11,252	60.5	35.1	1.3	12,896
Self-emptied	2.4	37.3	5.8	14.9	24.4	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	1,550	0.7	25.6	4.2	24.5	39.9	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	10,231	61.1	34.5	1.3	11,781
Neighbour, family member, friend	0.0	38.9	16.0	3.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	94	1.6	31.5	5.2	17.9	39.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	1,021	54.5	41.4	2.1	1,115

Percentage of household population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

[illegible]

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.6: Method of emptying on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Method of emptying							Total	Percentage of households emptied by a service provider	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities that have been emptied
	Removed by service provider			Not service provider		Don't know if ever emptied				
	Public/ Municipality/ Government	Private Company/ NGO	Informal Emptyier (e.g. unlicensed)	Self emptied	Neighbour, family, friend		Other			
Total	1.4	0.9	83.6	12.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	85.9	89,634
Area										
Urban	4.2	0.8	84.3	9.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	89.3	21,157
Rural	0.6	0.9	83.3	13.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	84.8	68,477
Division										
Barishal	0.9	0.1	84.5	12.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.5	7,135
Chattogram	1.8	0.1	92.4	4.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	94.3	24,817
Dhaka	0.2	0.2	90.3	7.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	90.7	17,503
Khulna	1.3	2.7	81.8	11.7	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	85.8	9,063
Mymensingh	0.7	0.1	64.9	31.6	2.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	65.7	9,448
Rajshahi	1.0	3.0	75.4	20.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.3	10,274
Rangpur	4.6	2.5	84.3	7.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.5	7,176
Sylhet	2.0	0.4	66.8	27.5	2.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	69.2	4,218
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	0.9	1.2	78.2	17.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	80.2	27,861
Primary	1.2	0.4	83.0	13.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	84.6	25,669
Lower Secondary	1.3	0.8	86.8	9.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	88.9	11,738
Secondary	1.4	1.0	88.9	7.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	91.3	13,503
Higher Secondary	3.1	1.5	88.5	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	93.1	5,554
Higher	3.7	1.1	89.3	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	94.2	5,254
Missing/Dk	0.0	0.0	62.6	14.2	13.6	0.0	9.5	100.0	62.6	55

Table WS.3.6: Method of emptying on-site sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Type of sanitation facility	Method of emptying							Total	Percentage of households emptied by a service provider	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities that have been emptied
	Removed by service provider			Not service provider			Don't know if ever emptied			
	Public/ Municipality/ Government	Private Company/ NGO	Informal Emptier (e.g. unlicensed)	Self emptied	Neighbour, family, friend	Other				
Type of sanitation facility										
Flush to	2.3	1.3	87.1	7.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	90.7	40,624
Septic tank	4.1	0.8	87.2	6.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	92.1	20,287
Pit/Cesspool	0.5	1.8	87.0	8.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	89.3	20,273
DK where	5.7	0.0	68.4	16.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	64
Pit latrine	0.6	0.6	80.8	16.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	82.0	48,838
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.9	0.0	89.6	7.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.4	4,168
Single pit latrine with slab	0.6	0.6	79.6	17.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	80.9	38,885
Twin pit latrine with slab	1.0	0.7	81.9	12.5	3.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	83.6	5,785
Composting toilet	0.0	3.6	63.2	18.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.8	137
Container based sanitation	0.0	0.0	43.9	52.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.9	35
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	1.4	0.9	83.6	12.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	85.9	89,344
Other	1.8	0.4	72.3	23.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	74.5	290
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.6	0.9	72.6	23.0	2.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	74.1	20,577
Second	0.4	0.8	82.9	14.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	84.1	22,288
Middle	0.6	0.9	88.3	8.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	89.8	20,273
Fourth	1.9	1.3	89.7	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	92.9	15,656
Richest	5.9	0.8	88.1	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	100.0	94.7	10,840

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using:			Number of household members
	Not shared¹	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by				Improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services¹		
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households						
Total	72.9	17.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	5.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	18.8	72.9	250,838
Area														
Urban	71.4	17.2	3.4	0.9	0.0	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	21.5	71.4	73,845
Rural	73.6	17.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.6	73.6	176,994
Division														
Barishal	79.3	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	9.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	79.3	13,811
Chattogram	72.2	13.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	9.2	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	14.9	72.2	50,594
Dhaka	70.5	18.5	3.7	0.6	0.0	4.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	22.8	70.5	63,444
Khulna	78.6	16.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	78.6	27,456
Mymensingh	70.3	25.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	25.8	70.3	19,367
Rajshahi	72.7	20.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.0	72.7	31,957
Rangpur	71.1	18.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	5.7	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	19.4	71.1	28,248
Sylhet	76.4	11.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	8.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	13.5	76.4	15,963
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	68.8	17.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	7.9	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	19.6	68.8	75,526
Primary	68.2	20.4	1.6	0.5	0.0	6.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	22.5	68.2	67,567
Lower Secondary	70.7	20.6	1.5	0.4	0.0	4.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.5	70.7	32,902
Secondary	78.7	14.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.2	78.7	37,645
Higher Secondary	83.2	11.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.6	83.2	16,967
Higher	88.1	8.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	88.1	20,126
Missing/Dk	(67.2)	(16.8)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(21.4)	(67.2)	105
Type of sanitation facility														
Flush to	76.3	15.3	2.1	0.6	0.0	3.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	17.9	76.3	140,927
Piped sewer system	71.6	21.0	7.2	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	28.4	71.6	10,818
Septic tank	84.8	12.7	1.8	0.8	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	15.2	84.8	70,255
Pit/Cesspool	79.8	19.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	20.2	79.8	46,310
Open drain	na	na	na	na	na	65.7	26.3	7.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	8,055
Covered drain	58.6	24.5	12.9	4.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	41.3	58.6	4,964
DK where	77.2	10.9	10.6	1.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	22.8	77.2	526

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using:			Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services ¹		
Pit latrine	70.2	19.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	7.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20.4	70.2	106,667
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	82.6	17.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	17.4	82.6	10,184
Single pit latrine with slab	76.9	22.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	23.1	76.9	74,423
Twin pit latrine with slab	77.1	22.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	22.8	77.1	12,013
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	76.5	22.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	10,057
Composting toilet	87.1	11.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	12.9	87.1	433
Container based sanitation	78.8	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	21.2	78.8	106
Bucket	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	8
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	na	na	na	na	na	72.7	23.9	1.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,317
Other	na	na	na	na	na	60.8	28.9	0.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	484
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	0.0	886
Location of sanitation facility														
In dwelling	90.8	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	90.8	73,142
In plot/Yard	66.3	22.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	6.3	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	24.5	66.3	171,021
Elsewhere	54.3	28.3	2.8	2.8	0.0	4.5	5.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	33.9	54.3	5,784
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head														
Bangali	73.0	17.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	5.6	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	18.8	73.0	249,002
Other	61.8	9.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	18.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	10.2	61.8	1,836
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	57.6	27.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	8.9	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	27.8	57.6	50,168
Second	68.3	20.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	7.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	21.3	68.3	50,166
Middle	73.1	17.8	1.6	0.4	0.0	5.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	19.8	73.1	50,170
Fourth	73.3	16.7	3.8	1.1	0.0	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	21.6	73.3	50,169
Richest	92.4	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	92.4	50,165

¹MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of at least basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percentage of household population using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained)				Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) ^a			Percentage using sanitation facilities:				Number of household members
With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ^a		With safe disposal of excreta in situ ²	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ¹	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)		
66.8	11.0	0.5		23.7	3.7	0.3	23.7	19.3	4.6		250,838
Area											
Urban	53.5	12.4	1.1	20.5	5.1	0.6	20.5	19.5	15.3		73,845
Rural	72.4	10.4	0.3	25.0	3.1	0.2	25.0	19.2	0.2		176,994
Division											
Barishal	71.8	7.9	0.4	19.1	1.4	0.3	19.1	20.0	0.3		13,811
Chattogram	55.9	20.7	0.7	20.5	7.5	0.4	20.5	33.6	0.4		50,594
Dhaka	54.6	11.1	0.4	22.7	4.1	0.2	22.7	178	17.3		63,444
Khulna	84.5	3.4	0.5	33.9	1.6	0.3	33.9	8.1	0.3		27,456
Mymensingh	75.4	12.2	0.2	14.2	2.2	0.2	14.2	16.1	0.2		19,367
Rajshahi	79.3	8.5	0.2	29.9	2.6	0.1	29.9	14.8	0.1		31,957
Rangpur	83.9	2.7	0.5	25.1	0.7	0.2	25.1	12.1	0.2		28,248
Sylhet	49.7	13.9	1.8	20.3	4.7	0.8	20.3	24.0	0.8		15,963
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	67.3	10.7	0.4	19.2	2.8	0.2	19.2	22.2	2.3		75,526
Primary	65.8	11.9	0.6	19.7	3.4	0.2	19.7	21.2	3.4		67,567
Lower Secondary	68.2	11.0	0.4	24.3	3.8	0.2	24.3	178	3.8		32,902
Secondary	68.5	10.9	0.6	30.1	4.2	0.3	30.1	16.9	4.6		37,645
Higher Secondary	66.9	10.6	0.9	33.0	5.3	0.6	33.0	14.8	8.8		16,967
Higher	63.1	9.4	0.8	33.3	5.1	0.7	33.3	12.4	15.0		20,126
Missing/DK	(38.7)	(45.3)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(56.7)	(0.0)		105
Type of sanitation facility											
Flush to	62.2	11.8	0.8	42.2	6.5	0.5	42.2	17.5	8.2		140,927
Piped sewer system	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0		10,818
Septic tank	64.2	15.7	1.3	48.0	9.3	0.9	48.0	15.7	0.9		70,255
Pit/Cesspool	80.5	10.9	0.4	55.5	5.8	0.2	55.5	10.9	0.2		46,310
Open drain	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na		8,055

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percentage of household population using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site; Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained)				Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) ⁸			Percentage using sanitation facilities:			Number of household members
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ⁴		With safe disposal of excreta in situ ²	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ¹	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	
Covered drain	33.5	6.9	0.1		na	na	na	na	na	100.0	4,964
Don't know where	20.9	11.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	526
Pit latrines	74.5	10.2	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	106,677
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	84.0	11.2	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	10,184
Single pit latrine with slab	82.1	11.4	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	74,423
Twin pit latrine with slab	82.1	10.8	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	12,013
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	100.0	na	10,057
Composting toilet	75.7	7.2	3.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	433
Container based sanitation	73.8	8.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	106
Bucket	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	(*)	0.0	8
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	1,317
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	886
Other	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	484
Ethnicity of household head											
Bangali	66.8	11.1	0.5		23.8	3.7	0.3	23.8	19.2	4.6	249,002
Other	64.8	2.1	0.3		12.0	0.8	0.3	12.0	30.1	0.3	1,836
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	71.2	8.3	0.1		6.4	0.5	0.0	6.4	22.9	0.0	50,168
Second	74.2	9.7	0.2		15.5	1.3	0.1	15.5	20.2	0.1	50,166
Middle	73.5	10.9	0.4		27.8	2.7	0.1	27.8	18.1	0.8	50,170
Fourth	64.3	13.1	0.6		35.6	5.3	0.2	35.6	18.2	5.2	50,169
Richest	50.9	12.9	1.4		33.2	8.7	1.1	33.2	17.1	16.9	50,165
¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1											
² MICS indicator WS.13 - Safely managed on-site sanitation; SDG indicator 6.2.1											
^A Potentially safely managed, if well contained and wastes are delivered to off-site facilities where it receives appropriate treatment											
^B Adequately contained: no outlet for liquid wastes connecting to the surface environment, no releases of excreta to the surface environment through adverse events											
na: not applicable											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percent distribution of household population by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household population using safely managed drinking water service ^{1A}	Percentage of household population using:														Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services	Number of household members	
		Drinking water				Sanitation ^B				Handwashing ^C								
		At least basic service ^{2A}	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total			At least basic service ³	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total					Basic service ^D
Total	42.6	98.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	72.9	18.8	7.9	0.4	100.0	67.9	25.0	6.1	0.9	100.0	53.6	250,838
Area																		
Urban	43.7	98.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	71.4	21.5	6.9	0.2	100.0	76.1	19.6	3.7	0.7	100.0	60.3	73,845
Rural	42.1	98.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	100.0	73.6	17.6	8.4	0.4	100.0	64.5	27.3	7.1	1.1	100.0	50.8	176,994
Division																		
Barishal	32.8	97.9	0.4	0.1	1.6	100.0	79.3	8.5	11.9	0.2	100.0	51.8	19.2	20.5	8.4	100.0	43.0	13,811
Chattogram	35.8	98.2	0.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	72.2	14.9	12.6	0.3	100.0	68.9	23.9	5.8	1.4	100.0	53.6	50,594
Dhaka	46.1	99.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	70.5	22.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	70.8	25.9	3.3	0.1	100.0	57.2	63,444
Khulna	24.1	94.6	1.5	2.0	1.9	100.0	78.6	16.7	4.5	0.1	100.0	61.2	26.5	11.4	1.0	100.0	49.4	27,456
Mymensingh	58.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.3	25.8	3.8	0.1	100.0	58.0	35.0	6.7	0.4	100.0	45.7	19,367
Rajshahi	44.8	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	72.7	21.0	5.8	0.6	100.0	75.0	23.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	57.8	31,957
Rangpur	62.9	99.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	71.1	19.4	7.9	1.5	100.0	74.1	22.2	3.5	0.2	100.0	55.3	28,248
Sylhet	30.7	97.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	100.0	76.4	13.5	10.0	0.1	100.0	66.0	24.3	9.6	0.1	100.0	53.7	15,963
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	41.1	98.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	68.8	19.6	10.9	0.6	100.0	57.5	32.7	8.8	1.0	100.0	42.9	75,526
Primary	40.2	98.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	100.0	68.2	22.5	8.9	0.3	100.0	63.1	29.0	6.6	1.2	100.0	46.9	67,567
Lower Secondary	42.1	98.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	70.7	22.5	6.5	0.3	100.0	68.8	24.4	5.8	1.0	100.0	52.9	32,902
Secondary	43.3	98.8	0.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	78.7	15.2	5.8	0.2	100.0	76.8	18.2	4.1	0.8	100.0	63.6	37,645
Higher Secondary	49.6	99.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	83.2	12.6	4.1	0.1	100.0	84.1	13.2	2.5	0.2	100.0	72.9	16,967
Higher	48.5	99.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	88.1	8.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	6.9	1.5	0.3	100.0	82.1	20,126
Missing/DK	(*)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.2	21.4	11.4	0.0	100.0	66.1	29.1	3.4	1.4	100.0	50.7	105

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders (Continued)

Table WS.3.9S1: Disruption of sanitation facility use due to natural hazard

Percentage of household population whose sanitation facility was affected by natural hazards and those who were unable to use the sanitation facility, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Percentage of household population who experienced a natural hazard in the last 12 months whose sanitation facility was affected by:						Not affected by natural hazards	Percentage of households populated those experienced a natural hazards in the last 12 months who were unable to use the sanitation facility ¹	Number of household population who experienced a natural hazard in the last 12 months ^A
	Flood	Drought	Windstorm/ Cyclone	Tidal surge	Landslide	Other			
Total	170	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	81.5	13.8	70,553
Area									
Urban	14.4	0.2	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	84.4	11.9	16,091
Rural	178	0.4	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	80.7	14.3	54,462
Division									
Barishal	20.6	0.2	8.0	4.6	0.1	0.0	75.7	14.1	7,396
Chattogram	28.0	0.2	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	71.0	22.0	21,744
Dhaka	3.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	3.1	7,058
Khulna	10.3	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	88.5	8.3	8,987
Mymensingh	25.6	1.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	70.9	21.2	5,335
Rajshahi	3.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	96.0	4.2	6,479
Rangpur	6.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	92.3	6.0	6,943
Sylhet	18.7	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	80.9	16.6	6,610
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	17.7	0.4	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	80.7	14.7	21,683
Primary	18.9	0.4	3.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	79.4	15.8	20,402
Lower Secondary	17.1	0.3	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	81.4	13.6	9,236
Secondary	17.1	0.6	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	81.9	12.7	10,507
Higher Secondary	11.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	88.2	9.5	4,152
Higher	10.6	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	88.4	6.9	4,540
Missing/DK	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	(*)	31
Type of sanitation facility									
Flush to	9.8	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	89.7	7.2	33,457
Piped sewer system	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	(0.0)	86
Septic tank	8.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	91.6	5.2	18,394
Pit/Cesspool	11.3	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	87.9	9.1	12,793
Open drain	170	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	82.8	16.0	1,711
Covered drain	78	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	2.6	379
Don't know where	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	10.7	94

Table WS.3.9S1: Disruption of sanitation facility use due to natural hazard (Continued)

Percentage of household population whose sanitation facility was affected by natural hazards and those who were unable to use the sanitation facility, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Percentage of household population who experienced a natural hazard in the last 12 months whose sanitation facility was affected by:						Not affected by natural hazards	Percentage of households population those experienced a natural hazards in the last 12 months who were unable to use the sanitation facility ¹	Number of household population who experienced a natural hazard in the last 12 months ^A
	Flood	Drought	Windstorm/ Cyclone	Tidal surge	Landslide	Other			
Pit latrine	23.6	0.5	4.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	25.8	74.2	36,872
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	12.0	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	13.5	86.5	3,655
Single pit latrine with slab	24.4	0.6	4.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	26.8	73.2	25,956
Twin pit latrine with slab	23.8	0.4	3.7	2.3	0.1	0.0	25.1	74.9	3,835
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	29.7	0.5	4.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	32.4	67.6	3,426
Composting toilet	18.0	6.8	0.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	23.6	76.4	182
Contained based sanitation	18.6	0.0	2.0	5.2	2.0	0.0	18.6	81.4	41
Location of sanitation facility									
In dwelling	8.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.0	91.0	18,023
In plot/yard	19.3	0.5	3.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	21.1	78.9	50,079
Elsewhere	33.0	0.2	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	33.4	66.6	2,451
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	17.1	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	18.6	81.4	69,989
Other	5.4	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	6.3	93.7	564
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	24.5	0.5	4.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	26.8	73.2	17,790
Second	19.3	0.7	3.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	21.5	78.5	15,902
Middle	16.4	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	17.3	82.7	14,005
Fourth	12.2	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	87.0	12,733
Richest	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.6	92.4	10,122
¹ Country-specific indicator WS.S11 - Inability to use the sanitation facility during natural hazards									
² Country-specific indicator WS.S11a - Sanitation facility affected by natural hazards									

^AHousehold population with unstructured sanitation facilities (e.g. bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, no facility/Bushy/Field, other) were not asked about hazard questions

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

^AHousehold population with unstructured sanitation facilities (e.g. bucket, hanging toilet/hanging latrine, no facility/Bush/Field, other) were not asked about hazard questions

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.9S2: Measures to protect sanitation facilities from natural hazards

Percentage of households who know some measures on how to protect their sanitation facility, and percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards							Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards ¹	Percentage of households who don't know any measure	Number of households with any fixed sanitation facility	Percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards						Percentage of households who have taken one of more measures on how to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards ²	Number of households with any fixed sanitation facility	
	Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards										Percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards								
	Raising of the platform	Use of protective parapet on the roof	Use of watertight pits/ septic tanks	Use of adaptive technologies	Construction of durable toilet	Provision of alternate latrine	Other				Raising of the platform	Use of protective parapet on the roof	Use of watertight pits/ septic tanks	Use of adaptive technologies	Construction of durable toilet	Provision of alternate latrine			Other
Total	13.5	3.8	4.0	1.4	9.0	0.9	0.1	18.9	81.1	60,504	7.1	2.3	2.2	0.8	5.3	0.3	0.0	10.9	60,504
Area																			
Urban	11.8	3.4	3.8	1.5	8.1	0.9	0.1	16.7	83.3	18,203	6.0	1.8	2.3	0.8	5.4	0.3	0.0	10.1	18,203
Rural	14.2	4.0	4.0	1.4	9.4	0.9	0.1	19.9	80.1	42,300	7.5	2.4	2.1	0.8	5.2	0.4	0.0	11.2	42,300
Division																			
Barishal	30.6	6.4	8.8	3.3	24.0	1.0	0.1	41.9	58.1	3,253	19.5	4.4	6.0	1.9	14.0	0.7	0.1	27.9	3,253
Chattogram	11.7	3.9	6.2	1.9	6.2	0.8	0.0	17.5	82.5	11,059	5.2	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.0	0.2	0.0	9.5	11,059
Dhaka	9.1	2.4	2.8	1.2	7.0	0.6	0.1	13.5	86.5	16,321	5.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	5.4	0.2	0.0	9.0	16,321
Khulna	12.7	3.0	2.7	1.3	15.5	0.3	0.0	21.4	78.6	7,045	7.0	1.7	1.2	0.4	7.7	0.3	0.0	11.6	7,045
Mymensingh	27.4	4.7	6.6	1.7	12.4	4.4	0.1	32.0	68.0	4,651	12.0	3.3	1.2	0.6	4.9	1.4	0.0	14.0	4,651
Rajshahi	11.8	7.2	3.5	1.3	4.9	0.8	0.2	15.2	84.8	8,239	7.9	6.4	2.3	1.3	2.8	0.2	0.0	10.0	8,239
Rangpur	10.2	2.6	1.5	0.4	4.2	0.6	0.0	13.1	86.9	6,688	3.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	5.3	6,688
Sylhet	16.6	1.8	2.5	1.9	15.1	0.2	0.0	25.6	74.4	3,249	7.1	0.9	2.6	0.4	8.6	0.2	0.0	15.6	3,249
Education of household head																			
Pre-primary or none	11.9	2.7	2.5	0.9	7.1	0.6	0.1	16.1	83.9	18,262	6.0	1.9	1.1	0.5	3.3	0.3	0.0	8.3	18,262
Primary	13.4	3.7	3.2	1.1	9.0	0.9	0.1	19.1	80.9	15,842	7.1	2.0	1.8	0.7	4.9	0.4	0.0	10.7	15,842
Lower Secondary	13.9	3.9	4.2	1.4	9.0	1.0	0.1	19.8	80.2	8,010	7.7	2.4	2.6	0.9	5.3	0.3	0.0	11.6	8,010
Secondary	13.8	4.1	5.3	1.8	9.9	1.1	0.1	20.2	79.8	9,183	7.4	2.4	3.1	1.0	6.9	0.3	0.0	12.5	9,183
Higher Secondary	13.9	5.3	6.2	2.2	10.9	1.2	0.0	20.5	79.5	4,202	7.8	3.0	3.7	1.1	7.6	0.4	0.0	13.1	4,202
Higher	17.8	5.8	7.2	3.3	12.7	1.5	0.1	23.7	76.3	4,979	9.1	3.3	3.8	1.7	8.7	0.4	0.1	14.5	4,979
Missing/DK	(20.0)	(4.3)	(4.3)	0	(5.7)	(1.4)	0	(20.0)	(80.0)	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Type of sanitation facility																			
Flush to	11.5	3.6	4.7	1.8	8.5	0.8	0.1	16.7	83.3	34,342	7.1	2.6	3.6	1.1	7.2	0.3	0.0	12.3	34,342
Piped sewer system	8.2	4.0	2.5	2.0	5.1	0.7	0.1	9.5	90.5	2,842	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	2,842
Septic tank	12.8	4.1	7.2	2.4	10.3	0.9	0.1	19.4	80.6	16,903	8.5	3.2	6.2	1.6	9.2	0.4	0.0	15.6	16,903

Table WS.3.9S2: Measures to protect sanitation facilities from natural hazards (Continued)

Percentage of households who know some measures on how to protect their sanitation facility, and percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																			
	Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards							Percentage of households who know one or more measures on how to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards ¹	Percentage of households who don't know any measure	Number of households with any fixed sanitation facility	Percentage of households who have taken measures to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards						Percentage of households who have taken one of more measures on how to protect their sanitation facility from natural hazards ²	Number of households with any fixed sanitation facility	
	Raising of the platform	Use of protective parapet on the roof	Use of watertight pits/ septic tanks	Use of adaptive technologies	Construction of durable toilet	Provision of alternate latrine	Other				Raising of the platform	Use of protective parapet on the roof	Use of watertight pits/ septic tanks	Use of adaptive technologies	Construction of durable toilet	Provision of alternate latrine			Other
Pit/Cesspool	11.3	3.2	2.5	1.1	7.7	0.7	0.0	16.0	84.0	11,267	6.9	2.7	1.3	0.8	5.9	0.2	0.0	10.8	11,267
Open drain	9.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	5.2	0.8	0.1	12.0	88.0	1,887	5.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	3.1	0.2	0.0	7.2	1,887
Covered drain	7.4	1.5	1.8	0.2	4.9	0.7	0.1	11.2	88.8	1,309	4.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	4.0	0.3	0.0	6.3	1,309
DK where	4.0	3.7	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	5.3	94.7	134	3.8	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	134
Pit latrine	16.1	4.0	3.0	1.0	9.7	1.1	0.1	21.9	78.1	26,027	7.1	1.8	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.4	0.0	9.1	26,027
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	14.9	4.8	5.2	1.8	16.9	2.0	0.3	28.2	71.8	2,453	6.0	2.2	0.8	0.7	6.9	0.5	0.2	11.7	2,453
Single pit latrine with slab	16.2	3.2	2.8	0.9	9.4	1.0	0.1	21.4	78.6	18,191	7.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	8.5	18,191
Twin pit latrine with slab	20.3	9.0	3.2	1.7	7.4	1.1	0.1	24.7	75.3	2,890	11.5	6.8	1.0	1.0	3.1	0.5	0.0	14.0	2,890
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	11.6	3.5	2.0	0.9	7.4	0.7	0.0	15.7	84.3	2,493	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	5.0	2,493
Composting toilet	6.0	2.2	0.7	1.2	3.3	4.4	0.0	12.6	87.4	110	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.3	110
Container based sanitation	10.3	1.8	1.5	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	88.8	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	24
Ethnicity of household head																			
Bangali	13.5	3.8	4.0	1.5	9.0	0.9	0.1	19.0	81.0	60,095	7.1	2.3	2.2	0.8	5.3	0.3	0.0	10.9	60,095
Other	5.2	2.6	1.2	0.5	10.6	1.2	0.0	14.4	85.6	409	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	6.8	0.6	0.0	8.1	409
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	13.8	2.4	1.5	0.7	7.5	0.8	0.1	17.9	82.1	13,080	5.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	7.3	13,080
Second	14.6	3.8	2.7	0.9	8.8	1.0	0.1	19.6	80.4	11,836	7.1	2.0	0.8	0.5	3.4	0.3	0.0	9.2	11,836
Middle	13.7	4.0	3.8	1.4	9.6	1.0	0.0	19.7	80.3	11,718	7.6	2.5	1.7	0.8	5.6	0.3	0.0	11.3	11,718
Fourth	12.3	4.2	5.2	1.8	9.1	0.9	0.1	18.6	81.4	12,005	8.0	2.9	3.2	1.0	7.1	0.4	0.0	12.9	12,005
Richest	12.9	4.7	6.9	2.6	10.2	1.0	0.1	19.0	81.0	11,865	7.1	2.7	5.1	1.5	8.7	0.3	0.0	14.0	11,865
¹ Country-specific indicator WS.S9 - Knowledge on sanitation facility protective measures																			
² Country-specific indicator WS.S10 - Implementation of sanitation facility protective measures																			

1) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being, and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁵¹ Menstrual health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in relation to the menstrual cycle.¹⁵²

There is no use of a menstrual health service ladder by the JMP because norms and standards for monitoring menstrual health are still evolving. However, there are four main indicators increasingly used for the purposes of global monitoring and covered by the MICS7 complementary module on menstrual hygiene: (1) awareness of menstruation before menarche; (2) use of menstrual materials to capture and contain blood, such as sanitary pads, cloth, tampons or cups; (3) access to a private place to wash and change while at home; and (4) participation in activities during menstruation, such as school, work and social activities.

Table WS.4.1 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had sufficient materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstrual period, and by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing materials at home.

Table WS.4.2 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last period, whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider, and whether they knew about menstruation before first menstrual period.

Table WS.4.3 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who reported having trouble participating in work, education and training or social activities due to their last menstruation.

¹⁵¹ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

¹⁵² Hennegan J, et al. Menstrual health: A definition for policy, practice, and research. *Sex Reproductive Health Matters*. 2021;29(1):1911618. doi: 10.1080/26410397.2021.1911618.

Table WS.4.1: Having sufficient menstrual materials and not worrying about privacy while changing menstrual materials

Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstruation, by percent distribution of women by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home, and percentage who did worry, among women who changed menstrual materials at home, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout last period¹	Whether women worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home				Total	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage who did not worry that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home²	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and changed menstrual materials at home
		Worried	Did not worry	Did not change any menstrual materials at home	Don't know/Don't remember				
Total	85.1	16.6	83.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	59,990	83.2	59,850
Area									
Urban	88.7	15.9	83.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,783	84.0	18,755
Rural	83.5	17.0	82.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	41,207	82.8	41,095
Division									
Barishal	88.8	21.9	77.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	3,039	77.5	3,034
Chattogram	80.0	14.6	84.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	12,425	85.3	12,379
Dhaka	90.6	16.1	83.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,222	83.8	16,207
Khulna	81.4	15.3	84.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	6,126	84.5	6,110
Mymensingh	86.5	11.7	87.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	4,346	88.0	4,330
Rajshahi	86.8	19.6	80.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,558	80.2	7,550
Rangpur	88.1	18.9	80.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	6,392	80.9	6,362
Sylhet	71.8	19.3	80.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,881	80.6	3,878
Age									
15-19	86.8	21.0	78.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	10,817	78.9	10,799
15-17	86.0	22.9	76.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,005	76.9	5,993
18-19	87.8	18.7	81.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,812	81.3	4,806
20-24	86.7	17.7	82.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,232	82.1	10,218
25-29	86.0	15.2	84.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,579	84.7	9,567
30-39	84.2	15.3	84.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	17,652	84.5	17,601
40-49	82.9	14.9	84.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	11,711	84.9	11,664
Education									
Pre-primary or none	76.6	17.7	81.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	5,511	81.8	5,484
Primary	81.2	17.3	82.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	11,152	82.4	11,117

Table WS.4.1: Having sufficient menstrual materials and not worrying about privacy while changing menstrual materials (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home, and percentage who did worry, among women who changed menstrual materials at home, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout last period ¹	Whether women worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home			Total	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage who did not worry that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home ²	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and changed menstrual materials at home
		Worried	Did not worry	Did not change any menstrual materials at home				
Lower Secondary	84.0	178	81.9	0.2	100.0	12,938	82.1	12,915
Secondary	86.5	171	82.6	0.2	100.0	16,390	82.8	16,353
Higher Secondary	89.5	14.8	85.0	0.1	100.0	7,965	85.1	7,955
Higher	93.1	13.1	86.8	0.1	100.0	6,020	86.9	6,013
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(*)	15
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	80.2	215	77.6	0.1	100.0	1,486	77.7	1,485
Has no functional difficulty	85.2	15.8	83.9	0.2	100.0	52,499	84.1	52,372
Ethnicity of household head								
Bangali	85.2	16.6	83.0	0.2	100.0	59,546	83.2	59,405
Other	79.6	17.7	82.2	0.0	100.0	445	82.2	445
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	76.8	21.7	77.8	0.3	100.0	10,211	78.0	10,185
Second	82.0	19.2	80.4	0.3	100.0	11,500	80.6	11,463
Middle	85.1	17.3	82.3	0.3	100.0	12,155	82.6	12,123
Fourth	87.7	15.0	84.7	0.2	100.0	12,827	84.9	12,798
Richest	91.8	11.5	88.3	0.1	100.0	13,297	88.4	13,282
¹ MICS indicator WS.702 - Sufficient menstrual materials								
² MICS indicator WS.703 - Changing menstrual materials in privacy at home								

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4.2: Menstruation-related pain, support, and knowledge

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider if they had a concern about their menstrual period, and percent distribution of women by whether they knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																	
	Menstruation-related pain					Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage of women who were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when needed ¹	Number of women in need of reducing menstruation-related pain	Feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider ^{2A}				Knowledge about menstruation before first menstrual period			Total	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Able to reduce pain when needed	Not able to reduce pain when needed	Didn't need to reduce pain	Don't know/Don't remember	Total				Would feel comfortable ²	Would not feel comfortable	Don't know/Not sure	Total	Knew about menstruation ³	Did not know about menstruation	Don't know/Don't remember		
Total	26.1	22.1	51.5	0.3	100.0	59,990	54.1	28,954	75.5	22.3	2.1	100.0	30.8	68.2	1.0	100.0	59,990
Area																	
Urban	25.7	20.4	53.6	0.2	100.0	18,783	55.8	8,668	78.4	19.6	2.0	100.0	32.2	66.9	0.8	100.0	18,783
Rural	26.3	22.9	50.5	0.3	100.0	41,207	53.4	20,286	74.2	23.6	2.2	100.0	30.1	68.9	1.0	100.0	41,207
Division																	
Barishal	20.7	28.2	51.0	0.2	100.0	3,039	42.4	1,485	78.3	19.7	2.1	100.0	32.5	65.5	2.0	100.0	3,039
Chattogram	28.3	18.2	53.3	0.2	100.0	12,425	60.9	5,779	79.9	16.0	4.1	100.0	27.8	71.6	0.6	100.0	12,425
Dhaka	23.2	20.1	56.6	0.1	100.0	16,222	53.6	7,016	76.9	21.3	1.7	100.0	28.8	70.8	0.4	100.0	16,222
Khulna	24.8	23.8	51.3	0.2	100.0	6,126	51.1	2,974	81.6	16.8	1.6	100.0	33.2	66.5	0.4	100.0	6,126
Mymensingh	34.1	24.1	41.7	0.1	100.0	4,346	58.7	2,529	62.3	36.4	1.3	100.0	30.9	66.3	2.8	100.0	4,346
Rajshahi	22.7	28.6	48.5	0.2	100.0	7,558	44.2	3,878	68.7	30.5	0.8	100.0	32.1	66.8	1.1	100.0	7,558
Rangpur	34.3	23.0	42.4	0.3	100.0	6,392	59.9	3,664	76.4	21.4	2.1	100.0	28.8	70.0	1.2	100.0	6,392
Sylhet	21.9	20.1	56.6	1.4	100.0	3,881	52.1	1,630	70.3	27.7	2.1	100.0	44.1	53.9	2.0	100.0	3,881
Age																	
15-19	32.0	25.8	42.0	0.1	100.0	10,817	55.4	6,261	68.7	28.1	3.1	100.0	40.3	59.4	0.4	100.0	10,817
15-17	32.7	27.1	40.1	0.1	100.0	6,005	54.7	3,590	64.3	31.9	3.8	100.0	39.2	60.3	0.4	100.0	6,005
18-19	31.3	24.2	44.3	0.2	100.0	4,812	56.3	2,670	74.3	23.5	2.3	100.0	41.5	58.2	0.3	100.0	4,812
20-24	28.0	22.9	48.9	0.2	100.0	10,232	55.0	5,205	76.9	21.1	2.0	100.0	37.7	61.7	0.6	100.0	10,232
25-29	25.7	20.6	53.5	0.2	100.0	9,579	55.6	4,433	79.6	18.9	1.5	100.0	33.2	65.9	0.8	100.0	9,579
30-39	23.7	20.9	55.2	0.3	100.0	17,652	53.1	7,866	77.2	21.0	1.8	100.0	26.1	72.6	1.2	100.0	17,652
40-49	23.0	21.3	55.3	0.4	100.0	11,711	52.0	5,189	74.7	22.9	2.4	100.0	20.9	77.4	1.6	100.0	11,711
Education																	
Pre-primary or none	22.7	21.3	55.5	0.5	100.0	5,511	51.6	2,421	70.4	25.9	3.6	100.0	18.3	79.1	2.6	100.0	5,511
Primary	23.9	22.8	53.0	0.3	100.0	11,152	51.2	5,209	72.7	24.9	2.4	100.0	22.3	76.4	1.3	100.0	11,152
Lower Secondary	25.5	21.9	52.4	0.3	100.0	12,938	53.8	6,127	75.9	22.1	2.0	100.0	26.8	72.4	0.8	100.0	12,938

Table WS.4.2: Menstruation-related pain, support, and knowledge (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider if they had a concern about their menstrual period, and percent distribution of women by whether they knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Menstruation-related pain						Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage of women who were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when needed ¹	Number of women in need of reducing menstruation-related pain	Feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider ²			Knowledge about menstruation before first menstrual period				Total	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Able to reduce pain when needed	Not able to reduce pain when needed	Didn't need to reduce pain	Don't know/Don't remember	Total					Would feel comfortable ²	Would not feel comfortable	Don't know/Not sure	Total	Knew about menstruation ³	Did not know about menstruation	Don't know/Don't remember		
Secondary	272	23.0	49.5	0.2	100.0		16,390	54.2	8,239	74.8	22.9	2.3	100.0	32.8	66.5	0.7	100.0	16,390
Higher Secondary	29.1	22.5	48.3	0.2	100.0		7,965	56.4	4,103	79.2	19.5	1.4	100.0	41.9	57.6	0.5	100.0	7,965
Higher	278	19.5	52.6	0.1	100.0		6,020	58.7	2,847	81.5	17.3	1.2	100.0	46.4	53.0	0.6	100.0	6,020
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		15	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	26.2	27.5	45.2	1.1	100.0		1,486	48.8	799	71.1	25.6	3.3	100.0	19.6	76.6	3.8	100.0	1,486
Has no functional difficulty	25.4	21.4	53.0	0.3	100.0		52,499	54.2	24,565	76.9	21.2	1.9	100.0	30.1	68.9	1.0	100.0	52,499
Ethnicity of household head																		
Bangali	26.1	22.2	51.5	0.3	100.0		59,546	54.1	28,721	75.5	22.4	2.1	100.0	30.7	68.3	1.0	100.0	59,546
Other	31.3	21.1	47.5	0.1	100.0		445	59.7	233	80.4	18.3	1.3	100.0	34.1	65.8	0.1	100.0	445
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	25.7	24.5	49.4	0.3	100.0		10,211	51.2	5,134	71.2	25.7	3.2	100.0	25.7	72.6	1.7	100.0	10,211
Second	26.8	23.6	49.3	0.2	100.0		11,500	53.1	5,800	73.2	24.4	2.4	100.0	28.3	70.5	1.2	100.0	11,500
Middle	27.2	23.8	48.9	0.1	100.0		12,155	53.3	6,196	74.3	23.8	2.0	100.0	30.3	68.8	0.9	100.0	12,155
Fourth	24.9	20.9	53.8	0.3	100.0		12,827	54.4	5,882	76.7	21.6	1.7	100.0	31.1	68.2	0.7	100.0	12,827
Richest	26.0	18.7	55.0	0.3	100.0		13,297	58.1	5,941	80.9	17.5	1.7	100.0	36.9	62.4	0.6	100.0	13,297

¹MICS indicator WS.704 - Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain when needed

² MICS Indicator WS.705 - Seeking health care for menstrual concerns

³ MICS Indicator WS.706 - Knowledge of menstruation before first period

^A A health care provider could be a school nurse, community health worker, or doctor.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4.3: Participation in activities during menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had trouble participating in work, education or training, or social activities due to their last menstruation and percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/training or social activities due to their last menstruation, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who had trouble participating in activities due to their last period															Percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/ training, and social activities due to their last menstruation ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and typically participate in work, education/ training or social activities
	Work ^A					Education and training ^A					Social activities ^A						
	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in work	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in education or training	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in social activities		
	26.4	73.6	0.0	100.0	57,346	15.2	84.7	0.1	100.0	21,610	18.4	81.5	0.1	100.0	26,987	72.7	57,748
Area																	
Urban	25.8	74.2	0.0	100.0	18,074	16.0	83.9	0.1	100.0	7,325	20.8	79.1	0.1	100.0	9,133	73.0	18,213
Rural	26.7	73.3	0.0	100.0	39,272	14.8	85.1	0.1	100.0	14,285	17.2	82.7	0.1	100.0	17,854	72.5	39,535
Division																	
Barishal	35.4	64.5	0.1	100.0	2,965	26.2	73.6	0.2	100.0	1,102	25.4	74.5	0.1	100.0	1,631	63.5	2,992
Chattogram	278	72.2	0.0	100.0	11,988	18.8	81.1	0.0	100.0	3,986	15.1	84.8	0.0	100.0	5,077	71.2	12,031
Dhaka	22.2	778	0.0	100.0	15,514	11.5	88.5	0.0	100.0	6,028	18.8	81.1	0.1	100.0	6,862	76.8	15,566
Khulna	25.2	74.8	0.0	100.0	6,015	16.3	83.7	0.0	100.0	2,037	21.2	78.6	0.1	100.0	2,451	73.5	6,022
Mymensingh	373	62.7	0.0	100.0	4,036	19.2	80.8	0.0	100.0	1,294	39.5	60.5	0.0	100.0	1,861	61.3	4,063
Rajshahi	28.5	71.5	0.0	100.0	6,983	15.4	84.3	0.3	100.0	3,028	13.8	85.9	0.2	100.0	3,664	70.9	7,106
Rangpur	18.2	81.8	0.0	100.0	6,062	9.8	90.2	0.0	100.0	3,030	10.5	89.4	0.1	100.0	4,039	81.1	6,173
Sylhet	31.8	68.2	0.0	100.0	3,784	19.0	80.9	0.1	100.0	1,105	21.9	78.1	0.0	100.0	1,403	68.0	3,795
Age																	
15-19	33.1	66.9	0.0	100.0	10,481	28.4	71.6	0.0	100.0	6,745	26.9	73.1	0.0	100.0	6,580	64.6	10,552
15-17	34.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	5,854	30.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	4,267	28.5	71.5	0.0	100.0	3,994	63.1	5,890
18-19	31.8	68.2	0.0	100.0	4,627	24.5	75.5	0.0	100.0	2,478	24.4	75.6	0.1	100.0	2,586	66.4	4,662
20-24	28.2	71.8	0.0	100.0	9,842	16.6	83.3	0.1	100.0	4,106	18.8	81.2	0.0	100.0	4,761	70.8	9,912
25-29	25.6	74.4	0.0	100.0	9,164	9.2	90.7	0.1	100.0	2,871	16.5	83.4	0.1	100.0	4,043	73.9	9,213
30-39	23.5	76.5	0.0	100.0	16,748	5.4	94.6	0.0	100.0	4,771	13.8	86.1	0.1	100.0	7,034	76.1	16,872
40-49	23.6	76.3	0.0	100.0	11,111	5.2	94.5	0.3	100.0	3,118	14.7	85.1	0.2	100.0	4,570	75.8	11,199

Table WS.4.3: Participation in activities during menstruation (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had trouble participating in work, education or training, or social activities due to their last menstruation and percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/training or social activities due to their last menstruation, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who had trouble participating in activities due to their last period															Percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/ training, and social activities due to their last menstruation ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and typically participate in work, education/ training or social activities
	Work ^A				Education and training ^A				Social activities ^A								
									Total	No trouble	Not sure	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total		
Education																	
Pre-primary or none	24.4	75.6	0.0	100.0	5,194	5.0	94.9	0.1	100.0	1,436	15.4	84.4	0.1	100.0	2,157	75.1	5,245
Primary	24.7	75.3	0.0	100.0	10,633	4.7	95.1	0.2	100.0	2,833	14.5	85.3	0.2	100.0	4,230	75.0	10,695
Lower Secondary	25.8	74.2	0.0	100.0	12,287	8.2	91.7	0.1	100.0	3,617	16.2	83.7	0.1	100.0	5,138	73.8	12,366
Secondary	26.9	73.1	0.0	100.0	15,696	18.8	81.1	0.0	100.0	6,290	19.2	80.7	0.1	100.0	7,524	71.8	15,801
Higher Secondary	29.4	70.6	0.0	100.0	7,689	23.8	76.2	0.0	100.0	3,845	22.0	77.9	0.1	100.0	4,236	69.1	7,749
Higher	27.3	72.7	0.0	100.0	5,838	19.0	80.9	0.0	100.0	3,584	21.8	78.1	0.0	100.0	3,696	71.3	5,882
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	10
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	29.8	70.1	0.1	100.0	1,394	8.7	90.8	0.5	100.0	297	17.4	82.3	0.3	100.0	558	69.8	1,405
Has no functional difficulty	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	50,098	11.4	88.5	0.1	100.0	17,046	16.6	83.2	0.1	100.0	22,436	73.9	50,453
Ethnicity of household head																	
Bangali	26.4	73.6	0.0	100.0	56,906	15.2	84.7	0.1	100.0	21,362	18.4	81.5	0.1	100.0	26,643	72.7	57,306
Other	24.6	75.4	0.0	100.0	441	15.1	84.9	0.0	100.0	248	17.4	82.6	0.0	100.0	344	73.3	442
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	28.1	71.9	0.0	100.0	9,647	13.1	86.8	0.1	100.0	3,040	17.9	81.9	0.2	100.0	4,191	71.2	9,710
Second	27.2	72.8	0.0	100.0	11,025	16.0	83.9	0.1	100.0	3,985	17.7	82.2	0.1	100.0	5,126	71.9	11,100
Middle	26.2	73.8	0.0	100.0	11,618	15.2	84.8	0.1	100.0	4,245	17.5	82.4	0.1	100.0	5,347	72.8	11,696
Fourth	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	12,331	14.8	85.1	0.1	100.0	4,760	18.5	81.4	0.1	100.0	5,816	73.8	12,423
Richest	25.6	74.4	0.0	100.0	12,725	16.1	83.9	0.0	100.0	5,580	19.9	80.0	0.1	100.0	6,507	73.2	12,819
¹ MICS Indicator WS.707 - Participation in activities during menstruation																	
^A Women who do not normally participate in the activity are excluded from the denominator																	
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																	



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11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵³ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realisation of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Bangladesh MICS, 2025 included child functioning modules developed by UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. It conforms to the biopsychosocial model of disability, focusing on the presence and extent of functional difficulties rather than on body structure or conditions. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹⁵³ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed 7 July 2025.
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulties ^a in the domains of:								Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain
Total	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.8	3.3
Sex									
Male	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.7	2.4	4.1
Female	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.4
Area									
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.7	3.1
Rural	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.8	3.4
Division									
Barishal	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.2
Chattogram	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.4	3.4
Dhaka	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.7
Khulna	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.4	4.5
Mymensingh	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.6	4.4
Rajshahi	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.8	4.9
Rangpur	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.3	3.2
Sylhet	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.5	0.2	0.6	3.3
Age									
2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.5	3.4
3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.9	3.3
4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.0	3.2
Early childhood education attendance^b									
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.2
Not attending	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.0	3.5
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.9	3.1
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.7	3.6

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulties ^a in the domains of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.8	3,563	
Secondary	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.8	3,789	
Higher Secondary	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.2	1,644	
Higher	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.6	1,369	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Mother's functional difficulties ^c										
Has functional difficulty	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.0	5.3	221	
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.8	13,467	
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.8	13,871	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	87	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.6	2,937	
Second	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.8	2.0	2,809	
Middle	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	2.5	2,773	
Fourth	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.8	2,813	
Richest	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.1	2,626	
Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.										
Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.										
The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.										
Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

^a Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^b Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

^c The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EO.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Bangladesh MICS, 2025															
	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulties ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.5	5.7	58,008
Sex															
Male	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	5.8	29,467
Female	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.7	5.5	28,541
Area															
Urban	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	4.5	16,675
Rural	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.7	6.1	41,333
Division															
Barishal	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.5	4.7	3,235
Chattogram	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	5.5	13,023
Dhaka	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.9	14,422
Khulna	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.6	6.9	5,630
Mymensingh	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	3.3	3.3	1.2	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	9.1	4,610
Rajshahi	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.5	5.4	6,636
Rangpur	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	3.9	4.3	6.9	6,240
Sylhet	0.0	0.4	4.5	4.0	0.6	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.8	9.5	4,213
Age															
5-9	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	7.0	23,030
10-14	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	4.7	21,798
15-17	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.9	5.0	13,180
School attendance															
Attending ^B	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.2	4.8	48,274
Not attending	0.5	1.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	9.8	9,731
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education^C															
Pre-primary or none	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.5	6.8	9,513
Primary	0.1	0.4	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.5	6.0	14,832

Table EQ. 1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																
Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulties ^a in the domain of:															Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression				
Lower Secondary	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	5.6	13,410	
Secondary	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.2	5.4	12,793	
Higher Secondary	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	4.4	3,976	
Higher	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	4.1	3,066	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	
Mother's functional difficulties ^b																
Has functional difficulty	0.2	0.3	3.0	1.1	1.3	3.8	3.7	1.2	2.9	4.3	1.5	3.4	2.7	15.2	1,716	
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	5.3	50,699	
Ethnicity of household head																
Bangali	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.5	5.7	57,593	
Other	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.9	4.9	415	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.2	7.0	12,482	
Second	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.8	6.6	11,898	
Middle	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.4	5.7	11,361	
Fourth	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.1	4.6	11,148	
Richest	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	4.2	11,120	

^a Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

^b Includes attendance to early childhood education

^c The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^d The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ. 1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulties within domain of assistive devices, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	2.2	0.4	1.1	71,966	1.1	1,551	4.2	321	15.7	771
Sex										
Male	2.0	0.4	1.1	36,703	1.0	751	4.9	146	16.9	411
Female	2.3	0.5	1.0	35,263	1.2	799	3.7	175	14.3	360
Area										
Urban	3.5	0.3	0.9	20,718	1.2	725	(4.1)	57	16.2	196
Rural	1.6	0.5	1.1	51,248	1.0	825	4.3	264	15.5	575
Division										
Barishal	2.0	0.2	0.5	3,994	1.8	82	(*)	9	(36.5)	21
Chattogram	2.3	0.6	1.0	16,293	2.2	369	5.6	92	23.0	156
Dhaka	3.2	0.4	1.0	17,708	0.2	562	2.2	78	7.5	182
Khulna	1.7	0.4	0.7	7,048	3.0	121	(2.9)	31	21.4	52
Mymensingh	1.3	0.3	1.9	5,811	(2.0)	76	(*)	19	(9.5)	109
Rajshahi	1.5	0.5	1.0	8,239	0.6	125	(4.5)	41	25.7	85
Rangpur	1.9	0.3	0.8	7,778	0.0	148	(*)	23	23.2	62
Sylhet	1.3	0.6	2.1	5,093	(0.0)	67	(*)	28	5.9	105
Age										
2-4	1.0	0.6	1.0	13,958	0.6	134	4.7	79	15.0	144
5-9	1.1	0.4	1.2	23,030	1.8	250	3.9	95	13.9	270
10-14	2.5	0.4	1.1	21,798	0.7	545	(1.4)	82	17.6	245
15-17	4.7	0.5	0.8	13,180	1.3	622	(7.7)	65	16.4	112
Mother's education^A										
Pre-primary or none	1.1	0.4	1.1	10,466	1.3	115	(6.4)	39	18.2	110

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulties within domain of assistive devices, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Primary	2.0	0.6	1.1	17,468	1.0	342	4.9	96	18.4	185
Lower Secondary	1.3	0.3	1.0	16,973	0.5	221	(4.1)	56	13.1	174
Secondary	2.5	0.5	1.1	16,582	1.9	421	1.9	88	15.6	186
Higher Secondary	3.6	0.5	1.2	5,620	0	205	(*)	26	(13.8)	69
Higher	5.5	0.4	1.1	4,435	1.2	244	(*)	16	(11.2)	47
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	-	0	-	0	-	0
Mother's functional difficulties ^B										
Has functional difficulty	3.4	0.0	0.7	1,937	(3.6)	67	(*)	1	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	2.1	0.5	1.1	64,166	1.1	1,345	4.3	297	14.8	688
Ethnicity of household head										
Bangali	2.2	0.4	1.1	71,463	1.1	1,549	4.3	319	15.7	769
Other	0.4	0.3	0.4	503	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.0	0.5	1.3	15,419	1.6	156	3.2	84	17.9	197
Second	1.3	0.4	1.1	14,707	0.0	185	(4.7)	58	21.9	155
Middle	1.6	0.5	1.1	14,134	1.9	219	(3.8)	66	11.9	149
Fourth	1.7	0.4	0.9	13,960	0.5	233	(10.3)	56	15.2	127
Richest	5.5	0.4	1.0	13,745	1.2	756	(0.0)	58	10.3	144
^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.										
^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										
Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases										

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17, and 2-17 years with functional difficulties, Bangladesh MICS, 2025						
	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	3.3	13,958	5.7	58,008	5.2	71,966
Sex						
Male	4.1	7,236	5.8	29,467	5.5	36,703
Female	2.4	6,722	5.5	28,541	4.9	35,263
Area						
Urban	3.1	4,043	4.5	16,675	4.2	20,718
Rural	3.4	9,915	6.1	41,333	5.6	51,248
Division						
Barishal	2.2	760	4.7	3,235	4.2	3,994
Chattogram	3.4	3,270	5.5	13,023	5.1	16,293
Dhaka	1.7	3,286	2.9	14,422	2.7	17,708
Khulna	4.5	1,418	6.9	5,630	6.4	7,048
Mymensingh	4.4	1,202	9.1	4,610	8.1	5,811
Rajshahi	4.9	1,603	5.4	6,636	5.3	8,239
Rangpur	3.2	1,538	6.9	6,240	6.2	7,778
Sylhet	3.3	880	9.5	4,213	8.5	5,093
Mother's education^A						
Pre-primary or none	3.1	953	6.8	9,513	6.5	10,466
Primary	3.6	2,636	6.0	14,832	5.6	17,468
Lower Secondary	3.0	3,563	5.6	13,410	5.1	16,973
Secondary	3.5	3,789	5.4	12,793	4.9	16,582
Higher Secondary	3.3	1,644	4.4	3,976	4.1	5,620
Higher	3.0	1,369	4.1	3,066	3.7	4,435
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	13	(*)	15

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years) (Continued)						
Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17, and 2-17 years with functional difficulties, Bangladesh MICS, 2025						
	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Mother's functional difficulties^a						
Has functional difficulty	8.2	221	15.2	1,716	14.4	1,937
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	13,467	5.3	50,699	4.8	64,166
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	3.3	13,871	5.7	57,593	5.2	71,463
Other	1.8	87	4.9	415	4.4	503
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.2	2,937	7.0	12,482	6.3	15,419
Second	3.7	2,809	6.6	11,898	6.1	14,707
Middle	3.8	2,773	5.7	11,361	5.3	14,134
Fourth	3.2	2,813	4.6	11,148	4.3	13,960
Richest	2.4	2,626	4.2	11,120	3.8	13,745
¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty						
^a The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.						
^b The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e., individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁵⁴

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and include various social protection schemes.

In Bangladesh, social transfers are provided NSSS, 2015 and include a wide range of cash and in-kind programmes. Key examples are monthly allowances such as the Old Age Allowance, Widow and Destitute Women Allowance, allowances for persons with disabilities, and benefits for distressed freedom fighters. Education-related support includes school stipends, school feeding in selected areas, and hostel or housing support for students from disadvantaged divisions. Additional schemes cover maternal allowances, subsidised or pilot health insurance cards for poor households, and large-scale food transfer programmes such as the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) schemes. In-kind and cash-for-work assistance is also provided through public works programmes like Food for Work (FFW) and Test Relief (TR), alongside ad-hoc emergency relief after natural disasters. Together, these transfers form the backbone of Bangladesh's social protection system.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and table EQ.2.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborate on the existence of health insurance for children under age five and age 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware of and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household population living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. This table and the following table EQ.2.6 present the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, approximate the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and receive support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year while table EQ.2.8 presents the adequacy of these school support programmes as perceived by the household questionnaire respondent. Finally, Tables EQ.2.9F and EQ.2.9M present the percentage of female and male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorised to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits.

¹⁵⁴ Moore Z., Suzuki C., and Idele P. Developing a household survey instrument on social protection. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 8, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF, 2018. <https://mics.unicef.org/publications/mics-methodological-paper-no-8-2018-developing-household-survey-instrument-social>

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.8	64,405	12.6	66.7	8.6	10.5	1.8	493
Area								
Urban	1.3	20,044	10.2	74.6	8.2	6.7	0.4	269
Rural	0.5	44,361	15.5	57.2	9.1	14.9	3.5	225
Division								
Barishal	0.9	3,310	12.4	81.9	0.0	4.2	1.5	30
Chattogram	0.6	13,294	8.4	66.7	3.7	20.1	1.4	85
Dhaka	0.8	17,192	13.5	66.4	7.4	11.2	1.5	136
Khulna	0.8	6,879	12.0	76.9	7.9	3.2	0.0	53
Mymensingh	0.5	4,632	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Rajshahi	0.8	8,085	1.3	86.5	0.0	8.0	4.2	61
Rangpur	1.4	6,920	26.3	50.4	16.3	4.6	2.8	98
Sylhet	0.2	4,093	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Age								
15-19	0.4	10,962	(10.9)	(66.8)	(3.5)	(18.8)	(0.0)	43
20-24	0.6	10,566	14.2	73.0	5.6	7.2	0.0	59
25-29	0.7	9,960	10.8	70.8	6.7	8.4	3.7	70
30-34	1.1	8,666	11.6	68.0	6.2	11.0	3.2	91
35-39	0.8	9,859	10.4	64.0	14.6	10.1	1.4	81
40-44	0.9	8,499	15.6	60.9	11.7	10.2	1.7	80
45-49	1.2	5,893	14.7	65.1	8.7	10.2	1.4	68
Education								
Pre-primary or none	0.2	6,611	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Primary	0.3	12,374	(23.0)	(19.4)	(29.4)	(26.6)	(1.6)	32
Lower Secondary	0.3	13,745	25.0	28.8	10.5	27.9	7.8	47
Secondary	0.7	17,213	13.0	62.5	8.3	15.9	0.4	118
Higher Secondary	1.3	8,231	11.2	73.0	5.5	8.5	1.9	109
Higher	2.8	6,210	6.0	89.6	3.3	0.7	0.8	171
Missing/DK	(*)	20	-	-	-	-	-	0

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Marital status								
Ever married	0.8	54,885	13.0	64.9	9.9	10.5	2.0	426
Never married	0.7	9,520	10.4	78.1	0.4	10.5	0.7	67
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.8	1,795	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	0.8	56,557	13.3	67.0	8.8	9.1	2.0	459
Ethnicity of household head								
Bangali	0.8	63,936	12.7	66.3	8.7	10.6	1.8	488
Other	1.1	469	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.3	11,143	(37.7)	(18.0)	(18.2)	(24.4)	(1.7)	29
Second	0.3	12,479	(26.8)	(25.2)	(21.3)	(24.5)	(2.3)	37
Middle	0.3	13,063	(9.5)	(55.1)	(13.2)	(15.8)	(6.3)	39
Fourth	0.7	13,650	15.6	54.6	13.8	13.9	2.5	101
Richest	2.0	14,071	7.6	82.8	3.5	5.3	0.9	287
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage (women age 15-49)								

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.4	23,357	3.9	85.7	4.7	4.4	1.4	103
Area								
Urban	1.0	6,717	2.8	92.7	3.3	1.1	0.0	65
Rural	0.2	16,640	5.7	73.7	6.9	9.8	3.9	39
Division								
Barishal	0.7	1,238	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Chattogram	0.3	5,523	(3.5)	(96.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Dhaka	0.5	5,630	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Khulna	0.3	2,375	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mymensingh	0.4	1,915	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Rajshahi	0.4	2,667	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Rangpur	0.7	2,511	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Sylhet	0.2	1,498	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Sex								
Male	0.4	12,117	3.3	88.6	0.0	5.0	3.2	47
Female	0.5	11,240	4.4	83.2	8.6	3.8	0.0	56
Age								
0-11 months	0.5	4,518	(4.3)	(91.4)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	21
12-23 months	0.4	4,881	(0.0)	(85.0)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	19
24-35 months	0.5	4,904	(5.9)	(79.2)	(13.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	26
36-47 months	0.5	4,599	(5.1)	(87.8)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(4.0)	24
48-59 months	0.3	4,455	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	0.1	1,389	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	0.2	4,185	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Lower Secondary	0.1	5,865	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance	
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other		
Secondary	0.3	6,557	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Higher Secondary	0.8	2,961	(0.0)	(95.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Higher	1.9	2,393	6.0	92.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	46
Missing/DK	(*)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years) ^{1A}									
Has functional difficulty	0.0	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	13,737	4.9	84.0	5.3	3.4	2.4	2.4	63
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	0.4	23,226	3.9	85.5	4.7	4.4	1.5	1.5	102
Other	1.1	131	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	4,675	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Second	0.1	4,606	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Middle	0.1	4,666	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Fourth	0.5	4,863	(3.0)	(83.3)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Richest	1.4	4,546	3.7	94.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	65
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)									
^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years									
¹ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									
Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases									

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.4	58,008	9.4	81.5	2.2	6.7	1.4	231
Area								
Urban	0.7	16,675	7.4	89.2	2.0	3.0	1.0	113
Rural	0.3	41,333	11.4	74.2	2.4	10.2	1.8	118
Division								
Barishal	0.5	3,235	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Chattogram	0.3	13,023	(6.1)	(81.3)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(3.3)	35
Dhaka	0.4	14,422	(12.5)	(83.0)	(4.0)	(2.5)	(2.0)	55
Khulna	0.6	5,630	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Mymensingh	0.2	4,610	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Rajshahi	0.7	6,636	(3.3)	(90.0)	(3.1)	(3.6)	(0.0)	47
Rangpur	0.5	6,240	(10.0)	(77.0)	(4.2)	(5.9)	(3.0)	33
Sylhet	0.1	4,213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Sex								
Male	0.4	29,467	11.8	79.0	1.2	7.6	1.0	118
Female	0.4	28,541	7.0	84.2	3.3	5.7	1.8	112
Age								
5-9	0.4	23,030	8.3	81.4	1.3	8.9	0.0	102
10-14	0.5	21,798	7.4	82.9	3.7	5.5	3.3	99
15-17	0.2	13,180	(19.8)	(77.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	30
School attendance								
Attending ^A	0.4	51,517	10.0	81.4	2.3	6.6	1.0	218
Not attending	0.2	6,490	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	0
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	0.0	9,513	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	0.1	14,832	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	0.2	13,410	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Secondary	0.5	12,793	1.8	87.6	0.0	9.9	1.6	68
Higher Secondary	1.3	3,976	(6.3)	(89.8)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(2.2)	52
Higher	2.3	3,066	9.2	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
Missing/DK	(*)	13	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cannot be determined ^B	0.0	406	-	-	-	-	-	0
Functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	0.3	3,289	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	54,719	8.9	82.4	2.3	6.2	1.5	219
Ethnicity of household head								
Bangali	0.4	57,593	9.3	81.2	2.2	6.8	1.4	226
Other	1.0	415	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.1	12,482	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Second	0.1	11,898	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Middle	0.2	11,361	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Fourth	0.3	11,148	(14.3)	(78.2)	(10.1)	(3.5)	(0.0)	36
Richest	1.3	11,120	5.5	92.5	0.0	1.7	0.8	149

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	
Total	98.3	25.0	61,207
Sex of household head			
Male	98.3	24.1	51,438
Female	98.6	29.7	9,769
Area			
Urban	98.6	19.8	18,357
Rural	98.2	27.2	42,850
Division			
Barishal	97.9	34.5	3,288
Chattogram	99.7	23.4	11,248
Dhaka	99.0	16.9	16,380
Khulna	98.6	29.0	7,073
Mymensingh	99.6	27.4	4,698
Rajshahi	95.1	27.5	8,350
Rangpur	98.7	35.3	6,856
Sylhet	95.3	21.2	3,315
Age of household head			
15-19	97.7	23.1	188
20-24	98.0	16.0	1,617
25-49	98.3	22.0	33,227
50+	98.3	29.4	26,175
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	98.5	34.1	2,005
With no orphans	98.3	24.7	59,202
Ethnicity of household head			
Bangali	98.3	24.9	60,752
Other	99.4	42.8	455
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	97.6	34.7	13,513
Second	98.3	29.6	11,981
Middle	98.1	24.9	11,768
Fourth	98.8	20.4	12,024
Richest	98.8	14.2	11,921

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members (Continued)

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits
	Mother and Child Benefit Programme/ Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shaheed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher		
Total	2.3	0.4	4.6	1.0	10.6	3.3	5.6	21.5	39.3	60.7
Sex of household head										
Male	2.5	0.4	4.8	1.0	10.2	3.4	6.0	21.6	39.6	60.4
Female	1.1	0.5	2.9	1.1	13.1	2.5	3.5	21.5	37.5	62.5
Area										
Urban	1.7	0.4	3.2	1.7	7.8	2.3	4.8	16.1	30.8	69.2
Rural	2.6	0.5	5.1	0.7	11.8	3.7	6.0	23.7	42.8	57.2
Division										
Barishal	1.9	0.9	7.4	1.1	15.4	3.7	11.4	31.4	55.5	44.5
Chattogram	1.7	0.7	3.7	1.4	10.5	2.9	3.7	21.1	37.2	62.8
Dhaka	1.7	0.4	2.5	1.0	7.0	2.1	3.2	13.4	26.1	73.9
Khulna	3.4	0.2	5.2	0.8	12.1	4.2	4.3	22.5	42.0	58.0
Mymensingh	1.3	0.1	4.4	0.9	11.4	3.6	7.3	20.5	39.7	60.3
Rajshahi	3.5	0.6	6.4	0.9	10.3	4.2	7.9	33.0	52.5	47.5
Rangpur	4.0	0.3	8.2	0.7	15.2	4.7	10.5	21.8	49.1	50.9
Sylhet	1.7	0.1	2.9	0.3	10.5	3.4	4.9	24.8	39.2	60.8
Age of household head										
15-19	1.5	0.7	3.7	0.0	8.0	1.2	0.5	4.1	15.0	85.0
20-24	2.4	0.3	3.0	0.2	8.2	1.2	3.5	4.3	17.8	82.2
25-29	4.7	0.6	2.9	0.4	9.1	1.8	3.5	11.1	27.9	72.1
30-34	3.2	0.4	4.0	0.3	8.5	2.3	5.0	21.4	36.0	64.0
35-39	2.7	0.4	4.3	0.4	9.4	2.6	5.4	24.5	40.2	59.8
40-44	1.6	0.5	4.5	0.8	9.1	3.3	5.9	26.3	41.7	58.3
45-49	0.8	0.6	5.5	0.7	9.1	3.5	6.2	24.2	39.9	60.1
50-59	1.5	0.4	5.2	0.7	8.4	4.1	6.5	20.4	38.3	61.7
60-69	3.4	0.5	5.3	2.6	11.7	5.0	6.6	16.6	40.3	59.7
										8,335

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2025 school year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Education related financial or material support				No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support		Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹		
	Government/ Public	Other				
Total	8.5	1.3	13.2	18.9	81.1	52,470
Sex						
Male	7.7	1.1	11.7	16.8	83.2	26,163
Female	9.3	1.5	14.7	21.1	78.9	26,307
Area						
Urban	6.1	1.1	9.7	14.0	86.0	15,602
Rural	9.6	1.4	14.7	21.0	79.0	36,868
Division						
Barishal	9.2	1.2	18.7	26.3	73.7	3,062
Chattogram	8.8	1.1	11.2	17.2	82.8	11,595
Dhaka	5.0	1.0	8.0	11.8	88.2	12,785
Khulna	6.4	0.6	14.7	20.4	79.6	5,200
Mymensingh	4.3	1.0	16.5	19.2	80.8	3,979
Rajshahi	16.5	3.1	22.2	31.6	68.4	6,310
Rangpur	9.0	1.8	14.4	19.1	80.9	5,892
Sylhet	12.2	0.9	9.9	18.8	81.2	3,649
Age						
5-9	14.6	0.5	19.9	28.4	71.6	15,280
10-14	8.6	1.8	14.8	20.8	79.2	19,607
15-19	3.5	1.7	7.3	10.6	89.4	12,313
20-24	2.3	0.7	1.6	4.1	95.9	5,271
School management						
Public	19.5	0.1	24.2	35.1	64.9	21,711
Non-public	0.8	2.2	5.5	7.6	92.4	30,743
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	10.2	1.5	14.9	21.7	78.3	12,833
Primary	9.3	1.4	14.6	20.9	79.1	14,204
Lower Secondary	8.5	1.2	13.8	19.3	80.7	7,488
Secondary	7.3	1.2	12.4	17.2	82.8	9,158
Higher Secondary	6.4	1.3	10.0	14.5	85.5	4,034
Higher	5.8	1.0	7.9	12.5	87.5	4,738
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	8.5	1.3	13.2	18.9	81.1	52,084
Other	12.2	2.8	9.9	21.8	78.2	386
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	12.6	1.4	19.3	26.9	73.1	9,428
Second	10.2	1.6	16.9	23.6	76.4	10,374
Middle	8.8	1.4	13.9	19.6	80.4	10,331
Fourth	7.1	1.5	10.7	16.3	83.7	10,343
Highest	4.8	0.7	6.9	10.4	89.6	11,994

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - School-related social transfers

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.8: Adequacy of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who think school related social transfers provided to household members age 5-24 years who are currently attending primary education or higher and who received school tuition support and/or other school related support during the current school year were sufficient, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	School tuition support	Number of household member age 5-24 years attending primary education or higher	Adequacy of tuition support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received school tuition support	Other school related support	Number of household member age 5-24 years attending primary education or higher	Adequacy of other school related support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received other school related support
Total	18.9	52,470	17.1	9,942	9.3	52,470	28.7	4,867
Sex								
Male	16.8	26,163	17.1	4,390	8.1	26,163	28.5	2,132
Female	21.1	26,307	17.1	5,552	10.4	26,307	28.9	2,735
Area								
Urban	14.0	15,602	17.8	2,186	6.5	15,602	28.6	1,011
Rural	21.0	36,868	16.9	7,757	10.5	36,868	28.8	3,856
Division								
Barishal	26.3	3,062	13.4	806	13.4	3,062	17.8	410
Chattogram	17.2	11,595	22.9	1,992	7.3	11,595	32.0	841
Dhaka	11.8	12,785	17.1	1,512	6.5	12,785	28.2	833
Khulna	20.4	5,200	12.1	1,062	14.3	5,200	31.9	743
Mymensingh	19.2	3,979	11.2	764	9.6	3,979	31.1	381
Rajshahi	31.6	6,310	18.4	1,996	13.4	6,310	23.5	842
Rangpur	19.1	5,892	18.9	1,125	9.9	5,892	30.1	582
Sylhet	18.8	3,649	12.5	684	6.4	3,649	40.0	234
Age								
5-9	28.4	15,280	18.2	4,346	14.9	15,280	32.3	2,273
10-14	20.8	19,607	15.2	4,078	10.1	19,607	25.8	1,971
15-19	10.6	12,313	17.1	1,301	4.5	12,313	23.5	558
20-24	4.1	5,271	32.7	217	1.2	5,271	39.5	65

Table EQ.2.8: Adequacy of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households (Continued)

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who think school related social transfers provided to household members age 5-24 years who are currently attending primary education or higher and who received school tuition support and/or other school related support during the current school year were sufficient, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	School tuition support	Number of household member age 5-24 years attending primary education or higher	Adequacy of tuition support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received school tuition support	Other school related support	Number of household member age 5-24 years attending primary education or higher	Adequacy of other school related support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received other school related support
School management^A								
Public	35.1	21,711	19.2	7,619	18.7	21,711	30.8	4,069
Non-public	76	30,743	10.3	2,324	2.6	30,743	18.3	798
Missing/DK	(*)	17	-	0	(*)	17	-	0
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	21.7	12,833	16.4	2,779	10.5	12,833	26.1	1,342
Primary	20.9	14,204	17.5	2,966	10.5	14,204	31.3	1,487
Lower Secondary	19.3	7,488	15.7	1,445	9.8	7,488	29.1	734
Secondary	17.2	9,158	16.6	1,573	8.4	9,158	27.1	773
Higher Secondary	14.5	4,034	20.3	586	7.0	4,034	33.8	281
Higher	12.5	4,738	20.7	590	5.2	4,738	25.2	247
Missing/DK	(*)	16	(*)	3	(*)	16	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head								
Bangali	18.9	52,084	17.1	9,858	9.3	52,084	28.6	4,837
Other	21.8	386	23.3	84	7.7	386	46.1	30
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	26.9	9,428	17.0	2,533	13.7	9,428	28.5	1,291
Second	23.6	10,374	15.0	2,449	12.1	10,374	25.9	1,251
Middle	19.6	10,331	17.6	2,028	9.7	10,331	29.5	1,006
Fourth	16.3	10,343	18.0	1,682	7.6	10,343	29.4	783
Highest	10.4	11,994	19.7	1,252	4.5	11,994	33.3	535

^A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are the intended beneficiaries of the support:							Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:							Number of male household members																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)		Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of 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(WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any of these 7 specific types of support

Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members (Continued)

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Bangladesh MICS, 2025																														
	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are the intended beneficiaries of the support:								Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:								Any of these 7 specific types of support	Number of male household members
	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)			Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)	Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program	Mother and child benefit programme / vulnerable women benefit (VWB)	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP)/Work for Money (WFM)			Food Support (Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)/ Food for Work (FFW))	Retirement pension for government employees and families	Allowances (old age / widow / freedom fighters / shahed families etc.)	Disability allowance	Any other external assistance program					
25-29	2.9	0.5	4.2	1.5	11.6	3.5	5.5	25.1	9,072	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	3.1	9,072	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	4.3	9,072			
30-34	3.3	0.2	4.0	1.7	11.5	3.2	5.2	24.8	7,518	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.4	5.1	7,518	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.5	1.0	2.1	6.4	7,518			
35-39	2.9	0.3	4.3	1.4	12.1	3.1	5.4	25.0	8,396	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	3.6	7.1	8,396	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.1	2.1	1.3	2.9	8.6	8,396			
40-44	1.4	0.5	4.4	1.4	10.0	3.2	5.6	22.9	7,876	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	4.1	8.5	7,876	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.3	1.7	1.5	3.2	9.0	7,876			
45-49	0.6	0.6	5.6	1.1	10.0	3.7	6.8	24.3	6,623	0.1	0.4	3.9	0.3	0.3	1.3	4.9	10.6	6,623	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.2	1.9	1.5	4.4	11.2	6,623			
50+	1.3	0.4	5.6	2.5	16.0	4.4	6.6	31.4	25,542	0.1	0.3	3.8	2.1	11.6	1.8	4.6	22.5	25,542	0.1	0.2	3.5	1.5	10.1	1.9	3.8	19.5	25,542			
Wealth index quintile																														
Lowest	1.7	0.8	8.1	0.1	14.5	5.0	7.5	31.7	25,207	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	4.0	1.6	2.7	10.6	25,207	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	4.1	1.5	2.5	10.4	25,207			
Second	2.0	0.5	6.8	0.2	14.4	4.9	8.3	31.3	25,264	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	2.7	1.3	2.8	8.5	25,264	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	3.1	1.3	2.6	8.6	25,264			
Middle	2.5	0.3	4.8	0.6	13.5	3.8	6.4	27.1	24,811	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	2.5	1.1	2.1	7.0	24,811	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.9	1.0	1.9	7.1	24,811			
Fourth	2.2	0.3	2.9	2.0	10.7	2.8	4.6	22.2	24,095	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.7	1.5	5.7	24,095	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.3	5.5	24,095			
Highest	1.1	0.3	1.6	4.5	5.9	1.4	2.8	15.6	24,139	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	4.1	24,139	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.0	3.9	24,139			

11.3 REPRODUCTIVE AGENCY

Table EQ.5.1 presents the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health.

Table EQ.5.1: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (Continued)					
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Bangladesh MICS, 2025					
	Percentage of women currently married who				Number of women currently married
	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband about her health care ^A	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband to use or not use family planning	Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make all three listed decisions ¹	
Total	76.1	85.0	77.1	59.0	52,362
Area					
Urban	76.8	84.8	78.9	60.9	15,777
Rural	75.8	85.2	76.3	58.2	36,585
Division					
Barishal	79.0	87.5	78.7	63.3	2,759
Chattogram	73.5	82.2	74.0	54.9	10,471
Dhaka	75.6	83.7	82.3	62.4	13,947
Khulna	77.7	86.3	78.9	61.2	5,912
Mymensingh	67.6	80.5	71.0	51.3	3,820
Rajshahi	75.0	88.1	80.9	61.0	6,824
Rangpur	80.9	89.1	67.8	53.7	5,767
Sylhet	86.6	87.3	75.6	65.2	2,861
Age					
15-19	65.5	79.3	73.2	49.3	4,261
15-17	59.2	76.9	67.2	41.0	1,435
18-19	68.7	80.5	76.2	53.5	2,825
20-24	72.9	83.3	79.7	57.6	8,290
25-29	76.7	85.4	79.5	61.0	9,144
30-34	78.2	85.9	78.1	61.7	8,221
35-39	79.7	87.2	77.3	61.6	9,296
40-44	78.1	86.1	74.5	58.9	7,878
45-49	76.3	84.9	74.0	57.3	5,271
Education					
Pre-primary or none	74.1	83.6	68.8	52.5	5,809
Primary	75.2	83.6	73.5	56.4	11,218
Lower Secondary	74.2	84.7	76.9	57.7	12,359
Secondary	76.1	85.0	78.9	59.7	13,192

Table EQ.5.1: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (Continued)

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Bangladesh MICS, 2025					
	Percentage of women currently married who				Number of women currently married
	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband about her health care ^A	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband to use or not use family planning	Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make all three listed decisions ¹	
Higher Secondary	78.7	86.8	82.7	63.9	5,508
Higher	83.3	89.6	85.8	70.0	4,258
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Number of living children					
0	71.2	82.4	75.6	55.1	5,490
1	75.9	84.8	79.6	60.3	12,220
2	77.5	85.8	78.3	60.6	18,861
3	76.7	85.4	75.6	58.6	10,827
4+	75.4	84.9	71.2	55.3	4,964
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	65.6	79.1	72.3	46.3	1,577
Has no functional difficulty	76.9	85.5	77.5	60.0	49,350
Ethnicity of household head					
Bangali	76.0	85.0	77.1	58.9	52,024
Other	87.5	93.1	79.9	70.8	338
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	74.0	84.2	70.4	53.4	9,305
Second	75.0	85.2	74.7	56.8	10,277
Middle	76.0	85.1	77.1	58.8	10,800
Fourth	76.3	84.2	79.0	60.2	11,084
Richest	78.9	86.3	83.3	64.9	10896
¹ MICS Indicator EQ.704 - Decision-making on reproductive health; SDG indicator 5.6.1					

^A This column is based on question DM3 in the Questionnaire for Women: Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself? Women who respond that they themselves make decisions or that decisions are made jointly with their husband/partner are in the numerator. The survey asked a second question (DM4): Can you also please tell me, who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? This question is not tabulated either is available in the data and can be analysed further.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



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BLOOD LEAD TESTING INCLUDING OTHER PARAMETERS

12. LEAD AND HEAVY METAL EXPOSURE

Bangladesh has made important progress in reducing child mortality; however, these gains are increasingly challenged by environmental health risks arising from rapid urbanisation and industrial expansion. Heavy metals present in air, water, soil, food and household products pose significant exposure risks for children and pregnant women. Heavy metals including lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic and chromium occur naturally in the environment, but human activities have elevated their concentrations. Their persistence in the environment and potential for harm render them critical contaminants from a public health perspective.

Globally, lead exposure remains a major public health concern, contributing to substantial mortality and disability, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Recent global estimates indicate that lead exposure caused about one million deaths and nearly 22 million disability adjusted life years (DALYs) in 2019, with children under five losing an estimated 765 million IQ points. In Bangladesh, lead related IQ loss was associated with economic costs of approximately BDT 709 billion (around 3.5% of GDP in 2019).¹⁵⁵ A blood lead surveillance study conducted by the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) in 2022 among 980 children across four districts, found that 65% had blood lead levels above 3.5 µg/dL, and 39% had blood lead levels at or above 5 µg/dL, and 12% had levels exceeding 10 µg/dL.¹⁵⁶

Lead remains the most widespread and harmful heavy metal affecting the health and development of children. According to WHO, there is no known safe level of lead exposure.¹⁵⁷ Children are exposed to lead through multiple pathways, including informal recycling of leadacid batteries, electronic waste, and various consumer products such as locally manufactured toys, jewelry, traditional cosmetics (kohl, kajol, surma), adulterated spices, lead-based paints, and contaminated aluminum cookware and ceramics.¹⁵⁸

Lead affects the brain and multiple body systems, and younger children are the most vulnerable. Even at low levels, lead exposure is associated with reduced cognitive development, behavioural challenges, and learning difficulties. Among adults, lead increases the risks of heart disease and strokes and kidney damage. During pregnancy, lead exposure is associated with adverse birth outcomes such as stillbirth, low birth weight, preterm birth, and miscarriage. Lead exposure can also cause anaemia by inhibiting haemoglobin synthesis (interfering with iron absorption), reducing the lifespan of red blood cells, and disrupting the absorption of essential micronutrients and minerals such as iron, zinc, and calcium - vital for healthy brain development.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁵ Larsen B, Sanchez-Triana E. 2023. Global health burden and cost of lead exposure in children and adults: a health impact and economic modelling analysis. *The Lancet Planetary Health*. 7(10):e831–e840

¹⁵⁶ Bangladesh study of children finds lead in all participants' blood

¹⁵⁷ Lead poisoning | Children's Environmental Health Collaborative

¹⁵⁸ *ibid*

¹⁵⁹ Guidelines for the identification and management of lead exposure in pregnant and lactating women, CDC, 2020

To better understand the extent of lead and heavy metal exposure in Bangladesh, the BLL module was included as a country specific module for the very first time in the Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2025. Venous blood samples were collected from children age 12–59 months and from pregnant women age 15–49 years. Where a child's blood sample was collected, a soil sample was also obtained from the household environment. Only one eligible child per household was selected for blood collection, while all identified pregnant women were approached for blood collection.

Soil samples were analysed using a portable X-ray fluorescence analyser, while blood samples were tested in designated reference laboratories using validated methods to measure blood lead and haemoglobin concentrations among 10,661 children age 12–59 months and 1,940 pregnant women.

Blood sample testing provides an indication of lead and heavy metal exposure, while soil testing captures contamination in children's immediate environments, particularly where young children spend time and engage in frequent hand-to-mouth behaviour. This combined approach allows further analysis of exposure pathways and associated household and environmental risk factors.

However, limitations related to detection of thresholds, analytical precision, and the lack of established reference thresholds for population-level interpretation prevented the production of robust and comparable estimates for cadmium, mercury, and arsenic. In line with established reporting standards, results for these metals are not presented in this report. The analysis therefore focuses on blood lead levels and anaemia, for which validated methods and sufficient data quality were achieved. Further analysis is ongoing, and results for cadmium, mercury, and arsenic will be reported separately once alignment with international standards and thresholds is ensured.

For children age 12–59 months, Table LT.11.1S presents the distribution of blood lead levels by sex, residence, division, age (in months), mother's education, ethnicity of the household head, wealth quintile, and proximity to industrial or lead-related sites. The prevalence of anaemia is summarised in Table LT12.1S, while Table LT12.2S shows the proportion of children with elevated blood lead levels by anaemia status.

For pregnant women, Table ATW.14.1S presents blood lead levels disaggregated by residence, division, age, education, pregnancy trimester, ethnicity of the household head, wealth quintile, and proximity to industrial or lead-related sites. The prevalence of anaemia is summarised in Table ATW15.1S using the same characteristics, while ATW.15.2S presents the proportion of those with elevated blood lead levels by anaemia status.

The results show that Bangladeshi children have blood lead levels exceeding WHO's threshold of 5 micrograms per decilitre that require an intervention, presenting a significant public health challenge.¹⁶⁰ Building on this, the findings provide nationally representative evidence on the levels and patterns of lead exposure among children and pregnant women in Bangladesh. This evidence forms a critical foundation for identifying the major sources of lead poisoning, understanding exposure pathways, and pinpointing vulnerable population groups and geographic hotspots. It will also guide future policy and programme development, including communication, awareness, and advocacy efforts aimed at reducing lead poisoning in children, pregnant women, and the general population.

