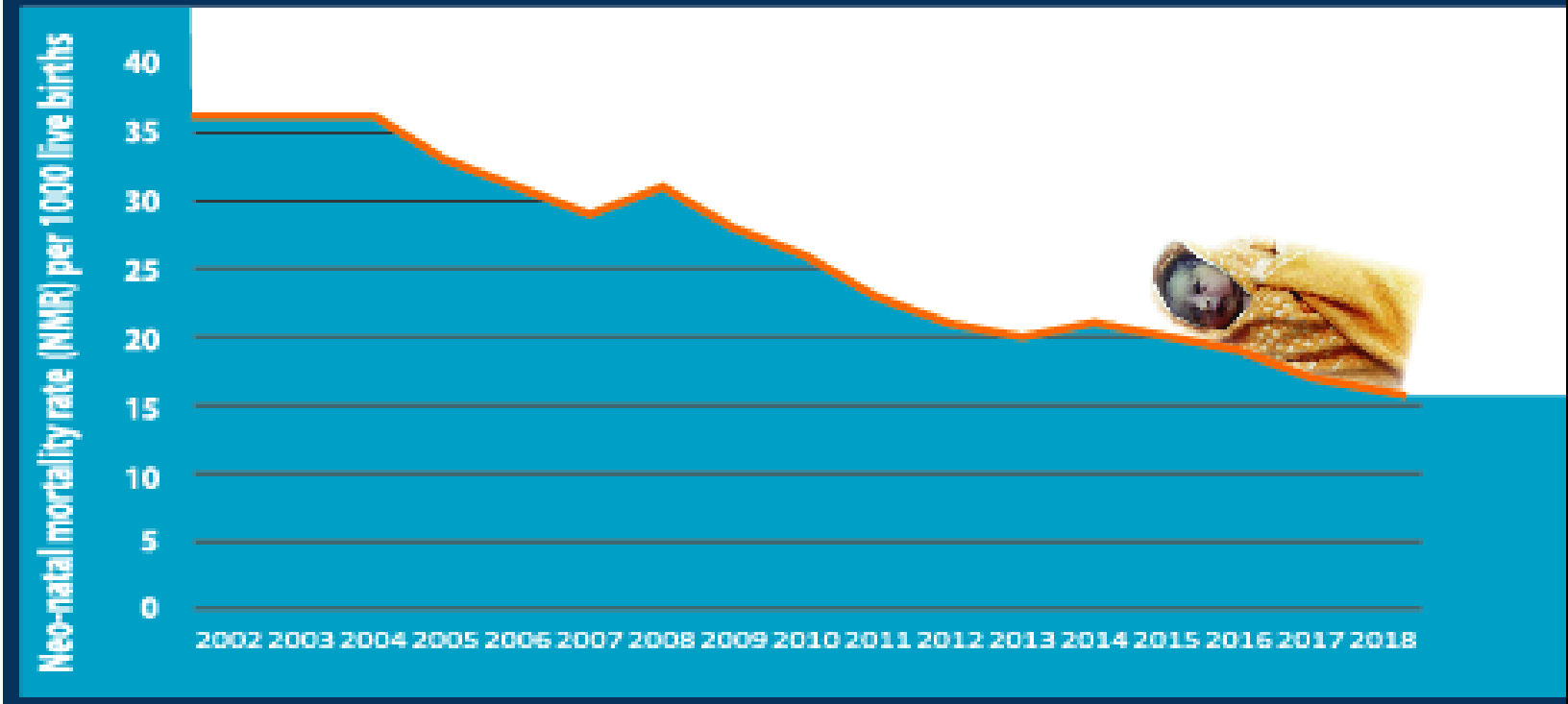
Report on

Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2018



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Report on
Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2018

May 2019

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID), MINISTRY OF PLANNING

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

DHAKA, BANGLADESH

www.bbs.gov.bd

Report on
Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2018

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Cover Page Design: Md. Mahbub Alam, 10 Hasan Plaza, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-1216.

Design Layout, Graph and Map: S. M. Anwar Husain, Asstt. Programmer
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Published by: Reproduction, Documentation & Publication Section (RDP), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

ISBN-978-984-34-6845-1

COMPLEMENTARY

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Minister

Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

It is encouraging to learn that Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2018 has been prepared by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) of the Govt. of Bangladesh in the shortest possible time which is being published now.

The SVRS is a continuous data collection system by the BBS for generating reliable demographic data to monitor the progress of the indicators of Seven Five Year Plan and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Human Resource Development, Socio-economic development and sectoral plans relating to Population and Health. SVRS collects data on births, deaths, marriages, migration, disability and other key demographic indicators on a regular basis and publish reports annually. The findings of the SVRS-2018 indicate very positive improvement in Demographic and Health condition of the people of the country in the recent years. The SVRS-2018 findings will be helpful in setting up the bench mark indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and monitoring the progress of the indicators on a regular basis particularly of goal 3, 4, 5 & 6.

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

Demographic data is a prerequisite for monitoring the progress of health and population sector development indicators of the country and continuous data collection and timely dissemination serves this function well.

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

Dhaka, May 2019

M. A. Mannan MP

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

Message

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the National Statistical Organisation (NSO) of the country. According to the Statistical Act, 2013, the major responsibilities of BBS are to conduct National Censuses and Surveys to provide statistics needed for evidence-based planning and policy making at the national and subnational levels. Sample Vital Registration System is the best alternative to generate vital statistics in absence of complete and effective Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS). Bangladesh has been adopting sample vital registration since 1980 to generate vital statistics using continuous surveillance system. Sample Vital Registrations System (SVRS) is a significant and popular survey system which is being conducted regularly by BBS to meet the intercensal data needs on demographic indicators such as annual Natural Growth Rate (NGR), Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under Five Mortality Rate (U_5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) etc.

Bangladesh is committed to achieve Vision 2021 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. The survey findings enable us to monitor some selected indicators of the SDGs for Bangladesh. Moreover, these indicators will guide policy makers and planners in preparing and implementing pertinent socio-demographic development agenda for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. My sincere thanks are due to the Director General, BBS and his colleagues for their relentless efforts in bringing out this report. Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, MSVSB Project and Joint Director, BBS deserves special thanks for bringing out this report within the stipulated time. I hope that the Report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2018 will be useful for policy makers and planners and other users at home and abroad.

I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Saurenrda Nath Chakrabhartty, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning for inviting me to write a message for Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2018.

Dhaka, May 2019

Md. Nojibur Rahman

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

Foreword

Generation of reliable and timely vital statistics is a fundamental responsibility of a National Statististical Office (NSO) of any country. It is generated through two very recognized methods, one is Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and in absence of effective and complete CRVS system, the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS). Bangladesh is following the later one. I am happy to know that the final report of the Sample Vital Registration System 2018 is going to be published at the earliest part of 2019. Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) is a regular survey system of BBS which is being implemented under the project Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) to meet the intercensal data needs for demographic indicators and vital statistics such as Annual Natural Growth Rate (NGR), Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under Five Mortality Rate (U_5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) etc for the wide ranges of users.

Bangladesh is committed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The survey findings enable us to monitor the selected indicators of SDGs under Goal 3, 4, 5 & 6 for Bangladesh. Moreover, these indicators will guide policy makers and planners in preparing and implementing pertinent socio-demographic development agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

I take the opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to Director General of BBS Dr. Krishna Gayen, Deputy Director General of BBS Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam, Additional Secretary of Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Mr. Bikash Kishore Das, Prof. M. Nurul Islam of Dhaka University and Consultant of MSVSB project for their intellectual and technical input in preparing this report. All members of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee and the Project Team of MSVSB led by Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director deserve special thanks for their relentless efforts in bringing out the report of 2018 in the shortest possible time which is commendable.

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

Dhaka, May 2019

Saurenrda Nath Chakrabhartty

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

Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the National Statistical Organisation (NSO) of the country. According to the Statistics Act, 2013, the major responsibilities of BBS are to conduct national censuses & surveys to provide official statistics of Bangladesh. Sample Vital Registrations System (SVRS) is one of the core survey system which is being conducted regularly by BBS under the programme Sample Vital Registrations System (SVRS) to meet the intercensal data needs on demographic indicators such as annual Natural Growth Rate (NGR), Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under Five Mortality Rate (U_5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) etc.

Bangladesh is committed to achieve Vision 2021 and Vision 2041 as well as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. The survey findings enable us to monitor some selected indicators of the SDGs for Bangladesh on a regular basis which is praiseworthy. Moreover, these indicators will guide policy makers and planners in preparing and implementing pertinent socio-demographic development agenda for achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

My sincere thanks are due to the Deputy Director General, BBS for his support in bringing out this report. The project Team led by Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque Project Director, MSVSB Project and Joint Director, BBS deserves special thanks for bringing out this report in time which bears the testimony of his dynamic leadership, deligence and dedication . I hope that the Report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2018 will be useful for policy makers and planners.

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

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

Dr. Krishna Gayen

Dhaka, May 2019

Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) 2nd Phase Project

A Note from the Project Director

Sample Vital Registration System

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

Dual Record System

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

Schedule

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

Schedule 1: House listing
Schedule 2: Household card
Schedule 3: Birth
Schedule 4: Death
Schedule 5: Marriage
Schedule 6: Divorced/Separated
Schedule 7: Out-migration
Schedule 8: In-migration
Schedule 9: Contraceptive use
Schedule10: Disability
Schedule11: HIV/AIDS

Objective of the Project

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

The specific objectives of the project were –

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

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

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

(iv) To identify the causes of migration at the national, zilas, urban and rural level in Bangladesh.

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

The project was completed in June 2007. In continuation of this project another phase of the project was started from July 2007 for further strengthening the system. Under the new project the whole gamut of activities of the project has further been revitalized. A new project entitled Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh was undertaken with effect from July 2012 in order to provide accurate and reliable estimates of population changes and vital statistics at district level and number of PSUs was increased from 1000 to 1500 under newly formed IMPS design based on Population Census 2011. Data collection from 1500 PSUs was started from July 2013, till 2014. The 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 rounds of data collection have been based on 2012 PSUs.

Statistical Techniques of Data Processing and Analysis

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

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

Dhaka, May 2019

A K M Ashraful Haque

Contents

List of Tables

List of Graphs

List of Maps

এসভিআরএস'২০১৮ এর প্রধান সূচকসমূহ

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪
০১. জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা (Estimated)					
জনসংখ্যা (মিলিয়ন): ১ জুলাই					
মোট	১৬৪.৬	১৬২.৭	১৬০.৮	১৫৮.৯	১৫৬.৮
পুরুষ	৮২.৪	৮১.৪	৮০.৫	৭৯.৬	৭৮.৬
মহিলা	৮২.২	৮১.৩	৮০.৩	৭৯.৩	৭৮.২
জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির হার (Intercensal Growth Rate)	১.৩৭*	১.৩৭*	১.৩৭*	১.৩৭*	১.৩৭*
০২. নমুনা এলাকার (PSU) সংখ্যা					
জাতীয়	২০১২	২০১২	২০১২	২০১২	১৫০০
পল্লী	১০৭৭	১০৭৭	১০৭৭	১০৭৭	৮০১
শহর	৯৩৫	৯৩৫	৯৩৫	৯৩৫	৬৯৯
০৩. নমুনা জনসংখ্যা					
মোট	১২৫৯৭৪৪	১২৫২৫৮১	৯৫৭৯১৩	৯৩৯৫৩০	৬৯৬১৭০
পুরুষ	৬৩০৬০৫	৬২৭০৬৮	৪৭৯৫৯৭	৪৭০৪৮৮	৩৪৮৯০১
মহিলা	৬২৯১৩৯	৬২৫৫১৩	৪৭৮৩১৬	৪৬৯০৪২	৩৪৭২৬৯
বয়সভিত্তিক জনসংখ্যা (শতাংশ)					
মোট					
০০-১৪	২৮.৮	২৯.৩	৩০.৮	৩০.৮	৩১.৭
১৫-৪৯	৫৪.৬	৫৪.৪	৫৩.৬	৫৩.৭	৫২.৬
৫০-৫৯	৮.৭	৮.৩	৮.১	৭.৮	৭.৯
৬০+	৭.৯	৮.০	৭.৫	৭.৭	৭.৮
পুরুষ					
০০-১৪	২৯.২	২৯.৫	৩০.৯	৩১.৩	৩২.৩
১৫-৪৯	৫৪.১	৫৪.১	৫২.৮	৫২.৫	৫১.৯
৫০-৫৯	৮.৫	৮.২	৮.২	৮.০	৭.৭
৬০+	৮.২	৮.২	৮.১	৮.২	৮.১
মহিলা					
০০-১৪	২৮.৪	২৯.২	৩০.৭	৩০.২	৩১.১
১৫-৪৯	৫৫.১	৫৪.৮	৫৪.৫	৫৫.	৫৩.৩
৫০-৫৯	৮.৮	৮.৩	৭.৯	৭.৬	৮.১
৬০+	৭.৭	৭.৭	৬.৯	৭.২	৭.৫

*Based on the population census of 2001 and 2011

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪
০৪. জনসংখ্যার বৈশিষ্ট					
জনসংখ্যার স্বাভাবিক বৃদ্ধির হার (RNI)	১.৩৩	১.৩৪	১.৩৬	১.৩৭	১.৩৭
লিংগ অনুপাত (পুরুষ/মহিলা)×১০০	১০০.২	১০০.২	১০০.৩	১০০.৩	১০০.৫
নির্ভরশীলতার অনুপাত (Dependency Ratio)					
(শতকরা)					
জাতীয়	৫১	৫৩	৫৪	৫৫	৫৭
পল্লী	৫৫	৫৭	৫৮	৫৯	৬০
শহর	৪৬	৪৭	৪৯	৪৯	৫০
শিশু-নারী অনুপাত (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	৩০৪	৩১০	৩২০	৩২৫	৩৫৫
পল্লী	৩৩২	৩৩৬	৩৪৭	৩৫০	৩৬৭
শহর	২৭৩	২৭৯	২৮৯	২৯০	৩১৯
জনসংখ্যার ঘনত্ব (বর্গ কি:মি)	১১১৬	১১০৩	১০৯০	১০৭৭	১০৬৩
০৫. প্রজনন (Fertility)					
স্থুল জন্মহার (Crude Birth Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	১৮.৩	১৮.৫	১৮.৭	১৮.৮	১৮.৯
পল্লী	২০.১	২০.৪	২০.৯	২০.৩	১৯.৪
শহর	১৬.১	১৬.১	১৬.১	১৬.৫	১৭.২
বয়ঃনির্দিষ্ট প্রজনন হার (প্রতি হাজার মহিলা)					
১৫-১৯	৭৪	৭৫	৭৮	৭৫	৮৩
২০-২৪	১৩২	১৩৪	১৩২	১৩৭	১৪৪
২৫-২৯	১০৬	১০৫	১০৭	১০৫	১১০
৩০-৩৪	৬২	৫৯	৫৮	৫৬	৪৮
৩৫-৩৯	২৬	২৬	২৬	২৫	২৫
৪০-৪৪	৭	৭	৭	৯	৭
৪৫-৪৯	৩	৩	৩	৩	৪
মোট প্রজনন হার (১৫-৪৯) Total Fertility Rate (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	২.০৫	২.০৫	২.১	২.১	২.১১
পল্লী	২.৩৮	২.৩৭	২.৩৮	২.৩	২.২২
শহর	১.৬৮	১.৬৮	১.৬৮	১.৭২	১.৭৭
সাধারন প্রজনন হার (General Fertility Rate) (প্রতি হাজার ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	৬৭	৬৮	৬৯	৬৯	৭১
পল্লী	৭৭	৭৮	৭৯	৭৭	৭৫
শহর	৫৬	৫৬	৫৭	৫৭	৬০

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪
স্থুল সংযোজন হার (Gross Reproduction Rate) (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	১.০০	১.০২	১.০২	১.০৫	১.০৫
পল্লী	১.১৬	১.১৪	১.১৫	১.১৬	১.০৯
শহর	০.৮৩	০.৮৪	০.৮৪	০.৮৮	০.৯১
নীট সংযোজন হার (Net Reproduction Rate) (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	০.৯৯	১.০০	১.০	১.০	১.০৪
পল্লী	১.১৫	১.০৯	১.১	১.১	১.০৮
শহর	০.৮২	০.৮০	০.৮	০.৮৪	০.৯
০৬. মরণশীলতা (Mortality)					
স্থুল মৃত্যুহার (Crude Death Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	৫.০	৫.১	৫.১	৫.১	৫.২
পল্লী	৫.৪	৫.৭	৫.৭	৫.৫	৫.৬
শহর	৪.৪	৪.২	৪.২	৪.৬	৪.১
১ (এক) বৎসরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Infant Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	২২	২৪	২৮	২৯	৩০
পুরুষ	২৩	২৫	২৭	৩০	৩১
মহিলা	২১	২৩	২৮	২৮	২৮
পল্লী					
মোট	২২	২৫	২৮	২৯	৩১
পুরুষ	২৩	২৭	২৬	৩১	৩২
মহিলা	২১	২৩	২৮	২৮	৩০
শহর					
মোট	২১	২২	২৮	২৮	২৬
পুরুষ	২১	২২	২৮	২৯	২৯
মহিলা	২১	২৩	২৮	২৮	২২
১ (এক) মাসের কম বয়সের শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Neonatal Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	১৬	১৭	১৯	২০	২১
পুরুষ	১৭	১৮	১৮	২০	২২
মহিলা	১৫	১৭	২০	২০	১৯
পল্লী					
মোট	১৬	১৭	১৯	২০	২১
পুরুষ	১৭	১৮	১৭	২১	২২
মহিলা	১৫	১৬	১৯	১৯	২০

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪
শহর					
মোট	১৬	১৭	২০	২০	১৯
পুরুষ	১৬	১৭	২০	১৯	২১
মহিলা	১৫	১৮	২০	২২	১৬
১ (এক) মাস থেকে ১১ (এগার) মাস বয়সের শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Post-neonatal Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৬	৭	৯	৯	৯
পুরুষ	৬	৭	৯	১০	৯
মহিলা	৬	৬	৮	৮	৯
পল্লী					
মোট	৬	৮	৯	৯	৯
পুরুষ	৬	৯	৯	১০	৯
মহিলা	৬	৭	৯	৯	৯
শহর					
মোট	৫	৫	৮	৮	৭
পুরুষ	৫	৫	৮	১০	৮
মহিলা	৬	৫	৮	৬	৬
শিশু মৃত্যুহার (১-৪ বৎসর বয়সের শিশু) (Child Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার ১-৪ বৎসর বয়সের শিশু)					
মোট	১.৭	১.৮	১.৮	২.০	২.০
পুরুষ	১.৯	২.১	২.১	২.৩	১.৮
মহিলা	১.৪	১.৬	১.৬	১.৭	২.৩
৫ (পাঁচ) বৎসরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Under 5 Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	২৯	৩১	৩৫	৩৬	৩৮
পুরুষ	৩১	৩২	৩৫	৩৯	৩৯
মহিলা	২৭	২৯	৩৪	৩৪	৩৭
পল্লী					
মোট	৩১	৩৩	৩৬	৩৯	৪০
পুরুষ	৩৪	৩৬	৩৬	৪২	৪০
মহিলা	২৮	৩১	৩৫	৩৫	৪০
শহর					
মোট	২৭	২৭	৩২	৩৩	৩০
পুরুষ	২৮	২৭	৩২	৩২	৩৪
মহিলা	২৫	২৭	৩৩	৩১	২৬

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪
মাতৃ মৃত্যু অনুপাত (Maternal Mortality Ratio) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়	১.৬৯	১.৭২	১.৭৮	১.৮১	১.৯৩
পল্লী	১.৯৩	১.৮২	১.৯	১.৯১	১.৯৬
শহর	১.৩২	১.৫৭	১.৬	১.৬২	১.৭৭
০৭. আয়ুষ্কাল (Life Expectancy at Birth)					
প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল					
মোট	৭২.৩	৭২.০	৭১.৬	৭০.৯	৭০.৭
পুরুষ	৭০.৮	৭০.৬	৭০.৩	৬৯.৪	৬৯.১
মহিলা	৭৩.৮	৭৩.৫	৭২.৯	৭২.০	৭১.৬
০৮. বিবাহ, তালাক ও পৃথক বসবাস (Nuptiality)					
স্থুল বিবাহের হার (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	১৪.৭	১৪.৬	১৪.৩	১৩.০	১২.৯
পল্লী	১৭.২	১৮.১	১৭.৭	১৪.৯	১৪.৩
শহর	১১.৫	১০.২	১০.১	১০.২	৮.৩
জনসংখ্যার বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (১০ + বছর বয়স) (শতাংশ)					
পুরুষ					
অবিবাহিত	৩৯.১	৩৮.৬	৩৯.৪	৩৮.৬	৩৯.০
বর্তমানে বিবাহিত	৫৯.৪	৫৯.৯	৫৯.২	৫৯.৭	৫৯.৯
বিপত্নীক / তালাক প্রাপ্ত/ বিচ্ছিন্ন	১.৫	১.৫	১.৪	১.৭	১.১
মহিলা					
অবিবাহিত	২৫.৬	২৬.২	২৬.৯	২৬.১	২৫.৫
বর্তমানে বিবাহিত	৬৩.৬	৬৩.৩	৬৩.১	৬৪.১	৬৫.৪
বিপত্নীক / তালাক প্রাপ্ত/ বিচ্ছিন্ন	১০.৮	১০.৫	১০.০	৯.৮	৯.১
১ম বিবাহের গড় বয়স (Mean Age at First Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৪.৪	২৫.১	২৫.২	২৫.৩	২৪.৯
পল্লী	২৩.৯	২৪.৫	২৪.৭	২৪.৮	২৪.৭
শহর	২৫.২	২৬.২	২৬.৩	২৬.৪	২৬.৪
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৮.৬	১৮.৪	১৮.৪	১৮.৪	১৮.৩
পল্লী	১৮.০	১৭.৯	১৭.৯	১৮.০	১৮.১
শহর	১৯.৭	১৯.৭	১৯.৬	১৯.৪	১৯.৪
বিবাহের গড় বয়স (Mean Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৫.৫	২৬.২	২৬.৩	২৬.৪	২৫.৯
পল্লী	২৫.০	২৫.৭	২৫.৮	২৫.৯	২৫.৭
শহর	২৬.৩	২৭.৩	২৭.৪	২৭.২	২৭.১

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৮.৯	১৮.৮	১৮.৮	১৮.৭	১৮.৫
পল্লী	১৮.৩	১৮.৩	১৮.৩	১৮.৩	১৮.৩
শহর	২০.১	১৯.৯	১৯.৯	১৯.৮	১৯.৭
বিবাহের গড় বয়স (Singulate Mean Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৬.০	২৫.৬	২৫.৭	২৫.৮	২৫.৪
পল্লী	২৫.৩	২৫.০	২৫.১	২৫.৩	২৫.২
শহর	২৬.৭	২৬.৪	২৬.৫	২৬.৫	২৬.০
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	২০.৭	২০.৩	২০.৩	২০.৩	২০.০
পল্লী	২০.০	১৯.৭	১৯.৭	১৯.৮	১৯.৭
শহর	২১.৪	২১.২	২১.১	২১.০	২০.৮
বিবাহের মধ্যমা বয়স (Median Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৪	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৪
পল্লী	২৪	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৪
শহর	২৫	২৬	২৬	২৭	২৬
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮
পল্লী	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮
শহর	১৯	১৯	১৮	১৯	১৯
০৯. স্থানান্তরন (আভ্যন্তরীন স্থানান্তরন) (Internal Migration)					
স্থানান্তর হার (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
আগমন হার (In-Migration Rate)	৭২.৮	৭৩.৮	৭৬.৭	৫৪.২	৪০.২
পল্লী এলাকার স্থানান্তর (Rural In-migration)	৩৮.৬	৩৭.৮	৩৯.৫	৩০.৭	২৯.৪
পল্লী হতে পল্লীতে স্থানান্তর	৩৩.৭	৩২.৭	৩৪.৫	২৫.৬	২৪.৩
শহর হতে পল্লীতে স্থানান্তর	৪.৯	৫.০	৫.০	৫.১	৫.১
শহর এলাকার স্থানান্তর (Urban In migration)	১১৫.২	১১৯.৪	১২৩.০	৯০.০	৭৭.১
পল্লী হতে শহরে স্থানান্তর	৩০.৬	৩০.৩	৩০.৩	২৯.৫	২৮.২
শহর হতে শহরে স্থানান্তর	৮৪.৬	৯০.২	৯২.৬	৬০.৫	৪৮.৯
বহির্গমন হার (Out-Migration Rate)	৭২.৪	৭৪.৩	৭৮.৫	৫৪.৪	৪৩.১
পল্লী হতে বহির্গমন	৩৯.৫	৪৩.৫	৪৭.৫	৩৫.১	৩৪.০
শহর হতে বহির্গমন	১১৩.১	১১৩.৩	১১৭.২	৮৩.৮	৭৪.৪