¹⁶⁰ <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240037045>

Table LT.11.1S: Prevalence of elevated blood lead levels in children age 12 to 59 months

Percentage of children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	Percentage of children age 12-59 months						Percentage of children with elevated blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}^2$	Mean blood lead level ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) in children ¹	Number of children age 12-59 months
	< 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	3.5-4.99 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	5.0-9.99 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	$\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Lab reject/Barcode mismatch	Total			
Total	33.7	27.5	31.2	7.1	0.4	100.0	38.4	5.21	10,661
Sex									
Male	31.3	28.0	32.8	7.6	0.3	100.0	40.3	5.34	5,597
Female	36.3	27.0	29.6	6.6	0.5	100.0	36.2	5.06	5,064
Area									
Urban	26.1	23.6	36.9	12.7	0.6	100.0	49.6	6.15	3,126
Rural	36.8	29.2	28.9	4.8	0.3	100.0	33.7	4.82	7,535
Division									
Barishal	37.7	33.2	25.7	3.3	0.1	100.0	29.0	4.56	548
Chattogram	27.7	29.7	36.2	5.9	0.5	100.0	42.1	5.39	2,467
Dhaka	14.2	20.1	47.1	18.0	0.6	100.0	65.2	7.21	2,579
Khulna	55.2	26.8	16.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	17.8	3.74	1,102
Mymensingh	37.5	31.6	26.8	3.8	0.3	100.0	30.6	4.61	873
Rajshahi	53.9	29.7	13.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	15.9	3.80	1,214
Rangpur	52.4	27.6	17.8	1.9	0.4	100.0	19.7	3.88	1,199
Sylhet	17.4	35.4	42.6	4.3	0.4	100.0	46.8	5.51	678
Proximity to industrial site^A									
Household is in proximity to shipbreaking areas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	28
Household in proximity to industrial areas	7.0	11.5	48.0	32.6	1.0	100.0	80.6	8.77	661
Household in proximity to lead involved activity	17.1	22.6	43.2	16.6	0.4	100.0	59.8	7.01	1,248
Household in proximity to other toxic areas	12.4	19.3	49.5	18.8	0.0	100.0	68.3	7.27	147

Table LT.11.1S: Prevalence of elevated blood lead levels in children age 12 to 59 months (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12–59 months						Percentage of children with elevated blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}^2$	Mean blood lead level ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) in children ¹	Number of children age 12-59 months
	< 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	3.5-4.99 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	5.0-9.99 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	$\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$	Lab reject/Barcode mismatch	Total			
Household is not in proximity to toxic sites (distance in metres ≥ 5000)	38.6	29.7	27.8	3.5	0.4	100.0	31.3	4.62	8,577
Age (in months)									
12-23	29.4	28.0	32.7	9.0	0.9	100.0	41.7	5.58	2,030
24-35	33.9	27.5	30.9	7.4	0.3	100.0	38.3	5.18	2,775
36-47	33.4	27.7	31.4	7.1	0.4	100.0	38.5	5.20	2,872
48-59	36.7	27.1	30.4	5.6	0.2	100.0	36.0	4.99	2,984
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	30.2	25.1	35.8	8.3	0.5	100.0	44.1	5.50	754
Primary	28.3	27.0	34.4	10.1	0.2	100.0	44.5	5.66	2,074
Lower Secondary	33.7	27.1	32.1	6.8	0.3	100.0	38.9	5.12	2,859
Secondary	34.5	28.8	30.1	6.0	0.6	100.0	36.1	5.16	2,957
Higher Secondary	39.0	27.9	27.2	5.6	0.3	100.0	32.8	4.91	1,127
Higher	39.7	27.8	26.2	5.8	0.5	100.0	32.0	4.75	883
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	33.7	27.5	31.3	7.1	0.4	100.0	38.4	5.21	10,601
Other	36.6	35.6	22.9	3.2	1.7	100.0	26.1	4.56	60
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	39.6	30.0	26.5	3.6	0.3	100.0	30.2	4.56	2,367
Second	39.8	29.3	25.9	4.5	0.6	100.0	30.4	4.68	2,291
Middle	34.3	28.8	31.4	5.2	0.2	100.0	36.6	4.96	2,152
Fourth	28.5	24.0	35.9	11.2	0.4	100.0	47.1	5.91	2,110
Richest	23.1	24.7	38.9	12.6	0.7	100.0	51.5	6.25	1,741

¹ Country-specific indicator LT.S4 - Mean blood lead level in children age 12-59 months

² Country-specific indicator LT.S5 - Children age 12-59 months with elevated lead levels

^A Derived from the secondary Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP) database (2016–2020), provided by Pure Earth and used with permission.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LT.12.1S: Prevalence of anaemia in children age 12-59 months

Percentage of children age 12-59 months with anaemia, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12 - 59 months with anaemia (haemoglobin level) ^a				Percentage of children with any anaemia ^c	Mean level of haemoglobin in g/dL ²	Number of children
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL)	Moderate anaemia (70-9.9 g/dL)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL)				
Total	30.0	13.6	0.4	43.9	10.99	10,661	
Sex							
Male	30.3	14.1	0.6	44.9	10.95	5,597	
Female	29.6	13.1	0.2	42.9	11.03	5,064	
Area							
Urban	29.0	14.2	0.4	43.6	10.99	3,126	
Rural	30.4	13.3	0.4	44.1	10.99	7,535	
Division							
Barishal	37.7	15.6	0.9	54.1	10.77	548	
Chattogram	28.3	11.9	0.4	40.6	11.07	2,467	
Dhaka	28.2	13.5	0.4	42.1	11.03	2,579	
Khulna	32.8	14.9	0.3	48.1	10.86	1,102	
Mymensingh	27.4	17.6	0.3	45.3	11.00	873	
Rajshahi	34.7	14.7	0.6	49.9	10.84	1,214	
Rangpur	31.9	13.3	0.1	45.2	10.95	1,199	
Sylhet	23.4	9.8	0.2	33.3	11.22	678	
Proximity to industrial Site^b							
Household is in proximity to shipbreaking areas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	
Household in proximity to industrial areas	26.5	12.4	0.3	39.2	11.10	661	
Household in proximity to lead involved activity	27.9	15.4	0.6	43.9	10.95	1,248	
Household in proximity to other toxic areas	20.3	10.6	0.0	30.9	11.27	147	
Household is not in proximity to toxic sites (distance in metres ≥ 5000)	30.7	13.4	0.4	44.5	10.98	8,577	
Age (in months)							
12-23 ^a	28.1	21.4	0.9	50.4	10.36	2,030	
24-35	32.3	16.9	0.5	49.7	10.93	2,775	
36-47	31.4	10.6	0.2	42.3	11.15	2,872	
48-59	27.7	8.1	0.1	35.9	11.30	2,984	

Table LT.12.1S: Prevalence of anaemia in children age 12-59 months (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-59 months with anaemia, Bangladesh MICS, 2025						
	Percentage of children age 12 - 59 months with anaemia (haemoglobin level) ^A			Percentage of children with any anaemia ¹	Mean level of haemoglobin in g/dL ²	Number of children
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dL)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL)			
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	33.1	15.4	0.8	49.3	10.90	773
Primary	31.1	16.6	0.4	48.1	10.88	2,078
Lower Secondary	30.0	14.6	0.4	45.0	10.96	2,848
Secondary	29.1	12.9	0.4	42.3	11.02	2,947
Higher Secondary	29.9	10.3	0.1	40.3	11.10	1,125
Higher	27.4	8.2	0.4	36.1	11.16	883
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	29.9	13.5	0.4	43.8	10.99	10,601
Other	47.6	26.1	0.2	73.9	10.42	60
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	34.4	14.6	0.5	49.5	10.90	2,367
Second	29.6	14.2	0.5	44.3	10.95	2,291
Middle	29.4	14.2	0.3	43.8	10.99	2,152
Fourth	29.4	12.8	0.3	42.5	11.02	2,110
Richest	25.8	11.6	0.5	37.9	11.12	1,741
¹ Country-specific indicator LT.S15 - Children age 12-59 months with anaemia						
² Country-specific indicator LT.S16 - Mean level of haemoglobin in children age 12-59 months						
^A Cutoffs for anaemia: Children age 12-23 months: Any anaemia (<10.5 g/dL), Mild anaemia (9.5-10.4 g/dL), Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.4 g/dL) and Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL); Children age 24-59 months: Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dL), Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL), Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dL) and Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL). ^B Derived from the secondary Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP) database (2016–2020), provided by Pure Earth and used with permission. ^C Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table LT.12.2S: Anaemia status among children age 12–59 months with elevated blood lead levels

Percentage of children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels and anaemia, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels and anaemia					Number of children with elevated blood lead levels
	No anaemia (≥11.0 g/dL)	Anaemia (<11.0 g/dL) ¹	Anaemia level ^A			
			Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dL)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dL)	Severe (<7.0 g/dL)	
Total	56.5	43.5	28.4	14.5	0.5	4,089
Sex						
Male	56.4	43.6	28.6	14.3	0.7	2,257
Female	56.7	43.3	28.2	14.8	0.2	1,832
Area						
Urban	54.8	45.2	27.5	17.1	0.6	1,552
Rural	57.6	42.4	29.0	12.9	0.5	2,537
Division						
Barishal	44.2	55.8	37.5	17.5	0.8	159
Chattogram	59.9	40.1	28.0	11.2	0.8	1,039
Dhaka	56.7	43.3	27.8	15.1	0.3	1,681
Khulna	51.9	48.1	28.0	19.3	0.8	196
Mymensingh	54.8	45.2	28.0	16.8	0.4	267
Rajshahi	49.5	50.5	32.8	16.7	1.0	193
Rangpur	53.9	46.1	28.0	18.0	0.0	236
Sylhet	61.3	38.7	26.7	12.0	0.0	318
Age (in months)						
12-23	45.8	54.2	29.1	23.7	1.4	847
24-35	51.5	48.5	29.6	18.5	0.4	1,063
36-47	58.9	41.1	29.5	11.3	0.3	1,105
48-59	67.5	32.5	25.7	6.7	0.1	1,073
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	52.7	47.3	28.9	17.2	1.3	333
Primary	52.7	47.3	27.2	19.5	0.6	923
Lower Secondary	55.1	44.9	29.2	15.3	0.4	1,112
Secondary	56.5	43.5	30.7	12.4	0.4	1,067
Higher Secondary	63.9	36.1	28.5	7.6	0.0	370
Higher	70.0	30.0	20.1	9.2	0.7	283
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	56.6	43.4	28.3	14.5	0.5	4,073
Other	(26.1)	(73.9)	(55.2)	(18.7)	(0.0)	16
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	52.4	47.6	31.4	15.7	0.5	714
Second	57.8	42.2	25.3	15.9	1.0	696
Middle	58.1	41.9	28.2	13.4	0.3	788
Fourth	54.2	45.8	30.3	15.2	0.3	994
Richest	60.0	40.0	26.7	12.8	0.5	897
¹ Country-specific indicator LT.S17 - Anaemia in children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels						
A Cutoffs for anaemia:						
Children age 12-23 months: Any anaemia (<10.5 g/dL), Mild anaemia (9.5-10.4 g/dL), Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.4 g/dL) and Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL);						
Children age 24-59 months: Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dL), Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL), Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dL) and Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL).						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table ATW.14.1S: Prevalence of elevated blood lead levels in pregnant women (15-49 years)

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years with elevated blood lead levels, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

		Percentage of pregnant women (15-49 years)						Percentage of pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels ($\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$) ²	Mean blood lead level ($\mu\text{g/dL}$) in pregnant women ¹	Number of pregnant women (15-49 years)
		< 3.5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	3.5-4.99 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	5.0-9.99 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	$\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$	Lab reject/Barcode mismatch	Total			
Total		81.9	10.1	6.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	7.5	2.51	1,940
Area										
Urban		72.8	12.9	11.2	2.8	0.3	100.0	14.0	3.03	568
Rural		85.7	8.9	4.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	4.9	2.29	1,372
Division										
Barishal		89.4	8.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	2.29	110
Chattogram		87.6	9.7	2.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.2	2.21	509
Dhaka		58.8	18.3	20.2	2.6	0.2	100.0	22.8	3.70	480
Khulna		94.6	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.7	100.0	1.9	1.75	188
Mymensingh		85.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.0	2.17	127
Rajshahi		89.9	4.0	2.4	3.0	0.6	100.0	5.5	2.13	206
Rangpur		95.9	2.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.5	1.83	191
Sylhet		84.4	11.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	2.48	129
Proximity to industrial Site^A										
Household is in proximity to shipbreaking areas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	4
Household in proximity to industrial areas	39.6	15.6	41.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.8	4.64	134
Household in proximity to lead involved activity	70.0	18.0	9.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.0	3.25	227
Household in proximity to other toxic areas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	31
Household is not in proximity to toxic sites (distance in metres ≥ 5000)	88.0	8.1	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	3.4	2.20	1,544
Age in years										
15-19	83.5	7.2	7.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	9.1	2.54	484
20-34	83.2	9.4	6.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	100.0	6.9	2.44	602
25-29	78.4	12.4	7.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	8.5	2.60	449
30-34	85.2	10.4	2.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	4.0	2.41	272
35-39	74.3	16.2	8.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	8.8	2.65	115
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table ATW.14.1S: Prevalence of elevated blood lead levels in pregnant women (15-49 years) (Continued)

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years with elevated blood lead levels, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of pregnant women (15-49 years)						Percentage of pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels ($\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$) ²	Mean blood lead level ($\mu\text{g/dL}$) in pregnant women ¹	Number of pregnant women (15-49 years)
	< 3.5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	3.5-4.99 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	5.0-9.99 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	$\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$	Lab reject/Barcode mismatch	Total			
Pregnancy trimester									
First trimester	80.1	9.5	9.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	9.8	2.57	595
Second trimester	81.9	11.3	4.5	1.8	0.4	100.0	6.4	2.49	827
Third trimester	84.1	8.7	6.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	6.8	2.48	517
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Women's education									
Pre-primary or none	77.4	10.7	9.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	11.9	2.93	86
Primary	81.4	7.5	8.2	2.5	0.4	100.0	10.8	2.79	319
Lower Secondary	77.8	12.6	8.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	9.2	2.63	543
Secondary	85.1	9.6	4.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	5.1	2.37	552
Higher Secondary	85.2	7.6	5.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	5.9	2.21	280
Higher	82.7	12.3	4.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	4.3	2.30	159
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head									
Bangali	82.0	10.1	6.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	7.5	2.51	1,932
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	89.6	7.7	1.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	2.3	2.17	390
Second	86.3	9.3	4.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	4.2	2.28	396
Middle	82.7	9.6	5.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	7.0	2.39	395
Fourth	79.6	9.2	8.3	2.0	0.8	100.0	10.4	2.72	442
Richest	69.3	15.7	13.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	15.0	3.08	316

¹ Country-specific indicator ATW.S4 - Mean blood lead level in pregnant women

² Country-specific indicator ATW.S5 - Pregnant women with elevated lead levels

^A Derived from the secondary Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP) database (2016–2020), provided by Pure Earth and used with permission.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

^A Derived from the secondary Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP) database (2016-2020), provided by Pure Earth and used with permission.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Table ATW.15.1S: Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years with anaemia, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of pregnant women 15-49 years with anaemia (haemoglobin level) ¹ ^a				Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years with any anaemia ¹	Lab reject/Barcode mismatch	Mean level of haemoglobin in g/dL ²	Number of pregnant women
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dL)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL)					
Total	30.8	21.5	0.7	53.1	0.3	10.68	1,940	
Area								
Urban	34.6	20.4	1.2	56.2	0.1	10.61	568	
Rural	29.3	22.0	0.5	51.8	0.3	10.70	1,372	
Division								
Barishal	30.5	23.4	1.4	55.3	0.0	10.57	110	
Chattogram	30.2	18.5	0.3	49.0	0.3	10.83	509	
Dhaka	30.6	22.2	0.6	53.4	0.2	10.69	480	
Khulna	31.6	24.4	0.2	56.3	0.4	10.57	188	
Mymensingh	26.3	26.0	2.4	54.7	0.9	10.48	127	
Rajshahi	32.2	19.3	1.4	52.9	0.6	10.66	206	
Rangpur	32.2	25.6	0.5	58.3	0.0	10.49	191	
Sylhet	33.5	17.9	0.7	52.1	0.0	10.8	129	
Proximity to industrial Site ³								
Household is in proximity to shipbreaking areas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	
Household in proximity to industrial areas	37.6	18.8	1.1	57.5	0.0	10.65	134	
Household in proximity to lead involved activity	31.7	23.0	2.6	57.4	0.0	10.54	227	
Household in proximity to other toxic areas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	
Household is not in proximity to toxic sites (distance in metres ≥ 5000)	30.3	21.8	0.4	52.6	0.4	10.69	1,544	
Age in years								
15-19	34.4	21.7	0.1	56.2	0.1	10.65	484	
20-24	27.9	19.9	1.0	48.8	0.6	10.81	602	
25-29	27.1	24.2	0.1	51.4	0.2	10.66	455	
30-34	33.2	21.3	1.8	56.3	0.0	10.57	272	
35-39	43.9	17.4	1.8	63.1	0.6	10.49	115	
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	

Table ATW.15.1S: Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (Continued)

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years with anaemia, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of pregnant women 15-49 years with anaemia (haemoglobin level) ^A			Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years with any anaemia ¹	Lab reject/Barcode mismatch	Mean level of haemoglobin in g/dL ²	Number of pregnant women
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dL)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL)				
Pregnancy trimester							
First trimester	28.6	13.2	0.2	42.0	0.2	11.22	595
Second trimester	31.8	18.8	1.4	52.0	0.4	10.41	827
Third trimester	32.0	35.4	0.2	67.6	0.2	10.48	517
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Women's education							
Pre-primary or none	36.1	27.4	0.0	63.4	0.0	10.52	86
Primary	30.6	22.5	1.9	55.0	0.4	10.59	319
Lower Secondary	28.5	20.1	0.5	49.1	0.1	10.76	543
Secondary	29.3	25.6	0.0	54.9	0.2	10.62	552
Higher Secondary	36.0	16.4	0.9	53.3	0.3	10.69	280
Higher	33.2	16.2	0.6	49.9	0.7	10.87	159
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head							
Bangali	30.8	21.4	0.7	52.9	0.3	10.68	1,932
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.2	22.2	0.8	55.1	0.4	10.62	390
Second	31.9	21.1	0.6	53.6	0.2	10.72	396
Middle	25.8	19.8	0.9	46.5	0.4	10.79	395
Fourth	29.3	23.4	0.8	53.6	0.3	10.64	442
Richest	36.3	20.6	0.5	57.3	0.0	10.61	316
¹ Country-specific indicator ATW.S15 - Pregnant women with anaemia							
² Country-specific indicator ATW.S16 - Mean level of haemoglobin in pregnant women							
^A Cutoffs for anaemia: Women in the first or third trimester of pregnancy: Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dL), Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL), Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dL) and Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL). Women in the second trimester of pregnancy: Any anaemia (<10.5 g/dL), Mild anaemia (9.5-10.4 g/dL), Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.4 g/dL) and Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL)							
^B Derived from the secondary Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP) database (2016–2020), provided by Pure Earth and used with permission.							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							
Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases							

Table ATW.15.2S: Anaemia status among pregnant women age 15–49 years with elevated blood lead levels							
Percentage of pregnant women elevated blood lead levels and anaemia, Bangladesh MICS, 2025							
	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years elevated blood lead levels and anaemia						Number of pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels
	No anaemia (≥11.0 g/dL)	Anaemia (<11.0 g/dL) ¹	Anaemia level ^A				
			Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dL)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dL)	Severe (<7.0 g/dL)		
Total	42.5	57.5	31.7	25.8	0.0	146	
Area							
Urban	40.6	59.4	34.5	24.9	0.0	79	
Rural	44.7	55.3	28.4	26.9	0.0	67	
Division							
Barishal	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Chattogram	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Dhaka	40.4	59.6	37.4	22.2	0.0	110	
Khulna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	
Mymensingh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	
Rajshahi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Rangpur	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Sylhet	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Age in years							
15-19	(32.5)	(67.5)	(28.9)	(38.6)	(0.0)	44	
20-34	45.3	54.7	31.9	22.8	0.0	91	
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Pregnancy trimester							
First trimester	(54.8)	(45.2)	(37.1)	(8.1)	(0.0)	58	
Second trimester	(44.3)	(55.7)	(23.9)	(31.8)	(0.0)	53	
Third trimester	(19.4)	(80.6)	(34.6)	(46.0)	(0.0)	35	
Women's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	

Table ATW.15.2S: Anaemia status among pregnant women age 15–49 years with elevated blood lead levels (Continued)

Percentage of pregnant women elevated blood lead levels and anaemia, Bangladesh MICS, 2025						
	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years elevated blood lead levels and anaemia				Number of pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	
	No anaemia (≥11.0 g/dL)	Anaemia (<11.0 g/dL) ¹	Anaemia level ^A			
			Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dL)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (<7.0 g/dL)
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Lower Secondary	(48.6)	(51.4)	(35.1)	(16.3)	(0.0)	50
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Higher Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head						
Bangali	42.9	57.1	31.5	25.6	0.0	145
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Fourth	(43.1)	(56.9)	(20.3)	(36.6)	(0.0)	46
Richest	(29.3)	(70.7)	(47.9)	(22.7)	(0.0)	47
¹ Country-specific indicator ATW.S17 - Anaemia in pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels						

^A Cutoffs for anaemia:
Women in the first or third trimester of pregnancy: Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dL), Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dL), Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dL) and Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL).
Women in the second trimester of pregnancy: Any anaemia (<10.5 g/dL), Mild anaemia (9.5-10.4 g/dL), Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.4 g/dL) and Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL).

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



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APPENDIX - A

Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix A. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, eight divisions of the country (Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet), and for the 64 districts, along with Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka South City Corporation and Chattogram City Corporation. Urban and rural areas within each district were defined as the strata. In designing the sample for the Bangladesh MICS, 2025, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2019, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the Bangladesh Population and Housing Census conducted in 2022. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the EAs defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A.1 Bangladesh Population, Sample size and Sample Allocation

Since the overall sample size for Bangladesh MICS 2025 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in the 2022 and 2011 Census sampling frames was first examined by division and by urban and rural strata, as shown in **Table SD.1**.

Bangladesh experienced substantial demographic and administrative changes between the 2011 and 2022 censuses. The total population increased from 149.8 million in 2011 to 169.8 million in 2022, while the number of households rose from 32.2 million to 41.0 million. Urban growth was particularly strong, with the urban population increasing from 35.1 million to 53.8 million, and urban households rising from 7.5 million to 13.2 million. Rural population growth was much slower, increasing only slightly from 114.7 million to 116.1 million.

Administratively, the number of divisions increased from 7 to 8, following the creation of Mymensingh Division, while districts remained unchanged at 64. The number of city corporations doubled from 6 to 12, and the number of sub-districts/thanas increased from 545 to 600, reflecting urban expansion and administrative restructuring.

At the divisional level, Dhaka remained the most populous division in 2022, with 45.6 million people, followed by Chattogram with 34.2 million. Most divisions recorded population growth between 2011 and 2022. However, Dhaka's 2022 population appears lower than its 2011 figure because Mymensingh became a separate division after 2011. The 2022 census also separately recorded 8,124 Hijra/transgender persons, which was not reported in the 2011 census.

Table SD.1: Distribution of households, by division, urban and rural strata, Census 2011 and 2022¹⁶¹

SI #	Unit/ Population/ Household	Census 2022	Census 2011
Administrative Unit			
1	Division	8	7
2	District	64	64
3	City Corporation	12	6
4	Sub-district/ Thana	600	545
Census population			
5	National	169,828,911	149,772,364
6	Male	84,134,003	74,980,386
7	Female	85,686,784	74,791,978
8	Hizra /Transgender	8,124	-
9	Rural	116,065,804	114,677,675
10	Urban	53,763,107	35,094,689
Household			
11	National	41,008,217	32,173,630
12	Rural	27,819,445	24,671,590
13	Urban	13,188,772	7,502,040
Division			
14	Barishal	9,325,820	8,325,666
15	Chattogram	34,178,612	28,423,019
16	Dhaka	45,644,586	47,424,418
17	Khulna	17,813,218	15,687,759
18	Mymensingh	12,637,472	-
19	Rajshahi	20,794,019	18,484,858
20	Rangpur	18,020,071	15,787,758
21	Sylhet	11,415,113	9,910,219

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 used the same methodology as the previous Bangladesh MICS, 2019 to ensure data comparability. The proportion of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received at least four antenatal care visits (4+ANC visits) was used as a key indicator for sample size calculation.

Since survey results are planned to be reported at both the division and domain levels, with selected indicators measured at appropriate levels of precision, it was necessary to determine the minimum required sample size for each domain to ensure statistical reliability and accuracy.

The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator

$$n = \frac{4 * r * (1-r) * deff}{(RME * r)^2 * pb * AvgHH * RR}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households.
- 4 is a factor in achieving the 95 percent level of confidence.
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion.
- $deff$ is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey.

¹⁶¹ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Census Reports

- *RME* is the relative margin of error of *r* (*RME* = 25 percent).
- *pb* is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years}}{\text{Total population}} = \frac{9,183}{260,959} = 0.035$$

- *AveSize* is the average household size (number of members per household).
- *RR* is the predicted response rate.

For the sample size calculation, the value of *r*, representing 4+ ANC visits, was assumed to be 36.9 percent, based on the national estimate from Bangladesh MICS, 2019. The design effect (*deff*) was set at 1.3, also based on Bangladesh MICS, 2019 estimates. The proportion of women with a live birth in the last two years (*pb*) was taken as 3.5 percent, based on Bangladesh MICS, 2019, while the average household size (*AveSize*) was set at 3.98 members per household, based on the Bangladesh Census, 2022. The response rate was assumed to be 93.7 percent, drawing on experience from Bangladesh MICS, 2019.

Although a relative margin of error (*RME*) of 12 percent is required for national-level estimates, an *RME* of 25 percent was considered sufficient for divisional-level and domain-level estimates, equivalent to a margin of error of $0.25r$. Based on these assumptions, the initial required sample size was estimated at 940 households per domain.

During the planning stage, equal sample allocation across districts was considered important to ensure sufficient precision for district-level estimates and to maintain consistency with previous Bangladesh MICS surveys, which also produced district-level estimates for key indicators. However, concerns were raised about the potential impact of a very large sample size on data quality, particularly given the need for intensive training, field supervision, and the inclusion of blood testing among children and pregnant women.

To assess whether the sample size could be optimised without substantially affecting precision, a simulation exercise was conducted using Bangladesh MICS, 2019 data. The exercise estimated margins of error for selected key indicators, including contraceptive prevalence rate, antenatal care coverage of at least four visits by any provider, and the prevalence of moderate and severe stunting and underweight among children under 5 years. Alternative district-level sample sizes of 800 and 1,100 households were examined. The results showed only minimal variation in the calculated margins of error between the two scenarios.

The findings from this exercise informed the final sampling strategy for Bangladesh MICS, 2025, including the approach for blood sample testing among children and pregnant women, taking into account domain-level requirements, consent considerations, cost, and the need to minimise non-sampling errors. Accordingly, the final sample size was set at **940 households** for each selected domain.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 was set at **20 households**, based on the design effect, available budget, and the time required for each field team to complete one cluster. With 940 households per domain, this resulted in **47 clusters selected per domain**.

The total sample was allocated equally across the 64 districts and 3 city corporations, with 47 clusters assigned to each domain. This resulted in a final sample of **3,149 clusters** and **62,980 households** for Bangladesh MICS, 2025 (3,149 clusters × 20 households per cluster).

Within each district, clusters, or PSUs, were allocated to urban and rural strata in proportion to the number of households in the census frame for each stratum. The district-level allocations were then regrouped into divisions.

In total, the survey selected 3,149 sample clusters, comprising 862 urban and 2,287 rural clusters, corresponding to 62,980 sample households. Of these, 17,240 households were allocated to urban areas and 45,740 households to rural areas. Dhaka received the largest allocation, with 705 clusters and 14,100 households, followed by Chattogram with 564 clusters and 11,280 households. The smallest allocations were in Mymensingh and Sylhet, each with 188 clusters and 3,760 households. Across all divisions, the rural sample is larger than the urban sample, reflecting the distribution of households and the survey's stratified sampling design. **Table SD.2** presents the allocation of sample clusters and households by sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Bangladesh MICS, 2025						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	3,149	862	2,287	62,980	17,240	45,740
Division						
Barishal	282	65	217	5,640	1,300	4,340
Chattogram	564	207	357	11,280	4,140	7,140
Dhaka	705	253	452	14,100	5,060	9,040
Khulna	470	108	362	9,400	2,160	7,240
Mymensingh	188	40	148	3,760	800	2,960
Rajshahi	376	83	293	7,520	1,660	5,860
Rangpur	376	73	303	7,520	1,460	6,060
Sylhet	188	33	155	3,760	660	3,100

For water quality testing (for arsenic, *E. coli* and salinity), two households per cluster were randomly selected, with all three tests conducted in each selected household. This approach has resulted in water quality testing in **6,298 households**. A blank test was conducted in 10% of the sampled households. Households for the blank test were selected after completing water quality tests in every five consecutive clusters.

For blood testing, it was essential to estimate the expected number of eligible children age 12–59 months and pregnant women age 15–49 years per sample cluster, or enumeration area, to inform the sampling strategy for Bangladesh MICS, 2025. The exercise provided average numbers of households with children age 12–59 months and pregnant women age 15–49 years per cluster by district. Nationally, an average of 5.5 households with a child age 12–59 months was expected per 20-household sample cluster, which informed the sampling strategy for blood testing among children.

Collecting blood samples from young children, particularly those age 12–59 months, is inherently challenging. Parents or guardians may be reluctant to provide informed consent because of concerns about risk, discomfort, or misconceptions related to blood collection. Young children may also become distressed during the procedure, and household settings may not provide the same controlled environment as clinical facilities. These factors were considered carefully in planning the blood testing component.

Evidence from pilot studies of the MICS survey methodology, including blood sample collection, suggested that consent rates for young children could be low. In the absence of comprehensive response-rate data, and considering the Bangladesh context, it was assumed that approximately 40–50 percent of eligible children's mothers or caregivers would provide consent when approached by a trained phlebotomist.

In Bangladesh MICS, 2019, approximately 18,000 children were estimated in a sample of about 64,000 households, with an average of 5–6 eligible children per cluster. For MICS 2025, the survey design aimed to collect blood samples from around 9,729 children to produce division-level estimates. Where more than one eligible child age 12–59 months was found in a household, the Kish grid application embedded in the CAPI system was used to randomly select one child for blood sample collection. Based on this approach, the survey expected to obtain blood samples from approximately **9,729 children**, equivalent to around three children per cluster, assuming about six eligible children per cluster and a consent rate of roughly 50 percent.

For pregnant women age 15–49 years, MICS 2019 data indicated an average of fewer than one pregnant woman per cluster, approximately 0.84. Therefore, all identified pregnant women in sampled households were approached for blood testing, subject to informed consent. Based on district-level crude birth rates, an estimated **2,646 pregnant women** were expected to be found in the sampled households and approached for blood sample collection.

These assumptions informed us of the logistical planning for the blood testing component, including staffing, supplies, field procedures, and team deployment. During implementation, all eligible selected children and all identified pregnant women in sampled households were approached for blood sample collection, subject to consent. The final number of successfully completed blood samples differed slightly from the initial estimates, as reflected in the survey results (Table SR.1.1).

A.2 Selection of Enumeration Areas (Clusters)

The 2022 Bangladesh Population and Housing Census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census EAs were defined as PSUs and selected from each sampling stratum using systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling, based on the number of households in each EA.

Before the first-stage sample selection, the EAs within each stratum were geographically ordered by administrative area to provide additional implicit stratification. The required number of samples from EAs, as specified in **Table SD.2**, was then selected from each of the 64 districts, separately for urban and rural strata.

The definition of urban areas used in Bangladesh MICS, 2025 was aligned with the definition applied by the BBS in the 2022 Population and Housing Census.

A.3 Listing Activities

Given the changes in households since the 2022 Population and Housing Census, a fresh household listing was conducted during October – November 2024 in all selected EAs before the selection of sample households.

For this purpose, listing and mapping training was organised for 830 listers in Dhaka and the respective districts prior to the listing operation. A one-day master trainer training was conducted in Dhaka, after which the master trainers conducted one-day training sessions for listers in the respective districts. The training covered procedures for locating dwellings, identifying EA boundaries, preparing sketch maps, and accurately listing households using a CAPI application. Each lister was generally assigned to cover three clusters, with additional listers allocated for hard-to-reach areas.

Following the training, 64 district teams and 3 special domain teams were deployed to conduct the listing and mapping operation. Listing teams were provided with directions to each selected cluster and freehand sketch maps to support fieldwork. The operation covered all 3,149 selected clusters across 64 districts and 3 city corporations. The household listing activity was carried out from 25 October to 15 November 2024.

A.4 Selection of Households

Based on the mapping and listing operation, household lists were prepared for each selected enumeration area. Households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} where M_{hi} represents the total number of households listed in the enumeration area.

Bangladesh MICS, 2025 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households in each selected cluster. This included testing for *E. coli*, arsenic, and salinity, both in household drinking water and at the water source. For this component, 2 of the 20 selected households in each cluster were selected using random systematic sampling. The MICS household selection template was used to specify the required number of households for water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample.

As a standard quality control measure, blank testing was conducted using uncontaminated water to assess whether field teams were correctly performing the water testing procedures. One blank test was assigned for every 5 clusters. For practical purposes related to data capture, the blank test was linked to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5 Calculation of Sample Weights

The Bangladesh MICS, 2025 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the divisions, different sampling fractions were used in each division since the number of households in the Census frame varies by division. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling fraction for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2022 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2022 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2022 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be

occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h . The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h , so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum h . This additional adjustment factor is needed in case some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighing of the data for children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables. The same approach was applied for blood sample collection among children age 12–59 months.

For the water quality tests three different sampling techniques were applied (both for home consumption and at source); and a subsample of 2 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster for the arsenic household test, salinity household test, *E. coli* household and source tests (same household). Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows: Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women, children 5-17 or under-5s with these sample weights.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 2 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{2} = \frac{10}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

where:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The full, or raw, household weights for Bangladesh MICS, 2025 were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the selection probabilities by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardized, or normalised, so that the weighted sum of interviewed households equals the total interviewed sample size at the national level.

Normalisation was carried out by dividing the full household weights, adjusted for non-response, by the average of these weights across all households nationally. In practice, this was done by multiplying the full weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of interviewed households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households, using the full weights adjusted for non-response. A similar standardisation procedure was applied to produce normalised weights for individual women, children under age 5, children and adolescents age 5–17 years, water quality testing, and blood lead level testing among children age 12–59 months and pregnant women. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.0589 and 3.74 in the 3,149 sample EAs (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all datasets, and all analyses were conducted using the appropriate weights for households, women, children under age 5, children and adolescents age 5–17 years, water quality testing, and blood lead level testing among children age 12–59 months and pregnant women.



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APPENDIX - B

List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

MICS Steering Committee		
1	Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning	Chairperson
2	Additional Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
3	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Member
4	Joint Secretary (Development), Statistics and informatics Division	Member
5	Representative, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
6	Representative, Medical Education and Family Welfare Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
7	Representative, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Member
8	Representative, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Member
9	Representative, Secondary and Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education	Member
10	Representative, Ministry of Social Welfare	Member
11	Representative, General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission	Member
12	Representative, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka	Member
13	Director, Demography and Health Wing and Focal Point Officer, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025, BBS	Member
14	UNICEF Representative in Bangladesh	Member
15	Deputy Secretary (Development-2), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member - Secretary

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4	Director (Research), National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Dhaka	Member
5	Deputy Secretary (Development-2), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
6	Director, Census Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
7	Representative, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka	Member
8	Chief, Social Policy, Evaluation, Analytics and Research (SPEAR), UNICEF Bangladesh	Member
9	Representative, Department of Women Affairs, Dhaka	Member
10	Representative, Department of Social Services, Dhaka	Member
11	Representative, Department of Public Health Engineering, Dhaka	Member
12	Representative, Directorate of Primary Education, Dhaka	Member
13	Representative, Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS), Dhaka	Member
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16	Representative, icddr,b, Dhaka	Member
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3	Mr. Sudipta Datta, Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
4	Mr. Md. Irfan Hossain, National MICS Consultant, UNICEF Bangladesh, Dhaka	Member
5	Mr. Mohammed Shakwat Hossain Khan, CAPI Consultant, BBS, Dhaka	Member
6	Md. Mahabub Alam, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member- Secretary

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4	Dr. Rubhana Raqib, Senior Scientist, icddr,b, Dhaka	Member
5	Mr. Iftekharul Karim, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
6	Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
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2	Mr. Md. Emdadul Haque, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
3	Mr. Mostafa Ashrafuzzaman, Joint Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
4	Mr. Iftekharul Karim, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
5	Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
6	Mr. Md. Joj Mia, Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member- Secretary

Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop		
1	Ms. Aleya Akter, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Chief Guest
2	Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Chief Coordinator
3	Mr. Mohammad Masud Rana Chowdhury, Additional Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Special Guest
4	Dr. Chandrasegarar Solomon, Chief, Health (OIC), UNICEF Bangladesh	Guest of Honour
5	Mr. Md. Emdadul Haque, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS and Focal Point Officer, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025	Coordinator
6	Professor Dr. M. Nurul Islam, Pro-Vice Chancellor, World University of Bangladesh	Academician
7	Mr. Muhammad Shuaib, Professor, Institute of Statistical Research and Training (ISRT), Dhaka University	Academician
8	Dr. Syed Shahadat Hossain, Professor, Institute of Statistical Research and Training (ISRT), Dhaka University	Academician
9	Dr. Md. Sheikh Giash Uddin, Professor, Department of Statistics, Jagannath University, Dhaka	Academician
10	Dr. Mohd. Muzibur Rahman, Professor, Department of Statistics and Data Sciences, Jahangirnagar University	Academician
11	Dr. Md. Aminul Haque, Professor, Department of Population Sciences, Dhaka University	Academician
12	Dr. Mohammad Mainul Islam, Professor, Department of Population Sciences, Dhaka University	Academician
13	Dr. Shams El Arifeen, Emeritus Scientist, icddr,b, Dhaka	Academician
14	Mr. Alauddin Ahmed, Project Manager, ITN-BUET	Participant
15	Mr. Md. Tabibur Rahman, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Participant
16	Ms. Shewly Rani Bala, Assistant Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Participant
17	Mr. Md. Jamal Hossain, Assistant Secretary, Statistics and informatics Division	Participant
18	Engineer Nemai Kabiraj, Assistant Programmer, Local Government Division (LGD)	Participant
19	Mr. Kaysar Abdullah, Programmer, Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs	Participant
20	Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Assistant Programmer, Ministry of Labour and Employment	Participant
21	Dr. Md. Rabiul Islam, Assistant Director, Directorate of Primary Education, Dhaka	Participant
22	Mr. Sumon Das, Senior Assistant Chief, General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission, Dhaka	Participant
23	Mr. Md. Omar Farouk, Assistant Director, Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP), Dhaka	Participant
24	Dr. Sushanta Roy, Executive Engineer, Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Dhaka	Participant
25	Mr. Md. Hasibul Hasan, Hydrogeologist, Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Dhaka	Participant
26	Mr. Md. Hasib Mamun, Statistician, National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Dhaka	Participant
27	Mr. Md. Ziaur Rahman, Assistant Director, Department of Social Services, Dhaka	Participant
28	Mr. Sheikh Md. Alamgir, Chief, Statistics Division, BANBEIS, Dhaka	Participant
29	Ms. Saleha Khatun, Joint Director, Agriculture Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Participant

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31	Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
32	Mr. Md. Arif Hossain, Deputy Director, Census Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
33	Ms. Asma Akhter, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
34	Ms. Naima Akhter, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
35	Mr. Md. Mahabub Alam, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
36	Mr. Sheikh Tanvir Ahmed, Deputy Director (i.c), District Statistical Office, Dhaka	Participant
37	Dr. Rubhana Raqib, Senior Scientist, icddr,b, Dhaka	Participant
38	Mr. Anjan kumar Roy, Programme Manager, icddr,b, Dhaka	Participant
39	Dr. Sheikh Jamal Hossain, Scientist, icddr,b, Dhaka	Participant
40	Mr. Abu Bakkar Siddique, Assistant Scientist, icddr,b, Dhaka	Participant
41	Mr. Md. Ahsanul Hoq, Statistician, icddr,b, Dhaka	Participant
42	Mr. Mamun Ibn Bashir, Research Investigator, icddr,b, Dhaka	Participant
43	Dr. Tazreen Ahmed, Medical Officer, MIS, DGHS, Dhaka	Participant
44	Dr. Monirul Islam, Research Officer, DGHS, Dhaka	Participant
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46	Dr. S. M. Abdul Gaffar, Project Director, Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), Dhaka	Participant
47	Dr. Md. Sabbir Haider, Senior Scientific Officer, Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), Dhaka	Participant
48	Dr. Sohel Rahman, Assistant Professor, Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), Dhaka	Participant
49	Dr. Md. Jahidur Rahman, Medical Officer, Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), Dhaka	Participant
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51	Mr. Aman Ullah Khan, Survey Expert, UNICEF-ROSA	Participant
52	Dr. Fida Mehran, Health Systems Specialist, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
53	Dr. Shahnaz Begum, Nutrition Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
54	Dr. Hasnain Ahmed, Health Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
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56	Mr. Md. Raihanul Haque, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
57	Ms. Fatema Khyrunnahar, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
58	Mr. Mohammad Abul Khair, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
59	Ms. Tahmina Huq, Programme Officer, Child Protection, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
60	Ms. Khaleda Jannat, Programme Associate, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
61	Ms. Faria Fahim Badhon, WASH Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
62	Mr. Kiross Tefera, Nutrition Specialist, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
63	Mr. Mohammad Shahnewaz Morshed, Nutrition Officer, Nutrition Section, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
64	Ms. Sataria Jannat, Social and Behavior Charges (SBC) Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
65	Ms. Tazrina Habib, WASH Consultant, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
66	Dr. Priscilla Wobil, Health Specialist, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
67	Dr. Jannatul Ferdous, Health Specialist UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
68	Mr. Monjur E Ahmed, Data and Planning Officer, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
69	Mr. Dewan Md. Emdadul Haque, Health Manager, MNCAH, UNICEF Bangladesh	Participant
70	Mr. Md. Irfan Hossain, National MICS Consultant, UNICEF Bangladesh, Dhaka	Participant
71	Mr. M. Shahidul Islam, Chief, Population Planning and Research (PPR), UNFPA Bangladesh	Participant
72	Dr. Md. Nurul Islam Khan, PO-RMNCAH, WHO	Participant

Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop (Continued)		
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74	Mr. Md. Iltemas Amin Adee, Economist, UNHCR	Participant
75	Ms. Halima Neyamat, Data Specialist, UNRCO	Participant
76	Dr. Yasmin Siddiqua, Consultant, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
77	Mr. S. M. Anwar Husain, Assistant Statistical Officer (Rtd.), BBS, Dhaka	Participant
78	Mr. Md. Ziaul Hasan Sikder, Consultant, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
79	Mr. Md. Mokhesur Rahman, Advanced Data Analyst & SPSS Expert, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
80	Mr. Mohammad Maksudul Hannan, Report Writing Consultant, BBS, Dhaka	Participant
81	Mr. Mohammed Shakwat Hossain Khan, CAPI Consultant, BBS, Dhaka	Participant

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8	Mr. Md. Shahabuddin Sarker, Director (in charge), National Accounting Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
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12	Mr. Lizen Shah Nayeem, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Dhaka	Member
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4	Ms. Ivana Bjelic, Statistics and Monitoring Manager
5	Mr. Salman Javaid Awan, Data Processing Consultant
6	Mr. Yadigar Coskun, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
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8	Mr. Ranto Ramananjato, Data and Analytics Manager
9	Mr. Nazim Ghashi, GIS Expert Consultant
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3	Ms. Merry Akter	75	Ms. Asma Akter	147	Ms. Sufiya Khatun (Nelufa)
4	Ms. Sajeda Sarkar Munni	76	Ms. Mahmuda Sultana	148	Ms. Tanjina Begum
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30	Ms. Shila Parvin	102	Ms. Keya Khanam	174	Ms. Sharmin Akther

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57	Ms. Tamanana Islam Oyshi	129	Ms. Smita Sen	201	Ms. Halima Akter
58	Ms. Tania Tazrin	130	Ms. Shamema Akther Shemu	202	Ms. Nasima Akter
59	Ms. Nafiza Islam Nipa	131	Ms. Sharnali Khatun	203	Ms. Fatema Chowdhury
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61	Ms. Aklima	133	Ms. Halen Jarin	205	Ms. Swapna Parvin
62	Ms. Rikta Khatun	134	Ms. Aklima Khatun	206	Ms. Minu Thangchangya
63	Ms. Sadia Khanom	135	Ms. Beauty Khatun	207	Ms. Tridara Chakma
64	Ms. Julekha Akter	136	Ms. Shirina Khatun	208	Ms. Urboshi Tanchangya
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20	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	41	Mr. Prashanta Bikash Chakma
21	Mr. Hafizur Rahman Sovon		

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3	Mr. Belal Hossain	25	Mr. Md. Raihan Hasan
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11	Ms. Nafiza Islam Nipa	33	Ms. Amantur Nur Lima
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17	Mr. Md. Mannan Mir	39	Mr. Sajib Das
18	Mr. Md. Rubel Rana	40	Ms. Most. Lutfun Nahar
19	Mr. Md. Obayedur Rahman	41	Ms. Mithila Farzana
20	Mr. Md. Dalim Raja	42	Mr. Bakin Chakma
21	Mr. Md. Fahad hossain	43	Mr. Md. Rubel Faraji
22	Mr. Azizul Hoque	44	Mr. Mohammad Ershad



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APPENDIX - C

Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearisation method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in SPSS Version 24, using the Complex Samples module, have been used. The Taylor linearization method has been applied for variance estimation of survey estimates such as means or proportions, while the Jackknife repeated replication method has been used for more complex statistics, including fertility and mortality rates. The only exception is the estimation of maternal mortality, for which programs developed in an older version of CSPro, specifically Version 4.1, have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators, and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all divisions (Tables SE.4 to SE.11).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalised weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller

than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to consistent sources of electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting
- Use of at least basic drinking water services
- Use of improved water sources on premises
- Use of improved water source with water available when needed
- Availability of drinking water in the last month
- Use of improved water sources free from faecal contamination
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap at home
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities
- Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site
- Safely managed on-site sanitation
- Population covered by social transfers
- Children in the households that receive any type of social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.982	0.001	0.001	2.234	1.495	250,838	61,207	0.980	0.983
	SR.604	0.242	0.004	0.016	4.767	2.183	250,838	61,207	0.234	0.249
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	22	1.190	0.054	na	na	na	na	20	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	33	1.449	0.043	na	na	na	na	31	36
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.4	0.023	0.009	na	na	na	na	2.4	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	91.9	1.812	0.020	na	na	na	na	88.2	95.5
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.735	0.003	0.004	1.729	1.315	38,926	38,953	0.729	0.741
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.433	0.006	0.014	1.380	1.175	9,571	9,542	0.421	0.445
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.777	0.005	0.007	1.461	1.209	9,571	9,542	0.767	0.787
Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	ATW.S5	0.075	0.004	0.054	0.455	0.675	1,940	1,940	0.067	0.083
Pregnant women with any anaemia	ATW.S15	0.531	0.008	0.016	0.554	0.744	1,940	1,940	0.514	0.547
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.775	0.010	0.013	0.390	0.625	671	671	0.754	0.795
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.240	0.004	0.015	1.649	1.284	22,274	22,320	0.233	0.247
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.129	0.003	0.020	1.311	1.145	22,247	22,311	0.124	0.134
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.017	0.001	0.064	1.624	1.274	22,247	22,311	0.015	0.020
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.709	0.004	0.006	1.310	1.145	13,958	14,055	0.700	0.718
Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	LTS5	0.384	0.006	0.017	1.864	1.365	10,661	10,661	0.371	0.396
Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	LTS15	0.439	0.006	0.013	1.518	1.232	10,661	10,661	0.428	0.451
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.801	0.006	0.008	1.254	1.120	5,026	5,089	0.789	0.814
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.837	0.004	0.005	1.938	1.392	13,301	13,445	0.828	0.846
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.693	0.005	0.008	2.061	1.435	14,592	14,626	0.682	0.704
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.439	0.006	0.013	1.830	1.353	14,030	14,046	0.428	0.450
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.282	0.007	0.025	1.341	1.158	8,725	5,526	0.268	0.296
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.208	0.006	0.031	1.377	1.173	8,725	5,526	0.195	0.220

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
	Ownership of mobile phone	0.722	0.003	0.004	2.060	1.435	64,405	64,405	0.717	0.727
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	0.483	0.003	0.006	2.192	1.480	64,405	64,405	0.478	0.489
	ICT skills	0.260	0.003	0.010	2.156	1.468	64,405	64,405	0.255	0.265
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.592	0.004	0.007	1.818	1.348	23,357	23,357	0.583	0.600
	Violent discipline	0.857	0.002	0.002	1.759	1.326	63,667	47,152	0.853	0.862
	Child labour	0.092	0.002	0.022	1.732	1.316	58,008	36,709	0.088	0.096
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.134	0.004	0.029	1.383	1.176	10,566	10,513	0.126	0.142
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.472	0.006	0.013	1.594	1.262	10,566	10,513	0.460	0.485
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of at least basic drinking water services	0.986	0.001	0.001	4.598	2.144	250,838	61,207	0.984	0.988
	Use of improved water sources on premises	0.859	0.003	0.003	3.721	1.929	250,838	61,207	0.853	0.864
	Use of improved water sources with water available when needed	0.990	0.001	0.001	4.921	2.218	227,470	55,373	0.989	0.992
	Drinking Water Availability in the last month	0.907	0.002	0.002	2.380	1.543	250,838	61,207	0.903	0.910
	Use of improved water sources free from faecal contamination	0.531	0.008	0.015	1.584	1.259	24,732	5,928	0.515	0.548
	Salinity contamination of source drinking water	0.011	0.002	0.143	1.319	1.148	25, 049	6,040	0.008	0.014
	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water (GoB standard)	0.091	0.005	0.053	1.681	1.297	25, 067	6,042	0.082	0.101
	Use of safely manage drinking water services	0.426	0.008	0.019	1.615	1.271	24,883	5,999	0.409	0.442
	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	0.686	0.003	0.004	2.645	1.626	248,462	60,627	0.680	0.692
	Use of at least basic sanitation services	0.729	0.003	0.005	3.431	1.852	250,838	61,207	0.723	0.736
	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	0.758	0.003	0.004	2.593	1.610	214,249	53,220	0.752	0.764
	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	0.003	0.000	0.114	2.341	1.530	250,838	61,207	0.002	0.004
	Safely managed on-site sanitation	0.237	0.003	0.012	2.520	1.588	250,838	61,207	0.231	0.242
Equitable chance in life										
	Population covered by social transfers	0.377	0.003	0.008	2.090	1.446	250,838	61,207	0.372	0.383
	Children in the households that receive any type of social transfers	0.393	0.003	0.009	4.235	2.058	83,587	84,290	0.386	0.400
	Decision-making on reproductive health	0.590	0.003	0.004	1.522	1.234	52,362	52,461	0.585	0.596

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.985	0.001	0.001	2.407	1.551	73,845	16,620	0.982	0.988
	SR.604	0.541	0.010	0.019	6.930	2.632	73,845	16,620	0.521	0.561
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	20	2.123	0.109	na	na	na	na	15	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	30	2.562	0.084	na	na	na	na	25	36
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.4	0.060	0.025	na	na	na	na	2.3	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	79.8	3.266	0.041	na	na	na	na	73.3	86.4
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.755	0.005	0.007	1.605	1.267	11,923	10,786	0.744	0.765
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.516	0.011	0.021	1.205	1.098	2,716	2,464	0.494	0.538
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.823	0.010	0.012	1.625	1.275	2,716	2,464	0.803	0.842
Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	ATW.S5	0.140	0.009	0.062	0.325	0.570	568	520	0.122	0.157
Pregnant women with any anaemia	ATW.S15	0.562	0.017	0.030	0.593	0.770	568	520	0.528	0.595
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.875	0.011	0.012	0.177	0.421	182	175	0.854	0.896
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.217	0.008	0.035	2.025	1.423	6,411	5,933	0.202	0.232
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.120	0.004	0.037	1.112	1.054	6,392	5,919	0.111	0.129
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.017	0.002	0.125	1.618	1.272	6,392	5,919	0.013	0.022
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.751	0.008	0.010	1.229	1.109	4,043	3,799	0.735	0.766
Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	LT.S5	0.496	0.013	0.027	1.920	1.386	3,126	2,654	0.469	0.523
Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	LT.S15	0.436	0.012	0.027	1.504	1.226	3,126	2,654	0.413	0.460
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.783	0.013	0.017	1.443	1.201	1,511	1,390	0.756	0.809
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.837	0.009	0.011	2.081	1.442	3,796	3,531	0.819	0.855
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.708	0.011	0.015	2.075	1.441	4,238	3,873	0.687	0.729
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.491	0.011	0.023	1.976	1.406	4,212	3,781	0.468	0.513
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.357	0.014	0.040	1.311	1.145	2,541	1,500	0.329	0.386
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.258	0.013	0.051	1.348	1.161	2,541	1,500	0.231	0.284
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.783	0.004	0.006	2.090	1.446	20,044	18,214	0.774	0.791

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (Continued)

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.980	0.001	0.001	2.187	1.479	176,994	44,587	0.978	0.982
	SR.604	0.117	0.003	0.028	4.678	2.163	176,994	44,587	0.110	0.123
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	23	1.434	0.063	na	na	na	na	20	26
	CS.5	35	1.754	0.051	na	na	na	na	31	38
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.5	0.027	0.010	na	na	na	na	2.5	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	972	2.159	0.022	na	na	na	na	92.9	101.5
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.726	0.004	0.005	1.789	1.338	27,003	28,167	0.719	0.733
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.400	0.007	0.018	1.464	1.210	6,856	7,078	0.386	0.414
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.759	0.006	0.008	1.405	1.185	6,856	7,078	0.747	0.771
Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	ATW.S5	0.049	0.005	0.095	0.661	0.813	1,372	1,420	0.039	0.058
Pregnant women with any anaemia	ATW.S15	0.518	0.010	0.019	0.536	0.732	1,372	1,420	0.498	0.537
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.737	0.013	0.018	0.444	0.666	488	496	0.711	0.764
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.249	0.004	0.017	1.498	1.224	15,862	16,387	0.241	0.258
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.132	0.003	0.024	1.391	1.179	15,854	16,392	0.126	0.139
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.017	0.001	0.075	1.621	1.273	15,854	16,392	0.015	0.020
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.692	0.005	0.008	1.346	1.160	9,915	10,256	0.682	0.703
Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	LT.S5	0.337	0.007	0.021	1.792	1.339	7,535	8,007	0.323	0.351
Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	LT.S15	0.441	0.007	0.015	1.503	1.226	7,535	8,007	0.427	0.454
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.809	0.007	0.009	1.135	1.066	3,516	3,699	0.796	0.823
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.837	0.005	0.006	1.865	1.366	9,505	9,914	0.827	0.848
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.687	0.006	0.009	2.044	1.430	10,354	10,753	0.675	0.700
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.417	0.006	0.016	1.774	1.332	9,817	10,265	0.404	0.430
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.252	0.008	0.032	1.362	1.167	6,184	4,026	0.236	0.268
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.187	0.007	0.039	1.373	1.172	6,184	4,026	0.173	0.201
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.694	0.003	0.004	2.062	1.436	44,361	46,191	0.688	0.700

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural (Continued)

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Barishal

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.979	0.004	0.005	5.181	2.276	13,811	5,479	0.970	0.988
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.090	0.007	0.078	3.318	1.822	13,811	5,479	0.076	0.104
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	21	3.471	0.164	na	na	na	na	14	28
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	34	4.606	0.136	na	na	na	na	25	43
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.4	0.076	0.031	na	na	na	na	2.3	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	86.7	5.638	0.065	na	na	na	na	75.4	97.9
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.730	0.008	0.011	1.180	1.086	2,050	3,396	0.713	0.746
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.433	0.020	0.047	1.310	1.144	476	788	0.393	0.473
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.748	0.018	0.023	1.291	1.136	476	788	0.713	0.783
Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	ATW.S5	0.025	0.010	0.397	0.846	0.920	110	207	0.005	0.046
Pregnant women with any anaemia	ATW.S15	0.553	0.027	0.050	0.629	0.793	110	207	0.498	0.608
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.609	0.024	0.039	0.121	0.348	38	53	0.561	0.656
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.255	0.012	0.045	1.345	1.160	1,198	1,900	0.232	0.279
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.128	0.009	0.073	1.504	1.226	1,193	1,894	0.110	0.147
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.014	0.003	0.203	1.072	1.035	1,193	1,894	0.008	0.019
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.651	0.015	0.024	1.258	1.122	760	1,200	0.620	0.682
Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	LT.S5	0.290	0.018	0.062	1.683	1.297	548	1,089	0.254	0.326
Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	LT.S15	0.541	0.016	0.029	1.111	1.054	548	1,089	0.509	0.573
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.818	0.019	0.023	1.125	1.060	298	475	0.780	0.855
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.882	0.010	0.012	1.251	1.118	757	1,231	0.862	0.903
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.746	0.017	0.022	1.877	1.370	776	1,263	0.713	0.780
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.464	0.020	0.042	1.772	1.331	679	1,147	0.424	0.503
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.222	0.021	0.096	1.394	1.181	506	528	0.180	0.265

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Barishal (Continued)

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Chattogram

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	Access to consistent sources of electricity	0.969	0.003	0.003	2.556	1.599	50,594	10,958	0.964	0.975
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	0.273	0.010	0.037	5.518	2.349	50,594	10,958	0.253	0.293
Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22	2.571	0.118	na	na	na	na	17	27
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36	3.273	0.091	na	na	na	na	29	43
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	2.7	0.052	0.019	na	na	na	na	2.6	2.8
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	93.6	4.267	0.046	na	na	na	na	85.1	102.2
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.638	0.008	0.013	2.183	1.477	7566	7255	0.621	0.654
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.460	0.014	0.030	1.639	1.280	2,275	2,106	0.432	0.487
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.761	0.011	0.015	1.483	1.218	2,275	2,106	0.739	0.784
	Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	0.022	0.006	0.276	0.736	0.858	509	431	0.010	0.034
	Pregnant women with any anaemia	0.490	0.020	0.041	0.692	0.832	509	431	0.450	0.530
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.797	0.019	0.024	0.449	0.670	217	193	0.758	0.836
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.257	0.008	0.032	1.683	1.297	5,216	4,911	0.240	0.273
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.136	0.005	0.040	1.212	1.101	5,198	4,904	0.125	0.147
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.012	0.002	0.157	1.468	1.212	5,198	4,904	0.008	0.016
	Early childhood development index 2030	0.701	0.011	0.015	1.628	1.276	3,270	3,096	0.680	0.722
	Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	0.421	0.016	0.037	2.178	1.476	2,467	2,131	0.390	0.453
	Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	0.406	0.014	0.034	1.710	1.308	2,467	2,131	0.378	0.434
Learn and acquire skills										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.841	0.012	0.014	1.067	1.033	1,108	1,068	0.817	0.864
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.834	0.011	0.014	2.615	1.617	2,931	2,833	0.811	0.856
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.663	0.014	0.020	2.452	1.566	3,093	2,962	0.636	0.691
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.407	0.013	0.031	2.001	1.414	3,054	2,946	0.382	0.433
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	0.257	0.016	0.063	1.387	1.178	1,817	1,020	0.225	0.289
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.187	0.015	0.080	1.501	1.225	1,817	1,020	0.157	0.217
	Ownership of mobile phone	0.759	0.006	0.007	2.104	1.450	13,294	12,649	0.748	0.770
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	0.584	0.007	0.012	2.738	1.655	13,294	12,649	0.569	0.598
	ICT skills	0.321	0.007	0.020	2.465	1.570	13,294	12,649	0.308	0.334

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Chattogram (Continued)

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Dhaka

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.982	0.001	0.001	1.249	1.117	63,444	13,681	0.980	0.985
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.487	0.009	0.018	4.284	2.070	63,444	13,681	0.469	0.504
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	25	2.852	0.115	na	na	na	na	19	31
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	37	3.133	0.085	na	na	na	na	30	43
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.2	1.061	0.476	na	na	na	na	0.1	4.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	84.5	3.413	0.040	na	na	na	na	77.6	91.3
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.741	0.006	0.008	1.538	1.240	10,406	8,635	0.730	0.753
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.485	0.013	0.026	1.310	1.145	2,416	2,045	0.460	0.510
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.809	0.010	0.013	1.458	1.207	2,416	2,045	0.788	0.830
Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	ATW.S5	0.228	0.014	0.062	0.405	0.636	480	360	0.200	0.256
Pregnant women with any anaemia	ATW.S15	0.534	0.017	0.031	0.399	0.631	480	360	0.501	0.567
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.937	0.019	0.020	0.639	0.799	115	104	0.899	0.975
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.217	0.008	0.037	1.790	1.338	5,422	4,689	0.201	0.233
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.112	0.005	0.047	1.322	1.150	5,412	4,689	0.101	0.123
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.034	0.003	0.096	1.515	1.231	5,412	4,689	0.028	0.041
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.756	0.009	0.011	1.168	1.081	3,286	2,933	0.738	0.773
Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	LT.S5	0.652	0.013	0.019	1.258	1.121	2,579	1,799	0.627	0.677
Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	LT.S15	0.421	0.013	0.030	1.179	1.086	2,579	1,799	0.396	0.447
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.786	0.015	0.019	1.459	1.208	1,245	1,082	0.756	0.816
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.817	0.009	0.012	1.714	1.309	3,331	2,863	0.798	0.836
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.680	0.012	0.017	1.984	1.409	3,750	3,168	0.657	0.703
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.427	0.012	0.028	1.705	1.306	3,588	2,994	0.404	0.451
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.333	0.015	0.044	1.191	1.092	2,252	1,207	0.304	0.363
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.223	0.013	0.057	1.133	1.065	2,252	1,207	0.197	0.248
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.787	0.005	0.006	1.798	1.341	17,192	14,381	0.778	0.797

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Dhaka (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.578	0.005	0.009	1.606	1.267	17,192	14,381	0.568	0.589
	LN.613b	0.348	0.006	0.016	2.042	1.429	17,192	14,381	0.336	0.359
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.531	0.009	0.018	1.739	1.319	5,630	4,909	0.512	0.550
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.857	0.005	0.005	1.790	1.338	15,523	10,043	0.848	0.866
Child labour	PR.3	0.073	0.004	0.050	1.545	1.243	14,422	7,968	0.066	0.080
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.126	0.008	0.067	1.516	1.231	2,859	2,358	0.109	0.143
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.473	0.012	0.025	1.351	1.162	2,859	2,358	0.449	0.497
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.001	0.001	2.021	1.422	63,444	13,681	0.994	0.997
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.921	0.004	0.004	2.950	1.718	63,444	13,681	0.913	0.929
Use of improved water sources with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.997	0.001	0.001	2.676	1.636	60,083	12,966	0.995	0.999
Drinking Water Availability in the last month	WS.3a	0.947	0.003	0.003	2.160	1.470	63,444	13,681	0.941	0.953
Use of improved water sources free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.510	0.017	0.033	1.573	1.254	6,316	1,364	0.476	0.544
Salinity contamination of source drinking water	WS.S1	0.006	0.002	0.379	1.155	1.075	6,324	1,366	0.001	0.010
Arsenic contamination of source drinking water (GoB standard)	WS.S3	0.051	0.006	0.121	1.077	1.038	6,324	1,366	0.039	0.064
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.461	0.016	0.035	1.449	1.204	6,319	1,364	0.428	0.493
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.708	0.006	0.009	2.577	1.605	63,397	13,661	0.696	0.721
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.705	0.008	0.012	4.652	2.157	63,444	13,681	0.688	0.722
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.671	0.008	0.011	2.790	1.670	44,328	10,595	0.656	0.687
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.002	0.001	0.255	1.969	1.403	63,444	13,681	0.001	0.003
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.227	0.006	0.027	3.041	1.744	63,444	13,681	0.215	0.240
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.249	0.005	0.021	1.909	1.382	63,444	13,681	0.239	0.259
Children in the households that receive any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.261	0.006	0.023	3.472	1.863	20,582	17,898	0.249	0.273
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.624	0.006	0.009	1.606	1.267	13,947	11,730	0.613	0.635
a: not applicable										

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Khulna

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.991	0.001	0.001	1.713	1.309	27,456	9,081	0.988 0.993
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.092	0.006	0.063	3.627	1.905	27,456	9,081	0.080 0.103
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	15	2.569	0.172	na	na	na	na	10 20
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	21	3.194	0.150	na	na	na	na	15 28
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.3	0.053	0.023	na	na	na	na	2.2 2.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	108.7	5.412	0.050	na	na	na	na	97.8 119.5
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.711	0.007	0.010	1.496	1.223	4,454	5,826	0.696 0.725
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.470	0.016	0.034	1.255	1.120	951	1,248	0.438 0.501
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.885	0.011	0.012	1.426	1.194	951	1,248	0.863 0.906
Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	ATW.S5	0.019	0.005	0.269	0.344	0.587	188	249	0.009 0.029
Pregnant women with any anaemia	ATW.S15	0.563	0.021	0.038	0.455	0.675	188	249	0.520 0.605
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.652	0.025	0.039	0.173	0.416	44	62	0.601 0.703
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.209	0.009	0.041	1.351	1.162	2,291	2,980	0.192 0.226
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.127	0.007	0.053	1.218	1.104	2,295	2,987	0.114 0.141
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.011	0.002	0.203	1.344	1.159	2,295	2,987	0.006 0.015
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.713	0.012	0.016	1.223	1.106	1,418	1,840	0.689 0.736
Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	LT.S5	0.178	0.012	0.066	1.514	1.230	1,102	1,619	0.155 0.202
Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	LT.S15	0.481	0.014	0.029	1.282	1.132	1,102	1,619	0.453 0.509
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.832	0.012	0.014	0.644	0.803	486	626	0.809 0.856
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.879	0.010	0.011	1.589	1.261	1,293	1,706	0.859 0.899
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.727	0.013	0.017	1.529	1.237	1,433	1,874	0.702 0.753
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.478	0.016	0.033	1.766	1.329	1,388	1,823	0.447 0.509
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.280	0.016	0.059	1.074	1.036	908	799	0.247 0.313
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.228	0.015	0.066	1.011	1.005	908	799	0.198 0.257

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Khulna (Continued)

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Mymensingh

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Survive	Access to consistent sources of electricity	0.988	0.002	0.002	1.132	1.064	19,367	3,647	0.985 0.992
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	0.150	0.018	0.119	9.048	3.008	19,367	3,647	0.114 0.185
Survive	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18	4.422	0.242	na	na	na	na	9 27
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33	6.605	0.199	na	na	na	na	20 46
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Thrive	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	2.8	0.014	0.118	na	na	na	na	2.7 2.8
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	90.7	7.185	0.079	na	na	na	na	76.4 105.1
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.799	0.011	0.014	1.633	1.278	2,894	2,185	0.777 0.821
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.285	0.020	0.072	1.173	1.083	755	576	0.244 0.326
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.683	0.025	0.036	1.595	1.263	755	576	0.634 0.732
	Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	127	95	0.000 0.000
	Pregnant women with any anaemia	0.547	0.023	0.043	0.206	0.454	127	95	0.500 0.594
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Thrive	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.614	0.033	0.054	0.131	0.362	30	29	0.547 0.680
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.249	0.015	0.059	1.514	1.231	1,762	1,326	0.220 0.279
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.119	0.011	0.094	1.601	1.265	1,769	1,331	0.096 0.141
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.013	0.005	0.346	2.155	1.468	1,769	1,331	0.004 0.023
	Early childhood development index 2030	0.705	0.016	0.023	1.133	1.064	1,202	880	0.672 0.738
	Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	0.306	0.027	0.089	2.299	1.516	873	659	0.252 0.360
	Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	0.453	0.027	0.059	1.890	1.375	873	659	0.400 0.507
Learn and acquire skills									
Learn	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.736	0.029	0.040	1.486	1.219	410	334	0.677 0.795
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.785	0.017	0.022	1.486	1.219	1,054	838	0.751 0.820
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.688	0.022	0.032	2.044	1.430	1,125	898	0.644 0.732
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.412	0.023	0.057	1.821	1.349	1,033	812	0.365 0.459
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	0.220	0.023	0.106	1.005	1.002	677	319	0.174 0.267
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.154	0.025	0.160	1.477	1.215	677	319	0.105 0.203
	Ownership of mobile phone	0.685	0.013	0.019	2.852	1.689	4,632	3,474	0.658 0.711

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Mymensingh (Continued)

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Rajshahi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Survive	Access to consistent sources of electricity	0.989	0.001	0.002	1.479	1.216	31,957	7,357	0.986 0.992
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	0.110	0.009	0.084	6.443	2.538	31,957	7,357	0.091 0.128
Survive	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21	3.196	0.154	na	na	na	na	14 27
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29	3.979	0.137	na	na	na	na	21 37
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Thrive	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	2.2	0.062	0.028	na	na	na	na	2.1 2.4
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	103.7	5.584	0.054	na	na	na	na	92.6 114.9
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.761	0.008	0.011	1.615	1.271	5,189	4,593	0.745 0.777
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.422	0.017	0.041	1.195	1.093	1,075	959	0.387 0.456
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.834	0.012	0.015	1.016	1.008	1,075	959	0.809 0.858
	Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	0.055	0.016	0.297	1.016	1.008	206	200	0.022 0.087
	Pregnant women with any anaemia	0.529	0.028	0.053	0.638	0.799	206	200	0.472 0.585
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Thrive	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.715	0.039	0.055	0.641	0.801	98	85	0.636 0.794
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.232	0.011	0.046	1.465	1.210	2,582	2,261	0.211 0.254
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.148	0.008	0.051	1.017	1.008	2,582	2,260	0.133 0.163
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.012	0.002	0.199	1.130	1.063	2,582	2,260	0.008 0.017
	Early childhood development index 2030	0.760	0.013	0.017	1.199	1.095	1,603	1,389	0.735 0.785
	Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	0.159	0.014	0.085	1.571	1.253	1,214	1,153	0.132 0.186
	Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	0.499	0.016	0.031	1.122	1.059	1,214	1,153	0.468 0.531
Learn and acquire skills									
Learn	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.795	0.017	0.021	0.925	0.962	584	521	0.761 0.829
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.872	0.011	0.013	1.490	1.220	1,504	1,318	0.850 0.895
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.741	0.014	0.019	1.615	1.271	1,781	1,556	0.712 0.769
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.509	0.018	0.035	1.840	1.356	1,621	1,428	0.473 0.544
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	0.332	0.020	0.062	1.149	1.072	961	612	0.291 0.373
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.254	0.019	0.075	1.176	1.085	961	612	0.216 0.293
	Ownership of mobile phone	0.661	0.008	0.012	2.000	1.414	8,085	7,121	0.645 0.676

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Rajshahi (Continued)

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Rangpur

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.976	0.003	0.003	2.968	1.723	28,248	7,352	0.970	0.982
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.087	0.005	0.062	2.724	1.650	28,248	7,352	0.076	0.098
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	22	3.004	0.136	na	na	na	na	16	28
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	31	3.518	0.115	na	na	na	na	24	38
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.4	0.064	0.027	na	na	na	na	2.3	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	111.0	5.458	0.049	na	na	na	na	100.1	121.9
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.841	0.006	0.007	1.162	1.078	4,456	4,929	0.830	0.852
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.388	0.015	0.039	1.086	1.042	994	1,119	0.358	0.419
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.739	0.014	0.019	1.133	1.065	994	1,119	0.711	0.766
Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	ATW.S5	0.015	0.006	0.400	0.597	0.772	191	250	0.003	0.027
Pregnant women with any anaemia	ATW.S15	0.583	0.023	0.040	0.552	0.743	191	250	0.536	0.629
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.677	0.028	0.041	0.246	0.496	62	71	0.622	0.733
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.234	0.011	0.045	1.679	1.296	2,408	2,712	0.213	0.255
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.135	0.007	0.054	1.220	1.105	2,402	2,705	0.120	0.149
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.009	0.002	0.221	1.150	1.072	2,402	2,705	0.005	0.012
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.626	0.012	0.019	1.075	1.037	1,538	1,742	0.602	0.650
Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	LT.S5	0.197	0.011	0.058	1.250	1.118	1,199	1,529	0.174	0.220
Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	LT.S15	0.452	0.014	0.032	1.255	1.120	1,199	1,529	0.424	0.481
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.804	0.017	0.021	1.141	1.068	561	613	0.770	0.839
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.847	0.012	0.015	1.834	1.354	1,444	1,568	0.822	0.872
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.741	0.013	0.018	1.635	1.279	1,610	1,776	0.714	0.767
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.493	0.014	0.028	1.354	1.164	1,610	1,749	0.465	0.521
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.308	0.023	0.075	1.692	1.301	936	672	0.262	0.354
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.264	0.021	0.080	1.553	1.246	936	672	0.222	0.306
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.649	0.007	0.011	1.569	1.253	6,920	7,665	0.636	0.663
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.336	0.007	0.021	1.700	1.304	6,920	7,665	0.322	0.350
ICT skills	LN.613b	0.136	0.006	0.042	2.147	1.465	6,920	7,665	0.124	0.147

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Rangpur (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025											
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Protected from violence and exploitation											
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.624	0.012	0.019	1.714	1.309	2,511	2,843	0.601	0.648
	Violent discipline	PR.2	0.893	0.005	0.006	1.615	1.271	6,803	5,723	0.883	0.903
	Child labour	PR.3	0.118	0.006	0.051	1.556	1.248	6,240	4,484	0.106	0.130
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.176	0.013	0.074	1.454	1.206	1,101	1,242	0.150	0.202
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.546	0.017	0.032	1.526	1.235	1,101	1,242	0.511	0.581
Live in a safe and clean environment											
	Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.997	0.001	0.001	2.186	1.478	28,248	7,352	0.995	0.999
	Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.988	0.002	0.002	1.992	1.411	28,248	7,352	0.985	0.992
	Use of improved water sources with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.997	0.001	0.001	2.384	1.544	25,658	6,622	0.995	0.999
	Drinking Water Availability in the last month	WS.3a	0.908	0.005	0.005	1.814	1.347	28,248	7,352	0.899	0.917
	Use of improved water sources free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.707	0.020	0.028	1.383	1.176	2,783	733	0.668	0.747
	Salinity contamination of source drinking water	WS.S1	0.004	0.002	0.429	0.588	0.767	2,783	733	0.001	0.008
	Arsenic contamination of source drinking water (GoB standard)	WS.S3	0.005	0.002	0.470	0.829	0.911	2,783	733	0.000	0.010
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.629	0.022	0.034	1.457	1.207	2,783	733	0.586	0.672
	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.743	0.007	0.010	2.122	1.457	28,194	7,339	0.728	0.757
	Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.711	0.007	0.010	1.940	1.393	28,248	7,352	0.696	0.725
	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.928	0.005	0.005	2.469	1.571	25,440	6,448	0.918	0.938
	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.002	0.001	0.369	2.025	1.423	28,248	7,352	0.001	0.004
	Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.251	0.007	0.027	1.740	1.319	28,248	7,352	0.238	0.265
Equitable chance in life											
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.483	0.007	0.015	1.603	1.266	28,248	7,352	0.468	0.497
	Children in the households that receive any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.491	0.009	0.018	3.230	1.797	8,980	9,846	0.473	0.509
	Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.537	0.006	0.011	0.979	0.990	5,767	6,402	0.525	0.550
a: not applicable											

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Sylhet

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.991	0.002	0.002	1.780	1.334	15,963	3,652	0.986 0.995
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.204	0.013	0.065	4.011	2.003	15,963	3,652	0.177 0.231
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	29	4.658	0.159	na	na	na	na	20 39
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	43	5.333	0.125	na	na	na	na	32 53
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.4	0.075	0.031	na	na	na	na	2.3 2.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	49.9	4.538	0.091	na	na	na	na	40.8 59.0
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.730	0.010	0.014	1.129	1.063	1,912	2,134	0.709 0.750
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.349	0.017	0.049	0.915	0.957	628	701	0.315 0.383
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.644	0.024	0.037	1.739	1.319	628	701	0.596 0.691
Pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels	ATW.S5	0.039	0.008	0.213	0.270	0.519	129	148	0.022 0.055
Pregnant women with any anaemia	ATW.S15	0.521	0.026	0.051	0.412	0.642	129	148	0.468 0.574
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.848	0.023	0.027	0.301	0.548	66	74	0.802 0.894
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.320	0.012	0.039	1.088	1.043	1,394	1,541	0.295 0.344
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.136	0.010	0.075	1.364	1.168	1,397	1,541	0.116 0.157
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.016	0.004	0.276	1.930	1.389	1,397	1,541	0.007 0.025
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.670	0.016	0.025	1.191	1.091	880	975	0.637 0.703
Children age 12-59 months with elevated blood lead levels	LT.S5	0.468	0.022	0.046	1.292	1.137	678	682	0.425 0.512
Children age 12-59 months with any anaemia	LT.S15	0.333	0.021	0.062	1.320	1.149	678	682	0.292 0.375
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.752	0.024	0.032	1.115	1.056	333	370	0.705 0.800
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.814	0.015	0.018	1.551	1.245	987	1,088	0.785 0.843
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.595	0.020	0.033	1.833	1.354	1,024	1,129	0.555 0.634
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.340	0.017	0.050	1.460	1.208	1,057	1,147	0.306 0.374
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.184	0.023	0.125	1.308	1.144	669	369	0.138 0.231
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.121	0.020	0.162	1.321	1.149	669	369	0.082 0.160
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.648	0.011	0.018	2.596	1.611	4,093	4,533	0.625 0.670

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Sylhet (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Bangladesh MICS, 2025									
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se Upper bound r + 2se
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.376	0.012	0.032	2.785	1.669	4,093	4,533	0.352 0.400
	ICT skills	0.216	0.009	0.041	2.089	1.446	4,093	4,533	0.199 0.234
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.641	0.015	0.024	1.640	1.280	1,498	1,655	0.611 0.671
	PR.2	0.764	0.010	0.014	1.918	1.385	4,444	3,141	0.743 0.785
Violent discipline	PR.3	0.089	0.006	0.072	1.205	1.098	4,213	2,375	0.076 0.101
	PR.4a	0.034	0.006	0.169	0.833	0.913	750	825	0.023 0.046
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.209	0.016	0.075	1.229	1.109	750	825	0.178 0.241
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.970	0.008	0.008	7.273	2.697	15,963	3,652	0.955 0.985
	WS.2a	0.767	0.014	0.018	3.908	1.977	15,963	3,652	0.739 0.794
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2b	0.979	0.007	0.007	8.090	2.844	13,671	3,150	0.964 0.993
	WS.3a	0.856	0.009	0.011	2.414	1.554	15,963	3,652	0.838 0.874
Use of improved water sources free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.415	0.027	0.066	1.093	1.045	1,523	359	0.361 0.470
	WS.S1	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	1,547	363	0.000 0.000
Arsenic contamination of source drinking water (GoB standard)	WS.S3	0.184	0.023	0.123	1.230	1.109	1,547	363	0.139 0.229
	WS.6	0.307	0.025	0.083	1.098	1.048	1,540	361	0.256 0.358
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.7	0.661	0.011	0.017	1.959	1.400	15,943	3,646	0.639 0.683
	WS.9	0.764	0.011	0.015	2.576	1.605	15,963	3,652	0.741 0.787
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.10	0.554	0.011	0.021	1.718	1.311	14,292	3,267	0.531 0.577
	WS.11	0.008	0.002	0.233	1.525	1.235	15,963	3,652	0.004 0.011
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.13	0.203	0.009	0.045	1.860	1.364	15,963	3,652	0.185 0.222
	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site								
Equitable chance in life									
Safely managed on-site sanitation	EQ.3	0.365	0.010	0.028	1.671	1.293	15,963	3,652	0.344 0.385
	EQ.5	0.392	0.011	0.029	3.490	1.868	5,868	6,495	0.369 0.415
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.704	0.652	0.008	0.012	0.840	0.917	2,861	3,176	0.636 0.667
	Children in the households that receive any type of social transfers								
Decision-making on reproductive health									

na: not applicable



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APPENDIX - D

Data Quality

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Male		Female			Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	2,524	2.0	2,389	1.9	45	1,819	1.5	1,511	1.2
1	2,703	2.2	2,456	1.9	46	1,346	1.1	1,310	1.0
2	2,586	2.1	2,521	2.0	47	1,330	1.1	1,247	1.0
3	2,496	2.0	2,283	1.8	48	1,154	0.9	1,132	0.9
4	2,414	2.0	2,162	1.7	49	974	0.8	857	0.7
5	2,581	2.1	2,406	1.9	50	1,224	1.0	965	0.8
6	2,510	2.0	2,420	1.9	51	919	0.7	1,458	1.1
7	2,333	1.9	2,299	1.8	52	1,270	1.0	1,845	1.4
8	2,251	1.8	2,168	1.7	53	1,294	1.0	1,691	1.3
9	2,291	1.9	2,138	1.7	54	1,295	1.0	1,579	1.2
10	2,397	1.9	2,226	1.7	55	1,310	1.1	1,386	1.1
11	2,221	1.8	2,145	1.7	56	1,010	0.8	1,200	0.9
12	2,339	1.9	2,272	1.8	57	1,048	0.8	1,144	0.9
13	2,260	1.8	2,219	1.7	58	859	0.7	926	0.7
14	2,150	1.7	2,304	1.8	59	881	0.7	849	0.7
15	2,349	1.9	2,023	1.6	60	1,160	0.9	1,170	0.9
16	2,209	1.8	2,217	1.7	61	860	0.7	867	0.7
17	2,231	1.8	2,096	1.6	62	1,209	1.0	1,130	0.9
18	2,781	2.3	2,870	2.3	63	830	0.7	799	0.6
19	2,181	1.8	2,495	2.0	64	894	0.7	763	0.6
20	2,339	1.9	2,535	2.0	65	1,275	1.0	1,008	0.8
21	2,121	1.7	2,371	1.9	66	859	0.7	721	0.6
22	2,295	1.9	2,460	1.9	67	812	0.7	725	0.6
23	1,925	1.6	2,110	1.7	68	723	0.6	530	0.4
24	2,003	1.6	2,066	1.6	69	552	0.4	445	0.3
25	2,049	1.7	2,289	1.8	70	869	0.7	700	0.5
26	1,825	1.5	2,198	1.7	71	411	0.3	313	0.2
27	1,851	1.5	2,109	1.7	72	604	0.5	364	0.3
28	1,792	1.5	2,049	1.6	73	365	0.3	262	0.2
29	1,555	1.3	1,866	1.5	74	370	0.3	254	0.2
30	1,802	1.5	2,003	1.6	75	516	0.4	371	0.3
31	1,377	1.1	1,757	1.4	76	259	0.2	185	0.1
32	1,549	1.3	1,806	1.4	77	235	0.2	200	0.2
33	1,324	1.1	1,665	1.3	78	219	0.2	135	0.1
34	1,465	1.2	1,733	1.4	79	174	0.1	117	0.1
35	1,834	1.5	1,939	1.5	80	244	0.2	238	0.2
36	1,764	1.4	2,161	1.7	81	105	0.1	77	0.1
37	1,716	1.4	2,159	1.7	82	122	0.1	124	0.1
38	1,567	1.3	1,898	1.5	83	90	0.1	75	0.1
39	1,514	1.2	1,953	1.5	84	85	0.1	98	0.1
40	1,835	1.5	1,863	1.5	85+	592	0.5	650	0.5
41	1,452	1.2	1,712	1.3					
42	1,802	1.5	1,998	1.6					
43	1,329	1.1	1,569	1.2					
44	1,458	1.2	1,526	1.2	Total		100.0		100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	11,166	na	na	na
15-19	11,700	10,993	17.0	94.0
20-24	11,543	10,603	16.4	91.9
25-29	10,512	9,992	15.5	95.1
30-34	8,964	8,690	13.4	96.9
35-39	10,109	9,893	15.3	97.9
40-44	8,670	8,526	13.2	98.3
45-49	6,056	5,920	9.2	97.8
50-54	7,538	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	67,554	64,617	100.0	95.7
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	0.95	na	na	na
25-29 to 20-24	0.91	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.24	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	4,913	4,481	19.3	91.2
1	5,159	4,846	20.9	93.9
2	5,107	4,868	21.0	95.3
3	4,778	4,572	19.7	95.7
4	4,575	4,418	19.1	96.6
5	4,986	na	na	Na
6	4,930	na	na	Na
7	4,632	na	na	Na
Total (0-4)	24,533	23,185	100.00	94.5
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.99	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.09	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	4,813	na	na	na	na
4	4,604	na	na	na	na
5	5,018	8.7	3,152	8.7	97.2
6	4,865	8.7	3,166	8.7	97.4
7	4,640	7.9	2,888	7.9	97.7
8	4,400	7.6	2,741	7.5	96.9
9	4,428	7.3	2,660	7.3	97.0
10	4,608	7.5	2,743	7.5	97.4
11	4,396	7.0	2,562	7.0	97.7
12	4,594	7.5	2,734	7.5	97.2
13	4,518	7.5	2,717	7.5	97.3
14	4,487	7.2	2,610	7.3	97.3
15	4,361	7.5	2,739	7.5	98.0
16	4,341	7.9	2,903	8.0	98.0
17	4,331	7.7	2,820	7.7	97.8
18	5,470	na	na	na	na
19	4,556	na	na	na	na
20	4,722	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	58,987	100.0	36,435	100.0	97.5
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.92	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.05	1.10	na	na	na
Ratio of 10 to 9	1.04	0.97	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.97	1.04	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.26	na	na	na	na

^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

na: not applicable

D.2 BIRTH DATE AND AGE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (household members)

Percent distribution of household members by completeness of date of birth/age information, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	89.5	10.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	250,838
Area							
Urban	91.6	8.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	73,845
Rural	88.5	11.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	176,994
Division							
Barishal	91.3	7.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	13,811
Chattogram	88.8	10.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	50,594
Dhaka	93.9	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	63,444
Khulna	85.2	13.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	27,456
Mymensingh	82.2	17.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	19,367
Rajshahi	89.5	10.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	31,957
Rangpur	85.3	14.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	28,248
Sylhet	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,963
Age							
0-4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,533
5-14	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45,930
15-24	97.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	45,676
25-49	88.1	11.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	83,795
50-64	74.8	24.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	33,834
65-84	61.8	36.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	15,829
85+	44.7	48.8	0.0	6.4	0.1	100.0	1,241
DK/Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	91.3	8.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	64,405
Area							
Urban	93.7	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	20,044
Rural	90.2	9.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	44,361
Division							
Barishal	91.0	7.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	3,310
Chattogram	90.0	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,294
Dhaka	96.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	17,192
Khulna	87.8	11.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	6,879
Mymensingh	85.9	14.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,632
Rajshahi	89.5	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,085
Rangpur	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,920
Sylhet	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,093
Age							
15-19	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,962
20-24	96.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,566
25-29	92.8	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	9,960
30-34	88.8	10.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,666
35-39	88.2	11.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	9,859
40-44	85.4	14.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	8,499
45-49	82.9	16.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	5,893

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting date of birth										
	Date of first live birth				Total	Number of first live births	Date of last live birth			Total	Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/ DK/ Other		
Total	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	49,197	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	36,833
Area											
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,874	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,715
Rural	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	34,323	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	26,118
Division											
Barishal	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,562	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,974
Chattogram	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,026	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,908
Dhaka	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,853	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	9,315
Khulna	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,523	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,965
Mymensingh	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,595	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,674
Rajshahi	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,470	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,774
Rangpur	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,495	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,134
Sylhet	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,673	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,089

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,357
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,717
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,640
Division						
Barishal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,238
Chattogram	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,523
Dhaka	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,630
Khulna	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,375
Mymensingh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,915
Rajshahi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,667
Rangpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,511
Sylhet	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,498
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,518
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,881
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,904
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,599
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,455

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date distribution (children under 5)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by year and month of birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Year of birth						
	2020 ^A	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^A	Missing
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Month of birth							
January	0.0	8.3	9.0	9.2	8.7	34.0	8.9
February	0.2	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	26.8	7.7
March	2.2	8.0	8.0	8.8	8.3	19.8	8.0
April	4.6	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.3	13.5	7.2
May	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.6	7.0
June	8.8	5.6	6.7	6.8	6.5	0.5	6.4
July	11.1	7.4	8.5	6.4	7.8	0.0	7.6
August	12.4	8.1	9.6	8.8	10.5	0.0	9.2
September	12.0	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.2	0.0	9.2
October	14.3	9.3	8.3	10.2	8.9	0.0	9.4
November	13.2	11.3	9.4	9.5	8.8	0.0	9.7
December	13.7	10.2	8.9	8.8	9.9	0.0	9.5
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	4.0	7.2	7.6	8.0	6.7	9.5	7.1
Number of children under age 5	4.0	7.2	7.6	8.0	6.7	9.5	7.1

^A As the fieldwork survey took place during February-June, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

Table DQ.2.6: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36,709
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,828
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,881
Division							
Barishal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,065
Chattogram	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,448
Dhaka	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,419
Khulna	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,958
Mymensingh	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,860
Rajshahi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,638
Rangpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,129
Sylhet	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,192
Age							
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,709
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,477
15-17	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,523

Table DQ.2.7: Birth date distribution (selected children age 5-9 years)

Percent distribution of children age 5-9 years selected for the 5-17 questionnaire by year and month of birth, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Year of birth						
	2015 ^A	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^A	Missing
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Month of birth							
January	0.0	10.7	9.9	9.8	8.5	31.0	9.7
February	0.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	8.0	26.8	7.7
March	2.0	7.5	8.6	8.3	7.9	22.3	8.2
April	5.4	7.5	7.8	6.5	7.5	13.0	7.4
May	9.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	5.5	7.5
June	11.2	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.1	1.5	8.0
July	11.2	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.7	0.0	7.5
August	10.5	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.2	0.0	8.0
September	12.1	7.6	8.9	8.0	8.9	0.0	8.3
October	11.5	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	0.0	8.9
November	13.5	8.5	8.6	10.1	9.8	0.0	9.3
December	13.2	10.2	8.8	9.9	9.6	0.0	9.5
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.4	7.0	15.8	8.0
Number of children age 5-9	3,068	4,273	4,547	4,701	4,971	1,471	23,030

^A As the fieldwork survey took place during February-June, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire Percentage positive among completed	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire		Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive among completed	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	10.0	10.0	61,207	99.9	98.5	6,115	1.2	605	606
Area									
Urban	10.0	10.0	18,357	99.8	98.0	1,836	1.3	159	160
Rural	10.0	10.0	42,850	99.9	98.6	4,278	1.1	446	446

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed after completing tests in every 5 clusters. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to last of the households selected for water quality testing in every 5 cluster.

Table DQ.3.1S: Completeness and quality of information of heavy metal blood testing

Percentage of children age 1-4 years and pregnant women age 15-49 years selected for and with complete blood testing questionnaires, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of Children 1-4 years:		Number of children 1-4 years old	Percentage of Pregnant Women:		Number of pregnant women
	Selected for blood testing	With completed Blood Testing questionnaire		Selected for blood testing	With completed Blood Testing questionnaire	
Total	90.1	52.0	20,500	100.0	68.9	2,817
Area						
Urban	91.0	48.5	6,444	100.0	65.7	865
Rural	89.7	53.6	14,056	100.0	70.3	1,952
Division						
Barishal	91.8	68.9	795	100.0	86.1	127
Chattogram	87.1	46.7	5,286	100.0	65.5	776
Dhaka	91.4	45.3	5,699	100.0	60.2	798
Khulna	93.2	62.5	1,764	100.0	68.0	277
Mymensingh	90.8	55.8	1,565	100.0	73.6	173
Rajshahi	91.4	58.4	2,078	100.0	77.3	266
Rangpur	92.3	65.7	1,824	100.0	84.8	225
Sylhet	85.8	45.5	1,490	100.0	74.0	175

Table DQ.3.2W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage (women)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women with:		
	Date of first marriage DK/missing		Age at first marriage DK/missing
	Only month DK/missing	Both month and year DK/missing	
Total	5.4	1.9	0.0
Area			
Urban	4.4	1.5	0.0
Rural	5.9	2.1	0.0
Division			
Barishal	6.6	4.5	0.0
Chattogram	4.7	0.7	0.0
Dhaka	3.5	0.8	0.0
Khulna	6.8	2.0	0.0
Mymensingh	8.4	5.2	0.0
Rajshahi	4.3	3.1	0.0
Rangpur	7.2	1.8	0.0
Sylhet	8.6	1.9	0.0
Age			
15-19	1.6	0.5	0.0
20-24	2.0	0.5	0.0
25-29	3.1	0.9	0.0
30-34	5.2	1.6	0.0
35-39	6.5	2.1	0.0
40-44	8.7	3.4	0.0
45-49	11.0	4.7	0.0
Number of women ever married	2,988	1,055	0

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percent distribution of children with:						Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:					For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language			With insufficient number recognition skill for testing				
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other								
	91.3	1.1	1.6	5.5	0.5	100.0	21,820	1.0	2.2	19,916	40.4	7,721	
Area													
Urban	92.5	1.4	1.4	4.1	0.5	100.0	6,333	1.0	1.9	5,858	34.5	2,313	
Rural	90.8	1.0	1.6	6.1	0.5	100.0	15,486	1.0	2.3	14,058	42.9	5,407	
Division													
Barishal	93.2	2.7	1.0	2.7	0.4	100.0	1,243	0.7	1.4	1,159	42.2	442	
Chattogram	88.8	1.2	1.7	7.5	0.8	100.0	4,390	2.9	1.7	3,898	40.1	1,582	
Dhaka	92.7	1.0	1.2	4.8	0.3	100.0	5,493	0.4	2.3	5,093	39.0	1,958	
Khulna	93.7	0.7	1.1	3.8	0.7	100.0	2,443	0.2	1.9	2,289	44.5	893	
Mymensingh	88.1	1.7	2.6	6.9	0.6	100.0	1,735	0.9	2.9	1,529	44.2	569	
Rajshahi	89.6	1.2	1.8	6.9	0.6	100.0	2,763	0.4	1.8	2,476	38.5	926	
Rangpur	93.0	0.9	2.0	4.0	0.2	100.0	2,461	0.9	2.5	2,289	36.5	908	
Sylhet	91.6	0.5	1.3	6.0	0.6	100.0	1,290	0.6	3.7	1,182	44.0	443	
Age													
7	92.9	1.0	2.1	3.7	0.3	100.0	2,900	1.4	7.4	2,694	52.1	2,694	
8	92.4	1.4	1.7	4.1	0.3	100.0	2,769	1.1	3.5	2,557	38.5	2,557	
9	92.3	0.7	1.5	4.9	0.5	100.0	2,674	0.8	1.9	2,469	29.5	2,469	
10	91.1	1.0	1.2	6.1	0.5	100.0	2,771	0.7	0.7	2,524	na	na	
11	90.0	1.0	1.3	6.7	1.0	100.0	2,574	1.2	1.1	2,317	na	na	
12	90.5	1.3	1.3	6.5	0.4	100.0	2,760	0.7	0.9	2,498	na	na	
13	90.3	1.4	1.4	6.5	0.5	100.0	2,738	0.8	0.8	2,473	na	na	
14	90.5	1.1	1.9	5.9	0.6	100.0	2,633	1.2	0.5	2,383	na	na	
na: not applicable													

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	96.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.3	23,357
Age (in months)								
<6	95.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	4.2	2,224
6-11	97.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.1	2,228
12-23	97.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.9	4,850
24-35	96.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.5	4,883
36-47	96.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.5	4,667
48-59	96.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.6	4,505

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	95.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	4.4	23,357
Age (in months)								
<6	93.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	6.1	2,224
6-11	96.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	3.2	2,228
12-23	95.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	4.3	4,850
24-35	95.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	4.9	4,883
36-47	95.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	4.1	4,667
48-59	95.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.2	4,505

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for height (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	95.5	0.0	0.6	3.1	0.8	100.0	4.5	23,357
Age (in months)								
<6	93.1	0.1	0.5	3.3	2.9	100.0	6.9	2,224
6-11	97.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.7	100.0	2.7	2,228
12-23	95.9	0.0	0.8	2.7	0.6	100.0	4.1	4,850
24-35	95.0	0.0	1.0	3.3	0.7	100.0	5.0	4,883
36-47	95.8	0.0	0.4	3.4	0.4	100.0	4.2	4,667
48-59	95.7	0.0	0.3	3.4	0.5	100.0	4.3	4,505

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (Children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of children under 5, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,633	100.0	22,501	100.0
Digit				
0	1,882	8.3	1,137	5.1
1	2,481	11.0	2,383	10.6
2	2,415	10.7	2,811	12.5
3	2,262	10.0	2,684	11.9
4	2,279	10.1	2,619	11.6
5	2,094	9.3	1,788	7.9
6	2,394	10.6	2,590	11.5
7	2,254	10.0	2,158	9.6
8	2,325	10.3	2,159	9.6
9	2,247	9.9	2,172	9.7
Index of dissimilarity ^A	na	5.1	na	16.3

^A A measure of digit preference calculated as half of the sum of the absolute differences to the expected 10%, that is, the percentage of all measurements that would need to be moved to achieve the expected 10% of measurements on each terminal digit.

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3.8: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Percentage (unweighted) of measured children under 5 for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and (unweighted) percentage who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/length measurement	Number of children under 5 with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of children under 5 with weight measurements
Total	0.3	22,501	2.4	22,633
Sex				
Male	0.3	11,626	2.3	11,681
Female	0.4	10,875	2.6	10,952
Age (in months)				
<6	0.4	2,138	2.1	2,148
6-11	0.0	2,185	2.0	2,190
11-23	0.3	4,678	2.4	4,718
24-35	0.3	4,673	2.8	4,723
36-47	0.4	4,491	2.4	4,506
48-59	0.4	4,336	2.6	4,348

Table DQ.3.9: Standard deviation of z-scores (children under 5)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Weight for age	Number of children under 5 ^A	Height for age	Number of children under 5 ^A	Weight for height	Number of children under 5 ^A
	SD of z-scores		SD of z-scores		SD of z-scores	
Total	1.12	22,576	1.27	22,320	1.16	22,320
Sex						
Male	1.13	11,646	1.28	11,519	1.19	11,519
Female	1.10	10,930	1.26	10,801	1.14	10,801
Division						
Barishal	1.07	1,914	1.24	1,900	1.14	1,900
Chattogram	1.09	4,927	1.26	4,911	1.13	4,911
Dhaka	1.16	4,787	1.36	4,689	1.29	4,689
Khulna	1.10	3,004	1.21	2,980	1.10	2,980
Mymensingh	1.12	1,358	1.26	1,326	1.09	1,326
Rajshahi	1.10	2,276	1.19	2,261	1.14	2,261
Rangpur	1.10	2,753	1.23	2,712	1.09	2,712
Sylhet	1.15	1,557	1.31	1,541	1.15	1,541
Age (in months)						
<6	1.26	2,131	1.51	2,089	1.45	2,089
6-11	1.19	2,182	1.39	2,156	1.27	2,156
11-23	1.13	4,708	1.34	4,642	1.18	4,642
24-35	1.07	4,712	1.22	4,642	1.09	4,642
36-47	1.04	4,502	1.13	4,476	1.07	4,476
48-59	1.05	4,341	1.08	4,315	1.04	4,315

^AThe number of children under age 5 in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	78.5	14.5	6.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	61,207
Area							
Urban	83.4	12.2	3.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	18,357
Rural	76.4	15.5	7.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	42,850
Division							
Barishal	45.1	26.0	20.9	0.0	7.9	100.0	3,288
Chattogram	78.2	14.5	5.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	11,248
Dhaka	87.6	8.9	3.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	16,380
Khulna	74.6	12.6	11.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	7,073
Mymensingh	76.3	16.4	6.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,698
Rajshahi	78.6	19.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,350
Rangpur	83.6	12.8	3.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,856
Sylhet	67.6	22.1	10.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,315
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	60.1	21.6	16.1	0.1	2.1	100.0	13,513
Second	71.9	19.4	7.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	11,981
Middle	78.7	16.4	4.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	11,768
Fourth	86.6	11.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,024
Richest	97.5	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,921

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	36.1	11.2	52.7	0.0	100.0	76.4	23,357
Area							
Urban	30.2	11.1	58.7	0.0	100.0	73.1	6,717
Rural	38.5	11.2	50.3	0.0	100.0	77.5	16,640
Division							
Barishal	38.1	6.3	55.5	0.1	100.0	85.8	1,238
Chattogram	38.9	12.6	48.5	0.0	100.0	75.5	5,523
Dhaka	28.7	10.3	61.1	0.0	100.0	73.6	5,630
Khulna	40.3	9.5	50.2	0.0	100.0	80.9	2,375
Mymensingh	27.6	10.8	61.6	0.0	100.0	71.8	1,915
Rajshahi	43.8	12.0	44.1	0.0	100.0	78.5	2,667
Rangpur	36.8	13.7	49.5	0.0	100.0	72.9	2,511
Sylhet	41.5	10.3	48.2	0.0	100.0	80.2	1,498
Age (in months)							
0-5	16.0	4.2	79.8	0.0	100.0	79.2	2,264
6-11	25.0	9.0	66.0	0.0	100.0	73.6	2,254
12-23	31.8	9.6	58.5	0.0	100.0	76.7	4,881
24-35	39.4	13.4	47.1	0.1	100.0	74.7	4,904
36-47	43.1	12.0	44.9	0.0	100.0	78.2	4,599
48-59	45.6	14.2	40.2	0.0	100.0	76.3	4,455

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Not attending school	Currently attending													DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years	
		Early childhood education	Primary					Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school							Higher than secondary
			Grade					Grade			Grade							
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
			Age at beginning of school year															
3	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,702
4	59.0	40.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,663
5	19.9	62.2	17.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,026
6	8.2	29.6	47.5	14.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,761
7	5.8	8.1	27.2	45.0	13.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,685
8	5.2	2.4	11.1	27.8	41.6	11.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,323
9	6.3	1.0	3.8	13.0	29.6	34.9	10.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,510
10	6.8	0.7	2.0	6.2	15.1	25.2	32.1	10.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,629
11	9.9	0.3	0.5	2.5	7.5	11.6	24.8	30.5	10.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,343
12	12.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	3.7	6.2	12.7	21.3	29.9	11.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,693
13	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	2.5	5.9	11.5	21.1	27.4	11.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,469
14	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.5	4.3	9.3	19.7	28.5	12.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,425
15	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.7	3.6	8.7	18.5	34.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,407
16	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.7	3.8	8.7	38.3	7.9	2.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,399
17	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.1	21.3	15.4	9.2	0.8	100.0	4,681
18	60.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	8.5	11.5	14.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	5,512
19	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.1	5.0	10.9	10.3	100.0	4,723
20	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.5	2.2	6.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	4,799
21	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	3.9	19.6	0.0	100.0	4,598
22	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.4	20.8	0.0	100.0	4,633
23	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	20.5	0.0	100.0	3,866
24 ^A	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	16.5	0.0	100.0	3,114

Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	58,967	55,423	1.06	55,686	52,903	1.05	3281	2520	1.30	64,405
Age										
15-19	1,055	961	1.10	1,004	922	1.09	51	38	1.32	10,962
20-24	4,815	4,473	1.08	4,632	4,355	1.06	184	118	1.56	10,566
25-29	8,574	7,926	1.08	8,209	7,694	1.07	365	232	1.57	9,960
30-34	9,927	9,219	1.08	9,473	8,893	1.07	454	325	1.39	8,666
35-39	13,159	12,247	1.07	12,428	11,702	1.06	731	545	1.34	9,859
40-44	12,225	11,668	1.05	11,430	11,027	1.04	795	641	1.24	8,499
45-49	9,212	8,929	1.03	8,509	8,310	1.02	703	619	1.13	5,893

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025												
	Number of births		Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C			Total
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Living	Deceased	Total	
Total	108,589	5,801	114,390	99.7	96.0	99.5	105.3	130.2	106.4	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	4,329	112	4,441	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.2	101.7	105.1	na	na	na
1	4,776	146	4,923	100.0	99.0	100.0	109.5	165.0	110.8	104.1	108.9	104.3
2	4,845	157	5,002	100.0	98.1	99.9	102.2	192.4	104.1	103.9	112.2	104.2
3	4,545	133	4,679	100.0	97.3	99.9	108.2	132.1	108.8	98.9	84.9	98.5
4	4,342	157	4,500	100.0	98.1	99.9	109.3	147.4	110.4	93.6	105.1	93.9
5	4,736	166	4,901	100.0	98.7	100.0	108.0	145.6	109.0	105.3	104.6	105.3
6	4,649	160	4,809	100.0	96.3	99.8	103.6	183.6	105.5	101.9	95.4	101.7
7	4,392	169	4,561	99.9	98.6	99.9	105.8	136.5	106.8	99.7	99.6	99.7
8	4,163	179	4,342	99.9	98.3	99.9	104.6	114.0	105.0	97.4	105.1	97.7
9	4,160	172	4,333	100.0	98.1	99.9	108.3	128.6	109.0	12.3	7.8	12.0
10+	63,651	4,250	67,901	99.6	95.2	99.3	104.5	126.0	105.7	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	22,838	705	23,544	100.0	98.4	99.9	106.8	147.3	107.8	na	na	na
5-9	22,100	846	22,946	100.0	98.0	99.9	106.0	138.7	107.1	na	na	na
10-14	20,663	925	21,588	99.9	96.2	99.8	102.4	127.0	103.4	na	na	na
15-19	19,364	1,081	20,446	99.8	96.7	99.6	102.8	134.7	104.3	na	na	na
20+	23,623	2,244	25,867	99.0	94.1	98.6	107.7	121.7	108.8	na	na	na

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_t) \times 100$, where B_m and B_t are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Percent early neonatal ^A	79.3	80.0	79.5	75.9	78.6
Age at death (in days)					
0	100	125	139	134	498
1	125	149	134	169	577
2	36	39	31	31	137
3	65	58	67	66	255
4	25	34	31	18	108
5	28	21	22	22	93
6	19	17	20	14	71
7	18	22	10	24	74
8	8	6	8	10	31
9	9	4	3	3	20
10	8	8	13	7	35
11	4	4	4	9	20
12	9	5	9	8	31
13	3	5	7	10	24
14	6	5	5	14	30
15	4	8	12	12	37
16	2	2	3	4	11
17	5	6	3	0	14
18	4	2	7	6	19
19	0	0	5	3	8
20	3	5	5	5	18
21	2	2	3	8	16
22	3	2	5	6	16
23	4	2	2	2	10
24	5	5	4	1	15
25	4	5	5	4	17
26	0	1	1	2	4
27	0	0	1	1	2
28	1	4	0	3	9
29	1	3	0	0	4
30	0	3	2	1	8
Total 0–30 days	503	554	559	597	2,212

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Percent neonatal ^A	77.0	77.4	80.7	76.7	77.9
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^B	503	554	559	597	2,212
1	34	44	33	36	147
2	26	26	9	25	86
3	21	22	19	33	95
4	7	15	11	20	52
5	14	7	11	6	38
6	15	20	18	10	64
7	9	5	6	8	28
8	11	6	5	11	32
9	7	3	8	10	28
10	1	5	2	11	19
11	5	9	13	12	38
12	1	3	10	7	20
13	3	5	4	6	18
14	4	3	7	3	17
15	5	2	5	2	14
16	1	4	0	1	6
17	6	4	6	8	24
18	4	11	17	25	57
19	4	0	5	1	10
20	0	0	0	1	1
21	1	0	0	0	1
22	1	1	5	0	7
23	1	2	4	0	8
Total 0-11 months	653	715	693	778	2,839
^A Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year					
^B Includes deaths under one month reported in days					

D.8 INTERVIEW METADATA

Table DQ.8.1: Interview languages

Percentage of interviews in languages of questionnaires, interviews, and native language of the respondent, use of translator, percentage of interviews with language consistency, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Questionnaire			
	Household	Women 15-49	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17
Percentage of interviews with language consistency ^A	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.4
Language of the questionnaire				
Bangla	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Language of the interview				
Bangla	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
Other language	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Native language of the respondent				
Bangla	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6
Other language	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Use of translator				
Entire questionnaire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part of questionnaire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not used	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9
Number of completed interviews	6,1207	6,4405	23,357	58,008
^A A language consistent interview is with matching language of interview, questionnaire, and native language of respondent, as well with no use of translator.				

Table DQ.8.2: Interview privacy

Percentage of questionnaires conducted in privacy, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percentage by women 15-49 questionnaire
Privacy during entire individual interview	
Entirely in private	99.9
Part in private	0.1
Not in private	0.0
Number of completed interviews	64,405

Table DQ.8.3: Interview durations

Measures of interview duration by questionnaire (excluding time spent between interviews and on measurements), Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Questionnaire				Total for all interviews in household
	Household	Women 15-49	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17	
Average number of questionnaires completed per household	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	3.0
Average duration of interview (in minutes)	40.1	41.7	50.5	32.6	110.8
Median duration of interview (in minutes)	29.0	19.0	14.0	16.0	62.0
Percentage of questionnaires excluded from duration analysis					
Inconsistent information ^A	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.7
Out of range ^B	2.0	1.7	4.3	3.5	2.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of completed questionnaires	61,207	64,405	23,357	36,709	185,678
^A The Questionnaire for Men age 15-49 was administered to all men in every second household. The number of questionnaires completed are in selected households only. ^B Inconsistent is defined as interviews with end time before start time ^C Out of range is defined as interviews longer than 3 hours					

D.9 CONSENT FOR FOLLOW-UP

Table DQ.9.1: Telephone availability and consent for potential follow-up survey

Percent distribution of households by availability of telephone and consent for follow-up survey and percentage of households with at least one respondent consenting for follow-up survey and providing a phone number, Bangladesh MICS, 2025

	Percent distribution of households with members reporting:						Total	Percentage of households with at least one respondent:		Number of households
	Telephone in household		No telephone in household							
	Consent for follow-up	No consent for follow-up	Consent for follow-up		No consent for follow-up					
			Confirming no phone number	Providing a phone number						
Total	92.9	4.1	0.7	1.6	0.7	100.0	4.5	92.5	61,207	
Area										
Urban	92.0	5.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	3.7	91.6	18,357	
Rural	93.3	3.5	0.7	1.7	0.8	100.0	4.9	92.8	42,850	
Division										
Barishal	93.9	3.2	0.3	2.2	0.4	100.0	2.5	94.9	3,288	
Chattogram	89.9	8.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	5.0	88.6	11,248	
Dhaka	93.2	4.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	100.0	2.8	93.1	16,380	
Khulna	93.9	2.8	0.8	2.0	0.5	100.0	4.0	94.3	7,073	
Mymensingh	94.5	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	100.0	5.2	93.1	4,698	
Rajshahi	94.0	2.1	0.9	2.1	0.9	100.0	3.7	94.2	8,350	
Rangpur	92.7	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.2	100.0	6.6	92.5	6,856	
Sylhet	94.3	2.9	0.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	11.8	90.7	3,315	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	87.4	3.6	2.2	4.4	2.4	100.0	7.2	88.7	13,513	
Second	95.2	3.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	4.7	93.8	11,981	
Middle	94.7	3.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	100.0	4.4	93.9	11,768	
Fourth	94.0	4.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	3.4	93.0	12,024	
Richest	94.1	5.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.6	93.4	11,921	

Appendix - E

BANGLADESH MICS 2025 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Bangladesh MICS, 2025 are presented in English and Bangla:

Household Questionnaire

- Water Quality Testing Form

Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49

- Blood Collection Form (Pregnant Women 15-49 years)

Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17

- Reading & Numbers Book for Foundational Learning Skills module

Questionnaire for Children Under Five

- Blood Collection Form (Children 12-59 months)



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH	
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor name and number: NAME _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 20__		HH6. AREA: URBAN1 RURAL.....2	
HH7. DIVISION: BARISHAL10 CHATTOTGRAM 20 DHAKA 30 KHLUNA 40 MYMENSINGH 45 RAJSHAHI 50 RANGPUR 55 SYLHET 60		HH7A. District name and Code: NAME	
HH9. Is the household selected for Arsenic, Salinity and E. coli testing for source water?		YES1 NO2	
HH9A. Is the household selected for E. coli testing at point of use?		YES1 NO2	
HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?		YES1 NO2	
Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.		HH11. Record the time. HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____	
HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your household members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the public to better understand the situation and needs of the population. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your household will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on this card to contact Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). May I start the interview?			
YES1		1⇒ List of Household Members	
NO / NOT ASKED2		2⇒ HH46	

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1: Line number	HL2:	HL3:	HL4:	HL5:	HL6: How old is (name)?	HL8:	HL10:	HL11:	HL12:	HL13: Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?	HL14:	HL15: Where does (name)'s natural mother live?	HL16:	HL17: Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?	HL18:	HL19: Where does (name)'s natural father live?	HL20:
	First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of the household)?	Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALES	What is (name)'s date of birth?	old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'. If age is less than 1, record '0'.	Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	Record line number if age 0-4.	Age 0-17? 1 Yes 2 No Next Line	Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 Yes 2 No HL 16	(name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 Yes 2 No HL 15	Record the line number of mother and go to HL 16.	does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DIVISION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DIVISION 4 INSTITUTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 Yes 2 No HL 20 8 DK HL 20	(name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 Yes 2 No HL 19	Record the line number of father and go to HL 20.	does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DIVISION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DIVISION 4 INSTITUTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	Copy the line number of mother from HL 14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
			98 DK	9998 DK													
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	AGE	W15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0_1	1 2			01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
02			1 2			02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
03			1 2			03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
04			1 2			04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
05			1 2			05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
06			1 2			06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
07			1 2			07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
08			1 2			08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
09			1 2			09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
10			1 2			10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
11			1 2			11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
12			1 2			12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
13			1 2			13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
14			1 2			14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
15			1 2			15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household.		01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW		05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER				09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE							13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK		

EDUCATION: ATTAINMENT											ED				
ED1 Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ^s Next Line	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school/college/Madrasa or any Early Childhood Education programme (any pre-primary such as nursery or kindergarten, etc.)? 1 YES 2 NO ^s Next Line	ED5. What is the highest level and grade, or year of school/college/Madrasa (name) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE ^s 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER SECONDARY 5 HIGHER 8 DK	ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ^s Next Line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school/college/Madrasa or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO ^s Next Line								
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL				GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	
01		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
02		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
03		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
04		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
05		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
06		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
07		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
08		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
09		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
10		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
11		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
12		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
13		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
14		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2
15		_____	1	2					5	8	1	2	8	1	2

EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P1)

EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P1)											ED																
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED9. At any time during the current school year (2025) did (name) attend school/college/ Madrasa or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During the current school year (2025), which level and grade or year is (name) attending?	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school?	ED12. In the current school year 2025, has (name) received any school tuition support?	ED12A. Do you think this tuition support is sufficient for paying the costs of (name)'s tuition?	ED13. Who provided the tuition support?																				
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL			GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY			YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	TUITION									
01		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
02		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
03		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
04		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
05		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
06		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
07		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
08		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
09		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
10		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
11		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
12		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
13		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
14		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z
15		___	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	3	4	6	8	1	2	8	A	B	C	D	X	Z

EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P2)															ED						
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED14. For the current school year 2025, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? <i>If “Yes,” probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> 1 YES, CASH ONLY 2 YES, IN KIND ONLY 3 YES, BOTH 4 NO ⇨ ED15 8 DK ⇨ ED15						ED14A. Do you think this support is sufficient for the school supplies (name) needed? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			ED15. At any time during the previous school year 2024 did (name) attend school/college/madrasa or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO⇨ 8 DK⇨ Next Line Next Line			ED16. During the previous school year 2024, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?			GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK				
LINE	NAME	AGE	CASH	KIND	BOTH	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	LEVEL					GRADE/YEAR		
01		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
02		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
03		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
04		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
05		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
06		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
07		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
08		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
09		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
10		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
11		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
12		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
13		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
14		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____
15		___ ____	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___ ____

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	ISLAM..... 1 HINDUISM..... 2 CHRISTIANITY..... 3 BUDDHISM..... 4 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>) 6 NO RELIGION..... 7	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	BANGLA 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	BANGALI 01 CHAKMA 02 SAOTAL 03 MARMA..... 04 TRIPURA..... 05 GARO 06 TONCHANGYA..... 07 MRO 08 KHASHIA 09 MANIPUR..... 10 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS..... — —	
HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM / BAMBOO/ BETEL NUT 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT..... 34 CARPET 35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC5. Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO ROOF 11	
	NATURAL ROOFING	
	THATCH / PALM LEAF/ NIPA PALM..... 12	
	SOD..... 13	
	RUDIMENTARY ROOFING	
	RUSTIC MAT 21	
	PALM / BAMBOO..... 22	
	WOOD PLANKS 23	
	CARDBOARD 24	
	FINISHED ROOFING	
	METAL / TIN..... 31	
	WOOD..... 32	
	CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33	
	CERAMIC TILES 34	
	CEMENT..... 35	
	ROOFING SHINGLES..... 36	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC6. Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO WALLS..... 11	
	NATURAL WALLS	
	CANE / PALM / TRUNKS..... 12	
	DIRT 13	
	BAMBOO WITH POLYETHENE 14	
	RUDIMENTARY WALLS	
	BAMBOO WITH MUD..... 21	
	STONE WITH MUD 22	
	UNCOVERED ADOBE 23	
	PLYWOOD 24	
	CARDBOARD 25	
	REUSED WOOD 26	
	TIN..... 27	
	FINISHED WALLS	
	CEMENT..... 31	
	STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT..... 32	
	BRICKS..... 33	
	CEMENT BLOCKS..... 34	
	COVERED ADOBE 35	
	WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES..... 36	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC																								
HC6A. <i>The condition of paint on walls, windows and doors inside the home wherever possible.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine if any paint on surfaces inside the home is peeling, chipping or cracking</i>	PAINT IN GOOD CONDITION – NOT PEELING, CHIPPING OR CRACKING..... 1 PAINT IN POOR CONDITION – EVIDENCE OF PEELING, CHIPPING OR CRACKING 2 NO PAINT ON WALLS, WINDOWS OR DOORS INSIDE THE HOME..... 3																									
HC7. Does your household have:	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> <tr> <td>[A] A fixed telephone line?</td><td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[B] A radio?</td><td>RADIO 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[C] A Cot/Bed?</td><td>COT/BED 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[D] A Table/Chair?</td><td>TABLE/CHAIR 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[E] An Almirah/wardrobe?</td><td>ALMIRAH/WARDROBE..... 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[F] A Sofa set?</td><td>SOFA SET 1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>[G] A Water Filter/Dispenser?</td><td>WATER FILTER/DISPENSER..... 1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1	2	[B] A radio?	RADIO 1	2	[C] A Cot/Bed?	COT/BED 1	2	[D] A Table/Chair?	TABLE/CHAIR 1	2	[E] An Almirah/wardrobe?	ALMIRAH/WARDROBE..... 1	2	[F] A Sofa set?	SOFA SET 1	2	[G] A Water Filter/Dispenser?	WATER FILTER/DISPENSER..... 1	2	
	YES	NO																								
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1	2																								
[B] A radio?	RADIO 1	2																								
[C] A Cot/Bed?	COT/BED 1	2																								
[D] A Table/Chair?	TABLE/CHAIR 1	2																								
[E] An Almirah/wardrobe?	ALMIRAH/WARDROBE..... 1	2																								
[F] A Sofa set?	SOFA SET 1	2																								
[G] A Water Filter/Dispenser?	WATER FILTER/DISPENSER..... 1	2																								
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES 1 NO 2																									
HC8A. What source of electricity is used in this household? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID.....A OFF GRID LOCAL MINI GRIDB SOLAR HOME SYSTEM.....C SOLAR LANTERN D ELECTRIC GENERATOR.....E RECHARGEABLE BATTERY F DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH G OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DK.....Z																									
HC8B. What source of electricity is used <u>most</u> of the time in this household? <i>Only a source recorded in HC8A can be recorded here.</i>	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID..... 11 OFF GRID LOCAL MINI GRID 21 SOLAR HOME SYSTEM 31 SOLAR LANTERN 32 ELECTRIC GENERATOR..... 41 RECHARGEABLE BATTERY 51 DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH 52 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96 DK..... 98																									

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			HC
HC9. Does your household have:	YES	NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION 1	2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1	2	
[C] An air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER 1	2	
[D] A washing machine?	WASHING MACHINE 1	2	
[E] An electric water pump?	ELECTRIC WATER PUMP 1	2	
[F] An electric fan?	ELECTRIC FAN 1	2	
[G] A microwave oven?	MICROWAVE OVEN 1	2	
[H] A juicer/blender?	JUICER/ BLENDER 1	2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1	2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1	2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1	2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1	2	
[E] A car, truck, or van?	CAR /TRUCK /VAN 1	2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1	2	
[G] A rickshaw/rickshaw-van?	RICKSHAW/RIKSHAW-VAN 1	2	
[H] A nasiman/kariman/votbati?	NASIMAN/KARIMAN/VOTBATI 1	2	
[I] An easy bike/auto bike?	EASY BIKE/AUTO BIKE 1	2	
[J] Country Boat (without motor)?	COUNTRY BOAT 1	2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer?	YES 1 NO 2		
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2		2⇒HC13
HC12A. Does any member of your household have a smartphone?	YES 1 NO 2		
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES 1 NO 2		1⇒HC14
HC13A. Check HC12A. Any smartphone?	YES, HC12A=1 1 NO, HC12A=2 OR BLANK 2		2⇒HC14
HC13B. You mentioned that a member of your household has a smartphone and that you do not have access to internet at home. Just to confirm, can the smartphone access the internet while being used at home?	YES, SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME 1 NO, SMARTPHONE CANNOT ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME 2 DK IF SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME 8		

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN..... 1 RENT 2 OTHER (specify) 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒HC17
HC16. How many Decimals of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If less than 1 Decimal, record '000'. If 995 or more, record '995' in unknown record '998'.</i>	DECIMAL _ _ _ 995 OR MORE..... 995 DK..... 998	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒HC19
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Water buffalo/goat? [C] Horses, donkeys, or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Ducks/Turkey? [I] Pigeons? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS _ _ _ WATER BUFFALO/GOAT _ _ _ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES _ _ _ GOATS _ _ _ SHEEP _ _ _ CHICKENS _ _ _ PIGS..... _ _ _ DUCKS/TURKEY _ _ _ PIGEONS _ _ _	
HC19. Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC20. Does any member of this household use a <u>mobile phone</u> to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages, either through their bank or through a mobile service, such as Bkash, Nagad, Rocket, etc.?	YES 1 NO 2	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. What does this household use for cooking <u>most of the time</u> , including cooking food, making tea or coffee, boiling drinking water?	SOLAR COOKER (THERMAL ENERGY, NOT SOLAR PANELS)01	01⇒EU9
	ELECTRIC STOVE 02	02⇒EU9
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE 03	03⇒EU9
	BIOGAS STOVE 04	04⇒EU9
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE.... 05	05⇒EU9
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE 06	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED)..... 07	
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE 08	08⇒EU4
	MOVEABLE FIREPAN..... 09	09⇒EU4
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE10	10⇒EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	96⇒EU4
	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD.....97	97⇒EU9
EU1A. What is the (<i>name/brand</i>) of this cookstove or device?	SHAKTI STOVE01	
	BANDHU STOVE..... 02	
	IDCOL STOVE 03	
	APON STOVE..... 04	
	GRAMEEN SHAKTI STOVE 05	
	EARTHERN STOVE (HAND MADE) 06	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
EU4. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL OR ENERGY SOURCE IS USED IN THIS COOKSTOVE? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	DK.....98	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL (NOT IN GENERATOR)..... 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE UNPROCESSED..... 04	
	COAL / LIGNITE BRIQUETTES / PELLETS 05	
	CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED 06	
	CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES / PELLETS 07	
	WOOD 08	
	AGRICULTURAL OR CROP RESIDUE /GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS / CORN COBS 09	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE.....10	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS PELLETS / BRIQUETTES..... 11	
	WOODCHIPS.....12	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC.....13	
	SAWDUST14	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU9. What does this household use <u>most of the time</u> as energy for lighting, or as a light source?	ELECTRICITY	
	(INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS AND GENERATOR)01	
	SOLAR-POWERED LANTERN	
	OR FLASHLIGHT 02	
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, MOBILE,	
	TORCH OR LANTERN 03	
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT,	
	TORCH OR LANTERN 04	
	BIOGAS LAMP 05	
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	
	(LPG) LAMP..... 06	
	GASOLINE LAMP 07	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN LAMP 08	
	OIL LAMP 09	
	CANDLE10	
	OPEN FIRE 11	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
	NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS							ST
ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organisations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends, or neighbours.							
	[A] MOTHER AND CHILD BENEFIT PROGRAMME/ VULNERABLE WOMEN BENEFIT (VWB)	[B] EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAM FOR THE POOREST (EGPP)/WORK FOR MONEY (WFM)	[C] FOOD SUPPORT (VULNERABLE GROUP FEEDING (VGF) / FOOD FOR WORK (FFW))	[D] RETIREMENT PENSION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND FAMILIES	[E] ALLOWANCES (OLD AGE / WIDOW / FREEDOM FIGHTERS / SHAHEED FAMILIES ETC.)	[F] DISABILITY ALLOWANCE	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of <i>(name of programme)</i> ?	YES1 NO2 ↻ [B]	YES1 NO2 ↻ [C]	YES1 NO2 ↻ [D]	YES1 NO2 ↻ [E]	YES1 NO2 ↻ [F]	YES1 NO2 ↻ [X]	YES1 NO2 ↻ WS1
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through <i>(name of programme)</i> ?	YES1 NO2 ↻ [B] DK.....8	YES1 NO2 ↻ [C] DK.....8	YES1 NO2 ↻ [D] DK.....8	YES1 NO2 ↻ [E] DK.....8	YES1 NO2 ↻ [F] DK.....8	YES1 NO2 ↻ [X] DK.....8	YES1 NO2 ↻ WS1 DK.....8

SOCIAL TRANSFERS						ST	
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ST4. Who in your household is the assistance intended or meant for? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Record the line numbers from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module for all beneficiaries of this assistance in the household.</i> <i>If all members are beneficiaries, record '95'.</i> <i>If "Don't Know" the household member the assistance intended or meant for, record "98"</i>	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER ALL MEMBERS95 DK98	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER ALL MEMBERS95 DK98	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER ALL MEMBERS95 DK98	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER ALL MEMBERS95 DK98	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER ALL MEMBERS95 DK98	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER ALL MEMBERS95 DK98	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

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ST5. Who in your household is authorised to receive or collect the assistance? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Record the line numbers from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module for all who are authorised to receive or collect the assistance.</i> <i>If all members are authorized, record '95'; if "Don't Know" the household member(s) authorised, record '98"</i> <i>If "No one in this household is authorised to receive or collect the assistance, record '00'</i>	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER..... ALL MEMBERS95 DK98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD00	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER..... ALL MEMBERS95 DK98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD00	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER..... ALL MEMBERS95 DK98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD00	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER..... ALL MEMBERS95 DK98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD00	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER..... ALL MEMBERS95 DK98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD00	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER..... ALL MEMBERS95 DK98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD00	NAME #1..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #2..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #3..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #..... LINE NUMBER..... NAME #5..... LINE NUMBER..... ALL MEMBERS95 DK98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD00

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

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ST6. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme) ?	MONTHS AGO 1	MONTHS AGO 1	MONTHS AGO 1	MONTHS AGO 1	MONTHS AGO 1	MONTHS AGO 1	MONTHS AGO 1
	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[X]	WS1
If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.	YEARS AGO 2	YEARS AGO 2	YEARS AGO 2	YEARS AGO 2	YEARS AGO 2	YEARS AGO 2	YEARS AGO 2
	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[X]	WS1
	DK.....998	DK.....998	DK.....998	DK.....998	DK.....998	DK.....998	DK.....998
	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[X]	WS1

WATER		WS
WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household? If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).	PIPED WATER	
	PIPED INTO DWELLING 11	11⇒ WS7
	PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12	12⇒ WS7
	PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13	13⇒ WS4
	PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14	14⇒ WS4
	TUBE WELL WITH DEEP (<u>≥250 FEET</u>) BOREHOLE 21	21⇒ WS3
	TUBE WELL WITH SHALLOW	
	(<250 FEET) BOREHOLE..... 22	22⇒ WS3
	DUG WELL	
	PROTECTED WELL 31	31⇒ WS3
	UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32	32⇒ WS3
	SPRING	
	PROTECTED SPRING..... 41	41⇒ WS3
	NPROTECTED SPRING 42	42⇒ WS3
	RAINWATER 51	51⇒ WS3
	DELIVERED WATER	
	TANKER-TRUCK 61	61⇒ WS4
	CART WITH SMALL TANK 71	71⇒ WS4
	WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT)..... 72	
	SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81	81⇒ WS3
	PACKAGED WATER	
	BOTTLED WATER 91	
	SACHET WATER..... 92	
	LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL 93	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	96⇒ WS3

WATER		WS
WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i>	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14 TUBE WELL WITH DEEP (<u>≥250 FEET</u>) BOREHOLE21 TUBE WELL WITH SHALLOW (<250 FEET) BOREHOLE.....22 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING42 RAINWATER51 DELIVERED WATER TANKER-TRUCK61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT).....72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	11⇒WS7 12⇒WS7 13⇒WS4 14⇒WS4 61⇒WS4 71⇒WS4 72⇒WS4
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING.....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE3	1⇒WS7 2⇒WS7
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000 NUMBER OF MINUTES — — DK.....998	000⇒WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the List of Household Members Module.</i>	NAME..... LINE NUMBER — —	
WS6. Since last (day of the week), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... — — DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT.....2 DK.....8	1⇒WS8

WATER		WS
WS7A. In the last 12 months, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT.....2 DK.....8	2⇒ WS9 8⇒ WS9
WS8. The last time this happened, what was the main reason that your household was not able to access sufficient drinking water?	WATER SOURCE NOT FUNCTIONAL 1 WATER NOT AVAILABLE.....2 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE3 WATER SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO2 DK.....8	2⇒ WS10A 8⇒ WS10A
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	BOIL A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE/ALUM..... B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK.....Z	
WS10A. Is your water supply managed by your own household, by a local or owner of the house or apartment authority, or by a public or private water utility, or by a community organisation?	OWN HOUSEHOLD..... 1 LOCAL OR OWNER OF THE HOUSE OR APARTMENT/FLAT AUTHORITY2 A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE UTILITY3 COMMUNITY ORGANISATION4 DK.....8	
WS10B. Is your main source of drinking water the same in the rainy season?	YES 1 NO2 DK.....8	1⇒ WS10F 8⇒ WS10F

WATER		WS
WS10C. What is your main source of drinking water in the rainy season?	PIPED WATER	
	PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11	11⇒ WS10F
	PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12	12⇒ WS10F
	PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13	13⇒ WS10E
	PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14	14⇒ WS10E
	 TUBE WELL WITH DEEP (≥250 FEET) BOREHOLE.....21	
	TUBE WELL WITH SHALLOW (<250 FEET) BOREHOLE.....22	
	 DUG WELL	
	PROTECTED WELL.....31	
	UNPROTECTED WELL.....32	
	 SPRING	
	PROTECTED SPRING.....41	
	UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42	
	 RAINWATER.....51	
	 DELIVERED WATER	
	TANKER-TRUCK.....61	61⇒ WS10E
	CART WITH SMALL TANK.....71	71⇒ WS10E
	 WATER KIOSK (WATER SELLING PLANT).....72	72⇒ WS10E
	 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL).....81	
	 PACKAGED WATER	
	BOTTLED WATER.....91	
	SACHET WATER.....92	
	LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL.....93	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96	
WS10D. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING.....1	1⇒ WS10F
	IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2	2⇒ WS10F
	ELSEWHERE.....3	
WS10E. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT.....000	
	NUMBER OF MINUTES.....__ __ __	
	DK.....998	

WATER			WS
WS10F. In the past 12 months, has your household experienced any of these natural hazards/events?		YES NO DK	
[A] Flood?	FLOOD	1 2 [↘] 8 [↘] WS10F[B] WS10F[B]	
[A1] Was the water from <i>(main drinking water source from WS1)</i> affected by the flood?	WATER AFFECTED	1 2 8	
[B] Drought?	DROUGHT	1 2 [↘] 8 [↘] WS10F[C] WS10F[C]	
[B1] Was the water from <i>(main drinking water source from WS1)</i> affected by the drought?	WATER AFFECTED	1 2 8	
[C] Windstorm/Cyclone?	WINDSTORM/CYCLONE	1 2 [↘] 8 [↘] WS10F[D] WS10F[D]	
[C1] Was the water from <i>(main drinking water source from WS1)</i> affected by the windstorm/cyclone?	WATER AFFECTED	1 2 8	
[D] Tidal Surge?	TIDAL SURGE	1 2 [↘] 8 [↘] WS10F[E] WS10F[E]	
[D1] Was the water from <i>(main drinking water source from WS1)</i> affected by the tidal surge?	WATER AFFECTED	1 2 8	
[E] Landslide	LANDSLIDE	1 2 [↘] 8 [↘] WS10F[F] WS10F[F]	
[E1] Was the water from <i>(main drinking water source from WS1)</i> affected by the landslide?	WATER AFFECTED	1 2 8	
[F] Other events?	OTHER EVENT (specify)	1 2 [↘] 8 [↘] WS10G WS10G	
[F1] Was the water from <i>(main drinking water source from WS1)</i> affected by this other event?	WATER AFFECTED	1 2 8	
WS10G. Check WS10F[A-F]: Is at least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 'YES' IS RECORDED1 NO, NOT ANY 'YES' IS RECORDED2		2⇒ WS10J
WS10H. Were you able to continue using your <i>(main drinking water source in WS1)</i> 's water during the hazard/event(s)?	YES1 NO2 DK8		1⇒ WS10J 8⇒ WS10J

WATER		WS
WS10I. What was/were your alternate source(s) of drinking water during the hazard(s) period? <i>Probe to identify all the alternative sources of drinking water the household had to use during the event/hazard period.</i>	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLINGA PIPED TO YARD / PLOTB PIPED TO NEIGHBOURC PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPED TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE(DEEP) E TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE(SHALLOW) F DUG WELL PROTECTED WELLG UNPROTECTED WELLH SPRING PROTECTED SPRINGI UNPROTECTED SPRINGJ RAINWATERK TANKER-TRUCKL CART WITH SMALL TANKM WATER KIOSKN SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)O PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATERP SACHET WATERQ LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILLR OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	
WS10J. Do you know of measures that can be taken to protect your (main drinking water source in WS1) from natural hazards like flood, cyclone, drought, landslide, tidal surge, etc.	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒ WS10L 8⇒ WS10L
WS10K. What measures for protecting your (main drinking water source in WS1) do you know? <i>Please record all answers given by the respondent.</i>	RAISING OF THE PLATFORMA FENCING OF THE WATER SOURCEB CONSERVATION OF WATERC PROTECTION OF CATCHMENT AREA D OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)X	
WS10L. Has anything been done to protect your main source of drinking water supply from natural hazards?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒ WS11 8⇒ WS11
WS10M. What measures have been taken to protect your water supply source from natural hazards/disaster? <i>Please record all answers given by the respondent.</i>	RAISING OF THE PLATFORMA FENCING OF THE WATER SOURCE.....B CONSERVATION OF WATERC PROTECTION OF CATCHMENT AREAD OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)X DK Z	

SANITATION		WS
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe: Where does it flush to?</i> <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11 SEPTIC TANK.....12 PIT/CESSPOOL13 OPEN DRAIN14 COVERED DRAIN15 DK WHERE.....18	11⇒WS11D 14⇒WS11D 15⇒WS11D 18⇒WS11D
	PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (WITH SLAB).....21 SINGLE PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT23 TWIN PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB.....24 COMPOSTING TOILET31 CONTAINER BASED SANITATION32 BUCKET41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95 OTHER (specify).....96	21⇒WS11D 22⇒WS11D 23⇒WS11D 24⇒WS11D 31⇒WS11D 32⇒WS11D 41⇒WS14 51⇒WS14 95⇒HW1 96⇒WS14
WS11B. Does your (answer from WS11) have an outlet pipe for liquid waste? <i>If there is infiltration underground from the base or sides of the tank or pit, select "No"</i> <i>If the tank or pit containing wastes has a pipe which discharges liquid wastes, select "Yes"</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2⇒WS11D 8⇒WS11D
WS11C. WHERE DOES THIS PIPE GO?	TO A LEACH FIELD, SOAK PIT11 TO A SEWER / CLOSED DRAIN THAT LEADS TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (WWTP)21 A WATERBODY (NOT CONNECTED TO WWTP)22 DON'T KNOW WHERE23 TO AN OPEN DRAIN31 TO A WATERBODY/SURFACE32 OTHER (specify)96 DK.....98	

SANITATION				WS
WS11D. In the last 12 months, have excreta from your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) been released to the surface and surroundings due to any of the following events?				
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Overflowed?	OVERFLOWED	1	2	8
[B] Flooded?	FLOODED	1	2	8
[C] Containment collapsed?	CONTAINMENT COLLAPSED	1	2	8
[D] Other event releasing excreta to the surface and surroundings? <i>Please read all the categories listed and record all answers given by the respondent.</i>	OTHER EVENT			
	(specify)	1	2	8
WS11D1. Check WS11D [A-D]: Is at least one 'Yes' recorded?				
YES, AT LEAST ONE 'YES' IS RECORDED				1
NO, NOT ANY 'YES' IS RECORDED				2
				2⇒WS11H
WS11E. Check WS10F[A-F]: Is at least one 'Yes' recorded?				
YES, AT LEAST ONE 'YES' IS RECORDED				1
NO, NOT ANY 'YES' IS RECORDED				2
				2⇒WS11H

WS11F1. Natural disaster letter		WS11F2. Check if (WS10F [A] =1, and/or WS10F [B] =1, and/or WS10F [C] =1, and/or WS10F [D] =1, and/or WS10F [E] =1, and/or WS10F [F] =1) and copy all the natural disasters that the respondent has reported experiencing in the last 12 months from question WS10F.			WS11F2. You mentioned your household experienced one or more natural hazards/ events, was your (toilet facility mentioned in WS11) affected by it?		
LETTER	NATURAL DISASTER	YES	NO	DK			
A (FLOOD)		1	2	8			
B (DROUGHT)		1	2	8			
C (WINDSTORM/ CYCLONE)		1	2	8			
D (TIDAL SURGE)		1	2	8			
E (LANDSLIDE)		1	2	8			
F (OTHER EVENT)		1	2	8			

SANITATION		WS
WS11G. Were you able to continue using your toilet facility?	YES, CONTINUED TO USE TOILET FACILITY1 NO, TOILET FACILITY NO LONGER USABLE2 DK.....8	1⇒WS11H 8⇒WS11H
WS11G1. What alternative option(s) did you use during the hazard(s) period? <i>Probe to identify all the alternative toilet facility(ies) the household had to use during the event/hazard period</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....A SEPTIC TANK.....B PIT/CESSPOOLC OPEN DRAIND COVERED DRAINE DK WHERE.....F PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (WITH SLAB).....G SINGLE PIT LATRINE WITH SLABH PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PITI TWIN PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB.....J COMPOSTING TOILETK CONTAINER BASED SANITATIONL BUCKETM HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINEN NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....Y OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X	
WS11H. Do you know of measures that can be taken to protect your toilet/latrine from natural hazards like flood, windstorm, cyclone, landslide, etc.?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	2⇒WS11J 8⇒WS11J
WS11I. What measures do you know can be taken to protect your toilet/latrine from natural hazards? <i>Please record all answers given by the respondent.</i>	RAISING OF THE PLATFORMA USE OF PROTECTIVE PARAPET ON THE ROOFB USE OF WATERTIGHT PITS/SEPTIC TANKSC USE OF ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIESD CONSTRUCTION OF DURABLE TOILETE PROVIDING OF ALTERNATE LATRINEF OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)X	
WS11J. Has anything been done to protect your toilet/latrine from natural hazards?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒WS12 8⇒WS12

SANITATION		WS
WS11K. What was done to protect your toilet/latrine from natural hazards? <i>Please record all answers given by the respondent.</i>	RAISING OF THE PLATFORM A USE OF PROTECTIVE PARAPET ON THE ROOF B USE OF WATERTIGHT PITS/SEPTIC TANKS C USE OF ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES D CONSTRUCTION OF DURABLE TOILET E PROVIDING OF ALTERNATE LATRINE F OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2 DON'T KNOW WHEN 3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4 NO, NOT EMPTIED BUT COVERED AND LEFT UNDISTURBED WHEN FULL 5 THIS SYSTEM DOESN'T REQUIRE EMPTYING 7 DK 8	4⇒ WS14 5⇒ WS14 8⇒ WS14
WS12A. The last time it was emptied, who emptied the (<i>answer from WS11</i>)?	SERVICE PROVIDER PUBLIC/MUNICIPALITY/GOVERNMENT 11 PRIVATE COMPANY/NGO 12 INFORMAL EMPTIER (E.G., UNLICENSED) 13 NOT SERVICE PROVIDER SELF EMPTIED 21 NEIGHBOUR, FAMILY MEMBER, FRIEND 22 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 98	
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?	REMOVED OFF-SITE (TO TREATMENT / UNKNOWN) 1 REMOVED TO A WATERBODY, OPEN GROUND, FIELD OR ELSEWHERE 2 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT AT OR NEAR HOUSEHOLD (IN-SITU)..... 3 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT/TRENCH ELSEWHERE (OFF-SITE) 4 EMPTIED INTO AN UNCOVERED PIT 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	

SANITATION		WS
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1	
	IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2	
	ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES 1	2⇒HW1
	NO 2	
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS	2⇒HW1
	(NOT PUBLIC)1	
	SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	
	(IF LESS THAN 10)..... 0	
	TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS10	
	DK98	

HYGIENE		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands? <i>If the respondent indicates that there is no fixed place for handwashing, probe:</i> What do members of your household most often use to wash their hands? <i>Record result and observation.</i>	OBSERVED FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING1 IN YARD / PLOT2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)3 NOT OBSERVED NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE5 OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>)6	4⇒ HW4A 5⇒ HW4A 6⇒ HW4A
HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. <i>Verify by checking the tap/ pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	WATER IS AVAILABLE1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE2	
HW3. Observe presence of soap, detergent, or ash/ mud/sand at the place for handwashing. <i>Record all that apply.</i>	BAR OR LIQUID SOAPA DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)B ASHC MUD / SANDD NONE OF THESE PRESENTY	
HW4A. Do you have a bath or shower in your dwelling, yard, or plot?	YES, IN THE DWELLING1 YES, IN THE YARD OR PLOT2 NO, ELSEWHERE3 NO, NONE4	4⇒ SA1
HW5A. Do you have water available there? <i>If there is running water from a tap or water stored in a tank, bucket, jug, etc., record 'Yes'.</i>	YES1 NO2	

SALT IODIZATION		SA
SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to <u>cook meals</u> in your household? <i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)3 SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE4 OTHER REASON (specify)6	2⇒ HH13 3⇒ HH13 4⇒ HH13 6⇒ HH13
SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt? <i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)3 SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify)6	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES __ : __	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	BANGLA2	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	BANGLA2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED3	
HH18. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)__	0⇒ HH29 1⇒ HH27

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE
1	— —		1	2	— —
2	— —		1	2	— —
3	— —		1	2	— —
4	— —		1	2	— —
5	— —		1	2	— —
6	— —		1	2	— —
7	— —		1	2	— —
8	— —		1	2	— —

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER
 LINE NUMBER
 NAME
 AGE

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caregiver of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the List of Household Members: Are there any women age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-491	2⇒ HH34
	NO2	

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the List of Household Members: Are there any girls age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-171	2⇒ HH34
	NO2	

HH32. Check HL20 in the List of Household Members: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20=901 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-172	2⇒ HH34
HH33. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews. For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17) later? ☐ 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34. ☐ 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34. ☐ 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.		
HH34. Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=11 NO, HH8=22 NO, NO QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN IN SURVEY (NO QUESTION HH8)3	2⇒ HH38A 3⇒ HH38A
HH35. Check HL9 in the List of Household Members: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-491 NO2	2⇒ HH40
HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
HH37. Check HL6 and HL9 in the List of Household Members: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-171 NO2	2⇒ HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the List of Household Members: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20=90).....1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90)2	1⇒ HH39 2⇒ HH40
HH38A. Check HL20 in the List of Household Members: Is a boy age 15-17 recorded as caregiver of a child in the household?	YES,1 NO2	2⇒ HH40
HH38B. Check HL20 in the List of Household Members: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17 recorded as a caregiver?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS A CAREGIVER IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20=90)1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS CAREGIVERS ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90)2	1⇒ HH39A 2⇒ HH40
HH39. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews. For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17) later? ☐ 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40. ☐ 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40. ☐ 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.		

HH39A. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men about the children in their care. We ask each person we interview for permission. For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (name(s) of male caregiver(s) age 15-17) later? ☐ 'Yes' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40. ☐ 'No' for at least one male caregiver age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one male caregiver age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on individual questionnaires for those for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40. ☐ 'No' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.		
HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE1 NO2	2⇒ HH42
HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM?	YES, HH9=11 NO, HH9=22	2⇒ HH44A
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM for this household		
HH44. As part of the survey, we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? <i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN2	2⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM
HH44A. Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=11 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=22	2⇒ HH44C
HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES1 NO2	1⇒ HH44E 2⇒ HH46

HH44C. Thank you for your participation. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES1 NO2	2⇒ HH46	
HH44D. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES1 NO2	1⇒ HH44F 2⇒ HH46	
HH44E. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES1 NO2	2⇒ HH46	
HH44F. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.			
	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
HH44G. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
HH44H. Just to confirm, the number is (number recorded in HH44G)? If no, return to HH44G and correct entry.	YES1 NO2↵ HH44G	YES1 NO2↵ HH44G	YES1 NO2↵ HH44G

HH44I. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES1↘ [P2]	YES1↘ [P3]	YES1↘ [P4]
	NO2↘ HH46	NO2↘ HH46	NO2↘ HH46
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐

HH46. Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT
	RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME03
	REFUSED04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING05
	DWELLING DESTROYED06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND07
OTHER (specify)96	

HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview: NAME _____ HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WOMEN AGE 15-49 CHILDREN UNDERAGE 5 CHILDREN AGE 5-17 CHILDREN AGE 1-4	To be filled after HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed		To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed	
	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
	HH48	__ __	HH53	__ __
	HH49	__ __	HH55	__ __
	HH51	__ __	HH56	ZERO 0 ONE 1
	HH52	__ __	HH56A	__ __
	HH52A	__ __		

HH57. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household assigned to you by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS****Contact Card****BANGLADESH MICS 2025**

For questions, concerns, or complaints about the Bangladesh MICS 2025, you may contact Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) at:

Telephone number: (02) 55007058

E-mail: emdad1972@yahoo.com

Address: Parishankhyan Bhaban, E-27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _ _ _ _	WQ2. Household number: _ _	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / 2 0 2 5		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES1 NO2	
WQ7. Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	Yes, permission is given1 1⇒WQ10 No, permission is not given2 2⇒WQ31	
WQ31. Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 OTHER (specify)96	

WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR <i>E. COLI</i>		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: MINUTES:	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES1 NO2	2⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE1 COVERED CONTAINER2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE8	1⇒ WQ13 2⇒ WQ13 3⇒ WQ13
WQ12A. From where did you pour this water? <i>Probe to understand if directly from the source or from a covered or uncovered container.</i>	DIRECT FROM SOURCE1 COVERED CONTAINER2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER3	
WQ13. <i>E. coli</i> Sample Collection and Labelling: <i>Label the whirl-pak bag as H-XXXX-YY, where 'H' is for household <i>E. coli</i> test, XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). Then collect the water into the whirl-pak bag for <i>E. coli</i> test.</i>		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒ WQ17 8⇒ WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILA ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE/ALUMB STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC USE A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, OR MEMBRANE FILTRATION)D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DKZ	

WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR *E. COLI*

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE14 TUBE WELL WITH DEEP (<u>≥250 FEET</u>) BOREHOLE21 TUBE WELL WITH SHALLOW (<250 FEET) BOREHOLE22 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING42 RAINWATER51 DELIVERED WATER TANKER-TRUCK61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 WATER KIOSK(WATER SELLING PLANT)72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER91 SACHET WATER92 LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL93 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	
WQ18. Can you please show or tell me the location of the source of the glass of drinking water?	YES, SHOWN OR TOLD1 NO, UNABLE TO SHOW OR TELL2	2⇒ WQ20
WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected. Label the whirl-pak bag as S-XXXX-YY, where S is source <i>E. coli</i> test, XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). After then collect the source water for <i>E.coli</i> testing in that whirl-pak bag	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE4 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT SAMPLE5	2⇒ WQ20 3⇒ WQ20 4⇒ WQ20 5⇒ WQ20

WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR E. COLI		
WQ19A. Rinse and fill the plastic cup used for the salinity test using source water. Conduct Salinity Source test Indicate if the result is displayed in micro-siemens or milli-siemens	RESULTS SHOWN IN μ S1 RESULTS SHOWN IN mS2 ERROR CODE 66 OTHER ERROR CODE8	1⇒WQ19B 2⇒WQ19C 6⇒WQ19D 8⇒WQ19D
WQ19B. Enter the value. Four digits without decimals	SALINITY _ _ _ _	⇒WQ19D
WQ19C. Enter the value. Four digits including two decimals	SALINITY _ _ . _ _	
WQ19D. Conduct the E.coli TEST(S) within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-36 hours of incubation (NOTE, this concerns the household test and the source test (if applicable), which both have been collected and stored in whirl-pak bags)		
WQ19E. Rinse and fill the arsenic sample bottle using 100ml of source water Conduct arsenic Source test and record the result. If the test result is more than 500 ppb, record '995'.	ARSENIC IN PPB _ _ _ _ ARSENIC IS MORE THAN 500 PPB 995	
WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES1 NO2	2⇒WQ23
WQ21. Take out the sample of mineral water that you got from your supervisor. Label the whirl-pak bag as B-XXXX-YY , where 'B' is for Blank test, XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). After then collect the mineral water for E.coli testing in that whirl-pak bag Record whether the sample is available.	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify)2	2⇒WQ23
WQ21A. Rinse and fill the plastic cup used for the salinity test using blank water Conduct the salinity blank test . Indicate if the result is displayed in micro-siemens or milli-siemens	RESULTS SHOWN IN μ S1 RESULTS SHOWN IN mS2 ERROR CODE 66 OTHER ERROR CODE8	1⇒WQ21B 2⇒WQ21C 6⇒WQ21D 8⇒WQ21D
WQ21B. Enter the value. Four digits without decimals	SALINITY _ _ _ _	⇒WQ21D
WQ21C. Enter the value. Four digits including two decimals	SALINITY _ _ . _ _	
WQ21D. Conduct the E.coli blank test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-36 hours of incubation. (NOTE, this concerns the household test, the source test (if applicable) and the blank test (if applicable), which all have been collected and stored in whirl-pak bags)		
WQ21E. Rinse and fill the arsenic sample bottle using 100ml of blank water Conduct an arsenic blank test and record the result. If the test result is more than 500 ppb, record the code '995'.	ARSENIC IN PPB _ _ _ _ ARSENIC IS MORE THAN 500 PPB..... 995	
WQ23. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS FOR *E. COLI*

Following 24-36 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.

WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	___ ___ / ___ ___ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> ___	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOUR AND MINUTES : ..	
WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml): <i>Record 3-digit count of colonies.</i> <i>If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'</i> <i>If it is not possible to read results, record '991'</i> <i>If the results are lost, record '992'</i>	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?	YES, WQ19=11 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK2	2⇒ WQ28
WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?	YES, WQ21=11 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK2	2⇒ WQ31
WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___	⇒ WQ31

Measurer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 2 _____	
<i>Check woman's age in HL6 IN LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</i>		WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	1⇒ WM9B 2⇒ WM9A
WM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the public better understand the situation and needs of women. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). May I start the interview? YES1 NO / NOT ASKED2		
WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 45 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the public better understand the situation and needs of women. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). May I start the interview? 1⇒ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND MODULE 2⇒ WM17		

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1⇒WB5
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DK MONTH98 YEAR DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
WB5. Where were you born? In Bangladesh or another country?	THIS COUNTRY 1 OTHER COUNTRY 2 DK 8	2⇒WB6 8⇒End
WB5A. In which district were you born? <i>Probe to determine the district according to present borders. Also look for district code table at the end of the questionnaire.</i> <i>Refer to the next page for District names and codes,</i>	DISTRICT NAME AND CODE: NAME DK98	⇒End 98⇒End
WB6. In which country were you born? <i>Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.</i> <i>If unable to find or determine the name of the country, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.</i> _____ (Name of country)	MYANMAR104 INDIA356 PAKISTAN 586 OTHER (specify) UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY976	

MIGRATION				WB		
WB8. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record the months.</i> <i>If greater than 12 months, record the year.</i>			MONTHS 1 __ __ YEARS 2 __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH995		995⇒ End	
WB9. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (NAME OF PLACE)			CITY CORPORATION 1 TOWN2 RURAL AREA3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8			
WB10. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in? <i>Please look below for district code table.</i>			DISTRICT NAME AND CODE: NAME _____ OUTSIDE OF BANGLADESH (specify) _____ 96			
* Codes for WB5A and WB10: Districts:	01	Bagerhat	41	Jashore	69	Natore
	03	Bandarban	42	Jhalokati	72	Netrakona
	04	Barguna	44	Jhenaidah	73	Nilphamari
	06	Barishal	38	Joypurhat	75	Noakhali
	09	Bhola	46	Khagrachhari	76	Pabna
	10	Bogura	47	Khulna	77	Panchagarh
	12	Brahmanbaria	48	Kishoreganj	78	Patuakhali
	13	Chandpur	49	Kurigram	79	Pirojpur
	70	Chapainababganj	50	Kushtia	82	Rajbari
	15	Chattogram	51	Lakshmipur	81	Rajshahi
	18	Chuadanga	52	Lalmonirhat	84	Rangamati
	22	Cox's bazar	54	Madaripur	85	Rangpur
	19	Cumilla	55	Magura	87	Satkhira
	26	Dhaka	56	Manikganj	86	Shariatpur
	27	Dinajpur	57	Meherpur	89	Sherpur
	29	Faridpur	58	Moulvibazar	88	Sirajganj
	30	Feni	59	Munshiganj	90	Sunamganj
	32	Gaibandha	61	Mymensingh	91	Sylhet
	33	Gazipur	64	Naogaon	93	Tangail
	35	Gopalganj	65	Narail	94	Thakurgaon
36	Habiganj	67	Narayanganj			
39	Jamalpur	68	Narsingdi	98	DK/Can't recall	

HEALTH INSURANCE		IN
IN1. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒END
IN2. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCEA HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER.....B SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCED OTHER (specify).....X	

ICT USE		IC
IC1. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒IC3
IC2. Do you own a smartphone?	YES 1 NO 2	
IC3. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERYDAY 3	
IC4. Have you ever used a computer, such as a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒IC6
IC5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happened almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERYDAY 3	1⇒IC7 2⇒IC7 3⇒IC7
IC6. Check IC3: Is IC3=0?	YES, IC3=0 1 NO, IC3=1, 2, OR 3 2	1⇒IC10

ICT USE		IC
IC7. I will now ask you about activities that you may have done on a computer or phone during the last 3 months. Did you:		
	YES NO	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move data, information, and content in digital environments, for example within a document, between devices, or on the cloud?	USE COPY/PASTE1 2	
[C] Send a message, for example by e-mail, messaging service, or SMS, with an attached file, for example a document, picture, or video?	SEND MESSAGE WITH ATTACHMENT1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera, or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE1 2	
[F] Find, download, install, and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE.....1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video, or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION.....1 2	
[H] Transfer a file or application between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE1 2	
[I] Set up effective security measures, for example strong passwords or log-in attempt notification, to protect devices and online accounts?	SET UP SECURITY MEASURES1 2	
[J] Change privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit the sharing of personal data and information, such as name, contact information, or photos?	CHANGE PRIVACY SETTINGS1 2	
[K] Verify the reliability of information found online?	VERIFY RELIABILITY OF INFO1 2	
[L] Write a computer program using a specialised programming language, including programming or coding in digital environments, for example computer software or app development?	PROGRAMMING1 2	
IC8. Check IC7[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, IC7[F]=1 1 NO, IC7[F]=2 2	1⇒IC11
IC9. Check IC7[K]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, IC7[K]=1 1 NO, IC7[K]=2 2	1⇒IC11
IC10. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒End
IC11. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERYDAY 3	

MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 NO, NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband) ? <i>Probe: How old was your (husband) on his last birthday?</i>	AGE IN YEARS — — DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband) have any other wives?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MA7
MA4. How many other wives does he have?	NUMBER — — DK 98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 NO 3	3⇒UN14
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1⇒MA8A 2⇒MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband) ? <i>If respondent says that she is married but not yet living together with her husband, ask: In what month and year did you get married to your husband?</i>	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH — — DK MONTH 98 YEAR — — — — DK YEAR 9998	
MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> husband? <i>If respondent says that she was married before but never lived with her first husband, ask: In what month and year did you get married to your first husband?</i>		
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2⇒End
MA10. Check MA7: Married only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1⇒MA11A 2⇒MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband)? <i>If respondent says that she is married but not yet living together with her husband, ask: How old were you when you got married to your husband?</i>	AGE IN YEARS — —	
MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> husband? <i>If respondent says that she was married before but never lived with her first husband, ask: How old were you when you got married to your first husband?</i>		

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES1 NO2	2⇒CM8
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CM5
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CM8
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i> I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CM11
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM.....	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES1 NO2	1⇒CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=000 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE1	0⇒End

FERTILITY/ BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your baby? (first/next)	BH2. Were any of these births twins?		BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. On what day, month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?		BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO		BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL 1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years			BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO
		S	M		B	G	Day	Month	Year		Y	N		Age	Y	N	
01		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	—	—
02		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2	Next Birth
03		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2	Next Birth
04		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2	Next Birth
05		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2	Next Birth
06		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2	Next Birth
07		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2	Next Birth
08		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	1	2	Next Birth

3H0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0.	BH1.	BH2.	BH3.	BH4.	BH5.		BH6.	BH7.	BH8.	BH9.		BH10.					
BH.	Line Number	What name was given to your baby? (first/next)	Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.	Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	On what day, month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?	Is (name of birth) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) birthday? Record age in completed years.	Is (name of birth) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL 1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years	Y	N					
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Unit	Number	Y	N			
09		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	Days.....1 Months2 Years3	—	1	2			
10		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	Days.....1 Months2 Years3	—	1	2			
11		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	Days.....1 Months2 Years3	—	1	2			
12		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	Days.....1 Months2 Years3	—	1	2			
13		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	Days.....1 Months2 Years3	—	1	2			
14		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	Days.....1 Months2 Years3	—	1	2			
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?														1		1	
														NO		2	

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1⇒CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2) ? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2) , consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0⇒End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (name) , did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES1 NO2	1⇒End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS2	1⇒DB4A 2⇒DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER1 NO MORE / NONE2	

ANTENATAL CARE		MN																								
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2⇒End																								
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒End																								
MN3. Whom did you see? Probe: Anyone else? Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B PARAMEDIC/ MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)/ SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICERS (SACMO)C FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV)D COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS (CSBA/PCSBA) E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HI/AHI/HA/ CHCP).....G FAMILY PLANNING FIELDWORKER (FPI/FWA) I NGO WORKER J VILLAGE DOCTOR K OTHER (specify)X																									
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.	WEEKS 1 _ _ MONTHS 2 <u>0</u> _ DK 998																									
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.	NUMBER OF TIMES DK98																									
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Measure your blood pressure?</td> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Take a urine sample?</td> <td>URINE SAMPLE.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Take a blood sample?</td> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Listen to your baby's heartbeat?</td> <td>HEARTBEAT1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?</td> <td>FOODS.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding?</td> <td>BREASTFEED1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding?</td> <td>BLEEDING1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] Measure your blood pressure?	BLOOD PRESSURE1	2	[B] Take a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE.....1	2	[C] Take a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE1	2	[D] Listen to your baby's heartbeat?	HEARTBEAT1	2	[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?	FOODS.....1	2	[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding?	BREASTFEED1	2	[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding?	BLEEDING1	2	
	YES	NO																								
[A] Measure your blood pressure?	BLOOD PRESSURE1	2																								
[B] Take a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE.....1	2																								
[C] Take a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE1	2																								
[D] Listen to your baby's heartbeat?	HEARTBEAT1	2																								
[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?	FOODS.....1	2																								
[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding?	BREASTFEED1	2																								
[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding?	BLEEDING1	2																								

DELIVERY CARE		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒ End
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (name) ? Probe: Anyone else? Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given. If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFEB PARAMEDIC/ MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)/ SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICERS (SACMO)C FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV)D COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS (CSBA/PCSBA)E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HI /AHI/HA/CHCP)G FAMILY PLANNING FIELDWORKER (FPI/ FWA)I NGO WORKERJ VILLAGE DOCTORK OTHER (specify)X NO ONEY	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (name) ? Probe to identify the type of place. If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. _____ (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME11 OTHER HOME12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC /HEALTH CENTRE (UH&FWC/ USC/RD)22 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC)23 OTHER PUBLIC (specify)26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL31 PRIVATE CLINIC32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33 OTHER PRIVATE (specify)36 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL41 NGO CLINIC42 OTHER NGO (specify)46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO76 OTHER (specify)96	11⇒ End 12⇒ End 96⇒ End
MN21. Was (name) delivered by caesarean section, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES1 NO2	2⇒ End
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS2	

PN&NC: THERMAL CARE		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒End
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (name) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.	YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8	2⇒MN25 8⇒MN25
		
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8	
MN25. Was (name) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES1 NO2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (name) bathed for the first time? If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours. If "1 day" or "next day," probe: About how many hours after the delivery? If "24 hours," probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day. If 24 hours or more, record days.	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR000 HOURS1 _ _ DAYS2 _ _ NEVER BATHED997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER998	

PN&NC: CORD CARE		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒End
MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 761 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962	1⇒MN30
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES2 SCISSORS3 OTHER (specify)6 DK8	8⇒MN30
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	2⇒End 8⇒End
MN31. What was applied to the cord? Probe: Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINEA OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET)B MUSTARD OILC ASHD ANIMAL DUNGE VERMILIONF OTHER (specify)X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ	

PN&NC: BIRTHWEIGHT		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒End
MN32. When (name) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE2 AVERAGE3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE4 VERY SMALL5 DK8	
MN33. Was (name) weighed at birth?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒End 8⇒End
MN34. How much did (name) weigh? If a card is available, record weight from card.	FROM CARD1 (KG) _ . _ _ _ FROM RECALL2 (KG) _ . _ _ _ DK.....99998	

RC: PERIOD RETURN		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒ End
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (name) ?	YES1 NO2	

IYCF: INITIAL BREASTFEEDING		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒End
MN36. Was (name) ever breastfed?	YES1 NO2	2⇒End
MN37. How long after birth was (name) first put to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY000 HOURS 1 _ _ DAYS 2 _ _ DK / DON'T REMEMBER998	
MN38. In the first two days after delivery, was (name) given anything at all other than breast milk to eat or drink, such as water, infant formula, or honey water, coconut water, etc.?	YES, SOMETHING OTHER THAN BREAST MILK1 NO, ONLY BREAST MILK2	

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒End
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 761 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962	2⇒PN7
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (name) . You have said that you gave birth in (name or type of facility in MN20) . How long did you stay there after the delivery? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS1 ____ DAYS2 ____ WEEKS3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name) 's health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name) , checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. Before you left the (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on (name) 's health?	YES1 NO2	
PN5. And what about checks on your health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (name or type of facility in MN20) ?	YES1 NO2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (name or type of facility in MN20) . Did anyone check on (name) 's health after you left (name or type of facility in MN20) ?	YES1 NO2	1⇒PN12 2⇒PN17
PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO I RECORDED1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORY'S A TO I RECORDED2	2⇒PN11
PN8. You have already said that (person or persons in MN19) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (name) 's health after delivery, for example examining (name) , checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (person or persons in MN19) left you, did (person or persons in MN19) check on (name) 's health?	YES1 NO2	
PN9. And did (person or persons in MN19) check on your health before leaving, for example asking questions about <u>your</u> health or examining you?	YES1 NO2	

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		PN
PN10. After the (person or persons in MN19) left you, did anyone check on the health of (name) ?	YES1 NO2	1⇒PN12 2⇒PN19
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name) 's health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name) , checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (name) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES1 NO2	2⇒PN20
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE2	1⇒PN13A 2⇒PN13B
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS1 __ __ DAYS2 __ __ WEEKS3 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER998	
PN14. Who checked on (name) 's health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFEB PARAMEDIC/ MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)/ SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICERS (SACMO).....C FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV)D COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS (CSBA/ PCSBA)E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HI/AHI/HA/CHCP).....G RELATIVE / FRIENDH FAMILY PLANNING FIELDWORKER (FPI/FWA)I NGO WORKERJ VILLAGE DOCTORK OTHER (specify)X	

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		PN
PN15. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME11 OTHER HOME12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE (UH&FWC/USC/RD)22 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC)23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL31 PRIVATE CLINIC32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33 OTHER PRIVATE (<i>specify</i>)36 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL41 NGO CLINIC42 OTHER NGO (<i>specify</i>)46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	
PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 761 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962	2⇒PN18
PN17. After you left (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES1 NO2	1⇒PN21 2⇒END
PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO I RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORY'S A TO I RECORDED . 2	2⇒PN20
PN19. After the delivery was over and (person or persons in MN19) left, did anyone check on your health?	YES1 NO2	1⇒PN21 2⇒End
PN20. After the birth of (name), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES1 NO2	2⇒End
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE2	1⇒PN22A 2⇒PN22B

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		PN
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS 1 _ _ DAYS 2 _ _ WEEKS 3 _ _ DK / DON'T REMEMBER998	
PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFEB PARAMEDIC/ MEDICAL ASSISTANT (MA)/ SUB-ASSISTANT COMMUNITY MEDICAL OFFICERS (SACMO)C FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR (FWV)D COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS (CSBA/ PCSBA)E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HI/AHI/HA/CHCP)G RELATIVE / FRIENDH FAMILY PLANNING FIELDWORKER (FPI/FWA)I NGO WORKERJ VILLAGE DOCTORK OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME11 OTHER HOME12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE (UH&FWC/USC/RD)22 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC)23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL31 PRIVATE CLINIC32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33 OTHER PRIVATE (<i>specify</i>)36 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL41 NGO CLINIC42 OTHER NGO (<i>specify</i>)46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	

PN&NC: SIGNAL CARE FUNCTIONS			PN															
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: _____ Name	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒End																
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (name) ’s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (name) ? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	<table><tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DK</td></tr><tr><td>EXAMINE THE CORD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>TAKE TEMPERATURE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>		YES	NO	DK	EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8	TAKE TEMPERATURE.....	1	2	8	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8															
TAKE TEMPERATURE.....	1	2	8															
COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=11 NO, MN36=22	2⇒PN28																
PN27. Observe (name) ’s breastfeeding?	<table><tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DK</td></tr><tr><td>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>		YES	NO	DK	OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8									
	YES	NO	DK															
OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=11 NO, MN33=22 DK, MN33=83	1⇒PN29A 2⇒PN29B 3⇒PN29C																
PN29A. You mentioned that (name) was weighed at birth. After that, was (name) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? PN29B. You mentioned that (name) was not weighed at birth. Was (name) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (name) was weighed at birth. Was (name) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES1 NO2																	
PN30. During the first two days after (name) ’s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES1 NO2																	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP0. Check MA1: Is the respondent currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED (MA1=1)1	
	NO, NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED (MA1=3)2	2⇒ UN14
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT1	1⇒ CP3
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES1	1⇒ CP4
	NO2	
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES1	1⇒ End
	NO2	2⇒ End
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? <i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i>	FEMALE STERILIZATIONA	
	MALE STERILIZATIONB	
	IUDC	
	INJECTABLESD	
	IMPLANTSE	
	PILLF	
	MALE CONDOMG	
	FEMALE CONDOMH	
	DIAPHRAGMI	
	FOAM / JELLYJ	
	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM)K	
	PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHML	
	WITHDRAWALM	
	OTHER (specify)X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=11	2⇒UN6
	NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 82	
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES1	1⇒UN5
	NO2	
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS0	0⇒UN4A 1⇒UN4B
	ONE OR MORE BIRTHS1	
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER1	
	NONE / NO MORE2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD1	1⇒UN8
	NO MORE / NONE2	2⇒UN14
	UNDECIDED / DK8	8⇒UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A1	1⇒UN14
	NO, CP4≠A2	
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD1	2⇒UN10 3⇒UN12 8⇒UN10
	NO MORE / NONE2	
	SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT3	
	UNDECIDED / DK8	
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS1 __ __	994⇒UN12
	YEARS2 __ __	
	DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW)993	
	SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT994	
	AFTER MARRIAGE995	
	OTHER996	
	DK998	
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=11	1⇒UN14
	NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 82	
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=11	1⇒UN14
	NO, CP2=22	
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES1	1⇒UN14 8⇒UN14
	NO2	
	DK8	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEXA	
	MENOPAUSALB	
	NEVER MENSTRUATEDC	
	HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL	
	REMOVAL OF UTERUS)D	
	HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS	
	OR MORE WITHOUT RESULTE	
	POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEICF	
	BREASTFEEDINGG	
	TOO OLDH	
	FATALISTICI	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	
	DKZ	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C1	1⇒End
	NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C2	
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? <i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i> <i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?	DAYS AGO1 __ __	1⇒UN15B
	WEEKS AGO2 __ __	2⇒UN15B
	MONTHS AGO3 __ __	3⇒UN15B
	YEARS AGO4 __ __	4⇒UN15B
	IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY993	
	BEFORE LAST BIRTH994	
	NEVER MENSTRUATED995	995⇒DV1

MENSTRUAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE				UN																														
UN15A. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C OR BLANK2			1⇒End																														
UN15B. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE (OR UN14=993, 994, OR 995)2			2⇒End																														
UN16. During your last menstrual period, did you have trouble participating in the following activities due to your period. [A] Work? [B] Education and training? [C] Social activities outside school or work? <i>If the respondent would not normally attend such activity, record '7'</i>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>NO SUCH ACTIVITY</th><th>DK/NOT SURE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WORK.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>EDUCATION/</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>TRAINING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCIAL ACTIVITIES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	NO SUCH ACTIVITY	DK/NOT SURE	WORK.....	1	2	7	8	EDUCATION/					TRAINING	1	2	7	8	SOCIAL ACTIVITIES						1	2	7	8			
	YES	NO	NO SUCH ACTIVITY	DK/NOT SURE																														
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SOCIAL ACTIVITIES																																		
.....	1	2	7	8																														
UN17. During your last menstrual period, did you worry that someone would see you while you were changing menstrual materials <u>at home</u> ?	YES, WORRIED1 NO, DID NOT WORRY2 DID NOT CHANGE ANY MENSTRUAL MATERIALS AT HOME7 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8																																	
UN18. During your last menstrual period, did you have enough menstrual materials to change them as often as you wanted to throughout your menstrual period? <i>Regular (non-absorbent) underwear are not considered menstrual materials. If the woman did not use any menstrual materials, probe to learn if wanted to use them. If she did not want to use any, record "Yes, enough".</i>	YES, ENOUGH1 NO, NOT ENOUGH2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8																																	
UN19. During your last menstrual period, were you able to reduce your menstruation-related pain when you needed to?	YES1 NO2 DIDN'T NEED TO3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8																																	
UN20. If you were to have a concern about your menstrual period, would you feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider such as a school nurse, community health worker (FWV, FWA, CHCP), or doctor?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8																																	
UN21. Before you had your first menstrual period, did you know about menstruation?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8																																	

MATERNAL MORBIDITY		MR
MR1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=11	1⇒MR3
	NO, CP1=2 OR 82	
MR2. Check BH4 for the last birth: Last birth occurred within the last six weeks, that is, since (date of interview-6 weeks) in 2025?	YES, LAST 6 WEEKS1	1⇒MR4
	NO, LATER2	2⇒End
	NO BIRTHS HAVE BEEN RECORDED3	3⇒End
MR3. How many weeks pregnant are you?	RECORD THE NUMBER OF WEEKS ____	
	DK/CAN'T RECALL98	
MR4. Did you have any kind of health complications during (this current/last) pregnancy?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR5. Did you have "Seizures" or "Convulsions" during (this current/last) pregnancy?	YES1	2⇒MR7
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR6. Have you ever had seizures during times when you were not pregnant?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR7. Do you know if you had increased blood pressure during (this current/last) pregnancy?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR8. Did you have swelling in the legs, face of hands during (this current/last) pregnancy?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR9. Did you have blurred vision during (this current/last) pregnancy?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR10. Check MR1, MR2 and MR3: Currently pregnant for 5 months or more than 5 months, or had a last birth within the last 6 weeks? 5months=21weeks	(MR1 =1 AND MR3 ≥ 21), OR MR2=11	2⇒MR12
	(MR1 =1 AND MR3 < 21)2	
MR11. Did you have vaginal bleeding at any time starting from the second half of the pregnancy to (now/the time of delivery) ?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR12. Did you have a high fever during (this current/last) pregnancy?	YES1	2⇒MR16
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR13. Did this high fever come with chills?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR14. Have you been sick with some other disease during (this current/last) pregnancy?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR15. Did you have a very smelly discharge when you had this high fever?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR16. Did your eyes/skin turn yellow during (this current/last) pregnancy?	YES1	2⇒MR18
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR17. When your (skin or eyes) turned yellow did this happen only to you or did people around you (home or community) display comparable symptoms?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK OR NOT SURE8	

MATERNAL MORBIDITY		MR
MR18. Check CP1 & MR2: Currently pregnant or gave birth within 6 weeks?	YES, CP1=11 NO, CP1=2 OR 8 AND MR2=12	1⇒End
MR19. Did you have any kind of health complications after the birth of your child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR20. Did you have seizures or convulsions after the birth of your child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	2⇒MR22 8⇒MR22
MR21. Have you ever had seizures during times when you were not pregnant?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR22. Do you know if you had increased blood pressure after the birth of your last child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR23. Did you have swelling in the legs, face of hands after the birth of your last child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR24. Did you have blurred vision after the birth of your last child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR25. Did you have excessive bleeding after the birth of your last child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	2⇒MR27 8⇒MR27
MR26. This bleeding wet your clothes, the bed or the floor?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR27. Did you have a high fever after the birth of your last child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	2⇒MR31 8⇒MR31
MR28. Did this fever come with chills?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR29. Have you been sick with some other disease after the birth of your last child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR30. Did you have a very smelly discharge during this period of high fever?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR31. Did your eyes/skin turn yellow after the birth of your last child?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	2⇒MR33 8⇒MR33
MR32. When your (skin or eyes) turned yellow did this happen only to you or did people around you (home or community) display comparable symptoms?	YES1 NO2 DK OR NOT SURE8	
MR33. How many hours passed between the start of labor pain and delivery? <i>Record the answer in hours</i> <i>Less than a day, write '00'</i> <i>If no labor pain, write '95'</i>	HOURS NO LABOR PAIN95 DK OR NOT SURE98	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
	GOES OUT WITHOUT			
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	TELLING.....1	2	8	
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN1	2	8	
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM1	2	8	
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX1	2	8	
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD1	2	8	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check VB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS1 AGE 18-49 YEARS2	1⇒End
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES1 NO2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, AF2=11 NO, AF2=22	1⇒AF6A 2⇒AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	
AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=11 NO, AF3=22	1⇒AF8A 2⇒AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	
AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF13. Do you have difficulty raising a 2-litre bottle of water or soda from waist to eye level?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT RAISE AT ALL4	
AF14. Do you have difficulty using your hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects, for example, a button or pencil, or opening or closing containers or bottles?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT USE AT ALL4	
AF15. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. How often do you feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? <i>If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say: Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking.</i>	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR4 NEVER5	5⇒AF17
AF16. Thinking about the last time you felt worried, nervous or anxious, how would you describe the level of these feelings? Would you say a little, a lot, or somewhere in between a little and a lot? <i>If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say: Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking.</i>	A LITTLE1 A LOT2 SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN A LITTLE AND A LOT..... 3	
AF17. How often do you feel depressed? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? <i>If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say: Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking.</i>	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR4 NEVER5	5⇒End
AF18. Thinking about the last time you felt depressed, how depressed did you feel? Would you say a little, a lot, or somewhere in between a little and a lot? <i>If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say: Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking.</i>	A LITTLE1 A LOT2 SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN A LITTLE AND A LOT..... 3	

DECISION-MAKING ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		DM
DM1. Check MA1: Is woman currently married?	YES, MA1=11 NO, MA1=3 OR BLANK2	2⇒ End
DM2. Can you say no to your (husband) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
DM3. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband), you and your (husband) jointly, or someone else? <i>If someone else or together, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	RESPONDENT..... 1 HUSBAND2 JOINT DECISION.....3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6	
DM4. Can you also please tell me, who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? <i>If someone else or together, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	MAINLY RESPONDENT..... 1 MAINLY HUSBAND2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6	
DM5A. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 82	1⇒ End
DM5B. Check CP2: Is woman currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES, CP2=11 NO, CP2=22	1⇒ DM6A
DM5C. Check UN12: Is there at least one answer category (A to Z) recorded?	YES, AT LEAST ONE1 NO, NONE RECORDED2	1⇒ End 2⇒ DM6B
DM6A. You mentioned that you currently use contraception. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, did you both decide together, or it is the decision of a health care worker? DM6B. You have mentioned that you currently do not use contraception. Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together, or it is the decision of a health care worker?	MAINLY RESPONDENT..... 1 MAINLY HUSBAND2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND3 HEALTH CARE WORKER.....4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	

WM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ : __	
WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify).....2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify).....3	
WM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	BANGLA2	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	BANGLA2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify).....6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	BANGLA2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify).....6	
WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED3	
WM15A. Check WB4: Respondent's age?	AGE 15-171 AGE 18 OR ABOVE2	1⇒ WM15M
WM15B. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH471 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1⇒ WM15M
WM15C. Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED2	1⇒ WM15M
WM15D. Check IC1, and check HC7[A] and HC12 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Does this respondent have a mobile phone, or does the household have a fixed telephone line or any member of the household have a mobile phone?	YES, IC1 = 1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=11 NO, IC1 = 2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=22	2⇒ WM15F
WM15E. Thank you for your participation. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES1 NO2	1⇒ WM15H 2⇒ WM15M

WM15F. Thank you for your participation. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES1 NO2	2⇒ WM15M
WM15G. I have previously recorded that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES1 NO2	1⇒ WM15I 2⇒ WM15M
WM15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES1 NO2	2⇒ WM15M

WM15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
WM15J. Ask for and record phone number.	-----	-----	-----
WM15K. Just to confirm, the number is (<i>number recorded in WM15J</i>)? If no, return to WM15J and correct entry.	YES1 NO2⇒ WM15J	YES1 NO2⇒ WM15J	YES1 NO2⇒ WM15J
WM15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES1⇒ [P2] NO2⇒ WM15M	YES1⇒ [P3] NO2⇒ WM15M	YES1⇒ [P4] NO2⇒ WM15M
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐

WM15M. Check CP1: is the respondent currently pregnant?	YES, CP=11 NO, CP1≠12	2⇒ WM16
WM15N. Issue a separate BLOOD COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE for anaemia testing of the pregnant woman. Administer the blood collection questionnaire on the woman, and when completed, proceed to WM16.		

WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ Yes ⇒ Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17?
- ☐ Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?
- ☐ Yes ⇒ Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ No ⇒ Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
- ☐ No ⇒ Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

WM17. Result of woman's interview.

Discuss any result not completed
with Supervisor.

COMPLETED	01
NOT AT HOME	02
REFUSED	03
PARTLY COMPLETED	04
INCAPACITATED (specify)	05
NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17	06
OTHER (specify)	96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that there is a problem. This can be done by looking at the current situation and comparing it to what you want or need. Once you have identified the problem, the next step is to define it clearly. This involves stating the problem in specific terms and identifying the goals you want to achieve. After defining the problem, you should brainstorm potential solutions. This can be done individually or in a group. Once you have generated several ideas, you should evaluate them based on their feasibility, effectiveness, and cost. The final step in the process is to implement the chosen solution and monitor its progress. If the solution does not work as expected, you may need to go back to the brainstorming stage and generate new ideas.

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Patient Information	
Name	
Age	
Gender	
Address	
City	
State	
Zip	
Phone	
Medical History	
Presenting Complaint	
Duration	
Onset	
Progression	
Associated Symptoms	
Previous Illnesses	
Family History	
Personal History	
Current Medications	
Allergies	
Current Symptoms	
Physical Examination	
Vital Signs	
General	
Head	
Eyes	
Ears	
Nose	
Throat	
Heart	
Lungs	
Abdomen	
Extremities	
Neurological	
Psychiatric	
Diagnosis	
Plan	
Follow-up	

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

BLOOD COLLECTION FORM

PREGNANT WOMEN 15 – 49 YEARS

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

PREGNANT WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		ATW
ATW1. Cluster number: _____	ATW2. Household number: _____	
ATW3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	ATW4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
ATW5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	ATW6. Phlebotomist's name and number: NAME _____	
ATW7. Day / Month / Year of Collection: _____ / _____ / 2 0 2 5	ATW8. Record the time HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____	

ATW9. My name is (your name). Now I would like to tell you more about a targeted assessment of anaemia and heavy metal contamination for pregnant women.

Purpose of the Research

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), with support from UNICEF, are conducting heavy metal (Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, and Arsenic), anaemia and micronutrient testing in blood of children aged 1-4 years and pregnant women.

Heavy metal contamination can have severe and long-lasting harmful impacts on children and affects adults, including pregnant women. Exposure to heavy metals is linked to an increased risk of behavioural disorders such as ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), aggression, and learning disabilities. Additionally, anaemia, often caused by poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease, is a serious health problem that can result in an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight. The blood samples will be analysed by the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) at their laboratory in Dhaka. This survey will help the government develop policy decisions and programmes to reduce the risk of heavy metal contamination and to prevent and treat anaemia. Moreover, a sample of the soil from the vicinity of your dwelling will be collected, and sent to the laboratory to identify the concentration of Lead in the soil.

Why are you invited to participate in the study?

This survey includes pregnant women. We are inviting you to participate in this study because you live in the study area, you are pregnant, and your age is within the specified age range of the study.

Methods and procedures (What are expected from you)

About half teaspoon of blood (2 ml) will be collected from the vein of your arm through a needle injection.

Risks and benefits of participating in the study

The blood test will be done for free at one of the best laboratories in Bangladesh using the most advanced methods. You will be notified of the results in approximately three months by BBS or IEDCR. If the results indicate contamination with heavy metals like Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, or Arsenic, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will organize counselling and provide information on how to reduce exposure. Your child will be referred to the nearest medical facility that can provide further treatment as necessary.

Drawing of blood might cause slight pain when the needle is inserted. To minimise risks and discomfort, highly trained phlebotomists will perform the procedures using all aseptic precautions.

Privacy and confidentiality

Your personal data and laboratory test results will remain confidential and will be securely stored. Access to your personal information will be limited to the study investigators, the ethics committee, regulatory bodies, and law enforcement agencies if necessary. Individual results of the testing and your contact information will be available only for Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), UNICEF and the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) and icddr,b.

Future use of information and samples

The data and specimens collected from you may be used in future research studies to determine your overall nutritional status. In any future use of the data and samples, the anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality of your information will be strictly maintained.

Right not to participate and withdraw

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. You can choose whether to participate in this study or not. Even after enrollment, you can decide to discontinue your participation from the study at any time without providing a reason.

For additional information or information on ethical issues of the research, please contact Dr. S M Abdul Gaffar Tel.: +880 1958336518 e-mail: iedcrmic@gmail.com.

Do you agree to participate in this survey, and so give consent to take a blood sample and store for any future test by signing the following consent statement?