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪
১০. জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ					
জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate)					
জাতীয়	৬৩.১	৬২.৫	৬২.৩	৬২.১	৬২.২
পল্লী	৬২.৪	৫৯.৪	৫৯.৩	৬০.৪	৬১.৬
শহর	৬৪.০	৬৬.৩	৬৫.৯	৬৪.৫	৬৪.৫
পদ্বতি অনুযায়ী জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method)					
যেকোন পদ্বতি	৬৩.১	৬২.৫	৬২.৩	৬২.১	৬২.২
আধুনিক পদ্বতি	৬১. ৬	৫৯.২	৫৮.৪	৫৮.৪	৫৮.৪
১১. প্রতিবন্ধী (Disability)					
স্থুল প্রতিবন্ধীতার হার (Crude Disability Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
মোট	৮.৫	৮.৯	৯.০	৮.৮	৯.০
পুরুষ	৯.৩	৯.৮	৯.৮	৯.৬	৯.৯
মহিলা	৭.৭	৮.০	৮.৩	৮.০	৮.২
১২. এইচআইভি/এইডস					
মা থেকে সন্তানের এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমিত হয় তার শতকরা হার (অন্তত: ১টি মোড সম্পর্কে জানে)	৬৮.৯	৬৮.৮	৬৬.৯	৬৬.১	৬১.৫
মা থেকে সন্তানের এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমিত হয় তার শতকরা হার (সকল মোড সম্পর্কে জানে)	৩৪.৬	৩৫.৫	২৯.১	২৫.৮	২১.০
১৩. খানার বৈশিষ্ট্য					
খানার আকার	৪.২	৪.২	৪.৩	৪.৪	৪.৩
খানা প্রধানের শতকরা হার					
পুরুষ	৮৫.৮	৮৫.৮	৮৭.২	৮৭.৩	৮৭.৮
মহিলা	১৪.২	১৪.২	১২.৮	১২.৭	১২.২
পানির ব্যবহার (শতাংশ) (Access to Water)					
খাবার পানি (ট্যাপ এবং নলকুপ)	৯৮.০	৯৮.০	৯৮.০	৯৭.৯	৯৭.৮
আলোর উৎস (শতাংশ)					
বিদ্যুৎ	৯০.১	৮৫.৩	৮১.২	৭৭.৯	৬৭.৮
সোলার	৪.৮	৫.৮	৫.৬	৫.৪	NA
কেরোসিন	৫.০	৮.৮	১৩.০	১৬.৩	৩১.৪
অন্যান্য	০.১	০.১	০.২	০.৪	০.৮
টয়লেট সুবিধা (শতাংশ)					
স্যানিটারি	৭৮.১	৭৬.৮	৭৫.	৭৩.৫	৬৩.৫
অন্যান্য	১৯.৯	২০.৬	২২.৩	২৩.২	৩৪.৪
উন্মুক্ত	২.০	২.৬	২.৭	৩.৩	২.১

সূচকসমূহ	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬	২০১৫	২০১৪
১৪. স্বাক্ষরতা					
৭ বছর ও তদুর্ধ জনসংখ্যার শিক্ষার হার (শতকরা)		-	-	-	-
জাতীয়					
মোট	৭৩.২	৭২.৩	৭১.০	৬৩.৬	৫৮.৬
পুরুষ	৭৫.২	৭৪.৩	৭৩.০	৬৫.৬	৬০.৭
মহিলা	৭১.২	৭০.২	৬৮.৯	৬১.৬	৫৬.৬
পল্লী					
মোট	৬৭.৬	৬৬.৫	৬৫.৫	৫৭.২	৫৫.২
পুরুষ	৬৯.৭	৬৮.৬	৬৭.৭	৫৯.২	৫৭.২
মহিলা	৬৫.৫	৬৪.৪	৬৩.৩	৫৫.১	৫৩.১
শহর					
মোট	৮০.১	৭৯.৫	৭৭.৭	৭৩.৩	৭০.৫
পুরুষ	৮২.০	৮১.৫	৭৯.৬	৭৫.৩	৭২.৬
মহিলা	**৭৮.২**	৭৭.৫	৭৫.৮	৭১.২	৬৮.৪
১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ জনসংখ্যার শিক্ষার হার (শতকরা)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৭৩.৯	৭২.৯	৭২.৩	৬৪.৬	৬১.৪
পুরুষ	৭৬.৭	৭৫.৭	৭৫.২	৬৭.৬	৬৪.৭
মহিলা	৭১.২	৭০.১	৬৯.৫	৬১.৬	৫৮.২
পল্লী					
মোট	৬৭.৩	৬৬.১	৬৫.৪	৫৭.৬	৫৭.৪
পুরুষ	৭০.৩	৬৯.০	৬৮.৪	৬০.৬	৬০.৭
মহিলা	৬৪.৪	৬৩.২	৬২.৪	৫৪.৬	৫৪.১
শহর					
মোট	৮১.৭	৮১.১	৮০.৭	৭৪.৭	৭৪.৬
পুরুষ	৮৪.৩	৮৩.৮	৮৩.৩	৭৭.৭	৭৭.৭
মহিলা	৭৯.২	৭৮.৪	৭৭.৯	৭১.৮	৭১.৫
১৫. জনসংখার ধর্মভিত্তিক বিভাজন (Religious Composition) (শতকরা)					
মুসলিম	৮৮.৪	৮৮.৪	৮৮.৪	৮৮.২	৮৯.২
অন্যান্য	১১.৬	১১.৬	১১.৬	১১.৮	১০.৮

১৬. জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা (প্রাক্কলিত): ১জানুয়ারি ২০১৯ (মিলিয়িন)

মোট	১৬৫.৫৭
পুরুষ	৮২.৮৭
মহিলা	৮২.৭০

Key Findings of Sample Vital Registration System, 2018

Indicators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
1. National Population (Estimated)					
Population(in million) : July 1					
Both Sexes	164.6	162.7	160.8	158.9	156.8
Male	82.4	81.4	80.5	79.6	78.6
Female	82.2	81.3	80.3	79.3	78.2
Intercensal Growth Rate	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*
2. Number of PSUs					
Total	2012	2012	2012	2012	1500
Rural	1077	1077	1077	1077	801
Urban	935	935	935	935	699
3. Sample population					
Total	1259744	1252581	957913	939530	696170
Male	630605	627068	479446	470488	348901
Female	629139	625513	478467	469042	347269
Population by Broad Age-groups (percent)					
Both Sexes					
00-14	28.8	29.3	30.8	30.8	31.7
15-49	54.6	54.4	53.6	53.7	52.6
50-59	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9
60+	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male					
00-14	29.2	29.5	30.9	31.3	32.3
15-49	54.1	54.1	52.8	52.5	51.9
50-59	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7
60+	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female					
00-14	28.4	29.2	30.7	30.2	31.1
15-49	55.1	54.8	54.5	55.0	53.3
50-59	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.6	8.1
60+	7.7	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Based on the population census of 2001 and 2011

Indicators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
4. Sample Population Characteristics					
Rate of Natural Increase	1.33	1.34	1.4	1.37	1.37
Sex Ratio (M/F*100)	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.5
Dependency Ratio (percent)					
Total	51	53	54	55	57
Rural	55	57	58	59	60
Urban	46	47	49	49	50
Child Woman Ratio (per 1000 women aged 15-49)					
Total	304	310	320	325	355
Rural	332	336	347	350	367
Urban	273	279	289	290	319
Population Density (per sq. km)	1116	1103	1090	1077	1063
5. Fertility					
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.9
Rural	20.1	20.4	20.9	20.3	19.4
Urban	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.5	17.2
Age Specific Fertility Rates (per 1000 women in the age group)					
15-19	74	75	78	75	83
20-24	132	134	132	137	144
25-29	106	105	107	105	110
30-34	62	59	58	56	48
35-39	26	26	26	25	25
40-44	7	7	7	9	7
45-49	3	3	3	3	4
Total Fertility Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	2.05	2.05	2.10	2.1	2.11
Rural	2.38	2.37	2.38	2.3	2.22
Urban	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.72	1.77
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)					
Total	67	68	69	69	71
Rural	77	78	79	77	75
Urban	56	56	57	57	60

Indicators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Gross Reproduction Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.05
Rural	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.09
Urban	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.88	0.91
Net Reproduction Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04
Rural	1.15	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.08
Urban	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.84	0.9
6. Mortality					
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Rural	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6
Urban	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both sexes	22	24	28	29	30
Male	23	25	27	30	31
Female	21	23	28	28	28
Rural					
Both Sexes	22	25	28	29	31
Male	23	27	26	31	32
Female	21	23	28	28	29
Urban					
Both Sexes	21	22	28	28	26
Male	21	22	28	29	29
Female	21	23	28	28	22
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	16	17	19	20	21
Male	17	18	18	20	22
Female	15	17	20	20	19
Rural					
Both Sexes	16	17	19	20	21
Male	17	18	17	21	22
Female	15	16	19	19	20

Indicators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Urban					
Both Sexes	16	17	20	20	19
Male	16	17	20	19	21
Female	15	18	20	22	16
Post-Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	6	7	9	9	9
Male	6	7	9	10	9
Female	6	6	8	8	9
Rural					
Both Sexes	6	8	9	9	9
Male	6	9	9	10	9
Female	6	7	9	9	9
Urban					
Both Sexes	5	5	8	8	7
Male	5	5	8	10	8
Female	6	5	8	6	6
Child Death Rate (per 1000 children aged 1-4 years)					
Both Sexes	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
Male	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.8
Female	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	29	31	35	36	38
Male	31	32	35	39	38
Female	27	29	34	34	37
Rural					
Both Sexes	31	33	36	39	40
Male	34	36	36	42	40
Female	28	31	35	35	40
Urban					
Both Sexes	27	27	32	32	30
Male	28	27	32	33	34
Female	25	27	33	31	26

Indicators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1000 live births)					
Total	1.69	1.72	1.78	1.81	1.93
Rural	1.93	1.82	1.90	1.91	1.96
Urban	1.32	1.57	1.60	1.62	1.82
7. Life Expectancy at Birth					
Expectation of Life at birth (Years)					
Both Sexes	72.3	72.0	71.6	70.9	70.7
Male	70.8	70.6	70.3	69.4	69.1
Female	73.8	73.5	72.9	72.0	71.6
8. Nuptiality					
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	14.7	14.6	14.3	13.0	12.9
Rural	17.2	18.1	17.7	14.9	14.3
Urban	11.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	8.3
Marital Status of Population Aged 10+ (percent)					
Male					
Never Married	39.1	38.6	39.0	38.6	39.০
Currently Married	59.4	59.9	59.4	59.7	59.9
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1
Female					
Never Married	25.6	26.2	26.3	26.1	25.5
Currently Married	63.6	63.3	63.5	64.1	65.4
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.1
Mean Age at First Marriage					
Male					
Total	24.4	25.1	25.2	25.3	24.9
Rural	23.9	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.7
Urban	25.2	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.4
Female					
Total	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.3
Rural	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1
Urban	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.4	19.4
Mean Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	25.5	26.2	26.3	26.4	25.9
Rural	25.0	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.7
Urban	26.3	27.3	27.4	27.2	27.1

Indicators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Female					
Total	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.5
Rural	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
Urban	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.7
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	26.0	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.4
Rural	25.3	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.2
Urban	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.0
Female					
Total	20.7	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0
Rural	20.0	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.7
Urban	21.4	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.8
Median Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	24	25	25	25	24
Rural	24	25	24	25	24
Urban	25	26	27	27	26
Female					
Total	18	18	18	18	18
Rural	18	18	18	18	18
Urban	19	19	19	19	19
9. Internal Migration					
Migration Rate (Per 1000 population)					
In-migration Rate	72.8	73.8	76.7	54.2	40.2
Rural In-migration	38.6	37.8	39.5	30.7	29.4
Rural to Rural	33.7	32.8	34.5	25.6	24.3
Urban to Rural	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Urban In-migration	115.2	119.3	123.0	90.0	77.1
Rural to Urban	30.6	30.3	30.3	29.5	28.2
Urban to Urban	84.6	90.2	92.7	60.5	48.9
Out-migration Rate	72.4	74.3	78.5	54.4	43.1
Rural out-migration	39.5	43.5	47.5	35.1	34.0
Urban out-migration	113.1	113.3	117.2	83.8	74.4

Indicators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
10. Contraceptive Usage					
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent)					
Total	63.1	62.5	62.3	62.1	62.2
Rural	62.4	59.4	59.3	60.4	61.6
Urban	64.0	66.3	65.9	64.5	64.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method					
Any Method	63.1	62.5	62.3	62.1	62.2
Modern Method	61.6	59.2	58.4	58.4	58.4
11. Disability					
Crude Disability Rate (per 1000 population)					
Both Sexes	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.0
Male	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.9
Female	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.2
12. HIV/AIDS					
Percent who know at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child	68.9	68.8	66.9	66.1	61.5
Percent who know all modes of transmission of HIV/ AIDS from mother to child	34.6	33.5	29.1	25.8	21.0
13. Household Characteristics					
Household Size	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3
Headship (Percent)					
Male Headed HH	85.8	85.8	87.2	87.3	87.8
Female Headed HH	14.2	14.2	12.8	12.7	12.2
Access to Water (percent)					
Drinking (Tap & Tube well)	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.8
Source of Light (percent)					
Electricity	90.1	85.3	81.2	77.9	67.8
Solar	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	NA
Kerosene	5.0	8.8	13.0	16.3	31.4
Others	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8
Toilet Facility (percent)					
Sanitary	78.1	76.8	75.0	73.5	63.5
Others	19.9	20.6	22.3	23.2	34.4
None	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.1

Indicators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
14. Literacy					
Literacy Rate of Population 7+ yrs (percent)					
Total					
Both Sexes	73.2	72.3	71.0	63.6	58.6
Male	75.2	74.3	73.0	65.6	60.7
Female	71.2	70.2	68.9	61.6	56.6
Rural					
Both Sexes	67.6	66.5	65.5	57.2	55.2
Male	69.7	68.6	67.7	59.2	57.2
Female	65.5	64.4	63.3	55.1	53.1
Urban					
Both Sexes	80.1	79.5	77.7	73.3	70.5
Male	82.0	81.5	79.6	75.3	72.6
Female	78.2	77.5	75.8	71.2	68.4
Adult Literacy Rate of Population 15+ yrs (percent)					
Total					
Both Sexes	73.9	72.9	72.3	64.6	61.4
Male	76.7	75.7	75.2	67.6	64.7
Female	71.2	70.1	69.5	61.6	58.2
Rural					
Both Sexes	67.3	66.1	65.4	57.6	57.4
Male	70.3	69.0	68.4	60.6	60.7
Female	64.4	63.2	62.4	54.6	54.1
Urban					
Both Sexes	81.7	81.1	80.7	74.7	74.6
Male	84.3	83.8	83.3	77.7	77.7
Female	79.2	78.4	77.9	71.8	71.5
15. Religious Composition					
Religious Composition (percent)					
Muslim	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.2	89.2
Others	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.8	10.8

16.National Population(Estimated): 1"January 2019 (in million)

Both sexes	165.57
Male	82.87
Female	82.70

সংক্ষিপ্তসার

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

চন্দ্রসেকরন ও ডেমিং এর দ্বৈত পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করে নমুনা এলাকাটি থেকে ভাইটাল ইভেন্ট সমূহের তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে। দ্বৈত পদ্ধতিতে দু'টি পৃথক তথ্য সংগ্রহ পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করা হয় যার একটি (System 1) পদ্ধতি হল স্থানীয়ভাবে নির্বাচিত ও এলাকার স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা একজন স্থানীয় রেজিষ্ট্রার, নমুনা এলাকায় সংঘটিত জন্ম, মৃত্যু, বিবাহ ও স্থানান্তর সংক্রান্ত তথ্য ১১টি তফসিলের মাধ্যমে তাৎক্ষনিকভাবে সংগ্রহ করে পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর সদর দপ্তরে প্রেরণ করে। অপর পদ্ধতি (System 2) হল ব্যুরোর মাঠ পর্যায়ে কর্মরত কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারীগণ কর্তৃক প্রতি তিন মাস অন্তর অন্তর একই তথ্য গণনা ও তদারকির ভিত্তিতে একই নমুনা এলাকার তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়। সংগৃহীত তথ্য পরে ম্যাচিং করে সঠিকতা যাচাই করা হয় এবং প্রকৃত ঘটন সংখ্যা (events) নির্ণয় করে বিভিন্ন জনমিতিক সূচক নিরুপন করে রিপোর্ট আকারে প্রকাশ করা হয়। ২০১৮ সালে জন্ম ও মৃত্যু বিষয়ক তথ্য ম্যাচিং ফলাফলে দেখা যায় যে জন্ম ক্ষেত্রে missing events ১.৫৭% এবং মৃত্যুর ক্ষেত্রেই তা ১.৬০%।

SVRS তথ্যের গুণগত মান:

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

খানার আর্থসামাজিক বৈশিষ্ট:

বর্তমান রিপোর্টটি ২০১৮ সালে মোট ২০১২ নমুনা এলাকা থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্যের উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। ২০১২টি নমুনা এলাকায় ২০১৮ সালে মোট ২৯৭২৩৩টি খানা। নারী পুরুষের লিঙ্গানুপাত ছিল ১০০.২ (মোট পুরুষ ৬৩০৫৯১ এবং মোট মহিলা ৬২৯১৫৩)। গত পাচ বছর যাবৎ লিঙ্গানুপাত কমছে। ২০১৪ সালে লিঙ্গানুপাত ছিল ১০০.৫ যা ২০১৮ সালে হয়েছে ১০০.২। জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে ২৮.৪% জনসংখ্যার বয়স ১৫ বছরের নীচে। উচ্চ প্রজনন হারের এটা একটা অন্যতম কারণ। নির্ভরতার অনুপাত (Dependency Ratio) উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণে কমেছে যা ২০০২ সালে ছিল ৮০ এবং ২০১৮ সালে হয়েছে ৫১ । ২০০২-২০১৮ সময়ে নির্ভরতার অনুপাত প্রায় ৩৪% কমলেও ২০১৪-১৭ সময়ে অর্থাৎ গত ৫ বছরে তা প্রায় স্থিতি অবস্থায় আছে।

খানার গড় সদস্য সংখ্যা ২০১৪ সালে ছিল ৪.৩ যা ২০১৮ সালে হয়েছে ৪.২। বাংলাদেশের মহিলারা এখনও উচ্চমাত্রায় পুরুষ দ্বারা নিয়ন্ত্রিত। SVRS Report 2018 অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে শতকরা ৮৫.৮ ভাগ পরিবারের খানা প্রধান হচ্ছে পুরুষ। বয়স্ক শিক্ষার (১৫+ বছর বয়স্ক জনসংখ্যা) হার বেড়েছে। ২০১৪ সালে যা ছিল ৬১.৪% এবং এ হার ২০১৮ সালে বেড়ে দাড়িয়েছে শতকরা ৭৩.৯ ভাগে। ১৫ বছর বা তদোর্ধ বয়স্কের ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষার হার গত ১ বছরে ৭২.৯ থেকে ৭৯.৯ এ দাড়িয়েছে। ৭ বছরের উর্ধ্বের ক্ষেত্রেও বৃদ্ধি লক্ষ করা গেছে: ৭২.৩ থেকে ৭৩.২।

SVRS Report 2018 অনুযায়ী বয়স্ক শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে (১৫ বছর ও তদোর্ধ্ব) শহর এলাকায় বয়স্ক শিক্ষার হার পল্লী এলআকার চেয়ে প্রায় ২১% বেশী। ৭ বছর বা তার বেশী বয়স্ক শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে এই হার প্রায় ১৮%। যাই হোক ২০১৩ সাল থেকে শহর এলাকার চেয়ে পল্লী এলাকায় শিক্ষার হার দ্রুত গতিতে বাড়ছে। ৭ বছর বা তার বেশী অথবা ১৫ বছর বা তার বেশী বয়স্ক উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই একথা প্রযোজ্য।

প্রজনন:

স্থূল জন্মহার প্রজনন পরিমাপের সবচেয়ে সহজ পদ্ধতি। SVRS 2018 অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশের স্থূল জন্মহার ১৮.৩ প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য, ২০১৪ সালে ছিল ১৮.৯। অর্থাৎ গত অর্ধ দশকে স্থূল জন্মহার কমেছে ১% এর চাইতেও কম। প্রত্যাশা অনুযায়ী গ্রাম এলাকার স্থূল জন্মহার শহর এলাকার জন্মহারের চেয়ে বেশী: ২০.১ বনাম ১৬.১ প্রতি হাজারে । ২০১৮ সালে প্রতি হাজার মহিলার ক্ষেত্রে সাধারন প্রজনন হার (General Fertility Rate) পাওয়া গিয়েছে ৬৭ । পল্লী এলাকায় এই হার হচ্ছে ৭৭ এবং শহর এলাকায় তা ৫৬। মোট প্রজনন হার (Total Fertility Rate) ২০১৮ সালে পাওয়া গিয়েছে ২.০৫ যা ২০১৪ সালে ছিল ২.১১। প্রজননের সবগুলো পরিমাপ তুলনা করলে দেখা যায় যে সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে বাংলাদেশে জন্মের হার অনেকটা স্থির অবস্থায় আছে।

মরণশীলতাঃ

SVRS বার্ষিক রিপোর্ট, ২০১৮ অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে মরণশীলতা প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যায় ৫.০ জন যা পল্লী এলাকায় ৫.৪ জন এবং শহর এলাকায় ৪.৪ জন। ২০১৪ সালে এই হার ছিল ৫.২, যা ২০১৮ সালে দাড়িয়েছে ৫.০ জনে। শিশু মৃত্যুর হারের ক্ষেত্রে (১ বৎসেরর নীচে) একই প্রবণতা লক্ষ্য করা যায়। শিশু মৃত্যু হার ২০১৪ সালে প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে ছিল ৩০ এবং এই হার ২০১৮ সালে কমে দাঁড়িয়েছে ২২-এ ।

মরণশীলতার অন্যান্য সূচকের ক্ষেত্রে মৃত্যু হার কমার একই রকম প্রবণতা লক্ষণীয়। প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে Neo-natal mortality rate ২০১৪ সালে ছিল ২১, যা ২০১৮ সালে পাওয়া গিয়েছে ১৬ । Post- neonatal mortality rate (PNMR) গত ০৩ (তিন) বছরে প্রায় স্থির রয়েছে।

২০১৮ সালে শিশু মৃত্যুর হার (১-৪ বছর) পাওয়া গিয়েছে ১.৭ প্রতি হাজার শিশুর ক্ষেত্রে যা ২০১৪ সালে ছিল ২.০ । শিশু মৃত্যুর হার (১-৪ বছর) গত ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরে শতকরা ২২ ভাগ কমেছে। পাঁচ বছরের নীচে (Under five mortality) শিশু মৃত্যুর হারের ক্ষেত্রেও একই প্রবণতা লক্ষ করা যায়। ২০১৪ সালে প্রতি হাজার জীবিত শিশু জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে পাঁচ বছরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুর হার ছিল ৩৮ যা ২০১৮ সালে হয়েছে ২৯ ।

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

মাতৃ মৃত্যুর অনুপাত (MMR) গত পাঁচ বছরে সমহারে ক্রমান্বয়ে কমে আসছে। ২০১৪ সালে মাতৃ মৃত্যুর অনুপাত ছিল ১.৯৩ যা ২০১৮ সালে কমে দাঁড়িয়েছে ১.৬৯ ।

গত পাঁচ বছরে প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল (Life Expectancy at Birth) গড়ে প্রতি বছরে ০.৩২ বছর হারে বেড়েছে অর্থাৎ গত পাঁচ বছরে প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল ১.৬ বছর বেড়েছে। প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল ২০১৪ সালের ৭০.৭ বছর থেকে বেড়ে ২০১৮ সালে ৭২.৩ বছর হয়েছে। পুরুষের তুলনায় মহিলাদের গড় আয়ু বেশী বেড়েছে। মহিলাদের বাচার সম্ভাবনা বেশী হওয়ার কারণে তাদের গড় আয়ু বেশী বেড়েছে।

বিবাহের গড় বয়সঃ

বিবাহের বয়স সংক্রান্ত তথ্য বিশ্লেশন করে দেখা যায় যে, সাম্প্রতিককালে বিশেষ করে পুরুষদের ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম বিবাহের গড় বয়স কিছুটা নিম্নমূখী। উদাহরণ স্বরূপ পুরুষদের বিবাহের বয়স ২০১৫ সালে ছিল ২৫.৩ বছর যা ২০১৭ ও ২০১৮ সালে কমে যথাক্রমে ২৫.১ বছর ও ২৪.৪ বছরে দাড়ায়। পক্ষান্তরে মহিলাদের এই বয়স ২০১৪ সালে ছিল ১৮.৩ বছর যা ২০১৮ সালে একই অবস্থানে রয়েছে।

আগমন ও বহির্গমণঃ

২০১৪-২০১৮ সময়ে In-migration rate এবং Out-migration rate উভয়ই এসভিআরএস নমুনা এলাকায় অস্বাভাবিকভাবে বেড়ে গেছে। ২০১৮ সালের জন্য প্রণীত ফলাফল থেকে দেখা যায় নমুনা এলাকায় প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য In-migration rate ৭২.৮ জন এবং এই হার ২০১৪ সালের জন্য ছিল মাত্র ৪০.২ জন। Out-migration rate এর ক্ষেত্রে একই প্রবণতা বিরাজমান: ২০১৮ সালে প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য Out -migration rate ৭২.৪ জন এবং এই হার ২০১৪ সালের জন্য ছিল মাত্র ৪৩.১ জন। প্রাপ্ত তথ্য থেকে এটি প্রতীয়মান হয় যে, বাংলাদেশে In ও Out migration অনেকটা সমতায় এসেছে। শহর এলাকায় ২০১৬ সালের তুলনায় ২০১৮ সালে in ও out migration উভয়ই কিছুটা কম।

জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতির ব্যবহার:

২০১৪ থেকে ২০১৮ এই ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরে জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার বাড়েনি, প্রায় একই রকম রয়েছে। নমুনা এলাকায় এই হার শতকরা ৬৩.১। SVRS Report 2018 থেকে দেখা যায় যে, প্রত্যাশা অনুযায়ী শহর অঞ্চলের (৬৪.০%) মহিলারা গ্রামাঞ্চলের (৬২.৪%) মহিলাদের চেয়ে বেশী হারে জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রন পদ্বতি ব্যবহার করেছে।

প্রতিবন্ধীঃ

এসভিআরএস নমুনা এলাকা থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য থেকে ২০১৮ সালের জন্য প্রস্তুতকৃত ফলাফল অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে প্রতি হাজারে প্রায় ৯ জন মানুষ কোনো না কোনোভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী। মহিলাদের চেয়ে পুরুষদের মধ্যে প্রতিবন্ধীর হার বেশী অর্থাৎ মহিলাদের চেয়ে পুরুষরাই বেশী হারে প্রতিবন্ধীতার ঝুকিতে আছে। ২০১৮ সালে পুরুষ প্রতিবন্ধীর হার প্রতি হাজারে ৯.৩ জন এবং মহিলা প্রতিবন্ধীর হার ৭.৭ জন প্রতি হাজারে।

এইচআইভি/এইডসঃ

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো ২০১৩ সাল থেকে প্রথমবারের মতো এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণের ক্ষেত্রে ১৫-৪৯ বছরের মহিলাদের জ্ঞান সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করছে। ২০১৮ সালের জন্য প্রাপ্ত ফলাফল থেকে দেখা যায় মাত্র ৩৪.৬ (%) ভাগ মহিলা এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণের সকল পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে জানে। ২০১৪ সালে এই হার ছিল মাত্র ২১.০ (%) ভাগ। ২০১৮ সালে এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণের যে কোনো একটি পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে শতকরা ৬৮.৯ ভাগ মহিলা জানে যা ২০১৪ সালে ছিল ৬১.৫ ভাগ।

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) for the first time in 1980 to study the changes in the demographic scenarios of Bangladesh during the intercensal periods. Initially, its coverage was limited to 103 primary sampling units (PSU) each consisting of 250 households. Subsequently, the number of sample PSUs was raised to 210 in 1983 and further to 1000 in 2002. To meet the data requirements of the planners and policy makers, the number of PSUs was increased to 1500 in 2013. An Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) Design, introduced in 2012, is being followed since 2013 SVRS, which is also applicable to the last four rounds of SVRS since 2014. As many as 11 data recording schedules are currently being used to collect data on household and household population characteristics, birth, death, migration, marriage, disability, HIV/AIDS and contraceptive use.