Consent to participate in the research: I have familiarised myself with the conditions of participation and I consent to participate in the study:

Woman's line number: ____

Participants Name/legal guardian

Signature or left thumb impression of participants

____/____/_____
Date

YES 1

No 2

2⇒ATW23

ATW10. During the last 3 months, did anyone smoke cigarettes or bidis inside the home? Probe: <i>Bidis are also referred to as biris or beedis</i>	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 3 ALMOST EVERYDAY 4	
ATW11. During the last 3 months, did you use sindoor?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 3 ALMOST EVERYDAY 4 NOT APPLICABLE 7	
ATW12. During the last 3 months, did you use surma?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 3 ALMOST EVERYDAY 4	

ATW13. In the next 2 questions, I will be asking you about locations in your upazila that handle lead acid batteries, also known as vehicle batteries. as well as those that recycle jewelry, electronic waste and repair automobiles.				
Within a 25–30-minute walk in any direction from your residence (~2 kilometers), do you know of any sites:	DK/ NOT			
	YES	NO	SURE	
[A] that make vehicle batteries?	MAKE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8
[B] that recycle vehicle batteries by melting their inside components?	RECYCLE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8
[C] that repair or disassemble vehicle batteries by breaking them open and draining acid?	REPAIR/DISASSEMBLE BATTERIES	1	2	8
[D] that make or recycle jewelry?	MAKE OR RECYCLE JEWELRY	1	2	8
[E] that recycle electronic waste (e-waste including mobile phone, computer, laptop etc)?	RECYCLE ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)	1	2	8
[F] that repair automobiles?	REPAIR AUTOMOBILES.....	1	2	8

ATW14. During the last 3 months, did any individual; such as a household member, relative or friend with regular contact, at least weekly, with you work at any of the following sites:				
[A] that make vehicle batteries?	MAKE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8
[B] that recycle vehicle batteries by melting their inside components?	RECYCLE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8
[C] that repair or disassemble vehicle batteries by breaking them open and draining acid?	REPAIR/DISASSEMBLE BATTERIES	1	2	8
[D] that make or recycle jewelry?	MAKE OR RECYCLE JEWELRY....	1	2	8
[E] that recycle electronic waste (e-waste)?	RECYCLE ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)	1	2	8
[F] that repair automobiles?	REPAIR AUTOMOBILES	1	2	8
ATW15. Yesterday, how did you spend the day from 6:00 am to 6:00 pm, sunrise to sunset? <i>Probe:</i> We would like to know how many hours you spent inside the house and how many hours you spent outside the house. <i>Note: the sum of the two answers below should be 12 hours.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT INSIDE THE HOME NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT OUTSIDE THE HOME		— — — —	
ATW16. During the last 3 months, did you have a habit of ingesting non-food items like soil, dirt, clay or pieces of paint, such as soil from cooking burners or local tablets known as tihri?	NOT AT ALL LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... ALMOST EVERYDAY	1 2 3 4		
ATW16A. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this woman for the blood collection questionnaire for children 1-4 years?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....	1 2		1⇒ATW22A

ATW17. As I mentioned earlier, we are testing the levels of heavy metals, anaemia and micronutrients in blood of children, and as part of this discussion we would like to ask about your knowledge about Lead. Do you know what Lead is?	YES 1 NO 2	
ATW18. Where do you think Lead can be found? <i>Probe:</i> What are some items we use or are exposed to in our lives that might contain Lead? <i>Select all mentioned and do not read choices aloud.</i>	FOOD A SMELTING B MANUFACTURING AND RECYCLING ACTIVITIES C LEAD-ACID BATTERIES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES D PIGMENTS E PAINTS F SOLDER G STAINED GLASS H LEAD CRYSTAL GLASSWARE I AMMUNITION J CERAMIC GLAZES K JEWELLERY L TRADITIONAL COSMETICS SUCH AS KOHL AND SINDOOR M SOIL OR CLAY N POWDERED TURMERIC O YELLOW COLOURING P OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DON'T KNOW Z	
ATW19. Are you concerned about Lead exposure to your children?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	2⇒ATW21 8⇒ATW21
ATW20. How concerned are you? Are you a little concerned, moderately concerned or very concerned about Lead exposure to your children?	A LITTLE CONCERNED 1 MODERATELY CONCERNED 2 VERY CONCERNED 3	
ATW21. As I have mentioned earlier, Lead is a heavy metal contaminant which is harmful for children. Do you know how Lead can be harmful for children? <i>Probe:</i> Lead contamination is harmful and causes health implications for the child. We would like to know if you know some of these health implications. <i>Select all response categories that are mentioned, do not read choices out loud.</i>	AFFECTS CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL GROWTH A AFFECTS CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE GROWTH B CAUSES DIARRHOEA C CAUSES BREATHING PROBLEM D RENAL FAILURE AND KIDNEY DISEASE E LIVER FAILURE AND LIVER DISEASE F CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE G CAUSES ANAEMIA AND OTHER EATING DISORDERS H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DON'T KNOW Z	

ATW22. Do you know how to avoid harm from Lead? <i>Probe:</i> What are some measures that you can take to avoid exposure to Lead in our everyday lives? <i>Select all response categories that are mentioned, do not read choices out loud.</i>	DO NOT CONSUME SOIL OR CLAY A CONSUME MORE CALCIUM AND IRON THROUGH DAIRY AND DARK LEAFY VEGETABLES B DO NOT BUY POWDERED TURMERIC, INSTEAD BUY UNPOLISHED DRIED TURMERIC C DO NOT CONSUME ARTIFICIAL YELLOW COLOURS CALLED "PEURI" OR "SHARSHE PHUL" COLOUR SINCE THEY CONTAIN LEAD (YELLOW COLOURING) D DO NOT STORE FOOD IN LEAD-SOLDERED CANS (FOOD STORAGE) E CHILDREN SHOULD AVOID PLAYING IN BATTERY RECYCLING AREAS F WORKERS IN LEAD ACID BATTERY RECYCLING FIELDS SHOULD WEAR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CHANGE CLOTHES BEFORE ENTERING THE HOME G OTHER (specify) _____ X DON'T KNOW Z	
ATW22A. Thank the respondent for her cooperation and for taking the time to answer all the questions, and inform her that the phlebotomist will now proceed to take a blood sample from her.		
ATW23. Result of blood sample collection	COMPLETED01 REFUSED02 SPOUSE/ GUARDIAN REFUSED 03 WOMAN CHANGED HER MIND04 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 05 NOT ABLE TO COLLECT SUFFICIENT BLOOD 06 OTHER (specify) _____96	2⇒End 3⇒End 4⇒End 5⇒End 6⇒End 96⇒End
ATW24. Scan the label of collected blood sample as W-XX-YYYY, When the barcode field appears, press the barcode icon. This will activate the camera. Point the tablet's camera at the barcode to scan it. The tablet will automatically capture the alphanumeric code. Once the correct barcode is captured, proceed to the next question.		SUCCESSFUL⇒ ATW25
AT24A. Write the sample label as W-XX-YYYY, where, W is for Pregnant women blood testing, XX is the Phlebotomist's number (ATW6), and YYYY is the blood sample's serial number.		W _ _ _ _
ATW25. Check completed blood testing questionnaires for both pregnant women and 1-4 year old children in this household: Have you or another member of your team already collect a soil sample from this household?	YES, ALREADY COLLECTED1 NO, NOT COLLECTED BEFORE2	
ATW27. Contact information Telephone: _____ Email: _____		
ATW28. Day / Month / Year of Collection: _ _ / _ _ / 2 0 2 5 D D M M Y Y Y Y		

PHLEBOTOMIST'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

BLOOD COLLECTION CONSENT FORM

PREGNANT WOMEN 15 – 49 YEARS

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

Purpose of the Research

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), with support from UNICEF, are conducting heavy metal (Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, and Arsenic), anaemia and micronutrient testing in blood of children aged 1-4 years and pregnant women.

Heavy metal contamination can have severe and long-lasting harmful impacts on children and affects adults, including pregnant women. Exposure to heavy metals is linked to an increased risk of behavioural disorders such as ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), aggression, and learning disabilities. Additionally, anaemia, often caused by poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease, is a serious health problem that can result in an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight. The blood samples will be analysed by the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) at their laboratory in Dhaka. This survey will help the government develop policy decisions and programmes to reduce the risk of heavy metal contamination and to prevent and treat anaemia. Moreover, a sample of the soil from the vicinity of your dwelling will be collected, and sent to the laboratory to identify the concentration of Lead in the soil.

Why are you invited to participate in the study?

This survey includes pregnant women. We are inviting you to participate in this study because you live in the study area, you are pregnant, and your age is within the specified age range of the study.

Methods and procedures (What are expected from you)

About half teaspoon of blood (2 ml) will be collected from the vein of your arm through a needle injection.

Risks and benefits of participating in the study

The blood test will be done for free at one of the best laboratories in Bangladesh using the most advanced methods. You will be notified of the results in approximately three months by BBS or IEDCR. If the results indicate contamination with heavy metals like Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, or Arsenic, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will organize counselling and provide information on how to reduce exposure. Your child will be referred to the nearest medical facility that can provide further treatment as necessary.

Drawing of blood might cause slight pain when the needle is inserted. To minimise risks and discomfort, highly trained phlebotomists will perform the procedures using all aseptic precautions.

Privacy and confidentiality

Your personal data and laboratory test results will remain confidential and will be securely stored. Access to your personal information will be limited to the study investigators, the ethics committee, regulatory bodies, and law enforcement agencies if necessary. Individual results of the testing and your contact information will be available only for Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), UNICEF and the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) and icddr,b.

Future use of information and samples

The data and specimens collected from you may be used in future research studies to determine your overall nutritional status. In any future use of the data and samples, the anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality of your information will be strictly maintained.

Right not to participate and withdraw

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. You can choose whether to participate in this study or not. Even after enrollment, you can decide to discontinue your participation from the study at any time without providing a reason.

For additional information or information on ethical issues of the research, please contact Dr. S M Abdul Gaffar Tel.: +880 1958336518 e-mail: iecdrmics@gmail.com.

Do you agree to participate in this survey, and so give consent to take a blood sample and store for any future test by signing the following consent statement?

Consent to participate in the research: I have familiarized myself with the conditions of participation and I consent to participate in the study:

Woman's line number: __ __

Participants Name/legal guardian

Signature or left thumb impression of participants

__/__/_____
Date

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 BANGLADESH MICS 2025

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 20__	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39A) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caregiver identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1	1⇒FS10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	2⇒FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the public to better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only be producing information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). May I start the interview? YES1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). May I start the interview? 1⇒Child's Background Module 2⇒FS17	

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB0A. Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14)1	1⇒CB1
	BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18)2	2⇒CB1
	CHILD IS RESPONDENT (HL20 = 90)3	3⇒CB1
	OTHER6	
CB0B. What is your relationship to (name) ?	GRANDPARENT1	
	AUNT/UNCLE2	
	BROTHER/SISTER3	
	OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD6	
	STEPMOTHER/FATHER.....11	
	STEPSISTER/BROTHER.....12	
	OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT.....16	
	FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT.....21	
	FRIEND.....31	
	OTHER (specify).....96	
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH471	1⇒CB4
	NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH472	
CB2. On what day, month and year was (name) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday? If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day. Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.	DATE OF BIRTH	
	DAY — —	
	DK DAY 98	
	MONTH — —	
	YEAR 2 0 — —	
CB3. How old is (name) ? Probe: How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years. If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) — —	
CB4. Check ED5 (LEVEL) in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Has child ever attended primary school or higher (ED5, LEVEL=1, 2, 3, or 4)?	YES, ED5, LEVEL=1, 2, 3, OR 41	1⇒CB5B
	NO, ED5, LEVEL=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒END
	DK, ED5, LEVEL=83	3⇒CB5A
CB5A. Did (name) ever attend any Early Childhood Education programme (any pre-primary such as nursery or kindergarten, etc.)? CB5B. According to the information I have, the highest level of education (name) has ever attended is (information from ED5, LEVEL) . Did (name) ever attend any Early Childhood Education programme (any pre-primary such as nursery or kindergarten, etc.)?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK8	

HEALTH INSURANCE		FIN
FIN0. Check CB3: Child's age & HL4?	AGE 5-14 YEARS1 AGE 15-17 YEARS & HL4(SEX)=1(MALE)2 AGE 15-17 YEARS & HL4(SEX)=2(FEMALE)3	3⇒End
FIN1. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇒End
FIN2. What type of health insurance is (name) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCEA HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYERB SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE.....D OTHER (specify)X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (name) may do. Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (name) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing, or milking animals? [B] Did (name) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (name) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food, or agricultural products? [X] Since last (day of the week), did (name) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY1 2	
CL1.A Check CL1[X]=1?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒CL2
CL1.B Did (name) work at other people's homes as a domestic worker in exchange of money or in-kind benefits?	YES.....1 NO2	
CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2	2⇒CL7
CL3. Since last (day of the week) about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/ these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES.....1 NO2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES.....1 NO2	
CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (name)? [A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes, or gas? [B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? [C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration? [D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights? [E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? [X] Is (name) exposed to other things, processes, or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES NO DUST, FUMES OR GAS.....1 2 EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY.....1 2 LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION1 2 HEIGHTS.....1 2 CHEMICALS OR EXPLOSIVES1 2 OTHER BAD FOR HEALTH/SAFETY.....1 2	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL7. Since last (day of the week), did (name) fetch water for household use?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒CL9
CL8. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (day of the week)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS — —	
CL9. Since last (day of the week), did (name) collect firewood for household use?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒CL11
CL10. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (day of the week)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS — —	
CL11. Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING.....1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES.....1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK.....1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS1 2	
CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇒End
CL13. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/ these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS.....— —	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS1 AGE 15-17 YEARS2	2⇒End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) in the past month.	YES NO [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES1 2 [B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR1 2 [C] Shook (him/her) . SHOOK HIM/HER1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (him/her) . SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.....1 2 [F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME.....1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head, or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS.....1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5?	YES1 NO2	2⇒FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES1 NO2	1⇒END
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES1 NO2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses or contact lenses ?	YES1 NO2	
FCF2. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
FCF3. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES1 NO2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1⇒FCF6A 2⇒FCF6B
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1⇒FCF8A 2⇒FCF8B
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? FCF8B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	2⇒FCF14
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field. <i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	3⇒FCF12 4⇒FCF12
FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields. <i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	1⇒FCF16 2⇒FCF16 3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF16. Does (name) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself) ?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF17. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF18. When (name) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF21. Does (name) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF22. Does (name) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	
	CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF24. Does (name) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3	
	CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (name) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY1	
	WEEKLY..... 2	
	MONTHLY.....3	
	A FEW TIMES A YEAR..... 4	
	NEVER..... 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (name) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY1	
	WEEKLY..... 2	
	MONTHLY.....3	
	A FEW TIMES A YEAR..... 4	
	NEVER..... 5	

HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS1 AGE 7-14 YEARS2 AGE 15-17 YEARS3	1⇒End 3⇒End
PR2. Now I am going to ask you a few more questions about (name) 's school and homework. Once you have answered those questions, I would like to speak to (name) . If (he/she) is at home right now, can you please ask (him/her) to stay around? If (he/she) is not at home right now, could you please arrange for (him/her) to return home now? If it is not possible for (him/her) to return home, please let me know when a convenient time for me would be to come back and talk to (name) . We can discuss this at the end of the interview.		
PR3. Excluding school textbooks and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. Check ED9: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	YES, ED9=1 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇒End
PR5. Does (name) ever have homework?	YES1 NO 2 DK.....8	2⇒PR7 8⇒PR7
PR6. Does anyone Help (name) with (his/her) homework?	YES1 NO 2 DK.....8	
PR7. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a student report card for (name) ?	YES1 NO 2 DK.....8	
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household discussed (name) 's progress with (his/her) teachers?	YES1 NO 2 DK.....8	
PR9. Does (name) 's school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent teacher association or school management committee?	YES1 NO 2 DK.....8	2⇒End 8⇒End
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES1 NO 2 DK.....8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS			FL
FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS	1	1⇒End
	AGE 7-14 YEARS	2	
	AGE 15-17 YEARS	3	3⇒End
FL1. Thank you very much for answering my questions. As I mentioned earlier in this interview, now I would like to talk to (name). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself), (his/her) reading habits, and the language (his/her) teachers use at school. Then, I will ask (name) if (he/she) wants to complete a few reading and number activities. This will take about 20 minutes. If you agree, I will ask (name) if (he/she) wants to participate. Participation in this activity is voluntary, and there will be no payment or incentive given to you or to your child for answering these questions. However, we are interviewing many children as part of this survey, and (name)'s participation and that of other children like (him/her) will help us understand how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers. This will help the government improve education. Please know that this is not a school test, and I am not trained to tell you or your child how well (he/she) did. All the information your child shares with us during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about your child will be made publicly available. The results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or (his/her) school.			
May I talk to (name) ?	YES, CONSENT IS GIVEN	1	
	NO, CONSENT IS NOT GIVEN	2	2⇒FL28
FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES	__ : __	
FL3. My name is (your name). I would like to tell you a bit about myself. Could you tell me a little bit about yourself? <i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal assent:</i> Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). We are talking to children like you across Bangladesh to find out how children learn to read and to use numbers. We have spoken to (Your mother/Name of caregiver) and (she/he) says you can participate in this activity. So, you get to decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some reading and number activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. We hope that your participation and the participation of other children like you will help the government improve education in Bangladesh. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or activity, or you do not want to continue, that is alright. No one will be upset.			
Would you like to participate?	YES	1	
	NO / NOT ASKED	2	2⇒FL28
FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that: ☐ You are not alone with the child unless he/she is at least visible to an adult known to the child. ☐ You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an icebreaker. ☐ The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty, while you can see which page is open.			
FL6. First, we are going to talk about reading.		YES NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME	1 2	
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME	1 2	

FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	READING TEST AVAILABLE ENGLISH.....11 BANGLA12 READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE URDU21 BURMESE22 HINDI23 OTHER (specify)96 DK98	
FL8. Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES, ED9=11 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK2	1⇒FL9A
FL8A. Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?	YES, ED4=11 NO, ED4=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1⇒FL9B 2⇒FL9C
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	READING TEST AVAILABLE ENGLISH.....11 BANGLA12 READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE URDU21 BURMESE22 OTHER (specify)96 DK98	11⇒FL10A 12⇒FL10A
FL9C. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?	YES, FL7=11, 121 NO, FL7=21, 22, 23, 96 OR 98 2	1⇒FL10B 2⇒FL10C
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language recorded in FL9A/B). Would you like to start reading the story? FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language recorded in FL7). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES1 NO2	1⇒FL11
FL10C. I have short stories in Bangla and English. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them?	ENGLISH.....11 BANGLA12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY95	95⇒FL23
FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS1 AGE 10-14 YEARS2	1⇒FL13
FL12. Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES, ED9=11 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1⇒FL18B

FL13. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7. Open the page showing the reading practice item and say: Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. (English: Mini is a cat. Tomi is a dog. Mini is 5. Tomi is 6.) (মিনি একটি বিড়াল। টমি একটি কুকুর। মিনির বয়স ৫। টমির বয়স ৬।)		
FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES1 NO2	2⇒FL21D
FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: (How old is Mini?) (মিনির বয়স কত?)	CORRECT (5)/(৫)1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1⇒FL17
FL16. Say: (Mini is 5 years old.) (মিনির বয়স ৫ বছর)		⇒FL21D
FL17. Here is another question: (Who is older: Mini or Tomi?) (কে বড়: মিনি না টমি?)	CORRECT (TOMI)/ (টমি বড় (মিনির চেয়ে)) OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1⇒FL18A
FL18. Say: (Tomi is older than Mini. Tomi is 6 and Mini is 5. (টমি মিনির চেয়ে বড়। টমির বয়স ৬ আর মিনির বয়স ৫)		⇒FL21D
FL18A. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇒FL19
FL18B. Give the child the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> in the language recorded for the test: Use response to FL10C if available. If not, use response to FL9A/B if available. Otherwise use response to FL7. Open the book on the page of the reading passage.		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Let's Begin.	Musa	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	মুসা	দ্বিতীয়	শ্রেণিতে	পড়ে।	একদিন	মুসা	স্কুল
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Musa	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	থেকে	বাড়ি	যাচ্ছিল।	পথে	সে	কিছু	লাল
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	ফুল	দেখতে	পেল।	ফুলগুলো	ছিল	একটি	টমেটো
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
	ক্ষেতের	নিকটে।	মুসা	তার	মায়ের	জন্য	কিছু
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Musa	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	ফুল	নিতে	চাইল।	মুসা	ফুল	নেওয়ার	জন্য
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	his	mother.	Musa	ran	fast	across	the
	খুব	দ্রুত	ক্ষেতে	চুকে	পড়ল।	কিছু	সে
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
	একটি	কলা	গাছের	কাছে	পিছলে	পড়ে	গেল।
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Musa	started
	মুসা	কান্না	করতে	শুরু	করল।	এক	কৃষক
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	তাকে	দেখতে	পেয়ে	কাছে	আসলেন।	তিনি	মুসাকে
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	He	gave	Musa	many	flowers.	Musa	was
	অনেকগুলো	ফুল	দিলেন।	ফুলগুলো	পেয়ে	মুসা	খুব
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	very	happy.					
	খুশি	হলো।					
	71	72					

FL20. Results of the child's reading. <i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (English: 72 / Bangla: 72) and the last word attempted (A).</i> <i>If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).</i>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A) NUMBER..... — — TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B) NUMBER..... — —	
FL21A. Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (English: 8 / Bangla: 8) or more words?	YES, AT LEAST (English: 8 / Bangla: 8) INCORRECT WORDS 1 NO, LESS THAN (English: 8 / Bangla: 8) INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇒ FL21D
FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i> <i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i> [A] (What class is Musa in?) (মুসা কোন ক্লাস/শ্রেণিতে পড়ে?) [B] (What did Musa see on the way home?) (মুসা বাড়িতে ফেরার পথে কী দেখতে পেয়েছে?) [C] (Why did Musa start crying?) (কেন মুসা কান্না করতে শুরু করে?) [D] (Where did fall?) (কোথায় মুসা পড়ে গিয়েছে?) [E] (Why was Musa happy?) (কেন মুসা খুশি হয়েছে?)	CORRECT (TWO)/ (মুসা দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণিতে পড়ে)1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (FLOWERS)/ (সে কিছু ফুল দেখতে পায়) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL)/ (কারণ সে পড়ে গিয়েছিল) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (NEAR A BANANA TREE)/ (মুসা একটি কলা গাছের কাছে পড়ে গিয়েছে)1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER)/ (কারণ কৃষক তাকে অনেক ফুল দেন বা কারণ সে তার মাকে দেয়ার মতো ফুল পেয়েছে)1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3	
FL21C. Check FL21B[A-E]: Did the child answer all questions correctly?	YES, ALL FL21B[A-E]=1.....1 NO, AT LEAST ONE FL21B[A-E]=2 OR 3.....2	1 ⇒ FL23
FL21D. I have another story in English/Bangla. Would you like to try to read it?	ENGLISH 11 BANGLA12 DOES NOT WANT TO TRY 95	95 ⇒ FL23

FL21E. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS..... 2	1⇒FL21G
FL21F. Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES, ED9=11 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	1⇒FL21N
FL21G. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D. Open the page showing the reading practice item, point to the sentence and say: Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. (English: Johir is a boy. Anika is a girl. Johir has 2 eggs. Anika has 3 eggs.) (বাংলা: জহির একটি ছেলে। আনিকা একটি মেয়ে। জহিরের ২টি ডিম আছে। আনিকার আছে ৩টি ডিম)		
FL21H. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES1 NO2	2⇒FL23
FL21I. Once the reading is done, ask: (How many eggs does Johir have?) (জহিরের কয়টি ডিম আছে?)	CORRECT (2)/(২)1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS3	1⇒FL21K
FL21J. Say: (Johir has 2 eggs) (জহিরের ২টি ডিম আছে)		⇒FL23
FL21K. Here is another question: (Who has more eggs: Johir or Anika?) (কার কাছে ডিম বেশি: জহিরের নাকি আনিকার?)	CORRECT (ANIKA)/(আনিকা) 1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS3	1⇒FL21M
FL21L. Say: (Anika has more eggs than Johir. Anika has 3 eggs and Johir has 2.) (কার কাছে ডিম বেশি: জহিরের নাকি আনিকার?)		⇒FL23
FL21M. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇒FL21O
FL21N. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D. Open the book on the page of the reading passage.		

FL210. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Let's Begin.	Tuli	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
	তুলির	বয়স	সাত	বছর।	একদিন	সকালে	তার
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
	দাদীমা	তাকে	আলু	কিনতে	বাজারে	পাঠালো।	তিনি
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	to	buy	potatoes.	She	Gave	Tuli	some
	তাকে	কিছু	টাকা	দিলেন।	তুলি	টাকাগুলো	তার
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	money.	Tuli	put	it	In	her	bag.
	ব্যাগে	রেখে	দিল।	ব্যাগে	একটি	বড়	ফুটো
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	The	Bag	had	a	Big	hole.	On
	ছিল।	পথে	সে	টাকাগুলো	হারিয়ে	ফেলে।	তপু
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	the	way,	Tuli	lost	the	money.	Topu
	টাকাগুলো	দেখতে	পায়।	সেগুলো	সে	তুলিকে	দিয়ে
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	saw	the	money	and	gave	it	to
	দিল।	সে	খুশি	হল।	তুলি	তপুকে	ধন্যবাদ
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	Tuli.	She	Was	happy.	Tuli	thanked	Topu
	জানালো।	পরে	তুলি	বাজারের	দিকে	চলে	গেল।
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	and	walked	to	the	market.		
	57	58	59	60	61		

FL21P. Results of the child's reading. <i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (English:61/ Bangla:56) and the last word attempted (A).</i> <i>If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).</i>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED	
	(A) NUMBER.....	—
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED	
	(B) NUMBER.....	—

FL21Q. Check FL21P(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (English:7/ Bangla:6) or more words?	YES, AT LEAST (ENGLISH:7/BANGLA:6) INCORRECT WORDS1 NO, LESS THAN (ENGLISH:7/BANGLA:6) INCORRECT WORDS2	1⇒FL23
FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i> <i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i> [A] (How old is Tuli?) (তুলির বয়স কত?) [B] (Who sent Tuli to the market?) (তুলিকে কে বাজারে পাঠিয়েছিল?) [C] (What was Tuli asked to buy?) (তুলিকে কি কিনতে বলা হয়েছিল?) [D] (Why did Tuli lose the money?) (তুলি কেন টাকা হারিয়ে ফেলেছিল?) [E] (Why was Tuli happy?) (তুলি কেন খুশি হল?)		
CORRECT (7)/(৭)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (HER GRANDMOTHER)/(তার দাদীমা)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (POTATOES)/(আলু)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE)/(কারণ এটি ব্যাগের ফুটো দিয়ে পড়ে গিয়েছিল বা ব্যাগটিতে একটি ফুটো ছিল বলে)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3 CORRECT (BECAUSE TOPU GAVE HER THE MONEY OR BECAUSE TOPU FOUND THE MONEY)/(কারণ তপু তাকে টাকা দিয়েছিল বা তপু টাকা খুঁজে পেয়েছিল বলে)1 INCORRECT2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW'3		

FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. Point to the first number and say: Start here. If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3'. No attempt, point to the next number and say: What is this number? If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3'. No attempt, for remaining numbers and say: Thank you. That is ok.	9 / (৯) CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 12 / (১২) CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 30 / (৩০) CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 48 / (৪৮) CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 74 / (৭৪) CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 731 / (৭৩১) CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3	
FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12, and 30)?	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT2	2⇒FL27A
FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3'. No attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3'. No attempt, for remaining pairs and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 & 5 / ৭ এবং ৫ CORRECT (7)/(৭) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 11 & 24 / ১১ এবং ২৪ CORRECT (24)/(২৪)1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 58 & 49 / ৫৮ এবং ৪৯ CORRECT (58)/(৫৮) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 65 & 67 / ৬৫ এবং ৬৭ CORRECT (67)/(৬৭)1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 146 & 154 / ১৪৬ এবং ১৫৪ CORRECT (154)/(১৫৪)1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3	

FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3'. No attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3'. No attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 / ৩ + ২ CORRECT (5) / (৫) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 8 + 6 / ৮ + ৬ CORRECT (14) / (১৪)1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 7 + 3 / ৭ + ৩ CORRECT (10) / (১০) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 13 + 6 / ১৩ + ৬ CORRECT (19) / (১৯)1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3 12 + 24 / ১২ + ২৪ CORRECT (36) / (৩৬) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3	
FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. এখানে কিছু সংখ্যা আছে। ১, ২, , এবং ৪। Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (3) / (৩)1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3	2⇒FL26B 3⇒FL26B
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇒FL26C
FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __. এখানে আরো কিছু সংখ্যা আছে। ৫, ১০, ১৫, এবং। Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (20) / (২০)1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3	2⇒FL26E 3⇒FL26E
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇒FL27
FL26E. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		

FL26F. Check FL26: Was the answer correct?	YES, FL26=11 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2	2⇒FL27A
FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>). <i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i> <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i> <i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns. and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.	5, 6, 7, __ / ৫, ৬, ৭, __ CORRECT (8) / (৮)1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT3	
FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. <i>If you are asked by the child or the mother/ caregiver how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say:</i> I am not trained to tell you how (you have/ your child has) performed but (your/his/ her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Bangladesh.		
FL28. Result of interview with child. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED1 NOT AT HOME2 MOTHER / CAREGIVER REFUSED3 CHILD REFUSED4 PARTLY COMPLETED 5 INCAPACITATED6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96	

FS11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
FS12. Language of the Questionnaire.	BANGLA 2	
FS13. Language of the Interview.	BANGLA2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
FS14. Native language of the Respondent.	BANGLA2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
FS15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
FS15A. Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?	AGE 15-17 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE2	1⇒FS16
FS15B. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH472	1⇒FS16
FS15C. Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED2	1⇒FS16
FS15D. Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?	YES, HC7[A]=1 or HC12=11 NO, HC7[A]=2 and HC12=2 2	2⇒FS15F
FS15E. Thank you for your participation. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES1 NO 2	1⇒FS15H 2⇒FS16
FS15F. Thank you for your participation. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES1 NO 2	2⇒FS16

FS15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES1 NO 2	1⇒FS15/ 2⇒FS16
FS15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES1 NO 2	2⇒FS16

FS15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
FS15J. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
FS15K. Just to confirm, the number is (number recorded in FS15J)? If no, return to FS15J and correct entry.	YES1 NO 2⇒ FS15J	YES1 NO 2⇒ FS15J	YES1 NO 2⇒ FS15J
FS15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES1⇒ [P2] NO2⇒ FS16	YES1⇒ [P3] NO2⇒ FS16	YES1⇒ [P4] NO2⇒ FS16
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐

FS16. Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years Codes refer to the respondent. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED1 NOT AT HOME2 REFUSED3 PARTLY COMPLETED4 INCAPACITATED (specify)_____5 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-176 OTHER (specify)_____6
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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

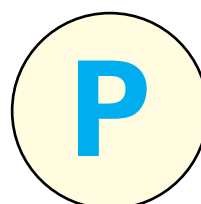
SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FL MODULE BOOKLET

1

Mini is a cat. Tomi is a dog.

Mini is 5. Tomi is 6.

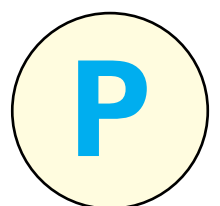


Story#1- English

Musa is in class two. One day, Musa was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were near a tomato farm. Musa wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Musa ran fast across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near a banana tree. Musa started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Musa many flowers. Musa was very happy.

দ্রষ্টব্যঃ বাদ পরা শব্দগুলোর নিচে লাইন টানতে হবে এবং ভুল পড়া শব্দগুলোকে বৃত্তায়িত করেতে হবে।

জহির একটি ছেলে। আনিকা একটি মেয়ে।
জহিরের ২ টি ডিম আছে। আনিকার ৩ টি
ডিম আছে।



Story#2- Bangla

তুলির বয়স সাত বছর। একদিন সকালে তার দাদীমা তাকে আলু কিনতে বাজারে পাঠালো। তিনি তাকে কিছু টাকা দিলেন। তুলি টাকাগুলো তার ব্যাগে রেখে দিল। ব্যাগে একটি বড় ফুটো ছিল। পথে সে টাকাগুলো হারিয়ে ফেলে। তপু টাকাগুলো দেখতে পায়। সেগুলো সে তুলিকে দিয়ে দিল। সে খুশি হল। তুলি তপুকে ধন্যবাদ জানালো। পরে তুলি বাজারের দিকে চলে গেল।

দ্রষ্টব্যঃ বাদ পরা শব্দগুলোর নিচে লাইন টানতে হবে এবং ভুল পড়া শব্দগুলোকে বৃত্তায়িত করতে হবে।

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154

$$3 + 2 =$$

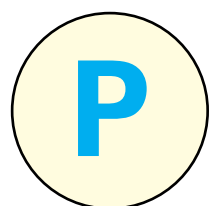
$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

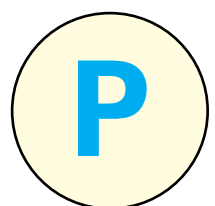
$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 _ 4



5 10 15 _



5 6 7 _

5 15 _ 17

20 _ 40 _ 50

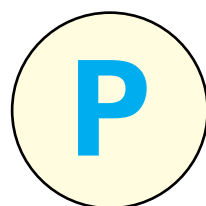
2 4 6 _

5 8 11 —

**FL MODULE
BOOKLET**

2

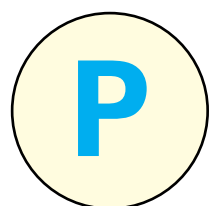
মিনি একটি বিড়াল । টমি একটি কুকুর ।
মিনির বয়স ৫ । টমির বয়স ৬ ।



মুসা দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণিতে পড়ে। একদিন মুসা স্কুল থেকে
বাড়ি যাচ্ছিল। পথে সে কিছু লাল ফুল দেখতে
পেল। ফুলগুলো ছিল একটি টমেটো খেতের নি-
কটে। মুসা তার মায়ের জন্য কিছু ফুল নিতে চাইল।
মুসা ফুল নেয়ার জন্য খুব দ্রুত খেতে ঢুকে পড়ল।
কিন্তু সে একটি কলা গাছের কাছে পিছলে পড়ে
গেল। মুসা কান্না করতে শুরু করল। এক কৃষক
তাকে দেখতে পেয়ে কাছে আসলেন। তিনি মুসাকে
অনেকগুলো ফুল দিলেন। ফুলগুলো পেয়ে মুসা খুব
খুশি হলো।

দ্রষ্টব্যঃ বাদ পরা শব্দগুলোর নিচে লাইন টানতে হবে এবং ভুল পড়া শব্দগুলোকে বৃত্তায়িত করতে হবে।

Johir is a boy. Anika is a girl. Johir has 2 eggs. Anika has 3 eggs.



Story#2- English

Tuli is seven years old. One morning, her grandmother sent her to the market to buy potatoes. She gave Tapu some money. Tuli put it in her bag. The Bag had a big hole. On the way, Tuli lost the money. Tapu saw the money and gave it to Tuli. She was happy. Tuli thanked Tapu and walked to the market.

দ্রষ্টব্যঃ বাদ পরা শব্দগুলোর নিচে লাইন টানতে হবে এবং ভুল পড়া শব্দগুলোকে বৃত্তায়িত করেতে হবে।

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$$6 + 2 =$$

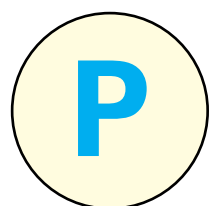
$$b + u =$$

$$9 + 9 =$$

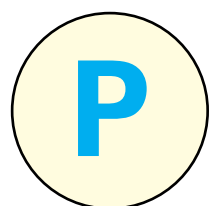
$$১৩ + ৬ =$$

$$১২ + ২৪ =$$

১২ — ৪



৳ ১০ ১৳ —



৫৬৭ _

৳ ১৫ — ১৭

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২৪৬ —

৳ ৳ ৳ ৳ —

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 20__	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
UF8A. Is the child selected for BLOOD COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES.....01 NO02	
Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39/HH39A) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.		
UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	1⇒ UF10B 2⇒ UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). May I start the interview? YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). May I start the interview? 1⇒ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2⇒ UF17	

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name) 's Birth Certificate? We will need to refer to this document.		
UB0A. Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14)1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18)2 OTHER 6	1⇒ UB1 2⇒ UB1
UB0B. What is your relationship to (name) ?	GRANDPARENT1 AUNT/UNCLE2 BROTHER/SISTER3 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD6 STEPMOTHER/FATHER11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT.....16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT21 FRIEND..... 31 OTHER (specify)96	
UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born? <i>Probe:</i> <i>What is (his/her) birthday?</i> <i>If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i> <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH DAY..... _ _ DK DAY.....98 MONTH..... _ _ YEAR..... 2 _ 0 _ _	
UB2. How old is (name) ? <i>Probe:</i> <i>How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday?</i> <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i> <i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 42	1⇒ END
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47.....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47..... 2	2⇒ UB6A
UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1⇒ UB8B 2⇒ END

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB6A. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1	1⇒UB8A
	NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	2⇒END
UB8A. I have earlier recorded that (name) has attended an Early Childhood Education programme (any pre-primary such as nursery or kindergarten, etc.) this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES 1 NO 2	
UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended an Early Childhood Education programme (any pre-primary such as nursery or kindergarten, etc.) this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?		

HEALTH INSURANCE		UIN
UIN1. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒ End
UIN2. What type of health insurance is (name) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANISATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCEA HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYERB SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCED OTHER <i>(specify)</i>X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (name) have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN1 YES, NOT SEEN2 NO3 DK 8	1⇒EC1 2⇒EC1
BR2. Has (name) 's birth been registered with City corporation/ municipality/ Union council?	YES1 NO2 DK8	1⇒EC1
BR3. Do you know how to register (name) 's birth?	YES1 NO2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT			EC																
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (name) ?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10																		
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (name) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: <table> <tr> <td></td><td>Y</td><td>N</td><td>DK</td></tr> <tr> <td>[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?</td><td>HOMEMADE TOYS1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</td><td>TOYS FROM A SHOP.....1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?</td><td>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS.....1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		Y	N	DK	[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?	HOMEMADE TOYS1	2	8	[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?	TOYS FROM A SHOP.....1	2	8	[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS.....1	2	8			
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[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS.....1	2	8																
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week, that is, since last (day of the week) was (name) : [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? <i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ____ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... ____																		
EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ END																	
EC5. Since last (day of interview minus 3) , did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (name) : <i>A foster/stepmother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i>																			
[A] Reading books or looking at picture books with (name) ?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	2 ⇒ EC5[B] 8 ⇒ EC5[B]																	
[A1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (name) ? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i>	MOTHER.....A FATHER.....B OTHERX																		
[B] Telling stories to (name) ?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	2 ⇒ EC5[C] 8 ⇒ EC5[C]																	
[B1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (name) ? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i>	MOTHER.....A FATHER.....B OTHERX																		
[C] Singing songs to or with (name) , including lullabies?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	2 ⇒ EC5[D] 8 ⇒ EC5[D]																	
[C1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (name) ? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i>	MOTHER.....A FATHER.....B OTHERX																		

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
[D] Taking (name) outside the home?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	2⇒ EC5[E] 8⇒ EC5[E]
[D1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (name) ? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i>	MOTHER.....A FATHER.....B OTHERX	
[E] Playing with (name) ?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	2⇒ EC5[F] 8⇒ EC5[F]
[E1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (name) ? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i>	MOTHER.....A FATHER.....B OTHERX	
[F] Naming, counting, or drawing things for or with (name) ?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	2⇒ EC6 8⇒ EC6
[F1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (name) ? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i>	MOTHER.....A FATHER.....B OTHERX	
EC6. I would like to ask you about certain things (name) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. Can (name) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC7. Can (name) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC8. Can (name) dress (him/herself) , that is, put on pants and a shirt without help?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC9. Can (name) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC10. Can (name) say 10 or more words like "mama" or "ball"?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC11. Can (name) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	2⇒ EC13 8⇒ EC13
EC12. Can (name) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example "The house is very big"?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC13. Can (name) correctly use any of the words "I," "you," "she," or "he," for example "I want water," or "He eats rice"?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC14. If you show (name) an object (he/she) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (he/she) consistently name it? <i>Probe:</i> By consistently I mean that (he/she) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC15. Can (name) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC16. Can (name) write (his/her) own name?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC17. Does (name) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC18. If you ask (name) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does (he/she) give you the correct amount?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC19. Can (name) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC20. Can (name) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC21. Does (name) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example "Where is Grandma?"?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC22. Does (name) offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC23. Does (name) get along well with other children?	YES1 NO 2 DK8	
EC24. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. How often does (name) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR4 NEVER 5 DK 8	
EC25. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (name) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL1 LESS2 THE SAME3 MORE4 A LOT MORE5 DK8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1⇒END
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) in the past month.	YES NO [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES1 2 [B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2 [C] Shook (him/her). SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (him/her). SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO1 2 [F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head, or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17?	YES1 NO2	2⇒UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES1 NO2	1⇒END
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES1 NO2 DK / NO OPINION8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1⇒End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses?	YES1 NO2	
UCF3. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
UCF4. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES1 NO2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=11 NO, UCF2=22	1⇒UCF7A 2⇒UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1..... 1 NO, UCF3=22	1⇒UCF9A 2⇒UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? UCF9B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=11 NO, UCF4=22	1⇒UCF11 2⇒UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	1⇒UCF14 2⇒UCF14 3⇒UCF14 4⇒UCF14
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
	CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (name) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
	CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (name) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her) ?	NO DIFFICULTY1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
	CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
	CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (name) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY1	
	SOME DIFFICULTY2	
	A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
	CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	

IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE				BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1	1		
	AGE 2, 3, OR 4	2	2⇒ End	
BD2. Has (name) ever been breastfed?	YES	1	2⇒ BD4	
	NO	2	8⇒ BD4	
	DK	8		
BD3. Yesterday, during the day or at night, was (name) breastfed?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
	DK	8		
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (name) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
	DK	8		
BD5. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (name) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
	DK	8		
BD6. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (name) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines?	YES	1		
	NO	2		
	DK	8		
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (name) may have had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (name) had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (name) drink (name of item) :				
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Infant formula, such as LACTOGEN, BAIOMIL, MY BOY, MY BABE etc.?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2↗	8↗
			BD7[C]	BD7[C]
[B1] How many times did (name) drink formula (LACTOGEN, BAIOMIL, MY BOY, MY BABE etc.)?	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA.....			—
<i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	DK.....			8
[C] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2↗	8↗
			BD7[D]	BD7[D]
[C1] How many times did (name) drink milk?	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK.....			—
<i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	DK.....			8
[C2] (Was the milk/Were any of the milk drinks) a sweet or flavoured type of milk?	SWEET MILK	1	2	8
[D] Yogurt drinks (Matha/Labang) such as, ARONG, PRAN, etc.	YOGURT DRINKS	1	2↗	8↗
			BD7[E]	BD7[E]
[D1] How many times did (name) drink yogurt drinks?	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGURT.....			—
<i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	DK.....			8
[D2] (Was the yogurt drink/Were any of the yogurt drinks) a sweet or flavoured type of yogurt drink?	SWEET YOGURT DRINKS	1	2	8

IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
[E] Chocolate-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders, such as Horlicks, Milo, Ovaltine?	CHOCOLATE DRINKS	1	2	8	
[F] Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders?	FRUIT JUICE, JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8	
[G] Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks?	SODA, MALT, SPORTS, ENERGY DRINKS	1	2	8	
[H] Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2↗ BD7[I]	8↗ BD7[I]	
[H1](Was the drink/Were any of these drinks) sweetened?	SWEET TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2	8	
[I] Clear broth or clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8	
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2↗ BD8	8↗ BD8	
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned. Recode if possible.	(Specify) _____				
[X2] (Was the drink/Were any of these drinks) sweetened?	SWEET OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2	8	
BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in all foods (name) ate whether at home or somewhere else. Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? If 'Yes', ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below. What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? Repeat and record with these questions, until reaching when the child woke up this morning. For any mixed dish, including those commercially packaged, probe: What were the main ingredients in (mixed dish)? Record main ingredients in appropriate food groups.					
For each food group <u>not</u> mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or at night?		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Yogurt, other than yogurt drinks? Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[D].	YOGURT	1	2↔ BD8[B]	8↔ BD8[B]	
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? If 7 or more times, record '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT..... DK8				
[B] Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, pasta, or other commonly consumed grains and foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8	
[C] Pumpkin, carrots, sweet red peppers, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8	
[D] Plantains, white potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, green banana, or other commonly consumed starchy tubers or starchy tuberous roots that are white or pale inside?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8	

IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
[E] Dark green, leafy vegetables, such as spinach, poi sag, methi, kolmi, kochu, palong?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[F] Any other vegetables, such as, cabbage, patal cauliflower?	OTHER VEGETABLES	1	2	8	
[G] Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, jackfruit?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8	
[H] Any other fruits such as banana, grapes, apple, guava?	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8	
[I] Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8	
[J] Sausages, hot dogs, canned meat, other processed meats?	PROCESSED MEATS	1	2	8	
[K] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, pigeon, quail other meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8	
[L] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8	
[M] Fresh fish, dried fish, or shellfish?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8	
[N] Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, seeds, or including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8	
[O] Hard or soft cheese or other food made from animal milk for example Aarong, Pran, Farm Fresh, Milk Vita, etc.?	CHEESE	1	2	8	
[P] Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, or frozen treats like ice cream and popsicles, or any other sweet foods?	SWEET FOODS	1	2	8	
[Q] Chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, instant noodles, or any other sentinel fried and salty foods?	SALTY FOODS	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2⇒ BD9	8⇒ BD9	
[X1] Record all other foods mentioned. Recode if possible.	(specify) _____				
BD9. Yesterday during the day or at night, how many times did (name) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ DK.....8				

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA		DA
DA1. In the last two weeks, has (name) had diarrhoea?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒ End 8⇒ End
DA1A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 11 AGE 2, 3, OR 42	2⇒ DA3A
DA2. Check BD2 and BD3: Is child no longer breastfeeding?	NOT BREASTFEEDING, BD2=2 OR BD3=21 BREASTFEEDING, BD3=1.....2 UNKNOWN, BD2=8 OR BD3=83	1⇒ DA3B 2⇒ DA3A 3⇒ DA3A
DA3A. I would like to know how much (name) was given to drink during the diarrhoea, including breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. Was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? DA3B. I would like to know how much (name) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. Was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS1 SOMEWHAT LESS2 ABOUT THE SAME3 MORE4 NOTHING TO DRINK5 DK8	
DA4. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS1 SOMEWHAT LESS2 ABOUT THE SAME3 MORE4 STOPPED FOOD5 NEVER GAVE FOOD.....7 DK8	
DA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2⇒ DA9 8⇒ DA9

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA		DA
DA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE (UH&FWC/USC/RD)B COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC)C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HA/CHCP/HI/AHI/FPI/FW)D MOBILE / OUTREACH/SATELITE CLINICE OTHER PUBLIC (specify)G PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICH PRIVATE PHYSICIANI PRIVATE PHARMACYJ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) K MOBILE CLINICL OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)N NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITALO NGO CLINICP OTHER NGO (specify)Q DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGOW OTHER SOURCES RELATIVE / FRIEND S SHOP / MARKET / STREET T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER U OTHER (specify)X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
DA7. Check DA6: More than one source recorded?	YES, MULTIPLE SOURCES RECORDED1 NO, ONLY ONE SOURCE RECORDED2	2⇒DA9

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA		DA
DA8. Where did you <u>first</u> seek advice or treatment? <i>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO in DA6, temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i>	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE (UH&FWC/USC/RD) 12 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC)..... 13 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HA/CHCP/HI/AHI/FPI/FWV) 14 MOBILE / OUTREACH/SATELITE CLINIC 15 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)16 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC 21 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN 22 PRIVATE PHARMACY 23 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) 24 MOBILE CLINIC 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 26 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL31 NGO CLINIC32 OTHER NGO (<i>specify</i>)36 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO 76 OTHER SOURCES RELATIVE / FRIEND 61 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 62 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER 63 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 98	
DA9. Was (<i>name</i>) given any of the following at any time since (<i>he/she</i>) started having diarrhoea: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called "Packet Saline"?) [B] Rice Based ORS Packet called "Rice Saline" for Diarrhoea? [C] Zinc tablets or syrup? [D] Sugar and Salt Solution? [E] Green Coconut Water? [F] Rice water? [G] Boiled rice water?	Y N DK FLUID ROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8 RICE BASED ORS PACKET1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8 SUGER AND SALT SOLUTION 1 2 8 GREEN COCONUT WATER1 2 8 RICE WATER 1 2 8 BOILED RICE WATER 1 2 8	
DA10. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES1 NO.....2 DK8	2⇒ End 8⇒ End

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA		DA
DA11. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> (Name of brand) (Name of brand)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTICA ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA).....B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP.....G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUPH ENTEROGERMINAI INJECTION ANTIBIOTICL NON-ANTIBIOTIC M UNKNOWN INJECTIONN INTRAVENOUS (IV)O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINEQ OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X	

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS OF ARI		AR
AR1. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) had an illness with a cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
AR2. At any time in the last two weeks, has (name) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒End 8⇒End
AR3. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER (specify).....6 DK8	
AR4. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒AR9 8⇒AR9
AR5. Where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public, private or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENTHEALTH CENTRE (UH&FWC/USC/RD) B COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC) C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HA/CHCP/HI/AHI/FPI/FWA)D MOBILE / OUTREACH/SATELITE CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC (specify)G PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICH PRIVATE PHYSICIANI PRIVATE PHARMACYJ COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)K MOBILE CLINICL OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)N NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITALO NGO CLINICP OTHER NGO (specify).....Q DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO W OTHER SOURCES RELATIVE / FRIEND S SHOP / MARKET / STREETT TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERU OTHER (specify).....X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
AR6. Check AR5: More than one source recorded?	YES, MULTIPLE SOURCES RECORDED1 NO, ONLY ONE SOURCE RECORDED2	2⇒AR8

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS OF ARI		AR
AR7. Where did you <u>first</u> seek advice or treatment? <i>If unable to determine whether public, private or NGO in AR5, temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i>	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE (UH&FWC/USC/RD)...12 COMMUNITY CLINIC (CC)13 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (HA/CHCP/HI/AHI/FPI/FWA)14 MOBILE / OUTREACH/SATELITE CLINIC15 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)16 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC 21 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN 22 PRIVATE PHARMACY23 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)24 MOBILE CLINIC 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>)26 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC32 OTHER NGO (<i>specify</i>)36 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO76 OTHER SOURCES RELATIVE / FRIEND61 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 62 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER63 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96 DK / DON'T REMEMBER98	
AR8. How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (name)? <i>If immediately or same day, record '00'. Record '01' if next day, otherwise record the number of days.</i> <i>Record '95' if 95 or more days, or more than three months, after the illness began.</i>	SAME DAY00 NEXT DAY 01 NUMBER OF DAYS ____ DK98	
AR9. At any time during the illness, did (name) take any medicine for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒ End 8⇒ End

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS OF ARI		AR
AR10. What medicine did (name) take? <i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine? Record all medicines given. <i>If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name(s) and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> (Name of brand)	ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLINL COTRIMOXAZOLEM OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUPN OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IVO OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R ASPIRIN S IBUPROFEN T ONLY BRAND NAME(S) RECORDED W OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ	

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	BANGLA 2	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	BANGLA 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED 3	
UF15A. Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?	AGE 15-171 AGE 18 OR ABOVE2	1⇒ UF15M
UF15B. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH471 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	1⇒ UF15M
UF15C. Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1⇒ UF15M
UF15D. Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2⇒ UF15M

UF15E. Thank you for your participation. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES1 NO 2	1⇒ <i>UF15H</i> 2⇒ <i>UF15M</i>
UF15F. Thank you for your participation. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES1 NO 2	2⇒ <i>UF15M</i>
UF15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES1 NO 2	1⇒ <i>UF15I</i> 2⇒ <i>UF15M</i>
UF15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES1 NO 2	2⇒ <i>UF15M</i>

UF15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
UF15J. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
UF15K. Just to confirm, the number is (number recorded in UF15J)?	YES 1 NO 2↗ UF15J	YES 1 NO 2↗ UF15J	YES 1 NO 2↗ UF15J
<i>If no, return to UF15J and correct entry.</i>			
UF15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES 1↗ [P2] NO 2↗ UF15M	YES 1↗ [P3] NO 2↗ UF15M	YES 1↗ [P4] NO 2↗ UF15M
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐

UF15M. Check UF8A: is the child selected for the BLOOD COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, UF8A=1 NO, UF8A≠1	1 2	2⇒ UF16
UF15N. Issue a separate BLOOD COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE for heavy metal and anaemia testing of the child. <i>Administer the blood collection questionnaire on the child, and when completed, proceed to UF16.</i>			

UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household, and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.

☐ No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?

☐ Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.

☐ No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caregiver. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (specify)05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (specify)96
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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number:	AN4. Child's age from UB2:	
NAME _____	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) _____	
AN5. Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:	AN6. Interviewer's name and number:	
NAME _____	NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:	KILOGRAMS (KG) _____	
Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.	CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS99.3	99.3⇒AN14
Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.	CHILD REFUSED99.4	99.4⇒AN10
	RESPONDENT REFUSED99.5	99.5⇒AN10
	OTHER (specify)99.6	99.6⇒AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum, that is, no more than very light clothing or undergarments only?	YES1	
	NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 11	1⇒AN11A
	AGE 2, 3 OR 42	2⇒AN11B

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record. Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer. AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record. Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) _ _ _ . _ CHILD REFUSED999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED999.5 OTHER (specify)999.6	999.4⇒AN14 999.5⇒AN14 999.6⇒AN14
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN1 STANDING UP2	
AN13. Was the recorded measurement interfered with by braided or ornamented hair?	YES, HAIR INTERFERED WITH MEASUREMENT1 NO2	
AN14. Day / Month /Year of measurement: _____ / _____ / 2 0 2 _____		
AN15. Is there another child under age 5 or a child age 5-9 years selected for measurement in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES1 NO2	1⇒Next Child
AN16. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM**MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM****SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM**

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

BLOOD COLLECTION FORM CHILDREN 12 – 59 MONTHS

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS INFORMATION PANEL		LT
LT1. Cluster number: _____	LT2. Household number: _____	
LT3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	LT4. Month and Year of Child's Birth: _____ / 2 0 2 _____	
LT5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	LT6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
LT7. Interviewer's name and number: NAME . _____	LT8. Phlebotomist's name and number: NAME _____	
LT9. Day / Month / Year of Testing: _____ / _____ / 2 0 2 5	LT10. Record the time HOURS AND MINUTES _____ : _____	

LT11. Now I would like to tell you more about a targeted assessment of anaemia and heavy metal contamination for children aged 1-4 years.

Purpose of the Research

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) with support from UNICEF, are conducting heavy metal testing (Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, and Arsenic) in blood of children aged 1-4 years and pregnant women.

Heavy metal contamination can have severe and long-lasting harmful impacts on children. Exposure to heavy metals is linked to an increased risk of behavioural disorders such as ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), aggression, and learning disabilities. Additionally, anaemia is a serious health problem that can result in a child being tired quickly and not being able to develop fully. While the primary focus is on heavy metal testing, other beneficial tests, such as anaemia screening, will also be conducted, including micronutrient assessment. The blood samples will be analysed by the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) at their laboratory in Dhaka. This survey will help the government develop policy decisions and programmes to reduce the risk of heavy metal contamination and to prevent and treat anaemia.

Why are you invited to participate in the study?

This survey includes children. We are inviting you to allow your child to participate in this study because you live in the study area and your child's age is within the specified age range of the study.

Methods and procedures (What is expected from you)

About half teaspoon of blood (2 ml) will be collected from the vein of your child's arm through a needle injection.

Risks and benefits of participating in the research study

The blood test will be done for free at one of the best laboratories in Bangladesh using the most advanced methods. You will be notified of the results in approximately three months by DGHS or IEDCR. If the results indicate contamination with heavy metals like Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, or Arsenic, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will organize counselling and provide information on how to reduce exposure. Your child will be referred to the nearest medical facility that can provide further treatment as necessary.

Drawing of blood might cause your child some pain when the needle is inserted, . The chance of a systemic infection is extremely rare. To minimise risks and discomfort , highly trained phlebotomists will perform the procedures using all aseptic precautions.

Privacy and confidentiality

Your child's personal data and laboratory test results will remain confidential and will be securely stored. Access to your child's personal information will be limited to study investigators, the ethics committee, regulatory bodies, and law enforcement agencies if necessary. Individual results of the testing and your contact information will be available only for Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), UNICEF, the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) and icddr,b.

Future use of information and samples

The data and specimens collected from your child may be used in future research studies to determine the overall nutritional status of your child. In any future use of the data and samples, the anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality of your child's information will be strictly maintained.

Right not to participate and withdraw

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. It is your decision whether to allow your child to participate in this study or not. Even after enrollment, you can decide to discontinue your child's participation at any time without providing a reason.

For additional information or information on ethical issues of the research, please contact Dr. S M Abdul Gaffar Tel.: +880 1958336518 e-mail: iecdrnics@gmail.com.

Do you agree to participate in this survey, and so give consent to take a blood sample and store for any future test from **(name of the child)**, by signing the following consent statement?

Consent to participate in the study: I have familiarized myself with the conditions of participation and I consent my child to participate in the study:

_____	_____	__/__/____
Guardian/legal guardian name	Signature or left thumb impression	Date
	of guardian/legal guardian	

YES1

No2

2⇒LT27

LT12. During the last 3 months, did anyone smoke cigarettes or bidis inside the home? <i>Probe:</i> Bidis are also referred to as biris or beedis	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 3 ALMOST EVERYDAY 4																													
LT13. During the last 3 months, has (name of child) worn an amulet at the neck, wrist or anywhere he or she could put it in his or her mouth?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 3 ALMOST EVERYDAY 4																													
LT14. During the last 3 months, did any individual with regular contact with (name of child) use <u>sindoor</u> ? <i>Probe:</i> When we say, “regular contact,” we mean having contact with the child more than once per week.	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 3 ALMOST EVERYDAY 4																													
LT15. During the last 3 months, did any individual with regular contact with (name of child) use <u>surma</u> ? <i>Probe:</i> When we say, “regular contact,” we mean having contact with the child more than once a week.	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 3 ALMOST EVERYDAY 4																													
LT16. During the last 3 months, did (name of child) use <u>surma</u> ?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 3 ALMOST EVERYDAY 4																													
LT17. In the next 2 questions, I will be asking you about locations in your upazila that handle <u>lead acid batteries</u> , also known as vehicle batteries, as well as those that recycle jewelry, electronic waste and repair automobiles. Within a 25–30-minute walk in any direction from your residence (~2 kilometers), do you know of any sites: [A] that make vehicle batteries? [B] that recycle vehicle batteries by melting their inside components? [C] that repair or disassemble vehicle batteries by breaking them open and draining acid? [D] that make or recycle jewelry? [E] that recycle electronic waste (e-waste)? [F] that repair automobiles?	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK/ NOT SURE</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>MAKE BATTERIES.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>RECYCLE BATTERIES.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>REPAIR/DISASSEMBLE BATTERIES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>MAKE OR RECYCLE JEWELRY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>RECYCLE ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>REPAIR AUTOMOBILES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		YES	NO	DK/ NOT SURE	MAKE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8	RECYCLE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8	REPAIR/DISASSEMBLE BATTERIES	1	2	8	MAKE OR RECYCLE JEWELRY	1	2	8	RECYCLE ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)	1	2	8	REPAIR AUTOMOBILES	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK/ NOT SURE																											
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RECYCLE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8																											
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RECYCLE ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)	1	2	8																											
REPAIR AUTOMOBILES	1	2	8																											

LT18. During the last 3 months, did any individual; such as a household member, relative or friend, with regular contact at least weekly, with (name of child), work at any of the following sites: [A] that make vehicle batteries? [B] that recycle vehicle batteries by melting their inside components? [C] THAT REPAIR OR DISASSEMBLE VEHICLE BATTERIES BY BREAKING THEM OPEN AND DRAINING ACID? [D] that make or recycle jewelry? [E] that recycle electronic waste (e-waste)? [F] that repair automobiles?	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK/ NOT SURE</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>MAKE BATTERIES.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>RECYCLE BATTERIES.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>REPAIR/DISASSEMBLE BATTERIES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>MAKE OR RECYCLE JEWELRY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>RECYCLE ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>REPAIR AUTOMOBILES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		YES	NO	DK/ NOT SURE	MAKE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8	RECYCLE BATTERIES.....	1	2	8	REPAIR/DISASSEMBLE BATTERIES	1	2	8	MAKE OR RECYCLE JEWELRY	1	2	8	RECYCLE ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)	1	2	8	REPAIR AUTOMOBILES	1	2	8	
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RECYCLE ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)	1	2	8																											
REPAIR AUTOMOBILES	1	2	8																											
LT19. Yesterday, how did (name of child) spend his or her day from 6:00 am to 6:00 pm, sunrise to sunset? <i>Probe:</i> We would like to know how many hours the child spent inside the house and how many hours he spent outside the house. <i>Note: the sum of the two answers below should be 12 hours.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT INSIDE THE HOME.....__ __ NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT OUTSIDE THE HOME__ __																													
LT20. During the last 3 months, did (name of child) have a habit of ingesting non-food items like dirt, or pieces of paint?	NOT AT ALL1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK2 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK3 ALMOST EVERYDAY4																													
LT20A. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this woman for the blood collection questionnaire for children 1-4 years?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY.....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	1⇒LT26A																												
LT21. As I mentioned earlier, we are testing the levels of anaemia and heavy metals in children, and as part of this discussion we would like to ask about your knowledge about Lead. Do you know what lead is?	YES1 NO2																													

LT22. Where do you think lead can be found? <i>Probe:</i> What are some items we use or are exposed to in our lives that might contain lead? <i>Select all mentioned and do not read choices aloud.</i>	FOODA SMELTINGB MANUFACTURING AND RECYCLING ACTIVITIESC LEAD-ACID BATTERIES FOR MOTOR VEHICLESD PIGMENTSE PAINTSF SOLDERG STAINED GLASSH LEAD CRYSTAL GLASSWAREI AMMUNITIONJ CERAMIC GLAZESK JEWELLERYL TRADITIONAL COSMETICS SUCH AS KOHL AND SINDOORM SOIL OR CLAYN POWDERED TURMERICO YELLOW COLOURINGP OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DON'T KNOWZ	
LT23. Are you concerned about lead exposure to your children?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	2⇒LT25 8⇒LT25
LT24. How concerned are you? Are you a little concerned, moderately concerned or very concerned about lead exposure to your children?	A LITTLE CONCERNED1 MODERATELY CONCERNED2 VERY CONCERNED3	
LT25. As I have mentioned earlier, lead is a heavy metal contaminant which is harmful for children. Do you know how lead can be harmful for children? <i>Probe:</i> Lead contamination is harmful and causes health implications for the child. We would like to know if you know some of these health implications. <i>Select all response categories that are mentioned, do not read choices out loud.</i>	AFFECTS CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL GROWTHA AFFECTS CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE GROWTHB CAUSES DIARRHOEAC CAUSES BREATHING PROBLEMD RENAL FAILURE AND KIDNEY DISEASEE LIVER FAILURE AND LIVER DISEASEF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASEG CAUSES ANAEMIA AND OTHER EATING DISORDERSH CAUSES CANCERI OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DON'T KNOWZ	

PHLEBOTOMIST’S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR’S OBSERVATIONS

E.2 BANGLA

(গোপনীয়, শুধুমাত্র পরিকল্পনা ও গবেষণার কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে)



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. ক্লাস্টার নম্বর: _____		HH2. খানা নম্বর: _____
HH3. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম: _____		HH4. সুপারভাইজারের নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম: _____
HH5. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের দিন / মাস / সাল _____ / _____ / 2025		HH6. এলাকা: শহর.....1 পল্লি.....2
HH7. বিভাগ: বরিশাল.....১০ চট্টগ্রাম.....২০ ঢাকা.....৩০ খুলনা.....৪০ ময়মনসিংহ.....৪৫ রাজশাহী.....৫০ রংপুর.....৫৫ সিলেট.....৬০		HH7A. জেলার নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম: _____
HH9. এ খানাটি কি খানার উৎসের পানির আর্সেনিক, লবণাক্ততা এবং E-Coli পরীক্ষার জন্য বাছাইকৃত?		হ্যাঁ 1 না 2
HH9A. খানাটি কি খানার পানির E-Coli পরীক্ষার জন্য বাছাইকৃত?		হ্যাঁ 1 না 2
HH10. খানাটি কি পানির ব্লাঙ্ক পরীক্ষার জন্য বাছাইকৃত?		হ্যাঁ 1 না 2

সাক্ষাৎকার প্রক্রিয়া শুরু করার আগে এটি পরীক্ষা করে নিন যে, উত্তরদাতা খানাটির একজন ওয়াকিবহাল সদস্য এবং তার বয়স কমপক্ষে ১৮ বছর। যদি খানায় কোনো প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সদস্য না থাকেন বা খানার সকল প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সদস্য সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানে অক্ষম হন তাহলে আপনি ১৫-১৭ বছর বয়সী শিশুর সাক্ষাৎকার নিতে পারেন। আপনি ১৫ বছরের কম বয়সী শিশুর সাক্ষাৎকার নিতে পারেন না।	HH11. সময় লিখুন	
	ঘন্টা	: মিনিট
	— —	: — —

HH12. আমার নাম হলো (আপনার নাম)। আমরা বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (BBS) এর পক্ষ থেকে এসেছি। শিশু, পরিবার ও খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে আমরা একটি জরিপ পরিচালনা করছি। আমি আপনার সাথে এ বিষয়ে আলোচনা করতে চাই।

এ সাক্ষাৎকারে স্বাভাবিকভাবে ৪৫ মিনিট সময় লাগতে পারে।

এ জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ স্বেচ্ছাধীন। এ প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয়ার জন্য আপনাকে বা আপনার খানার সদস্যদেরকে কোনো অর্থপ্রদান বা প্রণোদনা দেয়া হবে না। যাইহোক, সংগৃহীত তথ্য সরকার এবং জনসাধারণের পরিস্থিতি কি এবং তাদের কি প্রয়োজন তা আরো ভালভাবে বোঝার জন্য খুব সহায়ক হবে।

দয়া করে জেনে রাখুন আপনার পরিচয় এবং সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন থাকবে। আপনার বা আপনার খানা সম্পর্কিত কোনো তথ্য জনসমক্ষে প্রকাশ করা হবে না। আমরা শুধুমাত্র সাধারণভাবে জনসংখ্যা সম্পর্কে তথ্য ও পরিসংখ্যান তৈরি করব।

আপনি যদি কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে না চান কিংবা সাক্ষাৎকার মাঝপথে বন্ধ করে দিতে চান বা অনগ্রহী হন, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাকে তা জানাবেন।

এই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোনো অভিযোগ বা জিজ্ঞাসা থাকে, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (BBS) এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে এই কার্ডে দেওয়া তথ্য ব্যবহার করুন।

আমি কি এখন শুরু করতে পারি?

হ্যাঁ..... 1	1⇒ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
না / HH11-এর কথাগুলো বলা হয়নি..... 2	2⇒ HH46

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS													HL				
প্রথমে খানার সকল সদস্যের জন্য HL2 থেকে HL4 পর্যায়ক্রমে পূরণ করুন। যখন সকল সদস্যের জন্য HL2-HL4 পূরণ করা হয়ে যাবে, আরো কোনো সদস্য আছেন কি না তা নিশ্চিত হোন: এমন কেউ আছেন কি যিনি এ মুহূর্তে বাড়িতে নেই, অথবা কোনো নবজাতক বা ছোট্ট শিশু এবং এমন কেউ যিনি পরিবারের সদস্য নন কিন্তু এ খানায় থাকেন (যেমন, গৃহকর্মী, বন্ধু)? এরপর একজন একজন করে প্রত্যেকের জন্য HL5-HL20 প্রশ্নগুলো জিজ্ঞেস করুন। অন্তরিক্ত কোনো প্রশ্নের ব্যবহার করলে এই বক্সে টিক চিহ্ন দিয়ে তা নির্দেশ করুন। □																	
HL1. লাইন নং	HL2. খানাপ্রধান থেকে শুরু করে খানায় সাধারণত বসবাস করেন এমন প্রত্যেক সদস্যের নাম বধূন	HL3. খানাপ্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	HL4. লিঙ্গ 1. পুরুষ 2. মহিলা	HL5. জন্ম তারিখ	HL6. (নাম) এর বয়স কত? পূর্ণ বছর বয়স 95 বা এর অধিক হলে 95 লিখুন (এক বছরের কম হলে 00 লিখুন)	HL8. খানাসদস্য 15-49 বছর বয়সী নারী হলে তার লাইন নম্বর লিখুন	HL10. 0-4 বছর বয়সী লাইন নম্বর লিখুন	HL11. বয়স 0-17 বছর/কি? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না ঐ পরবর্তী লাইন	HL12. (নাম) এর আপন যা জীবিত আছেন কি? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না ঐ HL16 8 জানি না ঐ HL16	HL13. (নাম) এর আপন যা কি এই খানায় বসবাস করেন? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না ঐ HL15	HL14. মায়ের লাইন নম্বর লিখুন এবং HL16 তে যান।	HL15. (নাম) এর আপন যা কেথায় থাকেন? ১ বিদেশে ২ একই বিভাগে অন্য কোনো বাড়িতে ৩ জন্ম বিভাগে অন্য কোনো বাড়িতে ৪ দেশের ভেতরে হোস্টেল/প্রতিষ্ঠান ৫ জানি না	HL16. (নাম) এর আপন পিতা জীবিত আছেন কি? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না ঐ HL20 8 জানি না ঐ HL20	HL17. (নাম) এর আপন পিতা কি এই খানায় বসবাস করেন? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না ঐ HL19	HL18. পিতার লাইন নম্বর লিখুন এবং HL20 তে যান।	HL19. (নাম) এর আপন পিতা থাকেন? 1 বিদেশে 2 একই বিভাগে অন্য কোনো বাড়িতে 3 জন্ম বিভাগে অন্য কোনো বাড়িতে 4 দেশের ভেতরে হোস্টেল/প্রতিষ্ঠান 8 জানি না	HL20. HL14 থেকে মায়ের লাইন নম্বর লিখুন; না থাকলে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন: (নাম) এর প্রাথমিক লালদাগনকারী কে? 15-17 বছর বয়সী শিশুর ক্ষেত্রে উল্লিখিত "নাই" হলে 90 লিখুন

* Codes for HL3: খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক:		01 খানাপ্রধান 02 স্বামী / স্বী 03 পুত্র / কন্যা 04 জামাতা / পুত্রবধূ		05 মাতা/নাতনি 06 বাবা/মা 07 খুন্দর/খুন্ডী 08 ভাই/বোন		09 শ্যালক/শ্যালিকা/ভাই/দেবর/নন্দ 10 চাচা/চাচী/খামা/মামী 11 ভাতিজা/ ভাতিজি/ভাগনে/ভাগনি 12 অন্যান্য আত্মীয়		13 দত্তক/পালক/সং সন্তান 14 গৃহকর্মী (বাড়িতে অবস্থানকারী) 96 অন্যান্য অনাত্মীয় (সম্পর্কহীন) 98 জানি না	

ED										
ED8.										
ED7.										
ED6.										
ED5.										
ED4.										
ED3.										
ED2.										
ED1.										
লাইন নম্বর	নাম	বয়স	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না
1		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
2		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
3		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
4		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
5		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
6		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
7		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
8		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
9		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
10		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
11		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
12		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
13		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
14		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
15		—	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0

EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P1)										ED
ED1. লাইন নম্বর	ED2. নাম ও বয়স		ED9. বর্তমান (২০২৫) শিক্ষাবর্ষে কোনো সময় (নাম) স্কুল/কলেজ/মাদ্রাসা বা প্রাক- প্রাথমিক স্কুলে গিয়েছে কি? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না ED15	ED10. বর্তমান (২০২৫) শিক্ষাবর্ষে (নাম) কোন স্তর/লেভেল এবং শ্রেণি/গ্রেড/বর্ষে পড়ছে? স্তর/লেভেল: 0 প্রাক-প্রাথমিক ED15 1 প্রাথমিক (1-5) 2 নিম্ন মাধ্যমিক (6-8) 3 মাধ্যমিক (9-10) 4 উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক (11-12) 5 উচ্চতর (13 and above) 8 জানি না		ED11. (নাম) কি সরকারি স্কুলে পড়ে? হ্যাঁ হলে '1' লিখুন, না হলে স্কুলটি করা পরিচালনা করে সে বিষয়ে জেনে সে অনুযায়ী কোড লিখুন: 1 সরকারি 2 ধর্মীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান/ সংগঠন 3 বেসরকারি 4 এনজিও 6 অন্যান্য 8 জানি না		ED12. বর্তমান (2025) শিক্ষাবর্ষে (নাম) স্কুলের বেতন/ফি সংক্রান্ত কোনো সাহায্য/ সহায়তা/সাপোর্ট পেয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ হলে তা পরিবার থেকে বা আত্মীয়, কোনো বন্ধু বা প্রতিবেশী থেকে পায়নি এটা নিশ্চিত হোন। 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না ED14 8 জানি না	ED12A. আপনি কি মনে করেন স্কুল ফি সংক্রান্ত এই সাহায্য (নাম) এর স্কুল ফি খরচের জন্য যথেষ্ট? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না 8 জানি না	ED13. কে/ কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান এ স্কুলের বেতন/ফি সংক্রান্ত এ সাহায্য করেছে? প্রশ্নের সর্বোচ্চ উত্তর কোড লিখুন: A সরকারি/সরকারি B ধর্মীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান/ সংগঠন C বেসরকারি D এনজিও X অন্যান্য Z জানি না
লাইন	নাম	বয়স	হ্যাঁ না	স্তর/লেভেল	শ্রেণি/গ্রেড/বর্ষ:	কর্তৃপক্ষ	হ্যাঁ না	জানি না	হ্যাঁ না	জানি না
1		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z
2		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z
3		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z
4		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z
5		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z
6		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z
7		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z
8		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z
9		—	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	—	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z

EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P-1)										ED
ED1. লাইন নম্বর	ED2. নাম ও বয়স	ED9. বর্তমান (২০২৫) শিক্ষাবর্ষে কোনো সময় (নাম) স্কুল/কলেজ/মাদ্রাসা বা প্রাক- প্রাথমিক স্কুলে গিয়েছে কি? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না ঐ ED15	ED10. বর্তমান (২০২৫) শিক্ষাবর্ষে (নাম) কোন স্তর/লেভেল এবং শ্রেণি/গ্রেড/বর্ষে পড়ছে? স্তর/লেভেল: 0 প্রাক-প্রাথমিক ঐ ED15 1 প্রাথমিক (1-5) 2 নিম্ন মাধ্যমিক (6-8) 3 মাধ্যমিক (9-10) 4 উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক (11-12) ৫ উচ্চতর (13 and above) 8 জানি না		ED11. (নাম) কি সরকারি স্কুলে পড়ে? হ্যাঁ হলে '1' লিখুন, না হলে স্কুলটি কারা পরিচালনা করে সে বিষয়ে জেনে সে অনুযায়ী কোড লিখুন: 1 সরকারি 2 ধর্মীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান/ সংগঠন 3 বেসরকারি 4 এনজিও 6 অন্যান্য 8 জানি না		ED12. বর্তমান (2025) শিক্ষাবর্ষে (নাম) স্কুলের বেতন/ফি সংক্রান্ত কোনো সাহায্য/ সহায়তা/সাপোর্ট পেয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ হলে তা পরিবার থেকে বা আত্মীয়, কোনো বন্ধু বা প্রতিবেশী থেকে পায়নি এটা নিশ্চিত হোন। 1 হ্যাঁ 2 নাঐ ED14 8 জানি না ঐ ED14	ED12A. আপনি কি মনে করেন স্কুল ফি সংক্রান্ত এই সাহায্য (নাম) এর স্কুল ফি খরচের জন্য যথেষ্ট? 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না 8 জানি না	ED13. কে/ কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান এ স্কুলের বেতন/ফি সংক্রান্ত এ সাহায্য করেছে? প্রশ্নের সর্বল উত্তর কোড লিখুন: A সরকার/সরকারি B ধর্মীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান/ সংগঠন C বেসরকারি D এনজিও X অন্যান্য Z জানি না	
10	— —	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— —	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	
11	— —	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— —	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	
12	— —	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— —	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	
13	— —	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— —	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	
14	— —	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— —	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	
15	— —	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	— —	1 2 3 4 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C D X Z	

EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P2)																					
ED1. লাইন নম্বর	ED2. নাম ও বয়স		ED14.					ED14A.				ED15.				ED16.					
		নাম ও বয়স	বর্তমান (2025) শিক্ষাবর্ষে (নাম) জুতা, ব্যবহারিক খাতা, নোটবুক, স্কুলের পোশাক বা অন্য কোনো স্কুল-উপকরণ কিনতে নগদ অর্থ-সাহায্য বা শিক্ষা উপকরণ গ্রহণ করেছে কি?					আপনি কি মনে করেন এ সাহায্য (নাম)এর শিক্ষা উপকরণ সংক্রান্ত খরচের জন্য যথেষ্ট?				গত (2024) শিক্ষাবর্ষে কোনো সময় (নাম) স্কুল/কলেজ/মাদ্রাসা বা প্রাক-প্রাথমিক স্কুলে গিয়েছে কি?				গত (2024) শিক্ষাবর্ষে (নাম) কোন শ্রেণি/স্তর/লেভেল/গ্রেডে পড়তো					
			হ্যাঁ হলে, তা পরিবার থেকে বা আত্মীয়, কোনো বন্ধু বা প্রতিবেশি থেকে পায়নি এটা নিশ্চিত হোন। 1 হ্যাঁ, শুধু নগদ অর্থ 2 হ্যাঁ, শুধু উপকরণ 3 হ্যাঁ, নগদ অর্থ ও উপকরণ উভয়ই 4 না ⇨ED15 8 জানিনা ⇨ED15					1 হ্যাঁ 2 না 8 জানিনা				1 হ্যাঁ 2 না 8 জানিনা পরবর্তী লাইন				স্তর/লেভেল: 0 প্রাক-প্রাথমিক ⇨ পরবর্তী লাইন 1 প্রাথমিক 2 নিম্ন মাধ্যমিক (6-8) 3 মাধ্যমিক (৯-১০) 4 উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক (11-12) 5 উচ্চতর (13 and above) 8 জানিনা					
লাইন	নাম	বয়স	নগদ উপকরণ উভয়ই না জানিনা					হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	স্তর/লেভেল						শ্রেণি/গ্রেড/বর্ষ	
1		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
2		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
3		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
4		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
5		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
6		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
7		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
8		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
9		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
10		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
11		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
12		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
13		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
14		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —
15		— — —	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	— — —

স্তর/লেভেল:

0 প্রাক-প্রাথমিক ১

1 প্রাথমিক

2 নিম্ন মাধ্যমিক (6-8)

3 মাধ্যমিক (৯-১০)

4 উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক (11-12)

5 উচ্চতর (13 and above)

8 জানিনা

1 হ্যাঁ

2 না ১

8 জানিনা ১

পরবর্তী লাইন

পরবর্তী লাইন

পরবর্তী লাইন

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. (খানা তালিকার HL2 থেকে খানাপ্রধানের নাম) এর ধর্ম কী?	ইসলাম..... 1	
	হিন্দু..... 2	
	খ্রিস্টান.....3	
	বৌদ্ধ.....4	
	অন্যান্য ধর্মাবলম্বী (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....6	
	কোনো ধর্ম নেই.....7	
HC1B. (খানা তালিকার HL2 থেকে খানাপ্রধানের নাম) এর মাতৃভাষা কী?	বাংলা.....2	
	অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6	
HC2. (খানা তালিকার HL2 থেকে খানাপ্রধানের নাম) কোন নৃগোষ্ঠীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত?	বঙ্গালি.....01	
	চাকমা.....02	
	সাঁওতাল.....03	
	মারমা.....04	
	ত্রিপুরা.....05	
	গারো.....06	
	তংচঙ্গ্যা.....07	
	ম্রো08	
	খাসিয়া.....09	
	মনিপুরী.....10	
	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	
HC3. খানার সদস্যরা ঘুমানোর জন্য সাধারণত খানার কতগুলো কক্ষ ব্যবহার করেন?	কক্ষ সংখ্যা..... — —	
HC4. থাকার-ঘরের মেঝের প্রধান নির্মাণ সামগ্রী কী? (দেখে/পর্যবেক্ষণ করে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন) দেখা সম্ভব না হলে উত্তরদাতার কাছ থেকে থাকার ঘরের মেঝের মূল উপাদান জেনে নিন।	প্রাকৃতিক বা কাঁচা মেঝে:	
	মাটি / বালি.....11	
	গোবর.....12	
	প্রাথমিক পর্যায়ের মেঝে:	
	কাঠের তক্তা.....21	
	বাঁশ/তাল গাছ/সুপারী গাছের গুড়ি.....22	
	মসৃণ মেঝে/কাঠের মেঝে:	
	নকশা কাটা কাঠের পাটাতন/ পালিশকৃত কাঠ.....31	
	পাতলা ভিনাইল বা আলকাতরা মেশানো কাঠের তক্তা.....32	
	সিরামিক টাইলস.....33	
	সিমেন্ট.....34	
	গালিচা/কার্পেট.....35	
	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HC

HC5. থাকার ঘরের ছাদের প্রধান উপকরণ সামগ্রী কী? (দেখে/পর্যবেক্ষণ করে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন)	কোনো ছাদ নাই.....11 প্রাকৃতিক বা কাঁচা ছাদ খড়/ছন/ তালপাতা/গোলপাতা.....12 বিচালী.....13 প্রাথমিক পর্যায়ের ছাদ গ্রাম্য চাটাই.....21 বাঁশ/তালগাছ/সুপারী গাছ.....22 কাঠের তক্তা23 কার্ডবোর্ড24 নিখুঁত/পাকা ছাদ/ধাতব ছাদ/কাঠের ছাদ ধাতব / টিন.....31 কাঠ.....32 ক্যালামিন / সিমেন্ট ফাইবার.....33 সিরামিক টাইলস.....34 সিমেন্ট.....35 কারুকাজ বা নকশা করা পাথর বা টালি.....36 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	
HC6. থাকার ঘরের দেয়াল বা প্রাচীরের প্রধান উপকরণ সামগ্রী কী? (দেখে/পর্যবেক্ষণ করে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন)	কোনো প্রাচীর বা দেয়াল নেই.....11 কাঁচা / প্রাকৃতিক দেয়াল বাঁশ/বেত/ তালপাতা/ খড়, বিচালী.....12 মাটি/ কাদা/ময়লা.....13 বাঁশ ও পলিখিন.....14 প্রাথমিক পর্যায়ের দেয়াল বাঁশ ও কাদা.....21 পাথর ও কাদা.....22 অনাচ্ছাদিত (রোদে পোড়া ইট).....23 প্রাইউড.....24 কার্ডবোর্ড.....25 পুনঃব্যবহৃত কাঠ.....26 টিন.....27 নিখুঁত ও উন্নত বা পাকা দেয়াল সিমেন্ট.....31 সিমেন্টসহ পাথর/চুন-সুরকিসহ পাথর.....32 ইট.....33 সিমেন্ট দিয়ে তৈরি ব্লক.....34 রোদে পোড়ানো আচ্ছাদিত ইট.....35 কাঠের তক্তা/টালি (শিঙ্গেল).....36 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC6A. বাড়ির ভিতরের দেয়াল, জানালা এবং দরজায় রং করার অবস্থা, যেখানে সম্ভব। দেখে/পর্যবেক্ষণ করে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। পর্যবেক্ষণ করা সম্ভব না হলে, উত্তরদাতাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন যে বাড়ির অভ্যন্তরে উপরিভাগের কোন রং খসে পরছে কিনা, উঠে যাচ্ছে কিনা বা ফাটল ধরেছে কিনা তা নির্ধারণ করতে বলুন।	রং ভাল অবস্থায় আছে- খসে পরছেনা, উঠে যাচ্ছেনা বা ফাটল ধরে নাই 1 রং খারাপ অবস্থায় আছে- খসে পরার, উঠে যাওয়ার বা ফাটলের নিদর্শন দেখা যায়2 বাড়ির ভিতরের দেয়াল, জানালা এবং দরজায় রং করা নাই.....3	
HC7. খানায় নিম্নলিখিত জিনিসগুলির কোনটি আছে? [A] অস্থানান্তরযোগ্য টেলিফোন (ল্যান্ড ফোন) সংযোগ [B] রেডিও [C] খাট/চৌকি [D] টেবিল/চেয়ার [E] আলমিরা/ওয়্যারড্রব [F] সোফা সেট [G] পানির ফিল্টার/ডিস্পেনসার	হ্যাঁ না ল্যান্ড ফোন 1 2 রেডিও 1 2 খাট/চৌকি 1 2 টেবিল/চেয়ার 1 2 আলমিরা/ওয়্যারড্রব 1 2 সোফা সেট 1 2 পানির ফিল্টার/ডিস্পেনসার 1 2	
HC8. খানায় বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ (গ্রিড/গ্রিড বিহীন) আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	2⇒HC10
HC8A. এই খানায় বিদ্যুৎ ব্যবহারের উৎস কি? উল্লেখিত সব রেকর্ড করুন।	জাতীয় / আন্তঃসংযোগ গ্রিডA গ্রিডবিহীন: স্থানীয় ছোট গ্রিডB সৌর বিদ্যুৎ/সোলার প্যানেল.....C সৌর লণ্ঠনD বৈদ্যুতিক জেনারেটরE রিচার্জেবল ব্যাটারি.....F ড্রাই সেল ব্যাটারি / টর্চ.....G অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X জানিনাZ	
HC8B. এই খানায় বেশিরভাগ সময় বিদ্যুতের কোন উৎস ব্যবহার করা হয়? শুধুমাত্র HC8A তে রেকর্ড করা একটি উৎস এখানে রেকর্ড করা যেতে পারে।	জাতীয় / আন্তঃসংযোগ গ্রিড 11 গ্রিডবিহীন: স্থানীয় ছোট গ্রিড21 সৌর বিদ্যুৎ/সোলার প্যানেল.....31 সৌর লণ্ঠন32 বৈদ্যুতিক জেনারেটর41 রিচার্জেবল ব্যাটারি.....51 ড্রাই সেল ব্যাটারি / টর্চ.....52 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96 জানিনা.....98	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC9. আপনার খানায় নিম্নলিখিত কোন জিনিসটি আছে:	হ্যাঁ না	
[A] টেলিভিশন?	টেলিভিশন 1 2	
[B] রেফ্রিজারেটর/ফ্রিজ?	রেফ্রিজারেটর/ফ্রিজ 1 2	
[C] এয়ার কন্ডিশনার?	এয়ার কন্ডিশনার 1 2	
[D] ওয়াশিং মেশিন?	ওয়াশিং মেশিন 1 2	
[E] বৈদ্যুতিক পানির পাম্প?	বৈদ্যুতিক পানির পাম্প 1 2	
[F] বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা?	বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা 1 2	
[G] মাইক্রো ওভেন?	মাইক্রো ওভেন 1 2	
[H] জুসার/ব্লেন্ডার?	জুসার/ব্লেন্ডার 1 2	
HC10. খানায় যে কোনো সদস্যের মালিকানায নিম্নলিখিত কোন জিনিসটি আছে:	হ্যাঁ না	
[A] হাতঘড়ি?	হাতঘড়ি 1 2	
[B] বাইসাইকেল?	বাইসাইকেল 1 2	
[C] মটর সাইকেল/স্কুটার/সিএনজি?	মটর সাইকেল/স্কুটার/ সিএনজি 1 2	
[D] পশুটানা গাড়ি (যেমনঃ গরুর গাড়ি)?	পশুটানা গাড়ি 1 2	
[E] কার, বাস, ট্রাক বা কাভার্ড ভ্যান?	কার, বাস, ট্রাক বা কাভার্ড ভ্যান 1 2	
[F] মোটরচালিত নৌকা?	মোটরচালিত নৌকা 1 2	
[G] রিক্সা/রিক্সা-ভ্যান	রিক্সা/ রিক্সা-ভ্যান 1 2	
[H] নসিমন/করিমন/ভটভটি	নসিমন/করিমন/ভটভটি 1 2	
[I] ইজিবাইক/অটোবাইক (ব্যাটারি চালিত)	ইজিবাইক/অটোবাইক 1 2	
[J] নৌকা (মোটর বিহীন)	নৌকা (মোটর বিহীন) 1 2	
HC11. খানায় যে কোনো সদস্যের কম্পিউটার, ল্যাপটপ, ট্যাবলেট, বা কম্পিউটারের মত কিছু আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	
HC12. খানায় কোনো সদস্যের মোবাইল ফোন আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	2⇒HC13
HC12A. খানায় কোনো সদস্যের স্মার্টফোন আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	
HC13. খানায় ইন্টারনেট সংযোগ আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	1⇒HC14
HC13A. HC12A যাচাই করুন। কোন স্মার্টফোন আছে কিনা?	হ্যাঁ, HC12A=11 না, HC12A=2 OR BLANK.....2	2⇒HC14
HC13B. আপনি উল্লেখ করেছেন যে আপনার খানার যেকোনো একজন সদস্যের একটি স্মার্টফোন রয়েছে এবং আপনার বাড়িতে ইন্টারনেট সুবিধা নেই। নিশ্চিত করার জন্য বাড়িতে ব্যবহার করার সময় স্মার্টফোন কি ইন্টারনেট সুবিধা পায়?	হ্যাঁ, স্মার্টফোন বাড়িতে ইন্টারনেট অ্যাক্সেস করতে পারে 1 না, স্মার্টফোন বাড়িতে ইন্টারনেট অ্যাক্সেস করতে পারে না 2 জানিনা, বাড়িতে ইন্টারনেট অ্যাক্সেস করতে পারে কিনা 8	
HC14. এই ঘর/বাসস্থানটি আপনার অথবা খানায় বসবাসকারী অন্য কোনো সদস্যের নিজস্ব কি? উত্তর 'নিজস্ব না' হলে, এই খানার বাইরের কারো কাছ থেকে ভাড়া করা/ধার করা কিনা তা জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। কারো কাছ থেকে ভাড়া করা/ধার করা হলে 2 লিখুন। অন্যান্য উত্তরের ক্ষেত্রে 6 লিখে তা নির্দিষ্ট করুন।	নিজস্ব 1 ভাড়া করা 2 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 6	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC15. এই খানার কোনো সদস্যের মালিকানায় কোনো আবাদী/ফসলী জমি আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	2⇒HC17
HC16. এই খানার সদস্যদের মালিকানায় কত শতাংশ (ডেসিমেল) আবাদী/ফসলী জমি আছে? 1 শতাংশ (ডেসিমেলের) কম হলে 000 লিখুন, 995 শতাংশ (ডেসিমেলের) বেশি হলে 995 লিখুন এবং উত্তর 'জানিনা' হলে 998 লিখুন।	শতাংশ (ডেসিমেল) 995 শতাংশের (ডেসিমেলের) বেশি.....995 জানিনা.....998	
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HC18. আপনার খানায় নিম্নলিখিত পশুপাখির কোনটি কতগুলো আছে? [A] গরু/ষাঁড়? [B] মহিষ/গয়াল? [C] ঘোড়া, গাধা বা খচ্চর? [D] ছাগল? [E] ভেড়া? [F] মুরগি? [G] শুকর? [H] হাঁস/টার্কি? [I] কবুতর? যদি না থাকে 00 লিখুন, যদি 95 বা তার বেশি হয় তাহলে 95 লিখুন, যদি না জানেন/বলতে না পারেন তবে 98 লিখুন।	গরু/ষাঁড় মহিষ/গয়াল..... ঘোড়া, গাধা বা খচ্চর..... ছাগল..... ভেড়া..... মুরগি..... শুকর..... হাঁস/টার্কি..... কবুতর.....	
HC19. এ খানার কোনো সদস্যের ব্যাংকে বা আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানে কোনো একাউন্ট আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	
HC20. এই খানার কোন সদস্য কোনো ব্যাংক বা মোবাইল পরিষেবা যেমন বিকাশ, নগদ, রকেটের ইত্যাদির মাধ্যমে অর্থ প্রেরণ বা গ্রহণ, বিল পরিশোধ, পণ্য বা পরিষেবা ক্রয় বা মজুদির গ্রহণের মতো আর্থিক লেনদেন করতে মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহার করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. চা বা কফি তৈরি এবং খাবার পানি ফুটানোসহ খাবার রান্না করার জন্য এ খানায় বেশিরভাগ সময় কী ধরনের চুলা ব্যবহার করা হয়?	সৌর চুল্লি (তাপীয় শক্তি-সৌর প্যানেল নয়)01	01⇒ EU9
	বৈদ্যুতিক চুলা..... 02	02⇒ EU9
	পাইপে মাধ্যমে সরবরাহকৃত প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস চুলা.....03	03⇒ EU9
	বায়েগ্যাস চুলা.....04	04⇒ EU9
	তরল পেট্রোলিয়াম গ্যাস চুলা (LPG)/রান্নার গ্যাস চুলা)..... 05	05⇒ EU9
	কারখানায় তৈরি শক্ত (SOLID) জ্বালানি চুলা..... 06	
	হাতে তৈরি মাটির জ্বালানি চুলা (কারখানায় তৈরি নয়).....07	
	তরল জ্বালানি চুলা.....08	08⇒ EU4
	স্থানান্তরযোগ্য আগুনের প্যান..... 09	09⇒ EU4
	তিন পাথর বা ইটের চুলা / খোলা চুলা.....10	10⇒ EU4
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	খানায় কোনো খাবার রান্না হয় না97	97⇒ EU9
EU1A. এই রান্নার চুলাটির (নাম/ ব্র্যান্ড) কি?	শক্তি চুলা01	
	বন্ধ চুলা..... 02	
	IDCOL চুলা03	
	আপন চুলা04	
	গ্রামীণ শক্তি চুলা 05	
	মাটির চুলা (হাতে তৈরি) 06	
	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	
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EU4. এই চুলায় ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানি বা শক্তির উৎস কী? চুলায় একাধিক ধরনের জ্বালানি ব্যবহার করা হলে ব্যবহৃত প্রধান জ্বালানির নাম উল্লেখ/লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	গ্যাসোলিন/ডিজেল (জেনারেটর নয়) 02	
	কেরোসিন/প্যারাফিন..... 03	
	কয়লা/ অপ্রক্রিয়াজাত লিগনাইট..... 04	
	কয়লা/ লিগনাইট ব্রিকেট/দলা..... 05	
	অপ্রক্রিয়াজাত চারকোল.....06	
	চারকোল ব্রিকেট/দলা.....07	
	কাঠ..... 08	
	কৃষি বা ফসলের অবশিষ্টাংশ/ঘাস/খড়/ঝোপ/ভুট্টা শস্য..... 09	
	পশুর গোবর/বর্জ্য..... 10	
	প্রক্রিয়াজাতকৃত বায়োম্যাস দলা/ ব্রিকেট..... 11	
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EU9. এ খানায় আলোর জন্য বা আলোর শক্তির উৎস হিসাবে বেশিরভাগ সময় কী ব্যবহৃত হয়?	বিদ্যুৎ (জেনারেটর অথবা সৌর শক্তি সহ).....01	
	সৌরশক্তি চালিত লঠন (বাতি)..... 02	
	রিচার্জযোগ্য ফ্ল্যাশলাইট, টর্চ বা লঠন..... 03	
	ব্যাটারিচালিত ফ্ল্যাশলাইট, টর্চ বা লঠন..... 04	
	বায়েগ্যাস বাতি..... 05	
	তরলীকৃত পেট্রোলিয়াম গ্যাস (খচএ) বাতি..... 06	
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	কেরোসিন/প্যারাফিন বাতি (হারিকেন, কুপি ইত্যাদি) 08	
	তেলের বাতি (কেরোসিন/প্যারাফিন ব্যতীত)..... 09	
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SOCIAL TRANSFERS

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ST1. খানায় বাইরে থেকে প্রাপ্ত বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক সহায়তা প্রোগ্রাম সম্পর্কে আপনাকে আমি কিছু জিজ্ঞাসা করতে চাই। বাইরে থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তা বলতে আমি সরকারি অর্থনৈতিক সহায়তা বা ধর্মীয় বা দাতব্য অথবা সম্প্রদায়/অঞ্চলভিত্তিক বেসরকারি সংস্থা কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তার কথা বোঝাতে চাইছি। পরিবার, অগন্য আত্মীয়, বন্ধু বা প্রতিবেশীর কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তা এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত নয়।

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[X]
	মা ও শিশু সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (MCBP)/ দুগ্ধ নারী সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (VWB)	অতি দরিদ্রদের জন্য কর্মসংস্থান কর্মসূচি (EGPP) (কাবিতা- কাজের বিনিময়ে টাকা)	খাদ্য সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (ভিজিএফ)/ কাজের বিনিময়ে খাদ্য (এফএফ ডাবলু)	সরকারি কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারি- ও তাদের পরিবারের জন্য অবসরকালীন পেনশন	ভাতা (বয়স্ক, বিধবা, মুক্তিযোদ্ধা, শহীদ, পরিবার)	প্রতিবন্ধী ভাতা	খানায় এর বাইরের (বেসরকারিসহ) অন্য কোনো ধরনের সহায়তা কর্মসূচি
ST2. আপনি (কর্মসূচির নাম) সম্পর্কে জানেন কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	হ্যাঁ (নিদিষ্ট করুন)প্রথমত 1 না..... 2
ST3. আপনার খানা বা খানার কোনো সদস্য (কর্মসূচির নাম) থেকে কখনো কোনো সহায়তা পেয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা..... 8	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা..... 8	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা..... 8	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা..... 8	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা..... 8	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা..... 8	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা..... 8
ST4. উক্ত সাহায্য খানায় কে বা কারা পেয়েছে? যাচাই করুন: আর কেউ পেয়েছে কি? খানায় সুবিধাভোগী সকল সদস্যদের লাইন নম্বরগুলো খানা সদস্য মডিউল তালিকা থেকে রেকর্ড করুন। খানার সকল সদস্য যদি সুবিধাভোগী হয় তাহলে '95' লিখুন। যদি সাহায্য কে বা কারা পেয়েছে "জানিনা" হয় তাহলে "98" লিখুন।	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর সকল সদস্য জানিনা	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর সকল সদস্য জানিনা	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর সকল সদস্য জানিনা	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর সকল সদস্য জানিনা	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর সকল সদস্য জানিনা	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর সকল সদস্য জানিনা	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর সকল সদস্য জানিনা

ST1. খানায় বাইরে থেকে প্রাপ্ত বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক সহায়তা প্রোগ্রাম সম্পর্কে আপনাকে আমি কিছু জিজ্ঞাসা করতে চাই। বাইরে থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তা বলতে আমি সরকারি অর্থনৈতিক সহায়তা বা ধর্মীয় বা দাতব্য অথবা সম্প্রদায়/অঞ্চলভিত্তিক বেসরকারি সংস্থা কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তার কথা বোঝাতে চাচ্ছি। পরিবার, অন্যান্য আত্মীয়, বন্ধু বা প্রতিবেশীর কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তা এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত নয়।

	[A] মা ও শিশু সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (MCBP)/ দুগ্ধ নারী সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (VWB)	[B] অতি দরিদ্রদের জন্য কর্মসংস্থান কর্মসূচি (EGPP) (কাবিতা- কাজের বিনিময়ে টাকা)	[C] খাদ্য সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (ভিজিএফ)/ কাজের বিনিময়ে খাদ্য (এফএফ ডাবলু)	[D] সরকারি কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারি- ও তাদের পরিবারের জন্য অবসরকালীন পেনশন	[E] ভাতা (বয়স্ক, বিধবা, মুক্তিযোদ্ধা, শহীদ, পরিবার)	[F] প্রতিবেশী ভাতা	[X] খানায় এর বাইরের (বেসরকারিসহ) অন্য কোনো ধরনের সহায়তা কর্মসূচি
ST5. আপনার খানার কে উক্ত সাহায্য গ্রহণ বা সংগ্রহ করার জন্য অনুমোদিত? যাচাই করুন: আর কেউ আছে কি? খানায় সাহায্য গ্রহণ বা সংগ্রহ করার জন্য অনুমোদিত সদস্যদের লাইন নম্বরগুলি খানা সদস্য মডিউল তালিকা থেকে রেকর্ড করুন। যদি খানার সকল সদস্যই অনুমোদিত হয় তাহলে '৯৫' লিখুন। যদি উত্তর "জানিনা" হয় তাহলে "০৪" লিখুন। যদি এই খানার কেউই অনুমোদিত না হয় তাহলে '০০' লিখুন।	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর _____ সকল সদস্য.....95 জানিনা.....98 খানার কেউই না00	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর _____ সকল সদস্য.....95 জানিনা.....98 খানার কেউই না00	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর _____ সকল সদস্য.....95 জানিনা.....98 খানার কেউই না00	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর _____ সকল সদস্য.....95 জানিনা.....98 খানার কেউই না00	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর _____ সকল সদস্য.....95 জানিনা.....98 খানার কেউই না00	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর _____ সকল সদস্য.....95 জানিনা.....98 খানার কেউই না00	নাম #1 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #2 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #3 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #4 লাইন নম্বর _____ নাম #5 লাইন নম্বর _____ সকল সদস্য.....95 জানিনা.....98 খানার কেউই না00

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ST1. খানায় বাইরে থেকে প্রাপ্ত বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক সহায়তা প্রোগ্রাম সম্পর্কে আপনাকে আমি কিছু জিজ্ঞাসা করতে চাই। বাইরে থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তা বলতে আমি সরকারি অর্থনৈতিক সহায়তা বা ধর্মীয় বা দাতব্য অথবা সম্প্রদায়/অঞ্চলভিত্তিক বেসরকারি সংস্থা কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তার কথা বোঝাতে চাচ্ছি। পরিবার, অন্যান্য আত্মীয়, বন্ধু বা প্রতিবেশীর কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তা এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত নয়।

	[A] মা ও শিশু সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (MCBP)/ দৃষ্টি নারী সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (VWB)	[B] অতি দরিদ্রদের জন্য কর্মসংস্থান কর্মসূচি (EGPP) (কাবিটা- কাজের বিনিময়ে টাকা)	[C] খাদ্য সহায়তা কর্মসূচি (ভিজিএফ)/ কাজের বিনিময়ে খাদ্য (এফএফ ডাবল)	[D] সরকারি কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারি- ও তাদের পরিবারের জন্য অবসরকালীন পেনশন	[E] ভাতা (বয়স্ক, বিধবা, মুক্তিযোদ্ধা, শহীদ, পরিবার)	[F] প্রতিবেশী ভাতা	[X] খানায় এর বাইরের (বেসরকারিসহ) অন্য কোনো ধরনের সহায়তা কর্মসূচি
ST6. সর্বশেষ কখন আপনার খানা বা খানার কেউ (কর্মসূচির নাম) এর মাধ্যমে সহায়তা পেয়েছিল?	কত মাস আগে ..1 --- [B]	কত মাস আগে ..1 --- [C]	কত মাস আগে .1 --- [D]	কত মাস আগে ..1 --- [E]	কত মাস আগে ..1 --- [F]	কত মাস আগে ..1 --- [X]	কত মাস আগে ..1 --- [WS1]
যদি 1 মাসের কম হয় তাহলে '1' রেকর্ড করুন এবং মাসের সংখ্যার ক্ষেত্রে '00' লিখুন।	কত বছর আগে...2 --- [B]	কত বছর আগে...2 --- [C]	কত বছর আগে...2 --- [D]	কত বছর আগে...2 --- [E]	কত বছর আগে...2 --- [F]	কত বছর আগে...2 --- [X]	কত বছর আগে...2 --- [WS1]
যদি 12 মাসের কম হয় তাহলে '1' রেকর্ড করুন এবং কত মাস তা সংখ্যায় লিখুন।	জানিনা.....998 [B]	জানিনা.....998 [C]	জানিনা.....998 [D]	জানিনা.....998 [E]	জানিনা.....998 [F]	জানিনা.....998 [X]	জানিনা.....998 [WS1]
যদি এক বছর (12 মাস) বা তার বেশি হয় তাহলে '2' রেকর্ড করুন এবং কত বছর তা সংখ্যায় লিখুন।							

WATER		WS
WS1. আপনার খানার সদস্যদের খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কী? উত্তর অস্পষ্ট হলে (বুঝতে না পারলে) যে স্থান থেকে খানার সদস্যরা অধিকাংশ সময় খাবার পানি সংগ্রহ করেন সেখানে গিয়ে উৎসস্থল সম্পর্কে নিশ্চিত হোন।	পাইপের পানি ঘরের মধ্যে পাইপ 11 বাড়ির আসিনায়/চত্বরে পাইপ 12 প্রতিবেশীর বাড়িতে পাইপ..... 13 সরকারি ট্যাপ/ছায়ী পাইপ..... 14 টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (গভীর)..... 21 টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (অগভীর)..... 22 কূপ/হিদারা সুরক্ষিত কূপ/হিদারা..... 31 অরক্ষিত কূপ/হিদারা..... 32 ঝরনার পানি সুরক্ষিত ঝরনা..... 41 অরক্ষিত ঝরনা..... 42 সংগৃহীত বৃষ্টির পানি..... 51 সরবরাহকৃত পানি ট্যাক্সি-ট্রাক..... 61 ছোট ট্যাক্সি বা ড্রামবাহী গাড়ি..... 71 পানি বিক্রি করার প্রান্ট (ওয়াটার কিওস্ক) 72 ভূ-পৃষ্ঠের পানি (নদী, হ্রদ, বাধ, পুকুর, খাল, সেচনালা)..... 81 প্যাকেটকৃত বা বোতলজাত পানি বোতলজাত পানি..... 91 ছোট প্যাকেটজাত পানি..... 92 বড় বোতল/ পুনঃভরনযোগ্য ডিসপেনসার..... 93 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... 96	11⇒WS7 12⇒WS7 13⇒WS4 14⇒WS4 21⇒WS3 22⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 41⇒WS3 42⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 61⇒WS4 71⇒WS4 81⇒WS3 96⇒WS3

WATER		WS
WS2. রান্নাবান্না এবং হাত ধোয়ার মতো অন্যান্য কাজে আপনার খানার সদস্যরা যে পানি ব্যবহার করেন তার প্রধান উৎস কী? অস্পষ্ট/বুঝতে সক্ষম না হলে, সে ক্ষেত্রে যে স্থান থেকে অন্যান্য কাজের জন্য অধিকাংশ সময় খানার সদস্যরা পানি সংগ্রহ করেন সেখানে গিয়ে উৎসস্থল সম্পর্কে নিশ্চিত হোন।	পাইপের পানি ঘরের মধ্যে পাইপ..... 11 বাড়ির আঙ্গিনায়/চত্বরে পাইপ..... 12 প্রতিবেশীর বাড়িতে পাইপ..... 13 সরকারি ট্যাপ/স্থায়ী পাইপ..... 14 টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (গভীর)..... 21 টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (অগভীর)..... 22 কূপ/ইদারা সুরক্ষিত কূপ/ইদারা..... 31 অরক্ষিত কূপ/ইদারা..... 32 ঝরনার পানি সুরক্ষিত ঝরনা..... 41 অরক্ষিত ঝরনা..... 42 সংগৃহীত বৃষ্টির পানি..... 51 সরবরাহকৃত পানি ট্যাঙ্কার-ট্রাক..... 61 ছোট ট্যাঙ্ক বা ড্রামবাহী গাড়ি..... 71 পানি বিক্রি করার প্লান্ট (ওয়াটার কিওস্ক)..... 72 ভূ পৃষ্ঠের পানি (নদী, হ্রদ, বাধ, পুকুর, খাল, সেচনালা)..... 81 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... 96	11⇒WS7 12⇒WS7 13⇒WS4 14⇒WS4 61⇒WS4 71⇒WS4 72⇒WS4 81⇒WS3
WS3. এই পানির উৎসের অবস্থান কোথায়?	নিজের ঘরের মধ্যে..... 1 নিজের আঙ্গিনায়/ জমিতে (প্রাচীর) 2 অন্য যে কোন জায়গায়..... 3	1⇒WS7 2⇒WS7
WS4. খানা থেকে পানির উৎস পর্যন্ত যেতে, পানি সংগ্রহ করতে এবং খানায় ফিরে আসতে আপনার খানার সদস্যদের কত সময় লাগে?	খানা সদস্যরা পানি সংগ্রহ করেন না..... 000 কত মিনিট লাগে তার সংখ্যা..... — — — জানিনা..... 998	000⇒WS7
WS5. সাধারণত এ উৎস থেকে খানার জন্য পানি আনতে কে যান? ব্যক্তির নাম লিখুন এবং খানার সদস্যদের তালিকা মডিউল (LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) থেকে ঐ ব্যক্তির লাইন নম্বর কপি করুন।	নাম: লাইন নম্বর..... — —	
WS6. গত সাত দিনে (এক সপ্তাহে) এ ব্যক্তি কতবার পানি সংগ্রহ করেছেন?	যতবার পানি সংগ্রহ করেছেন তার সংখ্যা..... — — জানিনা..... 98	
WS7. গত এক মাসে (৩০ দিনে) কখনও খানায় পর্যাপ্ত খাবার পানির সংকট ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ, অন্তত একবার..... 1 না, সবসময় পর্যাপ্ত পানি ছিল..... 2 জানিনা..... 8	1⇒WS8

WATER		WS	
WS7A. গত 12 মাসে (1 বছরে) কখনও এমন হয়েছে কি যে, খানায় পর্যাপ্ত খাবার পানি ছিল না?	হ্যাঁ, অন্তত একবার.....	1	2⇒ WS9 8⇒ WS9
	না, সবসময় পর্যাপ্ত পানি ছিল.....	2	
	জানিনা.....	8	
WS8. সর্বশেষ যখন আপনার খানায় প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী পর্যাপ্ত পানি ছিল না- তখন পানি না পাওয়ার মূল কারণ কী ছিল?	পানির উৎস অকার্যকর ছিল	1	
	পানি ছিল না	2	
	পানি খুব ব্যয়বহুল.....	3	
	পানির উৎসে প্রবেশের সুযোগ (Accessible) ছিল না.....	4	
	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....	6	
	জানিনা.....	8	
WS9. খাবার পানি নিরাপদ (বিশুদ্ধ) করার জন্য আপনি বা এই খানার অন্য কোনো সদস্য কিছু করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	1	2⇒ WS10A 8⇒ WS10A
	না	2	
	জানিনা.....	8	
WS10. আপনারা খাবার পানি নিরাপদ (বিশুদ্ধ) করার জন্য সাধারণত কী করেন? যাচাই করুন: এ ছাড়া আর কোনো পদ্ধতি অবলম্বন করেন কি? উল্লিখিত সকল পদ্ধতি লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	ফোটোনো হয়.....	A	
	পানিতে ব্লিচিং/ক্লোরিন/ফিটকিরি মেশানো হয়.....	B	
	কাপড় দিয়ে ছাঁকা হয়.....	C	
	পানির ফিল্টার ব্যবহার করা হয় (সিরামিক, বালি, কম্পোজিট, ইত্যাদি)	D	
	সৌর পদ্ধতিতে পরিশোধন করা হয়.....	E	
	পানি জমিয়ে রাখা এবং থিতানো হয়.....	F	
	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	X	
	জানিনা.....	Z	
WS10A. আপনার খানার খাবার পানির সরবরাহ ব্যবস্থাপনা কি আপনি নিজে বা স্থানীয়/বাড়ির মালিক/ এপার্টমেন্ট/ ফ্ল্যাট কর্তৃপক্ষ বা সরকারি/বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠান বা কমিউনিটি প্রতিষ্ঠান করে?	নিজ খানা.....	1	
	স্থানীয়/বাড়ির মালিক/এপার্টমেন্ট/ ফ্ল্যাট কর্তৃপক্ষ.....	2	
	কোন সরকারি বা বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠান.....	3	
	কমিউনিটি প্রতিষ্ঠান.....	4	
	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	6	
	জানিনা.....	8	
WS10B. বর্ষা মৌসুমে আপনার খানার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি একই?	হ্যাঁ	1	1⇒ WS10F 8⇒ WS10F
	না	2	
	জানিনা.....	8	

WATER			WS
WS10C. বর্ষা মৌসুমে আপনার খানার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?	পাইপের পানি		
	ঘরের মধ্যে পাইপ.....	11	11⇒WS10F
	বাড়ির আঙ্গিনায়/চত্বরে পাইপ.....	12	12⇒WS10F
	প্রতিবেশীর বাড়িতে পাইপ.....	13	13⇒WS10E
	সরকারি ট্যাপ/ছায়ী পাইপ.....	14	14⇒WS10E
	টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (গভীর).....	21	
	টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (অগভীর).....	22	
	কূপ/হিদারা		
	সুরক্ষিত কূপ/হিদারা.....	31	
	অরক্ষিত কূপ/হিদারা.....	32	
	ঝরনার পানি		
	সুরক্ষিত ঝরনা.....	41	
	অরক্ষিত ঝরনা.....	42	
	সংগৃহীত বৃষ্টির পানি.....	51	
	সরবরাহকৃত পানি		
	ট্যাক্সার-ট্রাক.....	61	61⇒WS10E
	ছোট ট্যাক্স বা ড্রামবাহী গাড়ি	71	71⇒WS10E
	পানি বিক্রি করার প্লান্ট (ওয়াটার কিওস্ক)	72	72⇒WS10E
	ভূ-পৃষ্ঠের পানি (নদী, হ্রদ, বাধ, পুকুর, খাল, সেচনালা).....	81	
	প্যাকেটকৃত বা বোতলজাত পানি		
	বোতলজাত পানি.....	91	
	ছোট প্যাকেটজাত পানি.....	92	
	বড় বোতল/ পুনঃভরনযোগ্য ডিসপেনসার	93	
	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	96	
WS10D. এ পানির উৎসের অবস্থান কোথায়?	নিজের ঘরের মধ্যে.....	1	1⇒WS10F
	নিজের আঙ্গিনায়/ জমিতে (প্লটে).....	2	2⇒WS10F
	অন্য যে কোন জায়গায়.....	3	
WS10E. খানা থেকে পানির উৎস পর্যন্ত যেতে, পানি সংগ্রহ করতে এবং খানায় ফিরে আসতে আপনার খানার সদস্যদের মোট কত সময় লাগে?	খানা সদস্যরা পানি সংগ্রহ করেন না.....	000	
	কত মিনিট লাগে তার সংখ্যা.....	— — —	
	জানিনা.....	998	
WS10F. গত 12 মাসে আপনার খানা কি নিম্নোক্ত প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ/ঘটনার সম্মুখীন হয়েছে?		হ্যাঁ না জানিনা	
[A] বন্যা?	বন্যা	1 2১ ৪১	
		WS10F[B] WS10F[B]	
[A1] আপনার (WS1 এ বর্ণিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) এর পানি কি বন্যা দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল?	পানির উৎস প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল	1 2 ৪	

WATER				WS	
[B] খরা?	খরা	1	2৯	8৯	
			WS10F[C]	WS10F[C]	
[B1] আপনার (WS1 এ বর্ষিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) এর পানি কি খরা দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল?	পানির উৎস প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল	1	2	8	
[C] ঝড়/সাইক্লোন?	ঝড়/সাইক্লোন	1	2৯	8৯	
			WS10F[D]	WS10F[D]	
[C1] আপনার (WS1 এ বর্ষিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) এর পানি কি ঝড়/সাইক্লোন দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল?	পানির উৎস প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল	1	2	8	
[D] জলোচ্ছ্বাস?	জলোচ্ছ্বাস	1	2৯	8৯	
			WS10F[E]	WS10F[E]	
[D1] আপনার (WS1 এ বর্ষিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) এর পানি কি জলোচ্ছ্বাস দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল?	পানির উৎস প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল	1	2	8	
[E] ভূমিধ্বস?	ভূমিধ্বস	1	2৯	8৯	
			WS10F[F]	WS10F[F]	
[E1] আপনার (WS1 এ বর্ষিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) এর পানি কি ভূমিধ্বস দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল?	পানির উৎস প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল	1	2	8	
[F] অন্য কোন ঘটনা?	অন্য কোন ঘটনা.....	1	2৯	8৯	
			WS10G	WS10G	
[F1] আপনার (WS1 এ বর্ষিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) এর পানি কি অন্য কোন ঘটনা দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল?	পানির উৎস প্রভাবিত হয়েছিল.....	1	2	8	
অনুগ্রহ করে দুর্যোগগুলো পড়ে শুনান এবং উত্তরদাতার উত্তরগুলো লিখে রাখুন।					
WS10G. যাচাই করুন WS10F[A-F]: অন্ততপক্ষে একটি “হ্যাঁ” উত্তর কি লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে?		হ্যাঁ, অন্ততপক্ষে একটি “হ্যাঁ” উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে1			
		না , একটিও “হ্যাঁ” লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয় নাই2			
WS10H. আপনি কি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ/ঘটনা (গুলো) চলাকালীন আপনার (WS1 এ বর্ষিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) এর পানি ব্যবহার চালিয়ে যেতে পেরেছিলেন?		হ্যাঁ1			
		না2			
		জানিনা.....8			
		2⇒ WS10J			
		1⇒ WS10J			
		8⇒ WS10J			

WS10I. প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ/ঘটনার (গুলো) চলাকালীন আপনার খাবার পানির বিকল্প উৎস কি ছিল? দুর্যোগ/ঘটনার (গুলো) চলাকালীন খাবার পানির সমস্ত বিকল্প উৎসগুলির থেকে যেগুলি তাদের ব্যবহার করতে হয়েছিল সেগুলি উত্তরদাতার কাছ থেকে রেকর্ড করার জন্য অনুসন্ধান করুন	পাইপের পানি ঘরের মধ্যে পাইপ.....A বাড়ির আসিনায়/চত্বরে পাইপ.....B প্রতিবেশীর বাড়িতে পাইপ.....C সরকারি ট্যাপ/স্থায়ী পাইপ.....D টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (গভীর).....E টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (অগভীর).....F কূপ/ইদারা সুরক্ষিত কূপ/ইদারা.....G অরক্ষিত কূপ/ইদারা.....H ঝরনার পানি সুরক্ষিত ঝরনা.....I অরক্ষিত ঝরনা.....J সংগৃহীত বৃষ্টির পানি.....K সরবরাহকৃত পানি ট্যাক্সি-ট্রাক.....L ছোট ট্যাক্সি বা ড্রামবাহী গাড়িM পানি বিক্রি করার প্রান্ট (ওয়াটার কিওস্ক)N ভূপৃষ্ঠের পানি (নদী, হ্রদ, বাধ, পুকুর, খাল, সেচনালা).....O প্যাকেটকৃত বা বোতলজাত পানি বোতলজাত পানি.....P ছোট প্যাকেটজাত পানি.....Q বড় বোতল/ পুনঃভরনযোগ্য ডিসপেনসারR অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X	
WS10J. বন্যা, ঘূর্ণিঝড়, খরা, ভূমিধস, জলোচ্ছ্বাস ইত্যাদির মতো প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ /ঘটনা থেকে আপনার (WS1-এ বর্ণিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) রক্ষা করার জন্য যে ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া যেতে পারে সে সম্পর্কে আপনি জানেন কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒ WS10L 8⇒ WS10L
WS10K. (WS1-এ বর্ণিত খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস) কিভাবে রক্ষা করা যেতে পারে সে সম্পর্কে আপনি কী জানেন? অনুগ্রহ করে উত্তরদাতার উল্লিখিত সকল উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	প্র্যাটফর্মটি উঁচু করাA পানির উৎসটির চারিদিকে বেড়া দেওয়া.....B পানি ধরে রাখা.....C ক্যাচমেন্ট এলাকার সুরক্ষা.....D অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X	
WS10L. আপনার খাবার পানি সরবরাহের প্রধান উৎস প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ থেকে রক্ষা করার জন্য কিছু করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒ WS11 8⇒ WS11
WS10M. আপনার খাবার পানি উৎস প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ থেকে রক্ষা করার জন্য কি কি করা হয়েছে? অনুগ্রহ করে উত্তরদাতার উল্লিখিত সকল উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	প্র্যাটফর্মটি উঁচু করাA পানির উৎসটির চারিদিকে বেড়া দেওয়াB পানি ধরে রাখাC ক্যাচমেন্ট এলাকার সুরক্ষা.....D অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X জানিনাZ	

SANITATION		WS		
WS11. এ খানার সদস্যরা সাধারণত কোন ধরনের পায়খানা/ল্যাট্রিন ব্যবহার করেন?	ফ্ল্যাশ/ পোর ফ্ল্যাশ লেট্রিন ফ্ল্যাশ করে পাইপের মাধ্যমে সুয়েরেজ সিস্টেমে অপসারণ.....11 ফ্ল্যাশ করে নিরাপদ ট্যাংকে ধারণ.....12 ফ্ল্যাশ করে নিরাপদ গর্তে (পিট ল্যাট্রিন) ধারণ13 ফ্ল্যাশ করে উন্মুক্ত নালায় অপসারণ14 ফ্ল্যাশ করে বন্ধ/ঢাকনামুক্ত ড্রেনে অপসারণ15 ফ্ল্যাশ করে কোথায় অপসারিত হয় তা জানিনা18 পিট লেট্রিন ভ্যান্টিলেটেড ইম্প্রুভড পিট (ভিআইপি) ল্যাট্রিন.....21 স্ল্যাবসহ সিঙ্গেল পিট ল্যাট্রিন22 স্ল্যাবছাড়া পিট ল্যাট্রিন / উন্মুক্ত পিট.....23 স্ল্যাব সহ টুইন পিট ল্যাট্রিন24 কমপোস্টিং পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিন.....31 কন্টেইনার ভিত্তিক স্যানিটেশন32 বালতি.....41 খোলা/বুলন্ত ল্যাট্রিন51 ল্যাট্রিন নাই/ঝোপ-বাড়/মাঠ95 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	11⇒WS11D 		

SANITATION			WS					
[D] অন্যকোনো ঘটনা যার ফলে মলমূত্র ভূপৃষ্ঠে এবং আশেপাশে ছড়িয়ে পড়া?		অন্যকোনো ঘটনা.....		1	2	8		
[D1] অন্যকোনো ঘটনাটি (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)								
অনুগ্রহ করে তালিকাভুক্ত সমস্ত বিভাগ পড়ুন এবং উত্তরদাতার দেওয়া সমস্ত উত্তর রেকর্ড করুন।		(নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....						
WS11D1. যাচাই করুন, WS11D[A-D]: অন্ততপক্ষে একটি “হ্যাঁ” উত্তর কি লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে?		হ্যাঁ, অন্ততপক্ষে একটি “হ্যাঁ” উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে.....		1			2⇒WS11H	
		না , একটিও “হ্যাঁ” লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয় নাই		2				
WS11E. যাচাই করুন, WS10F[A-F]: অন্ততপক্ষে একটি “হ্যাঁ” উত্তর কি লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে?		হ্যাঁ, অন্ততপক্ষে একটি “হ্যাঁ” উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে.....		1			2⇒WS11H	
		না , একটিও “হ্যাঁ” লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয় নাই		2				
WS11F1. প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের ক্রম	WS11F2. যাচাই করুন (WS10F [a] = 1, and/or WS10F [b] = 1, and/or WS10F [c] = 1, and/or WS10F [d] = 1, and/or WS10F [e] = 1, and/or WS10F [f] = 1) এবং WS10F প্রশ্ন থেকে যে সমস্ত প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের সম্মুখীন হয়েছে বলে উল্লেখ করেছেন, তা কপি করুন।			WS11F2. আপনি উল্লেখ করেছেন যে আপনার খানা এক বা একাধিকবার প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয়/ঘটনার সম্মুখীন হয়েছে, এতে কি আপনার (WS11-এ উল্লেখ করা টয়লেট সুবিধা) প্রভাবিত হয়েছে?				
ক্রম	প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ			হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা		
A (বন্যা)				1	2	8		
B (খরা)				1	2	8		
C (ঝড়/সাইক্লোন)				1	2	8		
D (জলোচ্ছাস)				1	2	8		
E (ভূমিধ্বস)				1	2	8		
F (অন্য কোন ঘটনা)				1	2	8		
WS11G. আপনি কি আপনার পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিনটি ব্যবহার চালিয়ে যেতে পেরেছিলেন?		হ্যাঁ, ল্যাট্রিনটির ব্যবহার চালিয়ে গিয়েছি.....		১			1⇒WS11H	
		না, ল্যাট্রিনটি আর ব্যবহারের অবস্থায় ছিল না.....		২			8⇒WS11H	
		জানিনা.....		৮				
WS11G1. প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের সময় আপনি কী বিকল্প(গুলো) পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিন ব্যবহার করেছিলেন?		ফ্ল্যাশ/ পোর ফ্ল্যাশ ল্যাট্রিন						
		ফ্ল্যাশ করে পাইপের মাধ্যমে সুয়েরেজ সিস্টেমে অপসারণ.....						A
		ফ্ল্যাশ করে নিরাপদ ট্যাংকে ধারণ.....						B
		ফ্ল্যাশ করে নিরাপদ গর্তে (পিট ল্যাট্রিন) ধারণ.....						C
		ফ্ল্যাশ করে উন্মুক্ত নালায় অপসারণ.....						D
		ফ্ল্যাশ করে বন্ধ/ঢাকনায়ুক্ত ড্রেনে অপসারণ						E
		ফ্ল্যাশ করে কোথায় অপসারিত হয় তা জানিনা.....						F
		পিট ল্যাট্রিন						
		ভ্যাকুইলেটেড ইমপ্রুভড পিট (ভিআইপি) ল্যাট্রিন.....						G
		স্ল্যাবসহ সিঙ্গেল পিট ল্যাট্রিন.....						H
		স্ল্যাবছাড়া পিট ল্যাট্রিন / উন্মুক্ত পিট.....						I
		স্ল্যাব সহ টুইন পিট ল্যাট্রিন.....						J
		কমপোস্টিং পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিন.....						K
		কন্টেইনার ভিত্তিক স্যানিটেশন.....						L
		বালতি.....						M
		খোলা/বুলন্ত ল্যাট্রিন.....						N
		ল্যাট্রিন নাই/বোপ-ঝাড়/মাঠ.....						Y
		অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)						X

SANITATION		WS
WS11H. আপনি কি এমন ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে জানেন যা বন্যা, ঝড়, ঘূর্ণিঝড়, ভূমিকম্প ইত্যাদি প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয় থেকে আপনার পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিনকে রক্ষা করতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা 8	2⇒WS11J 8⇒WS11J
WS11I. আপনি কী কী ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে জানেন যা আপনার পায়খানাকে প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয় থেকে রক্ষা করতে পারে? অনুগ্রহ করে উত্তরদাতার দেওয়া সমস্ত উত্তর রেকর্ড করুন।	প্র্যাটফর্ম উঁচু করাA ছাদে প্রতিরক্ষামূলক দেয়াল ব্যবহার করা.....B জলরোধী পিট/সেপটিক ট্যাংক ব্যবহার করা.....C উপযোগী প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করা.....D টেকসই টয়লেট নির্মাণ করা.....E বিকল্প ল্যাট্রিন প্রদান করাF অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....X	
WS11J. আপনার টয়লেট/পায়খানাকে প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয় থেকে রক্ষা করার জন্য কি কোনো ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒WS12 8⇒WS12
WS11K. আপনার টয়লেট/ল্যাট্রিনকে প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয় থেকে রক্ষা করার জন্য কী ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া হয়েছে? অনুগ্রহ করে উত্তরদাতার দেওয়া সমস্ত উত্তর রেকর্ড করুন।	প্র্যাটফর্ম উঁচু করাA ছাদে প্রতিরক্ষামূলক দেয়াল ব্যবহার করা.....B জলরোধী পিট/সেপটিক ট্যাংক ব্যবহার করা.....C উপযোগী প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করা.....D টেকসই টয়লেট নির্মাণ করা.....E বিকল্প ল্যাট্রিন প্রদান করাF অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....X জানিনা.....Z	
WS12. আপনার (WS11-এর উত্তর) কি কখনো খালি করা হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, খালি করা হয়েছে গত ৫ বছরের মধ্যে.....1 ৫ বছরের বেশি আগে2 কখন খালি করা হয়েছে জানি না3 না, কখনো খালি করা হয়নি4 না, খালি হয়নি কিন্তু পূর্ণ হলে ঢেকে রেখে দেওয়া হয়েছে.....5 এ ব্যবস্থায় খালি করার প্রয়োজন পড়ে না.....7 জানিনা8	4⇒WS14 5⇒WS14 8⇒WS14
WS12A. সর্বশেষ যখন (WS11 থেকে উত্তর দেখে পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিনের ধরন) খালি/পরিষ্কার করা হয়, তখন কে এ বর্জ্য অপসারণ করেছে?	সেবা প্রদানকারী পৌরসভা /সরকার.....11 প্রাইভেট কোম্পানি/এনজিও.....12 অনানুষ্ঠানিক অপসারণকারী (যেমন লাইসেন্সহীন মেথর).....13 সেবা প্রদানকারী নয় নিজেই খালি/পরিষ্কার করেছি.....21 প্রতিবেশী, পরিবারের সদস্য, বন্ধু.....22 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96 জানিনা.....98	

SANITATION		WS
WS13. শেষবার যখন খালি/পরিষ্কার করা হয়েছিল, তখন বর্জ্য কোথায় ফেলা হয়েছিল?	ল্যাট্রিন থেকে দূরে (শোধনাগারে/অজানা).....1 কোন জলাশয়, উন্মুক্ত ভূপৃষ্ঠে, মাঠ বা অন্য কোথাও ফেলা হয়েছে.....2 খানায় বা খানার কাছে আচ্ছাদিত গর্তে পুতে ফেলা3 ল্যাট্রিন থেকে দূরে আচ্ছাদিত গর্ত/পরিখায় পুতে ফেলা হয়েছে.....4 উন্মুক্ত গর্তে.....5 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....6 জানি না.....8	
WS14. খানার পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিনটি কোথায় অবস্থিত?	নিজের ঘরের মধ্যে.....1 নিজের আঙিনায় / জমিতে (প্লটে).....2 অন্য কোথাও.....3	
WS15. আপনি কি এ পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিনটি অন্যদের সাথে যৌথভাবে ব্যবহার করেন যারা আপনার খানার সদস্য নয়?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	2⇒ HW1
WS16. আপনাদের পাশাপাশি এ পায়খানা/ ল্যাট্রিনটি পরিচিত অন্য খানার সদস্যরাই শুধু ব্যবহার করেন, নাকি এটা সবার জন্য উন্মুক্ত?	জানাশোনা/পরিচিত খানার সদস্যরাই ব্যবহার করে (সবার জন্য উন্মুক্ত নয়)1 সাধারণ সকলের জন্য উন্মুক্ত2	2⇒ HW1
WS17. আপনার নিজের খানাসহ মোট কয়টি খানা ল্যাট্রিনটি ব্যবহার করে থাকে?	খানার সংখ্যা (10 এর নিচে হলে).....0 10 বা 10 এর বেশি সংখ্যক খানা.....10 জানি না 98	

HYGIENE	HW
HW1. খানার সদস্যরা কোথায় তাদের হাত ধুয়ে থাকেন আমরা সে সম্পর্কে জানতে চাই। আপনার খানার সদস্যরা কোথায় বেশির ভাগ সময় হাত ধুয়ে থাকেন তা আমাকে অনুগ্রহ করে দেখাতে পারেন কি? যদি উত্তরদাতা বলে যে হাত ধোয়ার জন্য খানায় কোন স্থায়ী যায়গা নাই, তাহলে যাচাই করুন যে খানার সদস্যরা বেশির ভাগ সময় কোথায় হাত ধুয়ে থাকেন? ফলাফল ও পর্যবেক্ষণ লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	পর্যবেক্ষণ করা হয়েছে হাত ধোয়ার নির্ধারিত ব্যবস্থাটি (বেসিন/ট্যাপ/টিউবওয়েল) দেখা হয়েছে : ঘরের ভিতরে1 উঠানে/পুটে.....2 স্থানান্তরযোগ্য কোনো জিনিস দেখা হয়েছে : (বালতি/মগ/কেটলি)3 দেখা হয়নি ঘরের ভিতরে, উঠানে বা পুটে হাত ধোয়ার কোনো স্থান নাই4 4⇒ HW4A দেখার অনুমতি নাই.....5 5⇒ HW4A অন্যান্য কারণ (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6 6⇒ HW4A
HW2. হাত ধোয়ার নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে পানি আছে কি না তা পর্যবেক্ষণ করুন। পানির ট্যাপ/পাম্প/বেসিন/বালতি/পানির কন্টেইনার বা এ ধরনের অন্য কোনো পাত্রের পানি আছে কি না যাচাই করুন।	পানি আছে1 পানি নাই.....2
HW3. হাত ধোয়ার নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে সাবান বা ডিটারজেন্ট অথবা ছাই/মাটি/বালু আছে কী? পর্যবেক্ষণ ফলাফল লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	বার সাবান বা তরল সাবান A ডিটারজেন্ট বা কাপড় ধোয়ার সাবান (গুড়া /তরল / পেস্ট).....B ছাইC মাটি /বালুD এর কোনটিই নাইY
HW4A. আপনার ঘরের ভিতর, উঠান বা পুটে গোসলখানা বা গোসল করার ঝরনা আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, ঘরের ভিতর..... 1 হ্যাঁ, উঠান বা পুটে..... 2 না, অন্য কোথাও..... 3 না, এর একটিতেও না 4 4⇒ SA1
HW5A. গোসলের স্থানে পানি আছে কি? যদি গোসলের স্থানে ট্যাপে প্রবাহমান পানি বা ট্যাংক, বালতি, জগ ইত্যাদিতে জমানো পানি থাকে তাহলে “হ্যাঁ” লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2

SALT IODIZATION		SA
SA1. আপনার খানায় যে লবণ ব্যবহার করা হয় তা আয়োডিনযুক্ত কি না আমরা পরীক্ষা করে দেখতে চাই। খানায় রান্নায় আপনারা যে লবণ ব্যবহার করেন তার একটু নমুনা আনবেন কি? নমুনা লবণে দুই ফোটা টেস্ট সল্যুশন দিন, 30 সেকেন্ডের মধ্যে সল্যুশনের রং পরিবর্তিত হচ্ছে কি না লক্ষ্য করুন, রং চার্টের সাথে তুলনা করুন এবং টেস্টের ফলাফলটি (1, 2 অথবা 3) লিখুন।	লবণ পরীক্ষা করা হয়েছে 0 PPM (কোনো পরিবর্তন নেই).....1 15 PPM এর নিচে (0 থেকে 15 PPM এর মধ্যে).....2 15 PPM এর বেশি (কমপক্ষে 15 PPM).....3 লবণ পরীক্ষা করা হয়নি বাড়িতে কোনো লবণ নেই.....4 অন্যান্য কারণ (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6	2⇒ HH13 3⇒ HH13 4⇒ HH13 6⇒ HH13
SA2. আমি আরও একবার পরীক্ষা করে দেখতে চাই। আমি কি আরেকটু লবণের নমুনা পেতে পারি? নমুনা লবণে পুনঃপরীক্ষার 5 ফোটা সল্যুশন দিন। তারপর একই জায়গায় 2 ফোটা টেস্ট সল্যুশন দিন। 30 সেকেন্ডের মধ্যে সল্যুশনের রং পরিবর্তিত হচ্ছে কি না লক্ষ্য করুন, রং চার্টের সাথে তুলনা করুন এবং টেস্টের ফলাফলটি (1, 2 অথবা 3) লিখুন।	লবণ পরীক্ষা করা হয়েছে 0 PPM (কোনো পরিবর্তন নেই).....1 15 PPM এর নিচে (0 থেকে 15 PPM এর মধ্যে).....2 15 PPM এর বেশি (কমপক্ষে 15 PPM).....3 লবণ পরীক্ষা করা হয়নি বাড়িতে কোনো লবণ নেই.....4 অন্যান্য কারণ (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6	

HH13. সময় লিপিবদ্ধ করুন	ঘণ্টা ও মিনিট _____ : _____																																																																																																
HH14. প্রশ্নপত্রের ভাষা	বাংলা..... 2																																																																																																
HH15. সাক্ষাৎকারের ভাষা	বাংলা..... 2 অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 6																																																																																																
HH16. উত্তরদাতার নিজস্ব স্থানীয় ভাষা/মাতৃভাষা	বাংলা..... 2 অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 6																																																																																																
HH17. এই প্রশ্নপত্রের কোনো অংশের জন্য অনুবাদক ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, পুরো প্রশ্নপত্রের জন্য..... 1 হ্যাঁ, প্রশ্নপত্রের কোনো কোনো অংশের জন্য..... 2 না, ব্যবহৃত হয়নি..... 3																																																																																																
HH18. খানার সদস্য তালিকার HL6 পরীক্ষা/চেক করুন এবং 5-17 বছর বয়সী শিশুর মোট সংখ্যা লিপিবদ্ধ করুন:	এ বয়সের কোনো শিশু নেই 0 একটি শিশু 1 দুই বা ততোধিক শিশু (সংখ্যা) _	0⇒HH29 1⇒HH27																																																																																															
HH19. খানার সদস্য তালিকায় বিদ্যমান ক্রমানুসারে 5-17 বছর বয়সী প্রত্যেক শিশুর তালিকা করুন। 5-17 বছরের বাইরে অন্য কোনো খানার সদস্যকে এ তালিকার অন্তর্ভুক্ত করবেন না। প্রত্যেক শিশুর লাইন নাম্বার, নাম, লিঙ্গ ও বয়স লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।																																																																																																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HH20. র‍্যাঙ্ক /ক্রম নম্বর</th> <th>HH21. HL1 থেকে লাইন নম্বর</th> <th>HH22. HL2 থেকে নাম</th> <th colspan="2">HH23. HL4 থেকে লিঙ্গ</th> <th>HH24. HL6 থেকে বয়স</th> </tr> <tr> <th>র‍্যাঙ্ক</th> <th>লাইন</th> <th>নাম</th> <th>পু</th> <th>ম</th> <th>বয়স</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>— —</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>— —</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	HH20. র‍্যাঙ্ক /ক্রম নম্বর	HH21. HL1 থেকে লাইন নম্বর	HH22. HL2 থেকে নাম	HH23. HL4 থেকে লিঙ্গ		HH24. HL6 থেকে বয়স	র‍্যাঙ্ক	লাইন	নাম	পু	ম	বয়স	1	— —		1	2	— —	2	— —		1	2	— —	3	— —		1	2	— —	4	— —		1	2	— —	5	— —		1	2	— —	6	— —		1	2	— —	7	— —		1	2	— —	8	— —		1	2	— —																																					
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HH25. খানার তথ্য প্যানেল (HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL) থেকে খানার নাম্বারের (HH2-এ) শেষ ডিজিটটি যাচাই করুন। এ ডিজিটটিই নিচের সারণিতে সারি নাম্বার যেখানে আপনাকে যেতে হবে। উপরের HH18-তে 5-17 বছর বয়সী শিশুর মোট সংখ্যা যাচাই করুন। এই সংখ্যাটিই নিচের সারণিতে কলাম নম্বর যেখানে আপনাকে যেতে হবে। এভাবে যেখানে কলাম ও সারি মিলিত হয়েছে সে বক্সটি খুঁজে বের করুন এবং এই বক্সে যে নাম্বারটি রয়েছে তা লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। এটাই নির্বাচিত শিশুর র‍্যাঙ্ক নাম্বার (HH20)																																																																																																	
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HH26. নির্বাচিত শিশুর র‍্যাঙ্ক নাম্বার (HH20), লাইন নাম্বার (HH21), নাম (HH22) ও বয়স (HH24) লিপিবদ্ধ করুন HH27. যখন HH18=1 হবে বা অন্য কথায় খানায় 5-17 বছর বয়সী শুধু একটি শিশু থাকবে): র‍্যাঙ্ক নাম্বার '১' লিখুন এবং খানার সদস্য তালিকা থেকে শিশুর লাইন নাম্বার (HL1), নাম (HL2) এবং বয়স (HL6) লিখুন।	র‍্যাঙ্ক নাম্বার লাইন নাম্বার নাম বয়স																																																																																																

HH28. 5-17 বছর বয়সী শিশুর পক্ষে তার মা/লালনপালনকারীর সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের জন্য একটি 'QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17' নিন		
HH29. খানার সদস্য তালিকায় HL8 যাচাই করুন: এখানে 15-49 বছর বয়সী কোনো মহিলা আছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, 15-49 বছর বয়সী কমপক্ষে একজন মহিলা আছেন..... 1 না, নেই 2	2⇒ HH34
HH30. 15-49 বছর বয়সী প্রত্যেক মহিলার জন্য একটি করে মহিলা প্রশ্নপত্র নিন।		
HH31. খানার সদস্য তালিকায় HL6 ও HL8 যাচাই করুন: এখানে 15-17 বছর বয়সী কোন কিশোরী আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, 15-17 বছর বয়সী কমপক্ষে একজন কিশোরী আছে 1 না, নেই 2	2⇒ HH34
HH32. খানার সদস্য তালিকায় HL20 যাচাই করুন: 15-17 বছর বয়সী অন্তত একজন কিশোরীর সাক্ষাৎকার নিতে সম্মতির প্রয়োজন আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, HL20=90 সহ 15-17 বছর বয়সী অন্তত একজন কিশোরী আছে 1 না, 15-17 বছর বয়সী সকল কিশোরীর জন্য HL20=90 2	2⇒ HH34
HH33. জরিপের অংশ হিসেবে আমরা 15-49 বছর বয়সী মহিলাদের সাক্ষাৎকার নিচ্ছি। প্রতিটি সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়ার জন্য আমাদের আপনাদের সদয় অনুমতি প্রয়োজন। একজন মহিলা সাক্ষাৎকারগ্রহণকারী এ সাক্ষাৎকার নিবেন। 15-17 বছর বয়সী কিশোরীদের সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়ার জন্য আমরা প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক কারো কাছ থেকে অনুমতি নিব। আগেই যেমনটি উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে- প্রাপ্ত সকল তথ্য সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন থাকবে এবং নাম-পরিচয় প্রকাশ করা হবে না। 15-17 বছর বয়সী কিশোরীদের (নামসমূহ) সাক্ষাৎকারগুলি আমরা কি পরে নিতে পারি? ☐ 15-17 বছর বয়সী সকল কিশোরীর জন্য উত্তর 'হ্যাঁ' হলে HH34-এ যান। ☐ 15-17 বছর বয়সের কমপক্ষে একজন কিশোরীর জন্য উত্তর 'না' হলে এবং একই বয়সের কমপক্ষে একজন কিশোরীর জন্য উত্তর 'হ্যাঁ' হলে 15-17 বছর বয়সী যে সব কিশোরীর ক্ষেত্রে বড়দের সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়নি তাদের প্রশ্নপত্রে WM17-এ '06' লিখুন (এবং প্রযোজ্য হলে UF17 ও FS17-এ একই কোড লিখুন)। তারপর ⇒ HH34-এ যান। ☐ 15-17 বছর বয়সের সকল কিশোরীর জন্য উত্তর 'না' হলে এ সব কিশোরীর জন্য- যাদের জন্য বড়দের সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়নি- তাদের প্রতিটি WM17-এ '06' লিখুন (প্রযোজ্য হলে UF17 এবং FS17-এ একই কোড লিখুন)। তারপর HH34-এ যান।		
HH34. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে HH8 চেক করুন: খানাটি কি পুরুষদের জন্য প্রশ্রাবলীর জন্য নির্বাচিত হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, HH8=1 1 না, HH8=2 2 না, জরিপে পুরুষদের জন্য কোন প্রশ্নপত্র নেই (HH8 এ কোন প্রশ্ন নেই)..... 3	2⇒ HH38A 3⇒ HH38A
HH35. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে HL9 চেক করুন: খানায় কি 15-49 বছর বয়সী কোনো পুরুষদের আছে?	হ্যাঁ, অন্ততপক্ষে ১৫-৪৯ বছর বয়সী পুরুষ 1 না 2	2⇒ HH40
HH36. 15-49 বছর বয়সী প্রতিটি পুরুষের জন্য জন্য একটি পৃথক পুরুষ প্রশ্নপত্র নিন।		
HH37. খানা সদস্যদের তালিকায় HL6 এবং HL9 চেক করুন: 15-17 বছর বয়সী কোনো কিশোর আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, অন্ততপক্ষে 15-17 বছর বয়সী কিশোর 1 না 2	2⇒ HH40
HH38. খানা সদস্যদের তালিকায় HL20 চেক করুন: 15-17 বছর বয়সী অন্তত একজন কিশোরের সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়ার জন্য কি সম্মতি প্রয়োজন?	হ্যাঁ, অন্ততপক্ষে একজন 15-17 বছর বয়সী কিশোর এমালিপেটেড নয় (HL20=90) 1 না, 15-17 বছর বয়সী সকল কিশোরাই এমালিপেটেড (HL20=90) 2	1⇒ HH39 2⇒ HH40
HH38A. খানা সদস্যদের তালিকায় HL20 চেক করুন: 5-17 বছর বয়সী একটি কিশোর কি খানার একটি শিশুর লালনপালনকারী হিসাবে রেকর্ড করা হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	2⇒ HH40
HH38B. যাচাই করুন: 15-17 বছর বয়সী অন্তত একজন কিশোরের সাক্ষাৎকার নিতে সম্মতির প্রয়োজন আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, অন্ততপক্ষে একজন 15-17 বছর বয়সী লালনপালনকারী কিশোর এমালিপেটেড নয় (HL20=90) 1 না, সকল 15-17 বছর বয়সী লালনপালনকারী কিশোর এমালিপেটেড (HL20=90). 2	1⇒ HH39A 2⇒ HH40
HH39A. জরিপের অংশ হিসেবে আমরা শিশুর লালনপালনকারী হিসাবে পুরুষদের সাক্ষাৎকার নিচ্ছি। প্রতিটি সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়ার জন্য আমাদের তাদের অনুমতি প্রয়োজন। 15-17 বছর বয়সী কিশোরদের সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়ার জন্য আমরা প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক কারো কাছ থেকে অনুমতি নিব। আগেই যেমনটি উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে- প্রাপ্ত সকল তথ্য সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন থাকবে এবং নাম-পরিচয় প্রকাশ করা হবে না। 15-17 বছর বয়সী কিশোরদের (নামসমূহ) সাক্ষাৎকারগুলি আমরা কি পরে নিতে পারি? ☐ 15-17 বছর বয়সী সকল কিশোরদের জন্য উত্তর 'হ্যাঁ' হলে ⇒ HH40 -এ যান। ☐ 15-17 বছর বয়সের কমপক্ষে একজন কিশোর লালনপালনকারীর জন্য উত্তর 'না' হলে এবং একই বয়সের কমপক্ষে একজন কিশোর লালনপালনকারীর জন্য উত্তর 'হ্যাঁ' হলে 15-17 বছর বয়সী যে সকল কিশোরদের ক্ষেত্রে বড়দের সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়নি তাদের UF17 এবং/অথবা FS17- প্রশ্নপত্রে (প্রযোজ্য হলে) '06' লিখুন। তারপর HH40-এ যান। ☐ 15-17 বছর বয়সের সকল কিশোর লালনপালনকারীর জন্য উত্তর 'না' হলে এ সব কিশোর লালনপালনকারীর জন্য - যাদের জন্য বড়দের সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়নি- তাদের প্রতিটি UF17 এবং/অথবা FS17- প্রশ্নপত্রে (প্রযোজ্য হলে) '06' লিখুন। তারপর HH40-এ যান।		

HH40. খানার সদস্যদের তালিকায় HL10 যাচাই করুন: এখানে 0-4 বছর বয়সী কোনো শিশু আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, কমপক্ষে একজন আছে..... 1 না..... 2	2⇒HH42
HH41. 0-4 বছর বয়সী প্রত্যেক শিশুর জন্য আলাদা একটি 'পাঁচ বছরের কম বয়সী শিশুদের জন্য প্রশ্নপত্র' নিন।		
HH42. খানার তথ্য প্যানেলে (HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL) HH9 যাচাই করুন: এ খানাটিকে পানির গুণাগুণ পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্রের জন্য নির্বাচিত করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, HH9=1..... 1 না, HH9=2..... 2	2⇒HH44A
HH43. এ খানার জন্য আলাদা একটি পানির গুণাগুণ পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র নিন।		
HH44. জরিপের অংশ হিসেবে আমরা খাবার পানির মানের বিষয়টিও দেখছি। আমরা খাবার পানি পরীক্ষা করতে চাই। আমার একজন সহকর্মী আসবেন এবং তিনি পানির নমুনা সংগ্রহ করবেন। আমরা কি এ পরীক্ষা করতে পারি? যদি উত্তরদাতা পরীক্ষার ফলাফল জানতে চান, তাহলে বলুন যে, খানা পর্যায়ে কাউকে আলাদাভাবে এ ফলাফল জানানো হবে না; বরং স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের কাছে ফলাফল পাওয়া যাবে।	হ্যাঁ, অনুমতি দেয়া হয়েছে.....1 না, অনুমতি দেয়া হয়নি..... 2	2⇒ পানির গুণগতমান পরীক্ষা প্রশ্নপত্র WQ31-এ02 রেকর্ড করুন।
HH44A.HC7[A] এবং HC12 চেক করুন: এই খানার কি একটি নির্দিষ্ট টেলিফোন লাইন আছে নাকি পরিবারের কোনো সদস্যের মোবাইল ফোন আছে?	হ্যাঁ, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1.....1 না, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2.....2	2⇒HH44C
HH44B. আপনার অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ভবিষ্যতে শিশু, পরিবার এবং খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি ফোন জরিপ পরিচালনা করবে। আমরা কয়েক মাসের মধ্যে কয়েকবার কল করতে পারি, এক সময়ে প্রায় 15 মিনিটের জন্য। অংশগ্রহণে স্বেচ্ছাধীন। আপনি যদি এখনই অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হন, তাহলেও আপনি পরে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারবেন। অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কোন খরচ হবে না। আপনার ফোন নম্বর এবং এই ফোন সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা আমাদের দলের বাইরের কারও সাথে শেয়ার করা হবে না। আপনি কি অংশগ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	1⇒HH44E 2⇒HH46
HH44C. আপনার অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ভবিষ্যতে শিশু, পরিবার এবং খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি ফলো-আপ ফোন জরিপ পরিচালনা করবে। আমরা কয়েক মাসের মধ্যে কয়েকবার কল করতে পারি, এক সময়ে প্রায় 15 মিনিটের জন্য। অংশগ্রহণে স্বেচ্ছাধীন। আপনি যদি এখনই অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হন, তাহলেও আপনি পরে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারবেন। অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কোন খরচ হবে না। আপনার ফোন নম্বর এবং এই ফোন সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা আমাদের দলের বাইরের কারও সাথে শেয়ার করা হবে না। আপনি কি অংশগ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	2⇒HH46
HH44D. আপনি আমাকে বলেছেন যে আপনার খানাতে কোন ফোন নেই। শুধু নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, আপনার একটি ব্যক্তিগত টেলিফোন নম্বর অথবা খানার একটি ফোন নম্বর আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	1⇒HH44F 2⇒HH46
HH44E. আপনার একটি ব্যক্তিগত টেলিফোন নম্বর অথবা খানার একটি ফোন নম্বর আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	2⇒HH46

HH44F. আপনি আপনার খানার নম্বর শেয়ার করতে পারেন, কিন্তু দয়া করে, আপনার খানার অন্য সদস্যদের বা আপনার খানার বাইরের লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ফোন নম্বর শেয়ার করবেন না। দয়া করে বলুন কোন ফোন নম্বরে কল করতে হবে।			
	[P1] প্রথম নম্বর	[P2] ২য় নম্বর	[P3] ৩য় নম্বর
HH44G. ফোন নম্বর জিজ্ঞাসা করুন এবং রেকর্ড করুন।	_____	_____	_____
HH44H. শুধু নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, নম্বরটি (HH44G এ রেকর্ড করা নম্বর)? যদি না হয়, HH44G তে ফেরত যান এবং সঠিক তথ্য পূরণ করুন।	হ্যাঁ1 না2 HH44G	হ্যাঁ1 না2 HH44G	হ্যাঁ1 না2 HH44G
HH44I. মনে রাখবেন, আপনি আপনার খানার নম্বর শেয়ার করতে পারেন, কিন্তু দয়া করে, আপনার খানার অন্য সদস্যদের বা আপনার খানার বাইরের লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ফোন নম্বর শেয়ার করবেন না। আপনার কাছে কি অন্য ব্যক্তিগত বা শেয়ার করা ফোন নম্বর আছে যেখানে আপনার সাথে যোগাযোগ করা যেতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 [P2] HH46	হ্যাঁ1 না2 [P3] HH46	হ্যাঁ1 না2 [P4] HH46
			(3+) ফোন নম্বর থাকলে এখানে টিক দিন এবং অতিরিক্ত সিট যোগ করুন: ☐

HH46. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রের সাক্ষাৎকারের ফলাফলঃ কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র পূরণে অসম্পূর্ণতা থাকলে তা সুপারভাইজারকে অবগত করুন।	সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পন্ন করা হয়েছে 01 সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের সময় খানার কোনো সদস্য বা সঠিকভাবে উত্তর দিতে পারবেন এমন কোনো উত্তরদাতা বাড়িতে নেই02 লম্বা সময়ের জন্য খানার সকল সদস্য অনুপস্থিত 03 উত্তর প্রদানে অস্বীকৃতি জানিয়েছেন04 বাসস্থান খালি / বাসস্থানের ঠিকানাটি কোনো বসতবাড়ি নয়05 বাসস্থান ধ্বংস/বিলীন হয়ে গেছে06 বাসস্থান খুঁজে পাওয়া যায়নি07 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96
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HH47. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE সাক্ষাৎকারে উত্তরদাতার নাম এবং লাইন নম্বর: নাম	খানা প্রশ্নপত্র সম্পূর্ণ হওয়ার পর পূরণ করুন মোট সংখ্যা <table border="1"> <tr><td>HH48</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>HH49</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>HH51</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>HH52</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>HH52A</td><td>___</td></tr> </table>	HH48	___	HH49	___	HH51	___	HH52	___	HH52A	___	সকল প্রশ্নপত্র সম্পূর্ণ হওয়ার পর পূরণ করুন সম্পন্ন হওয়া সংখ্যা <table border="1"> <tr><td>HH53</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>HH55</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>HH56</td><td>শূন্য0 একটি 1</td></tr> <tr><td>HH56A</td><td>___</td></tr> </table>	HH53	___	HH55	___	HH56	শূন্য0 একটি 1	HH56A	___
HH48	___																			
HH49	___																			
HH51	___																			
HH52	___																			
HH52A	___																			
HH53	___																			
HH55	___																			
HH56	শূন্য0 একটি 1																			
HH56A	___																			
খানার সদস্য 15-49 বছর বয়সী মহিলা 5 বছরের নিচের শিশু 5-17 বছর বয়সী শিশু 1-4 বছর বয়সী শিশু																				

HH57. উত্তরদাতাকে তার সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ জানান এবং তারপরে এই পরিবারের অবশিষ্ট পৃথক প্রশ্নাবলী(গুলি) পরিচালনা শুরু করুন। যদি এই পরিবারে কোনও পৃথক প্রশ্নপত্র না থাকে এবং পানির গুণমান পরীক্ষার ফর্ম পূরণ করা না থাকে তবে উত্তরদাতাকে তার সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ জানান এবং আপনার সুপারভাইজার দ্বারা আপনাকে নির্ধারিত পরবর্তী পরিবারে চলে যান।

সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর পর্যবেক্ষণ

সুপারভাইজারের পর্যবেক্ষণ

Contact Card

BANGLADESH MICS 2025

বাংলাদেশ MICS 2025 সম্পর্কে প্রশ্ন, জিজ্ঞাসা বা অভিযোগের জন্য, আপনি বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (BBS)-এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারেন:

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WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE BANGLADESH MICS 2025

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. ক্লাস্টার নম্বর:	WQ2. থানা নম্বর:	
WQ3. মেজারারের নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম:	WQ4. সুপারভাইজারের নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম:	
WQ5. দিন/মাস/বছর: / / 2 0 2 5		
WQ6. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE--এর HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL-এ প্রশ্ন HH10 চেক করুন: এ থানাটি কি ব্ল্যাক পরীক্ষার জন্য বাছাইকৃত কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	
WQ7. পানির গুণগত টেস্ট সংক্রান্ত প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরদাতার নাম: নাম:		
WQ8. প্রশ্ন HH44 চেক করুন: পানি টেস্ট করার জন্য অনুমতি দেওয়া হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, অনুমতি দেওয়া হয়েছে1 না, অনুমতি দেওয়া হয়নি.....2	1⇒ WQ10 2⇒ WQ31
WQ31. পানির গুণগত টেস্ট বিষয়ক প্রশ্নপত্র পূরণ সংক্রান্ত ফলাফল। কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র “পূরণ করতে না পারলে” তা সুপারভাইজারকে অবগত করুন।	সাক্ষাৎকার সমাপ্ত করা হয়েছে.....01 সাক্ষাৎকারের অনুমতি পাওয়া যায়নি.....02 গ্রাস বা পানি দেওয়া হয়নি/পাওয়া যায়নি.....03 আংশিক সমাপ্ত করা সম্ভব হয়েছে.....04 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96	

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WQ10. সময় লিখুন:	ঘন্টা: মিনিট:	
WQ11. অনুগ্রহ করে আমাকে এক গ্লাস পানি দিতে পারেন কি? যে পানি আপনার খানার সদস্যরা সাধারণত পান করেন?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	2⇒ WQ31 এবং '03' লিখুন।
WQ12. পানি কি সরাসরি পানির উৎস থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হলো, না কি পানি রাখার আলাদা একটি পাত্র থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হলো, তা লক্ষ্য করুন এবং সে অনুযায়ী রেকর্ড করুন।	সরাসরি পানির উৎস থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে.....1 ঢাকনা দেয়া পাত্র থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে.....2 ঢাকনা ছাড়া পাত্র থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে.....3 পর্যবেক্ষণ করা সম্ভব হয়নি.....8	1⇒ WQ13 2⇒ WQ13 3⇒ WQ13
WQ12A. এই পানি কোথা থেকে ভরা হল?	সরাসরি পানির উৎস থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে.....1 ঢাকনা দেয়া পাত্র থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে.....2 ঢাকনা ছাড়া পাত্র থেকে সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে.....3	
সরাসরি উৎস থেকে নাকি একটি ঢাকনা দেয়া বা ঢাকনা ছাড়া পাত্র থেকে বোবার জন্য অনুসন্ধান করুন।		
WQ13. হুইরল-প্যাকে H-XXXX-YY লেবেল দিন। যেখানে 'H' হল খানা E. coli পরীক্ষা, XXXX হল ক্লাস্টার নম্বর (WQ1) এবং YY হল খানা নম্বর (WQ2)। খানায় E. coli পরীক্ষার জন্য হুইরল-প্যাকে নমুনা পানি সংগ্রহ করুন।		
WQ14. খাবার পানি নিরাপদ করার জন্য আপনি বা আপনার খানার কেউ পানিতে কিছু করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানি না.....8	2⇒ WQ17 8⇒ WQ17
WQ15. খাবার পানি নিরাপদ করার জন্য কী করেন? প্রোব করুন: আর কিছু করেন কি? উত্তরদাতা যা যা বলেন, সব রেকর্ড করুন।	ফুটিয়ে নেন.....A ব্লিচ/ ক্লোরিন/ ফিটকিরি মেশান.....B কাপড় দিয়ে ছাঁকেনC পানির ফিল্টার ব্যবহার করেন (সিরামিক, বালু বা কম্পোজিট বা MEMBRANE FILTRATION)D সৌরশক্তি (সোলার) দিয়ে জীবাণু মুক্ত করেন.....E পানি থিতানোর পর ব্যবহার করেন.....F অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....X জানি না.....Z	

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WQ17. যে উৎস থেকে পানি সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে তার ধরন কী?	পাইপের পানি ঘরের মধ্যে পাইপ.....11 বাড়ির আঙ্গিনায়/চত্বরে পাইপ.....12 প্রতিবেশীর বাড়িতে পাইপ.....13 সরকারি ট্যাপ/ছায়ী পাইপ.....14 টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (গভীর - ≤ 250 ফিট)..... 21 টিউবওয়েল/নলকূপ (অগভীর - < 250 ফিট)22 কূপ/ইদারা সুরক্ষিত কূপ/ইদারা31 অরক্ষিত কূপ/দারা32 ঝরনার পানি সুরক্ষিত ঝরনা41 অরক্ষিত ঝরনা.....42 সংগৃহীত বৃষ্টির পানি51 সরবরাহকৃত পানি ট্যাঙ্কার-ট্রাক61 ছোট ট্যাঙ্ক বা ড্রামবাহী গাড়ি.....71 পানি বিক্রি করার প্লান্ট (ওয়াটার কিওস্ক)72 ভূ পৃষ্ঠের পানি (নদী, হ্রদ, বাধ, পুকুর, খাল, সেচনালা)81 প্যাকেটকৃত বা বোতলজাত পানি বোতলজাত পানি91 ছোট প্যাকেটজাত পানি92 পুনরায় ভরা যায় এমন বড় বোতল/ ডিসপেনসার93 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	
WQ18. গ্রাসে যে খাবার পানি দিয়েছেন অনুগ্রহ করে তার উৎসটি আমাকে দেখাতে বা বলতে পারেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, দেখিয়েছেন বা বলেছেন1 না, দেখাতে বা বলতে পারেননি2	2⇒ WQ20
WQ19. পানির উৎস থেকে পানির নমুনা সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে কি না রেকর্ড করুন। হুইরল-প্যাকে S-XXXX -YY লেবেল দিন। এখানে S- হল পানির উৎসের (Source) E-coli পরীক্ষা, XXXX হল ক্লাস্টার নাম্বার (WQ1), YY হল খানা নাম্বার (WQ2). উৎসের পানির E. coli পরীক্ষার জন্য হুইরল-প্যাকে নমুনা পানি সংগ্রহ করুন।	পানির উৎস থেকে পানির নমুনা সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে1 উৎস থেকে পানি সংগ্রহ করা হয়নি পানির উৎসটি অকার্যকর2 পানির উৎসটি অনেক দূরে.....3 পানির উৎসে যাওয়া/পৌঁছানো যায় না.....4 পানির নমুনা সংগ্রহের অনুমতি দেওয়া হয় নাই.....5	2⇒ WQ20 3⇒ WQ20 4⇒ WQ20 5⇒ WQ20
WQ19A. প্লাস্টিকের কাপটি ধুয়ে ফেলুন এবং লবণাক্ততা পরীক্ষার জন্য উৎস থেকে পানির নমুনা সংগ্রহ করুন। উৎসের পানির লবণাক্ততা পরীক্ষা করুন পরীক্ষার ফলাফল কি মাইক্রোসিমেন্স নাকি মিলিসিমেন্সে দেখাচ্ছে, তা রেকর্ড করুন	ফলাফল মাইক্রোসিমেন্সে (μS) দেখা যাচ্ছে1 ফলাফল মিলিসিমেন্সে (mS) দেখা যাচ্ছে2 ফ্রটিপূর্ণ ফলাফলের জন্য কোড 6 দেখা যাচ্ছে6 ফ্রটিপূর্ণ ফলাফলের জন্য অন্য কোড দেখা যাচ্ছে8	1⇒ WQ19B 2⇒ WQ19C 6⇒ WQ19D 8⇒ WQ19D
WQ19B. ফলাফলের মান লিখুন। দশমিক ছাড়া চার সংখ্যার হবে	লবণাক্ততা	⇒ WQ19D
WQ19C. ফলাফলের মান লিখুন। দশমিকসহ চার সংখ্যার হবে	লবণাক্ততা	
WQ19D. নমুনা সংগ্রহের 30 মিনিটের মধ্যে E. coli পরীক্ষা সম্পন্ন করুন। 24-36 ঘন্টা ইনকিউবেশন পরবর্তী ফলাফল রেকর্ড করুন (উল্লেখ্য, এটি খানার পরীক্ষার এবং উৎস পরীক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য, যা উভয়ই সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে এবং হুইরল-প্যাক ব্যাগে সংরক্ষণ করা হয়েছে)।		

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WQ19E. স্যাম্পল বোতলটি ধুয়ে ফেলুন এবং আর্সেনিক পরীক্ষার জন্য উৎস থেকে 100 মি.লি. পানি সংগ্রহ করুন। উৎসের পানির আর্সেনিক পরীক্ষা করুন এবং পরীক্ষার ফলাফল লিখে রাখুন। যদি পরীক্ষার ফলাফল 500 ppb এর চেয়ে বেশি হয়, তাহলে 995 রেকর্ড করুন।	আর্সেনিকের মাত্রা (PPB) আর্সেনিকের মাত্রা 500 PPB এর চেয়ে বেশি995	
WQ20. WQ6 চেক করুন: ব্ল্যাক পরীক্ষার জন্য খানাটি বাছাই করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	2⇒WQ23
WQ21. আপনার সুপারভাইজারের কাছ থেকে থ্রাষ্ট মিনারেল পানি থেকে ব্ল্যাক নমুনা বের করুন। হুইরল-প্যাকে B-XXXX-YY লেবেল দিন। এখানে B হল ব্ল্যাক (blank) টেস্টের জন্য, XXXX হচ্ছে ক্রাস্টার নাম্বার (WQ1), YY হচ্ছে খানা নাম্বার (WQ2)। ব্ল্যাক <i>E. coli</i> পরীক্ষার জন্য হুইরল-প্যাকে মিনারেল পানি সংগ্রহ করুন।	ব্ল্যাক পানির নমুনা আছে.....1 ব্ল্যাক পানির নমুনা নেই (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....2	2⇒WQ23
WQ21A. প্লাস্টিকের কাপটি ধুয়ে ফেলুন এবং লবণাক্ততা পরীক্ষার জন্য ব্ল্যাক পানির নমুনা দিয়ে পূর্ণ করুন। পানির লবণাক্ততার ব্ল্যাক পরীক্ষা করুন পরীক্ষার ফলাফল কি মাইক্রোসিমেস নাকি মিলিসিমেসে দেখাচ্ছে তা রেকর্ড করুন	ফলাফল মাইক্রোসিমেসে (μS) দেখা যাচ্ছে1 ফলাফল মিলিসিমেসে (mS) দেখা যাচ্ছে2 ট্রেটিপূর্ণ ফলাফলের জন্য কোড 6 দেখা যাচ্ছে6 ট্রেটিপূর্ণ ফলাফলের জন্য অন্য কোড দেখা যাচ্ছে8	1⇒WQ21B 2⇒WQ21C 6⇒WQ21D 8⇒WQ21D
WQ21B. ফলাফলের মান লিখুন। দশমিক ছাড়া চার সংখ্যার হবে	লবণাক্ততা.....	⇒WQ21D
WQ21C. ফলাফলের মান লিখুন। দশমিকসহ চার সংখ্যার হবে	লবণাক্ততা.....	
WQ21D. পানি সংগ্রহের 30 মিনিটের মধ্যে ঐ পানির টেস্ট সম্পন্ন করুন। ইনকিউবেশনের 24-36 ঘন্টার মধ্যে ফলাফল রেকর্ড করুন। (নোট, এটি ব্ল্যাক পরীক্ষা (যদি প্রযোজ্য হয়)-এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত, যার নমুনা হুইরল-প্যাকে সংগ্রহ ও সংরক্ষণ করা হয়েছে)।		
WQ21E. স্যাম্পল বোতলটি ধুয়ে ফেলুন এবং আর্সেনিক পরীক্ষার জন্য ব্ল্যাক পানির 100 মি.লি. সংগ্রহ করুন। আর্সেনিক ব্ল্যাক পরীক্ষা করুন এবং পরীক্ষার ফলাফল লিখে রাখুন। যদি পরীক্ষার ফলাফল 500 ppb এর চেয়ে বেশি হয়, তাহলে 995 রেকর্ড করুন।	আর্সেনিকের মাত্রা (PPB) আর্সেনিকের মাত্রা 500 PPB এর চেয়ে বেশি995	
WQ23. সময় রেকর্ড করুন:	ঘন্টা ও মিনিট : ..	

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পানি টেস্ট বা পরীক্ষার ফলাফল ইনকিউবেশনের 24-36 ঘন্টার মধ্যে নিচে রেকর্ড করতে হবে।

WQ24. টেস্টের ফলাফল রেকর্ডের দিন/মাস/বছর:	 / / 2 0 2 5	
WQ25. সময় রেকর্ড করুন:	 ঘন্টা ও মিনিট :	
WQ26. খানার পানি পরীক্ষা (100 ml): কলোনীর সংখ্যা তিন ডিজিটে/সংখ্যায় লিপিবদ্ধ করুন: কলোনীর সংখ্যা 101 বা তার বেশি হলে '101' লিখুন যদি টেস্টের ফলাফল পড়া না যায়, তবে '991' লিখুন ফলাফল হারিয়ে/নষ্ট হয়ে গিয়ে থাকে তবে '992' লিখুন	নীল কলোনীর (BLUE COLONY) সংখ্যা	
WQ26A. WQ19 চেক করুন: খানাটির পানির উৎস থেকে পানির নমুনা সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, WQ19=1.....1 না, WQ19=2 অথবা BLANK.....2	2⇒ WQ28
WQ27. পানির উৎসে পানির পরীক্ষার ফলাফল (100 ml):	নীল কলোনীর (BLUE COLONY) সংখ্যা	
WQ28. WQ21 চেক করুন: ব্ল্যাক পানির নমুনা আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, WQ21=1.....1 না, WQ21=2 অথবা BLANK.....2	2⇒ WQ31
WQ29. ব্ল্যাক পানির পরীক্ষার ফলাফল (100ml):	নীল কলোনীর (BLUE COLONY) সংখ্যা	⇒ WQ31

মেজারারের পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য:

সুপারভাইজারের পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য:



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49
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WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. ক্লাস্টার নম্বর:.....		WM2. খানা নম্বর:.....
WM3. মহিলার নাম ও লাইন কোড নম্বর:		WM4. সুপারভাইজারের নাম ও কোড নম্বর:
নাম.....		নাম.....
WM5. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম ও কোড নম্বর:		WM6. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ: দিন / মাস / বছর
নাম.....		_____ / _____ / 2025

খানা-প্রশ্নপত্রের খানা সদস্যদের তালিকায় HL6 থেকে নারীর বয়স যাচাই করে নিন। বয়স 15-17 হলে, HH33-এ যাচাই করে নিন সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণে প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক কারো সম্মতি নেয়া হয়েছে কিনা বা সম্মতির প্রয়োজন আছে কি না (HL20=90)। সম্মতির প্রয়োজন থাকার পরও কোনো কারণে সম্মতি না নেয়া হলে সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া যাবে না। সে ক্ষেত্রে WM17-এ '06' লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।		WM7. সময় লিখুন: ঘণ্টা : মিনিট __ __: __ __
WM8. খানায় সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পন্ন করা প্রশ্নপত্রগুলো চেক করুনঃ আপনি বা আপনার টিমের কোনো সদস্য অন্য কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র পূরণ করার জন্য ইতোমধ্যে এই উত্তরদাতার সাক্ষাৎকার নিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, ইতোমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া হয়েছে.....1 না, এটি প্রথম সাক্ষাৎকার.....2	1⇒WM9B 2⇒WM9A

WM9A. আমার নাম (আপনার নাম)। আমরা বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো থেকে এসেছি। শিশু, পরিবার ও খানা পরিস্থিতি সম্পর্কে আমরা একটি জরিপ পরিচালনা করছি। আমরা আপনার স্বাস্থ্য এবং অন্যান্য বিষয়ে আপনার সাথে আলোচনা করতে চাই। আমরা মায়েরদের সাথে তাদের সন্তানদের বিষয়েও সাক্ষাৎকার নিচ্ছি। এ সাক্ষাৎকারটি নিতে সাধারানত 45 মিনিটের মত সময় লাগে। এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ স্বেচ্ছাধীন। এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার জন্য আপনাকে কোনো অর্থপ্রদান বা প্রণোদনা দেয়া হবে না। তবে, সংগৃহীত তথ্য সরকার এবং জনসাধারণের জন্য মহিলাদের পরিস্থিতি কি এবং তাদের কি প্রয়োজন তা আরো ভালভাবে বোঝার জন্য খুব সহায়ক হবে। দয়া করে জেনে রাখুন আপনার পরিচয় এবং সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন থাকবে। আপনার বা আপনার সন্তান সম্পর্কে কোনো তথ্য জনসমক্ষে প্রকাশ করা হবে না। আমরা শুধুমাত্র সাধারনভাবে জনসংখ্যা সম্পর্কে তথ্য ও পরিসংখ্যান তৈরি করব। আপনি যদি কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে না চান কিংবা সাক্ষাৎকার মাঝপথে বন্ধ করে দিতে চান বা অনগ্রহী হন, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাকে তা জানাবেন। এই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোনো অভিযোগ বা জিজ্ঞাসা থাকে, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (BBS) এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে এই কার্ডে দেওয়া তথ্য ব্যবহার করুন। আমি কি এখন শুরু করতে পারি?	WM9B. এ পর্যায়ে, আমি আপনার সাথে স্বাস্থ্য ও অন্যান্য বিষয় নিয়ে আরও বিস্তারিতভাবে কথা বলতে চাই। এ সাক্ষাৎকারটি নিতে সাধারানত 45 মিনিটের মত সময় লাগে। এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ স্বেচ্ছাধীন। এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার জন্য আপনাকে কোনো অর্থপ্রদান বা প্রণোদনা দেয়া হবে না। তবে, সংগৃহীত তথ্য সরকার এবং জনসাধারণের জন্য মহিলাদের পরিস্থিতি কি এবং তাদের কি প্রয়োজন তা আরো ভালভাবে বোঝার জন্য খুব সহায়ক হবে। দয়া করে জেনে রাখুন আপনার পরিচয় এবং সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন থাকবে। আপনার বা আপনার সন্তান সম্পর্কে কোনো জনসমক্ষে প্রকাশ করা হবে না। আমরা শুধুমাত্র সাধারনভাবে জনসংখ্যা সম্পর্কে তথ্য ও পরিসংখ্যান তৈরি করব। আপনি যদি কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে না চান কিংবা সাক্ষাৎকার মাঝপথে বন্ধ করে দিতে চান বা অনগ্রহী হন, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাকে তা জানাবেন। এই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোনো অভিযোগ বা জিজ্ঞাসা থাকে, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (BBS) এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে এই কার্ডে দেওয়া তথ্য ব্যবহার করুন। আমি কি এখন শুরু করতে পারি?
হ্যাঁ.....১ না/ উপরের কথা জিজ্ঞাসা করা হয়নি.....২	1⇒ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND MODULE 2⇒ WM17

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL অংশে উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর (WM3) এবং খানার প্রশ্নপত্রে উত্তরদাতা (HH47) যাচাই করুন। এই উত্তরদাতা কি খানা প্রশ্নপত্রেরও উত্তরদাতা?	হ্যাঁ, একই উত্তরদাতা, WM3=HH47.....1 না, একই উত্তরদাতা নয় WM3≠HH47.....2	1⇒WB5
WB3. আপনি কোন মাসে এবং কত সালে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছেন?	জন্ম তারিখ মাস..... মাস জানিনা.....98 বছর..... বছর জানিনা.....9998	
WB4. আপনার বয়স কত? যাচাই করুন: সর্বশেষ জন্মদিনে আপনার বয়স কত ছিল? WB3 এবং WB4 এর উত্তরে অসামঞ্জস্য থাকলে পুনরায় যাচাই করে ঠিক করে নিন। বয়স অবশ্যই লিপিবদ্ধ করতে হবে।	বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে) (দশের নাম)	
WB5. আপনি কোথায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেছেন? বাংলাদেশে না অন্য কোন দেশে?	বাংলাদেশে.....1 অন্য দেশে.....2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒WB6 8⇒WB8
WB5A. আপনি কোন জেলায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেছেন? বর্তমান সীমানা অনুযায়ী জেলা নির্ধারণ করুন। জেলার নাম এবং কোডের জন্য পরবর্তী পৃষ্ঠায় দেখুন।	জেলা জানিনা98	⇒WB8 98⇒WB8
WB6. আপনি কোন দেশে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছিলেন? বর্তমান সীমানা অনুযায়ী দেশ নির্ধারণ করুন এবং দেশের কোড রেকর্ড করার জন্য অনুসন্ধান করুন। দেশের নাম খুঁজে পেতে বা নির্ধারণ করতে অক্ষম হলে, যতক্ষণ না আপনি সঠিক কোডটি জানতে পারছেন, নীচের জায়গার নাম লিখুন এবং তারপর অস্থায়ীভাবে '976' রেকর্ড করুন। (দেশের নাম)	মিয়ানমার..... ভারত..... পাকিস্তান..... অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... দেশ নির্ধারণ করা যায়নি976	

MIGRATION		WB
WB8. আপনি কতদিন যাবৎ (বর্তমান শহর/নগর, বা গ্রামের নাম) বসবাস করছেন? যদি এক বছরের (12 মাসের) কম হয় তাহলে 'মাস' লিখুন। যদি এক বছর (12 মাস) বা তার বেশী হয় তাহলে 'বছর' লিখুন।	মাস ____ বছর ____ সবসময় / জন্ম থেকে95	95⇒ IN1
WB9. এখানে বসবাসের পূর্বে আপনি কোথায় (শহর, নগর, কিংবা গ্রাম) বাস করতেন? এলাকার ধরন চিহ্নিত করতে যাচাই করুন: এলাকাটি নগর বা শহর অথবা গ্রাম কিনা চিহ্নিত করতে না পারলে, জায়গাটির নাম লিখুন এবং সঠিক এলাকার ধরন না জানা পর্যন্ত অস্থায়ীভাবে '5' লিখুন। (এলাকার নাম)	নগর (সিটি কর্পোরেশন)1 শহর2 পল্লী এলাকা3 নগর /শহর/ গ্রাম কিনা তা নির্ধারণ করা যায়নি5 জানিনা / মনে করতে পারছি না8	
WB10. এখানে বসবাসের পূর্বে আপনি কোন জেলায় বাস করতেন?	জেলা _ _ বাংলাদেশের বাইরে (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	

* Codes for WB5A and WB10: <i>Districts:</i>	01	Bagerhat	41	Jashore	69	Natore
	03	Bandarban	42	Jhalokati	72	Netrakona
	04	Barguna	44	Jhenaidah	73	Nilphamari
	06	Barishal	38	Joypurhat	75	Noakhali
	09	Bhola	46	Khagrachhari	76	Pabna
	10	Bogura	47	Khulna	77	Panchagarh
	12	Brahmanbaria	48	Kishoreganj	78	Patuakhali
	13	Chandpur	49	Kurigram	79	Pirojpur
	70	Chapainababganj	50	Kushtia	82	Rajbari
	15	Chattogram	51	Lakshmipur	81	Rajshahi
	18	Chuadanga	52	Lalmonirhat	84	Rangamati
	22	Cox's bazar	54	Madaripur	85	Rangpur
	19	Cumilla	55	Magura	87	Satkhira
	26	Dhaka	56	Manikganj	86	Shariatpur
	27	Dinajpur	57	Meherpur	89	Sherpur
	29	Faridpur	58	Moulvibazar	88	Sirajganj
	30	Feni	59	Munshiganj	90	Sunamganj
	32	Gaibandha	61	Mymensingh	91	Sylhet
	33	Gazipur	64	Naogaon	93	Tangail
	35	Gopalganj	65	Narail	94	Thakurgaon
	36	Habiganj	67	Narayanganj		
	39	Jamalpur	68	Narsingdi	98	DK/Can't recall

HEALTH INSURANCE		IN
IN1. আপনার কোনো স্বাস্থ্য বীমা আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	2⇒ IC1
IN2. আপনার স্বাস্থ্য বীমার ধরন কি? উত্তরদাতার সকল উত্তর রেকর্ড করুন।	যৌথ স্বাস্থ্য বীমা প্রতিষ্ঠান / কমিউনিটি-ভিত্তিক স্বাস্থ্য বীমা প্রতিষ্ঠানA নিয়োগকারী কর্তৃক স্বাস্থ্য বীমাB সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বীমা (স্বাস্থ্য বীমাসহ)C অন্যান্য ব্যক্তিগতভাবে কেনা বাণিজ্যিক স্বাস্থ্য বীমা.....D অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....X	