The recording of vital events in the sample area is made possible through a dual recording system proposed by Chandrasekaran and Deming. Under this system, vital events are collected as and when they occur by a locally recruited female registrar called Local Registrar (System 1). On the other hand, under a second system (System 2) another group of officials from District/Upazila Statistical Office of BBS also collect the data independently from the same area on quarterly basis. Having gathered the filled in questionnaires from the two systems, data are matched in the headquarters by a pre-designed matching criteria by a group of trained officials and the demographic rates and ratios are estimated using the adjusted number of events. In order to find denominators for the estimation of demographic parameters, a detailed household survey is conducted at the beginning of every year covering basic household and population characteristics. The matching of the vital events suggested that about 1.57 percent of the births and another 1.6 percent of the deaths were missed by both the systems in 2018.

Quality of Age Data

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

Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Households

The enumerated population in the registration area shows a sex ratio of 100.2 resulting from a total 630605 males and 629139 females. The overall sex ratio has shown a moderate decline over the last five years, from 102.5 in 2014 to 100.2 in 2018. The age structure of the population is still conducive to high fertility with 28.8 percent of its total population being under age 15. The dependency ratio fell from 57 percent in 2014 to 51 percent in 2018. Dependency ratio recorded a notable fall from 80 in 2002 to 51 in 2018.

The average household size dropped from 4.3 in 2014 to 4.2 in 2018. Bangladeshi women are still dominated by their male counterpart. This has been reflected from a high male household headship rate of 85.8 percent in 2018. This rate was 87.8 in 2014 demonstrating a moderate decline over the last 5 years. Adult literacy rate for population aged 15+ has shown further increase from its 72.3 percent in 2017 to 73.9 in 2018. A similar increase was noted in literacy rate for population aged 7 years and above: from

72.3 percent in 2017 to 73.2 percent in 2018. In both cases, males are more in proportions to dominate over the females in literacy rates, the difference being 4 percentage points in the case of literacy rate of populations 7+ years and 5.5 percentage points in the case of adult literacy.

The survey findings on adult literacy (15+) further reveal that the urban residents are more than 21 percent more likely than their rural counterpart to be literate. This amounts to about 18 percent in the case of population aged 7 years and over. However, the rural population as opposed to urban population experienced more accelerated increase in the adult literacy since 2014. This is true for both the populations with respect to the defined age limits (i.e. 7+ and 15+).

Fertility

Crude birth rate, the simplest measure of fertility has been estimated at 18.3 per thousand population in 2018 as compared to 18.5 in 2017. The CBR fell from 18.9 in 2014 to 18.3 in 2018, demonstrating an average decrease of less than one percent over the five years since 2014. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher than the urban CBR: 20.1 versus 16.1. The general fertility rate (GFR) worked out to 67 per thousand women with a much higher rate (77) in rural area as compared to 56 in urban area. This rate remained nearly constant over the last five years. The total fertility rate (TFR) remains in the neighborhood of 2.1 since 2014.

Mortality

The crude death rate (CDR) was estimated to be 5.0 per 1000 population. This rate has declined from 5.2 in 2014 to 5.0 in 2018. In the rural area, the CDR is higher (5.4) than in the urban area (4.4). The rate was the same for both the areas during the last two years. The infant mortality rate (IMR) recorded a moderate fall from 24 per thousand live births in 2017 to 22 per thousand live births in 2018. Keeping consistency with the previous years, the IMR for males remained higher than their female counterparts. Female infants experienced somewhat steeper decline (8.7%) than the males (8.0%). Following the previous year's rate, urban infants were less in proportion (21 per thousand live births) to experience death than the rural infants (22 per thousand live births).

The neo-natal mortality rate fell from 21 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014 to 16 deaths per 1000 live births in 2018 revealing notable sex differentials in favor of females. Area of residence failed to record any difference in the neo-natal mortality rate (16 per thousand live births for both areas).

Post-neo-natal mortality rate in 2018 recorded a minor decline over the last one years: from 7 per 1000 live births in 2017 to 6 pee 1000 live births in 2018. Our investigation reveals that the Post-neonatal mortality rate (PNMR) over the last 3 years remained static (9 deaths per 1000 live births) except that for urban population, where a notable decline was observed. Child (1-4 years) mortality has been estimated to be 1.7 deaths per 1000 children in 2018 suggesting no notable change since its previous year's rate. Under-five mortality has demonstrated a moderate decline of 24 percent over a period of last five years year: from 38 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014 to 29 deaths in 2018. In line with our previous findings on child and infant mortality, male children undergo more health hazard than their female counterpart. This is evident from the differential death rates by sex.

Maternal mortality ratio has shown a consistent fall over the last five years, from 1.93 maternal deaths per 1000 live births in 2014 to 1.69 in 2018, about 12 % decline in 5 years. Urban women are in an advantageous position with a lower maternal mortality rate (1.32) than their rural counterparts (1.93).

Life expectancy at birth has increased by a narrow margin of 0.4 years over the last one year: from 72.0 years in 2017 to 72.3 in 2018. Our analysis shows that the gain in life expectancy is somewhat

pronounced among the females (73.8 years) than those among the males (70.8 years) resulting from a higher survival advantage in favor of females.

Age at marriage

Analysis of age at first marriage data reveals that in recent time mean age at first marriage specially of males by and large has gone down marginally. For example, the age at first marriage as computed in 2015 was 25.3 years, which decreased to 25.1 years in 2017 and further to 24.4 year in 2018. On the contrary, female age at first marriage remained static (18.3 years) since 2014 with a minor depression in 2015 (18.4 years). The overall impression from the survey findings is that the age at marriage has not changed over the last five years.

Contraceptive usage

The overall contraceptive prevalence rate is 63.1 percent in 2018, which demonstrates a moderate increase of 0.6 percentage point over its rate in 2017. The rate reported in 2014 was about of the same magnitude 62.2 percent implying constancy in the rate during the last 5 years. As expected, the urban women as compared to their rural counterparts are more likely (64.0%) to adopt contraceptives than their rural counterparts (62.4%).

Migration

Both in-migration and out-migration rates have exhibited an abrupt increase in recent time. For example, while the in-migration rate was 54.2 percent in 2015, it increased to 73.8 percent in 2017 with a moderate decline to 72.8 in 2018. The same feature is observed in the case of out-migration rate: from 54.4 percent in 2015 to 74.3 percent in 2017, which thereafter decreased to 72.4 percent in 2018. The migratory behavior of the population in the SVRS area thus reflects a somewhat balancing scenario. Urban in-migration rate was somewhat lower (115.2 percent) in 2018 compared to the previous year rate (119.3 percent). A similar decline is seen to be prevalent in the case of out migration rate. It is important to note that both these rates were showing a decreasing trend since 2017.

Disability

The overall disability rate as estimated from the 2018 round of survey is 8.5 per thousand populations displaying significantly a higher risk (9.3) among the males than among the females with a risk of 7.7 per thousand population. The reported data further showed that the prevalence of disability remained stable over the last five years irrespective of sex.

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS

It is for the fifth time that SVRS went on to gather data on the knowledge of the females of reproductive age on the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. The investigation showed that 68.9 percent of the respondents knew at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child in 2018. This is about one percentage points higher than its previous year's level. On the other hand 21.0 percent women knew about all modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS in 2014, which increased to 34.6 percent in 2018, a 65 percent increase in 4 years.

CHAPTER I

Sample Design and Survey Implementation

1.1 Background

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) for the first time in 1980 to determine the population change during the intercensal periods. Initially, its coverage was 103 primary sampling units (PSU) each consisting of 250 households. Subsequently, the number of sample PSUs was raised to 210 in 1983, 500 PSUs in 1995 and further to 1000 in 2002. To meet the data need of the planners and policy makers, the number of PSUs was further increased to 1500 in 2013. An Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) Design, introduced in 2012 has also been followed since 2013 SVRS. As many as 11 data recording schedules are currently being used to collect data on household and population characteristics, birth, death, migration, marriage, disability, HIV/AIDS and contraceptive use.

The vital events in the sample area are collected through a dual recording system proposed by Chandrasekaran and Deming. Under this system, vital events are collected as and when they occur by a locally recruited female registrar termed as Local Registrar (System 1). On the other hand, under a second system (System 2), another group of officials from District/Upazila Statistical Office of BBS also collect the data independently from the same area on quarterly basis employing four schedules bearing numbers 3 (Birth), 4 (Death), 5 (Marriage), and 6 (Divorce/Separation) and half yearly basis employing schedules 7 (Out-Migration) and schedules 8 (In-Migration). Having the filled in questionnaires from the two systems, data are matched in the headquarters by a pre-designed matching criteria and the demographic rates and ratios are estimated following Chandrasekaran and Deming procedure. In order to find denominators for the demographic parameters, a detailed household survey is conducted at the beginning of every year covering basic household and population characteristics. The following and the subsequent sections of the present chapter are designed to provide an overview of such issues as coverage, schedules used, data collection procedure, estimation of missing events, data management and some other issues pertinent to the SVRS.

1.2 Coverage of the Sample

The IMPS frame developed from 2011 census served as the sampling frame for the collection of data in the SVRS survey 2018. The master sample PSUs were used as the PSUs in the SVRS. A single–stage stratified cluster sampling methodology was adopted for the SVRS sample EAs. Prior to the selection, all EAs containing less than 40 households were combined with an adjacent EA to be comparable with the remaining EAs. Selection of EAs within the strata was performed with probability proportionate to the estimated number of households from a computerized list ordered alphabetically within the 64 districts. Once an EA was selected, all households within the EAs were brought under the purview of data collection for SVRS area. Following 2017 round of survey, a total of 935 urban EAs and 1077 rural EAs were selected from the entire country in 2018 SVRS. In 2012 PSUs, a total of 297233 households were listed.

Each of the seven geographic divisions of the country was regarded as a domain of the study. These domains were divided into three residential categories, viz. rural, urban and City Corporation. Altogether, 21 domains were thus resulted in the design.

In determining the sample size for each domain, standard formulas were adopted resulting in 2012 PSUs. The allocations of the PSUs along with the associated number of households by strata in each domain of study are shown in Table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1: Allocation of SVRS PSUs and households by domains of study, SVRS 2018

	Rural		Urban		Total	
Divisions	PSU	Household	PSU	Household	PSU	Household
Barishal	87	13044	122	17864	209	30908
Chattogram	182	26655	134	19187	316	45842
Dhaka	205	31113	168	23735	373	54848
Khulna	131	20220	124	17712	255	37932
Rajshahi	156	23686	127	18458	283	42144
Rangpur	138	20811	122	18347	260	39158
Sylhet	91	13645	122	17251	213	30896
Mymensingh	87	12947	16	2558	103	15505
Total	1077	162121	935	135112	2012	297233

1.3 Survey Schedule

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Data Collection

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

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

Updating of the sample population and household and matching of the vital events collected under the two systems are done according to predetermined criteria such as household number, mother's name, mother's relationship with head of household, baby's name, date of birth, sex of the baby, age of mother, place of birth, name of the deceased, age of the deceased, date of death and sex of the deceased. The events are ultimately classified into matched, partially matched, non-matched and out of scope events. Partially matched and non-matched events are subject to further verification through field visits to

ascertain the actual status of the events. These important tasks are done by the trained and experienced senior officers and staff members of SVRS project and Demography and Health Wing through field visit. This helps to catch the events missed by both the systems.

The process of matching greatly reduces the possibility of erroneous inclusion of out of scope events or exclusion of genuine events. After completion of the matching procedure, events are classified as follows:

	Registrar (System 1)		
Supervisor (System 2)	Recorded by Registrar	Missed by Registrar	Total
Recorded by supervisor	M	n_2	N_2
Missed by Supervisor	n_1	z	V_2
Total	$\boldsymbol{N_1}$	$\boldsymbol{v_1}$	$\boldsymbol{N}$

An estimate of z is then

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

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

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

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

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

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

where

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

where p+q=1.

Hence the 95% confidence interval is

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

Table below shows the estimates of births and deaths for 2018 round of data collection in the SVRS area based on the procedure outlined above.

Table 1.2: Completeness of registration of births and deaths (in percent), SVRS 2018

Events	% Events recorded by			% Events missed by	% Completeness of recording	
	Both Registrar and Supervisor	Registrar but missed by Supervisor	Supervisor but missed by Registrar	Both Registrar and Supervisor	Achieved through Registrar	Achieved through Supervisor
Births	76.49	11.23	10.71	1.57	87.72	87.20
Deaths	76.26	11.25	10.89	1.60	87.51	87.14

In the case of births, 1.57 percent of the events were missed to be registered, while the deaths were missed in 1.60 percent of the cases by enumerators. The supervisors and the local registrars were successful in recording the births in about 87 percent of the cases. The results presented in Table 1.2 further shows that the performance of the local registrars was marginally better relative to the supervisors so far as the completeness of enumeration is concerned.

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

Table 1.3: Estimates of births and deaths as recorded through dual record system, standard error of the estimates and 95 percent confidence interval, SVRS 2018

Events	Estimated number	Standard error of the estimate	95% confidence interval	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Births	23094	471	22170.84	24017.16
Deaths	6238	127.13	5988.83	6487.17

1.5 Consistency Check

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

1.6 Quality Control

Supervision and quality control of SVRS data are done in two stages. At stage-1 supervisors and Deputy Directors of District Statistical Office regularly check the quality of work obtained by the local registrars. At stage-2 data obtained under System1 and System 2 are matched at the headquarters and then the unmatched cases are verified in the field. At this stage, PSU- wise summary of births, deaths, marriages and migration are made for the current year and also for the previous year. Serious discrepancies (if any) are then verified in the field as internal validation. The coverage of events and quality for collected data are compiled and recorded in the report by division for future improvement. For major events such as

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

1.7 Quality of Age Data

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

1.8 Estimates of Missed Events in SVRS 2018

After matching the recorded vital events 'birth' and 'death' by local registrar (System 1) and Supervisor (System 2), it was observed that 1.72 percent of the births and another 1.64 percent of the deaths were missed by both the systems in 2017. For 2017, these rates were of the same magnitude (2.1 for both birth and death). The corresponding estimates were 2.3 percent in the case of birth and 2.4 percent in the case of death in 2017 showing a slight improvement in the quality of recording of the vital events in the sample area. As in other years, we adjusted the vital events 'birth' and 'death' considering missed events being missed by the systems (System 1 and System 2) and arrived at the estimates of birth and death rates for the year 2018.

1.9 Confidence Interval

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

Table 1.4: Confidence intervals for some major indicators, SVRS 2018

Indicators	Rate	Standard Error	95% Confidence interval	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	18.3	0.17	17.97	18.63
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.05	0.06	1.93	2.17
Crude Date Rate CDR	5.0	0.09	4.82	5.18
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	22	0.19	21.63	22.37
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	16	0.16	15.69	16.31
Post- neonatal Mortality Rate	6	0.10	5.80	6.20
Child Death Rate (CDR)	1.7	0.05	1.60	1.80
Under 5 Mortality Rate	29	0.21	28.59	29.41
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	1.69	0.07	1.55	1.83
Life Expectancy (Both sexes)	72.3	0.33	71.65	72.95
Life Expectancy (Male)	70.8	0.47	69.88	71.72
Life Expectancy (Female)	73.8	0.48	72.86	74.74
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	63.1	0.31	62.49	63.71
Crude Disability Rate	8.5	0.12	8.26	8.74

CHAPTER II

Household Characteristics and Population Composition

This chapter presents an overview of the household characteristics in the SVRS area in 2017 pertaining to household size, household headship, housing structure, and living space, sources of water in the households, lighting facilities, sources of fuels, and toilet facilities. These data are of immense importance in an understanding of the basic human needs and household facilities that determine the quality of human life. The results have been presented for the overall sample and whenever possible, by several such background characteristics as residence, administrative division, education and religion. Characteristics of the household populations in terms of age-sex composition, quality of age reporting and some age-sex based demographic characteristics that include, among others, dependency ratio; marital status and child-woman ratio have also been discussed. The chapter also presents an overview of religious composition, and literacy rates.

2.1 Household Composition

Household composition is an important determinant in an understanding of the general health status of the population and overall well-being of the families including empowerment of women in family decision making. Information on household composition also serves as a basis for planning population-based policy and programs (BDHS, 2011). Table 2.1 shows the household size in the sample area by current residence and religion. As the table shows, the modal size of the household is 4 irrespective of the background characteristics listed the table under reference. The overall proportion of households with 4 members is little over 28.6 percent.

There are about 20.6 percent households consisting of 3 members another 18.7 percent consisting of 5 members. Nearly 14 percent of the households consist of 1–2 members and another two-thirds 3–5 members. It is surprising to note that more than 37 percent of the households are still burdened with a household size of 5 or more persons. The overall average household size is 4.2, which is of the same magnitude recorded in 2017 round of SVRS. This feature prevails across the residential status and religious composition of the population. These proportions are by and large of the same magnitude across the religious groups. The pattern of household size is consistent with the 2011 sample census results, which also documented a modal household size at 4. The 2014 Education Household Survey also reported an average household size of 4 members (EHS, 2014, Preliminary results). The household distribution pattern as obtained in 2018 survey, by and large, appears to be similar to the one depicted in 2016 and 2017 rounds of SVRS Survey.

The average household size in the rural area marginally exceeds the average of urban area: 4.3 versus 4.2. Muslims and Buddhists appeared to have the higher household size (4.3 each) than the followers of other religions with an equal household size of 4 members.

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of sample households by household size, residence and religion, SVRS 2018

Household size	Residence		Religion					
	Rural	Urban	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Christian	Others	Total
1	3.5	2.5	3.1	2.6	3.2	4.4	10.5	3.1
2	10.4	10.9	10.8	9.2	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.6
3	19.3	22.2	20.5	21.7	20.6	22.3	17.9	20.6
4	27.2	30.3	28.4	30.5	30.0	30.2	24.2	28.6
5	19.4	17.8	18.7	18.6	18.0	16.4	22.1	18.7
6	10.3	8.3	9.5	8.7	10.0	9.1	7.4	9.4
7	4.8	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.3
8	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.1	2.5
9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
10+	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of HH	162121	135112	262097	32137	2168	736	95	297233
Population	697137	562607	1113099	134143	9277	2855	370	1259744
Average	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of household size by geographic divisions. Among the eight divisions, Rangpur has the highest proportion (31.3%) of households with 4 members, while Sylhet the lowest (23.2%) with the same proportion of households. The average household size is the highest (5.0) in Sylhet division followed by Chattogram division (4.6). Rajshahi division was found to have the lowest household size with 3.9 members. A close examination of the data presented Table 2.2 depicts that average household sizes by all background characteristics have shown no change in the household size since its last enumeration in 2018 in the registration area.

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of sample households by size and division, SVRS 2018

Household size	Geographic division								
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh	Total
1	2.5	1.9	2.8	3.1	4.1	4.2	2.0	4.8	3.1
2	9.1	8.2	13.4	11.6	12.7	10.3	6.9	10.6	10.6
3	20.2	17.3	22.0	24.0	24.1	21.1	15.1	18.3	20.6
4	30.0	26.5	28.1	31.0	30.8	31.3	23.2	26.1	28.6
5	19.9	20.8	17.9	17.1	16.1	18.4	20.8	20.5	18.7
6	10.2	12.0	8.5	7.5	6.9	8.1	13.2	10.3	9.4
7	4.4	6.0	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.4	7.8	4.7	4.3
8	2.3	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	5.4	2.9	2.5
9	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.0
10+	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	3.5	0.9	1.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number	30908	45842	54848	37932	42144	39158	30896	15505	297233
Average	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	5.0	4.2	4.2

2.2 Household Headship

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

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

Bangladesh society is primarily a male dominant society and as a consequence of this, most families are headed by males. However, this feature is changing over time. The present study obtained data on the headship status of the families. Table 2.3 below presents an overview of the headship status of the sample households by some background characteristics of the population. As we can see from the table under reference, overall, 85.8 percent of the households are headed by males and the remaining 14.2 percent by their counterpart women, there being a no change in the headship type since its last survey in 2017. By all background characteristics, males are significantly more dominating in the family so far as the household headship is concerned.

Younger females, who are below 15 years of age, are seen to take up the household responsibilities as heads relatively more than their older counterparts, while the opposite is true for males. Widowed/ divorced females as compared to their counterpart males are significantly more in proportion (85.1% versus 14.9%) to run the families as heads. Household headship is more prevalent among the Hindu males (90%) than among the males of other religions. Divisional variations in headship are minimal. In conformity with the results of 2017, males in Rangpur division in 2018 are marginally more likely (89.2%) to take the burden of household headship among the seven divisions of the country, while males of Chattogram division are lagging behind (78.2%) in this respect. By and large, education appears to be positively related to the headship status among the males resulting in a negative association for the females.