ICT USE		IC
IC1. আপনার মোবাইল ফোন আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	2⇒ IC3
IC2. আপনার স্মার্টফোন আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	
IC3. গত 3 (তিন) মাসে আপনি কতটা নিয়মিত মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহার করেছেন? সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার, সপ্তাহে একবারের চেয়ে কম অথবা একদমই ব্যবহার করেননি। প্রয়োজনে প্রোব করুন: আমি বোঝাতে চাচ্ছি যে আপনি মোবাইল ফোনের মাধ্যমে কারো সাথে যোগাযোগ করেছেন কি? 'সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার' হলে যাচাই করুন: আপনি কি বলতে চাচ্ছেন যে আপনি প্রায় প্রতিদিনই মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহার করেছেন? হ্যাঁ হলে 3 এবং না হলে 2 লিখুন।	একদমই না.....0 সপ্তাহে একবারের কম.....1 সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার.....2 প্রায় প্রতিদিন.....3	
IC4. আপনি কি কখনো কম্পিউটার যেমন ডেস্কটপ, ল্যাপটপ, ট্যাবলেট বা এজাতীয় কিছু ব্যবহার করেছেন?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	2⇒ IC6
IC5. গত তিন মাসে আপনি কতটা নিয়মিত কম্পিউটার ব্যবহার করেছেন? সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার, সপ্তাহে একবারের চেয়ে কম অথবা একদমই ব্যবহার করেননি। 'সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার' হলে যাচাই করুন: আপনি কি বলতে চাচ্ছেন যে আপনি প্রায় প্রতিদিনই কম্পিউটার ব্যবহার করেছেন? হ্যাঁ হলে 3 এবং না হলে 2 লিখুন।	একদমই না.....0 সপ্তাহে একবারের কম.....1 সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার.....2 প্রায় প্রতিদিন.....3	1⇒ IC7 2⇒ IC7 3⇒ IC7
IC6. IC3 যাচাই করুন: IC3=0 কি?	হ্যাঁ, IC3=0.....1 না, IC3=1, 2, or 3.....2	1⇒ IC10
IC7. গত তিন মাসে আপনি কম্পিউটার বা মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহার করে যেসব কাজ করেছেন, আমি এখন সেসব জানতে চাইব। আপনি কি: [B] কাট ও পেস্ট করার টুল ব্যবহার করে কোনো ডাটা, তথ্য এবং ডিজিটাল কন্টেন্ট কোন একটি ডকুমেন্টে, ভিন্ন ডিভাইসে বা ক্লাউডে কপি এবং পেস্ট করেছেন? [C] ডকুমেন্ট, ছবি বা ভিডিও সংযুক্তিসহ (এটাচমেন্টসহ) ই-মেইল বা অন্যান্য মেসেজ পাঠিয়েছেন? [D] স্প্রেডশিটে (যেমনঃ EXCEL) প্রাথমিক গাণিতিক সূত্র ব্যবহার করেছেন? [E] মডেম, ক্যামেরা বা প্রিন্টারের মত নতুন ডিভাইসের সংযোগ ও ইনস্টল করেছেন? [F] সফটওয়্যার খোঁজা, ডাউনলোড, ইনস্টল ও কনফিগার করেছেন? [G] প্রেজেন্টেশন সফটওয়্যারের মাধ্যমে টেক্সট, ছবি, সাউন্ড, ভিডিও বা চার্ট সম্বলিত ইলেকট্রনিক প্রেজেন্টেশন তৈরি করেছেন? [H] কম্পিউটার ও অন্য ডিভাইসের মধ্যে ফাইল/অ্যাপস ট্রান্সফার করেছেন? [I] কম্পিউটারে কার্যকর নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা সেটআপ করেছেন? উদাহরণস্বরূপ- ডিভাইস এবং অনলাইন অ্যাকাউন্টগুলিকে সুরক্ষিত করতে শক্তিশালী পাসওয়ার্ড বা লগ-ইন-এর ক্ষেত্রে সতর্কীকরণ নোটিফিকেশন পাওয়া। [J] আপনার ডিভাইসে, একাউন্টে বা অ্যাপস-এ ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য-উপাত্তকে (যেমন- আপনার নাম, যোগাযোগের তথ্য, ছবি) নিরাপদ রাখতে প্রাইভেসি সেটিংস পরিবর্তন করেছেন? [K] অনলাইনে পাওয়া তথ্যের নির্ভরযোগ্যতা যাচাই করেছেন? [L] একটি বিশেষ প্রোগ্রামিং ভাষা ব্যবহার করে ডিজিটাল সেটআপে প্রোগ্রামিং বা কোডিং-সহ কোনো কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রাম লিখেছেন? উদাহরণস্বরূপ- কম্পিউটার সফটওয়্যার বা অ্যাপ ডেভেলপমেন্ট।	হ্যাঁ না কপি/পেস্ট ব্যবহার.....1 2 সংযুক্তিসহ ই-মেইল/মেসেজ পাঠিয়েছেন.....1 2 স্প্রেডশিটে প্রাথমিক গাণিতিক সূত্র ব্যবহার1 2 ডিভাইসের সংযোগ.....1 2 সফটওয়্যার ইনস্টল.....1 2 প্রেজেন্টেশন তৈরি করা.....1 2 কম্পিউটার ও অন্য ডিভাইসে ফাইল ট্রান্সফার1 2 নিরাপত্তার ব্যবস্থা করা.....1 2 গোপনীয়তা সেটিংস পরিবর্তন.....1 2 অনলাইনে তথ্যের নির্ভরযোগ্যতা যাচাই1 2 প্রোগ্রামিং1 2	

ICT USE		IC
IC8. IC7[F] যাচাই করুনঃ 'হ্যাঁ' লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, IC7[F]=11 না, IC7[F]=2 2	1⇒ IC11
IC9. IC7[K] যাচাই করুনঃ 'হ্যাঁ' লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, IC7[K] =11 না, IC7[K] =22	1⇒ IC11
IC10. আপনি কখনো কোনো স্থান থেকে এবং কোনো ডিভাইস থেকে ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহার করেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	2⇒ MA1
IC11. গত তিন মাসে আপনি কতটা নিয়মিত ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহার করেছেন? সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার, সপ্তাহে একবারের চেয়ে কম অথবা একদমই ব্যবহার করেননি। 'সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার' হলে যাচাই করুন: আপনি কি বলতে চাচ্ছেন যে আপনি প্রায় প্রতিদিনই ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহার করেছেন?	একদমই না.....0 সপ্তাহে একবারের কম.....1 সপ্তাহে কমপক্ষে একবার.....2 প্রায় প্রতিদিন.....3	

MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. আপনি কি বর্তমানে বিবাহিত?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে বিবাহিত..... 1 না, বর্তমানে বিবাহিত নই..... 3	3⇒ MA5
MA2. আপনার স্বামীর বয়স কত? <i>যাচাই করুন: গত জন্মদিনে আপনার (স্বামীর) বয়স কত ছিল?</i>	বয়স বছরে..... জানিনা..... 98	
MA3. আপনি ছাড়াও আপনার স্বামীর আর কোনো স্ত্রী আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	2⇒ MA7
MA4. আপনার স্বামীর আর কতজন স্ত্রী আছে?	সংখ্যা..... জানিনা..... 98	⇒ MA7 98⇒ MA7
MA5. আপনার কি কখনও বিবাহ হয়েছিল?	হ্যাঁ, আগে বিবাহিত..... 1 না..... 3	3⇒ UN14
MA6. আপনার বর্তমান বৈবাহিক অবস্থা কী: আপনি কি বিধবা, তালাকপ্রাপ্ত না কি আলাদা বসবাস করছেন?	বিধবা..... 1 তালাকপ্রাপ্ত..... 2 আলাদা বসবাস করেন..... 3	
MA7. আপনি একবার নাকি একাধিকবার বিয়ে করেছেন?	একবার..... 1 একাধিক বার..... 2	1⇒ MA8A 2⇒ MA8B
MA8A. আপনি প্রথম কোন বছরের কোন মাস থেকে স্বামীর সাথে বসবাস শুরু করেছিলেন? <i>যদি উত্তরদাতা বলেন যে তিনি বিবাহিত কিন্তু এখনও তার স্বামীর সাথে একসাথে বসবাস করেননি, জিজ্ঞাসা করুন: আপনার স্বামীর সাথে কোন মাসে এবং বছরে বিয়ে হয়েছিল?</i>	প্রথম বসবাসের তারিখ মাস..... মাস জানিনা..... 98 বছর..... বছর জানিনা..... 9998	
MA8B. আপনি প্রথম কোন বছরের কোন মাস থেকে (প্রথম) স্বামীর সাথে বসবাস শুরু করেছিলেন? <i>যদি উত্তরদাতা বলেন যে তিনি আগে বিবাহিত ছিলেন কিন্তু কখনো প্রথম স্বামীর সাথে একসাথে বসবাস করেননি, জিজ্ঞাসা করুন: আপনার প্রথম স্বামীর সাথে কোন মাসে এবং বছরে বিয়ে হয়েছিল?</i>		
MA9. MA8A/B যাচাই করুন: 'বছর জানিনা' লেখা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, MA8A/B=৯৯৯৮..... 1 না, MA8A/B≠৯৯৯৮..... 2	2⇒ CM1
MA10. MA7 যাচাই করুন: মাত্র একবার বিবাহ হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, MA7=১..... 1 না, MA7=২..... 2	1⇒ MA11A 2⇒ MA11B
MA11A. আপনার স্বামীর সাথে যখন বসবাস করা শুরু করেছিলেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত ছিল? <i>যদি উত্তরদাতা বলেন যে তিনি বিবাহিত কিন্তু এখনও তার স্বামীর সাথে একসাথে বসবাস করেননি, জিজ্ঞাসা করুন: আপনার স্বামীর সাথে বিয়ের সময় আপনার বয়স কত ছিল?</i>	বয়স (বছর).....	
MA11B. আপনার (প্রথম) স্বামীর সাথে যখন বসবাস করা শুরু করেছিলেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত ছিল? <i>যদি উত্তরদাতা বলেন যে তিনি আগে বিবাহিত ছিলেন কিন্তু কখনো প্রথম স্বামীর সাথে একসাথে বসবাস করেননি, জিজ্ঞাসা করুন: আপনার প্রথম স্বামীর সাথে বিয়ের সময় আপনার বয়স কত ছিল?</i>		

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. এখন আমি আপনার সারা জীবনে যতজন সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন সে সম্পর্কে জানতে চাইব। আপনি কখনও জীবিত সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন কি? এই মডিউলে এবং জন্মবৃত্তান্তের অংশে শুধু জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণকারী শিশুরা অন্তর্ভুক্ত হবে। মৃত জন্মগ্রহণকারী শিশুরা এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত হবে না।	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	2⇒CM8
CM2. আপনার জন্ম দেয়া কোনো ছেলে বা মেয়ে আছে কি যারা বর্তমানে আপনার সাথে একই খানায় বসবাস করে?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	2⇒CM5
CM3. কতজন পুত্র সন্তান আপনার সাথে বসবাস করে? যদি না থাকে, তাহলে '00' লিখুন।	পুত্র সন্তানের সংখ্যা (এ খানায় থাকে)	
CM4. কতজন কন্যা সন্তান আপনার সাথে বসবাস করে? যদি না থাকে, তাহলে '00' লিখুন।	কন্যা সন্তানের সংখ্যা (এ খানায় থাকে)	
CM5. আপনার কোনো পুত্র বা কন্যা সন্তান আছে কি যারা বর্তমানে জীবিত কিন্তু আপনার সাথে বসবাস করে না?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	2⇒CM8
CM6. জীবিত পুত্রদের মধ্যে কতজন আপনার সাথে একই খানায় বসবাস করে না? যদি এমন একজনও না থাকে, তাহলে '00' লিখুন।	পুত্র সন্তানের সংখ্যা (অন্যত্র থাকে)	
CM7. জীবিত কন্যাদের মধ্যে কতজন আপনার সাথে একই খানায় বসবাস করে না? যদি এমন একজনও না থাকে, তাহলে '00' লিখুন।	কন্যা সন্তানের সংখ্যা (অন্যত্র থাকে)	
CM8. আপনার এমন কোনো সন্তান ছিল কি যে/যারা জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে কিন্তু পরবর্তীতে মারা গিয়েছে? যদি 'না' বলেন, তবে নিম্নোক্ত প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করে যাচাই করুন: আমি বোঝাতে চাচ্ছি, এমন কোনো শিশু জন্ম নিয়েছে, যে খুব অল্প সময়ের জন্য হলেও কেঁদেছে, নড়াচড়া করেছে, শব্দ করেছে, শ্বাস নেয়ার চেষ্টা করেছে অথবা যার মধ্যে জীবনের কোনো লক্ষণ দেখা গিয়েছে।	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	2⇒CM11
CM9. আপনার কতজন পুত্র সন্তান মারা গিয়েছে? উত্তর 'একজনও নয়' হলে, '00' লিখুন।	পুত্র সন্তান মারা গিয়েছে	
CM10. আপনার কতজন কন্যা সন্তান মারা গিয়েছে? 'একজনও নয়' হলে, '00' লিখুন।	কন্যা সন্তান মারা গিয়েছে	
CM11. (জীবিত জন্ম নেয়া মোট সন্তানের সংখ্যা) CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 এবং CM10 প্রশ্নের সংখ্যাগুলো যোগ করুন।	যোগফল	
CM12. নিশ্চিত হওয়ার জন্য জিজ্ঞাসা করছি: সারাজীবনে আপনি (CM11-এ মোট সংখ্যা) _____ জন জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম দিয়েছেন। সংখ্যাটি কি ঠিক আছে?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	1⇒CM14
CM13. CM1-CM10 এর উত্তর যাচাই করুন এবং CM12 এর উত্তর সঠিক (হ্যাঁ) না হওয়া পর্যন্ত প্রয়োজনীয় সংশোধন করে নিন।		
CM14. CM11 দেখে নিন: তিনি কতজন জীবিত সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন?	কোনো জীবিত জন্ম নেই, CM11=00..... 0 এক বা একাধিক জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম, CM11=01 বা অধিক..... 1	0⇒DB1

FERTILITY/ BIRTH HISTORY
BH
BH0. এখন আমি আপনার জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করা (বর্তমানে জীবিত বা মৃত যাইহোক) সকল সন্তানের তথ্য লিপিবদ্ধ করব (প্রথম থেকে সর্বশেষ সন্তান পর্যন্ত সব সন্তানের তথ্য)

[জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করা সকল সন্তানের নাম BH1-এ লিখুন। জন্ম এবং গ্রী জন্মগ্রহণ করা সন্তানের তথ্য পৃথক লাইনে লিখুন।]

BH0. BH ক্রমিক নম্বর	BH1. (প্রথম/ পরবর্তী) সন্তানটির কি নাম দেয়া হয়েছে/ হয়েছিল?	BH2. একক না জন্ম সন্তান? 1-একক 2-জন্মজ	BH3. (সন্তানটির নাম) ছেলে না মেয়ে? 1-ছেলে 2-মেয়ে	BH4. (সন্তানটির নাম) কোন দিন, কোন মাস, কোন বছরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে? যাচাই করুন: শিশুটির জন্ম তারিখ কত?	BH5. (সন্তানটির নাম) এখনো জীবিত আছে কি?	BH6. সর্বশেষ জন্মদিনে (তারিখ) (সন্তানটির নাম) বয়স কত হয়েছে? [বয়স পূর্ণ বছরে লিখুন]	BH7. (সন্তানটির নাম) কি আপনার সাথে বসবাস করে?		BH8. খানার তালিকা থেকে (সন্তানটির নাম) খানার লাইন নাম (HL1) লিখুন। (খানা তালিকায় যদি (সন্তানটির নাম) না থাকে তবে '00' লিখুন)।	BH9. সন্তানটি মারা গিয়ে থাকলে, যখন সে (সন্তানটির নাম) মারা যায় তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল? বয়স 1 বছর হলে যাচাই করুনঃ (সন্তানটির নাম) কত মাস বয়স ছিল? বয়স ৩০ দিন বা তার কম হলে দিনে লিখুন; দুই বছরের কম হলে মাসে লিখুন; দুই বছর বা তার বেশি হলে বছরে লিখুন।		BH10. (সন্তানটির নাম) এবং (এর পূর্ববর্তী জন্মগ্রহণ করা সন্তানটির নাম) মাঝে আর কোনো জীবিত সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে কি? জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করে পরে মারা গেছে- এমন সন্তানসহ কোন।	
							হ্যাঁ	না		একক	সংখ্যা	হ্যাঁ	না
01		1 2	1 2	দিন --- মাস --- বছর ---	1 2	--- ---	1 2	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	1 2	ADD BIRTH	1 2	2	2
02		1 2	1 2	দিন --- মাস --- বছর ---	1 2	--- ---	1 2	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	1 2	ADD BIRTH	1 2	2	2
03		1 2	1 2	দিন --- মাস --- বছর ---	1 2	--- ---	1 2	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	1 2	ADD BIRTH	1 2	2	2
04		1 2	1 2	দিন --- মাস --- বছর ---	1 2	--- ---	1 2	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	1 2	ADD BIRTH	1 2	2	2
05		1 2	1 2	দিন --- মাস --- বছর ---	1 2	--- ---	1 2	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	1 2	ADD BIRTH	1 2	2	2

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BH

BH0. এখন আমি আপনার জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করা (বর্তমানে জীবিত বা মৃত যাইহোক) সকল সন্তানের তথ্য লিপিবদ্ধ করব (প্রথম থেকে সর্বশেষ সন্তান পর্যন্ত সব সন্তানের তথ্য)

[জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করা সকল সন্তানের নাম BH1-এ লিখুন। জন্মজ এবং ত্রয়ী জন্মগ্রহণ করা সন্তানের তথ্য পৃথক লাইনে লিখুন।]

BH0. BH ক্রমিক নম্বর	BH1. (প্রথম/ পরবর্তী) সন্তানটির কি নাম দেয়া হয়েছে/ হয়েছিল?	BH2. একক না জন্মজ সন্তান? 1-একক 2-জন্মজ	BH3. (সন্তানটির নাম) হলে না মেয়ে? 1-হলে 2-মেয়ে	BH4. (সন্তানটির নাম) কোন দিন, কোন মাস, কোন বছরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে? যাচাই করুন: শিশুটির জন্ম তারিখ কত?	BH5. (সন্তানটির নাম) এখনো জীবিত আছে কি?	BH6. সর্বশেষ জন্মদিনে (তারিখ) (সন্তানটির নাম) বয়স কত হয়েছে? [বয়স পূর্ণ বছরে লিখুন]	BH7. (সন্তানটির নাম) কি আপনার সাথে বসবাস করে?	BH8. খানার তালিকা থেকে (সন্তানটির নাম) খানার লাইন নামের (HL1) লিখুন। (খানা তালিকায় যদি (সন্তানটির নাম) না থাকে তবে '00' লিখুন)।	BH9. সন্তানটি মারা গিয়ে থাকলে, যখন সে (সন্তানটির নাম) মারা যায় তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল? বয়স 1 বছর হলে যাচাই করুনঃ (সন্তানটির নাম) কত মাস বয়স ছিল? বয়স ৩০ দিন বা তার কম হলে দিনে লিখুন; দুই বছরের কম হলে মাসে লিখুন; দুই বছর বা তার বেশি হলে বছরে লিখুন।	BH10. (সন্তানটির নাম) এবং (এর পূর্ববর্তী জন্মগ্রহণ করা সন্তানটির নাম) মাঝে আর কোনো জীবিত সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে কি? জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করে পরে মারা গেছে- এমন সন্তানসহ কোন।								
		S	M	B	G	দিন	মাস	বছর	হ্যাঁ	না	বয়স	হ্যাঁ	না	লাইন নামের	একক	সংখ্যা	হ্যাঁ	না
06		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	---	1	2
07		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	---	1	2
08		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	---	1	2
09		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	---	1	2
10		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	---	1	2

FERTILITY/ BIRTH HISTORY
BH

BH0. এখন আমি আপনার জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করা (বর্তমানে জীবিত বা মৃত যাইহোক) সকল সন্তানের তথ্য লিপিবদ্ধ করব (প্রথম থেকে সর্বশেষ সন্তান পর্যন্ত সব সন্তানের তথ্য)

[জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করা সকল সন্তানের নাম BH1-এ লিখুন। জন্মজ এবং এর জন্মগ্রহণ করা সন্তানের তথ্য পৃথক লাইনে লিখুন।]

BH0. BH ক্রমিক নম্বর	BH1. (প্রথম/ পরবর্তী) সন্তানটির কি নাম দেয়া হয়েছে/ হয়েছিল?	BH2. একক না জন্ম সন্তান? 1-একক 2-জন্মজ	BH3. (সন্তানটির নাম) হলে না মেয়ে? 1-ছেলে 2-মেয়ে	BH4. (সন্তানটির নাম) কোন দিন, কোন মাস, কোন বছরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছেন? যাচাই করুন: শিশুটির জন্ম তারিখ কত?	BH5. (সন্তানটির নাম) এখনো জীবিত আছে কি?	BH6. সর্বশেষ জন্মদিনে (তারিখ) (সন্তানটির নাম) বয়স কত হয়েছে? [বয়স পূর্ণ বছরে লিখুন]	BH7. (সন্তানটির নাম) কি আপনার সাথে বসবাস করে?		BH8. খানার তালিকা থেকে (সন্তানটির নাম) খানার লাইন নাম (HL1) লিখুন। (খানা তালিকায় যদি (সন্তানটির নাম) না থাকে তবে '00' লিখুন)।	BH9. সন্তানটি মারা গিয়ে থাকলে, যখন সে (সন্তানটির নাম) মারা যায় তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল? বয়স 1 বছর হলে যাচাই করুন: (সন্তানটির নাম) কত মাস বয়স ছিল? বয়স 30 দিন বা তার কম হলে দিনে লিখুন; দুই বছরের কম হলে মাসে লিখুন; দুই বছর বা তার বেশি হলে বছরে লিখুন।	BH10. (সন্তানটির নাম) এবং (এর পূর্ববর্তী জন্মগ্রহণ করা সন্তানটির নাম) মারের আর কোনো জীবিত সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে কি? জীবিত জন্মগ্রহণ করে পরে মারা গেছে- এমন সন্তানসহ কোন।				
							হ্যাঁ	না			হ্যাঁ	না	একক	সংখ্যা	হ্যাঁ
11		1 2 1 2			1 25 BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	15 ADD BIRTH	25 NEXT BIRTH			
12		1 2 1 2			1 25 BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	15 ADD BIRTH	25 NEXT BIRTH			
13		1 2 1 2			1 25 BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	15 ADD BIRTH	25 NEXT BIRTH			
14		1 2 1 2			1 25 BH9	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	— — — — — ⇒ BH10	দিন1 মাস2 বছর3	15 ADD BIRTH	25 NEXT BIRTH			
BH11. (সর্বশেষ জন্মগ্রহণকারীর নাম) জনের পর আপনার আর কোনো সন্তান জীবিত জন্মে ছিলো কি?													হ্যাঁ 1 না 2		1 জনগ্রহণ করা শিশুর তথ্য জন্মগ্রহণ অংশে লিখুন।

CM15. CM11 - এ উল্লিখিত সংখ্যার সাথে উপরে জন্মবৃত্তান্ত (Birth History) অংশে উল্লিখিত জন্ম-সংখ্যা মিলিয়ে দেখুন সংখ্যা দুটি একই কিনা যাচাই করুন:	সংখ্যা দুটি একই 1 সংখ্যা দুটি ভিন্ন ভিন্ন 2	1⇒CM17
CM16. CM12-এর উত্তর 'হ্যাঁ' (সংখ্যা দুটি এক) না হওয়া পর্যন্ত জন্মবৃত্তান্ত যাচাই করুন এবং সংখ্যা দুটিতে সামঞ্জস্য নিশ্চিত করুন।		
CM17. BH4 চেক করুন: সর্বশেষ জন্মদানের ঘটনা গত দুই বছরের মধ্যে হয়েছে কি? অর্থাৎ যে বছর যে মাসে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করা হচ্ছে সে বছর থেকে ২ বিয়োগ করে যে বছরটি হয় ঐ বছরের ঐ মাস থেকে চলতি মাস পর্যন্ত সময়ের মাঝে জন্মদান হয়েছে কি? যদি সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের মাস ও জন্মগ্রহণের মাস একই হয় এবং জন্মের বছর ও সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের বছর (থেকে ২ বিয়োগ করে) এক হয়, তাহলে সর্বশেষ জন্মটিকে গত ২ বছরের মধ্যে হয়েছে বলে বিবেচনা করুন।	গত দুই বছরে কোনো জীবিত শিশু জন্ম নেয়নি..... 0 গত দুই বছরে এক বা একাধিক জীবিত শিশু জন্ম নিয়েছে 1	0⇒DB1
CM18. BH1-এ লিখিত সর্বশেষ শিশুর নাম লিখুন। শিশুটি মারা গিয়ে থাকলে, পরের মডিউলগুলোতে এ শিশুর কথা বলার সময় সতর্কতার সাথে তার নাম উল্লেখ করুন।	সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. CM17 যাচাই করুনঃ গত 2 বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মাবৃত্ত অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম:	হ্যাঁ, CM17=1 1 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2⇒CP0
DB2. (নাম)- কে যখন আপনি গর্ভে ধারণ করেছেন, সে সময় আপনি কি গর্ভধারণ করতে চেয়েছিলেন?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	1⇒MN1
DB3. CM11 পরীক্ষা করুন: শিশু জন্মের সংখ্যা	মাত্র একটি শিশুর জন্ম.....1 দুই বা ততোধিক শিশুর জন্ম.....2	1⇒DB4A 2⇒DB4B
DB4A. আপনি কি আরও পরে সন্তান নিতে চেয়েছিলেন নাকি সন্তান নিতে চাননি? DB4B. আপনি কি আরও পরে আরেকটি সন্তান নিতে চেয়েছিলেন নাকি আর কোনো সন্তান নিতে চাননি?	হ্যাঁ, আরও পরে চেয়েছিলেন.....1 না, আর নিতে চাননি.....2	

ANTENATAL CARE		MN
MN1. CM17 চেক করুন: গত 2 বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মবৃত্ত অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম:	হ্যাঁ, CM17=11 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒ CP0
MN2. (নাম) গর্ভে থাকা অবস্থায় আপনি গর্ভকালীন সেবার জন্য কাউকে দেখিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	2⇒ MN19
MN3. কাকে দেখিয়েছেন? আর কাউকে দেখিয়েছেন? যাদেরকে দেখানো হয়েছে, তাদের ধরন যাচাই করুন এবং প্রদত্ত সমস্ত উত্তর লিখুন।	স্বাস্থ্য পেশাজীবী ডাক্তারA নার্স/মিডওয়াইফB প্যারামেডিক/মেডিক্যাল এসিস্ট্যান্ট/SACMOC পরিবার কল্যাণ পরিদর্শিকা (FWV)D কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক দক্ষ ধাত্রী (CSBA/PCSBA)E অন্যান্য ব্যক্তি সনাতন দাইF কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (HI/AHI/HA/CHCP)G পরিবার পরিকল্পনা মাঠকর্মী (FPI/FWA)I এনজিও কর্মীJ গ্রাম্য ডাক্তারK অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X	
MN4. এই শিশুর ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কত সপ্তাহ বা কত মাসের গর্ভবতী থাকাকালীন সময় প্রথম গর্ভকালীন সেবা নিয়েছেন/পেয়েছেন? উত্তরদাতার বর্ণনা অনুসারে উত্তর লিখুন। 9 মাস বা তার চেয়ে দেরিতে হলে 9 লিখুন।	সপ্তাহ1 — — মাস2 0 — জানিনা998	
MN5. এই শিশু গর্ভে থাকাকালীন সময় আপনি কতবার গর্ভকালীন সেবা নিয়েছেন/পেয়েছেন? কতবার গর্ভকালীন সেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন তা যাচাই করুন: যদি উত্তরদাতা একাধিক সংখ্যা উল্লেখ করেন, তবে ছোট সংখ্যাটি লিখুন।	গর্ভকালীন সেবা গ্রহণের সংখ্যা — — জানিনা98	
MN6. এই শিশু গর্ভে থাকা অবস্থায় গর্ভকালীন সেবার অংশ হিসেবে সেবা প্রদানকারী ব্যক্তি আপনাকে নিম্নের কোনো একটি সেবা দিয়েছেন কি? [A] আপনার কি রক্তচাপ মাপেছেন? [B] আপনার প্রসাবের নমুনা নিয়েছেন? [C] আপনার রক্তের নমুনা নিয়েছেন? [D] আপনার শিশুর হার্টবিট পরীক্ষা করেছেন? [E] কোন খাবার কতটুকু খেতে হবে তা আপনাকে বলেছেন? [F] বুকের দুধ খাওয়ানোর বিষয়ে আপনার সাথে কথা বলেছেন? [G] আপনার যোনিপথে কোন রক্তক্ষরণ হয়েছে কিনা জানতে চেয়েছেন?	হ্যাঁ না রক্তচাপ মাপা/পরীক্ষা 1 2 প্রসাবের নমুনা 1 2 রক্তের নমুনা 1 2 হার্টবিট পরীক্ষা 1 2 খাবার 1 2 বুকের দুধ 1 2 রক্তক্ষরণ 1 2	

PN&NC: THERMAL CARE		MN
MN1. CM17 যাচাই করুন: গত 2 বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মবৃত্তান্ত অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম:.....	হ্যাঁ, CM17=11 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒ CP0
MN23. জন্মের সাথে সাথে (নাম)-কে সরাসরি আপনার বুকের ত্বকের স্পর্শ দেয়া হয়েছে কি? প্রয়োজনে গায়ের সাথে গা লাগানো নিচের ছবিটা দেখান।  Photo Credit: Joyce Gadeau	হ্যাঁ.....1 না2 জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছিনা8	2⇒ MN25 8⇒ MN25
MN24. আপনার বুকের ত্বকের স্পর্শ দেয়ার আগে শিশুকে কোনো কিছু (কাপড়) দিয়ে মোড়ানো হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছিনা8	
MN25. জন্মের পরপরই (নাম)-কে শুকানো বা কোনো কিছু দিয়ে মোছানো হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছিনা8	
MN26. জন্মের কতক্ষণ পর প্রথমবারের মত (নাম)-কে গোসল করিয়েছেন? যদি 'তৎক্ষণাৎ' বা এক ঘন্টার কম সময়ের মধ্যে হয়, তাহলে '000' লিখুন। 24 ঘন্টার মধ্যে হলে কত ঘন্টার মধ্যে করানো হয়েছে, লিখুন। যদি '1 দিন' বা 'পরবর্তী দিন' হয় তাহলে যাচাই করুন: জন্মের কতঘন্টা পর গোসল করানো হয়েছে? যদি '24 ঘন্টা' হয় তাহলে 24 ঘন্টার কম বা 1 দিনের কম কিনা তা ভালভাবে যাচাই করে নিশ্চিত হোন। যদি 24 ঘন্টা বা তার বেশি হয় তাহলে দিন লিখুন।	তৎক্ষণাৎ/এক ঘন্টার কম সময়ের মধ্যে.....000 ঘন্টা.....1 — — দিন.....2 — — গোসল করানো হয়নি.....997 জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছিনা..... 998	

PN&NC: CORD CARE		MN
MN1. CM17 যাচাই করুন: গত 2 বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মবৃত্ত অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম:.....	হ্যাঁ, CM17=11 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒ CP0
MN27. MN20 যাচাই করুন: শিশুটি কি কোনো স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রে জন্ম নিয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, MN20=21-46 OR 761 না, MN20=11-12 OR 962	1⇒ MN30
MN28. নাড়ি কাটার জন্য কী ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে?	নতুন ব্রেড1 ভিন্ন কাজে ব্যবহৃত ব্রেড2 কাঁচি3 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6 জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছি না8	8⇒ MN30
MN29. নাড়ি কাটার জন্য ব্যবহৃত জিনিসটি ব্যবহারের আগে কি জীবাণুমুক্ত করা হয়েছিল বা ফুটিয়ে নেয়া হয়েছিল?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা/মনে করতে পারছি না8	
MN30. নাড়ি কাটার পর এর অবশিষ্টাংশ ঝরে পড়ার আগ পর্যন্ত ঐ অংশে (কর্ডে) কোনো কিছু ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা/মনে করতে পারছি না8	2⇒ MN1 8⇒ MN1
MN31. নাতির কর্ডে কী ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে? যাচাই করুন: আর কিছু ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে কি?	ক্লোরোহেক্সাডিন/হেক্সাসল/ভায়োডিনA অন্যান্য এন্টিসেপটিক (এলকোহল, স্পিরিট, জেনটিয়ান ভায়োলেট)B সরিষার তেলC ছাইD গোবরE সিদুরF অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X জানিনা/মনে করতে পারছি নাZ	

PN&NC: BIRTHWEIGHT		MN
MN1. CM17 যাচাই করুন: গত ২ বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মাবৃত্ত অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম:	হ্যাঁ, CM17=11 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2⇒CP0
MN32. জন্মের সময় (নাম) কি স্বাভাবিক আকারের চেয়ে অনেক বড়, অথবা কিছুটা বড়, নাকি স্বাভাবিক, স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে কিছু ছোট, বা অত্যধিক ছোট ছিল?	অনেক বড়1 স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে কিছুটা বড়2 স্বাভাবিক আকারের3 স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে ছোট4 অত্যধিক ছোট5 জানিনা8	
MN33. জন্মের সময় (নাম) ওজন নেয়া হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা8	2⇒ MN1 8⇒ MN1
MN34. জন্মের সময় (নাম) ওজন কত ছিল? কোনো কার্ড থাকলে, তা থেকে ওজন লিপিবদ্ধ করুন	কার্ড থেকে1 . . . (kg) স্মৃতি থেকে নেয়া2 . . . (kg) জানিনা9 9 . 9 9 8	

RC: PERIOD RETURN		MN
MN1. CM17 যাচাই করুন: গত 2 বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মাবৃত্তের অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম:	হ্যাঁ, CM17=1.....1 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2	2⇒ CP0
MN35. (নাম)-এর জন্মের পর আপনার রজঃস্রাব (মাসিক) আবার শুরু হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	

IYCF: INITIAL BREASTFEEDING		MN
MN1. CM17 যাচাই করুনঃ গত ২ বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মবৃত্তান্তের অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম:	হ্যাঁ, CM17=1.....1 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2	2⇒ CP0
MN36. (নাম)-কে কি কখনো বুকের দুধ খাইয়েছেন?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	2⇒ PN1
MN37. (নাম) জন্মের কতক্ষণ পর আপনি তাকে প্রথম বুকের দুধ দিয়েছেন? যদি এক ঘন্টার কম হয় '00' ঘন্টা লিখুন, যদি 24 ঘন্টার কম হয় ঘন্টায় লিখুন, অন্যথায়, দিনে লিখুন	তৎক্ষণাৎ.....000 ঘন্টা 1 _ _ দিনে..... 2 _ _ জানিনা / মনে করতে পারছি না.....998	
MN38. (নাম) এর জন্মের পর প্রথম দুই দিনের মধ্যে বুকের দুধ ছাড়া অন্য কিছু পান করতে দিয়েছিলেন কি যেমন পানি, শিশুদের দুধ (ফর্মুলা) বা মধু বা মধুর পানি, ডাবের পানি ইত্যাদি?	হ্যাঁ, বুকের দুধ ছাড়া অন্য কিছু1 না2	

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		PN
PN1. CM17 যাচাই করুন: গত 2 বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মবৃত্তান্ত অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম:	হ্যাঁ, CM17=1.....1 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2	2⇒CP0
PN2. MN20 যাচাই করুন: শিশুর প্রসব (জন্ম) কি কোনো স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কেন্দ্রে হয়েছিল?	হ্যাঁ, MN20=21-46 OR 76.....1 না, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....2	2⇒PN7
PN3. এখন আমি (নাম)-এর জন্মগ্রহণের কয়েক ঘণ্টার মধ্যে এবং তারপরের দিনগুলোতে কী ঘটেছিল সেসব বিষয়ে আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করতে চাই। আপনি বলেছেন, আপনার সন্তান (MN20 এ উল্লিখিত সেবা কেন্দ্রের নাম বা ধরন) এ জন্ম নিয়েছে। সন্তান প্রসবের পর আপনি কত সময় সেখানে ছিলেন? যদি একদিনের কম হয় তাহলে ঘন্টায় লিখুন, যদি এক সপ্তাহের কম হয় তাহলে দিনে লিখুন, অন্যথায় সপ্তাহে লিখুন।	ঘন্টা 1 — — দিন..... 2 — — সপ্তাহ..... 3 — — জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছি না998	
PN4. আমি আপনার সঙ্গে প্রসবের পর (নাম)-এর স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষার বিষয়ে কথা বলতে চাই-উদাহরণস্বরূপ, কেউ (নাম)-এর কর্ড (নাড়ি/নাভি) পরীক্ষা করেছে কি, (নাম) সুস্থ আছে কিনা তা পরীক্ষা করে দেখেছে কি? আপনি (MN20 এ উল্লিখিত সেবা কেন্দ্রের নাম বা ধরন) ছেড়ে যাওয়ার আগে কেউ (নাম)-এর স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করে দেখেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	
PN5. আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষার বিষয়ে আমি বলতে চাচ্ছি, কেউ আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করেছিলেন কি, যেমন স্বাস্থ্যের বিষয়ে খোঁজখবর নিয়েছিলেন বা পরীক্ষা করেছিলেন কি? আপনি (MN20 এ উল্লিখিত সেবা কেন্দ্রের নাম বা ধরন) ছেড়ে যাওয়ার আগে কেউ আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করে দেখেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	
PN6. আপনি (MN20 এ উল্লিখিত সেবা কেন্দ্রের নাম বা ধরন) ছেড়ে যাওয়ার পর ঘটে যাওয়া বিষয়গুলো নিয়ে এখন কথা বলবো। (MN20 এ উল্লিখিত সেবা কেন্দ্রের নাম বা ধরন) ছেড়ে যাওয়ার পর কেউ (নাম) এর স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	1⇒PN12 2⇒PN17
PN7. MN19 যাচাই করুন: সন্তান জন্মদানের সময় কোনো পেশাদার স্বাস্থ্যসেবা প্রদানকারী কর্মী, সনাতনী দাই বা কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী সাহায্য করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, A থেকে। শ্রেণির মধ্যে কমপক্ষে একটি.....1 না, A থেকে। শ্রেণির মধ্যে কোনটিই নয়.....2	2⇒PN11
PN8. আপনি ইতোমধ্যে বলেছেন (MN19-তে উল্লিখিত ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগণ) এই সন্তান জন্মদানে সহায়তা করেছেন। এখন আমি আপনার কাছে (নাম)-এর ভূমিষ্ঠ হওয়ার পর স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষার বিষয়ে জানতে চাইব, উদাহরণস্বরূপ, (নাম) কে নাড়ি পরীক্ষা করা, বা (নাম) সুস্থ আছে কিনা তা পরীক্ষা করেছিলেন কি? সন্তান প্রসবের পর এবং (MN19-তে উল্লিখিত ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগণ) আপনাকে ছেড়ে যাওয়ার আগে, (MN19-তে উল্লিখিত ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগণ) (নাম)-এর স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	
PN9. (MN19-তে উল্লিখিত ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগণ) চলে যাওয়ার আগে আপনার স্বাস্থ্যের খোঁজ-খবর নিয়েছিলেন কি? আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা বলতে এখানে বোঝাতে চাচ্ছি যে, আপনার স্বাস্থ্যের বিষয়ে জানতে চেয়েছেন বা পরীক্ষা করে দেখেছেন কিনা।	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		PN
PN10. (MN19-তে উল্লিখিত ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগণ) চলে যাওয়ার পর কেউ (নাম)-এর স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করে দেখেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	1⇒PN12 2⇒PN19
PN11. আমি এখন (নাম) এর জন্মের পর স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষার বিষয়ে আপনার সাথে কথা বলতে চাই যেমন, (নাম)-এর কর্ড (নাড়ি/নাভি) পরীক্ষা, বা (নাম) সুস্থ আছে কিনা তা পরীক্ষা করা হয়েছিল কিনা। (নাম) জন্মের পর কেউ তার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করে দেখেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	2⇒PN20
PN12. এ ধরনের স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা কি একবারই করা হয়েছে, না একাধিকবার করা হয়েছে?	একবার.....1 একাধিক বার.....2	1⇒PN13A 2⇒PN13B
PN13A. সন্তান প্রসবের কত সময় পর এই পরীক্ষা করা হয়েছে? PN13B. সন্তান প্রসবের কত সময় পর প্রথমবার এই পরীক্ষা করা হয়েছে? যদি একদিনের কম হয় তাহলে ঘন্টায় লিখুন, যদি এক সপ্তাহের কম হয় তাহলে দিনে লিখুন, অন্যথায় সপ্তাহে লিখুন।	ঘন্টা.....1 __ __ দিন.....2 __ __ সপ্তাহ.....3 __ __ জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছি না.....998	
PN14. ওই সময়ে (নাম) এর স্বাস্থ্য কে পরীক্ষা করেছিলেন?	স্বাস্থ্য পেশাজীবী ডাক্তারA নার্স/মিডওয়াইফ B প্যারামেডিক/মেডিক্যাল এসিস্ট্যান্ট/SACMO C পরিবার কল্যাণ পরিদর্শিকা (FWV) D কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক দক্ষ ধাত্রী (CSBA/PCSBA)E অন্যান্য ব্যক্তি সনাতন দাই.....F কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (HI /AHI/ HA/CHCP)..... G পরিবার পরিকল্পনা মাঠকর্মী (FPI /FWA)I এনজিও কর্মী.....J গ্রাম্য ডাক্তারK অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X	

PN15. কোথায় এই পরীক্ষা করানো হয়েছে? পরীক্ষার স্থানের ধরন নিশ্চিত হতে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। সরকারি বা বেসরকারি চিহ্নিত করতে না পারলে প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম/স্থান লিখুন এবং সাময়িকভাবে '76' লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। প্রতিষ্ঠানের সঠিক ধরন নিশ্চিত হয়ে পর '76' এর পরিবর্তে সঠিক কোডটি লিখুন। (প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম)	বাড়িতে নিজ বাড়িতে 11 অন্য বাড়িতে..... 12 সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য প্রতিষ্ঠান সরকারি হাসপাতাল.....21 সরকারি স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র (UH & FWC/USC/RD)22 কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক (CC)23 সরকারি অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)26 বেসরকারি মেডিকেল প্রতিষ্ঠান বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল.....31 বেসরকারি ক্লিনিক.....32 বেসরকারি মাতৃসদন.....33 অন্যান্য বেসরকারি স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)36 এনজিও মেডিকেল প্রতিষ্ঠান এনজিও হাসপাতাল.....41 এনজিও ক্লিনিক.....42 অন্যান্য এনজিও (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)46 সরকারি বেসরকারি বা এনজিও কিনা জানা নেই..... 76 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	
PN16. MN20 যাচাই করুন: শিশুটি কি কোনো স্বাস্থ্য সেবা কেন্দ্রে জন্ম নিয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, MN20=21-46 OR 761 না, MN20=11-12 or 962	2⇒PN18
PN17. (MN20-এ উল্লিখিত সেবাকেন্দ্রের নাম বা ধরন) ছেড়ে যাওয়ার পর কেউ আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25
PN18. MN19 যাচাই করুন: সন্তান জন্মদানের সময় আপনাকে কি কোনো পেশাদার স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কর্মী, সনাতনী দাই বা কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী সাহায্য করেছিলেন?	হ্যাঁ, A থেকে। শ্রেণির মধ্যে কমপক্ষে একটি1 না, A থেকে। শ্রেণির কোনটিই নয়2	2⇒PN20
PN19. সন্তান প্রসবের পর এবং (MN19-এ উল্লিখিত ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগণ) চলে যাওয়ার পর, কেউ আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25
PN20. (নাম)-এর জন্মহরণের পর কেউ আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করে দেখেছিলেন কি? আমি বলতে চাচ্ছি যে, কেউ আপনার স্বাস্থ্যের বিষয়ে জানতে চেয়েছিলেন বা আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা করে দেখেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2	2⇒PN25
PN21. এ ধরনের স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা কি একবারই করানো হয়েছে, না একাধিক বার করানো হয়েছে?	একবার.....1 একাধিক বার.....2	1⇒PN22A 2⇒PN22B
PN22A. সন্তান প্রসবের কত সময় পর এই পরীক্ষা করানো হয়েছিল? PN22B. সন্তান প্রসবের কত সময় পর প্রথমবার এই পরীক্ষা করানো হয়েছিল? যদি একদিনের কম হয় তাহলে ঘন্টায় লিখুন, যদি এক সপ্তাহের কম হয় তাহলে দিনে লিখুন, অন্যথায় সপ্তাহে লিখুন।	ঘণ্টা..... 1 — দিন..... 2 — সপ্তাহ..... 3 — জানিনা / মনে করতে পারছি না.....998	

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS
PN

PN23. ঐ সময়ে আপনার স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা কে করেছিলেন?	স্বাস্থ্য পেশাজীবী ডাক্তারA নার্স/মিডওয়াইফ B প্যারামেডিক/মেডিক্যাল এসিস্ট্যান্ট/SACMO..... C পরিবার কল্যাণ পরিদর্শিকা (FWV)..... D কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক দক্ষ ধাত্রী (CSBA/PCCSBA).....E অন্যান্য ব্যক্তি সনাতন দাই.....F কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (HI /AHI/ HA/CHCP)..... G পরিবার পরিকল্পনা মাঠকর্মী (FPI /FWA).....I এনজিও কর্মী.....J গ্রাম্য ডাক্তারK অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X	
PN24. কোথায় এ পরীক্ষা করানো হয়েছিল? পরীক্ষার স্থানের ধরন নিশ্চিত হতে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন/যাচাই করুন। সরকারি, বেসরকারি, বা এনজিও চিহ্নিত করতে না পারলে প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম/স্থান লিখুন এবং সাময়িকভাবে '76' লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। স্থানের সঠিক ধরন নিশ্চিত হওয়ার পর '76' এর পরিবর্তে সঠিক কোডটি লিখুন। (প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম)	বাড়িতে নিজ বাড়িতে 11 অন্য বাড়িতে..... 12 সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য প্রতিষ্ঠান সরকারি হাসপাতাল.....21 সরকারি স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র (UH & FWC/USC/RD)22 কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক (CC)23 সরকারি অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)26 বেসরকারি মেডিকেল প্রতিষ্ঠান বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল.....31 বেসরকারি ক্লিনিক.....32 বেসরকারি মাতৃসদন.....33 অন্যান্য বেসরকারি স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)36 এনজিও মেডিকেল প্রতিষ্ঠান এনজিও হাসপাতাল.....41 এনজিও ক্লিনিক.....42 অন্যান্য এনজিও (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)46 সরকারি বেসরকারি বা এনজিও কিনা জানা নেই..... 76 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	

PN&NC: SIGNAL CARE FUNCTIONS				PN
PN1. CM17 যাচাই করুনঃ গত ২ বছরে কোনো জীবিত সন্তানের জন্ম হয়েছে কি? জন্মবৃত্তান্ত অংশে (CM18) লিখিত সর্বশেষ জন্ম নেয়া শিশুর নাম এখানে লিখুন এবং নির্দেশিত স্থানে তা ব্যবহার করুন। শিশুর নাম	হ্যাঁ, CM17=১.....1 না, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2			2⇒CP0
PN25. জনের পর প্রথম দুই দিনে কোনো স্বাস্থ্য সেবা প্রদানকারী ঘরে বা সেবাকেন্দ্রে নিম্নোক্ত কোনো কিছু করেছিলেন কি: [A] শিশুর (নাম) কর্ড (নাড়ি/নাভি) পরীক্ষা করা? [B] শিশুর (নাম) তাপমাত্রা পরীক্ষা করা? [C] বুকের দুধ পান করানো বিষয়ে আপনাকে পরামর্শ দেয়া?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	
	কর্ড/ নাড়ি পরীক্ষা করা	1	2	8
	তাপমাত্রা পরীক্ষা করা	1	2	8
	বুকের দুধ পান করানো বিষয়ে পরামর্শ	1	2	8
PN26. MN36 যাচাই করুন :	হ্যাঁ, MN36=11 না, MN36=22			2⇒PN28
শিশুটিকে কখনো বুকের দুধ খাওয়ানো হয়েছিল কি?				
PN27. (নাম)- কে বুকের দুধ খাওয়ানো পর্যবেক্ষণ করেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	
	বুকের দুধ খাওয়ানো পর্যবেক্ষণ করেছেন	1	2	8
PN28. MN33 যাচাই করুন:	হ্যাঁ, MN36=11 না, MN36=22 জানিনা, MN33=8.....3			1⇒PN29A 2⇒PN29B 3⇒PN29C
জন্মের সময় শিশুর ওজন মাপা হয়েছিল কি?				
PN29A. আপনি বলেছেন যে, জন্মের সময় (নাম)-এর ওজন মাপা হয়েছে। এরপর দুই দিনের মধ্যে কোনো স্বাস্থ্যসেবা প্রদানকারী ব্যক্তি (নাম)-এর ওজন আবার মাপেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2			
PN29B. আপনি বলেছেন যে, জন্মের সময় (নাম)-এর ওজন মাপা হয়নি। জন্মের দুই দিনের মধ্যে কোনো স্বাস্থ্যসেবা প্রদানকারী ব্যক্তি (নাম)-এর ওজন মাপেছিলেন কি?				
PN29C. আপনি বলেছেন যে, জন্মের সময় (নাম)-এর ওজন মাপা হয়েছিল কিনা তা আপনি জানেন না। জন্মের দুই দিনের মধ্যে কোনো স্বাস্থ্যসেবা প্রদানকারী ব্যক্তি (নাম)-এর ওজন মাপেছিলেন কি?				
PN30. (নাম)- এর জন্মের দুইদিন পর কোনো স্বাস্থ্যসেবা প্রদানকারী ব্যক্তি আপনার শিশুর এমন অসুস্থতার লক্ষণ সম্পর্কে তথ্য দিয়েছেন কি, যে অসুস্থতার জন্য তাকে স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নেয়া প্রয়োজন?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2			

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP0. MA1 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমানে বিবাহিত কিনা?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে বিবাহিত (MA1=1) ১ না, বর্তমানে বিবাহিত নয় (MA1=3) 2	2⇒ UN14
CP1. আমি আপনার সঙ্গে অন্য একটি বিষয়ে কথা বলতে চাই। সেটি হচ্ছে পরিবার পরিকল্পনা (জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রন)। আপনি কি বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী 1 না 2 জানিনা বা নিশ্চিত না 8	1⇒ CP3
CP2. গর্ভধারণ বিলম্বিত করতে বা এড়াতে দম্পতিরা নানা ধরনের উপায় বা পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন। গর্ভধারণ বিলম্বিত করতে বা এড়াতে আপনি বর্তমানে কোনো কিছু করেছেন বা কোনো পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	1⇒ CP4
CP3. গর্ভধারণ বিলম্বিত করতে বা এড়াতে আপনি কখনো কিছু করেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	1⇒ UN1 2⇒ UN1
CP4. গর্ভধারণ বিলম্বিত করতে বা এড়াতে আপনি এখন কী করছেন? বলে দেবেন না (প্রস্ট করবেন না)। একাধিক পদ্ধতির কথা বললে প্রতিটি লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	নারী বন্ধ্যাত্বকরণ A পুরুষ বন্ধ্যাত্বকরণ B আই ইউ ডি C ইনজেকশন D ইমপ্লান্টস E বডি F পুরুষ কনডম G মহিলা কনডম H ডায়াফ্রাম ও ফোম/জেলি J ল্যাকটেশনাল অ্যামেনোরিয়া পদ্ধতি (LAM) K নিয়মিত বিরতি/রিদম L সরিয়ে নেয়া/প্রত্যাহার M অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. CP1 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী বা প্রেগন্যান্ট কি না?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী (CP1=1) 1 না/ জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত না, (CP1=2 or 8) 2	2⇒UN6
UN2. এবার আমি আপনার বর্তমান গর্ভধারণ নিয়ে কথা বলতে চাই। যখন গর্ভধারণ করলেন, সে সময়ে আপনি গর্ভধারণ করতে চেয়েছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	1⇒UN5
UN3. CM11 যাচাই করুন: কোনো সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন কি?	কোনো সন্তান জন্ম দেননি 0 এক বা একাধিক সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন 1	0⇒UN4A 1⇒UN4B
UN4A. আপনি কি চেয়েছিলেন আরো পরে সন্তান হোক, অথবা আপনি কোনো সন্তান হোক তা চাননি? UN4B. আপনি কি চেয়েছিলেন আরো পরে সন্তান হোক, অথবা আপনি আর কোনো সন্তান হোক তা চাননি?	পরে হোক 1 কোনো সন্তান হোক চাইনি/ আর কোনো সন্তান হোক চাইনি 2	
UN5. এখন আমি ভবিষ্যৎ সম্পর্কে আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করতে চাই। গর্ভের এ সন্তানের জন্মের পর আপনি কি আরো একটি সন্তান নিতে চান, নাকি আর কোনো সন্তান নিতে চান না?	আরো সন্তান নিতে ইচ্ছুক 1 আর নয়/একটিও নয় 2 সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া হয়নি/জানিনা 8	1⇒UN8 2⇒UN14 8⇒UN14
UN6. CP4 যাচাই করুন: আপনি কি বর্তমানে 'নারী বক্ষ্য-করণ' পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন?	হ্যাঁ, CP4=A 1 না, CP4≠A 2	1⇒UN14
UN7. এবার আমি ভবিষ্যৎ প্রসঙ্গে কিছু প্রশ্ন করতে চাই। আপনি কি (একটি/আরো একটি) সন্তান নিতে ইচ্ছুক, বা আপনি কি কোনো (আর কোনো) সন্তান নিতে চাচ্ছেন না?	(একটি/আরো একটি) সন্তান নিতে ইচ্ছুক 1 কোনো (আর কোনো) সন্তান নিতে অনিচ্ছুক 2 গর্ভধারণ করতে পারি না 3 সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া হয়নি / জানিনা 8	2⇒UN10 3⇒UN12 8⇒UN10
UN8. কতদিন পর আপনি একটি/আরেকটি সন্তান নিতে ইচ্ছুক? উত্তরদাতা যেভাবে উত্তর দিবেন সেভাবে লিখুন।	মাস 1 __ __ বছর 2 __ __ অপেক্ষা করতে ইচ্ছুক নন (দ্রুত/এখনই) 993 গর্ভধারণ করতে পারি না 994 অন্যান্য 996 জানিনা 998	994⇒UN12
UN9. CP1 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী বা প্রেগন্যান্ট কি না?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী (CP1=1) 1 না/ জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত না, (CP1=2 or 8) 2	1⇒UN14
UN10. CP2 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমানে কোনো পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, CP2=1 1 না, CP2=2 2	1⇒UN14
UN11. এ মুহূর্তে আপনি গর্ভধারণের জন্য শারীরিকভাবে সক্ষম বলে মনে করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা 8	1⇒UN14 8⇒UN14

UNMET NEED		UN
UN12. আপনি কেন গর্ভধারণের জন্য শারীরিকভাবে সক্ষম বলে মনে করছেন না?	অনিয়মিত যৌনমিলন/যৌনমিলন হয়নাA ঋতুস্রাব (মাসিক) বন্ধ.....B কখনো ঋতুস্রাব (মাসিক) হয়নি.....C অস্ত্রপচারের মাধ্যমে জরায়ু অপসারণ.....D গর্ভধারণের জন্য দুই বছর বা তারও বেশি সময় ধরে নিষ্কল চেষ্টা চালিয়ে যাচ্ছেন.....E সন্তান জন্মের পর ঋতুস্রাব বন্ধF স্তন্যদানকারী মাG বয়স খুব বেশিH দুর্ভাগ্য.....I অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....X জানিনাZ	
UN13. UN12 যাচাই করুন: ‘কখনো ঋতুস্রাব (মাসিক) হয়নি’ বলে উল্লেখ করেছেন কি?	উল্লেখ করেছেন, UN12=C 1 উল্লেখ করেননি, UN12≠C 2	1⇒ UN15A
UN14. আপনার সর্বশেষ ঋতুস্রাব (মাসিক) কতদিন আগে শুরু হয়েছে?	কিছুদিন আগে 1 — কয়েক সপ্তাহ আগে2 — কয়েক মাস আগে3 — কয়েক বছর আগে4 — মাসিক বন্ধ হয়ে গেছে/জরায়ু অপসারণ করা হয়েছে 993 সর্বশেষ জন্মদানের আগে 994 কখনো ঋতুস্রাব হয়নি 995	1 ⇒ UN15B 2 ⇒ UN15B 3 ⇒ UN15B 4 ⇒ UN15B 995⇒ DV1
উত্তরদাতার বক্তব্য অনুযায়ী সঠিক এককে উত্তর লিখুন।		
যদি ‘১ বছর’ হয় তাহলে যাচাই করুন:		
কত মাস আগে?		

MENSTRUAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE					UN
UN15A. UN12 যাচাই করুন: ‘কখনো ঋতুহাব (মাসিক) হয়নি’ উল্লেখ করেছে?	হ্যাঁ, উল্লেখ করেছে, UN12=C.....			1	1⇒MR1
	না, উল্লেখ করে নাই, UN12≠C.....			2	
UN15B. UN14 যাচাই করুন: সর্বশেষ ঋতুহাব (মাসিক) কি গত এক বছরের মধ্যে হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, গত এক বছরের মধ্যে হয়েছে.....			1	2⇒MR1
	না, এক বছর বা তার বেশি			2	
UN16. আপনার শেষ ঋতুহাবের (মাসিকের) সময়, আপনার ঋতুহাবের (মাসিকের) কারণে নিম্নলিখিত কার্যকলাপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কি সমস্যা হয়েছিল? [A] দৈনন্দিন কাজকর্ম? (শিক্ষা/প্রশিক্ষণ/সামাজিক কর্মকাণ্ড ব্যতীত) [B] শিক্ষা/প্রশিক্ষণ? [C] স্কুল অথবা কাজের বাহিরে সামাজিক কর্মকাণ্ড? যদি উত্তরদাতা সাধারণত এই ধরনের কার্যকলাপে জড়িত না থাকেন, তাহলে ‘7’ লিপিবদ্ধ করুন	হ্যাঁ	না	এই ধরনের কার্যকলাপে জড়িত না	জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত না	
	দৈনন্দিন কাজকর্ম	1	2	7	8
	শিক্ষা/ প্রশিক্ষণ	1	2	7	8
	সামাজিক কর্মকাণ্ড	1	2	7	8
UN17. আপনার শেষ মাসিকের সময়, আপনি কি শঙ্কিত ছিলেন যে আপনি বাড়িতে মাসিকের উপকরণ পরিবর্তন করার সময় কেউ আপনাকে দেখে ফেলবে?	হ্যাঁ, শঙ্কিত ছিলাম			1	
	না, শঙ্কিত ছিলাম না			2	
	বাড়িতে মাসিকের উপকরণ পরিবর্তন করি নাই.....			7	
	জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছি না.....			8	
UN18. আপনার মাসিকের সময়কালে যতবার প্রয়োজন ততবার পরিবর্তন করার জন্য কি যথেষ্ট পরিমাণে মাসিক উপকরণ ছিল? সাধারণ (অ-শোষক) অন্তর্বাস মাসিক উপকরণ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয় না। যদি এই মহিলা কোনও মাসিক উপকরণ ব্যবহার না করে থাকেন তবে উপকরণ ব্যবহার করতে চান কিনা তা জানতে তদন্ত করুন। যদি সে ব্যবহার করতে না চান, তাহলে “হ্যাঁ, যথেষ্ট....।” রেকর্ড করুন।	হ্যাঁ, যথেষ্ট পরিমাণ			1	
	না, যথেষ্ট পরিমাণ ছিল না			2	
	জানিনা / মনে করতে পারছি না.....			8	
UN19. শেষ মাসিকের সময়, প্রয়োজনে আপনি কি মাসিক সংক্রান্ত ব্যথা কমাতে পেরেছিলেন?	হ্যাঁ.....			1	
	না			2	
	প্রয়োজন হয় নাই.....			3	
UN20. যদি আপনার মাসিক সম্পর্কে উদ্বেগ থাকে, তাহলে আপনি কি একজন স্বাস্থ্যসেবা প্রদানকারী যেমন কমিউনিটি হেলথ ওয়ার্কার (FWV, FWA, CHCP), নার্স বা ডাক্তারের কাছে সাহায্য চাইতে স্বাচ্ছন্দ্য বোধ করবেন?	হ্যাঁ.....			1	
	না			2	
	জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত নই.....			8	
UN21. আপনার প্রথম মাসিক হওয়ার আগে, আপনি কি মাসিক সম্পর্কে জানতেন?	হ্যাঁ.....			1	
	না			2	
	জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছি না			8	

MATERNAL MORBIDITY		MR
MR1. CP1 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী বা প্রেগন্যান্ট কি না?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী (CP1=1)1 না/ জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত না, (CP1=2 or 8)2	1⇒MR3
MR2. BH4 চেক করুন: সর্বশেষ জন্মদানের ঘটনা (সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের দিন থেকে পেছনের) 6 সপ্তাহের মধ্যে হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, সর্বশেষ সন্তানের জন্ম গত 6 সপ্তাহের মধ্যে হয়েছে1 না, 6 সপ্তাহের আগে হয়েছে.....2 কোনো সন্তানের জন্ম হয়নি3	1⇒MR4 2⇒DV1 3⇒DV1
MR3. আপনার গর্ভাবস্থার কত সপ্তাহ চলছে?	সপ্তাহ..... — — জানিনা/ মনে করতে পারছি না 98	
MR4. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাবস্থায় বা প্রেগন্যান্ট অবস্থায় কোনো স্বাস্থ্য জটিলতা/সমস্যা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR5. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাবস্থায় বা প্রেগন্যান্ট অবস্থায় কখনও খিঁচুনি হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	2⇒MR7 8⇒MR7
MR6. গর্ভাকালীন সময় ছাড়া অন্য কোনো সময় আপনার খিঁচুনি হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR7. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাবস্থায় বা প্রেগন্যান্ট অবস্থায় কখনো উচ্চ রক্তচাপ হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR8. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাকালীন সময় কখনো হাত, মুখ বা পা ফুলে গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR9. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাকালীন সময় কখনো চোখে ঝাপসা দেখেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR10. MR1, MR3 MR2 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী বা প্রেগন্যান্ট কিনা এবং তিনি 5 মাস বা তারও বেশী সময় গর্ভবতী বা প্রেগন্যান্ট কি না অথবা যারা 6 সপ্তাহের মধ্যে সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন কিনা? টীকা: 05 মাস = 21 সপ্তাহ	MR1=1 AND MR3 ≥ 21 OR MR2=1 (গর্ভবতী এবং ৫ মাস (২১ সপ্তাহ) বা 5 মাসের বেশী সময়ের গর্ভবতী বা ৬ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন).....1 MR1=1 এবং MR3 < 21 (গর্ভবতী এবং 5 মাসের (21 সপ্তাহ) কম সময়ের গর্ভবতী)2	2⇒MR12
MR11. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাবস্থার বা প্রেগন্যান্ট অবস্থার 5 মাস থেকে এ পর্যন্ত/সন্তান প্রসব পর্যন্ত অতিরিক্ত রক্তক্ষরণ/রিডিং হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR12. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাবস্থায় বা প্রেগন্যান্ট অবস্থায় কখনো অনেক বেশি (তীব্র) জ্বর হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	2⇒MR16 8⇒MR16
MR13. এই জ্বর কি কাঁপুনি দিয়ে এসেছিল?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR14. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাবস্থায় বা প্রেগন্যান্ট অবস্থায় অন্যকোনো অসুস্থতা ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	

MATERNAL MORBIDITY		MR
MR15. এই জ্বরের সময় দুর্গন্ধযুক্ত শ্রাব বের হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR16. আপনার (এই/সর্বশেষ) গর্ভাবস্থায় বা প্রেগন্যান্ট অবস্থায় কখনো চোখ বা শরীর হলুদ বা জন্ডিস হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	2⇒MR18 8⇒MR18
MR17. যখন আপনার (চোখ বা শরীর) হলুদ বা জন্ডিস হয়েছিল তখন এটি কি শুধু আপনার ক্ষেত্রেই ঘটেছিল নাকি আপনার আশপাশের মানুষেরও (পাড়া-প্রতিবেশী অথবা পরিবারের কারও) একই লক্ষণ দেখা দিয়েছিল?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR18. CP1 এবং MR2 চেক করুন: বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী বা প্রেগন্যান্ট অথবা যারা ৬ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে সন্তান জন্ম দিয়েছেন কিনা?	হ্যাঁ, CP1=1 1 না, CP1=2 OR 8 AND MR2=1 2	1⇒DV1
MR19. আপনার সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির সময় থেকে আজ পর্যন্ত আপনার কোনো স্বাস্থ্য জটিলতা/সমস্যা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR20. আপনার সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির সময় থেকে আজ পর্যন্ত আপনার খিচুনি হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	2⇒MR22 8⇒MR22
MR21. গর্ভাকালীন সময় ছাড়া অন্য কোনো সময় আপনার খিচুনি হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR22. আপনার শেষ সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির পর আপনার উচ্চ রক্তচাপ হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR23. আপনার শেষ সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির পর আপনার হাত, মুখ বা পা ফুলে গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR24. আপনার শেষ সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির পর আপনি চোখে ঝাপসা দেখেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না ২ জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না ৮	
MR25. আপনার সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির পর আপনার অতিরিক্ত রক্তক্ষরণ/ব্লিডিং হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	2⇒MR27 8⇒MR27
MR26. অতিরিক্ত রক্তক্ষরণ বা ব্লিডিং এর কারণে কাপড়, বিছানা বা মেঝে ভিজে গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	
MR27. সর্বশেষ সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির পর আপনার অনেক বেশি (তীব্র) জ্বর হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না 8	2⇒MR31 8⇒MR31

MATERNAL MORBIDITY		MR
MR28. এই জ্বর কাপুনি দিয়ে এসেছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না..... 8	
MR29. সর্বশেষ সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির পর আপনার অন্য কোনো অসুস্থতা ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না..... 8	
MR30. এ জ্বরের সময় দুর্গন্ধযুক্ত শ্রাব হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না..... 8	
MR31. সর্বশেষ সন্তান জন্মগ্রহণের বা ডেলিভারির পর আপনার চোখ বা শরীর হলুদ বা জড়িস হয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না..... 8	2⇒MR33 8⇒MR33
MR32. যখন আপনার (শরীর বা চোখ) হলুদ হয়ে গিয়েছিল তখন কি এটি শুধুমাত্র আপনার ক্ষেত্রেই ঘটেছিল নাকি আপনার আশেপাশের লোকদেরও (বাড়ি বা পাড়া-প্রতিবেশি) একইরকম লক্ষণ দেখা দিয়েছিল?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না..... 8	
MR33. প্রসব বেদনা শুরু হওয়া এবং প্রসবের মধ্যে কত ঘণ্টা কেটে গেছে? উত্তর ঘণ্টায় রেকর্ড করুন। এক ঘণ্টার কম হলে '00' লিখুন। প্রসব ব্যথা বা লেবার পেইন না হলে '95' লিখুন।	ঘণ্টা — — প্রসব ব্যথা বা লেবার পেইন হয়নি..... 95 জানিনা/নিশ্চিত না/মনে করতে পারছি না..... 98	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. কখনো কখনো স্ত্রীর বিভিন্ন কাজে/ আচরণে স্বামী বিরক্ত/ ক্ষুব্ধ হন। আপনার মতে, নিচে উল্লিখিত পরিস্থিতিতে কোনো স্বামী যদি তার স্ত্রীকে মারধর করেন তাহলে তা কি সঠিক/ যৌক্তিক?		হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা
[A] যদি স্বামীকে না বলে স্ত্রী বাইরে যান?	না বলে বাইরে যাওয়া	1	2	8
[B] যদি স্ত্রী ছেলেমেয়েদের যত্নে অবহেলা করেন?	ছেলেমেয়েদের অবহেলা করা	1	2	8
[C] যদি স্ত্রী স্বামীর সাথে তর্ক করেন?	স্বামীর সাথে তর্ক করা	1	2	8
[D] যদি স্ত্রী স্বামীর সাথে সহবাস করতে রাজী না হন?	সহবাস করতে অসম্মতি	1	2	8
[E] যদি স্ত্রী খাবার পুড়িয়ে ফেলেন?	খাবার পুড়িয়ে ফেলা	1	2	8

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. WB4 যাচাই করুন: উত্তরদাতার বয়স কত?	বয়স 15-17 বছর 1 বয়স 18-49 বছর 2	1⇒ DM1
AF2. আপনি চশমা বা কন্টাক্ট লেন্স ব্যবহার করেন কি? <i>পড়ার জন্য ব্যবহৃত চশমাও এখানে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হবে</i>	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	
AF3. আপনি কানে শোনার যন্ত্র/হিয়ারিং এইড ব্যবহার করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	
AF4. বিভিন্ন ধরনের কাজ করতে গেলে যে সমস্যাগুলো আপনার হতে পারে, সে সম্পর্কে আমি আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করতে চাই। প্রতিটি বিষয়ের জন্য সম্ভাব্য চারটি উত্তর রয়েছে, এর মধ্যে যেকোনো একটি উত্তর বাছাই করবেন: আপনার ১) কোনো সমস্যা হয় না, ২) কিছুটা সমস্যা হয়, ৩) অনেক সমস্যা হয়, অথবা ৪) (প্রশ্নে বর্ণিত কাজটি) আপনি আদৌ করতে পারেন না। <i>নিচের প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের সময় উত্তরদাতা যদি এ চারটি ক্যাটাগরির কোনোটিই না বলেন তবে ক্যাটাগরিগুলো তাঁকে আবারও বলুন:</i> সম্ভাব্য চারটি ক্যাটাগরি (বা উত্তর) হলোঃ আপনার ১) কোনো সমস্যা হয় না, ২) কিছুটা সমস্যা হয়, ৩) অনেক সমস্যা হয়, অথবা ৪) (সে কাজটি) আপনি আদৌ করতে পারেন না।		
AF5. AF2 যাচাই করুন: উত্তরদাতা কি চশমা বা কন্টাক্ট লেন্স ব্যবহার করেন?	হ্যাঁ, AF2=1 1 না, AF2=2 2	1⇒ AF6A 2⇒ AF6B
AF6A. যখন চশমা বা কন্টাক্ট লেন্স ব্যবহার করেন তখন আপনার দেখতে সমস্যা হয় কি? AF6B. আপনার দেখতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না 1 কিছু সমস্যা হয় 2 অনেক সমস্যা হয় 3 আদৌ দেখতে পারেন না 4	
AF7. AF3 যাচাই করুন: উত্তরদাতা হিয়ারিং এইড/কানে শোনার যন্ত্র ব্যবহার করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, AF3=1 1 না, AF3=2 2	1⇒ AF8A 2⇒ AF8B
AF8A. যখন আপনি হিয়ারিং এইড ব্যবহার করেন, তখন আপনার শুনতে সমস্যা হয় কি? AF8B. আপনার শুনতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না 1 কিছু সমস্যা হয় 2 অনেক সমস্যা হয় 3 আদৌ শুনতে পারেন না 4	
AF9. আপনার হাঁটতে বা সিঁড়িতে উঠতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না 1 কিছু সমস্যা হয় 2 অনেক সমস্যা হয় 3 আদৌ হাঁটতে/সিঁড়িতে উঠতে পারেন না 4	
AF10. আপনার কোনো কিছু মনে রাখতে বা কোনো কিছুতে মনযোগ দিতে/রাখতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না 1 কিছু সমস্যা হয় 2 অনেক সমস্যা হয় 3 আদৌ মনে রাখতে/মনযোগ দিতে পারেন না 4	
AF11. নিজে কাপড় পড়া বা গোসল করার মতো নিজের যত্ন নেয়ার কাজগুলো করতে আপনার কোনো সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না 1 কিছু সমস্যা হয় 2 অনেক সমস্যা হয় 3 আদৌ নিজের যত্ন নিজে নিতে পারেন না 4	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF12. আপনার নিজের স্বাভাবিক ভাষা ব্যবহার করে কারো সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে, যেমন কোনো কিছু বোঝা বা বোঝানোর ক্ষেত্রে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না..... 1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়..... 2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়..... 3	
AF13. দুই লিটার পানি বা সোডার বোতল কোমর থেকে চোখ বরাবর তুলতে আপনার কোন সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না..... 1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়..... 2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়..... 3 আদৌ তুলতে পারি না 4	
AF14. হাত বা আঙুল ব্যবহার করে যেমন ছোট জিনিস তুলতে, উদাহরণস্বরূপ একটি বোতাম বা পেন্সিল, কোন পাত্র বা বোতল খুলতে আপনার কোন সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না..... 1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়..... 2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়..... 3 আদৌ ব্যবহার করতে পারি না 4	
AF15. পরবর্তী প্রশ্নে বিভিন্ন বিকল্প উত্তর রয়েছে। আমি প্রতিটি প্রশ্ন করার পর সেই উত্তরগুলি আপনাকে পড়ে শুনাব। আপনি কত ঘন ঘন শক্তিত, অস্থির বা উদ্বিগ্ন ভাব অনুভব করেন? আপনি কি বলবেন প্রতিদিন, প্রতি সপ্তাহ, প্রতি মাস, বছরে কয়েকবার বা কখনো না। যদি উত্তরদাতা জানতে চায় যে অবস্থা নিয়ন্ত্রণকারী ঔষধ খাওয়ার পর এই আবেগপ্রবণ প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়া যাবে কিনা। তাকে বলুনঃ আপনি যে ঔষধই খেয়ে থাকেন আপনি এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে পারেন।	প্রতিদিন..... 1 প্রতি সপ্তাহ..... 2 প্রতি মাস..... 3 বছরে কয়েকবার..... 4 কখনো না 5	5⇒AF17
AF16. শেষবার যখন আপনি শক্তিত, অস্থির বা উদ্বিগ্ন ভাব অনুভব করেছিলেন, সেটা চিন্তা করে আপনি এই অনুভবের স্তর/ ব্যাপ্তি কতটুকু ছিল বলবেন কি? আপনি কি বলবেন, সামান্য, অনেক, সামান্য এবং অনেক এর মাঝামাঝি। যদি উত্তরদাতা জানতে চান যে মানসিক অবস্থা নিয়ন্ত্রণকারী ঔষধ খাওয়ার পর এই আবেগপ্রবণ প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়া যাবে কিনা। তাকে বলুন: আপনি যে ঔষধই খেয়ে থাকেন না কেন আপনি এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে পারেন।	সামান্য..... 1 অনেক..... 2 সামান্য এবং অনেক এর মাঝামাঝি..... 3	
AF17. আপনি কত ঘন ঘন বিষণ্ণ/মনমরা ভাব অনুভব করেন? আপনি কি বলবেন প্রতিদিন, প্রতি সপ্তাহ, প্রতি মাস, বছরে কয়েকবার বা কখনো না। যদি উত্তরদাতা জানতে চান যে মানসিক অবস্থা নিয়ন্ত্রণকারী ঔষধ খাওয়ার পর এই আবেগপ্রবণ প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়া যাবে কিনা। তাকে বলুন: আপনি যে ঔষধই খেয়ে থাকেন না কেন আপনি এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে পারেন।	প্রতিদিন..... 1 প্রতি সপ্তাহ..... 2 প্রতি মাস..... 3 বছরে কয়েকবার..... 4 কখনো না 5	5⇒DM1
AF18. শেষবার যখন আপনি বিষণ্ণ/মনমরা ভাব অনুভব করেছিলেন, সেটা চিন্তা করে আপনি এই অনুভবের ব্যাপ্তি কতটুকু ছিল বলবেন কি? আপনি কি বলবেন, সামান্য, অনেক, সামান্য এবং অনেক এর মাঝামাঝি। যদি উত্তরদাতা জানতে চান যে মানসিক অবস্থা নিয়ন্ত্রণকারী ঔষধ খাওয়ার পর এই আবেগপ্রবণ প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়া যাবে কিনা। তাকে বলুন: আপনি যে ঔষধই খেয়ে থাকেন না কেন আপনি এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে পারেন।	সামান্য..... 1 অনেক..... 2 সামান্য এবং অনেক এর মাঝামাঝি..... 3	

DECISION-MAKING ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		DM
DM1. MA1 যাচাই করুন : নারী বর্তমানে বিবাহিত কিনা?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে বিবাহিত (MA1=1)..... 1 না, বর্তমানে বিবাহিত নয় (MA1=3) 2	2⇒ WM10
DM2. আপনার যৌন সহবাস করতে ইচ্ছা না হলে কি আপনার স্বামী/পার্টনারকে নিষেধ করতে পারেন?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 নিশ্চিত নই/নির্ভর করে 8	
DM3. এখন, আমি আপনাকে আপনার স্বাস্থ্যের যত্ন বিষয়ক কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। সাধারণত কে আপনার নিজের স্বাস্থ্য সেবা নেয়ার বিষয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করেন: আপনি, আপনার (স্বামী), আপনি এবং আপনার (স্বামী) যৌথভাবে, অথবা অন্য কেউ? যদি অন্য কেউ বা যৌথভাবে হয়, যাচাই করুনঃ আপনি কি বলবেন কার সাথে বা সে কে?	উত্তরদাতা 1 স্বামী 2 উত্তরদাতা এবং স্বামীর যৌথ সিদ্ধান্ত..... 3 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6	
DM4. অনুগ্রহ করে আমাকে বলবেন কি, আপনার প্রজননস্বাস্থ্য সেবা কখন নিবেন তা কে সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়, উদাহরণস্বরূপ, আপনি যখন প্রসাব করার সময় ব্যথা এবং জ্বলুনি অনুভব করেন? যদি অন্য কেউ বা যৌথভাবে হয়, যাচাই করুনঃ আপনি কি বলবেন কার সাথে বা সে কে?	প্রধানত উত্তরদাতা নিজেই..... 1 প্রধানত স্বামী..... 2 উত্তরদাতা এবং স্বামীর যৌথ সিদ্ধান্ত..... 3 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....6	
DM5A. CP1 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী বা প্রেগন্যান্ট কি না?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী (CP1=1) 1 না/ জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত না, (CP1=2 or 8) 2	1⇒ WM10
DM5B. CP2 যাচাই করুন: এই নারী গর্ভবতী হওয়া বিলম্বিত করতে বা এড়াতে বর্তমানে কিছু কি করছেন বা কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন?	হ্যাঁ, CP2=1 1 না, CP2=2 2	1⇒ DM6A
DM5C. UN12 যাচাই করুন: উত্তরদাতা (A to Z) এর অন্ততপক্ষে একটি ক্যাটাগরির উত্তর বলেছিলেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, অন্তত একটি বলেছেন..... 1 না, একটিও বলেন নাই 2	1⇒ WM10 2⇒ DM6B
DM6A. আপনি বলেছেন যে আপনি বর্তমানে পরিবার পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন। আপনি কি বলবেন যে পরিবার পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করা প্রধানত আপনার সিদ্ধান্ত, প্রধানত আপনার স্বামীর সিদ্ধান্ত, উভয়ের যৌথ সিদ্ধান্ত, অথবা কোন এক স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কর্মীর সিদ্ধান্ত? DM6B. আপনি বলেছেন যে আপনি বর্তমানে পরিবার পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন না। আপনি কি বলবেন যে পরিবার পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার না করা প্রধানত আপনার সিদ্ধান্ত, প্রধানত আপনার স্বামীর সিদ্ধান্ত, উভয়ের যৌথ সিদ্ধান্ত, অথবা কোন এক স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কর্মীর সিদ্ধান্ত?	প্রধানত উত্তরদাতা নিজেই..... 1 প্রধানত স্বামী..... 2 উত্তরদাতা এবং স্বামীর যৌথ সিদ্ধান্ত..... 3 স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কর্মী..... 4 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 6 প্রযোজ্য না 7	
WM10. সময় লিপিবদ্ধ করুন	ঘণ্টা ও মিনিট..... :	
WM11. পুরো সাক্ষাৎকারটি গোপনীয়ভাবে নেয়া হয়েছে কি, না কি সাক্ষাৎকার চলাকালীন পুরো সময় বা এর অংশ বিশেষের সময় সেখানে কেউ উপস্থিত ছিলেন?	হ্যাঁ, পুরো সাক্ষাৎকারটি গোপনীয়ভাবে নেয়া হয়েছে..... 1 না, পুরো সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় অন্য ব্যক্তি সেখানে ছিলেন (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 2 না, সাক্ষাৎকারের কোন কোন অংশে অন্য ব্যক্তি সেখানে উপস্থিত ছিলেন (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... 3	
WM12. প্রশ্নপত্রের ভাষা	বাংলা 2	
WM13. সাক্ষাৎকারের ভাষা	বাংলা 2 অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6	

WM14. উত্তরদাতার মাতৃভাষা	বাংলা 2 অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6	
WM15. এই প্রশ্নপত্রের কোনো অংশের জন্য অনুবাদক ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, পুরো প্রশ্নপত্রের জন্য 1 হ্যাঁ, প্রশ্নপত্রের কোনো কোনো অংশের জন্য 2 না, ব্যবহৃত হয়নি 3	
WM15A. WB4 যাচাই করুন: উত্তরদাতার বয়স?	বয়স 15-171 বয়স 18 বা তদুর্ধ্ব2	1⇒ WM15M
WM15B. WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর (WM3) এবং খানা প্রশ্নের উত্তরদাতা (HH47) চেক করুন: এই উত্তরদাতাই কি খানা প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরদাতা?	হ্যাঁ, একই উত্তরদাতা, WM3=HH471 না, একই উত্তরদাতা নয়, WM3≠HH472	1⇒ WM15M
WM15C. এই উত্তরদাতাকে কি কোন পৃথক প্রশ্নপত্রের জন্য সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়া হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, ইতোমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়া হয়েছে1 না, ইতোমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়া হয় নাই2	1⇒ WM15M
WM15D. যাচাই করুন IC1 এবং HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE -G HC7[A] এবং HC12 যাচাই করুন: এই উত্তরদাতার মোবাইল ফোন আছে, অথবা কি এই খানায় কি টেলিফোন লাইন বা খানার কোন সদস্যের মোবাইল ফোন আছে?	হ্যাঁ, IC1 = 1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 না, IC1 = 2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2⇒ WM15F
WM15E. জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করার জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ভবিষ্যতে শিশু, পরিবার এবং খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি ফোন জরিপ পরিচালনা করবে। আমরা কয়েক মাসের মধ্যে কয়েকবার কল করতে পারি, এক এক বার প্রায় 15 মিনিটের জন্য। অংশগ্রহণ স্বেচ্ছাধীন। আপনি যদি এখন অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হনও, আপনি তা পরে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারবেন। অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কোন খরচ হবে না। আপনার ফোন নম্বর এবং এই ফোন সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা আমাদের দলের বাইরে কাউকেই জানানো হবে না। আপনি কি অংশগ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	1⇒ WM15H 2⇒ WM15M

WM15F. জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করার জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ভবিষ্যতে শিশু, পরিবার এবং খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি ফোন জরিপ পরিচালনা করবে। আমরা কয়েক মাসের মধ্যে কয়েকবার কল করতে পারি, এক এক বার প্রায় 15 মিনিটের জন্য। অংশগ্রহণ স্বেচ্ছাধীন। আপনি যদি এখন অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হনও, আপনি তা পরে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারবেন। অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কোন খরচ হবে না। এই ফোন সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা আমাদের দলের বাইরে কাউকেই জানানো হবে না। আপনি কি অংশগ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	2⇒ WM15M
WM15G. আপনি আমাকে বলেছেন যে আপনার খানায় কোন ফোন নেই। শুধু নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বা খানার কোনো ফোন নম্বর আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	1⇒ WM15I 2⇒ WM15M
WM15H. আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বা খানার কোনো ফোন নম্বর আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	2⇒ WM15M

WM15I. আপনি আপনার খানার নম্বর শেয়ার করতে পারেন, কিন্তু অনুগ্রহ করে, আপনার পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের বা আপনার পরিবারের বাইরের লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ফোন নম্বর শেয়ার করবেন না। দয়া করে বলুন কোন ফোন নম্বরে কল করতে হবে।

	[P1] সর্বদা চালু নম্বর	[P2] ২য় নম্বর	[P3] ৩য় নম্বর
WM15J. ফোন নম্বর জিজ্ঞাসা করুন এবং রেকর্ড করুন।	_____	_____	_____
WM15K. শুধুমাত্র নম্বরটি নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, (নম্বরটি WM15J তে রেকর্ড করা হয়েছে)? যদি না হয়, WM15J তে ফিরে যান এবং নম্বরটি ঠিক করুন।	হ্যাঁ 1 না..... 2 WM15J	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 WM15J	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2 WM15J
WM15L. মনে রাখবেন, আপনি আপনার খানার নম্বর শেয়ার করতে পারেন, কিন্তু অনুগ্রহ করে, আপনার পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের বা আপনার পরিবারের বাইরের লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ফোন নম্বর শেয়ার করবেন না। আপনার ব্যক্তিগত আরও একটি বা আপনি ব্যবহার করতে পারেন এমন কোনো ফোন নম্বর আছে কি, যার মাধ্যমে আপনার সাথে যোগাযোগ করা যাবে?	হ্যাঁ1 [P2] না2 WM15M	হ্যাঁ1 [P3] না2 WM15M	হ্যাঁ1 [P4] না2 WM15M
			(৩+) ফোন নম্বর থাকলে এখানে টিক দিন এবং অতিরিক্ত সিট যোগ করুন:..... ☐

WM15M. CP1 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী বা প্রেগন্যান্ট কি না?	হ্যাঁ, বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী (CP1=1) 1 না/ জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত না, (CP1=2 or 8) 2	2⇒WM16
WM15N. গর্ভবতী মহিলার রক্তস্বল্পতা পরীক্ষার জন্য একটি পৃথক রক্ত সংগ্রহের প্রশ্নপত্র ইস্যু করুন। মহিলার রক্ত সংগ্রহের প্রশ্নাবলী পরিচালনা করুন এবং সম্পূর্ণ হলে, WM16-এ যান।		
WM16. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE-G LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS-এর HL10 I HL20 কলাম যাচাই করে দেখুন: উত্তরদাতা কি এই খানার 0-4 বছর বয়সী কোনো শিশুর মা/লালনপালনকারী?		
☐ হ্যাঁ ⇒ WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL-G WM17- ত চলে যান Ges '01' লিখুন। তারপর QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE-এ চলে যান এবং পাঁচ বছরের কম বয়সী শিশুটির জন্য এই উত্তরদাতার সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করুন। ☐ না ⇒ HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE-Gi HH26-HH27 যাচাই করুন: খানায় QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 পূরণের জন্য 5-17 বছর বয়সী কোনো শিশু আছে কি? ☐ হ্যাঁ ⇒ HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE-G HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS-এর কলাম HL20 যাচাই করুন: উত্তরদাতা QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 পূরণের জন্য 5-17 বছর বয়সী নির্বাচিত শিশুটির মা বা অভিভাবক কি না? ☐ হ্যাঁ ⇒ WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL-G WM17- Z চলে যান এবং '01' লিখুন। তারপর QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17-এ চলে যান এবং 5-17-বছর বয়সী শিশুটির জন্য এই উত্তরদাতার সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করুন। ☐ না ⇒ WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL-এ WM17-এ চলে যান এবং '01' লিখুন। তারপর সহযোগিতার জন্য উত্তরদাতাকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন। এই খানায় আরও কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র পূরণ করতে হবে কি না তা যাচাই করে দেখুন। ☐ না ⇒ WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL-G WM17- এ চলে যান এবং '01' লিখুন। তারপর সহযোগিতার জন্য উত্তরদাতাকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন। এই খানায় আরও কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র পূরণ করতে হবে কি না তা যাচাই করে দেখুন।		

WM17. মহিলা প্রশ্নপত্রের সাক্ষাৎকারের ফলাফল কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র পূরণে অসম্পূর্ণতা থাকলে (পূর্ণ করা সম্ভব না হলে) সুপারভাইজারকে তা অবগত করুন।	পরিপূর্ণ সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া হয়েছে 1 বাড়িতে পাওয়া যায় নাই2 সাক্ষাৎকার দিতে অস্বীকৃতি জানিয়েছেন3 আংশিক সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পন্ন হয়েছে4 উত্তর দিতে অক্ষম (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)5 15-17 বছর বয়সী উত্তরদাতার জন্য কোনো প্রাপ্তবয়স্কের সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়নি6 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96
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সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য

সুপারভাইজারের পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য

BLOOD COLLECTION FORM PREGNANT WOMEN 15 – 49 YEARS BANGLADESH MICS 2025

PREGNANT WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		ATW
ATW1. ক্লাস্টার নম্বর:.....	ATW2. থানা নম্বর:	
ATW3. মহিলার নাম ও কোড নাম্বার: নাম.....	ATW4. সুপারভাইজারের নাম ও কোড নাম্বার: নাম.....	
ATW5. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম.....	ATW6. ফ্লোবটোমিস্টের নাম ও কোড নাম্বার: নাম.....	
ATW7. রক্ত পরীক্ষার দিন / মাস / সাল: ____ / ____ / 2 0 2 5	ATW8. সময় লিখুন ঘন্টা এবং মিনিট ____ : ____	

ATW9. আমার নাম হলো (আপনার নাম)। এখন আমি আপনাকে গর্ভবতী মহিলাদের রক্তস্বল্পতা এবং ভারী ধাতু দূষণের মূল্যায়ন/পরিমাপ সম্পর্কে কিছু কথা বলতে চাই।

জরিপের উদ্দেশ্য

এই জরিপটি ইউনিসেফের সহায়তায়, গর্ভবতী মহিলাদের এবং 1-4 বছর বয়সী বাচ্চাদের রক্তে ভারী ধাতুর (সিসা, ক্যাডমিয়াম, পারদ এবং আর্সেনিক) মাত্রা, এবং রক্তস্বল্পতা (অ্যানিমিয়া) পরীক্ষা করার জন্য বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস), স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়ের রোগতত্ত্ব, রোগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও গবেষণা ইনস্টিটিউট (আইইডিসিআর) এবং আইসিডিডিআর,বি দ্বারা পরিচালিত হচ্ছে।

ভারী ধাতুর দূষণ শিশুদের উপর গুরুতর এবং দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ক্ষতিকারক প্রভাব ফেলতে পারে। ভারী ধাতুর সংস্পর্শে আসা মনোযোগ ঘাটতির ব্যাধি, অগ্রসরনমূলক আচরণ এবং শেখার প্রতিবন্ধকতার মতো আচরণগত সমস্যার উচ্চ ঝুঁকির সাথে যুক্ত। এছাড়াও, রক্তস্বল্পতা, একটি গুরুতর স্বাস্থ্য সমস্যা, যা শিশুদের দ্রুত ক্লান্ত করে তোলে এবং তাদের পূর্ণাঙ্গ বিকাশে বাধা দেয়। রক্তের নমুনাগুলো ঢাকার আইসিডিডিআর,বি-এর ল্যাবরেটরিতে বিশ্লেষণ করা হবে। এই সমীক্ষাটি সরকারকে নীতিগত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ এবং ভারী ধাতুর দূষণের ঝুঁকি কমানোর পাশাপাশি রক্তস্বল্পতা প্রতিরোধ ও চিকিৎসার জন্য প্রোগ্রাম তৈরিতে সহায়তা করবে। অতিরিক্তভাবে, আপনার বাসস্থানের আশপাশ থেকে মাটির কিছু নমুনা সংগ্রহ করা হবে এবং মাটিতে সিসার ঘনত্ব নির্ণয়ের জন্য তা ল্যাবরেটরিতে পাঠানো হবে।

আপনাকে কেন এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য বলা হল?