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of household headship by sex, administrative division and religion, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Headship type		Total
	Male headed household	Female headed household	
Current age:			
Below 15	64.6	35.4	100.0
15–60	86.4	13.6	100.0
60+	82.6	17.4	100.0
Marital status:			
Single	97.3	2.8	100.0
Married	92.6	7.4	100.0
Widowed/divorced	14.9	85.1	100.0

Background Characteristics	Headship type		Total
	Male headed household	Female headed household	
Residence:			
Urban	86.2	13.8	100.0
Rural	85.4	14.6	100.0
Division:			
Barishal	88.2	11.8	100.0
Chattogram	78.2	21.8	100.0
Dhaka	84.9	15.1	100.0
Khulna	88.3	11.7	100.0
Rajshahi	89.1	11.0	100.0
Rangpur	89.2	10.8	100.0
Sylhet	82.9	17.1	100.0
Mymensingh	87.9	12.1	100.0
Religion:			
Muslim	85.2	14.8	100.0
Hindu	90.0	10.0	100.0
Others	88.1	11.8	100.0
Education:			
None	81.3	18.7	100.0
Primary incomplete	87.4	12.6	100.0
Primary complete	87.1	12.9	100.0
Secondary incomplete	84.5	15.5	100.0
Secondary complete or higher	91.1	8.9	100.0
Total	**85.8**	**14.2**	**100.0**
N	254920	42313	297233

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

2.3 Household Facilities

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

Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of household characteristics by residence and geographic division, SVRS 2018

Household Characteristics	Residence			Division							
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh
Sources of drinking water:											
Tap	14.2	3.1	27.5	5.9	15.6	36.6	4.8	10.1	2.7	18.8	1.3
Tube-well	83.8	94.1	71.4	90.3	82.2	63.1	89.2	89.7	97.0	77.3	98.5
Well	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.1
Pond/ditch	1.0	1.4	0.4	3.2	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
River/canal	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Rain water	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sources of light:											
Electricity	90.1	85.1	96.0	87.7	87.1	95.9	91.6	90.9	86.4	92.3	81.6
Kerosene	5.0	7.2	2.4	2.4	5.9	1.8	4.6	5.3	9.1	3.8	11.8
Solar	4.8	7.5	1.5	9.8	6.9	2.2	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.7	6.6
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Source of fuel:											
Straw/Leaf	28.6	43.0	11.3	22.5	27.4	25.8	24.8	48.2	31.1	13.0	34.7
Husk	4.0	4.6	3.3	2.7	4.3	2.5	5.2	4.9	5.0	2.4	5.7
Jute stick/wood/bamboo	41.2	45.6	36.1	55.1	39.0	25.0	53.3	29.3	48.5	46.3	52.3
Kerosene	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Electricity	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	3.4	0.4	0.2
Gas	24.3	5.8	46.5	18.7	28.2	45.0	14.4	15.4	11.6	36.4	6.8
Others	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0
Toilet facility:											
Sanitary with water seal	45.3	34.1	58.6	50.3	35.9	50.3	54.5	45.0	47.2	41.7	25.4
Sanitary without water seal	32.8	36.0	29.0	38.4	42.0	35.1	28.7	27.9	22.5	34.9	31.1
Non-sanitary/raw	19.9	26.8	11.7	10.8	20.2	13.4	16.4	24.8	24.6	21.4	40.7
Open	1.9	2.9	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.3	2.1	5.4	1.9	2.2
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
Level of economic solvency:											
Permanent insolvency	7.9	9.4	6.2	5.1	8.1	4.6	7.2	7.8	12.6	10.9	8.7
Temporary insolvency	15.9	18.6	12.7	12.8	18.3	10.8	15.6	16.4	19.9	17.4	20.0
Balanced income expenditure	34.3	33.4	35.5	34.7	34.7	37.4	33.6	29.7	34.4	33.6	37.2
Economic Solvency	41.8	38.6	45.7	47.4	38.8	47.2	43.5	46.0	33.1	38.1	34.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.3.1 Sources of Drinking Water

Access to safe water is a pre-condition for ensuring better hygiene and health to the household members in any community as it is positively associated with a number of diseases that include, among others, skin disease, ARI and other waterborne diseases. Our study results show that in rural area, use of tube-well as a source of drinking water is almost universal (94.1%) with an overall average use of 83.8 percent. In

contrast, 71.4 percent of the urban households have access to this source. Our investigation reveals that overall tube well water use has remained nearly constant over the last two years: 83.6 percent in 2016 and 83.8 percent in 2017.

At the divisional level, tube-well use varies from as low as 63.1 percent in Dhaka division to as high as 97.0 percent in Rangpur division. The corresponding use rates in these two divisions were 73.8 percent and 97.1 percent respectively in 2017.

Use of tap water varies widely between urban and rural area. With an overall use of 14.2 percent, the tap water users account for more than 27.5 percent in the urban area and only 3.1 percent in the rural area. The corresponding use rates in 2017 were almost of the same magnitude.

Other sources of drinking water are well, pond or ditch, river, canal and rain water which together comprise 2.0 percent of the total use. The Education Household Survey, 2014 reports an overall use of 83 percent with 91.5 percent in rural area and 56.3 percent in urban area. The level of use of tap water in EHS, 2014 agrees quite well with the SVRS 2016 findings.

2.3.2 Sources of Fuel

In about 29 percent of the households straw/leaves are used as an ingredient of fuel. Husk, jute sticks electricity or kerosene are some of the most frequently used fuels in Bangladesh accounting for 46.6 percent of the total fuel use in 2018 showing that the use of these materials as fuels has not been changed over the two years or so. Use of these materials was reported by 41.9 percent residents of the urban area and 50.5 percent of the rural area. Division-wise distribution shows that Dhaka division has the least (28.7%) use of these fuels, while the highest use (59.6%) was reported in Khulna division. The overall use of gas is only 24.3 percent in 2018 as against a rate of 23.1 percent in 2017. In urban area, a little more than 46.5 percent of the households have access to gas as against 5.8 percent in rural households, showing virtually no change in the level of gas use in one year. Among the divisions, Dhaka has the highest use rate (45%) of gas and Rangpur the lowest (11.6%). The use pattern of gas in 2018 is consistent with the one observed in 2016 and 2017 although level of use has shown some minor changes.

2.3.3 Sources of Light

The study documented an overall electricity use by about 90 percent households in 2018 as against 85.3 percent in 2017, and 81 percent in 2016. The remaining households (10 % in 2018) are solely dependent on the kerosene and other indigenous sources. As expected, urban people are 13 percent more likely to use electricity than their rural counterparts. Among the seven administrative divisions, Dhaka (95.9%) followed by Sylhet (92.3%) dominate in the use of electricity, while Mymenshimg lags behind in this respect with a use rate of 81.6 percent. Kerosene is the second choice to the users as a fuel with an overall use rate of 5.0 percent.

2.3.4 Toilet Facility

Three-fourths of the households have sanitary toilet facilities with water seal (45.3%) or without water seal (32.8%). Rural people are more vulnerable to live without proper sanitary facilities. A little more than 70 percent of the households in rural area and about 88 percent in urban area have access to sanitary toilet facilities with or without water seal. The national average, as reported in Education Household Survey of 2104 is 47.7 percent with a wide gap in the use of sanitary facilities by residence: 72 percent in urban area and 40.4 in the rural area. About 89 percent of the households in Barishal division followed by

Khulna division (83.2%) enjoy this facility. Residents in Rangpur division are the worst sufferers with only about 69.7 percent of the houses having this facility. Use of open toilet was also reported in some cases: 2.9 percent in the rural area and 0.7 percent in urban area with an overall use of 1.9 percent.

2.3.5 Economic Solvency

About 42 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent with 38.6 percent in the rural area and 45.7 percent in the urban area. More than one-third (34.3%) of the households have been able to maintain a balanced livelihood. This was of about the same magnitude in 2017. Permanent insolvency prevails among 7.9 percent of the surveyed population. It is more prevalent (9.4%) among the rural households than among the urban households (6.2%). Keeping consistency with the previous two year's level, Rangpur suffers most (12.6%) from permanent insolvency, while Dhaka the least (4.6%). Temporary insolvency exists in about 16 households: 18.6 percent in rural area and 12.7 percent in urban area. It is the highest (20.0%) in Mymensingh division and lowest (10.8%) in Dhaka division.

2.3.6 Structure of Living House and Living Space

Table 2.5 displays the distribution of households by type of structure of living house. The structure of house or housing in Bangladesh was predominantly corrugated iron sheet (CIS) or wood made. Our survey findings suggest that, 44 percent of the households are made up of either CIS or wood. Urban households are about half as likely (27.9%) as the rural households (57.5%) to make use of CIS or wood there being no structural changes in the use of these materials in the recent past. Use of CIS/wood structures are pronounced in Barishal division with 63.9 percent living structures being made up of CIS or wood, followed by Chattogram (50.1%), Rangpur (48.8%) and Dhaka (48.2%).

Households in pucca buildings constitute 22 percent of the total. Nearly 38 percent of the households in the urban area and only about 9 percent households in the rural have pucca buildings. Semi-pucca living structures are also found in about a quarter (24.3%) of the households, of which about 19.6 percent were found in the rural area and 30.0 percent in urban area. Use of tin/wood in the living structures is the least (26.0%) in Khulna division. Semi-pucca structures are more common in Sylhet division (35.1%) followed by Khulna division (33.1%). Mud, bamboo and other ingredients are also used which account for about 10 percent of the households.

Average floor space per household was measured to be 430 square feet with 392 square feet in rural area and 475 square feet in urban area. Keeping consistency with the floor space, the overall per capita bed room space was 91 square feet in rural area and 114 square feet in the urban area, the overall space being 101 square feet.

Table 2.5: Distribution of households by type of structure of living house and by locality, SVRS 2018

Structure of living house	Residence			Division							
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh
Building (Pucca)	22.0	8.8	37.8	21.5	22.0	28.9	27.6	22.6	11.2	24.5	5.4
Semi-Pucca	24.3	19.6	30.0	14.0	16.2	19.8	33.1	28.5	30.8	35.1	14.6
CIS/Wooden	44.0	57.5	27.9	63.9	50.1	48.2	26.0	29.0	48.8	30.0	73.1
Mud	7.9	11.9	3.0	0.5	7.7	3.0	10.7	18.0	6.7	9.3	5.6
Bamboo	1.6	2.1	1.1	0.2	3.7	0.1	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.2
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.4 Age-sex Composition of the Household Population

The age composition of a population is a very important factor in determining its socio-economic well-being of a country. Table 2.6 below shows the household population of the SVRS area by age and sex in percentages as enumerated in 2018. The population in the sample vital registration area as enumerated in 2018 consists of 630591 males and 629153 females resulting in a sex ratio 100.2 males per 100 females, a ratio exactly tallying the one obtained in 2017. The current year's sex agrees exactly with the one obtained in 2011 census. The 2011 BDHS reported even smaller ratio (93.1%) than both of the above mentioned sources.

The age distribution presented in Table 2.6 in SVRS area for 2018 shows that 28.8 percent of the population is under-15 years of age. This was 29.4 percent in 2017. People aged 65 years and over constitute 5 percent of the total population. The corresponding proportions are 33.4 percent and 5.6 percent in the 2014 BDHS (to be checked) and 35.5 percent and 5.1 percent in 2011 census.

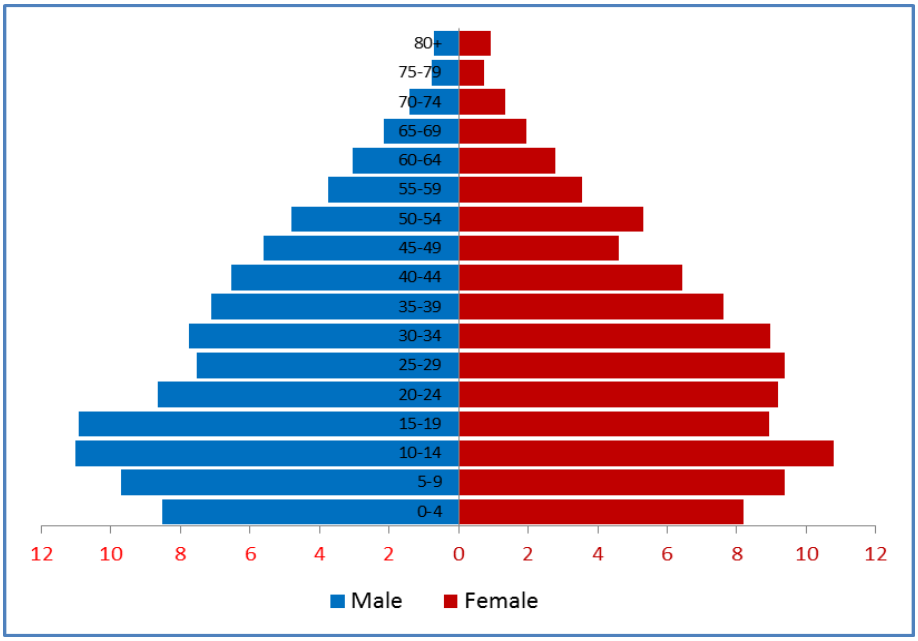
The age-sex structure of the population by 5 year age groups is displayed by the population pyramid in Figure 2.1

Table 2.6: Percent distribution of sample population by age and sex, SVRS 2018

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	8.5	8.2	8.4
5-9	9.7	9.4	9.5
10-14	11.0	10.8	10.9
15-19	10.9	8.9	9.9
20-24	8.6	9.2	8.9
25-29	7.5	9.4	8.4
30-34	7.8	9.0	8.4
35-39	7.1	7.6	7.4
40-44	6.5	6.4	6.5
45-49	5.6	4.6	5.1
50-54	4.8	5.3	5.1
55-59	3.7	3.5	3.6

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
60-64	3.0	2.8	2.9
65-69	2.1	1.9	2.0
70-74	1.4	1.3	1.4
75-79	0.8	0.7	0.7
80+	0.7	0.9	0.8
<15	29.2	28.4	28.8
15–64	65.7	66.7	66.2
65+	5.1	4.9	5.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	630591	629153	1259744

Figure 2.1: Age –sex pyramid of SVRS population, SVRS 2018



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

2.4.1 Quality of Age-Sex Reporting

The data collected in SVRS have been evaluated to shed light on the quality of age reporting. Particular attention has been given to assess the quality of age data, which are of primary importance in estimating most of the demographic rates and ratios. Three popular indices viz. Myer's index, Whipple's index and UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index, also called UN Joint Score have been computed from reported age distributions by sex for this purpose (see Table 2.7). Apart from the use of those indices in assessing the quality of age reporting, graphs may also be used to do the same

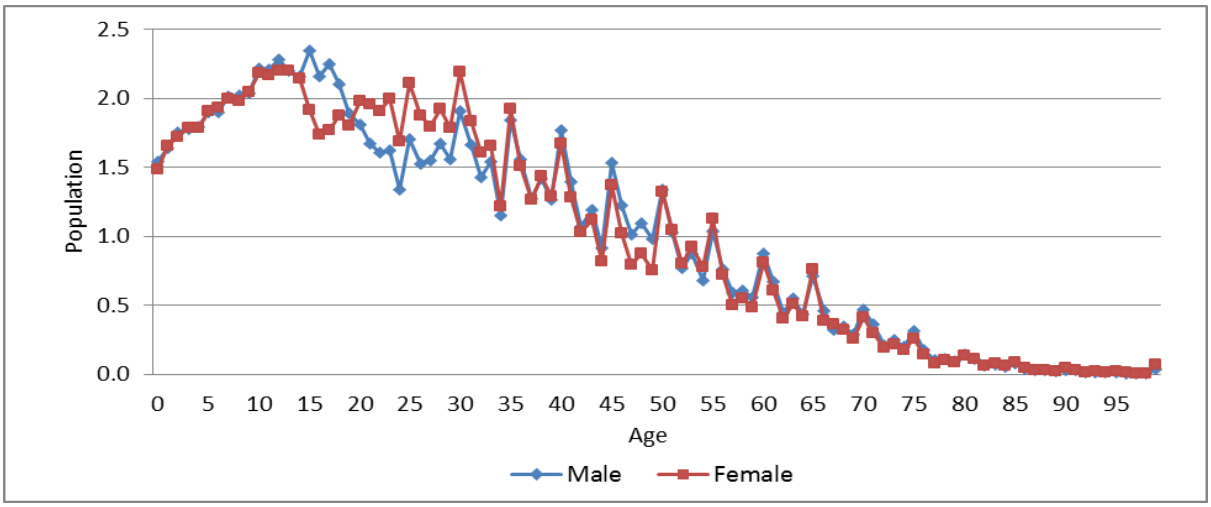
Table 2.7: Myer's, Whipple's and UN Joint Score

	Whipple's Index		Myer's Index		UN Joint Score
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes
2014	91.0	88.4	8.4	10.0	62.3
2015	92.1	90.5	5.6	6.4	56.4
2016	92.7	91.0	3.2	3.7	56.3
2017	91.7	89.0	3.4	3.9	50.6
2018	96.6	98.4	3.1	3.2	57.7

Figure 2.2 displays the single year age distribution by sex. The figure shows a common feature of conspicuous age heaping with digits ending in 0 and 5 with subsidiary heaping at ages 2 and 8.

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

Figure 2.2: Graph showing the age-sex distribution of SVRS population in single years, SVRS 2018



Whipple's index is a summary measure of the degree of heaping on the ages ending in digits 0 and 5. It is calculated by summing the population recorded with ages 0 and 5 between an arbitrary age-range 23 to 62 years and dividing the result by one-fifth of the total population between 23 and 62 expressed as percentage. Thus if there is no heaping whatever on the 0's and 5's, Whipple's index would be approximately 100; if the heaping were such that the entire population was reported at these ages, the index would be 500. The Whipple's indices calculated from the age distribution for 2018 SVRS are 96.6 for males and 98.4 for females, showing virtually little sex differentials in age heaping. The 2017 SVRS data recorded these indices to be 91.7 for males and 89.0 for females indicating poor age reporting of age in 2018 compared to 2017. The corresponding indices for 2011 census were 256.7 for males and 267.6 for females. Based on the UN evaluation criteria, the age reporting in the 2011 census was very rough and thus unusable without adjustment. The SVRS age reporting based on the same criteria falls yet under the 'rough' category.

Myers' index reflects the preferences or dislikes for each of ten digits, from 0 to 9. To determine such preferences, the first step in Myers' method consists in the computation of a 'blended' population in which ordinarily almost equal sums are to be expected for each digit. This being the case, the 'blended'

totals for each of the ten digits should be very nearly 10 percent of the grand total. The deviations of each sum from 10 percent of the grand total are added together disregarding the sign, and their sum is the Myers' index. The index was calculated for the SVRS 2018 single year data. The indices were 3.1 for males and an equal value for females. The indices calculated from the 2011 sample census data were 26.7 for males and 28.0 for females. Based on these indices, SVRS age reporting appears to be better than the census age reporting.

The use of UN formula (also called UN Joint score) led to a value of 57.7 for the index in 2018. This index was 50.6 in 2017. This reflects that the quality of age reporting has deteriorated over the last one year.

The urban-rural age structure by sex is displayed in Table 2.8. The age structure of the rural area depicts a younger population than the one in urban area with respectively 30.1 percent and 27.1 of its population being under age 15. In addition, population at age 65 and over constitute 5.5 percent and 4.3 percent respectively in rural and urban area with an implication of higher dependency ratio in rural area. Three possible factors may be in interplay to result in these variations: fertility, mortality and migration.

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

Table 2.8: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and residence, SVRS 2018

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.9
5-9	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.2
10-14	11.7	11.5	11.6	10.2	9.9	10.0
15-19	11.4	8.7	10.1	10.3	9.2	9.8
20-24	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.9	9.2
25-29	7.2	8.7	7.9	7.9	10.2	9.1
30-34	7.3	8.6	7.9	8.4	9.4	8.9
35-39	6.6	7.2	6.9	7.8	8.1	7.9
40-44	6.2	6.3	6.2	7.0	6.5	6.8
45-49	5.3	4.6	4.9	6.0	4.6	5.3
50-54	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.2
55-59	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.5
60-64	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
65+	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.1	4.3
<15	30.4	29.8	30.1	27.8	26.6	27.2
15–64	64.0	64.6	64.3	67.8	69.3	68.5
65+	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.1	4.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	349908	347229	697137	280683	281924	562607

As shown by the data in Table 2.9, Chattogram followed by Sylhet division appears to be most conducive to high fertility as they have the most young age structures with 31.9 percent and 31.6 percent respectively of their populations falling under 15 years of age. The implication of these high proportions of population below 15 years is that Sylhet and Chattogram divisions will have high dependency burden

with more inactive populations. It is also an indication of relatively high fertility in these two divisions compared to other administrative divisions. The lowest proportion was computed to be 25.6 percent in Khulna division.

Table 2.9: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and division, SVRS 2018

Age group	Geographic division							
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh
0-4	8.4	9.2	8.5	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.6
5-9	9.2	10.7	9.7	8.4	8.4	8.9	10.6	10.4
10-14	10.7	12.0	10.5	9.6	9.8	10.7	12.2	12.5
15-19	9.8	10.7	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.8	9.6
20-24	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.6	9.6	8.3
25-29	8.1	8.5	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.7	7.4
30-34	8.0	7.8	8.7	8.6	8.9	8.8	7.8	8.2
35-39	7.5	6.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.6	6.6	6.7
40-44	6.4	5.9	6.4	7.2	7.4	6.7	5.7	6.2
45-49	5.2	4.4	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.7
50-54	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.1
55-59	3.7	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.1	2.9	3.2	3.8
60-64	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0
65+	5.8	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.5
<15	28.3	31.9	28.7	25.5	25.8	27.7	31.6	31.5
15–64	65.8	63.5	66.7	68.8	69.0	67.4	64.0	63.0
65.+	5.8	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	131616	211295	223506	150764	164343	159437	153076	65707

2.5 A Few More Population Compositions and Household Characteristics

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

2.5.1 Sex Composition

Sex composition of a population refers to the proportional share of the males and females in the total population. It also shows the excess or deficit of one sex over the other. Table 2.10 shows the sex composition of the population in the SVRS area. Overall, the males outnumbered the females by 0.2 percentage points or 0.2 percent resulting from a male-female ratio of 50.1 to 49.9. This feature is prevalent across the regions of residence and the geographic divisions without any exception. Surprisingly, the ratio of males to females exactly agrees with the 2011 sample census results.

2.5.2 Dependency Ratio

The most widely used summary measure of age-sex composition is the dependency ratio. The ratio measures the fraction of dependents in a population. In other words, the dependency ratio measures the number of inactive people whom each economically active person has to support. Dependents refer to people who are not in the workforce, such as those who are either too young or too old to work. This

measure is defined in this report as the ratio of population aged 0–14 years and 65 years and over to the population aged 15–64 years old multiplied by 100, although other variants of this definition are used to compute dependency ratio. The overall (Total) dependency ratio is 51 percent, meaning that 51 inactive persons are dependent on 100 economically active persons. Child dependency ratio defined as a ratio of the children under-5 years of age to the population aged 15–64 was estimated to be 43.5 percent. Aged dependency ratio defined as a ratio of the population aged 65 and over to the population aged 15–64 was found to be 7.5 percent. These two together make up the overall dependency ratio.

More people (55%) in the rural area than in urban area (46%) are dependent on the work force. The dependency ratio varies from as low as 45 percent each in Rajshahi and Khulna divisions to as high as 59 percent in Mymensingh division. The results are summarized in Table 2.10. The dependency ratio as obtained in 2011 sample census was 68.4 percent, while the Education Household Survey of 2014 reported this ratio to be 61.1 percent.

2.5.3 Child-Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio (CWR) is the number of children of both sexes under five-years of age per 1000 women aged 15-49 at a given moment of time. Because the computation of this ratio only requires census-type data on the population by age and sex, it provides an index of fertility when reliable birth statistics are not available. These ratios by residence and division are presented in Table 2.10. The overall CWR is 304 per 1000 women: 332 in the rural area and 273 in the urban area. The ratio was the highest in Mymensingh division (341) and the lowest (269) in Khulna division. The corresponding 2011 census estimate for the nation as a whole is 392 per 1000 women. The overall ratio was 320 in 2016 SVRS showing on 3.1 percent decrease in CWR in a short period of one year.

2.5.4 Religious Composition

As reported in 2018 round of SVRS survey, 88.4 percent of the population in Bangladesh are Muslims and the remaining 11.6 percent are the believers of other religions. Rural-urban variation in religious composition is of little significance. Muslims dominate Mymensingh division with 94 percent of the population of this division being of this religion. Compared to other divisions, the proportion of Muslim population is the lowest in Sylhet division (80.2%).

`2.5.5 Literacy Rate

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

In the SVRS, a person has been defined as literate if he/she is able to write a simple letter. The crude literacy rates obtained thus are presented in Table 2.10 for the population under study. The overall crude rate comes out to 64.7 percent. Proportionately more males (66.3%) than females (63.1%) are literate. The literacy rate is significantly higher (71.2%) among the urban population than among the rural population (59.5%). Barishal division has the highest rate of literacy (72.3%), followed by Khulna division with a literacy rate of 66.7 percent. The lowest literacy rate (56.7%) prevails among the people of Mymensingh division. At the divisional levels, males have, on the average have 3 percentage points higher literacy rate

than their female counterparts. It is worth to note that the crude literacy as obtained in 2018 is highly consistent with rates obtained in 2017 round of survey.

The data on adult literacy were utilized to compute two variants of literacy rate: one for those who are age 7 and over and the other for those who are 15 years and over. In both the cases, ability to write a letter was regarded as the qualification of a person to be reckoned as literate. In computing either of these rates, the total populations in the denominator were populations aged 7 and over or 15 and over. The literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over is 73.2 percent. The corresponding rate for those who are 15 years and over is 73.9 percent. The reported rates as obtained in the Education Household Survey for 2014 are respectively 59.1 percent and 58.6 percent.

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

Table 2.10: A few more characteristics of the Household population, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence		Geographic Division						
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh
Sex composition:											
Male	50.1	50.2	49.9	50.4	49.3	49.9	50.2	50.5	50.5	49.6	50.7
Female	49.9	49.8	50.1	49.6	50.7	50.1	49.8	49.5	49.5	50.4	49.3
Dependency ratio	51	55	46	52	57	50	45	45	48	56	59
Child woman ratio	304	332	273	313	336	301	269	271	295	322	341
Religious composition:											
Muslim	88.4	89.1	87.5	88.6	86.1	92.0	87.3	92.7	88.1	80.2	94.0
Hindu & others	11.6	10.9	12.5	11.4	13.9	8.0	12.7	7.3	11.9	19.8	6.0
Crude literacy rate:											
Both literate	64.7	59.5	71.2	72.3	64.1	64.7	66.7	63.6	63.4	63.1	56.7
Male literate	66.3	61.2	72.6	73.3	65.0	66.3	68.4	65.4	66.1	64.6	58.3
Female literate	63.1	57.8	69.8	71.4	63.2	63.1	65.0	61.8	60.7	61.6	55.0
Literacy rate 7+:											
Both sexes	73.2	67.6	80.1	81.6	73.5	73.5	74.5	71.0	71.3	71.8	64.4
Male literate	75.2	69.7	82.0	82.9	75.0	75.5	76.6	73.0	74.4	73.8	66.3
Female literate	71.2	65.5	78.2	80.4	72.1	71.5	72.4	69.0	68.2	69.9	62.4
Adult Literacy 15+:											
Both sexes literate	73.9	67.3	81.7	82.5	74.9	74.4	75.2	71.4	71.2	73.1	63.5
Male literate	76.7	70.3	84.3	84.4	77.4	77.2	78.1	74.1	75.0	76.0	66.1
Female literate	71.2	64.4	79.2	80.6	72.5	71.6	72.4	68.7	67.3	70.3	60.9

2.6 Sex Ratio

Human sex ratio varies not only from one country to another, but also from one population sub-group to another within the same country. Religion, region of residence, age, race, marital status, ethnicity, nativity are some of the population characteristics that might show considerable variations in sex ratios. Although religious variation in the sex ratio is minimal in most cultures, urban-rural variation is sometimes considerable. As shown in Table 2.11, the 2018 SVRS recorded an overall sex ratio of 100.2 males per 100 females showing no change since its 2017 level. The rural area was reported to have a sex ratio of 100.8 as against 99.6 percent in the urban area. Among the 7 administrative divisions, Mymensingh showed the highest sex ratio (103%), while Chattogram division the lowest (97.4%). The 2011 census of Bangladesh recorded a sex ratio of 97.9% in the rural area while in the urban area it was as high as 109.3. The sex ratios by urban-rural residence and geographic divisions are shown in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Sex ratios (percent) by residence and divisions, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Sex ratios
Residence:	
Rural	100.8
Urban	99.6
Division:	
Barishal	101.4
Chattogram	97.4
Dhaka	99.7
Khulna	100.8
Rajshahi	102.1
Rangpur	102.2
Sylhet	98.3
Mymensingh	103.0
Total	**100.2**

2.7 Marital Status Composition

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

The marital status composition of SVRS area by residence and geographic divisions are presented in Table 2.12 for each sex separately. A close view of the results on marital status presented in the table under reference shows that 59.4 percent of the males and 63.6 percent of the females are currently married. This feature of marital status prevails in both urban and rural areas. Overall, single population accounts for 39.1 percent in the case of males and 25.6 percent of females. In Sylhet division, proportion of males remaining single is higher (48.3%) compared to other divisions. The incidence of singleness is

the least (34.2% for males and 21.5% for females) in Rajshahi division. The incidence of widowhood is more prevalent among the women (9.4%) than among the men (1.1%) for the overall sample. Women are at higher risk (1.4%) than their male counterparts (0.4) to end their marriage in divorce.

Table 2.12: Marital status by residence and geographic division, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence		Division						
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymen
Male:											
Single	39.1	39.3	38.8	38.0	44.5	37.7	34.7	34.2	36.3	48.3	38.4
Currently married	59.4	59.1	59.8	60.3	54.2	60.9	63.6	64.1	62.1	50.4	60.1
Widowed	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Divorced/ separated	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
Female:											
Single	25.6	24.7	26.8	24.4	28.9	24.4	21.6	21.5	24.0	33.9	25.9
Currently married	63.6	64.3	62.7	64.7	61.6	65.4	67.0	67.2	64.2	54.6	63.3
Widowed	9.4	9.7	9.0	9.7	8.5	8.7	9.6	9.5	10.4	10.2	9.8
Divorced/ separated	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The marital status distribution is also shown by age and sex in Table 2.13 below. A very common feature of marital status distribution is apparent from the table: the drop in the proportions single is steeper among females than among males as age advances. For example, while nearly 100 percent of the males are single in age group 10–14, this drops to 96.4 percent when they are aged 15–19, and further to about 72 percent when they reach to 20–24. The corresponding proportions among the females are 99.3, 76.5 and 27.1 percent. The data also show that the child marriage is still prevalent among both males and females in Bangladesh.

Table 2.13: Marital status by age and sex, SVRS 2018

Age group	Male					Female				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	96.4	3.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	76.5	22.9	0.2	0.5	100.0
20-24	71.8	27.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	27.1	71.1	0.3	1.5	100.0
25-29	37.3	61.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	7.9	89.5	0.8	1.7	100.0
30-34	11.9	87.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	2.1	94.8	1.4	1.6	100.0
35-39	3.2	95.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	0.9	94.1	3.1	1.9	100.0
40-44	1.6	97.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	0.7	91.3	6.1	2.0	100.0
45-49	0.9	97.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	0.5	86.5	10.9	2.1	100.0
50-54	0.8	97.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.4	78.7	18.6	2.4	100.0
55-59	0.5	97.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.3	70.1	27.6	2.0	100.0
60-64	0.5	96.1	3.1	0.4	100.0	0.5	56.0	41.9	1.6	100.0
65+	0.6	89.8	9.1	0.5	100.0	0.6	31.7	66.1	1.7	100.0
Total	**39.1**	**59.4**	**1.1**	**0.4**	100.0	**25.6**	**63.6**	**9.4**	**1.4**	**100.0**

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

Table 2.14: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2018: Males

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	95.7	4.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0
20-24	67.6	31.7	0.2	0.6	100.0	77.2	22.3	0.2	0.4	100.0
25-29	32.7	66.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	42.5	56.5	0.3	0.7	100.0
30-34	9.4	89.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	14.6	84.5	0.3	0.6	100.0
35-39	2.4	96.4	0.5	0.8	100.0	4.0	95.0	0.4	0.6	100.0
40-44	1.2	97.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	2.0	96.9	0.5	0.6	100.0
45-49	0.7	98.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	1.1	97.6	0.8	0.5	100.0
50-54	0.6	97.5	1.3	0.5	100.0	1.0	97.3	1.4	0.4	100.0
55-59	0.5	97.2	1.9	0.5	100.0	0.5	96.9	2.2	0.5	100.0
60-64	0.4	96.4	2.9	0.4	100.0	0.6	95.7	3.4	0.3	100.0
65+	0.6	89.9	9.1	0.5	100.0	0.7	89.6	9.2	0.5	100.0
Total	**39.3**	**59.1**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**38.8**	**59.8**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**100.0**

Table 2.15: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2018: Females

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total
10-14	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	73.1	26.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	80.4	19.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
20-24	20.6	77.5	0.4	1.6	100.0	34.2	64.3	0.3	1.3	100.0
25-29	5.1	92.3	0.8	1.8	100.0	10.9	86.6	0.9	1.6	100.0
30-34	1.3	95.8	1.4	1.5	100.0	3.1	93.7	1.5	1.7	100.0
35-39	0.6	94.7	3.0	1.8	100.0	1.3	93.4	3.3	2.0	100.0
40-44	0.5	92.0	5.8	1.8	100.0	0.9	90.5	6.5	2.1	100.0
45-49	0.2	87.7	10.2	1.8	100.0	0.8	85.0	11.7	2.5	100.0
50-54	0.3	79.8	17.8	2.1	100.0	0.6	77.4	19.4	2.6	100.0
55-59	0.2	71.5	26.4	1.9	100.0	0.5	68.0	29.4	2.1	100.0
60-64	0.5	85.5	396	1.4	100.0	0.7	52.4	45.0	1.9	100.0
65+	0.6	33.6	64.4	1.4	100.0	0.5	28.5	69.0	2.0	100.0
Total	**24.7**	**64.3**	**9.7**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**26.8**	**62.7**	**9.0**	**1.5**	**100.0**

2.8 Educational Attainment

Among the socio-economic differentials in influencing the demographic parameters of a population, literacy and educational attainment of the individuals are considered as the most important characteristics. They influence individual's knowledge, attitudes and codes of ethical behavior that guide moral choices about our relationship with others. Education enhances the ability of an individual to achieve desired demographic and health goals. Table 2.16 and Table 2.17 present a complete scenario of the literacy rates of the household population by age, sex and some selected background characteristics.

As we note in Table 2.16, 27.5 percent of the males and 31.2 percent of the females of age 5 years and above were reported to be Illiterate as per definition adopted in SVRS, the overall illiteracy rate being estimated to be 29.4 percent. A marked variation of this rate was noted between the rural area and urban area: 34.8 percent and 22.7 percent respectively. Sex differentials are also pronounced in literacy rate between the urban and rural areas. For example, while about 21 percent of males in the urban area are

illiterate, the extent of this illiteracy remains prevalent in about 33 percent of the cases among the rural males. This difference in illiteracy also prevails among the females: 24.7 percent in urban area and 36.8 percent in rural area. The scenario is almost identical when literacy is measured for those who are age 7 years and over (see Table 2.17).

Educational attainment of the population surveyed by a few selected background characteristics, viz. age, place of residence, administrative division, and religion has been presented in Table 2.18 and Table 2.19 by sex. As the data in tables under reference reveal, proportionately more females (24.5%) than the males (20.2%) were completely deprived of attending school in their life time. About 20 percent of the male children and 18 percent of the female children failed to complete primary level of education. A little over 13 percent of the male children and another 13 percent of the female children were fortunate to complete primary level of education. Nearly 25 percent of the males and 19 percent of the females could complete secondary and higher level of schooling.

Illiteracy is more prevalent among the females across all the background characteristics than their male counterpart males. Rural residents are more in proportion to remain illiterate than the residents in the urban area. Illiteracy is more prevalent in Mymensingh division where at least 29 percent of the males and 33 percent of the females had never gone to school. For both males and females, Barishal division tops the other divisions in literacy where about 88 percent of the males and at least 86 percent of the females had attended school. Muslims lag behind the followers of other religions in educational attainment without any sex discrimination.

Table 2.16: Literacy rate of population 5+ years by broad age group sex and residence, SVRS 2018

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
5	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.8	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9
6	11.7	11.7	11.8	10.9	10.8	11.0	12.9	12.7	13.0
7	20.2	20.3	20.1	17.6	17.1	18.1	23.5	24.5	22.6
8	31.7	31.8	31.7	28.4	28.3	28.5	36.3	36.4	36.1
9	50.3	49.0	51.6	45.2	44.2	46.3	57.3	55.7	59.0
5-9	24.6	24.4	24.8	22.3	22.0	22.7	27.5	27.5	27.6
10-14	89.6	88.0	91.2	88.6	86.9	90.4	91.0	89.6	92.3
15-24	93.3	91.8	94.9	92.4	90.7	94.5	94.4	93.3	95.4
25-59	71.2	73.9	68.7	63.0	65.5	60.7	80.4	83.1	77.8
60+	43.0	55.0	30.3	33.8	45.3	22.0	56.8	69.0	43.3
Total	**70.6**	**72.5**	**68.8**	**65.2**	**67.2**	**63.2**	**77.3**	**79.1**	**75.6**

Table 2.17: Literacy rate of population 7+ years by broad age group sex and residence, SVRS 2018

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
7	20.2	20.3	20.1	17.6	17.1	18.1	23.5	24.5	22.6
8	31.7	31.8	31.7	28.4	28.3	28.5	36.3	36.4	36.1
9	50.3	49.0	51.6	45.2	44.2	46.3	57.3	55.7	59.0
7-9	34.1	33.8	34.4	30.5	30.0	31.1	38.9	38.8	39.0
10-14	89.6	88.0	91.2	88.6	86.9	90.4	91.0	89.6	92.3
15-24	93.3	91.8	94.9	92.4	90.7	94.5	94.4	93.3	95.4
25-59	71.2	73.9	68.7	63.0	65.5	60.7	80.4	83.1	77.8
60+	43.0	55.0	30.3	33.8	45.3	22.0	56.8	69.0	43.3
Total	**73.2**	**75.2**	**71.2**	**67.6**	**69.7**	**65.5**	**80.1**	**82.0**	**78.2**

Table 2.18: Educational attainment of the household population, SVRS 2018: Males

Background Characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
Age group:						
5-9	38.9	60.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	3.0	37.5	21.0	38.5	0.0	100.0
15-19	4.6	9.6	8.1	45.9	31.8	100.0
20-24	7.2	11.0	13.2	18.9	49.7	100.0
25-29	10.4	11.2	17.0	23.5	37.9	100.0
30-34	15.0	11.5	17.6	24.3	31.7	100.0
35-39	20.7	11.8	15.9	20.9	30.6	100.0
40-44	27.0	11.9	14.6	17.6	28.9	100.0
45-49	30.7	11.6	13.6	16.6	27.5	100.0
50-54	34.3	11.7	13.3	15.4	25.3	100.0
55-59	35.9	11.5	13.3	15.2	24.1	100.0
60-64	38.5	10.9	12.3	14.5	23.7	100.0
65+	43.3	11.7	12.1	12.3	20.6	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	24.3	21.6	14.1	22.8	17.1	100.0
Urban	15.2	17.0	11.9	21.9	34.0	100.0
Division:						
Barishal	12.4	20.7	14.6	23.2	29.0	100.0
Chattogram	19.5	22.0	13.2	21.0	21.3	100.0
Dhaka	20.5	18.7	13.1	22.3	25.4	100.0
Khulna	18.5	19.1	11.8	24.4	26.1	100.0
Rajshahi	23.1	17.2	12.1	21.1	26.5	100.0
Rangpur	21.7	18.5	12.1	21.6	26.0	100.0
Sylhet	20.5	20.8	15.6	20.9	22.2	100.0
Mymensingh	29.3	18.8	13.4	20.0	18.6	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	20.9	19.9	13.3	22.0	24.0	100.0
Hindu	14.7	17.0	12.4	25.5	30.4	100.0

Background Characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
Buddhist	24.7	18.6	9.9	22.6	24.2	100.0
Christian	14.4	15.9	8.6	25.8	35.3	100.0
Others	32.7	27.3	17.0	16.4	6.7	100.0
Total	**20.2**	**19.5**	**13.2**	**22.4**	**24.7**	**100.0**

Table 2.19: Educational attainment of the household population, SVRS 2018: Females

Background Characteristics	Level of education					
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	Total
Age group:						
5-9	38.2	60.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	1.9	31.6	20.8	44.3	1.4	100.0
15-19	2.7	4.5	6.6	52.1	34.1	100.0
20-24	5.4	6.4	12.2	30.0	46.1	100.0
25-29	9.4	8.7	15.6	32.8	33.5	100.0
30-34	15.9	11.1	16.7	30.8	25.6	100.0
35-39	24.6	12.9	16.4	23.7	22.5	100.0
40-44	35.3	13.4	15.3	17.9	18.1	100.0
45-49	42.0	13.8	14.4	15.2	14.6	100.0
50-54	48.8	13.1	13.7	12.8	11.6	100.0
55-59	54.5	13.1	12.8	11.1	8.6	100.0
60-64	59.6	12.5	12.0	8.5	7.4	100.0
65+	70.4	10.9	9.3	5.6	3.7	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	29.1	19.5	13.7	25.9	11.8	100.0
Urban	18.9	15.9	12.0	24.6	28.5	100.0
Division:						
Barishal	14.4	20.5	15.7	25.3	24.1	100.0
Chattogram	23.3	19.2	12.4	27.7	17.5	100.0
Dhaka	24.9	17.5	12.7	25.3	19.6	100.0
Khulna	23.2	17.8	11.5	28.3	19.2	100.0
Rajshahi	27.5	15.8	12.3	25.6	18.9	100.0
Rangpur	28.1	16.8	10.5	24.0	20.6	100.0
Sylhet	25.3	18.0	15.7	22.0	19.0	100.0
Mymensingh	33.4	17.9	14.0	21.3	13.4	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	24.7	18.1	13.1	25.4	18.7	100.0
Hindu	22.0	16.7	11.9	25.2	24.3	100.0
Buddhist	37.2	17.1	7.3	19.0	19.4	100.0
Christian	22.4	16.0	7.5	24.8	29.3	100.0
Others	43.3	22.8	13.5	15.2	5.3	100.0
Total	**24.5**	**17.9**	**12.9**	**25.3**	**19.3**	**100.0**

2.9 Trends in Population Composition and Household Characteristics: 2004–2018

Table 2.19 presents an overview of the trends in some selected characteristics of the population and households in the SVRS area for the available years. These include, among others, age structure, dependency ratio, child-woman ratio, religious composition, literacy, household size, marital status and the like.

2.9.1 Age Structure

As reported in the SVRS, the population composition has shown a modest change since the initiation of the registration of vital events in the sample area in 2002. For example, while the population size under 15 years of age was reported to be 37.6 percent in 2005, the proportion reduced to 28.8 percent in 2018. By the time, an increase was noted in the age structure at 65 years and over, from 4.2 percent in 2005 to 5.0 percent in 2018. A similar feature of change may also be noted in the census record, from 4.0 in 2001 to 4.7 in 2011.

2.9.2 Sex Ratio

As evidenced in the sample area, the overall sex ratios remained almost static from 2005 to 2012, remaining in the neighborhood 105 males against 100 females. It is only 2013 when the sex ratio began to fall from 102.6 to 100.2 in 2018. This trend in sex ratios is in line with the one reported in the census reports also. Over the last four censuses, the sex ratio fell from 106.4 percent in 1981 to 100.3 percent in 2011. The trends in sex ratios as obtained in SVRS are shown in Figure 2.3.

2.9.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio as recorded in the SVRS, demonstrated a precipitous and continuous fall from 78 percent in 2005 to 51 percent in 2018, about 35 percent decline during 2005–2018. The census population however records this fall in the neighborhood of 7 percent, from 73 percent in 2001 to 68.4 percent in 2011. The trends in dependency ratio are shown in Figure 2.4.

2.9.4 Child-Woman Ratio

There has been a consistent fall in the child-woman ratios in the sample vital registration area. Since 2005, the ratio has shown a decline of over 30 percent, from 439 in 2005 per 1000 women to 304 per one thousand women in 2018. The comparable decline as recorded in the census enumerations was over 24 percent, from 519 per 1000 women in 2001 to 392 per 1000 women in 2011. A graphical view of the trends in CWR is shown in Figure 2.5

2.9.5 Religious Composition

For many years in the past, the Bangladeshi people are predominantly Muslims. Since the initiation of the SVRS program in 2003, 89.6 percent of the populations were Muslims and this proportion remained almost unchanged (89.5%) till 2010. For the last three years (2016–2018), the proportion remains constant at 88.4 percent.

2.9.6 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over increased from 52.1 percent in 2005 to 73.2 percent in 2018, amounting to an increase of about 40 percent in 14 years. The increase in female literacy compared to male literacy was more pronounced.

The adult literacy rate for population aged 15 years and over increased by 38 percent over the period 2005–2017 from 53.5 percent in 2005 to 73.9 percent in 2018. The increase in literacy rate among the

females was much higher (46.5%) than that of the increase among the males (31.6%) during the same period . The literacy rates of the population are shown in Map 2.1 and 2.2.

2.9.7 Household Size

In line with the trends in fertility in Bangladesh, the average household size is also depicting a moderate decline over the last 14 years since 2005. As the statistics presented in Table 2.19 show, the average size of the household in 2005 was 4.7 persons, which decreased to 4.2 in 2018.

2.9.8 Headship Status

The household headship rates virtually remained constant over the period 2005–2008 centering around a male-female ratio of 90 percent to 10 percent, which thereafter demonstrated a modest increase in favor of females: from 12.9 percent in 2009 to 14.2 percent in 2018.

2.9.9 Household Structure

The structural changes in the households over the last 14 years have been rather erratic. While 11 percent of the households in 2005 were pucca buildings, this decreased to 8.7 percent in 2010 and thereafter began to increase reaching to 22 percent in 2018. The corresponding increase in the semi-pucca households was from 11.1 percent in 2005 to 24.3 percent in 2018. As a result of this increase in pucca and semi-pucca households, the proportions of CIS/wooden structures decreased from 53.3 percent in 2005 to 44 percent in 2018.

2.9.10 Sources of Water

For drinking purposes, the extent of the use of tap or tube-well water has not shown any notable change over the last 14 years, as shown in Table 2.20, while for other purposes, the proportion of households using these sources increased from 53.9 percent in 2005 to 69.3 percent in 2018.

2.9.11 Sources of Light

Use of kerosene has decreased considerably over the period 2005–2018, from 56.5 percent in 2005 to 5 percent in 2018, a decrease of about 91 percent in 14 years. Correspondingly, the use of electricity has shown a more than two-fold increase during this time interval: from 43.5 percent in 2005 to 90.1 percent in 2018

2.9.12 Use of Fuel

A close examination of the data presented in Table 2.20 shows that there has been virtually no changes in any kind of fuel in the extent of use of fuels during the period under study

2.9.13 Economic Solvency

Economic solvency made a remarkable progress over the last 14 years. For example, while 19.2 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent in 2005, the proportion increased to 41.8 percent in 2018, more than two-fold increase over the period under reference.

2.9.14 Toilet facilities

Use of sanitary toilet facilities has shown an increase of over 46 percent during 2005–2018. Correspondingly, use of open and facilities has decreased considerably.