এই জরিপে গর্ভবতী মহিলাদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। আপনাকে এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানানো হচ্ছে কারণ আপনি এই গবেষণা এলাকার বাসিন্দা, আপনি গর্ভবতী এবং আপনার বয়স এই গবেষণার নির্ধারিত বয়সসীমার মধ্যে রয়েছে।

পদ্ধতি ও কার্যক্রম (আপনার থেকে যা আশা করা হচ্ছে)

একটি সূঁচের মাধ্যমে আপনার বাহুর শিরা থেকে প্রায় অর্ধেক চা চামচের সমপরিমাণ (2 মি.লি.) রক্ত সংগ্রহ করা হবে।

জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের ঝুঁকি ও সুবিধা

এই পরীক্ষা বিনামূল্যে বাংলাদেশের অন্যতম সেরা পরীক্ষাগারে সবচেয়ে উন্নত পদ্ধতিতে করা হবে। আপনাকে সম্ভাব্য তিন মাসের মধ্যে ফলাফল স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর / আইইডিসিআর হতে জানানো হবে। যদি ফলাফলে সিসা, ক্যাডমিয়াম, পারদ বা আর্সেনিকের মতো ভারী ধাতুর দূষণ নির্দেশ করে, তবে স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয় আপনাকে কীভাবে এই দূষণ থেকে রক্ষা পাওয়া যায় সে সম্পর্কে পরামর্শ দেবে এবং প্রয়োজনে আপনাকে নিকটস্থ চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্রে পাঠানো হবে।

রক্ত নেওয়ার সময় সূঁচ প্রবেশ করার ফলে আপনি সামান্য ব্যথা অনুভব করতে পারেন। সংক্রমণের ঝুঁকি খুবই কম। রক্ত নেওয়ার সাথে যুক্ত ঝুঁকি এবং অস্বস্তি কমানোর জন্য, উচ্চ প্রশিক্ষণপ্রাপ্ত ফ্লেবটোমিস্টরা সমস্ত জীবাণুমুক্ত সতর্কতা অনুসরণ করে এই প্রক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন করবেন।

গোপনীয়তা ও তথ্যের সুরক্ষা

আপনার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য এবং পরীক্ষাগারের ফলাফল গোপনীয় থাকবে এবং নিরাপদভাবে সংরক্ষণ করা হবে। আপনার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্যের ব্যবহার শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার তদন্তকারীদের, নৈতিক কমিটি, নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থার জন্য সীমিত থাকবে। পরীক্ষার ব্যক্তিগত ফলাফল এবং আপনার যোগাযোগের তথ্য শুধুমাত্র বিবিএস, ইউনিসেফ, আইইডিসিআর, এবং আইসিডিডিআর,বি ব্যবহার করতে পারবে।

তথ্য ও নমুনার ভবিষ্যৎ ব্যবহার

আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য ও নমুনা ভবিষ্যতে আপনার সামগ্রিক পুষ্টির অবস্থান নির্ধারণের জন্য গবেষণায় ব্যবহার করা হতে পারে। ভবিষ্যতে তথ্য ও নমুনার যেকোনো ব্যবহার ক্ষেত্রে, আপনার তথ্যের গোপনীয়তা কঠোরভাবে রক্ষা করা হবে।

আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য ও নমুনা ভবিষ্যতের গবেষণায় ব্যবহার করা হতে পারে, যাতে আপনার সম্ভাব্য সম্ভাব্য সামগ্রিক পুষ্টিগত অবস্থান নির্ধারণ করা যায়। ভবিষ্যতে এই তথ্য ও নমুনার যেকোনো ব্যবহার ক্ষেত্রে, আপনার পরিচয়ের গোপনীয়তা সম্পূর্ণভাবে রক্ষা করা হবে।

অংশগ্রহণ না করার এবং প্রত্যাহারের অধিকার

এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্ণরূপে স্বেচ্ছামূলক। আপনি এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণ করবেন কি না তা আপনার সিদ্ধান্তের উপর নির্ভর করে। একবার অংশগ্রহণে সম্মতি দেওয়ার পরেও, আপনি যেকোনো সময় কোনো কারণ না জানিয়েও আপনার অংশগ্রহণ বন্ধ করার সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে পারেন।

এ জরিপের অতিরিক্ত তথ্য অথবা নৈতিক বিষয়গুলি সম্পর্কে তথ্যের জন্য অনুগ্রহ করে ডা: এস এম আব্দুল গাফফার এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করুন।
টেলিফোন: +৮৮০ ১৯৫৮৩৩৬৫১৮; ইমেইল: iedcrmcics@gmail.com

আপনি কি নিম্নলিখিত সম্মতিপত্রে স্বাক্ষর করে এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত এবং আপনার কাছ থেকে রক্তের নমুনা সংগ্রহ এবং ভবিষ্যতে কোনো পরীক্ষার জন্য সংরক্ষণ করতে সম্মতি দিচ্ছেন?

যদি আপনি এখন অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হন এবং পরে আপনার মত পরিবর্তন করেন, তবে অনুগ্রহ করে আমাদের জানান, আমরা সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রক্রিয়া বন্ধ করব।

জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের সম্মতি: আমি অংশগ্রহণের শর্তাবলী সম্পর্কে অবহিত হয়েছি এবং আমি এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মতি জানাচ্ছি:

অংশগ্রহণকারীর আইডি: _____

অংশগ্রহণকারী/ অভিভাবক /আইনি অভিভাবকের
নাম এবং স্বাক্ষর বা বাম হাতের বৃদ্ধাঙ্গুলের ছাপ

সাক্ষীর নাম এবং স্বাক্ষর

তারিখ

(প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)

_____/_____/2025

হ্যাঁ.....1

না.....2

2⇒ATW23

ATW10. গত ৩ মাসে, বাড়ির ভিতরে কি কেউ সিগারেট বা বিড়ি খেয়েছে?	একদমই নয়1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম.....2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন.....4	
ATW11. গত ৩ মাসে, আপনি কি সিঁদুর ব্যবহার করেছেন?	একদমই নয়1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম.....2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন.....4 প্রয়োজ্য না7	
ATW12. গত ৩ মাসে, আপনি কি সুরমা/ কাজল ব্যবহার করেছেন?	একদমই নয়1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম.....2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন.....4	
ATW13. পরবর্তী ২টি প্রশ্নে আমি আপনাকে আপনার উপজেলার সেই সব স্থানের সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করব, যেগুলো সিসা-অ্যাসিড ব্যাটারি, যা গাড়ির ব্যাটারি হিসেবেও পরিচিত, পরিচালনা করে, সেইসাথে যেগুলো গহনা তৈরি/রিসাইকেল, ইলেকট্রনিক বর্জ্য এবং গাড়ি মেরামত করে। আপনার বাসস্থান থেকে 25-30 মিনিটের হাঁটার মধ্যে (প্রায় 2 কিলোমিটার), আপনি কি এমন কোনো স্থানের কথা জানেন: [অ] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি তৈরি করে? [ই] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি গলিয়ে রিসাইকেল করে? [সি] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি মেরামত বা ভেঙে ফেলে এবং এসিড নিষ্কাশন করে? [ডি] যেখানে গহনা তৈরি বা রিসাইকেল করে? [ডি] যেখানে ইলেকট্রনিক বর্জ্য (ই-ওয়েস্ট, যেমন মোবাইল ফোন, কম্পিউটার, ল্যাপটপ ইত্যাদি) রিসাইকেল করে? [খ] যেখানে গাড়ি মেরামত করে?	হ্যাঁ না জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত নই ব্যাটারি তৈরি করা 1 2 8 ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল করা 1 2 8 ব্যাটারি মেরামত/ভেঙে ফেলা 1 2 8 গহনা তৈরি বা রিসাইকেল করা 1 2 8 ই-ওয়েস্ট রিসাইকেল করা 1 2 8 গাড়ি মেরামত করা 1 2 8	

ATW14. গত ৩ মাসে, এমন কোনো ব্যক্তি যেমন: খানার অন্য কোন সদস্য, আত্মীয় স্বজন অথবা বন্ধু কি আপনার সাথে নিয়মিত দেখাসাক্ষাৎ/ সংস্পর্শে ছিল (সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার) যিনি নিম্নলিখিত স্থানগুলোর কোনো একটিতে কাজ করেছেন:	হ্যাঁ না জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত নই ব্যাটারি তৈরি করা 1 2 8 ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল করা 1 2 8 ব্যাটারি মেরামত/ভেঙে ফেলা 1 2 8 গহনা তৈরি বা রিসাইকেল করা 1 2 8 ই-ওয়েস্ট রিসাইকেল করা 1 2 8 গাড়ি মেরামত করা 1 2 8	
ATW15. গতকাল, আপনি সকাল 6:00 থেকে বিকেল 6:00, সূর্যোদয় থেকে সূর্যাস্ত পর্যন্ত কিভাবে আপনার দিন কাটিয়েছেন? দ্রষ্টব্য: পাশে দেওয়া দুটি উত্তরের যোগফল 12 হওয়া উচিত।	বাড়ির ভিতরে কাটানো ঘণ্টার সংখ্যা: বাড়ির বাইরে কাটানো ঘণ্টার সংখ্যা:	

ATW16. গত ৩ মাসে, আপনি কি মাটি, ধূলা, কাদা বা রঙের টুকরো (যেমন রান্নার চুলার মাটি বা স্থানীয় ট্যাবলেট, যা টিহরি/মাটির বিস্কুট নামে পরিচিত) খাওয়ার অভ্যাস করেছেন?	একদমই নয়1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন4	
ATW17. যেমনটি আমি পূর্বে উল্লেখ করেছি, আমরা গর্ভবতী নারীদের রক্তে ভারী ধাতু, এবং রক্তস্বল্পতা পরীক্ষা করছি, এবং এই আলোচনা অংশ হিসেবে আমরা সিসা সম্পর্কে আপনার জ্ঞান জানতে চাই। আপনি কি জানেন সিসা কী?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	

ATW18. আপনার মতে, সিসা কোথায় পাওয়া যেতে পারে? উল্লেখিত সব অপশন চিহ্নিত করুন, কিন্তু অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনাবেন না।	খাবারA যেখানে ধাতু গলানো হয়B উৎপাদন ও রিসাইকেল কার্যক্রমC গাড়ির জন্য সিসা-অ্যাসিড ব্যাটারিD পিগমেন্টস (রঙ্গিন দানা)E রঙF সোডারিং(ঝালাই)G রঙিন কাঁচH সিসামুক্ত ক্রিস্টাল গ্লাস থালা বাটিI গোলাবারুদ/ পটকাJ চকচকে সিরামিকের জিনিসK গহনাL প্রথাগত প্রসাধনী যেমন কাজল ও সিঁদুরM মাটি বা কাদাN গুঁড়া হলুদO হলুদ রংP অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)X জানিনাZ	
ATW19. আপনি কি আপনার শিশুদের জন্য সিসার সংস্পর্শ নিয়ে উদ্বিগ্ন?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা 8	2 ⇒ ATW21 8 ⇒ ATW21
ATW20. আপনি কতটা উদ্বিগ্ন? অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনাবেন	কিছুটা উদ্বিগ্ন 1 মাঝারি উদ্বিগ্ন 2 খুব উদ্বিগ্ন 3	
ATW21. যেমনটি আমি পূর্বে উল্লেখ করেছি, সিসা একটি ভারী ধাতুর দূষক যা শিশুদের জন্য ক্ষতিকারক। আপনি কি জানেন সিসার জন্য শিশুদের কি ধরনের ক্ষতি হতে পারে? উল্লেখিত সব অপশন চিহ্নিত করুন, কিন্তু অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনাবেন না।	শিশুদের শারীরিক বৃদ্ধি প্রভাবিত করেA শিশুদের মানসিক বৃদ্ধি প্রভাবিত করেB ডায়রিয়া সৃষ্টি করেC শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাসের সমস্যা সৃষ্টি করেD কিডনি অকার্যকারিতা/ কিডনি রোগ সৃষ্টি করেE লিভার অকার্যকারিতা/ লিভার রোগ সৃষ্টি করেF হৃদরোগ সৃষ্টি করেG রক্তস্বল্পতা/ অন্যান্য খাদ্য সমস্যার সৃষ্টি করেH ক্যান্সারের কারণI অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)X জানিনাZ	

ATW22. আপনি কি জানেন সিসার ক্ষতি থেকে কীভাবে এড়ানো যায়? প্রোব: আপনার বাড়িতে এবং শিশুর সিসা দূষণ রোধ করতে আপনি কি পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করতে পারেন? উল্লেখিত সব অপশন চিহ্নিত করুন, কিন্তু অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনাবেন না।	মাটি বা কাদা না খাওয়াA দুধজাত দ্রব্য এবং গাঢ় রঙের পাতাজাতীয় সবজির মাধ্যমে আরও ক্যালসিয়াম এবং লোহা গ্রহণ করা.....B গুঁড়ো হলুদ না কিনে, পরিবর্তে অপরিশোধিত শুকনো হলুদ কেনাC "পেউরিচ বা সরষে ফুলচ রঙের নামকৃত কৃত্রিম হলুদ রং খাওয়া এড়িয়ে চলা কারণ এগুলোতে সিসা থাকে (হলুদ রং).....D সিসা-সোল্ডারযুক্ত (ঝালাইকৃত) ক্যানগুলিতে খাবার সংরক্ষণ না করা (খাবার সংরক্ষণ)E শিশুদের ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল এলাকায় খেলতে যাওয়া এড়ানো.....F সিসা-অ্যাসিড ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল করার সময় কর্মীদের সুরক্ষা সরঞ্জাম পরা এবং বাড়িতে প্রবেশের আগে পোশাক পরিবর্তন করা.....G অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)..... X জানিনা.....Z	
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ATW22A. উত্তরদাতাকে তার সহযোগিতার জন্য এবং সমস্ত প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে সময় দেওয়ার জন্য ধন্যবাদ দিন এবং জানান যে এখন আপনি তার কাছ থেকে রক্তের নমুনা সংগ্রহ করবেন।		
ATW23. রক্তের নমুনা সংগ্রহ কার্যক্রমের ফলাফল	সম্পন্ন হয়েছে.....01 প্রত্যাখ্যান করেছে.....02 স্বামী/ অভিভাবক প্রত্যাখ্যান করেছেন.....03 মহিলা তার সিদ্ধান্ত পরিবর্তন করেছেন.....04 15-17 বছর বয়সী উত্তরদাতার জন্য প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সম্মতি নেই.....05 পর্যাপ্ত রক্ত সংগ্রহ করা যায়নি.....06 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96	2 ⇒ END 3 ⇒ END 4 ⇒ END 5 ⇒ END 6 ⇒ END 96 ⇒ END
ATW24. সংগৃহীত রক্তের নমুনায় যে বারকোড (W-XX-YYYY) দেয়া আছে তা স্ক্যান করুন। যখন বারকোড ফিল্ডটি প্রদর্শিত হবে, তখন বারকোড বোতামটি চাপুন। এতে ক্যামেরা চালু হবে। ট্যাবলেটের ক্যামেরাটি বারকোডের উপর রাখুন যাতে স্ক্যান করা যায়। ট্যাবলেট স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে আলফা-নিউমেরিক কোডটি ক্যাপচার করবে। সঠিক বারকোডটি ক্যাপচার হওয়ার পর, পরবর্তী প্রশ্নে চলে যান।		SUCESSFUL ⇒ ATW25
ATW24A. নমুনার বারকোড W-XX-YYYY লিখুন ড হলো গর্ভবতী মহিলার রক্ত পরীক্ষার নমুনা এবং XX হলো ফ্লোটেমিস্টের নম্বর (ATW6), YYYY হলো সংগৃহীত রক্তের ক্রমিক নম্বর।		W _____
ATW25. গর্ভবতী নারী এবং ১-৪ বছর বয়সী শিশুদের জন্য সম্পন্ন রক্ত পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্রগুলি পরীক্ষা করুন: আপনি বা আপনার দলের অন্য কোনো সদস্য কি ইতোমধ্যে এই পরিবারের কাছ থেকে মাটির নমুনা সংগ্রহ করেছেন?	হ্যাঁ, ইতোমধ্যে সংগ্রহ করেছে১ না, প্রয়োজ্য নয়২	
ATW27. যোগাযোগের তথ্য টেলিফোন: ই-মেইল:		
ATW28. নমুনা সংগ্রহের দিন / মাস / সাল: ____ / ____ / 2 0 2 5 DD MM YYYY		

ফ্লুবটোমিস্টের পর্যবেক্ষণ

সুপারভাইজারের পর্যবেক্ষণ

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 BANGLADESH MICS 2025

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS	
FS1. ক্লাস্টার নম্বর:	FS2. খানা নম্বর:		
FS3. শিশুর নাম ও লাইন নম্বর: নাম	FS4. মা/লালনপালনকারীর নাম ও লাইন নম্বর: নাম		
FS5. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম	FS6. সুপারভাইজারের নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম		
FS7. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের দিন/মাস/সাল: / / 2 0 2 5	FS8. সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করার সময় লিপিবদ্ধ করুন:	ঘণ্টা :	মিনিট

খানা প্রশ্নপত্রের খানার সদস্য তালিকায় HL6-এ উত্তরদাতার বয়স যাচাই করুন:

যদি উত্তরদাতার বয়স 15-17 বছর হয়, তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকারের জন্য প্রাপ্তবয়স্কের সম্মতি নেয়া হয়েছে কি না (HH33 A_ev HH39A) অথবা সম্মতির প্রয়োজন নেই কি না (HL20=90) তা যাচাই করুন। যদি প্রাপ্তবয়স্কের সম্মতির প্রয়োজন হয় এবং তা না নেয়া হয়ে থাকে, তাহলে অবশ্যই সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া যাবে না। সে ক্ষেত্রে FS17-তে '06' লিপিবদ্ধ করা উচিত। উত্তরদাতার বয়স অবশ্যই কমপক্ষে 15 বছর হতে হবে। খুব কম ক্ষেত্রেই এমন হতে পারে যেখানে 15-17 বছর বয়সী শিশুর মা বা কোনো লালনপালনকারী খানায় অবস্থান করেন না (HL20=90), সে ক্ষেত্রে শিশু নিজেই উত্তরদাতা হতে পারবে।

FS9. খানায় কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র ইতোমধ্যে পূরণ করা হয়েছে কি না যাচাই করুন: এই খানায় আপনি বা আপনার টিমের কোনো সদস্য এই উত্তরদাতার জন্য ইতোমধ্যে আরো কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র পূরণ করেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, ইতোমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া হয়েছে..... 1	1⇒FS10B
	না, এটি প্রথম সাক্ষাৎকার..... 2	2⇒FS10A

FS10A. আমার নাম (আপনার নাম)। আমরা বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো থেকে এসেছি। শিশু, পরিবার ও খানা পরিস্থিতি সম্পর্কে আমরা একটি জরিপ পরিচালনা করছি। আমরা (FS3 থেকে শিশুর নাম) স্বাস্থ্য ও কল্যাণ বিষয়ে আপনার সাথে আলোচনা করতে চাই।

এ কাজে 30 মিনিটের মতো সময় লাগতে পারে।

এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণে স্বৈচ্ছিক। এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার জন্য আপনাকে বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের কোনো অর্থপ্রদান বা প্রণোদনা দেওয়া হবে না। তবে, সংগৃহীত তথ্য সরকার এবং জনসাধারণের জন্য শিশু এবং কিশোর-কিশোরীদের পরিস্থিতি এবং প্রয়োজনগুলি আরও ভালভাবে বোঝার জন্য খুব সহায়ক হবে।

দয়া করে জেনে রাখুন যে সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন থাকবে। আপনার বা আপনার সন্তান সম্পর্কে কোনো তথ্য জনসমক্ষে প্রকাশ করা হবে না। আমরা শুধুমাত্র সাধারণভাবে জনসংখ্যা সম্পর্কে তথ্য ও পরিসংখ্যান তৈরি করব।

আপনি যদি কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে না চান কিংবা সাক্ষাৎকার মাঝপথে বন্ধ করে দিতে চান বা অনগ্রহী হন, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাকে তা জানান।

এই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোনো অভিযোগ বা জিজ্ঞাসা থাকে, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (BBS) এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে এই কার্ডে দেওয়া তথ্য ব্যবহার করুন।

আমি কি এখন শুরু করতে পারি?

হ্যাঁ.....1

না/প্রশ্ন করা হয়নি.....2

FS10B. এখন আমি (FS3 থেকে শিশুর নাম) স্বাস্থ্য ও কল্যাণকর বিষয়ে আপনার সাথে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করতে চাই।

এ কাজে 30 মিনিটের মতো সময় লাগতে পারে।

আবারও বলছি, এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ স্বৈচ্ছিক। এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার জন্য আপনাকে বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের কোনো অর্থপ্রদান বা প্রণোদনা দেওয়া হবে না। তবে, সংগৃহীত তথ্য সরকার এবং জনসাধারণের জন্য শিশু এবং কিশোর-কিশোরীদের পরিস্থিতি এবং প্রয়োজনগুলি আরও ভালভাবে বোঝার জন্য খুব সহায়ক হবে।

দয়া করে জেনে রাখুন যে সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন থাকবে। আপনার বা আপনার সন্তান সম্পর্কে কোনো তথ্য জনসমক্ষে প্রকাশ করা হবে না। আমরা শুধুমাত্র সাধারণভাবে জনসংখ্যা সম্পর্কে তথ্য ও পরিসংখ্যান তৈরি করব।

আবারও বলছি, আপনি যদি কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে না চান কিংবা সাক্ষাৎকার মাঝপথে বন্ধ করে দিতে চান বা অনগ্রহী হন, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাকে তা জানান।

এই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোনো অভিযোগ বা জিজ্ঞাসা থাকে, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (BBS) এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে এই কার্ডে দেওয়া তথ্য ব্যবহার করুন।

আমি কি এখন শুরু করতে পারি?

1⇒ Child's Background Module

2⇒ FS17

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB0A. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে খানা সদস্যদের তালিকায় এই শিশুর সাথে উত্তরদাতার সম্পর্ক যাচাই করুন।	জন্মদাত্রী মাতা (HL20 = HL14).....1	1⇒ CB1
	জন্মদাতা পিতা (HL20 = HL18).....2	2⇒ CB1
	শিশুটি স্বয়ং উত্তরদাতা (HL20 = 90).....3	3⇒ CB1
	অন্যান্য6	
CB0B. (নাম) এর সাথে আপনার সম্পর্ক কী?	দাদা-দাদি/নানা-নানি.....01 চাচা-চাচী/মামা-মামি/খালা-খালু/ফুপু/ফুপা.....02 ভাই/বোন.....03 শিশুটির অন্যান্য আত্মীয়.....06 সৎ মাতা/পিতা.....11 সৎ বোন/ভাই.....12 শিশুটির সৎ মাতা/পিতার অন্যান্য আত্মীয়.....16 আনুষ্ঠানিক লালনপালনকারী/দত্তক মাতা-পিতা21 বন্ধু.....31 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96	
CB1. CHILD INFORMATION PANEL-G 5-17 উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর (FS4) এবং খানার প্রশ্নপত্রে উত্তরদাতা (HH47) যাচাই করুন। এই উত্তরদাতা কি খানার প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরদাতা?	হ্যাঁ, একই উত্তরদাতা FS4=HH47.....1 না, একই উত্তরদাতা নয় FS4≠HH47.....2	1⇒ CB4
CB2. (নাম) কোন সালের কোন মাসে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে? যাচাই করুন: (নাম) এর জন্ম তারিখ কত? মাতা/লালনপালনকারী যদি সঠিক জন্ম তারিখ জানে তাহলে তারিখটি লিপিবদ্ধ করুন; অন্যথায়, তারিখের জন্য '98' লিখুন। মাস এবং সাল অবশ্যই লিপিবদ্ধ করতে হবে।	জন্ম তারিখ তারিখ তারিখ জানিনা.....98 মাস..... সাল..... 2 0	
CB3. (নাম) এর বয়স কত? যাচাই করুন: সর্বশেষ জন্মদিনে (নাম) এর বয়স কত ছিল? বয়স পূর্ণ বছরে লিখুন। CB2 এবং CB3 এর মধ্যে তুলনা করে দেখুন; যদি দুটোর উত্তর পরস্পর অসামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ হয় তাহলে পুনরায় যাচাই করে সংশোধন করে নিন।	বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে).....	
CB4. খানার প্রশ্নপত্রে শিক্ষা মডিউলে ED5 (স্তর) যাচাই করুন: শিশু কি কখনও প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে বা উচ্চতর স্কুলে পড়েছে (ED5, স্তর=1, 2, 3, বা 4)?	হ্যাঁ, ED5, স্তর=1, 2, 3, OR 4.....1 না, ED5, স্তর=0 OR BLANK2 জানিনা, ED5, স্তর =8.....3	1⇒ CB5B 2⇒ FIN0 3⇒ CB5A
CB5A. (নাম) কি কখনও কোন প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করেছে? (যেকোনো প্রাক-প্রাথমিক উদাহরণস্বরূপ সরকারি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়, নার্সারি বা কিন্ডারগার্টেন ইত্যাদি)? CB5B. আমার কাছে থাকা তথ্য অনুযায়ী, (নাম) শিক্ষার সর্বোচ্চ স্তর (ED5 থেকে স্তরের তথ্য নিন) অংশ নিয়েছে। (নাম) কি কখনও কোন প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা কর্মসূচীতে পড়েছে (যেকোনো প্রাক-প্রাথমিক উদাহরণস্বরূপ নার্সারি বা কিন্ডারগার্টেন ইত্যাদি)?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	

HEALTH INSURANCE		FIN
FIN0. CB3 থেকে শিশুর বয়স এবং HL4 থেকে শিশুর লিঙ্গ নিশ্চিত হন	বয়স 5-14 বছর এবং HL 4=1 OR 2.....1	3⇒CL1
	বয়স 15-17 বছর এবং HL4=1.....2	
	বয়স 15-17 বছর এবং HL4=2.....3	
FIN1. (নাম) এর কোনো স্বাস্থ্য বীমা আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1	2⇒CL1
	না2	
FIN2. (নাম) এর স্বাস্থ্য বীমার ধরন কি? উত্তরদাতার সকল উত্তর রেকর্ড করুন।	যৌথ স্বাস্থ্য বীমা প্রতিষ্ঠান / কমিউনিটি-ভিত্তিক স্বাস্থ্য বীমা প্রতিষ্ঠানA নিয়োগকারী কর্তৃক স্বাস্থ্য বীমা.....B সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বীমাC অন্যান্য ব্যক্তিগতভাবে কেনা বাণিজ্যিক স্বাস্থ্য বীমা.....D অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. এখন (নাম) কোনো কাজ করে কিনা সে সম্পর্কে জানতে চাইব। গত (সপ্তাহের আজকের বার) থেকে আজ পর্যন্ত এক ঘন্টার জন্যে হলেও (নাম) নিম্নোক্ত কোনো কাজ করেছে কি? [A] (নাম) নিজের বা খানার পুটে, জমিতে/ক্ষেতে শাক-সবজির বা ফলের বাগানে কাজ করেছে বা কাজে সহায়তা করেছে কি অথবা গবাদি পশুর দেখাশুনা করেছে কি বা এ কাজে সহায়তা করেছে কি? উদাহরণস্বরূপ, জমিতে/ক্ষেতে উৎপাদন, ফসল কাটা বা কেটে ঘরে তোলা গবাদি পশুকে খাওয়ানো, চরানো বা দুধ দোহন করার মতো কোনো কাজ করেছে কি? [B] (নাম) কোনো পারিবারিক ব্যবসা বা আত্মীয়ের ব্যবসায় বেতনসহ বা বেতন ছাড়া সাহায্য করেছে কি, কিংবা নিজের ব্যবসা পরিচালনা করেছে কি? [C] (নাম) জিনিসপত্র, হস্তশিল্প, কাপড়, খাদ্য বা কৃষিপণ্য উৎপাদন বা বিক্রি করেছে কি? [X] গত এক সপ্তাহের শেষদিন থেকে আজ পর্যন্ত যে কোনো দিন এক ঘন্টার জন্যে হলেও (নাম) নগদ টাকা বা দ্রব্য/সেবার বিনিময়ে অন্য কোনো কাজে যুক্ত ছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ না পুট, খামার, শাক-সবজি অথবা ফলের বাগানে কাজ করা, গবাদি পশুর দেখাশোনা করা..... 1 2 পরিবার/আত্মীয়ের ব্যবসায় সাহায্য করা /নিজে ব্যবসা পরিচালনা করা..... 1 2 জিনিসপত্র/হস্তশিল্প/ কাপড় /খাবার বা কৃষিপণ্য উৎপাদন/বিক্রি 1 2 অন্য কোনো কাজ 1 2	
CL1.A যাচাই করুন, CL 1 [X] = 1?	হ্যাঁ 1 না..... 2	2⇒ CL2
CL1.B (নাম) অন্যের বাড়িতে গৃহকর্মী হিসেবে নগদ টাকা বা দ্রব্য/সেবার বিনিময়ে কাজ করেছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না..... 2	
CL2. CL1 যাচাই করুন, [A]-[X]:	কমপক্ষে একটি 'হ্যাঁ' সূচক উত্তর..... 1 সবগুলো উত্তর 'না' সূচক..... 2	2⇒ CL7
CL3. (নাম) গত এক সপ্তাহে (7 দিনে) সর্বমোট কতঘন্টা এ কাজে/এসব কাজে ব্যয় করেছে?	ঘন্টার (সংখ্যা) থথ থথ	
CL4. (এ কাজটি/কাজগুলো) করতে গিয়ে তাকে অনেক ভার (ওজন) বহন করতে হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না..... 2	
CL5. (এ কাজটি/কাজগুলো) করতে গিয়ে তাকে বিপদজনক যন্ত্রপাতি, যেমন ছুরি বা এ ধরনের অন্য কোনো কিছু ব্যবহার করতে হয় অথবা ভারী যন্ত্রপাতি চালাতে হয় কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না..... 2	
CL6. আপনার মতে (নাম) এর কাজের পরিবেশ কিরকম?	হ্যাঁ না [A] তাকে ধূলা, ধোয়া বা গ্যাসের মধ্যে কাজ করতে হয় কি? ধূলা, ধোয়া বা গ্যাস 1 2 [B] তাকে প্রচণ্ড শীত, তাপ বা আর্দ্রতার মধ্যে কাজ করতে হয় কি? প্রচণ্ড শীত, তাপ বা আর্দ্রতা 1 2 [C] তাকে প্রচণ্ড শব্দ বা কম্পনের মধ্যে কাজ করতে হয় কি? প্রচণ্ড শব্দ বা কম্পন 1 2 [D] তাকে উঁচু স্থানে কাজ করতে হয় কি? উঁচু স্থান 1 2 [E] তাকে রাসায়নিক দ্রব্য, যেমন, কীটনাশক, আঠা বা এ জাতীয় কিছু কিংবা বিস্ফোরক দ্রব্য নিয়ে কাজ করতে হয় কি? রাসায়নিক দ্রব্য বা বিস্ফোরক 1 2 [X] (নাম)-কে এমন অন্য কোনো বস্তু, প্রক্রিয়া বা পরিস্থিতির মধ্য দিয়ে কাজ করতে হয় কি যা তার শরীর, স্বাস্থ্য বা নিরাপত্তার জন্য খারাপ/ক্ষতিকর? স্বাস্থ্য বা নিরাপত্তার জন্য ক্ষতিকর 1 2	
CL7. (নাম) গত এক সপ্তাহে (7 দিনে) খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য পানি সংগ্রহ করেছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না..... 2	2⇒ CL9

CHILD LABOUR		CL																								
CL8. (নাম) এক সপ্তাহে (7 দিনে) খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য পানি আনতে সর্বমোট কতঘন্টা ব্যয় করেছে? যদি এক ঘন্টার কম হয়, তাহলে '00' লিখুন।	ঘন্টার (সংখ্যা) — —																									
CL9. (নাম) গত এক সপ্তাহে (7 দিনে) খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য জ্বালানি কাঠ সংগ্রহ করেছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	2 ⇒ CL 11																								
CL10. (নাম) এক সপ্তাহে (7 দিনে) খানার ব্যবহারের জন্য জ্বালানি কাঠ/পাতা/খড়/ছন সংগ্রহ করতে গিয়ে সর্বমোট কত ঘন্টা ব্যয় করেছে? যদি এক ঘন্টার কম হয়, তাহলে '00' লিখুন	ঘন্টার (সংখ্যা) — —																									
CL11. (নাম) গত এক সপ্তাহে (7 দিনে) এখানার জন্য নিম্নোক্ত কোনো কাজ করেছে কি?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>হ্যাঁ</th><th>না</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>খানার জন্য কেনাকাটা করা.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>রান্নাবান্না.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>থালাবাসন ধোয়া /পরিষ্কার করা.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>কাপড় ধোয়া</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>শিশুদের যত্ন নেয়া</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>বয়স্ক বা অসুস্থ কারো যত্ন নেয়া</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>খানার অন্যান্য কাজ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		হ্যাঁ	না	খানার জন্য কেনাকাটা করা.....	1	2	রান্নাবান্না.....	1	2	থালাবাসন ধোয়া /পরিষ্কার করা.....	1	2	কাপড় ধোয়া	1	2	শিশুদের যত্ন নেয়া	1	2	বয়স্ক বা অসুস্থ কারো যত্ন নেয়া	1	2	খানার অন্যান্য কাজ	1	2	
	হ্যাঁ	না																								
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খানার অন্যান্য কাজ	1	2																								
CL12. CL11 যাচাই করুন, [A]-[X]:	কমপক্ষে একটি 'হ্যাঁ' সূচক উত্তর..... 1 সবগুলো উত্তর 'না' সূচক..... 2	2 ⇒ FCD1																								
CL13. (নাম) গত এক সপ্তাহে সর্বমোট আনুমানিক কত ঘন্টা (এ কাজে/এসব কাজে) ব্যয় করেছে? যদি এক ঘন্টার কম হয়, তাহলে '00' লিখুন।	ঘন্টার সংখ্যা — —																									

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. CB3 যাচাই করুন: শিশুর বয়স কত?	বয়স 5-14 বছর..... 1 বয়স 15-17 বছর..... 2	2⇒ FCF1
FCD2. এখন আমি আপনার সাথে ভিন্ন একটি বিষয় নিয়ে কথা বলতে চাই। বয়স্করা (বড়রা) শিশুদের সঠিক আচরণ শিক্ষা দিতে বা তাদের আচরণগত সমস্যা দূর করতে নির্দিষ্ট কিছু পছন্দ বা উপায় ব্যবহার করে থাকেন। বয়স্করা ব্যবহার করেন এমন কতগুলো পদ্ধতির কথা আমি এখন আপনাকে পড়ে শোনাচ্ছি। দয়া করে আপনি আমাকে বলুন, গত মাসে আপনার খানায় আপনি বা খানার অন্য কোনো প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সদস্য (নাম)-এর সাথে এমন কিছু করেছেন কি নাঃ [A] (নাম)-এর কোনো সুবিধা বন্ধ করে দেয়া, সে পছন্দ করে এমন কিছুর ব্যাপারে নিষেধাজ্ঞা দেয়া বা তাকে ঘরের বাইরে যেতে অনুমতি না দেয়া। [B] (নাম)-এর আচরণ কেন ভুল তা ব্যাখ্যা করা। [C] (নাম)-কে ঝাঁকি দেয়া। [D] (নাম)-কে লক্ষ্য করে চিৎকার করা, চোঁচানো বা ধমক দেয়া। [E] (নাম) যা করছে সেটা বাদ দিয়ে অন্য কিছু করতে বলা/দেয়া। [F] খালি হাতে (নাম)-এর শরীরের নিচের অংশে মারা, আঘাত করা বা থাপ্পড় দেয়া। [G] বেল্ট, চুলের ব্রাশ, লাঠি বা অন্য কোনো শক্ত বস্তু দিয়ে (নাম) এর পাছায় বা অন্য কোনো স্থানে আঘাত করা। [H] (নাম)-কে নির্বোধ/হাবা, অলস বা এ ধরনের কিছু বলা। [I] (নাম)-র মুখে, মাথায় বা কানে আঘাত করা বা থাপ্পড় দেয়া। [J] (নাম)-র হাতে, বাহুতে বা পায়ে আঘাত করা বা থাপ্পড় দেয়া। [K] যত কঠোরভাবে সম্ভব (নাম)-কে বারবার প্রহার করা বা আঘাত করা।	হ্যাঁ না সুবিধা কেড়ে নেয়া/ নিষেধাজ্ঞা দেয়া/ অনুমতি না দেয়া..... 1 2 আচরণ কেন ভুল তা ব্যাখ্যা করা1 2 ঝাঁকি দেয়া.....1 2 চিৎকার করা, চোঁচানো বা ধমক দেয়া.....1 2 অন্য কিছু করতে বলা/দেয়া1 2 খালি হাতে শরীরের নিচের অংশে মারা, আঘাত করা বা থাপ্পড় দেয়া.....1 2 বেল্ট, চুলের ব্রাশ, লাঠি বা শক্ত অন্য কিছু দিয়ে আঘাত করা1 2 নির্বোধ, অলস বা এ ধরনের কিছু বলা.....1 2 মুখে, মাথায় বা কানে আঘাত করা বা থাপ্পড় দেয়া1 2 হাতে, বাহুতে বা পায়ে আঘাত করা বা থাপ্পড় দেয়া.....1 2 যত কঠোরভাবে সম্ভব বারবার আঘাত করা/প্রহার করা.....1 2	
FCD3. FS4 যাচাই করুন: এই উত্তরদাতা কি 5 বছরের কম বয়সী শিশুর মা বা অন্য কোনো শিশুর লালনপালনকারী?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	2⇒ FCD5
FCD4. FS4 দেখে যাচাই করুন: এই উত্তরদাতা ইতোমধ্যে খানার আরেক শিশুর জন্য UCD5 প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	1⇒ FCF1
FCD5. শিশুকে যথাযথভাবে লালনপালন করে বড় করা বা শিক্ষিত করার জন্য তাকে শারীরিকভাবে শাস্তি দেয়া প্রয়োজন বলে আপনি মনে করেন কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2 জানিনা/মতামত নেই8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. আমি কিছু সমস্যা সম্পর্কে আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করতে চাই, যেগুলো (নাম)-এর থাকতে পারে। (নাম) কি চশমা বা কন্টাক্ট লেন্স ব্যবহার করে?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	
FCF2. (নাম) কি কানে শোনার যন্ত্র/হিয়ারিং এইড ব্যবহার করে?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	
FCF3. (নাম) কি হাঁটার জন্য কোনো যন্ত্রপাতি বা সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার করে বা কারো সহায়তা নেয়?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	
FCF4. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোতে আমি আপনাকে সম্ভাব্য চারটি উত্তরের মধ্যে একটি উত্তর বাছাই করতে অনুরোধ করব। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের জন্য এই চারটি উত্তরের যেকোনো একটি উত্তর বাছাই করবেন: (নাম)-এর ১) কোনো সমস্যা হয় না, ২) কিছুটা সমস্যা হয়, ৩) অনেক সমস্যা হয়, অথবা ৪) (প্রশ্নে বর্ণিত কাজটি) সে আদৌ করতে পারে না। নিচের প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের সময় উত্তরদাতা যদি এ চার ধরনের উত্তরের কোনোটিই না বলেন তবে ক্যাটাগরিগুলো (উত্তরগুলো) তাকে আবারও বলুন: সম্ভাব্য চারটি ক্যাটাগরি (বা উত্তর) হলো: (নাম)-এর ১) কোনো সমস্যা হয় না, ২) কিছুটা সমস্যা হয়, ৩) অনেক সমস্যা হয়, অথবা ৪) (সে কাজটি) আদৌ করতে পারে না।		
FCF5. FCF1 যাচাই করুন: শিশু চশমা বা কন্টাক্ট লেন্স ব্যবহার করে কি?	হ্যাঁ, FCF 1=11 না, FCF 1=2.....2	1⇒FCF6A 2⇒FCF6B
FCF6A. (নাম) যখন চশমা বা কন্টাক্ট লেন্স ব্যবহার করার পরেও তাঁর দেখতে সমস্যা হয় কি? FCF6B. (নাম) -এর চোখে দেখতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আদৌ দেখতে পারে না4	
FCF7. FCF2 যাচাই করুন: শিশু কি হিয়ারিং এইড/কানে শোনার যন্ত্র ব্যবহার করে?	হ্যাঁ, FCF2=1.....1 না, FCF2=2.....2	1⇒FCF8A 2⇒FCF8B
FCF8A. যখন (নাম) হিয়ারিং এইড ব্যবহার করার পরেও তাঁর কোনো শব্দ, যেমন: মানুষের কণ্ঠ বা গান শুনতে সমস্যা হয় কি? FCF8B. (নাম)-এর শব্দ, যেমন: মানুষের কণ্ঠ বা গান শুনতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আদৌ শুনতে পারে না4	
FCF9. FCF3 যাচাই করুন: শিশু হাঁটার জন্য কোনো সরঞ্জাম/যন্ত্র ব্যবহার করে বা অন্য কারো সহায়তা নেয় কি?	হ্যাঁ, FCF3=1.....1 না, FCF3=2.....2	2⇒FCF14
FCF10. যন্ত্র/সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার না করে বা অন্যের সহায়তা ছাড়া সমতল ভূমিতে 100 গজ হাঁটতে (নাম) -এর সমস্যা হয় কি? যাচাই করুন: যেখানে হাঁটার কথা বলা হচ্ছে তার দৈর্ঘ্য প্রায় একটি ফুটবল মাঠের সমান। উল্লেখ্য, এখানে 'কোনো সমস্যা হয় না' এই ক্যাটাগরিটি নেই। কারণ শিশু হাঁটার জন্য সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার করে বা অন্য কারো সহায়তা নেয়।	কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 100 গজ পর্যন্ত হাঁটতে পারে না4	3⇒FCF12 4⇒FCF12

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF11. সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার না করে কিংবা কারো সহায়তা ছাড়া সমতল ভূমিতে 500 গজ হাঁটতে (নাম) -এর সমস্যা হয় কি? যাচাই করুন: যেখানে হাঁটার কথা বলা হচ্ছে তার দৈর্ঘ্য প্রায় পাঁচটি ফুটবল মাঠের সমান। উল্লেখ্য যে, 'কোনো সমস্যা হয় না' এই ক্যাটাগরি এখানে নেই। কারণ শিশু হাঁটার জন্য সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার করে বা সহায়তা নেয়।	কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 500 গজ পর্যন্ত হাঁটতে পারে না4	
FCF12. সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার করে বা অন্যের সহায়তা নিয়ে সমতল ভূমিতে 100 গজ হাঁটতে (নাম) -এর সমস্যা হয় কি? যাচাই করুন: যেখানে হাঁটার কথা বলা হচ্ছে তার দৈর্ঘ্য প্রায় একটি ফুটবল মাঠের সমান।	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 100 গজ পর্যন্ত হাঁটতে পারে না4	3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF13. সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার করে বা অন্যের সহায়তা নিয়ে সমতল ভূমিতে 500 গজ হাঁটতে (নাম) -এর সমস্যা হয় কি? যাচাই করুন: যেখানে হাঁটার কথা বলা হচ্ছে তার দৈর্ঘ্য প্রায় পাঁচটি ফুটবল মাঠের সমান।	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 500 গজ পর্যন্ত হাঁটতে পারে না4	1⇒FCF16 2⇒FCF16 3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF14. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুর তুলনায় সমতল ভূমিতে 100 গজ হাঁটতে (নাম) -এর সমস্যা হয় কি? যাচাই করুন: যেখানে হাঁটার কথা বলা হচ্ছে তার দৈর্ঘ্য প্রায় একটি ফুটবল মাঠের সমান।	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 100 গজ পর্যন্ত হাঁটতে পারে না4	3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16
FCF15. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুর তুলনায় সমতল ভূমিতে 500 গজ হাঁটতে (নাম) -এর সমস্যা হয় কি? যাচাই করুন: যেখানে হাঁটার কথা বলা হচ্ছে তার দৈর্ঘ্য প্রায় পাঁচটি ফুটবল মাঠের সমান।	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 500 গজ পর্যন্ত হাঁটতে পারে না4	
FCF16. খাওয়া বা কাপড় পরার মতো নিজের যত্ন নেয়ার কাজগুলো করতে (নাম) -এর কোনো সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 মোটেও বুঝতে পারেন না4	
FCF17. যখন (নাম) কথা বলে তখন তার কথা বুঝতে এই খানার লোকজনের সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 মোটেও বুঝতে পারেন না4	
FCF18. যখন (নাম) কথা বলে তখন তার কথা বুঝতে এই খানার বাইরের লোকজনের সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 মোটেও বুঝতে পারেন না4	
FCF19. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুদের তুলনায় (নাম) -এর কোন কিছু শিখতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 কোনো কিছু আদৌ শিখতে পারে না4	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF20. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুদের তুলনায় (নাম)-এর কোন কিছু মনে রাখার ক্ষেত্রে কোনো সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আদৌ কোনো কিছু মনে রাখতে পারে না4	
FCF21. (নাম) যে কাজে আনন্দ পায় সেই কাজেও একাত্তা ধরে রাখতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আদৌ কোনো কিছু মনে রাখতে পারে না4	
FCF22. (নাম)-এর কি তার স্বাভাবিক রুটিনে কোনো পরিবর্তন হলে তা মনে নিতে সমস্যা হয়?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 কোনো পরিবর্তন আদৌ গ্রহণ করতে পারে না.....4	
FCF23. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুদের তুলনায় (নাম)-এর নিজের আচরণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ করতে কোনো সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আচরণ আদৌ নিয়ন্ত্রণ করতে পারে না.....4	
FCF24. (নাম)-এর বন্ধু বানাতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আদৌ বন্ধু বানাতে পারে না.....4	
FCF25. পরবর্তী প্রশ্নগুলোর ভিন্ন ভিন্ন উত্তর আছে। আমি প্রশ্নের পর উত্তরগুলো আপনাকে পড়ে শোনাব। (নাম) কত ঘন ঘন উদ্বিগ্ন, নার্ভাস (স্নায়ুচাপে বিচলিত) কিংবা চিন্তিত হয় তা আমি জানতে ইচ্ছুক। আপনি কি বলতে পারেন সেটা কত ঘন ঘন হয়: প্রতিদিন হয়, সপ্তাহে একবার, মাসে একবার না কি সারা বছরে অল্প কয়েকবার হয় অথবা কখনই হয় না?	প্রতিদিন হয়.....1 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার2 মাসে অন্তত একবার3 বছরে অল্প কয়েকবার.....4 কখনই হয় না5	
FCF26. (নাম)-কে কত ঘন ঘন খুব বিষন্ন (মন খারাপ) বা হতাশাগ্রস্ত মনে হয় তা আমি জানতে আগ্রহী। আপনি কি বলতে পারেন সেটা কত ঘন ঘন হয়: প্রতিদিন হয়, সপ্তাহে একবার, মাসে একবার না কি সারা বছরে অল্প কয়েকবার হয় অথবা কখনই হয় না?	প্রতিদিন হয়.....1 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার2 মাসে অন্তত একবার3 বছরে অল্প কয়েকবার.....4 কখনই হয় না5	

HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION		PR
PR1. CB3 যাচাই করুন: শিশুর বয়স কত?	বয়স 5-6 বছর.....1 বয়স 7-14 বছর.....2 বয়স 15-17 বছর.....3	1⇒ FLO 3⇒ FLO
PR2. এখন আমি (নাম) এর স্কুল এবং বাড়ির কাজ সম্পর্কে কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয়ার শেষে আমি (নাম)-এর সাথে কথা বলব। যদি (সে) এখন বাড়িতে থাকে, তাহলে কাছাকাছি থাকার জন্য তাকে বলতে পারেন কি? যদি (সে) এখন বাড়িতে না থাকে, তাহলে তার বাড়িতে আসার ব্যবস্থা করতে পারেন কি? যদি তা সম্ভব না হয়, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে আমাকে বলুন সুবিধাজনক কোন সময় আমি ফিরে এসে তার সাথে কথা বলতে পারি। সাক্ষাৎকার শেষে এবিষয়ে আমরা আলোচনা করব।		
PR3. পাঠ্যবই ও ধর্মীয় গ্রন্থ ছাড়া বাড়িতে বসে (নাম)-এর পড়ার জন্য কতগুলো বই আছে?	একটিও না 00 বইয়ের সংখ্যা 0 ____ 10 বা তার অধিক 10	
PR4. ED9 যাচাই করুন: বর্তমান শিক্ষা বছরে শিগুটি কখনো কোনো স্কুলে বা প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা কর্মসূচীতে গিয়েছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ, ED9=1.....1 না, ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	2⇒ FLO
PR5. (নাম)-কখনও স্কুল থেকে দেয়া বাড়ির কাজ (HOMEWORK) করেছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒ PR7 8⇒ PR7
PR6. (নাম)-কে বাড়ির কাজ (HOMEWORK) করতে কেউ সাহায্য করে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	
PR7. গত 12 মাসে আপনি বা আপনার খানার অন্য কোনো প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সদস্য (নাম)-এর স্কুল থেকে রিপোর্ট কার্ড (ছাত্র প্রতিবেদন কার্ড) পেয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	
PR8. আপনি বা আপনার খানার অন্য কোনো প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সদস্য (নাম)-এর অগ্রগতির বিষয় তার শিক্ষকদের সাথে আলোচনা করেছিল কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	
PR9. স্কুল চালনার জন্য (নাম)-এর স্কুলে কি পরিচালনা পর্ষদ যেমন: স্কুল ম্যানেজমেন্ট কমিটি, অভিভাবক-শিক্ষক সমিতি আছে কি, যেখানে অভিভাবকগণ অংশ নিতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒ FLO 8⇒ FLO
PR10. গত 12 মাসে, আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের অন্য কোনো প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সদস্য কি এই স্কুল পরিচালনা পর্ষদ দ্বারা ডাকা কোনো সভায় যোগ দিয়েছেন?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

FL

FL0. CB3 যাচাই করুন: শিশুর বয়স কত?	বয়স 5-6 বছর.....1	1⇒ FS11
	বয়স 7-14 বছর.....2	
	বয়স 15-17 বছর.....3	3⇒ FS11

FL1. আমার প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার জন্য আপনাকে অনেক ধন্যবাদ। এই সাক্ষাৎকারে পূর্বে যা উল্লেখ করেছিলাম, এখন আমি (নাম)-এর সাথে কথা বলতে চাই। আমি তার পড়ার অভ্যাস এবং স্কুলে তার শিক্ষক কি ভাষা ব্যবহার করে সে সম্পর্কে কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। তারপর আমি তাকে কিছু পড়তে বলব ও সংখ্যা গণনা করতে বলব।

এ কাজে 20 মিনিটের মত সময় লাগবে।

আপনি যদি সম্মতি দেন, আমি (নাম)-কে জিজ্ঞাসা করব (সে) এই কাজে অংশ গ্রহণ করবে কিনা। এই কার্যকলাপে অংশগ্রহণে স্বেচ্ছাধীন, এবং এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার জন্য আপনাকে বা আপনার সন্তানকে কোনো অর্থ প্রদান বা প্রণোদনা দেওয়া হবে না। তবে, আমরা এই সমীক্ষার অংশ হিসাবে অনেক শিশুর সাক্ষাৎকার নিচ্ছি, এবং (নাম) এবং (তার) মত অন্যান্য শিশুদের অংশগ্রহণ আমাদের বুঝতে সাহায্য করবে যে এই দেশের শিশুরা কতটা ভালভাবে পড়তে এবং সংখ্যা ব্যবহার করতে শিখছে।

এগুলো স্কুলের পরীক্ষা বা টেস্ট নয়, এবং এ বিষয়ে আমার কোন প্রশিক্ষণ নেই যে আমি আপনাকে বা আপনার সন্তানকে বলতে পারি সে কতটা ভাল করেছে।

সাক্ষাৎকারে আপনার সন্তান আমাদের কাছে যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবে তা কঠোরভাবে গোপনীয় এবং বেনামী থাকবে। আপনার সন্তানের ব্যক্তিগত কোনো তথ্য প্রকাশ করা হবে না। ফলাফল অন্য অভিভাবক বা (তার) কুলসহ কারো সাথে শেয়ার করা হবে না।

আমি কি (নাম)-এর সাথে কথা বলতে পারি?	হ্যাঁ, অনুমতি দেয়া হয়েছে.....1	
	না, অনুমতি দেয়া হয়নি.....2	2⇒ FL28

FL2. সময় লিখুন	ঘণ্টা ও মিনিট	
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FL3. আমার নাম (আপনার নাম)। আমি তোমাকে আমার নিজের সম্পর্কে কিছু বলতে চাই।

তুমি কি তোমার নিজের সম্পর্কে আমাকে কিছু বলতে পারো?

শিশু যখন স্বাচ্ছন্দ্য বোধ করবে তখন তার মৌখিক সম্মতি নিয়ে আপনি আপনার নিজের সম্পর্কে বলতে থাকুনঃ

আমি আজকে কেন এখানে এসেছি তা তোমাকে বলি।

আমি বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো থেকে এসেছি। আমরা সারা বাংলাদেশে তোমার মত শিশুদের সাথে কথা বলছি তারা কিভাবে পড়তে ও সংখ্যা ব্যবহার করতে শিখছে তা জানার জন্য। (তোমার মা বা লালনপালনকারীর নাম) আমাদের বলেছেন, তুমি আমাদের সাথে কথা বলতে পারো। সহযোগিতা করবে কি না সেটা তোমার ইচ্ছা। তুমি যদি আমাদেরকে সহযোগিতা করতে রাজি থাকো, তাহলে আমি তোমাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞেস করব এবং তোমাকে কিছু পড়তে দিব ও কিছু গণনার কাজ করতে দিব। প্রত্যেকটি কাজ আমি তোমাকে বুঝিয়ে বলব। তুমি না বুঝলে যে কোনো সময় এ সব বিষয়ে যে কোনো প্রশ্ন করতে পারো।

আমরা আশা করি তোমার এবং তোমার মত অন্যান্য শিশুদের অংশগ্রহণ বাংলাদেশে শিক্ষার উন্নতিতে সরকারকে সাহায্য করবে।

আমরা শুরু করার পর যদি তুমি কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে না চাও কিংবা এ সাক্ষাৎকার আর দিতে না চাও তবে তুমি তাও করতে পারো; তাতে কোনো সমস্যা নেই। কেউ মন খারাপ করবে না।

তুমি কি অংশগ্রহণ করবে?	হ্যাঁ.....1	
	না/উপরের প্রশ্নগুলি জিজ্ঞাসা করা হয়নি.....2	2⇒ FL28

FL4. আপনি শিশুটিকে পড়ানো ও সংখ্যা গণনা শুরু করানোর আগে নিচের প্রতিটি বক্সে টিক চিহ্ন দিয়ে এটা নিশ্চিত করুন যে-

- ☐ শিশুটির পরিচিত প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক কেউ একজন শিশুটির সাথে আছেন; আপনি শিশুটির সাথে একা নন।
- ☐ আপনি শিশুটিকে আলাপ-আলোচনার মধ্যে রাখে তার জড়তা কাটিয়ে তার সাথে স্বাভাবিক সম্পর্ক তৈরি করেছেন।
- ☐ শিশুটি আরাম করে বসেছে। পড়ার বা গণনার বই সে সহজে ব্যবহার করতে পারছে; কোন পৃষ্ঠাটি খোলা আছে তা আপনিও দেখতে পাচ্ছেন।

FL6. প্রথমে আমরা পড়া নিয়ে কথা বলব।	হ্যাঁ	না
[A] তুমি কি বাড়িতে বই পড়?	বাড়িতে বই পড়ে.....1	2
[B] তোমাকে কি বাড়িতে কেউ পড়ে শুনান?	বাড়িতে কেউ পড়ে শুনান.....1	2
FL7. বাড়িতে বেশিরভাগ সময় তুমি কোন ভাষায় কথা বল?	বুকলেট আছে	
প্রয়োজন হলে প্রোব করুন এবং এখানে উল্লিখিত ভাষাগুলোর নাম উল্লেখ করুন।	ইংরেজি.....11	
	বাংলা.....12	
	বুকলেট নাই	
	উর্দু.....21	
	বার্মিজ.....22	
	হিন্দি.....23	
	অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96	
	জানিনা.....98	

FL8. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে শিক্ষা মডিউলে ED9 যাচাই করুন। শিশুটি চলতি শিক্ষাবর্ষে কোনো বিদ্যালয়ে/মাদ্রাসায় বা প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা কর্মসূচিতে পড়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, ED9=1.....1 না, ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	1⇒FL9A
FL8A. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে শিক্ষা মডিউলে ED4 যাচাই করুন। শিশুটি কখনো কোনো বিদ্যালয়ে/মাদ্রাসায় বা প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা কর্মসূচিতে পড়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, ED4=1.....1 না, ED4=2 OR BLANK.....2	1⇒FL9B 2⇒FL9C.
FL9A. শিক্ষক যখন শ্রেণিকক্ষে পড়ান তখন বেশিরভাগ সময় তিনি কোন ভাষা ব্যবহার করেন? FL9B. যখন তুমি স্কুলে পড়তে, তখন শিক্ষক শ্রেণিকক্ষে পড়ানোর সময় বেশিরভাগ কোন ভাষা ব্যবহার করতেন? প্রয়োজন হলে প্রোব করুন এবং এখানে উল্লিখিত ভাষাগুলোর নাম বলুন।	বুকলেট আছে ইংরেজি.....11 বাংলা.....12 বুকলেট নাই উর্দু.....21 বার্মিজ.....22 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 96 জানিনা.....98	11⇒FL10A 12⇒FL10A
FL9C. FL7 যাচাই করুন: বাড়িতে বেশিরভাগ সময় কথা বলার ভাষার বুকলেট আপনার কাছে আছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ, FL7=11, 12.....1 না, FL7=21, 22, 23, 96 OR 98.....2	1⇒FL10B 2⇒FL10C
FL10A. আমি এখন তোমাকে (FL9A/B-এর ভাষার) একটি ছোটগল্প পড়তে দিব। তুমি কি এই গল্পটি পড়া শুরু করতে চাও? FL10B. আমি এখন তোমাকে (FL7-এর ভাষার) একটি ছোটগল্প পড়তে দিব। তুমি কি এই গল্পটি পড়া শুরু করতে চাও?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	1⇒FL11
FL10C. আমার কাছে ইংরেজি/বাংলায় কয়েকটি ছোট গল্প আছে। গল্পগুলো প্রায় একই রকম। তুমি কি এগুলির কোন একটি পড়ার চেষ্টা করতে চাও?	ইংরেজি.....11 বাংলা.....12 চেষ্টা করতে চায় না.....95	95⇒FL23
FL11. CB3: যাচাই করুন: শিশুর বয়স কত?	বয়স 7-9 বছর.....1 বয়স 10-14 বছর.....2	1⇒FL13
FL12. ED9 যাচাই করুন: শিশুটি চলতি শিক্ষা বছর কোনো স্কুলে/মাদ্রাসায় বা প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা কর্মসূচিতে ভর্তি হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, ED9=1.....1 না, ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	1⇒FL18B
FL13. শিশুকে পড়া ও গণনার বই দিন। টেস্টের জন্য শিশুকে তার ভাষায় পড়ার এবং সংখ্যার বই দিন: যদি থাকে তবে FL10C এর উত্তর ব্যবহার করুন। যদি না থাকে FL9A/B এর উত্তর ব্যবহার করুন। অন্যথায় FL7 এর উত্তর ব্যবহার করুন। যে পৃষ্ঠায় পড়তে হবে সে পৃষ্ঠাটি খুলুন এবং পড়ার জায়গাটি শিশুকে দেখান। তারপর তাকে বলুন: এখন আমরা কিছু বাক্য পড়ব। আপনি শিশুটিকে বাক্যগুলো দেখান। তারপর আপনি বলুন: আমি চাই বাক্যগুলো তুমি জোরে জোরে পড়ো। পড়া হলে আমি তোমাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। (Mini is a cat. Tomi is a dog. Mini is 5. Tomi is 6.) মিনি একটি বিড়াল। টমি একটি কুকুর। মিনির বয়স ৫। টমির বয়স ৬।		
FL14. শিশুটি প্রত্যেকটি শব্দ ঠিকভাবে পড়তে পেরেছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	2⇒FL21D
FL15. পড়া শেষ হলে জিজ্ঞেস করুন: (How old is Mini?) মিনির বয়স কত?	মিনির বয়স পাঁচ বছর1 অন্য উত্তর2 5 সেকেন্ড পরও কোনো উত্তর নেই-.....3	1⇒FL17
FL16. বলুন : (Mini is 5 years old.) মিনির বয়স ৫ বছর		⇒FL21D

FL17. এখানে অন্য প্রশ্ন: (Who is older: Mini or Tomi?) কে বড়: মিনি না টমি?	সঠিক উত্তর টমি বড় (মিনির চেয়ে)1 অন্য উত্তর2 5 সেকেন্ড পরও কোনো উত্তর নেই-.....3	1⇒FL18A
FL18. বলুন: (Tomi is older than Mini. Tomi is 6 and Mini is 5. টমি মিনির চেয়ে বড়। টমির বয়স ৬ আর মিনির বয়স ৫।		⇒FL21D
FL18A. পৃষ্ঠাটি উল্লিখিত পড়ার অনুচ্ছেদটি বের করুন। বলুন: ধন্যবাদ, আমি চাই তুমি এটি পড়ার চেষ্টা কর।		⇒FL19
FL18B. টেক্সটের জন্য শিশুকে তার ভাষায় পড়ার এবং গণনার বই দিন: যদি প্রয়োজ্য হয় তবে FL10C এর উত্তর ব্যবহার করুন। যদি না হয় তবে, FL9A/B এর উত্তর ব্যবহার করুন। অন্যথায় FL7 এর উত্তর ব্যবহার করুন। বই খুলে পড়ার অনুচ্ছেদটি বের করুন।		

FL19. এখানে একটি গল্প আছে। তুমি যতটা পার যত্নের সাথে জোরে জোরে গল্পটি পড়। তুমি এখান থেকে শুরু কর (প্রথম বাক্যের প্রথম শব্দটি দেখান) এবং তুমি লাইনের পর লাইন পড়ে যাও (যেসব বাক্য পড়তে হবে সেগুলো দেখান)। যখন তুমি পড়া শেষ করবে তখন তুমি যা পড়েছ তা নিয়ে তোমাকে আমি কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। যদি তুমি এমন কোনো শব্দ পাও যা তুমি জান না/পড়তে পারো না, তাহলে পরের শব্দে চলে যাও। প্রথম শব্দের উপর তোমার আঙ্গুল রাখো। তুমি কি প্রস্তুত? তাহলে শুরু করি?	মুসা	দ্বিতীয়	শ্রেণিতে	পড়ে।	একদিন	মুসা	ফুল
	Musa	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	থেকে	বাড়ি	যাচ্ছিল।	পথে	সে	কিছু	লাল
	Musa	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	ফুল	দেখতে	পেল।	ফুলগুলো	ছিল	একটি	টমেটো
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	খেতের	নিকটে।	মুসা	তার	মায়ের	জন্য	কিছু
	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	ফুল	নিতে	চাইল।	মুসা	ফুল	নেয়ার	জন্য
	Musa	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	খুব	দ্রুত	খেতে	চুকে	পড়ল।	কিন্তু	সে
	his	mother.	Musa	ran	fast	across	the
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	একটি	কলা	গাছের	কাছে	পিছলে	পড়ে	গেল।
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	মুসা	কান্না	করতে	শুরু	করল।	এক	কৃষক
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Musa	started
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	তাকে	দেখতে	পেয়ে	কাছে	আসলেন।	তিনি	মুসাকে
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	অনেকগুলো	ফুল	দিলেন।	ফুলগুলো	পেয়ে	মুসা	খুব
	He	gave	Musa	many	flowers.	Musa	was
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	খুশি	হলো।					
	very	happy.					
	71	72					

FL20. শিশুর পড়ার ফলাফল। ভুল বা মিস করা শব্দগুলি (B) হল পড়ার সময় ভুল চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছে এবং গল্পের শেষ শব্দের সংখ্যা (ENGLISH:72/ বাংলা: 72) এবং শেষ শব্দ (A) এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য রয়েছে। যদি শিশু গল্পটি পড়ার চেষ্টা না করে তবে শেষ শব্দটি (A) হিসাবে '00' রেকর্ড করুন।	শেষ কত তম শব্দ পর্যন্ত চেষ্টা করেছে (A) সংখ্যা ভুল পাঠ করা এবং বাদ পড়া শব্দের মোট সংখ্যা (B) সংখ্যা	
FL21A. FL20(B) যাচাই করুন: শিশুটি কি ভুল পাঠ করেছে বা কিছু বাদ দিয়েছে? (ENGLISH:8/বাংলা: ৮) বা বেশী শব্দ?	হ্যাঁ, কমপক্ষে (ENGLISH:8/বাংলা: ৮) ভুল শব্দ1 না, এর চেয়ে কম (ENGLISH:8/বাংলা: ৮) ভুল শব্দ.....2	1⇒FL21D
FL21B. তুমি যা পড়েছ এখন তা নিয়ে আমি তোমাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। যদি শিশুটি কয়েক সেকেন্ড যাওয়ার পরও কোনো উত্তর না দেয় তাহলে আবারও প্রশ্ন করুন। প্রশ্নটি আবার বলার পরও যদি শিশুটি কোনো উত্তর দিতে পারবে না বলে মনে হয় তাহলে 'কোনো উত্তর দেয়নি' এর কোড লিখুন এবং বলুন: তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। ঠিক আছে। আমরা এগিয়ে যাই। শিশুটি এখনও গল্পটি দেখতে পাচ্ছে- তা নিশ্চিত করুন এবং জিজ্ঞেস করুন:		
[A] (What class is Musa in?) / (মুসা কোন ক্লাস/শ্রেণিতে পড়ে?)	সঠিক (মুসা দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণিতে পড়ে).....1 ভুল2 কোনো উত্তর দেয়নি/বলেছে 'আমি জানি না'3	
[B] (What did Musa see on the way home?) / (মুসা বাড়িতে ফেরার পথে কি দেখতে পেয়েছে?)	সঠিক (মুসা দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণিতে পড়ে).....1 ভুল2 কোনো উত্তর দেয়নি/বলেছে 'আমি জানি না'3	
[C] (Why did Musa start crying?) / (কেন মুসা কান্না করতে শুরু করে?)	সঠিক (মুসা দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণিতে পড়ে).....1 ভুল2 কোনো উত্তর দেয়নি/বলেছে 'আমি জানি না'3	
[D] (Where did fall?)/ (কোথায় মুসা পড়ে গিয়েছে?)	সঠিক (মুসা দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণিতে পড়ে).....1 ভুল2 কোনো উত্তর দেয়নি/বলেছে 'আমি জানি না'3	
[E] (Why was Musa happy?)/ (কেন মুসা খুশি হয়েছে?)	সঠিক (মুসা দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণিতে পড়ে).....1 ভুল2 কোনো উত্তর দেয়নি/বলেছে 'আমি জানি না'3	
FL21C. FL21B[A-E] যাচাই করুন: শিশুটি সকল প্রশ্নের উত্তর সঠিকভাবে দিয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, সকল FL21B[A-E] =11 না, কমপক্ষে একটি FL21B[A-E] =2 OR 3.....2	1⇒FL23
FL21D. ইংরেজি এবং বাংলা ভাষায় আমার কাছে আরেকটা গল্প আছে। তুমি এটি কোন ভাষায় পড়তে চাও?	ইংরেজি.....11 বাংলা.....12 পড়তে চায় না/ইচ্ছুক না 95	95⇒FL23
FL21E. CB3 চেক করুন: শিশুর বয়স?	বয়স 7-9 বছর1 বয়স 10-14 বছর..... 2	1⇒FL21G
FL21F. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রের শিক্ষা মডিউলে ED9 চেক করুন: বর্তমান শিক্ষা বছরে, শিশু কি স্কুলে গিয়েছিল বা প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার কোনো প্রোগ্রামে গিয়েছিল?	হ্যাঁ, ED9=11 না, ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1⇒FL21N

FL21G. শিওটিকে FL21D তে রেকর্ড করা ভাষায় পড়ার এবং সংখ্যা গণনার বই দিন। পৃষ্ঠাটি খুলুন, পড়ার অনুশীলন আইটেম দেখান, বাক্যটির দিকে নির্দেশ করুন এবং বলুন: ঠিক আগের মত তুমি এটি জোরে জোরে পড়বে। তারপর আমি তোমাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে পারি। (Johir is a boy. Anika is a girl. Johir has 2 eggs. Anika has 3 eggs.) (বাংলা: জহির একটি ছেলে। আনিকা একটি মেয়ে। জহিরের ২টি ডিম আছে। আনিকার ৩টি ডিম আছে।)		
FL21H. শিশু কি অনুশীলনের প্রতিটি শব্দ সঠিকভাবে পড়েছে?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	2⇒FL23
FL21I. পড়া শেষ হলে, জিজ্ঞাসা করুন: (How many eggs does Johir have?) (জহিরের কয়টি ডিম আছে?)	সঠিক (2).....1 অন্যান্য উত্তর.....2 5 সেকেন্ড পরে কোন উত্তর নেই.....3	1⇒FL21K
FL21J. বলুন: (Johir has 2 eggs) (জহিরের ২টি ডিম আছে)		⇒FL23
FL21K. এখানে আরেকটি প্রশ্ন: (Who has more eggs: Johir or Anika?) (কার কাছে ডিম বেশি: জহিরের নাকি আনিকার?)	সঠিক (আনিকা).....1 অন্যান্য উত্তর.....2 5 সেকেন্ড পরে কোন উত্তর নেই.....3	1⇒FL21M
FL21L. বলুন: (Anika has more eggs than Johir. Anika has 3 eggs and Johir has 2.) (জহিরের চেয়ে আনিকার ডিম বেশি: আনিকার ডিম আছে ৩টি ও জহিরের ২টি।)		⇒FL23
FL21M. পড়ার অনুচ্ছেদটি বের করতে পৃষ্ঠাটি উল্টান। বলুন: ধন্যবাদ। এখন তুমি এটা পড়ার চেষ্টা কর।		⇒FL21O
FL21N. শিওটিকে FL21D তে রেকর্ড করা ভাষায় পড়ার এবং সংখ্যা গণনার বই দিন: বইয়ে পড়ার অনুচ্ছেদের পৃষ্ঠাটি খুলুন।		

FL210. এখানে একটি গল্প আছে। তুমি যতটা পার যত্নের সাথে জোরে জোরে গল্পটি পড়। তুমি এখান থেকে শুরু কর (প্রথম বাক্যের প্রথম শব্দটি দেখান) এবং তুমি লাইনের পর লাইন পড়ে যাও (যেসব বাক্য পড়তে হবে সেগুলো দেখান)। যখন তুমি পড়া শেষ করবে তখন তুমি যা পড়েছ তা নিয়ে তোমাকে আমি কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। যদি তুমি এমন কোনো শব্দ পাও যা তুমি জান না/পড়তে পারো না, তাহলে পরের শব্দে চলে যাও। প্রথম শব্দের উপর তোমার আঙ্গুল রাখো। তুমি কি প্রস্তুত? তাহলে শুরু করি?	তুলির	বয়স	সাত	বছর।	একদিন	সকালে	তার
	Tuli	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	দাদীমা	তাকে	আলু	কিনতে	বাজারে	পাঠালো।	তিনি
	Her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	তাকে	কিছু	টাকা	দিলেন।	তুলি	টাকাগুলো	তার
	to	buy	potatoes.	She	Gave	Tuli	some
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	ব্যাগে	রেখে	দিল।	ব্যাগে	একটি	বড়	ফুটো
	money.	Tuli	put	it	In	Her	bag.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	ছিল।	পথে	সে	টাকাগুলো	হারিয়ে	ফেলে।	তপু
	The	Bag	had	a	Big	hole.	On
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	টাকাগুলো	দেখতে	পায়।	সেগুলো	সে	তুলিকে	দিয়ে
	the	way,	Tuli	lost	the	money.	Topu
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	দিল।	সে	খুশি	হল।	তুলি	তপুকে	ধন্যবাদ
	saw	the	money	and	gave	it	to
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	জানালো।	পরে	তুলি	বাজারের	দিকে	চলে	গেল।
	Tuli.	She	Was	happy.	Tuli	thanked	Topu
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	and	walked	to	the	market.		
	57	58	59	60	61		

FL21P. শিশুর পড়ার ফলাফল। ভুল বা বাদ পড়া শব্দের সংখ্যা (B) নির্ণয় করার জন্য পড়ার সময় শিগুটি যে শব্দগুলো ভুল পড়েছে, সেগুলোর সঙ্গে এখানে মোট যতটি শব্দ (ENGLISH:61/বাংলা: ৫৬) আছে এবং যে শব্দ পর্যন্ত পড়ার চেষ্টা করেছে (A) তার পার্থক্য যোগ করতে হবে। যদি শিশু গল্পটি পড়ার চেষ্টা না করে, তবে শেষ শব্দটি (A) হিসাবে '00' রেকর্ড করুন।	শেষ কততম শব্দ পর্যন্ত চেষ্টা করেছে: (A) সংখ্যা — ভুল পড়া বা বাদ পড়া শব্দের মোট সংখ্যা: (B) সংখ্যা..... —	
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FL21Q. FL21P(B) যাচাই করুন: শিশুটি কি ভুল পাঠ করেছে বা কিছু বাদ দিয়েছে? ENGLISH:7/ বাংলা: ৬ বা তার বেশি শব্দ?	হ্যাঁ, কমপক্ষে (ENGLISH:7/বাংলা: ৬) ভুল শব্দের সংখ্যা1 না, এর চেয়ে কম (ENGLISH:7/বাংলা: ৬) ভুল শব্দের সংখ্যা 2	1⇒FL23
FL22. তুমি যা পড়েছ, সে সম্পর্কে আমি তোমাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। যদি শিশুটি কয়েক সেকেন্ড যাওয়ার পরও কোনো উত্তর না দেয় তাহলে প্রশ্নটি আবার করুন। এরপরও যদি মনে হয় শিশুটি কোনো উত্তর দিতে পারবে না, তাহলে 'উত্তর নেই' এর কোড লিখুন এবং বলুন: তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। ঠিক আছে। আমরা সামনে যাই। প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞেস করার আগে নিশ্চিত করুন যে, শিশুটি এখনও গল্পটি দেখতে পাচ্ছে। তারপর জিজ্ঞেস করুন:		
[A] (How old is Tuli?) (তুলির বয়স কত?)	সঠিক (৭).....1 ভুল.....2 উত্তর নেই /জানিনা বলেছে.....3	
[B] (Who sent Tuli to the market?) (তুলিকে কে বাজারে পাঠিয়েছিল?)	সঠিক (তার দাদীমা)1 ভুল.....2 উত্তর নেই /জানিনা বলেছে3	
[C] (What was Tuli asked to buy?) (তুলিকে কি কিনতে বলা হয়েছিল?)	সঠিক (আলু).....1 ভুল.....2 উত্তর নেই /জানিনা বলেছে3	
[D] (Why did Tuli lose the money?) (তুলি কেন টাকা হারিয়ে ফেলেছিল?)	সঠিক (কারণ এটি ব্যাগের ফুটো দিয়ে পড়ে গিয়েছিল বা ব্যাগটিতে একটি ফুটো ছিল বলে).....1 ভুল.....2 উত্তর নেই /জানিনা বলেছে3	
[E] (Why was Tuli happy?) (তুলি কেন খুশি হয়েছিল?)	সঠিক (কারণ তপু তাকে টাকা দিয়েছিল বা তপু টাকা খুঁজে পেয়েছিল বলে) . 1 ভুল2 উত্তর নেই /জানিনা বলেছে3	

FL23. পড়া ও গণনার বই-এর পৃষ্ঠা উল্টান যেন শিশুটি সংখ্যার তালিকাটি দেখতে পায়। শিশুটি পৃষ্ঠার দিকে তাকাচ্ছে কি না নিশ্চিত করুন। এখানে কিছু সংখ্যা আছে। আমি তোমাকে প্রত্যেকটি সংখ্যা দেখাচ্ছি। সংখ্যাগুলো কত আমাকে তুমি বলো। প্রথম সংখ্যাটি দেখিয়ে বলুন: এখান থেকে শুরু করো। যদি কোনো একটি সংখ্যায় শিশু অনেকক্ষণ থেমে থাকে, তাহলে সংখ্যাটি কত তা শিশুটিকে বলুন। 'কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি'-এর কোড '3' লিখুন। পরবর্তী সংখ্যাটি দেখান এবং বলুন: সংখ্যাটি কত? থেমে যাওয়ার নিয়মঃ যদি শিশুটি পরপর দুটি সংখ্যা পড়ার চেষ্টা না করে, তাহলে 'কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি'-এর কোড '3' লিপিবদ্ধ করুন এবং বলুনঃ তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। ঠিক আছে। আমরা পরবর্তী কাজে যাই।	9 / ৯ সঠিক1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 12 / ১২ সঠিক1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 30 / ৩০ সঠিক.....1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 48 / ৪৮ সঠিক.....1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 74 / ৭৪ সঠিক.....1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 731 / ৭৩১ সঠিক.....1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3	
FL23A. FL23 যাচাই করুন: শিশুটি কি প্রথম তিনটি সংখ্যার (অর্থাৎ 9, 12, and 30 / ৯, ১২ ও ৩০ এর) মধ্যে দুটি সংখ্যা ঠিকভাবে চিহ্নিত করতে পেরেছে?	হ্যাঁ, কমপক্ষে দুটি ঠিক1 না, কমপক্ষে দুটি ভুল বা কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি2	2⇒FL27A

FL24. এমনভাবে পৃষ্ঠা উল্টান যেন শিঙটি প্রথম জোড়া সংখ্যা দেখতে পায়। শিঙটি এই পৃষ্ঠার দিকে তাকাচ্ছে-এটা নিশ্চিত করুন। তারপর বলুন: এই সংখ্যাগুলোর দিকে তাকাও। কোনটি বড় বলো। বইয়ের পৃষ্ঠা উল্টানোর আগে এবং পরবর্তী জোড়া সংখ্যার জন্য প্রশ্নটি আবার বলার আগে শিঙের উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। যদি শিঙটি কিছু সময় পরও কোনো উত্তর না দেয় তাহলে প্রশ্নটি আবার বলুন। যদি প্রশ্নটি আবারও বলার পর শিঙটি কোনো উত্তর দিতে পারবে না বলে মনে হয় তাহলে যথাযথ সারিতে (স্থানে) উত্তরের জন্য 'কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি'-এর কোড '৩' লিখুন এবং বুকলেটের পরবর্তী পৃষ্ঠায় যান এবং শিঙটিকে পরবর্তী জোড়া সংখ্যা দেখান। যদি শিঙটি পরপর দুটি জোড়া সংখ্যা বলার চেষ্টা না করে তাহলে কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি - এর কোড '৩' লিপিবদ্ধ করুন এবং বলুন: তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। ঠিক আছে। আমরা পরবর্তী কাজে যাই।	7 & 5 / ৭ এবং ৫ সঠিক (৭)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 11 & 24 / ১১ এবং ২৪ সঠিক (২৪)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 58 & 49 / ৫৮ এবং ৪৯ সঠিক (৫৮)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 65 & 67 / ৬৫ এবং ৬৭ সঠিক (৬৭)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 146 & 154 / ১৪৬ এবং ১৫৪ সঠিক (১৫৪)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3	
FL25. শিঙটিকে একটি পেন্সিল ও কাগজ দিন। পৃষ্ঠাটি এমনভাবে উল্টান যেন শিঙটি প্রথম যোগ অংকটি দেখতে পায়। শিঙটি পৃষ্ঠাটির দিকে তাকাচ্ছে তা নিশ্চিত করুন। বলুন: যোগ অংকটি দেখো। দুটি সংখ্যার যোগফল কত হবে? উত্তরটি বলো। দরকার হলে তুমি পেন্সিল ও কাগজ ব্যবহার করতে পারো। বইয়ের পরবর্তী পৃষ্ঠায় যাওয়ার আগে এবং পরবর্তী অঙ্কের জন্য প্রশ্নটি আবার বলার আগে শিঙটির উত্তর (ফলাফল) লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। যদি শিঙটি কিছুক্ষণ পরও কোনো উত্তর না দেয় তাহলে প্রশ্নটি আবার বলুন। যদি প্রশ্নটি আবারও বলার পর শিঙটি কোনো উত্তর দিতে পারবে না বলে মনে হয় তাহলে প্রশ্নপত্রের যথাযথ সারিতে (স্থানে) উত্তরের জন্য 'কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি'-এর কোড '৩' লিখুন। তারপর বুকলেটের পরবর্তী পৃষ্ঠায় যান এবং শিঙটিকে পরবর্তী অংশ (যোগ অংকটি) দেখান। তাহলে কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি - এর কোড '৩' লিপিবদ্ধ করুন এবং বলুন: তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। ঠিক আছে। আমরা পরবর্তী কাজে যাই।	3 + 2 / ৩ + ২ সঠিক (5) / (৫)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 8 + 6 / ৮ + ৬ সঠিক (14) / (১৪)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 7 + 3 / ৭ + ৩ সঠিক (10) / (১০)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 13 + 6 / ১৩ + ৬ সঠিক (19) / (১৯)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 12 + 24 / ১২ + ২৪ সঠিক (36)/(৩৬).....1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3	

FL26. বাদ পড়া সংখ্যা চিহ্নিতকরণের অনুশীলন শিটের পৃষ্ঠায় যান। বলুন: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. এখানে কিছু সংখ্যা আছে। ১, ২ এবং __ ৪। প্রতিটি সংখ্যা এবং ফাঁকা স্থান নির্দেশ করুন এবং বলুন: এখানে এর মাঝে কোন সংখ্যাটি বসবে?	সঠিক (3) / (৩)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3	2⇒FL26B 3⇒FL26B
FL26A. উত্তরটি ঠিক। চলো, অন্য একটি করি।		⇒FL26C
FL26B. যদি শিশুটি ভুল উত্তর দেয় তাহলে শিশুটিকে কিভাবে সঠিক উত্তর বের করা যায় তা ব্যাখ্যা করবেন না। শুধু বলুন: সংখ্যাগুলো আমার সাথে বলো: (প্রত্যেকটি সংখ্যার দিকে নির্দেশ করুন) 1, 2, 3, 4/ ১, ২, ৩, ৪। 3 goes here./এখানে ৩ বসবে। চলো আরেকটা করবে।		
FL26C. এখানে আরো কিছু সংখ্যা আছে। 5, 10, 15 and ____. ৫, ১০, ১৫ ও ____. প্রত্যেকটি সংখ্যার এবং খালি জায়গাটার দিকে নির্দেশ করুন: এখানে কোন সংখ্যা বসবে?	সঠিক (20) / (২০)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3	2⇒FL26B 3⇒FL26B
FL26D. উত্তরটি ঠিক।, ২০।		⇒FL27
FL26E. যদি শিশুটি ভুল উত্তর দেয় তাহলে শিশুটিকে কিভাবে সঠিক উত্তর বের করা যায় তা ব্যাখ্যা করবেন না। শুধু বলুন: এখানে ২০ বসবে। সংখ্যাগুলো আমার সাথে বলো: (প্রত্যেকটি সংখ্যার দিকে দেখান) 5, 10, 15, 20/ ৫, ১০, ১৫, ২০। 20 goes here./এখানে ২০ বসবে।		
FL26F. FL26 যাচাই করুন। উত্তরটা কি সঠিক?	হ্যাঁ, FL26=11 না, FL26=2 বা 32	2⇒FL27A
FL27. এখন আমি চাই তুমি নিজে নিজে চেষ্টা কর। এখানে আরো কিছু সংখ্যা আছে। আমাকে বলো এখানে (বাদ পড়া সংখ্যার স্থানটি দেখান) কোন সংখ্যা বসবে। বইয়ের পরবর্তী পৃষ্ঠায় যাওয়ার আগে এবং প্রশ্নটি আবার বলার আগে শিশুটির উত্তর (ফলাফল) লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। যদি শিশুটি কিছুক্ষণ অপেক্ষার পরও কোনো উত্তর না দেয় তাহলে প্রশ্নটি আবার বলুন। যদি প্রশ্নটি আবার বলার পরও শিশুটি কোনো উত্তর দিতে পারবে না বলে মনে হয় তাহলে প্রশ্নপত্রের যথাযথ সারিতে (স্থানে) উত্তরের জন্য '3' লিখুন। যদি শিশুটি পরপর দুটি কাজ করার চেষ্টা না করে তাহলে কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি - এর কোড '3' লিপিবদ্ধ করুন এবং বলুন: তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। ঠিক আছে।	5, 6, 7, __ / ৫, ৬, ৭, __ সঠিক (৮)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 14, 15, __, 17 / ১৪, ১৫, __, ১৭ সঠিক (১৬)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 20, __, 40, 50 / ২০, __, ৪০, ৫০ সঠিক (৩০)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 2, 4, 6, __ / ২, ৪, ৬, __ সঠিক (৮)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3 5, 8, 11, __ / ৫, ৮, ১১, __ সঠিক (১৪)1 ভুল2 কোনো চেষ্টা করেনি3	

FL27A. এটাই ছিল আমার শেষ প্রশ্ন। তোমার সাথে কথা বলে আমার খুব ভাল লেগেছে। আমাদের কাজের সময় তুমি খুব সুন্দরভাবে সাহায্য করেছ। তোমাকে অনেক ধন্যবাদ। যদি আপনাকে শিশু বা তার মা/লালনপালনকারী জিজ্ঞাসা করে যে সে কতটা ভাল করেছে, তাহলে প্রচেষ্টার জন্য শিশুটির প্রশংসা করুন কিন্তু তার কর্মক্ষমতা সম্পর্কে মন্তব্য করবেন না। (তুমি/আপনার সন্তান) কতটা ভাল করেছে তা বলার জন্য আমি প্রশিক্ষিত নই কিন্তু এই সমীক্ষায় (তোমার/তার) অংশগ্রহণ বাংলাদেশে শিশুরা কতটা শিখছে তা বুঝতে কতৃপক্ষকে সাহায্য করবে।		
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FL28. শিশুর সাক্ষাৎকারের ফলাফল। সাক্ষাৎকারে কোনো অসম্পূর্ণতা থাকলে তা সুপারভাইজারকে অবহিত করুন।	সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পন্ন হয়েছে.....01 বাড়িতে পাওয়া যায়নি.....02 মা/লালনপালনকারীর অসম্মতি.....03 শিশুটির অসম্মতি.....04 আংশিক সম্পন্ন হয়েছে.....05 উত্তর দিতে অসমর্থ06 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	
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FS11. সময় লিপিবদ্ধ করুন	ঘন্টা ও মিনিট : ..	
FS12. প্রশ্নপত্রের ভাষা	বাংলা.....2	
FS13. সাক্ষাৎকারের ভাষা	বাংলা.....2	
	অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....6	
FS14. উত্তরদাতার স্থানীয় ভাষা বা মাতৃভাষা	বাংলা 2	
	অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 6	
FS15. এই প্রশ্নপত্রের কোনো অংশের জন্য অনুবাদক ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, পুরো প্রশ্নপত্রের জন্য.....1	
	হ্যাঁ, প্রশ্নপত্রের কোনো কোনো অংশের জন্য.....2	
	না, ব্যবহৃত হয়নি.....3	
FS15A. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে সদস্যদের তালিকা HL6-এ উত্তরদাতার বয়স যাচাই করুন: উত্তরদাতার বয়স 15-17 বছর?	বয়স 15-17.....1	1⇒FS16A
	বয়স ১৮ বা তদূর্ধ্ব2	
FS15B. 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর (FS4) এবং খানা প্রশ্নের উত্তরদাতা (HH47) চেক করুন: এই উত্তরদাতাই কি খানা প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরদাতা?	হ্যাঁ, একই উত্তরদাতা, FS4=HH471	1⇒FS16A
	না, একই উত্তরদাতা নয়, FS4≠HH472	
FS15C. এই উত্তরদাতাকে কি কোন পৃথক প্রশ্নপত্রের জন্য সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়া হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, ইতোমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া হয়েছে.....1	1⇒FS16A
	না, ইতোমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া হয় নাই.....2	
FS15D. HC7[A] এবং HC12 যাচাই করুন: এই খানায় কি টেলিফোন লাইন বা খানার কোন সদস্যের মোবাইল ফোন আছে?	হ্যাঁ, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=11	
	না, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2.....2	2⇒FS15F
FS15E. জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করার জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ভবিষ্যতে শিশু, পরিবার এবং খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি ফোন জরিপ পরিচালনা করবে। আমরা কয়েক মাসের মধ্যে কয়েকবার কল করতে পারি, এক এক বার প্রায় 15 মিনিটের জন্য। অংশগ্রহণে স্বৈচ্ছাধীন। আপনি যদি এখন অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হনও, আপনি তা পরে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারবেন। অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কোন খরচ হবে না। আপনার ফোন নম্বর এবং এই ফোন সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা আমাদের দলের বাইরে কাউকেই জানানো হবে না। আপনি কি অংশগ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?	হ্যাঁ1	1⇒FS15H
	না.....2	2⇒FS16

FS15F. জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করার জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ভবিষ্যতে শিশু, পরিবার এবং খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি ফোন জরিপ পরিচালনা করবে। আমরা কয়েক মাসের মধ্যে কয়েকবার কল করতে পারি, এক এক বার প্রায় 15 মিনিটের জন্য। অংশগ্রহণ স্বেচ্ছাধীন। আপনি যদি এখন অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হনও, আপনি তা পরে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারবেন। অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কোন খরচ হবে না। আপনার ফোন নম্বর এবং এই ফোন সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা আমাদের দলের বাইরে কাউকেই জানানো হবে না। আপনি কি অংশগ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	2⇒ FS16	
FS15G. আপনি আমাকে বলেছেন যে আপনার খানায় কোন ফোন নেই। শুধু নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, আপনার কি একটি ব্যক্তিগত টেলিফোন আছে নাকি খানায় একটিই ফোন?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	1⇒FS15I 2⇒FS16	
FS15H. আপনি আমাকে বলেছেন যে আপনার খানায় কোন ফোন নেই। শুধু নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, আপনার কি একটি ব্যক্তিগত টেলিফোন আছে নাকি খানায় একটিই ফোন?	হ্যাঁ1 না.....2	2⇒FS16	
FS15I. আপনি আপনার খানার নম্বর শেয়ার করতে পারেন, কিন্তু অনুগ্রহ করে, আপনার পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের বা আপনার পরিবারের বাইরের লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ফোন নম্বর শেয়ার করবেন না। দয়া করে বলুন কোন ফোন নম্বরে কল করতে হবে।			
	[P1] সর্বদা চালু নম্বর	[P2] ২য় নম্বর	[P3] ৩য় নম্বর
FS15J. ফোন নম্বর জিউতাসা করুন এবং রেকর্ড করুন।	_____	_____	_____
FS15K. শুধুমাত্র নম্বরটি নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, (নম্বরটি FS15J তে রেকর্ড করা হয়েছে)? যদি না হয়, FS15J তে ফিরে যান এবং নম্বরটি ঠিক করুন।	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 FS15J	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 FS15J	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 FS15J
FS15L. মনে রাখবেন, আপনি আপনার খানার নম্বর শেয়ার করতে পারেন, কিন্তু অনুগ্রহ করে, আপনার পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের বা আপনার পরিবারের বাইরের লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ফোন নম্বর শেয়ার করবেন না। আপনার কাছে কি অন্য ব্যক্তিগত বা শেয়ার করা ফোন নম্বর আছে যেখানে আপনার সাথে যোগাযোগ করা যেতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 [P2] না.....2 FS16	হ্যাঁ..... 1 [P3] না..... 2 FS16	হ্যাঁ..... 1 [P4] না..... 2 FS16
			(৩+) ফোন নম্বর থাকলে এখানে টিক দিন এবং অতিরিক্ত সিট যোগ করুন: ☐
FS16. উত্তরদাতাকে তার সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ দিন। 5-17 শিশু তথ্য প্যানেলে FS17-এ ফলাফল শেষ করতে এগিয়ে যান এবং তারপর খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে যান, HH56 সম্পূর্ণ করুন। এই খানার বাকি প্রশ্নপত্র(গুলি) শেষ করার ব্যবস্থা নিন।			
FS17. 5-17 বছর বয়সী শিশুর সাক্ষাৎকারের ফলাফল কোডটি উত্তরদাতার জন্য প্রযোজ্য। কোনো সাক্ষাৎকারে অসম্পূর্ণতা থাকলে (পূর্ণ করা সম্ভব না হলে) তা সুপারভাইজারকে অবহিত করুন।	সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পন্ন হয়েছে.....01 বাড়িতে পাওয়া যায়নি.....02 উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি জানিয়েছেন.....03 আংশিক সম্পন্ন হয়েছে.....04 উত্তর দিতে অসমর্থ (সুনির্দিষ্ট করুন).....05 15-17 বছর বয়সী মা/লালনপালনকারীর জন্য কোনো প্রাপ্তবয়স্কের সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়নি06 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96		

সাক্ষাৎকারগ্রহণকারীর পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য

সুপারভাইজারের পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য

(গোপনীয়, শুধুমাত্র পরিকল্পনা ও গবেষণার কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে)



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE BANGLADESH MICS 2025

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. ক্রাস্টার নম্বর: _____	UF2. থানা নম্বর: _____	
UF3. শিশুর নাম ও লাইন নম্বর: নাম _____	UF4. মা/লালনপালনকারীর নাম ও লাইন নম্বর: নাম _____	
UF5. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম _____	UF6. সুপারভাইজারের নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম _____	
UF7. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের দিন / মাস / সাল : _____/_____/2025	UF8. সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করার সময় লিপিবদ্ধ করুন: ঘণ্টা : _____ মিনিট : _____	
UF8A. এই শিশুটি BLOOD COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE এর জন্য নির্বাচিত?	হ্যাঁ/.....1 না2	

খানা-প্রশ্নপত্রে খানার সদস্য তালিকায় HL6-এ উত্তরদাতার বয়স যাচাই করুন:

যদি বয়স 15-17 বছর হয়, তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকারের জন্য প্রাপ্তবয়স্কের সম্মতি নেয়া হয়েছে কি না (HH33) কিংবা সম্মতির প্রয়োজন নেই কি না (HL20=90) তা যাচাই করুন।
যদি সম্মতি প্রয়োজন হয় কিন্তু প্রাপ্তবয়স্কের সম্মতি না নেয়া হয়ে থাকে, তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া যাবে না। সে ক্ষেত্রে UF17 -তে '06' লিখুন। উত্তরদাতার বয়স কমপক্ষে 15 বছর হতে হবে।

UF9. খানায় কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র ইতোমধ্যে পূরণ করা হয়েছে কি না যাচাই করুন: এই খানায় আপনি বা আপনার টিমের কোনো সদস্য এই উত্তরদাতার জন্য ইতোমধ্যে আরো কোনো প্রশ্নপত্র পূরণ করেছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ, ইতোমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া হয়েছে ১ না, এটা প্রথম সাক্ষাৎকার ২	1⇒ UF10B 2⇒ UF10A
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UF10A. আমার নাম (আপনার নাম)। আমরা বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো থেকে এসেছি। আমরা শিশু, পরিবার ও খানা পরিস্থিতি সম্পর্কে একটি জরিপ পরিচালনা করছি। আমরা আপনার সাথে শিশুর (UF3 থেকে শিশুর নাম) স্বাস্থ্য ও কল্যাণ বিষয়ে আলোচনা করতে চাই।
এ কাজে 45 মিনিটের মতো সময় লাগতে পারে।

এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ স্বেচ্ছাধীন। এই প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেওয়ার জন্য আপনাকে বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের কোনো অর্থপ্রদান বা প্রণোদনা দেওয়া হবে না। তবে, সংগৃহীত তথ্য সরকার এবং জনসাধারণের জন্য শিশু এবং কিশোর-কিশোরীদের পরিস্থিতি এবং প্রয়োজনগুলি আরও ভালভাবে বোঝার জন্য খুব সহায়ক হবে।

দয়া করে জেনে রাখুন আপনার পরিচয় এবং সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন থাকবে। আপনার বা আপনার সন্তান সম্পর্কে কোনো তথ্য জনসমক্ষে প্রকাশ করা হবে না। আমরা শুধুমাত্র সাধারণভাবে জনসংখ্যা সম্পর্কে তথ্য ও পরিসংখ্যান তৈরি করব।

আপনি যদি কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে না চান কিংবা সাক্ষাৎকার মাঝপথে বন্ধ করে দিতে চান বা অনগ্রহী হন, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাকে তা জানাবেন।

এই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোনো অভিযোগ বা জিজ্ঞাসা থাকে, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (BBS) এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে এই কার্ডে দেওয়া তথ্য ব্যবহার করুন।

আপনার দেয়া তথ্য সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন ও পরিচয়হীন থাকবে। আপনি যদি কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে না চান কিংবা সাক্ষাৎকার বন্ধ করে দিতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে তা আমাকে জানাবেন। এখন কি আমি শুরু করতে পারি?