Table 2.20: Trends in some selected household and population characteristics, SVRS 2005–2018

Background Characteristics	Year													
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Age structure:														
Under15	37.6	36.6	34.9	37.4	33.3	33.1	31.9	31.1	32.3	31.7	30.8	30.8	29.3	28.8
15–64	58.2	59.3	61.0	57.9	62.3	62.4	63.5	64.2	63.2	63.5	64.6	64.6	65.6	66.2
65 & over	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.0
Sex ratio	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.0	104.9	105.0	104.9	104.9	102.6	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.2
Dependency ratio	78	76	70	67	66	65	57	56	58	57	55	54	53	51
Child-woman ratio	439	424	398	380	375	369	341	327	356	355	325	320	310	304
Religion:														
Muslim	89.3	89.3	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.8	88.8	89.1	89.2	88.2	88.4	88.4	88.4
Non-Muslim	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.8	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.6
Literacy 7+:														
Both sexes	52.1	52.5	56.1	55.8	56.7	56.8	55.8	56.3	57.2	58.6	63.6	71.0	72.3	73.2
Male	55.4	55.8	59.4	60.8	59.6	59.8	58.4	59.2	59.3	60.7	65.6	73.0	74.3	75.2
Female	48.8	49.1	52.7	52.7	53.8	53.9	53.2	53.3	55.1	56.6	61.6	68.9	70.2	71.2
Literacy15+:														
Both sexes	53.5	53.7	56.3	56.9	58.4	58.6	58.8	60.7	61.0	61.4	64.6	72.3	72.9	73.9
Male	58.3	58.5	63.1	61.3	62.6	62.9	62.5	64.8	64.2	64.7	67.6	75.2	75.7	76.7
Female	48.6	48.8	53.5	52.6	54.3	55.4	55.1	56.6	51.8	58.2	61.6	69.5	70.1	71.2
Household size	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Headship status:														
Male headed	89.6	89.6	88.7	89.3	87.1	87.1	86.7	85.5	88.4	87.8	87.3	87.2	85.8	85.8
Female headed	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	12.9	12.9	13.3	14.5	11.6	12.2	12.7	12.8	14.2	14.2
Household structure:														
Pucca	11.0	11.1	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.6	10.2	13.2	9.3	18.3	18.7	20.9	22.0
Semi-pucca	11.1	11.2	13.7	13.1	16.6	16.6	19.3	18.5	19.5	22.3	22.7	24.1	24.3	24.3
CIS/Wooden	53.3	53.3	55.1	57.1	57.0	57.0	53.9	53.9	50.7	51.1	45.0	44.8	44.5	44.0
Mud	15.5	15.4	15.4	14.3	13.1	13.1	12.2	11.7	12.4	13.5	9.7	8.7	8.1	7.9
Bamboo	8.2	8.1	7.2	6.0	3.8	3.8	4.6	5.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.1	1.6
Others	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Sources of water:														
Tap / tube-well (for drinking purposes)	97.7	97.7	98.9	98.3	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0
Tap /tube-well (for other purposes)	53.9	53.9	55.9	54.7	54.7	55.5	60.4	60.5	63.7	63.4	68.9	69.3	69.3	69.3
Sources of light:														
Electricity	43.5	44.3	50.7	53.4	54.4	54.6	63.6	65.6	66.9	67.8	77.9	81.2	85.3	90.1
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.8
Kerosene	56.5	55.7	49.3	46.7	45.6	43.1	35.4	33.1	32.3	31.4	16.3	13.0	8.8	5.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sources of fuel:														
Straw/Leaf	41.4	41.5	42.3	38.88	37.5	42.6	39.3	40.2	36.3	36.3	30.7	31.1	30.2	28.6
Bran	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.15	5.8	5.3	4.0	-	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.0
Wood/bamboo/Khari	42.0	42.0	41.0	43.34	42.7	42.5	43.1	42.4	44.4	42.8	44.2	42.5	41.3	41.2

Background Characteristics	Year													
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kerosene	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.37	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Electricity	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.47	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Gas	10.3	10.3	10.5	12.05	9.8	6.7	11.0	10.4	13.9	15.1	19.7	20.5	23.1	24.3
Others	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.72	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Toilet facilities:														
Sanitary	53.3	55.0	54.2	62.2	62.7	63.5	62.6	63.8	64.3	63.5	73.5	75.0	76.8	78.1
Others	37.6	36.2	38.6	31.1	30.1	34.3	33.7	33.6	34.5	34.4	23.2	22.3	20.6	19.9
Open	9.1	8.9	7.2	6.6	7.2	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.0
Economic solvency	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	21.1	22.0	21.4	21.5	21.6	22.1	36.2	38.7	39.4	41.8

Figure 2.3: Trends in sex ratios, SVRS 2003-18

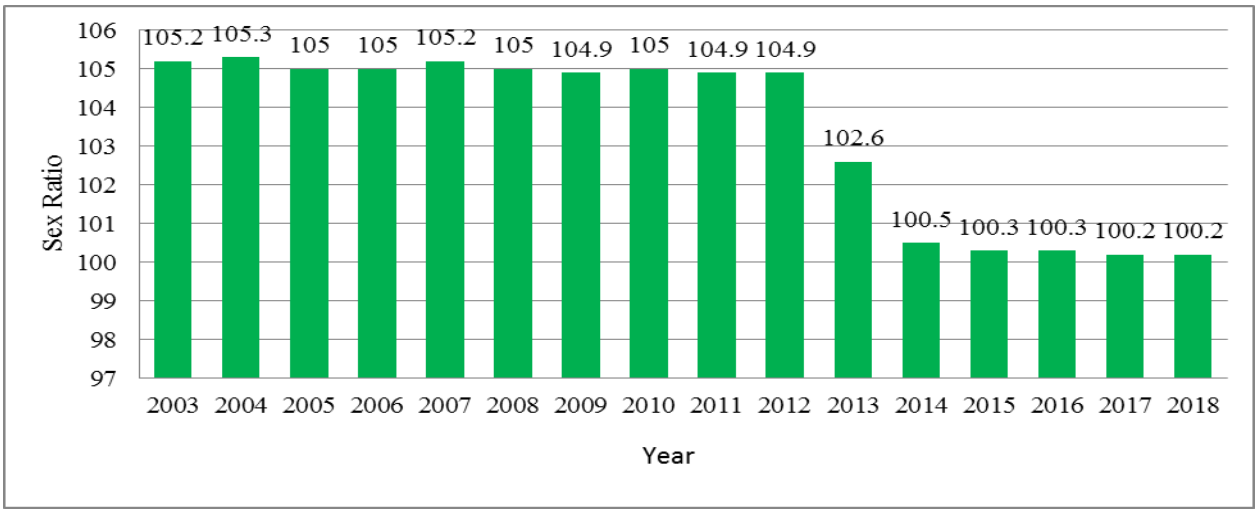


Figure 2.4: Trends in dependency ratios, SVRS 2003-18

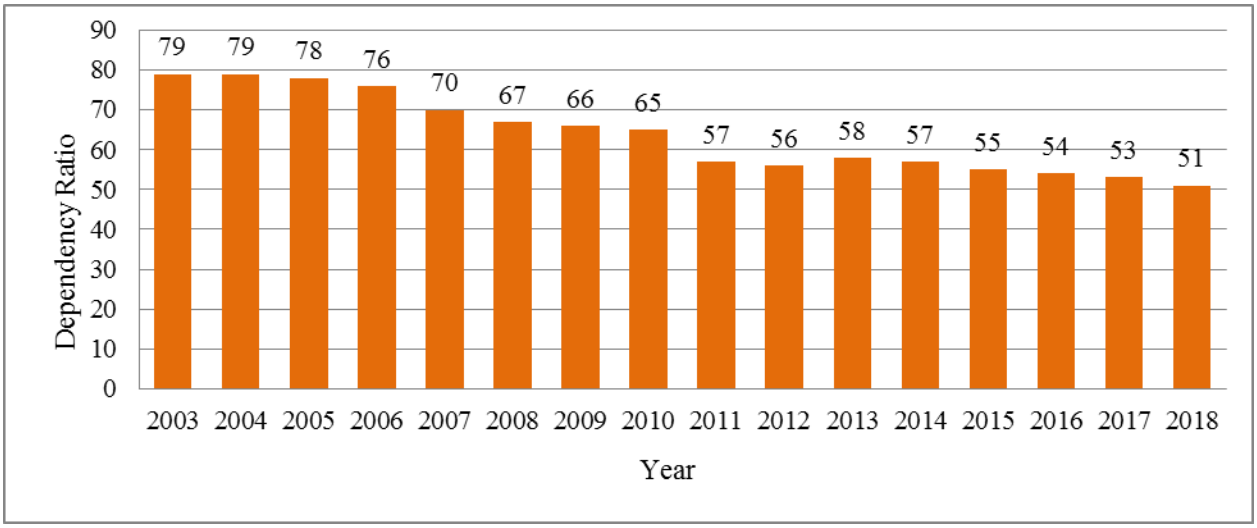


Figure 2.5: Trends in child-women ratios, SVRS 2003-18

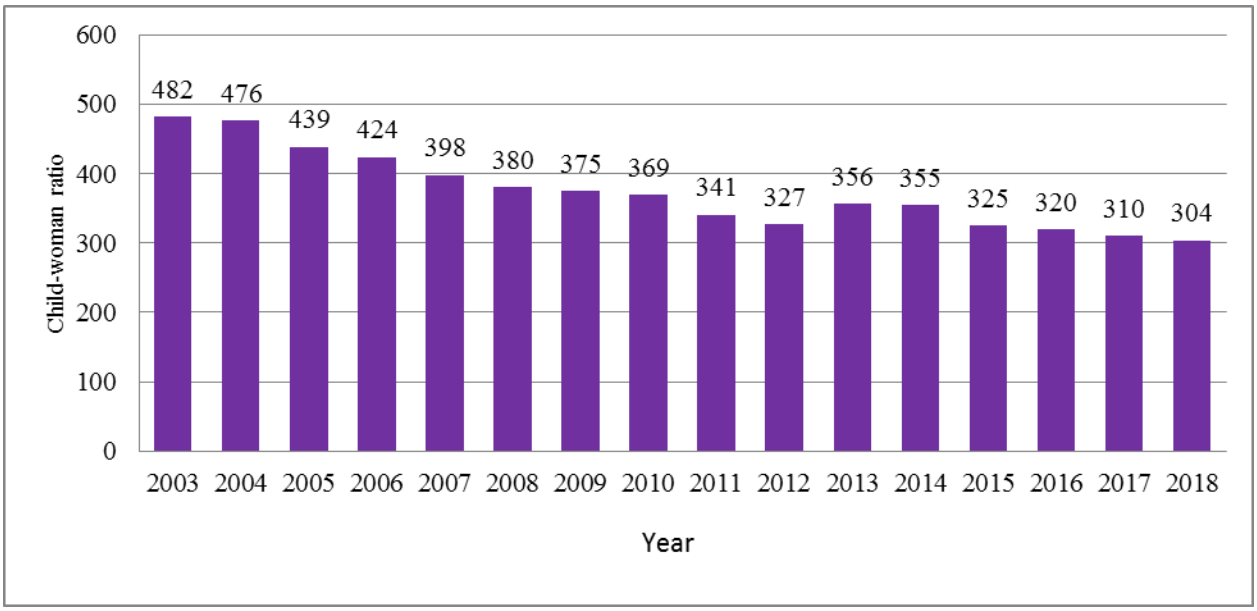
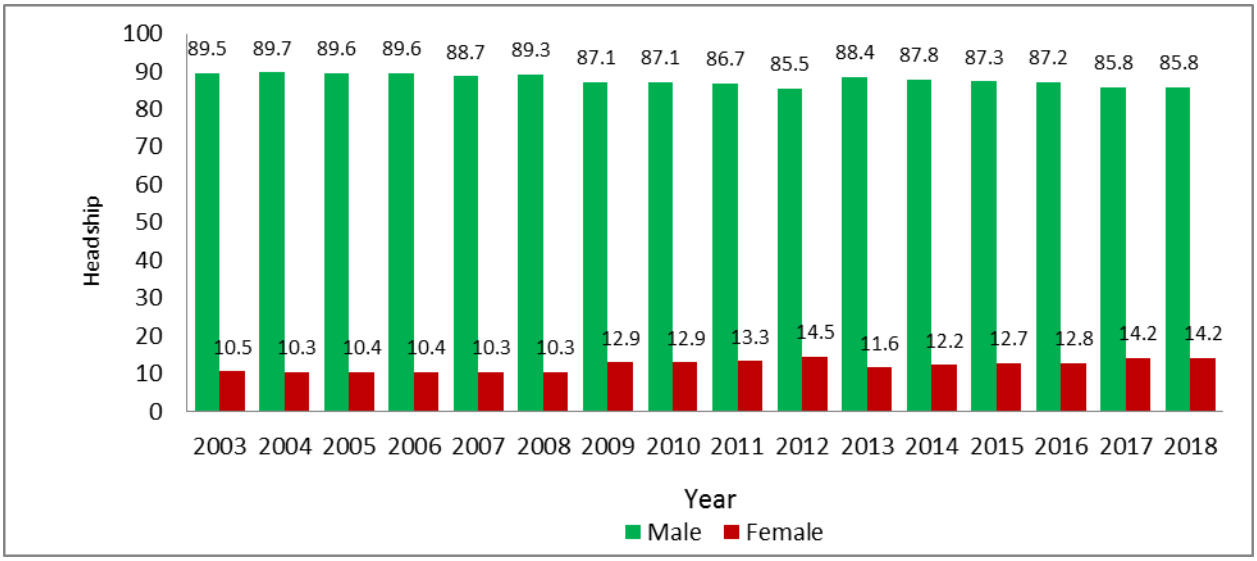
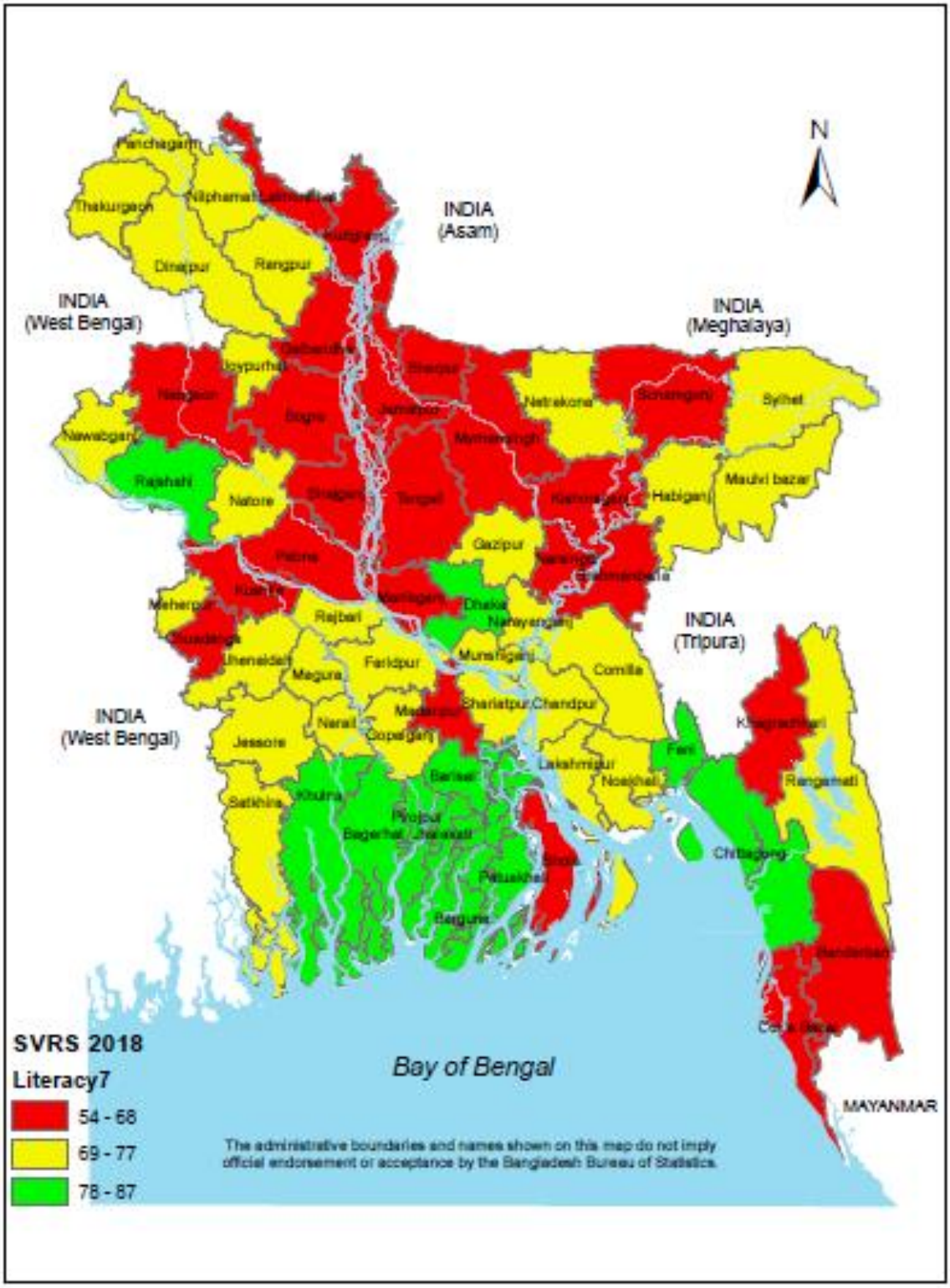


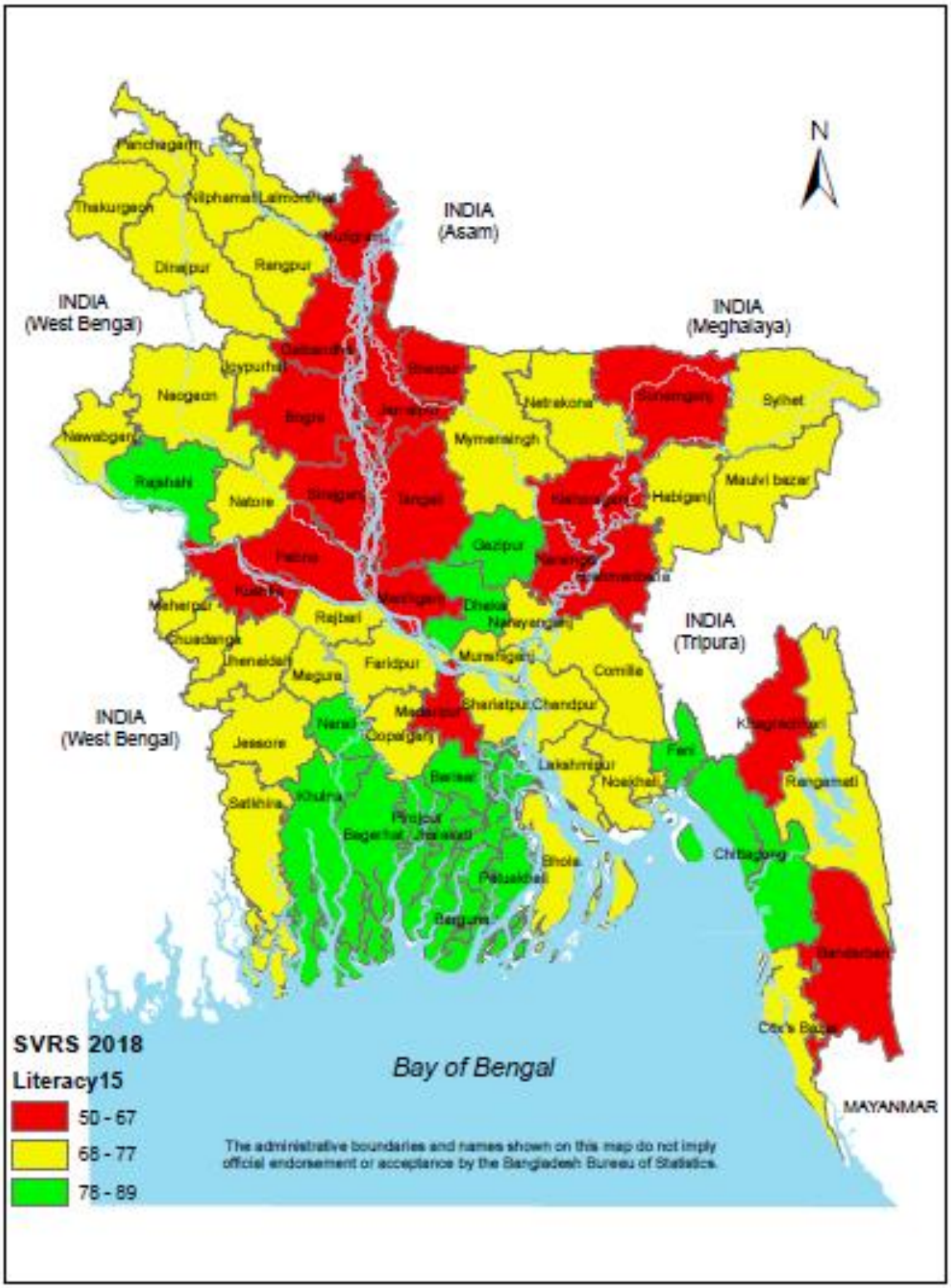
Figure 2.6: Trends in headship status, SVRS 2003-18



Map 2.1: Literacy rate of population 7+ years by Zila, SVRS 2018



Map 2.2: Literacy rate of population 15+ years by Zila, SVRS 2018



CHAPTER III

Fertility

3.1 Measures of Fertility

The term fertility refers to the state of being fertile, or in other words, it is the capability of producing offspring. For a human population, it is the state of being capable to produce offspring by a woman. Fertility is thus the frequency of childbearing among the population. The importance of fertility measurement stems from the fact that it is one of the three principal components of population dynamics that determine the size, structure, and composition of the population in any country. The present chapter is designed to describe the current fertility based on the data gathered in SVRS area in 2018.

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

We have a wide variety of conventional fertility rates and ratios in current use, each of which has advantages and limitations in particular analytic systems. In this chapter, we will discuss a few of these measures that include, among others, the following:

a) Crude birth rate (CBR);
b) General fertility rate (GFR);
c) Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR);
d) Total fertility rate (TFR);
e) Child-women ratio (CWR);
f) Gross reproduction rate (GRR) and
g) Net reproduction rate (NRR).

It is important to note that the last two measures viz. GRR and NRR are regarded as measures of reproduction but they have close association with fertility measures listed above.

In addition to the presentation of the fertility indicators as mentioned above, an attempt has also been made to study the fertility differentials by some selected background characteristics, such as residence, religion, and administrative divisions. The chapter also presents an overview of the trends in fertility over the period 1982-2018.

3.1.1 Crude Birth Rate

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

Table 3.1 shows the crude birth rates (CBR) by residence, administrative division and religion as derived from the recorded number of births and enumerated population in SVRS area. The overall CBR was estimated to be 18.3 in 2018 compared to an estimate of 18.5 in 2017 indicating a decrease of slightly more than one percent in one year. This is comparable with the BDHS 2014 estimate of CBR of 22.2 per

1000 population and icddr,b estimate of 20.9 for 2013 for their surveillance area in Matlab. The rural CBR in the SVRS area, as expected, is higher (20.1) compared to the urban CBR (16.1) by four births per 1000 population. The reported rate varies from as high as 20.8 in Chattogram to as low as 15.8 in Dhaka division. A marked variation in CBR is also noted among the religious groups: 18.8 among the Muslims and 14.4 among the Hindus. Since CBR is greatly influenced by the age structure of the population, it is too early to offer any firm comment on the differences in the rates presented by population compositions. The variations in the level of crude birth rate by districts are shown in Map 3.1 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.2 General Fertility Rate

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

The GFR for the sample population in the SVRS area for the year 2018 was 67 per 1000 women of reproductive age, 15–49 as against a slightly higher rate of 68 in 2017. This rate is much lower than the one (90 per 1000 women) obtained in 2014 BDHS but closed to icddr,b estimate of 77 for the year 2013. The rate in rural area as obtained in SVRS 2018 is widely different from the rate in urban area: 77 versus 56 showing virtually no difference change since its 2017 level, when these rates were 78 and 56 respectively. Sylhet division recorded the highest GFR (76), while Chattogram division the lowest (56). The level of GFR, as expected, is highly consistent with level of CBR by religion. Table 3.1 shows the results of SVRS for 2018. The variations in the level of general fertility rate by districts are displayed in Map 3.2 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.3 Child-Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio (CWR) is a relative measure of fertility. It is defined as the ratio of the number of children of both sexes under-five years of age to the number of females of the reproductive ages 15–49 years (or sometimes 15–44 years). The CWRs calculated for the sample area are presented in Table 3.1 by residence, administrative division and religion. For the total sample, the child-woman ratio was found to be 304 per 1000 women of reproductive age in the survey year 2018 as against a rate of 310 in 2017. In line with the other estimates of fertility by residence, the CWR for the rural area was higher (332) than for the urban area (273). The 2011 sample census estimate of CWR is 392, while the icddr,b reported a rate of 395 for 2012. In this instance too, SVRS rate is lower than the rates reported in the two sources mentioned above, although this comparison is seriously constrained by the wide gap in reference time. The highest CWR (341) was recorded in Mymensingh while the lowest (269) in Khulna there being wide variations in the ratio by divisions. Religion also appears to have bearing on the CWR with the highest rate (310) among the Muslims followed by Hindus (263). Followers of other religions had the lowest (224) CWR.

Table 3.1: Crude birth rate, general fertility rates and child-woman ratios, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	CBR	GFR	CWR
Residence:			
Rural	20.1	77	332
Urban	16.1	56	273
Division:			
Barishal	17.9	75	313
Chattogram	20.8	56	336
Dhaka	15.8	66	301
Khulna	18.6	64	269
Rajshahi	18.0	69	271
Rangpur	18.9	67	295
Sylhet	18.3	76	322
Mymensingh	19.1	67	341
Religion:			
Muslim	18.8	68	310
Hindu	14.4	54	263
Others	15.3	55	224
Total	**18.3**	**67**	**304**

3.1.4 Age-Specific Fertility Rates

The frequency of child-bearing varies markedly within the age range of 15–49 (such as 15–19, 20–24 etc.). In fact, there is a characteristics age pattern to fertility which is very similar to many populations all over the world. This age pattern is best understood by computing, what we refer to as age-specific fertility rates. The age-specific fertility rates are defined as the number of live births during a specified period to women of reproductive period divided by the number of women lived in that age group during the specified period. The age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are considered as valuable measures of fertility to assess the current age pattern of child-bearing. In the present instance, these rates have been derived from birth history data. Table 3.2 presents the age-specific fertility rates of the SVRS area by urban-rural residence for the year 2018.