হ্যাঁ.....1	1⇒ Under five's Background MODULE
না/উপরের বক্তব্যটি জিজ্ঞাসা করা হয়নি.....2	2⇒ UF17

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. আমি সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করার আগে আপনি অনুগ্রহ করে (নাম)-এর জন্মসনদ, নিয়ে আসতে পারবেন কি? রেফারেন্স হিসেবে আমাদের এ সব কাগজপত্র দরকার হবে।		
UB0A. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে খানা সদস্যদের তালিকায় এই শিশুর সাথে উত্তরদাতার সম্পর্ক যাচাই করুন।	জন্মদাত্রী মাতা (HL20 = HL14) 1 জন্মদাতা পিতা (HL20 = HL18) 2 অন্যান্য 6	1⇒ UB1 2⇒ UB1
UB0B. (নাম) এর সাথে আপনার সম্পর্ক কী?	দাদা-দাদি/নানা-নানি 01 চাচা-চাচী/মামা-মামি/খালা-খালু/ফুপু-ফুপা 02 ভাই/বোন 03 শিশুটির অন্যান্য আত্মীয় 06 সৎ মাতা/পিতা 11 সৎ বোন/ভাই 12 শিশুটির সৎ মাতা/পিতার অন্যান্য আত্মীয় 16 আনুষ্ঠানিক লালনপালনকারী/দত্তক মাতা-পিতা 21 বন্ধু 31 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 96	
UB1. (নাম) কোন সালের কোন মাসের কোন দিন জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে? যাচাই করুনঃ শিশুর জন্ম তারিখ কবে? মা/লালনপালনকারী শিশুর সঠিক জন্ম তারিখ বলতে পারলে দিনও লিখুন; অন্যথায় দিনের ঘরে 98 লিখুন। মাস এবং সাল অবশ্যই লিখতে হবে।	জন্ম তারিখ দিন দিন জানিনা 98 মাস সাল 2 0	
UB2. (নাম) এর বয়স কত? যাচাই করুনঃ সর্বশেষ জন্মদিনে (নাম) এর বয়স কত ছিল? বয়স পূর্ণ বছরে লিখুন। বয়স এক বছরের কম হলে 0 লিখুন। যদি UB1 ও UB2-এর উত্তর একটি অন্যটির সাথে অসামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ হয় তাহলে পুনরায় যাচাই করে সংশোধন করে নিন।	বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে)	
UB3. UB2 যাচাই করুনঃ শিশুর বয়স কত?	বয়স 0, 1, বা 2 বছর 1 বয়স 3 বা 4 বছর 2	1⇒ UIN1
UB4. বর্তমান উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর (UF4-এ) এবং HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE-এর উত্তরদাতা (HH47-এ) যাচাই করুন: এই উত্তরদাতা কি খানার প্রশ্নপত্রেরও উত্তরদাতা?	হ্যাঁ, একই উত্তরদাতা, UF4=HH47 1 না, একই উত্তরদাতা নয়, UF4≠HH47 2	2⇒ UB6A
UB5. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE -এর EDUCATION MODULE-এ ED10 যাচাই করুন: চলতি শিক্ষাবর্ষে শিশুটি প্রাক-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে গিয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, ED10=0 1 না, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1⇒ UB8B 2⇒ UIN1
UB6A. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE-এর EDUCATION MODULE-এ ED10 যাচাই করুন: চলতি শিক্ষাবর্ষে শিশুটি প্রাক-প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে গিয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, ED10=0 1 না, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1⇒ UB8A 2⇒ UIN1

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND

UB

UB8A. আমার কাছে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য অনুযায়ী, (নাম) চলতি শিক্ষাবর্ষে প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা কর্মসূচীতে পড়েছে (যে কোনো প্রাক-প্রাথমিক হতে পারে, উদাহরণস্বরূপ নার্সারি বা কিন্ডারগার্টেন ইত্যাদি)? বর্তমানে (সে) কি এই কর্মসূচীতে যায়?

হ্যাঁ, 1
না, 2

UB8B. আপনি বলেছেন (নাম) চলতি শিক্ষাবর্ষে প্রাক-প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা কর্মসূচীতে গিয়েছে (যে কোনো প্রাক-প্রাথমিক হতে পারে, উদাহরণস্বরূপ নার্সারি বা কিন্ডারগার্টেন ইত্যাদি)। বর্তমানে (সে) কি এই কর্মসূচীতে যায়?

HEALTH INSURANCE		UIN
UIN1. (নাম) এর কোনো স্বাস্থ্য বীমা আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1	2⇒BR1
	না.....2	
UIN2. (নাম) এর স্বাস্থ্য বীমার ধরন কি? উত্তরদাতার সকল উত্তর রেকর্ড করুন	যৌথ স্বাস্থ্য বীমা প্রতিষ্ঠান / কমিউনিটি-ভিত্তিক স্বাস্থ্য বীমা প্রতিষ্ঠান..... A নিয়োগকারী কর্তৃক স্বাস্থ্য বীমা..... B সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বীমা (স্বাস্থ্য বীমা)..... C অন্যান্য ব্যক্তিগতভাবে কেনা বাণিজ্যিক স্বাস্থ্য বীমা..... D অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. (নাম)-এর জন্মসনদ (নিবন্ধন কার্ড) আছে কি? থাকলে আমি তা দেখতে পারি কি?	হ্যাঁ, দেখেছি..... 1	1⇒EC1
	হ্যাঁ, দেখিনি..... 2	2⇒EC1
	নেই..... 3	
	জানিনা..... 8	
BR2. নগর/পৌর/ইউনিয়ন ইত্যাদি কর্তৃপক্ষের কাছে (নাম)-এর জন্মানিবন্ধন করানো হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1	1⇒EC1
	না..... 2	
	জানিনা..... 8	
BR3. (নাম)-এর জন্মানিবন্ধন কিভাবে করতে হবে আপনি তা জানেন কি?	হ্যাঁ..... 1	
	না..... 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
EC1. (নাম) এর জন্য আপনার কাছে কয়টি শিশুতোষ (শিশুদের) বই/ছবির বই আছে?	নেই..... 00 শিশুতোষ (শিশুদের) বইয়ের সংখ্যা 0 __ দশটি বা তার বেশি বই 10																	
EC2. (নাম) যখন বাড়িতে থাকে, তখন যে সব জিনিস দিয়ে সে খেলাধুলা করে আমি সে সব জিনিস সম্পর্কে জানতে চাচ্ছি। সে কি নিচে বর্ণিত জিনিসগুলো দিয়ে খেলাধুলা করে? [A] বাড়িতে তৈরি খেলনা, যেমন পুতুল, গাড়ি, বা বাড়িতে তৈরি অন্যান্য খেলনা? [B] বাজার/দোকান থেকে ক্রয় করা বা কারখানায় তৈরি খেলনা? [C] খানার বিভিন্ন জিনিস (খালা, বাটি, পাত্র) বা বাইরে থেকে কুড়িয়ে পাওয়া জিনিস, যেমন: লাঠি, পাথর, মাটি, বিনুক, শামুক, গাছের পাতা ইত্যাদি)?	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>হ্যাঁ</th><th>না</th><th>জানিনা</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>বাড়িতে তৈরি খেলনা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>বাজার থেকে ক্রয় করা খেলনা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>খানার বিভিন্ন জিনিস/বাইরের কুড়িয়ে পাওয়া জিনিস</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	বাড়িতে তৈরি খেলনা	1	2	8	বাজার থেকে ক্রয় করা খেলনা	1	2	8	খানার বিভিন্ন জিনিস/বাইরের কুড়িয়ে পাওয়া জিনিস	1	2	8	
	হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা															
বাড়িতে তৈরি খেলনা	1	2	8															
বাজার থেকে ক্রয় করা খেলনা	1	2	8															
খানার বিভিন্ন জিনিস/বাইরের কুড়িয়ে পাওয়া জিনিস	1	2	8															
EC3. মাঝে মাঝে বড়দের (যারা শিশুদের দেখাশোনা করেন) বাজার করা, কাপড় ধোয়া বা অন্যান্য কারণে বাড়ির বাইরে যেতে হয়। তখন শিশুদের বাসায় একা রেখে যেতে হয়। গত সপ্তাহে কতদিন অর্থাৎ সপ্তাহের শেষ থেকে (নাম)-কেঃ [A] এক ঘন্টারও বেশি সময়ের জন্য একা রেখে গিয়েছেন? [B] এক ঘন্টারও বেশি সময় (১০ বছরের কম বয়সী) অন্য শিশুর কাছে রেখে গিয়েছেন? যদি একদিনও না হয় তাহলে '০' লিপিবদ্ধ করুন, জানিনা হলে '৮' লিখুন।	 <																	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
[B1] খানার কে কে (নাম) এর সাথে এই কাজ করেছেন? যাচাই করুন: আর কেউ?	মাতা..... A পিতা B অন্যান্যX	
[C] (নাম)-কে গান গেয়ে শুনানো বা (নাম)-কে নিয়ে গান গাওয়া (ঘুম পাড়ানি গানসহ)	হ্যাঁ.....1 না2 জানিনা8	2⇒EC5[D] 8⇒EC5[D]
[C1] খানার কে কে (নাম) এর সাথে এই কাজ করেছেন? যাচাই করুন: আর কেউ?	মাতা..... A পিতা B অন্যান্যX	
[D] (নাম)-কে ঘরের বা বাড়ির বাইরে নিয়ে যাওয়া?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না2 জানিনা8	2⇒EC5[E] 8⇒EC5[E]
[D1] খানার কে কে (নাম) কে ঘরের বা বাড়ির বাইরে নিয়ে গিয়েছেন? যাচাই করুন: আর কেউ?	মাতা..... A পিতা B অন্যান্যX	
[E] (নাম)-এর সাথে খেলা করা?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না2 জানিনা8	2⇒EC5[F] 8⇒EC5[F]
[E1] খানার কে কে (নাম) এর সাথে খেলা করেছেন? যাচাই করুন: আর কেউ?	মাতা..... A পিতা B অন্যান্যX	
[F] (নাম)-এর জন্য বা (নাম)-কে সাথে নিয়ে বিভিন্ন জিনিসের নাম বলা, গণনা অথবা ছবি আঁকা?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না2 জানিনা8	2⇒EC6 8⇒EC6
[F1] খানার কে কে (নাম) এর সাথে এই কাজ করেছেন? যাচাই করুন: আর কেউ?	মাতা..... A পিতা B অন্যান্যX	
EC6. আমি আপনাকে (নাম) সম্পর্কে কিছু প্রশ্ন করতে চাই যা সে বর্তমানে করতে সক্ষম। অনুগ্রহ করে মনে রাখবেন যে সব শিশুরই সমানভাবে বিকাশ হয় না বা তারা সমানভাবে শিখতে পারে না। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, কোনো কোনো শিশু অন্যদের তুলনায় আগে কথা বলতে শুরু করে বা তারা হয়ত কিছু শব্দ বলে কিন্তু পূর্ণ বাক্য হয়না। সুতরাং, আপনার সন্তান যদি আমি যে সমস্ত বিষয়ে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে যাচ্ছি সেগুলি করতে সক্ষম না হয়ও তাতে চিন্তিত হওয়ার কিছু নেই। কি উত্তর দিতে হবে তা নিয়ে আপনার কোন সন্দেহ থাকলে আমাকে জানাতে পারেন। (নাম) কি একটি অসম স্থানের উপর উদাহরণস্বরূপ একটি উঁচুনিচু বা খাড়া রাস্তায় পড়ে না গিয়ে হাঁটতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না2 জানিনা8	
EC7. (নাম) কি মাটি ছেড়ে উভয় পা দিয়ে লাফ দিতে পারেন?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না2 জানিনা8	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC8. (নাম) কি কারো সাহায্য ছাড়া কাপড় অর্থাৎ প্যান্ট বা জামা পড়তে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC9. (নাম) কি কারো সাহায্য ছাড়া বোতাম লাগাতে এবং খুলতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC10. (নাম) কি ১০টি বা তার বেশি শব্দ যেমন ‘মা’ বা ‘বল’ বলতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC11. (নাম) কি ৩ বা তার বেশি শব্দের বাক্য ব্যবহার করে একসাথে বলতে পারে, উদাহরণস্বরূপ “আমি পানি খাবচ বা এই বাড়িটি বড়”?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	2⇒EC13 8⇒EC13
EC12. (নাম) কি ৫ বা তার বেশি শব্দের বাক্য ব্যবহার করে একসাথে বলতে পারে, উদাহরণস্বরূপ “আমার এই বাড়িটি খুব বড়”?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC13. (নাম) কি ‘আমি’, ‘তুমি’ বা ‘সে’ শব্দগুলি সঠিকভাবে ব্যবহার করতে পারে? উদাহরণস্বরূপ ‘আমি পানি খাব’ বা ‘সে ভাত খায়’।	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC14. (নাম) কে আপনি কোন জিনিস দেখালে সে কি তা ভালভাবে চিনতে পারে, যেমন একটা কাপ বা কোন প্রানীর নাম সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণভাবে বলতে পারে? যাচাই করুন: সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ বলতে আমি বোঝাতে চাচ্ছি যে (সে) একই শব্দ ব্যবহার করে একই বস্তুকে বুঝে, এমনকি ব্যবহৃত শব্দটির উচ্চারণ সম্পূর্ণ সঠিক না হলেও।	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC15. (নাম) কি বাংলা বর্ণমালা কমপক্ষে পাঁচটি অক্ষর চিনতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC16. (নাম) কি নিজের নাম লিখতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC17. (নাম) কি ১ থেকে ৫ পর্যন্ত সংখ্যাগুলো চিনতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC18. আপনি যদি (নাম) এর কাছে ৩টি জিনিস চান, যেমন ৩টি পাখর বা ৩টি বিচি, সে কি আপনাকে ঠিক সেই কয়টি পাখর বা বিচিই দেয়?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	
EC19. (নাম) কি কোন ভুল না করে ১০টি জিনিস গণনা করতে পারে, উদাহরণস্বরূপ ১০টি আঙুল অথবা ১০টি ব্লক?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা8	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC20. (নাম) কি বারবার সাহায্য না চেয়ে বা খুব দ্রুত হাল ছেড়ে না দিয়ে, রঙ করা বা বিভিন্ন ব্লক নিয়ে খেলার মতো কোনো কার্যকলাপ করতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	
EC21. (নাম) কি বাবা-মা ছাড়া অন্য পরিচিত ব্যক্তিদের অনুপস্থিতিতে তাদের সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করে? বিশেষ করে যখন তারা সেখানে থাকে না, উদাহরণস্বরূপ “নানা/দাদা নানু/দাদি” কোথায়?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	
EC22. (নাম) কি কারও সাহায্য প্রয়োজন হলে তাকে সাহায্য করতে চায়?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	
EC23. (নাম) কি অন্য শিশুদের সাথে ভালভাবে মিশতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	
EC24. পরবর্তী দুটি প্রশ্নের জন্য পাঁচটি আলাদা বিকল্প উত্তর রয়েছে। আমি প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের পরে আপনাকে এগুলো পড়ে শুনাব। কত ঘন ঘন (নাম) খুব মন খারাপ বা হতাশ বা বিষণ্ণ হয়ে পড়ে বলে মনে হয়? আপনি কি বলবেনঃ প্রতিদিন, প্রতি সপ্তাহে, প্রতি মাসে, বছরে কয়েকবার বা কখনই না?	প্রতিদিন.....1 প্রতি সপ্তাহে.....2 প্রতি মাসে.....3 বছরে কয়েকবার.....4 কখনই না.....5 জানিনা.....8	
EC25. একই বয়সের শিশুদের সাথে তুলনা করে, (নাম) কতটা অন্যান্য শিশু বা প্রাপ্তবয়স্কদের লাথি, কামড় বা আঘাত করে? আপনি কি বলবেন: মোটেও না, কম, একই, বেশি, না অনেক বেশি	মোটেও না.....1 কম.....2 একই.....3 বেশি.....4 অনেক বেশি.....5 জানিনা.....8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. UB2 যাচাই করুন: শিশুর বয়স কত?	বয়স 0 অথবা 1 বছর1 বয়স 2, 3 অথবা 4 বছর2	1⇒ BD1
UCF2. আমি কিছু সমস্যা সম্পর্কে আপনাকে প্রশ্ন করতে চাই, যেগুলো (নাম)-এর থাকতে পারে। (নাম) কি চশমা ব্যবহার করে?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	
UCF3. (নাম) কি কানে শোনার যন্ত্র/হিয়ারিং এইড ব্যবহার করে?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	
UCF4. (নাম) কি হাঁটার জন্য কোনো যন্ত্রপাতি বা সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার করে বা কারো সহায়তা নেয়?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	
UCF5. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোতে আমি আপনাকে সম্ভাব্য চারটি উত্তরের মধ্যে একটি উত্তর বাছাই করতে অনুরোধ করব। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের উত্তরে আপনি এখানে বর্ণিত চারটির মধ্যে কোনো একটি উত্তরকে কে সঠিক বলবেনঃ (নাম)-এর ১) কোনো সমস্যা হয় না, ২) কিছুটা সমস্যা হয়, ৩) অনেক সমস্যা হয়, অথবা ৪) (প্রশ্নে বর্ণিত কাজটি) সে আদৌ করতে পারে না। নিচের প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের সময় উত্তরদাতা যদি এ চার ধরনের উত্তরের কোনোটিই না বলেন তবে ক্যাটাগরিগুলো (উত্তরগুলো) তাকে আবারও বলুন: সম্ভাব্য চারটি ক্যাটাগরি (বা উত্তর) হলোঃ (নাম)-এর ১) কোনো সমস্যা হয় না, ২) কিছুটা সমস্যা হয়, ৩) অনেক সমস্যা হয়, অথবা ৪) (সে কাজটি) আদৌ করতে পারে না।		
UCF6. UCF2 যাচাই করুন: শিশু চশমা ব্যবহার করে কি?	হ্যাঁ, UCF2=11 না, UCF2=22	1⇒ UCF7A 2⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. (নাম) যখন চশমা ব্যবহার করে তখন তার দেখতে সমস্যা হয় কি? UCF7B. (নাম)-এর চোখে দেখতে কোনো সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আদৌ দেখতে পারে না4	
UCF8. UCF3 যাচাই করুন: শিশু কি হিয়ারিং এইড ব্যবহার করে?	হ্যাঁ, UCF3=11 না, UCF3=22	1⇒ UCF9A 2⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. যখন (নাম) কানে শোনার যন্ত্র/হিয়ারিং এইড ব্যবহার করে, তখন তার কোনো শব্দ, যেমন: মানুষের কণ্ঠ বা গান শুনতে সমস্যা হয় কি? UCF9B. (নাম)-এর কোনো শব্দ, যেমন: মানুষের কণ্ঠ বা গান শুনতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আদৌ শুনতে পারে না4	
UCF10. UCF4 যাচাই করুন: শিশু হাঁটার জন্য কোনো সরঞ্জাম/যন্ত্র ব্যবহার করে বা অন্য কারো সহায়তা নেয় কি?	হ্যাঁ, UCF4=11 না, UCF4=22	1⇒ UCF11 2⇒ UCF13
UCF11. যন্ত্র/সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার না করে বা অন্যের সহায়তা ছাড়া (নাম)-এর হাঁটতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কিছু সমস্যা হয়2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়3 আদৌ হাঁটতে পারে না4	

CHILD FUNCTIONING	UCF
UCF12. যন্ত্র/সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার করে বা কারো সহায়তা নিয়ে হাঁটতে (নাম)-এর সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না.....1 1⇒ UCF14 কিছু সমস্যা হয়.....2 2⇒ UCF14 অনেক সমস্যা হয়.....3 3⇒ UCF14 আদৌ হাঁটতে পারে না.....4 4⇒ UCF14
UCF13. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুর তুলনায় (নাম) এর হাঁটতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না.....1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়.....2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়.....3 আদৌ হাঁটতে পারে না.....4
UCF14. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুর তুলনায় (নাম)-এর হাত দিয়ে কোনো ছোট জিনিস তুলতে কোনো সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না.....1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়.....2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়.....3 আদৌ তুলতে পারে না.....4
UCF15. আপনাকে বুঝতে বা আপনার কথা বুঝতে (নাম)-এর সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না.....1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়.....2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়.....3 আদৌ বুঝতে পারে না.....4
UCF16. যখন (নাম) কথা বলে তখন তার কথা বুঝতে আপনার সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না.....1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়.....2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়.....3 আদৌ বুঝতে পারে না.....4
UCF17. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুর তুলনায় (নাম)-এর কোনো কিছু শিখতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না.....1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়.....2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়.....3 কোনো কিছু আদৌ শিখতে পারে না.....4
UCF18. সমবয়সী অন্য শিশুর তুলনায় (নাম)-এর খেলতে সমস্যা হয় কি?	কোনো সমস্যা হয় না.....1 কিছু সমস্যা হয়.....2 অনেক সমস্যা হয়.....3 আদৌ খেলতে পারে না.....4

IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
BD1. UB2 যাচাই করুন: শিশুর বয়স কত?	বয়স 0 বা 1 বছর 1 বয়স 2, 3 বা 4 বছর 2				2⇒ DA1
BD2. (নাম)-কে কখনো বুকের দুধ খাওয়ানো হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা 8				2⇒ BD4 8⇒ BD4
BD3. (গতকাল দিনে বা রাতে) (নাম)-কে কি বুকের দুধ খাওয়ানো হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা 8				
BD4. গতকাল (দিনে বা রাতে) (নাম) নিপল দিয়ে ফিডারে কোনো কিছু খেয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা 8				
BD5. গতকাল (দিনে বা রাতে) (নাম) খাবার স্যালাইন (ওআরএস) খেয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা 8				
BD6. গতকাল (দিনে বা রাতে) (নাম) ভিটামিন বা খনিজ সম্পূরক অথবা কোনো ঔষধ খেয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2 জানিনা 8				
BD7. আমি এখন আপনার কাছে জানতে চাইব গতকাল দিনে বা রাতে (নাম) নিচের অন্যান্য তরল খাবারগুলো খেয়েছে কি না। উপরিউক্ত সময়ে (নাম) যদি খানার বাইরেও কোনো তরল খাবার খেয়ে থাকে, তবে তাও বলুন। (নাম) গতকাল সারাদিন বা সারারাত্রে (নিম্নে বর্ণিত তরল খাবারের নাম) পান করেছে/খেয়েছে কি?					
		হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	
[A] পানি?	পানি	1	2	8	
[B] ইনফ্যান্ট ফর্মুলা (যেমন- লেকটোজেন, মাই বয়, মাই বেবি, ইত্যাদি)	ইনফ্যান্ট ফর্মুলা	1	2১ BD7[C]	8১ BD7[C]	
[B1] (নাম) কতবার এই ফর্মুলা (লেকটোজেন, মাই বয়, মাই বেবি, ইত্যাদি) পান করেছে? ৭ (সাত) বার বা তার বেশি হলে 7 লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	ফর্মুলা পানের সংখ্যা জানিনা 8				
[C] প্রাণিজ দুধ যেমন টাটকা, টিনজাত অথবা গুঁড়ো দুধ?	দুধ	1	2১ BD7[D]	8১ BD7[D]	
[C1] (নাম) কতবার দুধ পান করেছে? ৭ (সাত) বার বা তার বেশি হলে ৭ লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	দুধ পানের সংখ্যা জানিনা 8				
[C2] এই দুধ/গুলি কি মিষ্টি বা স্বাদযুক্ত (flavoured) কোন দুধের পানীয় ছিল?	মিষ্টি পানীয়	1	2	8	
[D] দইয়ের পানীয় (মাঠা/লাবাং/ঘোল)	দইয়ের পানীয়	1	2১ BD7[E]	8১ BD7[E]	
[D1] (নাম) কতবার দইয়ের পানীয় পান করেছে? ৭ (সাত) বার বা তার বেশি হলে ৭ লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	দইয়ের পানীয় পানের সংখ্যা জানিনা 8				
[D2] এই দইয়ের পানীয় কি মিষ্টি বা স্বাদযুক্ত (Flavoured) কোন দইয়ের পানীয় ছিল?	মিষ্টি দইয়ের পানীয়	1	2	8	
[E] সিরাপ বা গুঁড়ো/পাউডার থেকে তৈরি চকলেট-স্বাদযুক্ত পানীয়? (যেমন: হরলিঙ্গ, মাইলো, ওভালটিন ইত্যাদি)	চকলেট পানীয়	1	2	8	

IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
[F] সিরাপ বা গুঁড়ো/পাউডার থেকে তৈরি ফলের রস বা ফলের স্বাদযুক্ত জুস/পানীয়? (যেমন: Tang, টেস্ট মি, প্রাণ জুস ইত্যাদি)	ফলের রস, রসের পানীয়	1	2	8	
[G] সোডা, মল্ট, স্পোর্টস পানীয় বা শক্তিবর্ধক পানীয় (এনার্জি ড্রিংকস)?	সোডা, মল্ট, স্পোর্টস পানীয়, এনার্জি ড্রিংকস	1	2	8	
[H] চা, কফি, বা ভেষজ পানীয়?	চা, কফি, ভেষজ পানীয়	1	2১ BD7[I]	8১ BD7[I]	
[H1] এই পানীয়টি/ এই পানীয়গুলোর কোন একটিও কি মিষ্টি (sweetened) ছিল?	মিষ্টি চা, কফি, ভেষজ পানীয়	1	2	8	
[I] স্বচ্ছ বোল বা স্বচ্ছ সুপ?	স্বচ্ছ বোল	1	2	8	
[X] অন্যান্য তরল/পানীয়?	অন্যান্য তরল	1	2১ BD8	8১ BD8	
[X1] উল্লিখিত অন্যান্য সমস্ত তরল রেকর্ড করুন।	(নির্দিষ্ট করুন)				
[X2] এই পানীয়টি/ এই পানীয়গুলোর কোন একটিও কি মিষ্টি (sweetened) ছিল?	অন্যান্য তরল/পানীয়	1	2	8	
BD8. গতকাল সারাদিন ও সারারাত্রে (নাম) যত রকম খাবার খেয়েছে সেগুলো সম্পর্কে আমি এখন আপনার কাছে জানতে চাইব। উপরিউক্ত সময়ে (নাম) আপনার খানার বাইরে যদি কোনো খাবার খেয়ে থাকে, তবে তাও এখানে আসবে। মনে করে দেখুন, গতকাল (নাম) সকালে ঘুম থেকে উঠে কিছু খেয়েছে কি? উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে আপনি জিজ্ঞেস করুন: তখন (নাম) যা যা খেয়েছে সবগুলো আমাকে বলুন। যাচাই করুনঃ আরো কিছু খেয়েছে কি? উল্লিখিত খাবারগুলো নিচে বর্ণিত খাবারের গ্রুপ অনুযায়ী লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। (নাম) তারপর কী করেছে (খেয়েছে)? সে সময় সে কি কিছু খেয়েছে? শিগুটি এই সকালে ঘুম থেকে ওঠা পর্যন্ত উত্তরদাতাকে এ প্রশ্নগুলো বারবার করতে থাকুন এবং উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করতে থাকুন। বাণিজ্যিক প্যাকেটজাতসহ সকল পাঁচমিশালী খাবারের জন্য পরীক্ষা করুনঃ পাঁচমিশালী খাবারের প্রধান উপাদানগুলি কী ছিল। প্রধান উপাদানগুলি প্রযোজ্য গ্রুপে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।					
উপরের কাজগুলি সম্পন্ন করার পর প্রতিটা গ্রুপের জন্য জিজ্ঞাসা করুনঃ					
আমি শুধু নিশ্চিত হওয়ার জন্য জিজ্ঞাসা করছি, গতকাল সারাদিন ও সারারাত্রে (নাম) কি (গ্রুপে খাবারগুলির নাম) খেয়েছে?		হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	
[A] (দইয়ের পানীয়) ব্যতীত দই খেয়েছে?	দই	1	2১ BD8[B]	8১ BD8[B]	
নোট: তরল/পানীয় দই BD7[D] —এ লিখতে হবে।					
[A1] (নাম) কতবার দই খেয়েছে?	কতবার দই খেয়েছিল জানিনা8				
৭ (সাত) বার বা তার বেশি হলে 7 লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।					
[B] খিচুড়ি, ভাত, নুডলস, রুটি, পাস্তা, বা অন্যান্য সাধারণভাবে খাওয়া শস্যদানা এবং শস্যদানা থেকে তৈরি খাবার?	শস্যদানা থেকে তৈরি খাবার	1	2	8	
[C] কুমড়া, গাজর, মিষ্টি লাল মরিচ, বা মিষ্টি আলু যার ভিতরটা হলুদ বা কমলা হয়?	কুমড়া, গাজর, ইত্যাদি	1	2	8	
[D] আলু, কাচা কলা, বা অন্যান্য সাধারণভাবে খাওয়া শর্করা কন্দ বা শর্করা কন্দযুক্ত শিকড় যার ভিতরটা সাদা বা ফ্যাকাশে হয়?	কন্দ/শিকড় থেকে তৈরি খাবার	1	2	8	
[E] কোনো গাঢ় সবুজ পাতাবহুল শাক-সবজি (যেমন: পালং শাক, পুই শাক, মেথি শাক, কলমি শাক, কচু শাক, ইত্যাদি)?	গাঢ় সবুজ পাতাবহুল শাক-সবজি	1	2	8	
[F] অন্যান্য যেকোন সবজি যেমন, বাধাকপি, পটল, ফুলকপি?	অন্যান্য সবজি	1	2	8	

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[G] পাকা আম, পাকা পেঁপে, পাকা কাঁঠাল	পাকা আম, পাকা পেঁপে	1	2	8	
[H] অন্যান্য ফল যেমন: কলা, আঙ্গুর, আপেল, পেয়ারা?	অন্যান্য ফল	1	2	8	
[I] কলিজা, বৃক্ক (কিডনি), হৃৎপিণ্ড	অর্গান মিট	1	2	8	
[J] সসেজ, হট ডগ, টিনজাত মাংস, অন্যান্য প্রক্রিয়াজাত মাংস?	প্রক্রিয়াজাত মাংস	1	2	8	
[K] যে কোনো মাংস, যেমন গরু, খাসী, ভেড়া, ছাগল, শুকর, হাঁস, মুরগী, কবুতর, কোয়েল, অন্যান্য মাংস?	অন্যান্য মাংস	1	2	8	
[L] ডিম?	ডিম	1	2	8	
[M] টাটকা মাছ/শুটকি মাছ বা শেলফিশ (যেমন বিনুক, শামুক, চিংড়ি কাঁকড়া)?	মাছ/শুটকি মাছ	1	2	8	
[N] যেকোনো বিচি (শিমের বিচি/কাঠের বিচি)/বাদাম/ডাল জাতীয় খাবার বা এগুলো থেকে তৈরি খাবার?	শিম/বাদাম/ডাল ইত্যাদি থেকে তৈরি খাবার	1	2	8	
[O] শক্ত বা নরম পনীর বা প্রাণীজ দুধ থেকে তৈরি অন্যান্য খাবার যেমন চিজ, মাখন, পনীর, মিষ্টি, ছানা ইত্যাদি?	পনির	1	2	8	
[P] মিষ্টি খাবার যেমন চকোলেট, ক্যান্ডি, পেস্ট্রি, কেক, বিস্কুট, বা হিমায়িত খাবার যেমন আইসক্রিম, বা অন্য কোন মিষ্টি খাবার?	মিষ্টি খাবার	1	2	8	
[Q] নোনতা বা ভাজা খাবার (যেমন: চিপস, ক্রিস্পস, আলু ভাজা, খই-মুড়ি, নিমকি, চানাচুর, ইস্টেন্ট নুডলস)?	নোনতা খাবার	1	2	8	
[X] অন্যান্য শক্ত, আধা শক্ত অথবা নরম খাবার?	অন্যান্য শক্ত, আধা শক্ত অথবা নরম খাবার	1	2১ BD9	8১ BD9	
[X1] অন্যান্য সকল খাবারগুলো লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। যদি সম্ভব হয় রিকোড করুন।	নির্দিষ্ট করুন				
BD9. গতকাল দিনে বা রাতে (নাম) কতবার শক্ত, আধা শক্ত অথবা নরম খাবার খেয়েছে? যদি BD8[A]-এ হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে BD8[A1]-এ যে সংখ্যা আছে সেই সংখ্যাও এখানে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হবে। ৭ (সাত) বার বা তার বেশি হলে 7 লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।	যতবার খেয়েছে তার সংখ্যা জানিনা8				

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DA1. গত ২ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে (নাম)-এর ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒ AR1 8⇒ AR1
DA1A. যাচাই করুন: শিশুটির বয়স কত?	বয়স 0 OR 1.....1 বয়স 2, 3, OR 4.....2	2⇒ DA3A
DA2. BD2 এবং BD3 যাচাই করুন: শিশুটি এখনও বুকের দুধ খাচ্ছে না কি?	বুকের দুধ খাচ্ছে না, BD2=2 OR BD3=2.....1 বুকের দুধ খাচ্ছে বা অজানা, BD2≠2 AND BD3≠2.....2	1⇒ DA3B 2⇒ DA3A
DA3A. (নাম)-কে ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানা চলাকালীন কী পরিমাণ পানীয় (বুকের দুধ, ওরসালাইন এবং অন্যান্য ঔষধযুক্ত পানীয়) পান করেছে আমি সে সম্পর্কে কিছু জানতে চাই। ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানা হওয়ার আগে (নাম) যে পরিমাণ পানীয় পান করতো ডায়রিয়ার/পাতলা পায়খানার সময় কি সে এর চেয়ে কম পরিমাণ পানীয় পান করেছে, না কি একই পরিমাণ পানীয় পান করেছে, না কি তার চেয়ে বেশি পরিমাণ পানীয় পান করেছে? যদি কম হয় তবে যাচাই করুন: (নাম)-কে কি স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে খুবই কম পানীয় পান করেছে না কি কিছুটা কম পান করেছে?	খুবই কম.....1 কিছুটা কম.....2 একই পরিমাণ.....3 বেশি.....4 কিছুই পান করেনি.....5 জানিনা.....8	
DA3B. (নাম)-কে ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানা চলাকালীন সময়ে কী পরিমাণ পানীয় পান করেছে করতে দেয়া হয়েছে আমি সে সম্পর্কে কিছু জানতে চাই। ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানা হওয়ার আগে (নাম) যে পরিমাণ পানীয় পান করতো ডায়রিয়ার/পাতলা পায়খানার সময় সে কি এর চেয়ে কম পরিমাণ পানীয় পান করেছে, না কি একই পরিমাণ অথবা বেশি পরিমাণ পান করেছে? যদি কম হয় তবে যাচাই করুন: (নাম) কি স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে খুবই কম পানীয় পান করেছে নাকি কিছুটা কম পান করেছে?		
DA4. ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানা হওয়ার পূর্বে (নাম) যতটুকু খাবার খেতো, ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানা চলাকালীন সময়ে সে কি এর চেয়ে কম খেয়েছে, নাকি একই পরিমাণ খাবার খেয়েছে, অথবা বেশি পরিমাণ খাবার খেয়েছে, নাকি আদৌ খাবার খায়নি? যদি কম হয়, যাচাই করুন: (নাম)- কি স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে খুবই কম খাবার খেয়েছে নাকি কিছুটা কম খাবার খেয়েছে?	খুবই কম.....1 কিছুটা কম.....2 একই পরিমাণ.....3 বেশি.....4 খাবার বন্ধ করে দেয়া হয়েছে.....5 কখনোই খাবার খেতে দেয়া হয়নি.....7 জানিনা.....8	
DA5. ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানার জন্য কোথাও থেকে আপনি পরামর্শ বা চিকিৎসা নিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒ DA9 8⇒ DA9

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DA6. ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানার পরামর্শ বা চিকিৎসার জন্য আপনি কোথায় গিয়েছেন? নিশ্চিত হোন: আর কোথাও গিয়েছেন কি? যতগুলো সেবাপ্রদানকারীর/সেবার উৎসের নাম উল্লেখ করা হবে তার সবগুলোর কোড লিখুন; তবে প্রম্পট করবেন না। প্রত্যেক ধরনের সেবাপ্রদানকারী সম্পর্কে যাচাই করে নিশ্চিত হোন। এটি সরকারি না বেসরকারি সে সম্পর্কে নিশ্চিত হতে না পারলে স্থান বা উৎসের নাম লিখে রাখুন এবং তারপর অস্থায়ীভাবে 'V' লিখুন। স্থান বা উৎসের সঠিক ধরন নিশ্চিত হওয়ার পর 'W' এর পরিবর্তে সঠিক কোডটি লিখুন। (স্থানের নাম)	সরকারি: সরকারি হাসপাতাল A সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র (UH &FWC/USC/RD) B কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক (CC)..... C কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (HA/CHCP/HI/AHI/FPI/FWA) D ড্রাম্যাথ/OUTREACH CLINIC/ স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক..... E অন্যান্য সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য প্রতিষ্ঠান (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... G বেসরকারি: প্রাইভেট হাসপাতাল/ ক্লিনিক H প্রাইভেট চিকিৎসক I প্রাইভেট ফার্মেসি..... J ড্রাম্যাথ/স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক L অন্যান্য বেসরকারি চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... N এনজিও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা সেন্টার: এনজিও হাসপাতাল O এনজিও ক্লিনিক P গ্রাম্য স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (বেসরকারি/এনজিও)..... R অন্যান্য এনজিও চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... Q সরকারি, বেসরকারি নাকি এনজিও তা জানিনা W	
	অন্যান্য: আত্মীয়/বন্ধু S দোকান/মার্কেট/রাস্তা..... T পল্লি চিকিৎসক/গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার/ সনাতনী চিকিৎসক U অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... X জানিনা / মনে নাই Z	
DA7. DA6 যাচাই করণঃ সেবাকেন্দ্র/ সেবাপ্রদানকারী কি একের অধিক লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, একের অধিক লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে 1 না, শুধুমাত্র একটি উৎস লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে 2	2⇒ DA9

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DA8. আপনি প্রথম কোথায় পরামর্শ বা চিকিৎসা নিয়েছিলেন?	সরকারি:	
DA6-তে সরকারি, প্রাইভেট বা এনজিও কিনা তা নির্ধারণ করতে অক্ষম হলে, আপনি উপযুক্ত ক্যাটেগরি কোনটি তা না জানা পর্যন্ত সাময়িকভাবে '76' রেকর্ড করুন	সরকারি হাসপাতাল.....	11
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DA9. (নাম) এর ডায়রিয়া/পাতলা পায়খানা চলাকালীন তাকে নিচের কোনো পানীয় পান করতে দেয়া হয়েছে কি? নিচের প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ে শোনান এবং উত্তরের জন্য প্রযোজ্য কোড লিখে পরবর্তী আইটেমের কথা জিজ্ঞেস করুন। [A] প্যাকেট স্যালাইন (ওরস্যালাইন)? [B] ডায়রিয়ার জন্য প্যাকেটজাত চালের গুড়ার স্যালাইন বা অন্যান্য তরল ওরস্যালাইন? [C] জিঙ্ক ট্যাবলেট বা সিরাপ? [D] লবণ-চিনি বা লবণ-গুড়ের স্যালাইন? [E] ডাবের পানি? [F] চিড়ার পানি? [G] ভাতের মাড়?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>হ্যাঁ</th> <th>না</th> <th>জানিনা</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>প্যাকেট স্যালাইন (ওরস্যালাইন).....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>প্যাকেটজাত চালের গুড়ার স্যালাইন.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>জিঙ্ক ট্যাবলেট বা সিরাপ.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>লবণ-গুড়ের বা লবণ-চিনির স্যালাইন.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ডাবের পানি</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>চিড়ার পানি.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ভাতের মাড়.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা	প্যাকেট স্যালাইন (ওরস্যালাইন).....	1	2	8	প্যাকেটজাত চালের গুড়ার স্যালাইন.....	1	2	8	জিঙ্ক ট্যাবলেট বা সিরাপ.....	1	2	8	লবণ-গুড়ের বা লবণ-চিনির স্যালাইন.....	1	2	8	ডাবের পানি	1	2	8	চিড়ার পানি.....	1	2	8	ভাতের মাড়.....	1	2	8	
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ভাতের মাড়.....	1	2	8																															
DA10. ডায়রিয়া চিকিৎসায় আর কি কিছু দিয়েছেন (মুখে খাওয়া গুঁড় বা ইনজেকশন)?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা8	2⇒AR1 8⇒ AR1																																
DA11. ডায়রিয়ার চিকিৎসার জন্য অন্য আর কী কী দিয়েছেন? যাচাই করুন: এ ছাড়া আর কিছু দিয়েছেন কি? প্রযোজ্য সব উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। উল্লিখিত সকল ঔষধের নাম লিখুন। (ব্রান্ডের নাম) (ব্রান্ডের নাম)	বড়ি/ট্যাবলেট বা সিরাপ এন্টিবায়োটিক A এন্টিমোটিলিটি (ডায়রিয়া প্রতিরোধক) B অন্যান্য বড়ি/ট্যাবলেট বা সিরাপ..... G বড়ি/ট্যাবলেট/সিরাপ (নাম জানা নেই) H ইন্টারোজারমিনাI ইনজেকশন এন্টিবায়োটিকL নন-এন্টিবায়োটিক M ইনজেকশন (নাম জানা নেই) N শিরা বা নাড়িতে স্যালাইন (আইভি ফ্লুইড)..... O বাড়িতে চিকিৎসা/কবিরাজী/গাছ-গাছড়ার চিকিৎসা Q অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X																																	

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AR1. গত দুই সপ্তাহের যে কোন সময়, (নাম)-এর কাশি সহ কোন অসুখ হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা8	
AR2. গত ২ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে যে কোনো সময় (নাম) কি স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে দ্রুত, ছোট ছোট ও ঘন ঘন শ্বাস নিয়েছে অথবা শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাসে সে কষ্ট পেয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা8	2⇒ UF11 8⇒ UF11
AR3. (নাম)-এর এই দ্রুত বা কষ্টকর শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাস কি বুকের সমস্যার কারণে হয়েছে না কি সর্দিতে নাক বন্ধ হওয়ার কারণে হয়েছে?	বুকের সমস্যা1 সর্দিতে নাক বন্ধ হওয়া2 উভয়ই3 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)6 জানিনা8	
AR4. (নাম)-এর অসুস্থতার জন্য কারও পরামর্শ বা চিকিৎসা সেবা নিয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানিনা8	2⇒ AR9 8⇒ AR9
AR5. কোথা থেকে এ চিকিৎসা বা পরামর্শ নিয়েছেন? উৎসের ধরন সম্পর্কে নিশ্চিত হোন। নিশ্চিত হোন: আর কোথাও থেকে চিকিৎসা/ পরামর্শ নিয়েছেন কি? প্রযোজ্য সকল উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করুন; তবে উত্তরদাতাকে কোনো পরামর্শ দিবেন না/প্রস্পট করবেন না। যদি এটি সরকারি না বেসরকারি উৎস সে সম্পর্কে নিশ্চিত হতে না পারেন তাহলে স্থানের নাম লিখে রাখুন এবং যতদূর স্থানের সঠিক ধরন সম্পর্কে নিশ্চিত না হবেন ততদূর অস্থায়ীভাবে 'V' লিখুন। (স্থান/উৎসের নাম)	সরকারি: সরকারি হাসপাতালA সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র (UH &FWC/USC/RD)B কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক (CC).....C কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (HA/CHCP/HI/AHI/FPI/FWA)D ড্রাম্যাথ/Outreach clinic/ স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিকE অন্যান্য সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য প্রতিষ্ঠান (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)G বেসরকারি: প্রাইভেট হাসপাতাল/ ক্লিনিকH প্রাইভেট চিকিৎসকI প্রাইভেট ফার্মেসিJ ড্রাম্যাথ/স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিকL অন্যান্য বেসরকারি চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)N এনজিও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা সেটর: এনজিও হাসপাতালO এনজিও ক্লিনিকP গ্রাম্য স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (বেসরকারি/এনজিও)R অন্যান্য এনজিও চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)Q সরকারি, বেসরকারি নাকি এনজিও তা জানিনাW অন্যান্য: আত্মীয়/বন্ধুS দোকান/মার্কেট/রাষ্ট্রাT পল্লি চিকিৎসক/গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার/ সনাতনী চিকিৎসকU অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X জানিনা / মনে নাইZ	

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AR6. AR5 যাচাই করুনঃ উৎস কি একের অধিক লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, একের অধিক লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে 1 না, শুধুমাত্র একটি উৎস লিপিবদ্ধ করা হয়েছে 2	2⇒AR8
AR7. আপনি প্রথম কোথায় পরামর্শ বা চিকিৎসা চেয়েছিলেন? সরকারি, প্রাইভেট বা এনজিও কিনা তা নির্ধারণ করতে অক্ষম হলে, আপনি উপযুক্ত ক্যাটেগরি কোনটি তা না জানা পর্যন্ত সাময়িকভাবে '76' রেকর্ড করুন	সরকারি: সরকারি হাসপাতাল11 সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র (UH & FWC/USC/RD)12 কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক (CC)13 কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (HA/CHCP/HI/AHI/FPI/FWA)14 ভ্রাম্যমাণ/OUTREACH CLINIC/স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক15 অন্যান্য সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য প্রতিষ্ঠান (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)16 বেসরকারি: প্রাইভেট হাসপাতাল/ ক্লিনিক21 প্রাইভেট চিকিৎসক22 প্রাইভেট ফার্মেসি23 গ্রাম্য স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী (বেসরকারি/এনজিওর)24 ভ্রাম্যমাণ/স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক25 অন্যান্য প্রাইভেট চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)26 এনজিও স্বাস্থ্যসেবা সেন্টার: এনজিও হাসপাতাল31 এনজিও ক্লিনিক32 অন্যান্য এনজিও চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) 36 সরকারি, বেসরকারি নাকি এনজিও তা জানিনা76 অন্যান্য উৎস: আত্মীয়/বন্ধু61 দোকান/মার্কেট/রাস্তা62 পল্লি চিকিৎসক/গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার/সনাতন চিকিৎসক63 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96 জানিনা / মনে নাই98	
AR8. অসুস্থতা শুরু হওয়ার কত দিন পরে আপনি প্রথমে (নাম) এর জন্য পরামর্শ বা চিকিৎসা চেয়েছিলেন? যদি অবিলম্বে বা একই দিনে হয়, '00' রেকর্ড করুন। পরের দিন হলে '01' রেকর্ড করুন, অন্যথায় দিনের সংখ্যা রেকর্ড করুন। অসুস্থতা শুরু হওয়ার পর 95 বা তার বেশি দিনের হলে '95' রেকর্ড করুন।	একই দিন00 পর দিন01 কয়েক দিন পর জানিনা98	

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AR9. অসুস্থতা চলাকালীন যে কোনো সময় (নাম)-কে তার চিকিৎসার জন্য কোনো ধরনের ঔষধ দেয়া হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	2⇒ UF11 8⇒ UF11
AR10. (নাম) কে কী ঔষধ দেয়া হয়েছে? যাচাই করুন: আর কিছু দিয়েছেন কি? সব উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। যদি ঔষধের ধরন সম্পর্কে নিশ্চিত হতে না পারেন তাহলে ব্রাডের নাম লিখে রাখুন এবং তারপর অস্থায়ীভাবে "W" লিখুন। (ব্রাডের নাম) (ব্রাডের নাম)	এন্টিবায়োটিক এমোক্সিসিলিনL কোটরিমক্সাজোল..... M অন্য এন্টিবায়োটিক বড়ি বা সিরাপ N অন্য এন্টিবায়োটিক ইনজেকশন/আইভি O অন্যান্য ঔষধ প্যারাসিটামল/এসিটামিনোফেন R এসপিরিনS আইবুপ্রোফেন.....T শুধুমাত্র ব্র্যান্ড নাম রেকর্ড করা হয়েছে..... W অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)X জানিনা / মনে নাইZ	

UF11. সময় লিপিবদ্ধ করুন	ঘণ্টা ও মিনিট..... :	
UF12. প্রশ্নপত্রের ভাষা	বাংলা.....2	
UF13. সাক্ষাৎকারের ভাষা	বাংলা.....2 অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....6	
UF14. উত্তরদাতার নিজস্ব স্থানীয় ভাষা/মাতৃভাষা	বাংলা.....2 অন্যান্য ভাষা (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....6	
UF15. এই প্রশ্নপত্রের কোনো অংশের জন্য অনুবাদক ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে কি?	হ্যাঁ, পুরো প্রশ্নপত্রের জন্য 1 হ্যাঁ, প্রশ্নপত্রের কোনো কোনো অংশের জন্য 2 না, ব্যবহার করা হয়নি.....3	
UF15A. খানা প্রশ্নপত্রে সদস্যদের তালিকা HL6-এ উত্তরদাতার বয়স যাচাই করুন. : উত্তরদাতার বয়স 15-17 বছর?	বয়স 15-17 1 বয়স 18 বা তদূর্ধ্ব.....2	1⇒UF15M
UF15B. UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর (UF4) এবং খানা প্রশ্নের উত্তরদাতা (HH47) চেক করুন: এই উত্তরদাতাই কি খানা প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরদাতা?	হ্যাঁ, একই উত্তরদাতা, UF4=HH47 1 না, একই উত্তরদাতা নয়, UF4≠HH47 2	1⇒UF15M
UF15C. এই উত্তরদাতাকে কি কোন পৃথক প্রশ্নপত্রের জন্য সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়া হয়েছে?	হ্যাঁ, ইতিমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়া হয়েছে..... 1 না, ইতিমধ্যে সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়া হয় নাই 2	1⇒UF15M
UF15D. HC7[A] and HC12 যাচাই করুনঃ এই খানায় কি টেলিফোন লাইন বা খানার কোন সদস্যের মোবাইল ফোন আছে?	হ্যাঁ, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 না, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2⇒UF15F
UF15E. জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করার জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ভবিষ্যতে শিশু, পরিবার এবং খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি ফোন জরিপ পরিচালনা করবে। আমরা কয়েক মাসের মধ্যে কয়েক বার কল করতে পারি, এক এক বার প্রায় 15 মিনিটের জন্য। অংশগ্রহণে স্বেচ্ছাশীল। আপনি যদি এখন অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হনও, আপনি তা পরে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারবেন। অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কোন খরচ হবে না। আপনার ফোন নম্বর এবং এই ফোন সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা আমাদের দলের বাইরে কাউকেই জানানো হবে না। আপনি কি অংশগ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	1⇒UF15H 2⇒UF16
UF15F. জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করার জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) ভবিষ্যতে শিশু, পরিবার এবং খানার অবস্থা সম্পর্কে একটি ফোন জরিপ পরিচালনা করবে। আমরা কয়েক মাসের মধ্যে কয়েকবার কল করতে পারি, এক এক বার প্রায় 15 মিনিটের জন্য। অংশগ্রহণে স্বেচ্ছাশীল। আপনি যদি এখন অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হনও, আপনি তা পরে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারবেন। অংশগ্রহণ করতে আপনার কোন খরচ হবে না। আপনার ফোন নম্বর এবং এই ফোন সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আপনি যে সমস্ত তথ্য দিবেন তা আমাদের দলের বাইরে কাউকেই জানানো হবে না। আপনি কি অংশগ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	2⇒UF16
UF15G. আপনি আমাকে বলেছেন যে আপনার খানায় কোন ফোন নেই। শুধু নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, আপনার কি একটি ব্যক্তিগত টেলিফোন আছে নাকি খানায় একটিই ফোন?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2	1⇒UF15I 2⇒UF16

UF15H. আপনার কি একটি ব্যক্তিগত টেলিফোন আছে নাকি খানায় একটিই ফোন?	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	2⇒ UF16
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UF15I. আপনি আপনার খানার নম্বর শেয়ার করতে পারেন, কিন্তু অনুগ্রহ করে, আপনার পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের বা আপনার পরিবারের বাইরের লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ফোন নম্বর শেয়ার করবেন না। দয়া করে বলুন কোন ফোন নম্বরে কল করতে হবে।

	[P1] সর্বদা চালু নম্বর	[P2] ২য় নম্বর	[P3] ৩য় নম্বর
UF15J. ফোন নম্বর জিজ্ঞাসা করুন এবং রেকর্ড করুন।	_____	_____	_____
UF15K. শুধুমাত্র নম্বরটি নিশ্চিত করার জন্য, (নম্বরটি UF15J তে রেকর্ড করা হয়েছে)? যদি না হয়, FS15J তে ফিরে যান এবং নম্বরটি ঠিক করুন।	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2	হ্যাঁ 1 না 2
UF15L. মনে রাখবেন, আপনি আপনার খানার নম্বর শেয়ার করতে পারেন, কিন্তু অনুগ্রহ করে, আপনার পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের বা আপনার পরিবারের বাইরের লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোনো ব্যক্তিগত ফোন নম্বর শেয়ার করবেন না। আপনার কাছে কি অন্য ব্যক্তিগত বা শেয়ার করা ফোন নম্বর আছে যেখানে আপনার সাথে যোগাযোগ করা যেতে পারে?	হ্যাঁ 1 [P2] না 2 UF16	হ্যাঁ 1 [P3] না 2 UF16	হ্যাঁ 1 [P4] না 2 UF16
			(৩+) ফোন নম্বর থাকলে এখানে টিক দিন এবং অতিরিক্ত সিট যোগ করুন: ☐
UF15M. UF8A যাচাই করুন: এই শিটটি BLOOD COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE এর জন্য নির্বাচিত?	হ্যাঁ, UF8A=1 1 না, UF8A≤1 2	2⇒ UF16	

UF15N. শিশুর ভারী ধাতু এবং রক্তস্ফলিত পরীক্ষার জন্য একটি পৃথক রক্ত সংগ্রহের প্রদর্শনপত্র ইস্যু করুন।
শিশুর রক্ত সংগ্রহের প্রদর্শনপত্র পরিচালনা করুন এবং সম্পূর্ণ হলে, UF16-এ যান।

UF16. উত্তরদাতাকে বলুন, আপনি খানা ত্যাগ করার আগে শিশুটির ওজন ও উচ্চতা পরিমাপ করা প্রয়োজন এবং এই পরিমাপের জন্য আপনার একজন সহকর্মী খানায় আসবেন। শিশুটির জন্য ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM নিন এবং এই ফরমে INFORMATION PANEL পূরণ করুন।

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE-এ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS-Gi HL 10। HL20 কলাম যাচাই করে দেখুন: এই উত্তরদাতা খানার আরেকটি 0-4 বছর বয়সী শিশুর মা বা লালনপালনকারী কি না।

☐ হ্যাঁ ⇒ Under-Five Information Panel -এ UF17 চলে যান এবং '01' লিখুন। তারপর একই উত্তরদাতার কাছে অপর 0-4 বছরের শিশুর জন্য Questionnaire for Children Under Five পূরণ করুন।

☐ না ⇒ Household Questionnaire -এ List of Household Members-এ HL6 ও HL20 কলাম যাচাই করে দেখুন: এই উত্তরদাতা কি এই খানার 5-17 বছর বয়সী কোনো শিশুর মা/লালনপালনকারী কি না; যে শিশুটি এ খানায় '5-17 বছর বয়সী শিশুর প্রদর্শনপত্র' পূরণের জন্য নির্বাচিত?

☐ হ্যাঁ ⇒ Under-Five Information Panel-এর UF17-এর UF17-এ চলে যান এবং '01' লিখুন। তারপর একই উত্তরদাতার কাছ থেকে 5-17 বছর বয়সী শিশুর জন্য প্রদর্শনপত্র Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17) পূরণ করুন।

☐ না ⇒ Under-Five Information Panel- এর UF17-এ চলে যান এবং '01' লিখুন। তারপর উত্তরদাতাকে তাঁর সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ দিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন। এই খানায় আর কোনো প্রদর্শনপত্র পূরণ বাকি আছে কি না তা দেখে নিন।

UF17. ৫ বছরের কম বয়সী শিশুর পক্ষে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের ফলাফল প্রদত্ত কোডসমূহ মা/লালনপালনকারীর জন্য প্রযোজ্য। সাক্ষাৎকারে কোনো অসম্পূর্ণতা থাকলে (পূর্ণ করা সম্ভব না হলে) তা সুপারভাইজারকে অবহিত করুন।	পরিপূর্ণ সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া হয়েছে.....01 বাড়িতে পাওয়া যায়নি02 উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি জানিয়েছেন.....03 সাক্ষাৎকার আংশিক সম্পন্ন হয়েছে.....04 উত্তর দিতে অসমর্থ (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)05 ৫ বছর বয়সী মা/লালনপালনকারীর জন্য কোনো প্রাপ্তবয়স্কের সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়নি.....06 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96
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সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য

সুপারভাইজারের পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো



ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM CHILDREN UNDER FIVE BANGLADESH MICS 2025

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. ক্লাস্টার নম্বর: _____	AN2. থানা নম্বর: _____	
AN3. শিশুর নাম ও লাইন নম্বর: নাম: _____	AN4. UB2 থেকে শিশুর বয়স: বয়স (পূর্ণবছরে)	
AN5. মা/লালনপালনকারীর নাম ও লাইন নম্বর: নাম: _____	AN6. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম ও নম্বর: নাম: _____	

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		
AN7. মেজারারের নাম ও নম্বর:	নাম _____	
AN8. মেজারার যেভাবে পড়েছেন সেভাবে ওজন মাপার ফলাফল লিখুন: যা আপনি লিখেছেন তা মেজারারকে পড়ে শোনান এবং তিনি আপনার রেকর্ডটি যাচাই করেছেন- এটি নিশ্চিত করুন। পরে, কাগজের ফর্ম থেকে CAPI-তে রেকর্ড করার সময়, এটাও নিশ্চিত করুন যে রেকর্ডগুলি মেজারার যাচাই করেছেন।	কিলোগ্রাম (কেজি) পুনঃ ভিজিটের পরও শিশু অনুপস্থিত99.3 শিশুর অস্বীকৃতি99.4 উত্তরদাতার অস্বীকৃতি99.5 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)99.6	99.3⇒AN14 99.4⇒AN10 99.5⇒AN10 99.6⇒AN10
AN9. শিশুটির পরিধেয় কাপড় কি যতটা সম্ভব কমানো হয়েছিল, অর্থাৎ খুব হালকা পোশাক বা অন্তর্বাস ছাড়া আর কিছু নয়?	হ্যাঁ1 না, শিশুটির কাপড় যতটা সম্ভব ততটা খোলা হয়নি2	
AN10. AN4 যাচাই করুন: শিশুর বয়স কত?	বয়স 0 বা 1 বছর1 বয়স 2, 3 বা 4 বছর2	1⇒AN11A 2⇒AN11B
AN11A. শিশুটির বয়স 2 বছরের কম হলে শোয়া অবস্থায় তার মাপ নেয়া উচিত। মেজারার যেভাবে বলেছেন সেভাবে তার দৈর্ঘ্যের (Length) মাপের ফলাফল লিপিবদ্ধ করুন: যা লিখেছেন তা মেজারারকে পড়ে শোনান এবং তিনি আপনার রেকর্ডটি যাচাই করেছেন এটি তাকে দিয়ে নিশ্চিত করুন। পরে, কাগজের ফর্ম থেকে CAPI-তে রেকর্ড করার সময়, এটাও নিশ্চিত করুন যে রেকর্ডগুলি মেজারার যাচাই করেছেন।	দৈর্ঘ্য/উচ্চতা (সে.মি.) শিশুর অস্বীকৃতি999.4 উত্তরদাতার অস্বীকৃতি999.5 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)999.6	999.4⇒AN14 999.5⇒AN14 999.6⇒AN14
AN11B. শিশুটির বয়স কমপক্ষে 2 বছর হলে তাকে দাঁড়ানো অবস্থায় মাপ নিতে হবে। মেজারার যেভাবে বলেছেন সেভাবে তার উচ্চতা মাপের ফলাফল লিপিবদ্ধ করুন: যা আপনি লিখেছেন তা মেজারারকে পড়ে শোনান এবং তিনি আপনার রেকর্ডটি যাচাই করেছেন- এটি নিশ্চিত করুন। পরে, কাগজের ফর্ম থেকে CAPI-তে রেকর্ড করার সময়, এটাও নিশ্চিত করুন যে রেকর্ডগুলি মেজারার যাচাই করেছেন		
AN12. কিভাবে শিশুটির দৈর্ঘ্য বা উচ্চতা পরিমাপ করা হয়েছে? শোয়া না কি দাঁড়ানো অবস্থায়?	শোয়া অবস্থায়1 দাঁড়ানো অবস্থায়2	

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		
AN13. রেকর্ড করা পরিমাপ বিনুনি বা অলংকৃত চুল দ্বারা কি বাঁধাছন্ত হয়েছিল?	হ্যাঁ, চুল দ্বারা বাঁধাছন্ত হয়েছিল1 না2	
AN14. আজকের তারিখ: দিন/মাস/বছর: ___ / ___ / 2 0 2 5		
AN15. এই খানায় 5 বছরের নিচে আর কোনো শিশু আছে কি, যার পরিমাপ করা হয়নি?	হ্যাঁ1 না2	1⇒ Next Child
AN16. উত্তরদাতাকে তাঁর সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ দিন এবং আপনার সুপারভাইজারকে জানান যে, খানায় সবগুলো পরিমাপ শেষ হয়েছে।		

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE -এর জন্য মেজারারের পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE এর জন্য সুপারভাইজারের পর্যবেক্ষণ/মন্তব্য

(গোপনীয়, শুধুমাত্র পরিকল্পনা ও গবেষণার কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে)



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

BLOOD COLLECTION FORM CHILDREN 12 – 59 MONTHS BANGLADESH MICS 2025

CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS INFORMATION PANEL		LT
LT1. ক্লাস্টার নম্বর:	LT2. থানা নম্বর:	
LT3. শিশুর নাম ও লাইন নম্বর: নাম	LT4. শিশুর জন্ম মাস ও সাল: ____ / 2 0 2 ____	
LT5. মায়ের / লালন-পালনকারীর নাম ও লাইন নম্বর: নাম	LT6. সুপারভাইজারের নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম	
LT7. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম	LT8. ফ্লোবটোমিস্টের নাম ও কোড নম্বর: নাম	
LT9. রক্ত সংগ্রহের দিন / মাস / সাল: ____ / ____ / 2 0 2 5	LT10. সময় লিখুন ঘন্টা এবং মিনিট _____ : _____	

LT11. আমার নাম হলো (আপনার নাম)। আমি আপনাকে 1-4 বছর বয়সী শিশুদের রক্তস্বল্পতা এবং ভারী ধাতু দূষণের মূল্যায়ন/ পরিমাপ সম্পর্কে -কিছু কথা বলতে চাই।

জরিপের উদ্দেশ্য

এই জরিপটি ইউনিসেফের সহায়তায়, গর্ভবতী মহিলাদের এবং 1-4 বছর বয়সী বাচ্চাদের রক্তে ভারী ধাতুর (সিসা, ক্যাডমিয়াম, পারদ এবং আর্সেনিক) মাত্রা, এবং রক্তস্বল্পতা (অ্যানিমিয়া) পরীক্ষা করার জন্য বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস), স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়ের রোগতত্ত্ব, রোগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও গবেষণা ইনস্টিটিউট (আইইডিসিআর) এবং আইসিডিডিআর,বি দ্বারা পরিচালিত হচ্ছে।

ভারী ধাতুর দূষণ শিশুদের উপর গুরুতর এবং দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ক্ষতিকারক প্রভাব ফেলতে পারে। ভারী ধাতুর সংস্পর্শে আসা মনোযোগ ঘাটতির ব্যাধি, আত্মসনমূলক আচরণ এবং শেখার প্রতিবন্ধকতার মতো আচরণগত সমস্যার উচ্চ ঝুঁকির সাথে যুক্ত। এছাড়াও, রক্তস্বল্পতা, একটি গুরুতর স্বাস্থ্য সমস্যা, যা শিশুদের দ্রুত ক্লান্ত করে তোলে এবং তাদের পূর্ণাঙ্গ বিকাশে বাধা দেয়। রক্তের নমুনাগুলো ঢাকার আইসিডিডিআর,বি-এর ল্যাবরেটরিতে বিশ্লেষণ করা হবে। এই সমীক্ষাটি সরকারকে নীতিগত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ এবং ভারী ধাতুর দূষণের ঝুঁকি কমানোর পাশাপাশি রক্তস্বল্পতা প্রতিরোধ ও চিকিৎসার জন্য প্রোগ্রাম তৈরিতে সহায়তা করবে। অতিরিক্তভাবে, আপনার বাসস্থানের আশপাশ থেকে মাটির কিছু নমুনা সংগ্রহ করা হবে এবং মাটিতে সিসার ঘনত্ব নির্ণয়ের জন্য তা ল্যাবরেটরিতে পাঠানো হবে।

আপনার শিশুকে কেন এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য বলা হল?

এই জরিপে শিশুদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। আমরা আপনাকে আপনার শিশুকে এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে অনুমতি দেওয়ার জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানাচ্ছি, কারণ আপনি জরিপের এলাকার বাসিন্দা এবং আপনার শিশুর বয়স জরিপে নির্ধারিত বয়সসীমার মধ্যে রয়েছে।

পদ্ধতি ও কার্যক্রম (আপনার থেকে যা আশা করা হচ্ছে)

একটি সূঁচের মাধ্যমে আপনার সন্তানের হাতের শিরা থেকে প্রায় অর্ধেক চা চামচের সমপরিমাণ (২ মি.লি.) রক্ত সংগ্রহ করা হবে।

জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের ঝুঁকি ও সুবিধা

এই পরীক্ষা বিনামূল্যে বাংলাদেশের অন্যতম সেরা পরীক্ষাগারে সবচেয়ে উন্নত পদ্ধতিতে করা হবে। আপনাকে সম্ভাব্য তিন মাসের মধ্যে ফলাফল স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর / আইইডিসিআর হতে জানানো হবে। যদি ফলাফলে সিসা, ক্যাডমিয়াম, পারদ বা আর্সেনিকের মতো ভারী ধাতুর দূষণ নির্দেশ করে, তবে স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয় আপনাকে কীভাবে এই দূষণ থেকে রক্ষা পাওয়া যায় সে সম্পর্কে পরামর্শ দেবে এবং প্রয়োজনে আপনার শিশুকে নিকটস্থ চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্রে পাঠানো হবে।

রক্ত নেওয়ার সময় সূঁচ প্রবেশ করার ফলে আপনার সন্তানের শরীরে সামান্য ব্যথা অনুভব করতে পারেন। সংক্রমণের ঝুঁকি খুবই কম। রক্ত নেওয়ার সাথে যুক্ত ঝুঁকি এবং অস্বস্তি কমানোর জন্য, উচ্চ প্রশিক্ষণপ্রাপ্ত ফ্লেবটোমিস্টরা সমস্ত জীবাণুমুক্ত সতর্কতা অনুসরণ করে এই প্রক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন করবেন।

গোপনীয়তা ও তথ্যের সুরক্ষা

আপনার সন্তানের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য এবং পরীক্ষার ফলাফল গোপনীয় থাকবে এবং নিরাপদে সংরক্ষণ করা হবে। আপনার সন্তানের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্যের ব্যবহার শুধুমাত্র জরিপ তদন্তকারীদের, নৈতিক কমিটি, এবং নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থার জন্য সীমিত থাকবে। পরীক্ষার ব্যক্তিগত ফলাফল এবং আপনার যোগাযোগের তথ্য শুধুমাত্র বিবিএস, ইউনিসেফ, আইইডিসিআর, এবং আইসিডিডিআর/বি ব্যবহার করতে পারবে।

তথ্য ও নমুনার ভবিষ্যৎ ব্যবহার

আপনার সন্তানের কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য ও নমুনা ভবিষ্যতের গবেষণায় ব্যবহার করা হতে পারে, যাতে আপনার সন্তানের সামগ্রিক পুষ্টিগত অবস্থান নির্ধারণ করা যায়। ভবিষ্যতে এই তথ্য ও নমুনার যেকোনো ব্যবহার ক্ষেত্রে, আপনার সন্তানের পরিচয়ের গোপনীয়তা সম্পূর্ণভাবে রক্ষা করা হবে।

অংশগ্রহণ না করার এবং প্রত্যাহারের অধিকার

এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্ণরূপে স্বেচ্ছামূলক। আপনার সন্তানের এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের অনুমতি দেওয়া বা না দেওয়া আপনার সিদ্ধান্তের উপর নির্ভর করে। একবার অংশগ্রহণে সম্মতি দেওয়ার পরেও, আপনি যেকোনো সময় কোনো কারণ না জানিয়েও আপনার সন্তানের অংশগ্রহণ বন্ধ করার সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে পারেন।

এ জরিপের অতিরিক্ত তথ্য অথবা নৈতিক বিষয়গুলি সম্পর্কে তথ্যের জন্য অনুগ্রহ করে ডা: এস এম আব্দুল গাফফার এর সাথে যোগাযোগ করুন।
টেলিফোন: +৮৮০ ১৯৫৮৩৩৬৫১৮; ইমেইল: iedcrmcics@gmail.com

আপনি কি নিম্নলিখিত সম্মতিপত্রে স্বাক্ষর করে এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত, এবং -----
(আপনার সন্তানের নাম) এর থেকে রক্তের নমুনা সংগ্রহ ও ভবিষ্যতের পরীক্ষার জন্য সংরক্ষণে সম্মতি দিচ্ছেন?

যদি আপনি এখন অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হন এবং পরে আপনার মত পরিবর্তন করেন, তবে অনুগ্রহ করে আমাদের জানান, আমরা সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রক্রিয়া বন্ধ করব।

জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের সম্মতি: আমি অংশগ্রহণের শর্তাবলী সম্পর্কে অবহিত হয়েছি এবং আমি এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে সম্মতি জানাচ্ছি:

___/___/2025

অভিভাবক /আইনি অভিভাবকের নাম এবং স্বাক্ষর বা
বাম হাতের বৃদ্ধাঙ্গুলের ছাপ

সাক্ষীর নাম এবং স্বাক্ষর (প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে)

তারিখ

হ্যাঁ1

না2

2⇒LT27

LT12. গত ৩ মাসে, বাড়ির ভিতরে কি কেউ সিগারেট বা বিড়ি খেয়েছে?	একদমই নয় 1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম 2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার 3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন 4																													
LT13. গত ৩ মাসে, (আপনার সন্তানের নাম) কি গলায়, কজিতে বা এমন কোনো জায়গায় তাবিজ পরেছে, যেটা সে মুখে দিতে পারে?	একদমই নয় 1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম 2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার 3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন 4																													
LT14. গত ৩ মাসে, এমন কোনো ব্যক্তি কি (আপনার সন্তানের নাম)-এর সাথে নিয়মিত দেখাসাক্ষাৎ / সংস্পর্শে ছিলেন যিনি সিঁদুর ব্যবহার করতেন? "নিয়মিত দেখাসাক্ষাৎ/ সংস্পর্শ" বলতে আমরা বুঝি, যিনি শিশুটির সাথে সপ্তাহে একাধিকবার দেখা সাক্ষাৎ করেছেন/ সংস্পর্শে এসেছেন।	একদমই নয় 1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম 2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার 3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন 4																													
LT15. গত ৩ মাসে, এমন কোনো ব্যক্তি কি (আপনার সন্তানের নাম)-এর সাথে নিয়মিত দেখাসাক্ষাৎ/ সংস্পর্শে ছিলেন যিনি সুরমা/ কাজল ব্যবহার করতেন? "নিয়মিত দেখাসাক্ষাৎ/সংস্পর্শ" বলতে আমরা বুঝি, যিনি শিশুটির সাথে সপ্তাহে একাধিকবার দেখা সাক্ষাৎ করেছেন/ সংস্পর্শে এসেছেন।	একদমই নয় 1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম 2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার 3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন 4																													
LT16. গত ৩ মাসে, (আপনার সন্তানের নাম) কি সুরমা/ কাজল ব্যবহার করেছে?	একদমই নয় 1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম 2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার 3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন 4																													
LT17. পরবর্তী ২টি প্রশ্নে আমি আপনাকে আপনার উপজেলার সেই সব স্থানের সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করব, যেগুলো সিসা-অ্যাসিড ব্যাটারি, যা গাড়ির ব্যাটারি হিসেবেও পরিচিত, পরিচালনা করে, সেইসাথে যেগুলো গহনা তৈরি/রিসাইকেল, ইলেকট্রনিক বর্জ্য এবং গাড়ি মেরামত করে। আপনার বাসস্থান থেকে ২৫-৩০ মিনিটের হাঁটার মধ্যে (প্রায় ২ কিলোমিটার), আপনি কি এমন কোনো স্থানের কথা জানেন: [A] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি তৈরি করে? [B] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি গলিয়ে রিসাইকেল করে? [C] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি মেরামত বা ভেঙে ফেলে এবং এসিড নিষ্কাশন করে? [D] যেখানে গহনা তৈরি বা রিসাইকেল করে? [E] যেখানে ইলেকট্রনিক বর্জ্য (ই-ওয়েস্ট, যেমন মোবাইল ফোন, কম্পিউটার, ল্যাপটপ ইত্যাদি) রিসাইকেল করে? [F] যেখানে গাড়ি মেরামত করে?	<table><tr><th></th><th>হ্যাঁ</th><th>না</th><th>জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত নই</th></tr><tr><td>ব্যাটারি তৈরি করা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল করা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>ব্যাটারি মেরামত/ভেঙে ফেলা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>গহনা তৈরি</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>(ই-ওয়েস্ট) রিসাইকেল করা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>গাড়ি মেরামত করা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>		হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত নই	ব্যাটারি তৈরি করা	1	2	8	ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল করা	1	2	8	ব্যাটারি মেরামত/ভেঙে ফেলা	1	2	8	গহনা তৈরি	1	2	8	(ই-ওয়েস্ট) রিসাইকেল করা	1	2	8	গাড়ি মেরামত করা	1	2	8	
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LT18. গত ৩ মাসে, এমন কোনো ব্যক্তি যেমন: খানার অন্য কোন সদস্য, আত্মীয় স্বজন অথবা বন্ধু কি (<i>আপনার সন্তানের নাম</i>)-এর সাথে নিয়মিত দেখাসাক্ষাৎ/ সংস্পর্শে ছিল (সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার) যিনি নিম্নলিখিত স্থানগুলোর কোনো একটিতে কাজ করেছেন: [A] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি তৈরি করে? [B] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি গুলিয়ে রিসাইকেল করে? [C] যেখানে গাড়ির ব্যাটারি মেরামত বা ভেঙে ফেলে এবং এসিড নিঃসরণ করে? [D] যেখানে গহনা তৈরি বা রিসাইকেল করে? [E] যেখানে ইলেকট্রনিক বর্জ্য (ই-ওয়েস্ট, যেমন মোবাইল ফোন, কম্পিউটার, ল্যাপটপ ইত্যাদি) রিসাইকেল করে? [F] যেখানে গাড়ি মেরামত করে?	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>হ্যাঁ</th><th>না</th><th>জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত নই</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>ব্যাটারি তৈরি করা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল করা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>ব্যাটারি মেরামত</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>গহনা তৈরি</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>ইলেকট্রনিক বর্জ্য (ই-ওয়েস্ট) রিসাইকেল করা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>গাড়ি মেরামত করা</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		হ্যাঁ	না	জানিনা/ নিশ্চিত নই	ব্যাটারি তৈরি করা	1	2	8	ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল করা	1	2	8	ব্যাটারি মেরামত	1	2	8	গহনা তৈরি	1	2	8	ইলেকট্রনিক বর্জ্য (ই-ওয়েস্ট) রিসাইকেল করা	1	2	8	গাড়ি মেরামত করা	1	2	8
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LT19. গতকাল (<i>আপনার সন্তানের নাম</i>) সকাল ৬:০০ থেকে বিকেল ৬:০০, সূর্যোদয় থেকে সূর্যাস্ত পর্যন্ত তার দিন কিভাবে কাটিয়েছে? প্রোব: আমরা জানতে চাচ্ছি যে আপনার শিশু কতঘন্টা বাড়ির ভিতর এবং কতঘন্টা বাড়ির বাইরে ছিল। দ্রষ্টব্য: পাশে দেওয়া দুটি উত্তরের যোগফল ১২ হওয়া উচিত।	বাড়ির ভিতরে কাটানো ঘন্টার সংখ্যা: _____ বাড়ির ভিতরে কাটানো ঘন্টার সংখ্যা: _____																												
LT20. গত ৩ মাসে, সাধারণ খাবার ব্যতীত (<i>আপনার সন্তানের নাম</i>) অন্য কিছু খাওয়ার অভ্যাস করেছে কি? যেমন মাটি, ধুলো, কাদা বা রঙের টুকরো, রান্নার চুলার মাটি বা স্থানীয় ট্যাবলেট, যা টিহরি/মাটির বিস্কুট নামে পরিচিত।	একদমই নয় 1 সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম..... 2 সপ্তাহে অন্তত একবার 3 প্রায় প্রতিদিন..... 4																												
LT20A. যাচাই করুন: একই খানার অন্য কোন 1-4 বছরের শিশু বা এই উত্তরদাতাকে আপনি বা আপনার দলের অন্য কেউ রক্ত সংগ্রহের প্রশ্ন করেছিল কি না?	হ্যাঁ, সাক্ষাৎকার নেয়া হয়েছিল..... 1 না, এবারই প্রথম..... 2	1⇒LT26A																											
LT21. যেমনটি আমি পূর্বে উল্লেখ করেছি, আমরা শিশুদের রক্তে ভারী ধাতু, এবং রক্তস্ফ্রাভতা পরীক্ষা করছি, এবং এই আলোচনার অংশ হিসেবে আমরা সিসা সম্পর্কে আপনার জ্ঞান জানতে চাই। আপনি কি জানেন সিসা কী?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না..... 2																												

LT22. আপনার মতে, সিসা কোথায় কোথায় পাওয়া যেতে পারে? উল্লেখিত সব অপশন চিহ্নিত করুন, কিন্তু অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনাবেন না।	খাবারA যেখানে ধাতু গলানো হয়..... B উৎপাদন ও রিসাইকেল কার্যক্রম C গাড়ির জন্য সিসা-অ্যাসিড ব্যাটারি.....D পিগমেন্টস (রঙ্গিন দানা) E রঙF সোল্ডারিং(ঝালাই)G রঙিন কাঁচH সিসামুক্ত ক্রিস্টাল গ্লাস থালা বাটিI গোলাবারুদ/পটকাJ চকচকে সিরামিকের জিনিসK গহনাL প্রথাগত প্রসাধনী যেমন কাজল ও সিন্দূর..... M মাটি বা কাদাN গুঁড়া হলুদO হলুদ রংP অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....X জানিনাZ	
LT23. আপনি কি আপনার শিশুদের জন্য সিসার সংস্পর্শ নিয়ে উদ্বিগ্ন?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 জানিনা.....8	2 ⇒LT25 8 ⇒LT25
LT24. আপনি কতটা উদ্বিগ্ন? অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনাবেন	কিছুটা উদ্বিগ্ন.....1 মাঝারি উদ্বিগ্ন2 খুব উদ্বিগ্ন3	
LT25. যেমনটি আমি পূর্বে উল্লেখ করেছি, সিসা একটি ভারী ধাতুর দূষক যা শিশুদের জন্য ক্ষতিকারক। আপনি কি জানেন সিসার জন্য শিশুদের কি ধরনের ক্ষতি হতে পারে? উল্লেখিত সব অপশন চিহ্নিত করুন, কিন্তু অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনাবেন না।	শিশুদের শারীরিক বৃদ্ধি প্রভাবিত করে.....A শিশুদের মানসিক বৃদ্ধি প্রভাবিত করে B ডায়রিয়া সৃষ্টি করে C শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাসের সমস্যা সৃষ্টি করে.....D কিডনি অকার্যকারিতা/ কিডনি রোগ সৃষ্টি করে.....E লিভার অকার্যকারিতা/ লিভার রোগ সৃষ্টি করে.....F হৃদরোগ সৃষ্টি করে G রক্তস্রাবতা/ অন্যান্য খাদ্য সমস্যার সৃষ্টি করে..... H ক্যাপারের কারণI অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....X জানিনাZ	

LT26. আপনি কি জানেন সিসার ক্ষতি থেকে কীভাবে এড়ানো যায়? প্রোব: আপনার বাড়িতে এবং শিশুর সিসা দূষণ রোধ করতে আপনি কি কি পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করতে পারেন? উল্লেখিত সব অপশন চিহ্নিত করুন, কিন্তু অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনাবেন না।	মাটি বা কাদা না খাওয়া.....A দুধজাত দ্রব্য এবং গাঢ় রঙের পাতাজাতীয় সবজির মাধ্যমে আরও ক্যালসিয়াম এবং লোহা গ্রহণ করা.....B গুঁড়ো হলুদ না কিনে, পরিবর্তে অপরিশোধিত শুকনো হলুদ কেনাC “পেউরি” বা “সরষে ফুল” রঙের নামকৃত কৃত্রিম হলুদ রং খাওয়া এড়িয়ে চলা কারণ এগুলোতে সিসা থাকে (হলুদ রং)D সিসা-সোল্ডারযুক্ত (ঝালাইকৃত) ক্যানগুলিতে খাবার সংরক্ষণ না করা (খাবার সংরক্ষণ)E শিশুদের ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল এলাকায় খেলতে যাওয়া এড়ানো.....F সিসা-অ্যাসিড ব্যাটারি রিসাইকেল করার সময় কর্মীদের সুরক্ষা সরঞ্জাম পড়া এবং বাড়িতে প্রবেশের আগে পোশাক পরিবর্তন করা.....G অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....X জানিনা.....Z	
LT26A. উত্তরদাতাকে তার সহযোগিতার জন্য এবং সব প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে সময় দেয়ার জন্য ধন্যবাদ জানান এবং তাকে জানান যে এখন আপনি শিশুর কাছ থেকে রঙের নমুনা সংগ্রহ করবেন।		
LT27. রঙের নমুনা সংগ্রহ কার্যক্রমের ফলাফল	সম্পন্ন হয়েছে.....01 প্রত্যাখ্যান করেছে..... 02 শিশুটি উপস্থিত ছিল না..... 03 শিশুটি রাজী ছিল না..... 04 মা / অভিভাবক তার সিদ্ধান্ত পরিবর্তন করেছেন..... 05 পর্যাপ্ত রক্ত সংগ্রহ করা যায়নি 06 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96	02 ⇒ END 03⇒ END 04 ⇒ END 05⇒ END 06⇒ END 96 ⇒ END
LT28. সংগৃহীত রঙের নমুনায় যে বারকোড (C-XX-YYYY) দেয়া আছে তা স্ক্যান করুন। যখন বারকোড ফিল্ডটি প্রদর্শিত হবে, তখন বারকোড বোতামটি চাপুন। এতে ক্যামেরা চালু হবে। ট্যাবলেটের ক্যামেরাটি বারকোডের উপর রাখুন যাতে স্ক্যান করা যায়। ট্যাবলেট স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে আলফা-নিউমেরিক কোডটি ক্যাপচার করবে। সঠিক বারকোডটি ক্যাপচার হওয়ার পর, পরবর্তী প্রশ্নে চলে যান।		SUCCESSFUL ⇒ LT29
LT28A. নমুনার বারকোড C-XX-YYYY লিখুন C হলো শিশুর রক্ত পরীক্ষার নমুনা এবং XX হলো ফ্লোরেস্টেমিস্টের নম্বর (LT8), YYYY হলো সংগৃহীত রঙের ক্রমিক নম্বর।		C _ _ _ _ _
LT29. মা/লালন-পালনকারীর সাথে যোগাযোগ। টেলিফোন: ই-মেইল:		
LT29A. মাটির নমুনা সংগ্রহ করার পর নমুনায় বারকোড দেয়া হয়েছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ..... 1 না.....2	
LT30. নমুনা সংগ্রহের দিন/মাস/সাল: _ _ _ / _ _ _ / 2025 DD MM YYYY		

ফ্লোবটোমিস্টের পর্যবেক্ষণ

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June 2026