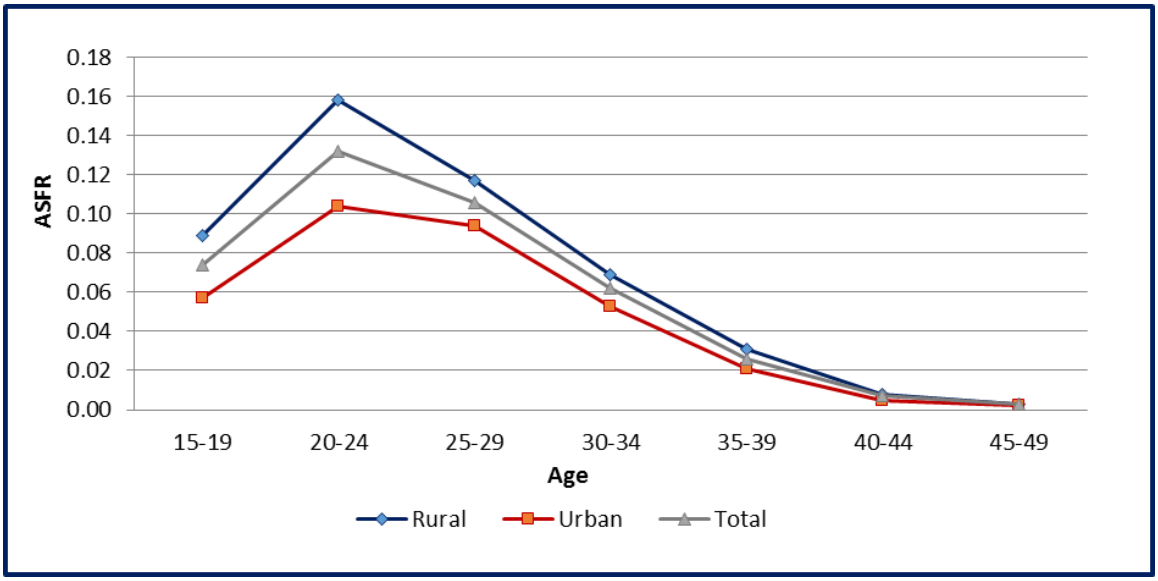
According to the 2018 fertility schedule, on average, women will have a little more than 18 percent of their births before reaching age 20, 58.0 per cent during their twenties, and 21.5 per cent during their thirties. These proportions are about of the same magnitude in both rural and urban areas. Surprisingly, this reproductive scenario exactly matches the one observed in the previous two years: 2016 and 2017. The achievement of births within the specified age range by the women in the SVRS area in 2018 is consistent with the 2014 BDHS findings (BDHS 2014 Final Report). The age-specific fertility rates are also shown for the seven administrative regions of the country in Table 3.3. The age-patterns of these rates demonstrate the same characteristic features as of the overall pattern. The age pattern of fertility discerned by the age-specific rates is compared in Figure 3.1 by residence with the overall rates.

Table 3.2: ASFRs derived from births during last 12-month period by residence, SVRS 2018

Age group	Residence		
	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	0.089	0.057	0.074
20-24	0.158	0.104	0.132
25-29	0.117	0.094	0.106
30-34	0.069	0.053	0.062
35-39	0.031	0.021	0.026
40-44	0.008	0.005	0.007
45-49	0.003	0.002	0.003
TFR*	**2.38**	**1.68**	**2.05**

***** Total fertility rate

Figure 3.1: Age-specific fertility rates by urban rural residence, SVRS 2018



As the graphs of the ASFRs show, the women in the sample population have an early child-bearing pattern. The age pattern of fertility discerned from the 2018 birth statistics is being observed since long in the history of SVRS. It is worth to note that fertility is consistently higher in the age group 20–24 irrespective of urban-rural residence. This is almost a typical pattern of all fertility schedules among the women in Bangladesh including the BDHS, 2014, BMMHC survey, 2010 and icddr,b 2013.

Comapred to the nation as a whole, early child bearing is more prevalent among the women in Rangpur division, where nearly 23 percent of all births occur before they reach 20. This is to the extent of 18 percent for the overall sample. Women in the Barishal division achieved the lowest (14.6 fertility in this age range before reaching the age 20. Table 3.3 presents this feature.

Table 3.3: Age-specific fertility rates by geographic division, SVRS 2018

Age group	Division								
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh	Total
15-19	0.060	0.069	0.071	0.097	0.094	0.098	0.036	0.079	0.074
20-24	0.137	0.147	0.108	0.130	0.135	0.136	0.129	0.150	0.132
25-29	0.106	0.115	0.086	0.109	0.097	0.106	0.123	0.122	0.106
30-34	0.067	0.075	0.044	0.060	0.059	0.061	0.068	0.071	0.062
35-39	0.028	0.030	0.022	0.021	0.026	0.022	0.036	0.034	0.026
40-44	0.009	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.006	0.010	0.007
45-49	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.003
TFR	**2.058**	**2.238**	**1.683**	**2.118**	**2.081**	**2.163**	**2.011**	**2.362**	**2.050**

3.1.5 Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) is a summary measure of fertility obtained by summing the age specific fertility rates for each single year or each age group (usually of five year age groups) of women in the child-bearing age. It states the number of children a woman would bear throughout her lifetime at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for a particular year. The TFRs derived from the 2018 SVRS data are presented in Table 3.4 by urban-rural residence, administrative division and religion. The overall TFR for the SVRS area was computed to be 2.05 per woman for 2018, which was found to be the same in 2017. The corresponding estimate for the BDHS of both 2011 and 2014 is 2.30. As expected, the TFR for rural women in SVRS is higher (2.38) than among their urban counterparts (1.68) without demonstrating any change over the last two years, 2016 and 2017 round of surveys. The result is in slight variation with the BDHS 2014 estimate of 2014 (2.4). In contrast to the previous year's SVRS Mymensingh division recorded the highest TFR (2.36) followed by Rangpur (2.16), the lowest being recorded for Dhaka division (1.68). The estimate of TFR by religion shows that Muslim women are more fertile than their counterparts of other religions with a TFR of 2.08 per woman demonstrating no change since its last survey in 2017. The current level of TFR by districts is shown in Map 3.3 at the end of the chapter.

3.1.6 Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR):

The 2018 SVRS collected data that permitted the computation of gross reproduction rate (GRR) and net reproduction rate (NRR). The gross reproduction rate (GRR) is similar to the total fertility rate except that it is the sum of age-specific fertility rates that include only female live births in the numerator. It states the number of girls a woman would bear throughout her lifetime at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates computed from the female births only for a particular year. The gross reproduction rates computed from the data are also presented in Table 3.4 by residence, division and religion. The overall GRR for the study area is 1.0. As expected, the GRR is higher among the rural women (1.16) than among the urban women (0.83), the highest being reported in Mymensingh division (1.16) and the lowest in Dhaka division (0.83), the highest among the Muslim women (1.02) and least among the Hindu women (0.84). No discernible change in TFR in 2018 has been observed from its 2016 and 2017 levels.

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR):

Another measure of reproduction is the net reproduction rate (NRR). Essentially, the net reproduction rate (NRR) is a GRR adjusted for mortality. The NRR tells us: how many daughters on the average, will be born to a hypothetical cohort of newborn girl babies during their child-bearing period, if we take into account the mortality of the girls from the time of their birth? The net reproduction rate is a measure of the extent to which a cohort of newly born girls will replace themselves under the given schedules of age-specific fertility and mortality. The current year estimate of NRR is 0.99 which is marginally lower than the previous year's estimate of 1.00 (not shown in the table). The NRR in urban area has been estimated to be 0.82 in 2018 in contrast to 0.80 in 2017. The ratio of rural to urban NRR in 2018 stands at 1.00: 0.71 against a ratio of 1.0: 0.73 in 2017. The estimate of NRR for the last five years 2014–2018 tends to confirm that Bangladesh has reached to the replacement level of fertility since long. The implication of this trends in NRR tends to indicate that population of Bangladesh will cease to increase in near future resulting in zero rate of population growth.

Table 3.4: TFR and GRR by residence, division and religion, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	TFR	GRR
Residence:		
Rural	2.38	1.16
Urban	1.68	0.83
Division:		
Barishal	2.06	0.99
Chattogram	2.24	1.07
Dhaka	1.68	0.83
Khulna	2.12	1.03
Rajshahi	2.08	1.05
Rangpur	2.16	1.06
Sylhet	2.01	1.00
Mymensingh	2.36	1.16
Religion:		
Muslim	2.08	1.02
Hindu	1.72	0.84
Others	1.78	0.87
Total	**2.05**	**1.00**

3.1.7 Marital Fertility Rate

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

all ages, the resulting estimate is known as the total marital fertility rate. These rates for urban-rural residence and by division are presented in Table 3.5.

The overall total marital fertility rate is 3.55, which is logically greater than the total fertility rate (2.05). It is higher (3.83) in rural area than in urban area (3.18). It is the highest (4.62) in Sylhet division and the lowest (2.84) in Dhaka division. The lowest marital fertility (3.54) is prevalent among the Muslim women, while the highest is prevalent among the followers of other religions.

Table 3.5: Age-specific marital fertility rates, SVRS 2018

Age	Residence			Division								Religion			
group	Rural	Urban	Total	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh	Muslim	Hindu	Others	Total
15-19	0.33	0.29	0.32	0.24	0.39	0.26	0.32	0.27	0.37	0.42	0.37	0.31	0.36	0.57	0.32
20-24	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.18
25-29	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11
30-34	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
35-39	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
40-44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
45-49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TMFR	**3.83**	**3.18**	**3.55**	**3.22**	**4.17**	**2.84**	**3.49**	**3.22**	**3.80**	**4.62**	**4.05**	**3.54**	**3.65**	**4.97**	**3.55**

3.1.8: Delivery related indicators in the SVRS area, 2018

A few more indicators related to the management of the newborns and the adolescents mothers are provided in Table from 3.6 through Table 3.10 in this section. These indices are closely related to the recommended SDG indicators.

Place of birth

Table 3.6 presents the place of births by administrative divisions of Bangladesh. Of the total births 23094, a little more than 41 percent took place at home within the sample area. About 8 percent of the births were found to take place outside the sample area. It could not however be ascertained whether these births were attended by traditional birth attendants or trained attendants or both. Nearly 25 percent of the deliveries took place in the hospitals and another 25 percent in clinics. Sylhet division appears to have the highest proportion (56.0%) of births delivered within the sample area followed by Chattogram division (52.3%). Mothers of Chattogram division were more in proportion (33.1%) to receive delivery facilities in the hospital. A large proportion of births ranging from as low as 7.5 percent in Chattogram division to as high as 36.2 percent in Rangpur division took place in private clinics. Use of maternity clinics remains at a minimum in delivery of births.

Birth attendant

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of birth attendants by their level of expertise vis-à-vis efficiency, labeled skilled and unskilled. The table under reference shows that about 46 percent of the deliveries were attended by doctors, while about one-fourth births were attended by other skilled birth attendants (nurse, midwife etc.) and the remaining (31%) by unskilled attendants. Skilled attendants in urban area (80%) surpassed their rural counterparts (62%) by about 18 percentage points. Unskilled attendants in rural area are about twice as likely as the urban attendants in urban area to attend a delivery, the ratio being in the proportion 1:2.1.

Births in adolescence

Distribution of births to adolescents in urban and rural areas is shown in Table 3.8. Data reveal that adolescent women in the age range 15–19 have the highest fertility rate: 73.1. Of the total births, nearly 18 percent occurs to this group of women. A significant number of births also occur to the women under age 15 resulting in a birth rate of 1.0 per 1000 women. Beyond adolescence, the rate is lower than those of the adolescents aged 15–19. Rangpur (95.3) followed by Khulna division (94.0) have the highest fertility rates. These rates have been shown in Table 3.9.

Still birth

SVRS follows the WHO recommended definition of still birth for international comparison. As per the WHO definition, a birth is considered to be still birth if a birth baby born with no signs of life at or after 28 weeks' gestation.

The overall still birth rate in the study area in 2018 round of survey is 9.9 per 1000 live births. As shown in Table 3.10, still births occur with the highest frequency (14 per 1000 live births) in Sylhet division followed by Chattogram division (11.2 per 1000 live births). The prevalence of still births is the lowest (7.2 per 1000 live births) in Khulna division.

The prevalence of still births in the study area is shown in Table 3.10.It is to the extent of 10 per 1000 live births in the survey area, being higher in the urban area (10.5) compared to the rural area (9.6), the highest in Sylhet division (14.0) and the lowest in Khulna division (7.2).

Table 3.6: Place of birth by division, SVRS 2018

Place of birth	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh	Total
Within sample area at sample household	40.4	48.6	29.8	19.7	22.1	36.1	52.2	53.5	37.1
Within sample area at other household	5.1	3.7	6.0	2.9	5.0	3.3	3.8	5.8	4.3
Outside sample area	6.6	4.9	10.8	8.0	12.4	6.8	4.0	10.4	7.8
Hospital	17.6	33.1	31.1	26.5	25.0	15.2	25.3	18.0	25.3
Clinics	26.8	7.5	20.4	41.0	32.8	36.2	12.3	11.1	23.2
Maternity clinic	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9
Others	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.7: Birth attendant by residence, SVRS 2018

Attendant	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Doctor	37.7	57.6	45.6
Nurse/Midwife (Dai/Dathri)Paramedic/FWV	24.1	22.4	23.5
MA/SACMO	1.0	1.0	1.0
HA/FWA	2.9	3.3	3.0
Traditional Dai/Dathri	24.5	10.8	19.1
QUACK	0.8	0.6	0.7
Neighbour/Relative	8.9	4.1	7.0
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.8: Births to adolescent women by residence and current age, SVRS 2018

Age	Rural	Urban	Total
10-14	1.2	0.7	1.0
15-19	87.8	56.0	73.1
20+	53.0	42.0	48.0
Total	49.4	38.7	44.5

Table 3.9: Birth to adolescent women by division and current age, SVRS 2018

Age	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh	Total
10-14	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.9	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.3	1.0
15-19	59.8	69.1	70.7	94.0	91.7	95.3	35.4	78.8	73.1
20+	48.5	57.8	40.1	43.9	43.3	46.5	55.1	53.3	48.0
Total	43.5	50.7	38.4	44.2	43.3	46.1	44.6	47.9	44.5

Table 3.10: Still birth rate (per 1000 live births) by residence and division, SVRS 2018

Indicator	Residence			Division							
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh	Total
Still birth rate	9.9	9.6	10.5	9.4	11.2	7.4	7.2	10.1	9.6	14.0	11.1	9.9

3.2 Trends in Fertility and Reproduction: 1982-2018

The trends in fertility over time have been examined in this section by comparing the CBR, GFR, TFR, GRR and NRR for the overall sample since 1982. Table 3.11 presents these estimates. The crude birth rate remained in the neighborhood of 35 till 1986, which thereafter began to decline and reached to 19 in 2001, implying almost a 50 per cent fall in about 15 years. The rate then recorded a slow rise for a short period of about 2 to 3 years and then started again to decline reaching to its lowest level (18.3) as recorded in the last SVRS undertaken in 2018. The GFR also displays the same characteristic features. Beginning with a value of as high as 164 in 1982, the rate reached to 67 in 2018 implying a little more than 59 percent decline in 36 years. The TFR declined sharply from 5.21 births per woman in 1982 to 2.05 in 2018. As the data show, the TFR has possibly reached a plateau in recent time with a value in the neighborhood of 2.1. The GRR and NRR demonstrate the same feature of trends as discerned by the remaining measures of fertility. A diagrammatic view of each of the rates is shown in Figure 3.2 through Figure 3.6 to understand the fertility trends more vividly over time.

Table 3.11 Trends in fertility as observed in the SVRS area, 1982–2018

	Fertility measures				
Year	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR	NRR
1982	34.8	164	5.21	2.54	1.98
1983	35.0	162	5.07	2.45	1.92
1984	34.8	173	4.83	2.34	1.81
1985	34.6	156	4.71	2.20	1.79
1986	34.4	152	4.70	2.29	1.80
1987	33.3	150	4.42	2.14	1.69
1988	33.2	145	4.45	2.21	1.74
1989	33.0	144	4.35	2.10	1.72

Year	Fertility measures				
	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR	NRR
1990	32.8	144	4.33	2.10	1.71
1991	31.6	145	4.24	2.06	1.70
1992	30.8	143	4.18	2.03	1.68
1993	28.8	138	3.84	2.01	1.57
1994	27.0	137	3.58	1.81	1.48
1995	26.5	130	3.45	1.68	1.48
1996	25.6	115	3.41	1.66	1.46
1997	21.0	110	3.10	1.52	1.37
1998	19.9	102	2.98	1.45	1.31
1999	19.2	84	2.64	1.29	1.25
2000	19.0	81	2.59	1.27	1.24
2001	18.9	80	2.56	1.26	1.23
2002	20.1	86	2.55	1.26	1.22
2003	20.9	84	2.57	1.24	1.20
2004	20.8	83	2.51	1.21	1.18
2005	20.7	82	2.46	1.19	1.17
2006	20.6	80	2.41	1.17	1.15
2007	20.9	79	2.39	1.17	1.14
2008	20.5	77	2.30	1.11	1.09
2009	19.4	72	2.15	1.07	1.06
2010	19.2	71	2.12	1.05	1.04
2011	19.2	70	2.11	1.04	1.03
2012	18.9	70	2.12	1.05	1.04
2013	19.0	71	2.11	1.02	1.01
2014	18.9	71	2.11	1.05	1.04
2015	18.8	69	2.10	1.05	1.00
2016	18.7	69	2.10	1.02	1.00
2017	18.5	68	2.05	1.02	1.00
2018	18.3	67	2.05	1.00	0.99

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

Figure 3.2 Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1000 population by locality, SVRS 2002-2018

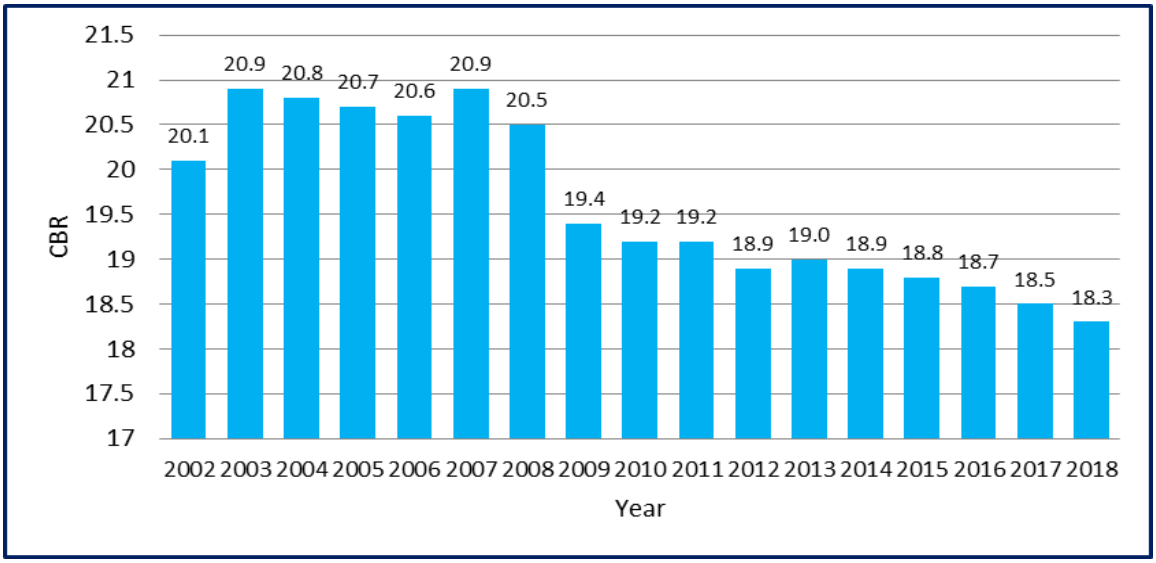


Figure 3.3 Trends in GFR, SVRS 2002–2018

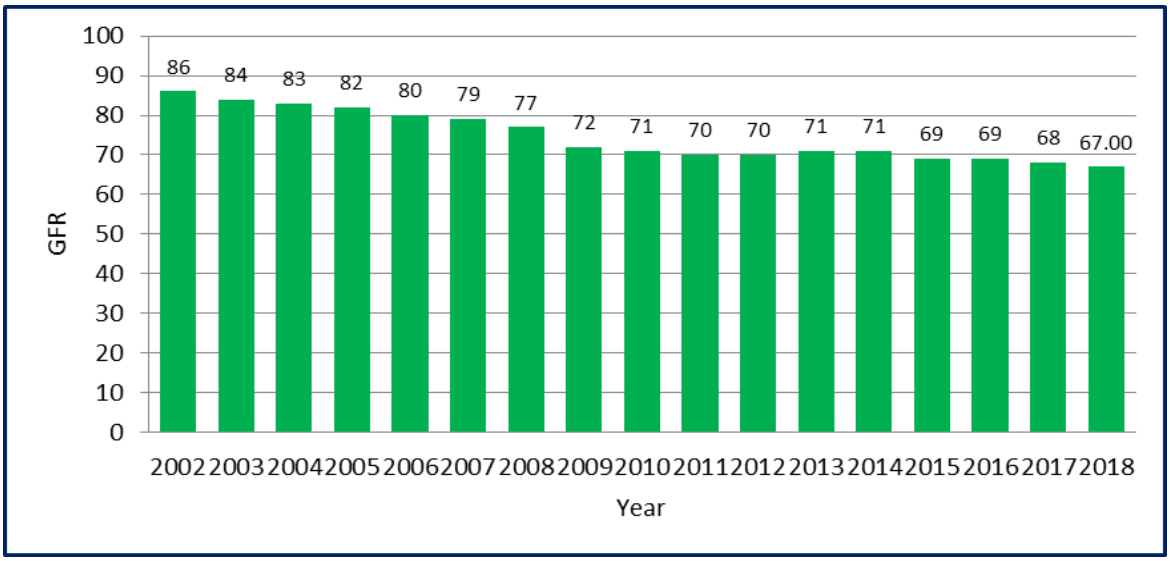


Figure 3.4 Trends in TFR, SVRS 2002–2018

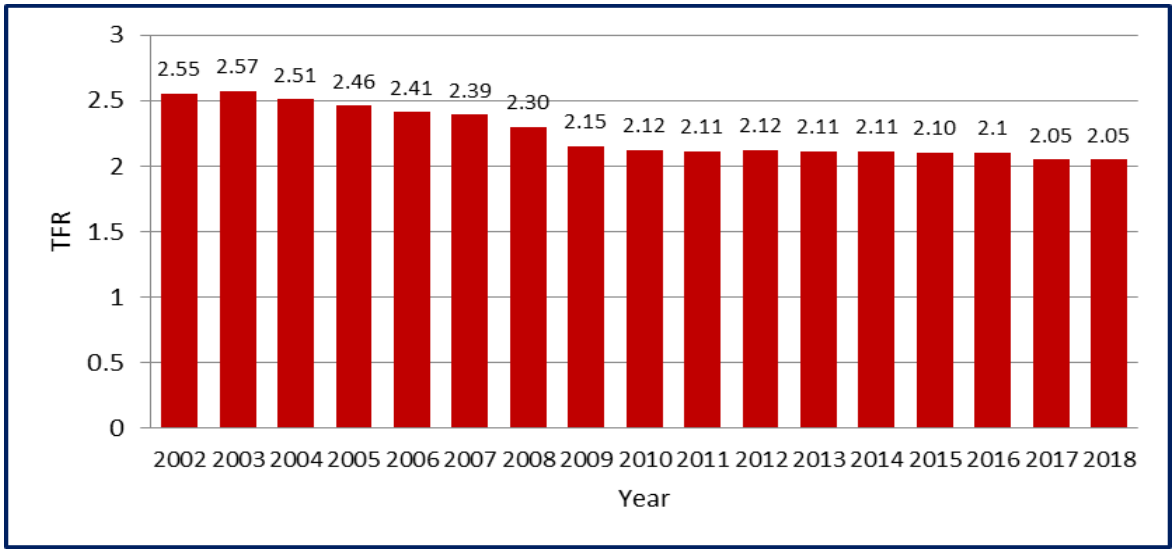


Figure 3.5 Trends in GRR, SVRS 2002–2018

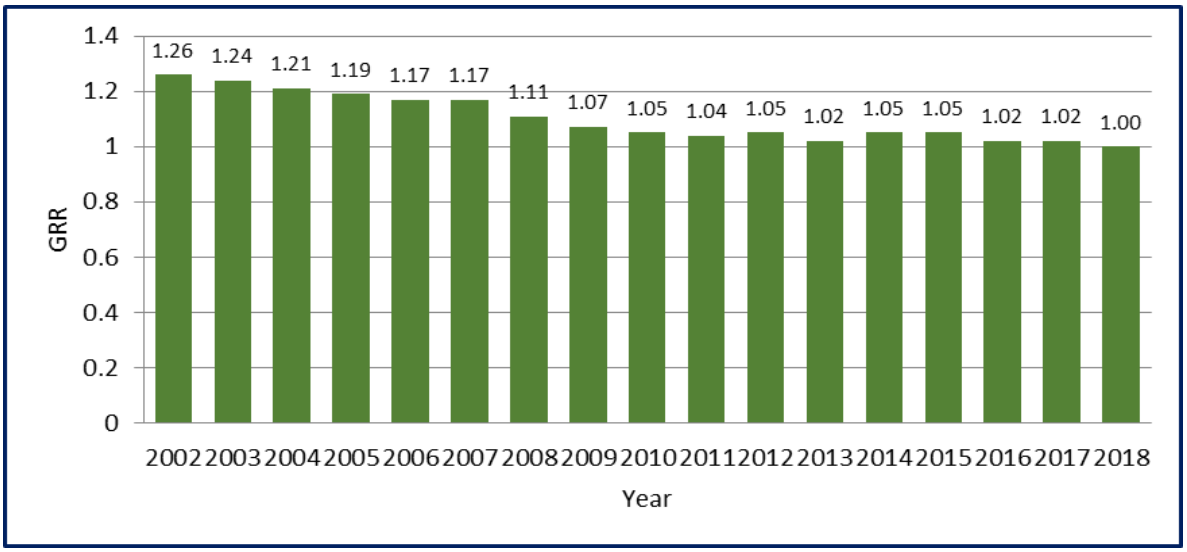
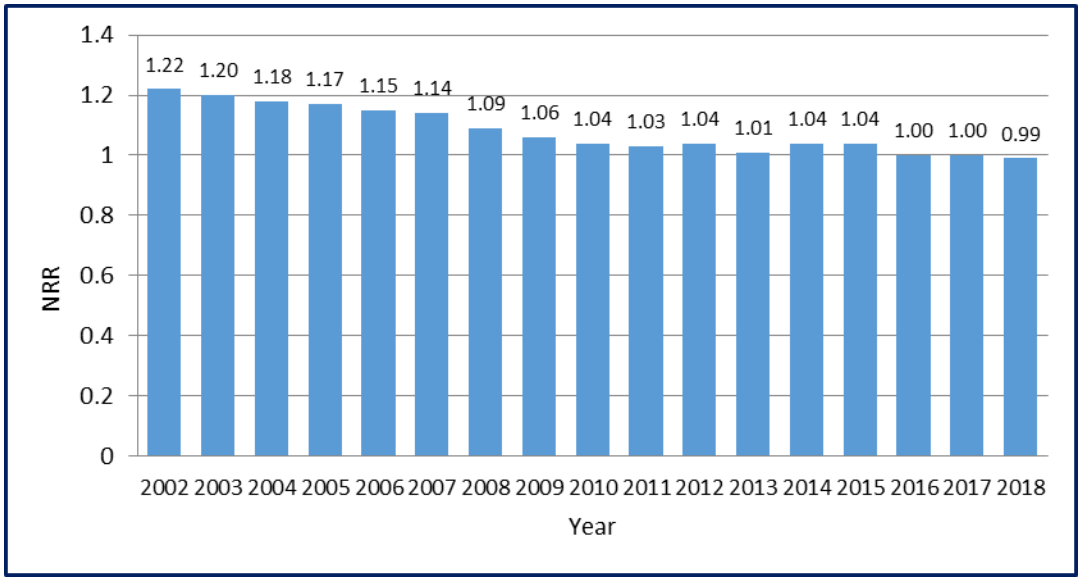
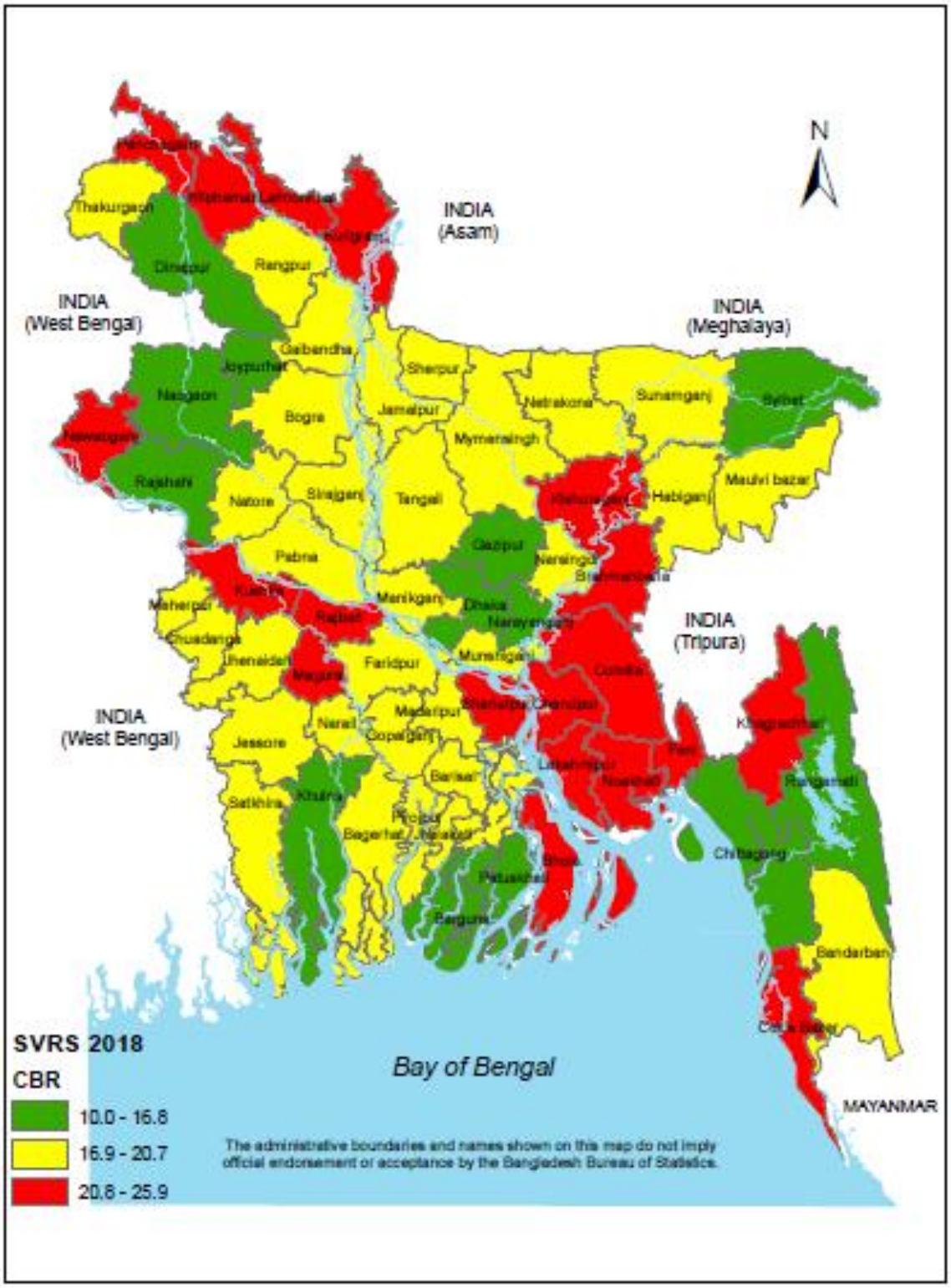


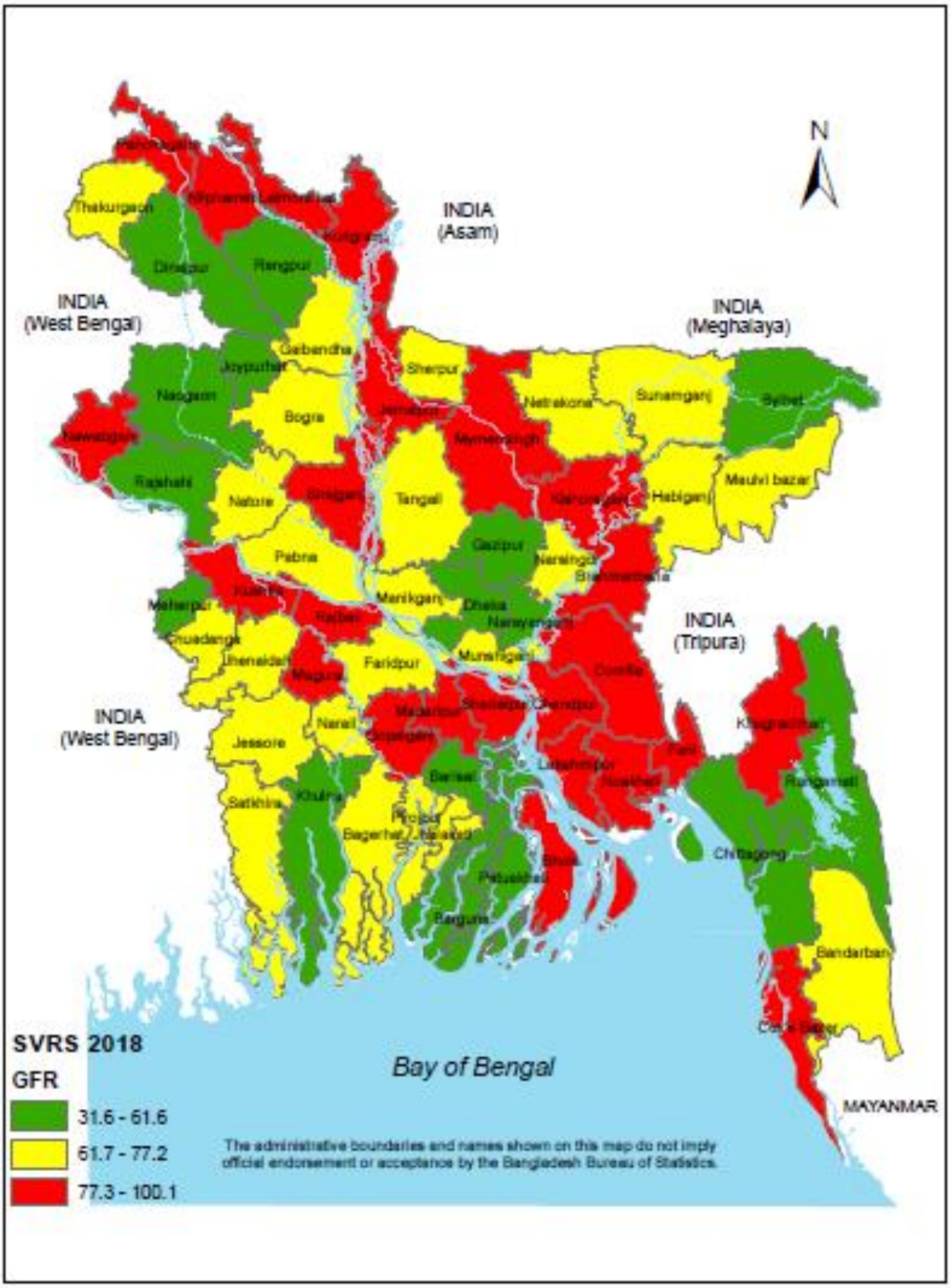
Figure 3.6 Trends in NRR, SVRS 2002–2018



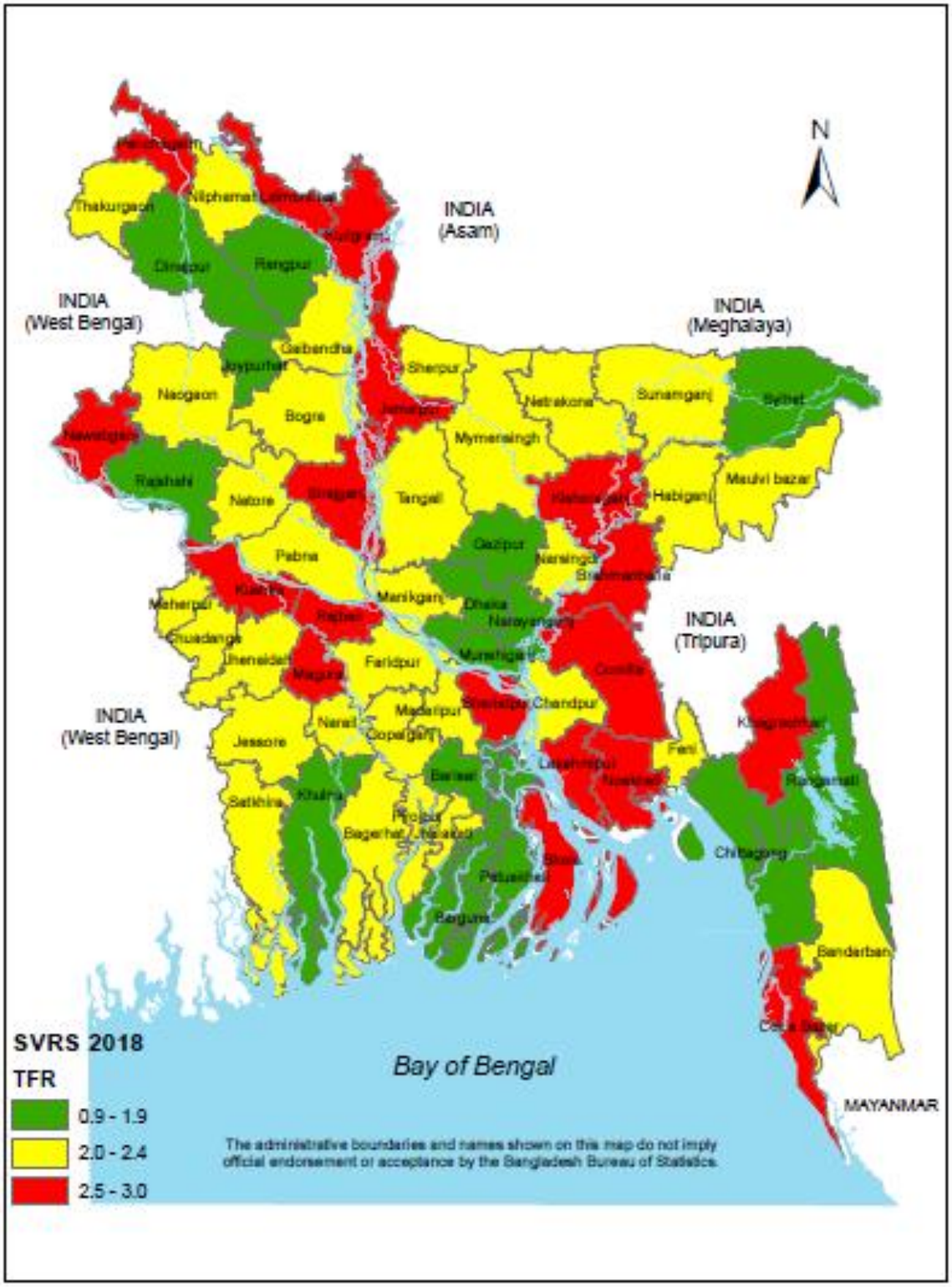
Map 3.1: Crude birth rate (CBR) by Zila, SVRS 2018



Map 3.2: General fertility rate (GFR) by Zila, SVRS 2018



Map 3.3: Total fertility rate (TFR) by Zila, SVRS 2018



CHAPTER IV

Mortality

4.1 Measures of Mortality

Mortality rates and ratios are important demographic indicators reflecting the health situation of the population of a country. Levels, patterns and trends in mortality indicate the mortality scenarios, characteristic features and extent of variation over time. Therefore, evaluation of the patterns and determination of the levels and trends in mortality are needed for formulation of plans and implementation of programs especially in health and poverty alleviation related sectors. Based on the death statistics registered in the SVRS area, in 2017, this chapter is designed to provide the following measures of mortality:

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

4.1.1 Crude Death Rate

The simplest measure of mortality is the crude death rate (CDR), which is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths in an area during a specified period of time to the mid-year population of that area. The crude death rate (CDR) for the sample area was computed to be 5.0 per 1000 population in 2018.The comparable rate as observed in icddr,b surveillance area in 2013 was 6.7. In rural areas, the CDR was 5.4 as against 4.4 in the urban area. The rate varied by divisions with the highest in Barishal division at 5.8 and the lowest in Dhaka division at 3.7. The rate is the highest (5.0) among the Muslims, followed by 4.3 among the Hindus. The followers of other religions experienced the lowest rate: 4.1. The results are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Crude death rate per 1000 population by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	No of deaths	Population	Crude death rate
Residence:			
Rural	3755	697137	5.4
Urban	2483	562607	4.4
Division:			
Barishal	765	131616	5.8
Chattogram	1137	211295	5.4
Dhaka	837	223506	3.7
Khulna	796	150764	5.3
Rajshahi	878	164343	5.3
Rangpur	720	159437	4.5
Sylhet	808	153076	5.3
Mymensingh	297	65707	4.5
Religion:			
Muslim	5612	1113099	5.0
Hindu	575	134143	4.3
Others	51	12502	4.1
Total	**6238**	**1259744**	**5.0**

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

4.1.2 Age-Specific Death Rates

The age-specific death rate for persons of a given age *x* (or for a given age interval) is the number of persons who died at age *x* in a specified year divided by the population age *x* in the middle of the year. The rate is usually expressed per 1000 population per year and can be calculated for males and females separately. The rates calculated for the sample area by age and sex based on the SVRS 2018 death statistics are shown in Table 4.2. The usual pattern of mortality by age is reflected in the rates presented in the table under reference: it is the highest during infancy, thereafter it tends to decrease as the risk of dying decreases as age advances and this pattern continues roughly till age 25-29 when it shows an upward trend due to higher risk of mortality at advanced ages. The overall pattern of the age-specific rates is also reflected in rates presented in the same table by urban-rural residence and by sex. The age patterns of mortality calculated for the rural, urban area and for the overall sample are compared in Figures 4.1 & 4.2.

Table 4.2: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by residence, SVRS 2018

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<1	29.7	26.5	28.2	26.2	25.1	25.7	28.3	25.9	27.1
1-4	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.1	12.2	2.3	1.7	2.0
5-9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
10-14	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
15-19	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2
20-24	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
25-29	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9
30-34	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1
35-39	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5
40-44	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2
45-49	5.9	3.8	4.9	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.5
50-54	8.5	5.5	6.9	8.8	4.8	6.7	8.6	5.2	6.8
55-59	10.9	6.4	8.6	12.8	7.6	10.4	11.8	6.9	9.4
60-64	15.6	12.4	14.1	15.7	12.2	14.1	15.7	12.3	14.1
65-69	25.9	17.9	22.0	30.4	19.3	25.3	27.8	18.4	23.3
70-74	25.6	26.7	26.1	34.5	24.3	29.6	29.1	25.8	27.5
75-79	93.4	73.5	83.9	74.1	82.8	78.4	86.4	77.0	81.9
80+	119.9	98.1	107.8	122.9	103.9	112.1	120.9	100.2	109.3
CDR	**5.9**	**4.8**	**5.4**	**5.0**	**3.8**	**4.4**	**5.5**	**4.4**	**5.0**

The overall death rate under one year of age is 27.1 per 1000 population. Males appear to have a higher risk of dying during infancy (28.3) than their female counterparts (25.9). Rural infants have nearly 10 percent higher risk of dying than the infants in urban areas. In both the areas, female infants experience

lower risk of mortality than the male infants. The old age mortality, for example, at an age of 80+ is higher (120.9) among the males than among their counterpart females (100.2).

Figure 4.1: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by residence, SVRS 2018

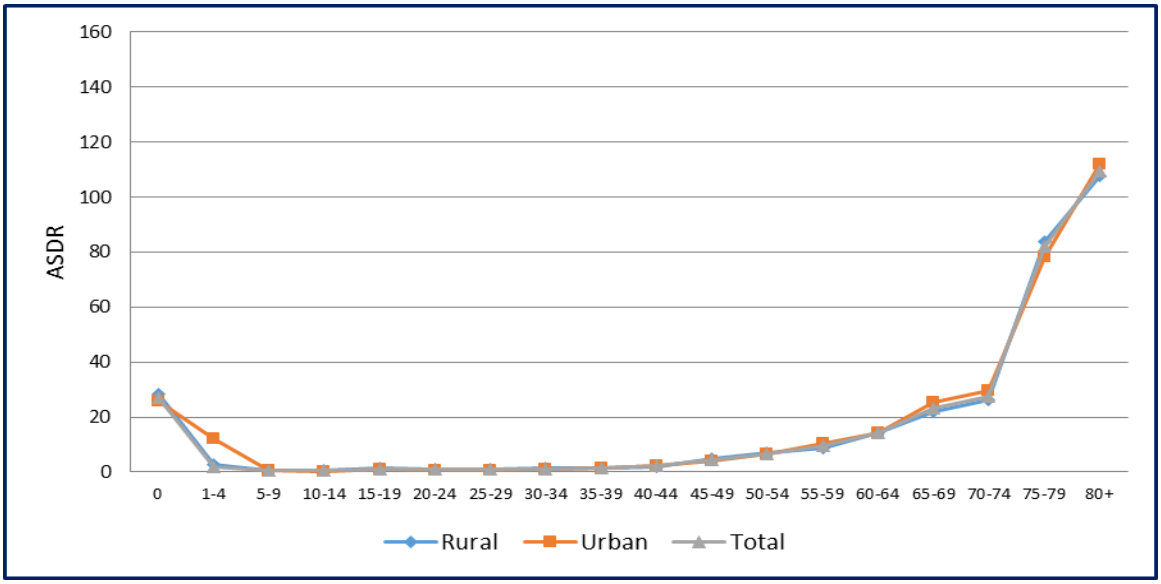
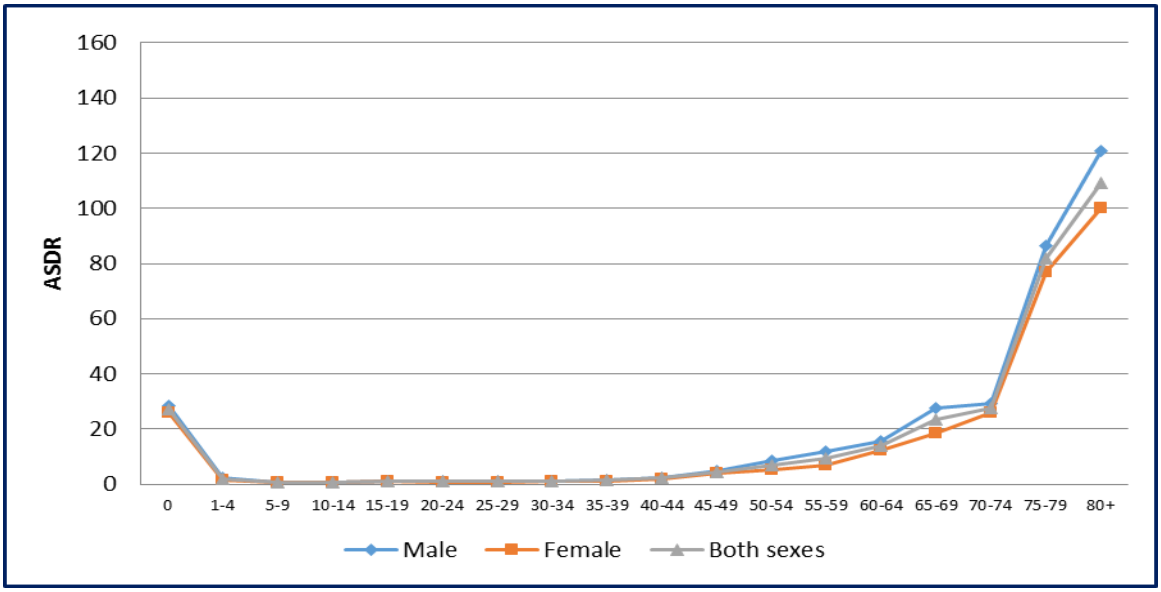


Figure 4.2: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by sex, SVRS 2018



The rates by age groups are computed also for the eight administrative divisions of the country. The resulting rates are shown in Table 4.3. As the tabular values show, Chattogram division experienced the highest death rate (35.6 per thousand) amongst those who are under age 1 followed by Syhlet (33.7 per thousand), and the lowest (17.7 per thousand) being reported in Khulna division. The old age mortality (at age 80+) is the highest (128.1) in Khulna division followed by Rajshahi (126.6). It is the lowest (84.0) in

Dhaka division. The age-specific death rates appear to rise sharply after the age of 50 years. This pattern is prevalent for all the divisions without any exception.

Table 4.3: Age-specific death rate (ASDR) per 1000 population by division, SVRS 2018

Age	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Mymensingh
0	24.4	35.6	18.6	17.7	30.6	28.5	33.7	28.1
1	3.5	3.1	1.8	5.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	5.5
2	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.3
3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.7
4	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.6
0-4	5.9	7.5	4.8	5.5	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.1
5-9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4
10-14	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2
15-19	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	2.0	0.6
20-24	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1
25-29	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.4
30-34	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
35-39	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.5
40-44	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.5	3.9	1.7
45-49	4.2	6.6	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.5	5.4	4.2
50-54	6.7	7.6	4.5	5.6	8.6	7.7	8.6	5.3
55-59	10.7	11.8	5.5	10.0	9.6	7.6	12.2	8.9
60-64	15.6	16.3	10.5	12.3	14.9	14.5	18.3	9.0
65-69	23.2	27.7	18.1	25.0	27.2	17.5	27.5	19.2
70-74	38.7	32.9	26.7	22.0	24.2	18.9	30.7	24.2
75-79	90.0	90.1	63.1	92.0	84.9	75.3	85.5	68.4
80+	112.6	117.8	84.0	128.1	126.6	103.9	108.7	86.6
CDR	**5.8**	**5.4**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**4.5**	**5.3**	**4.5**

4.2 Early Childhood Mortality

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

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

The SVRS obtained information on early childhood mortality that permits the computation of the following rates:

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

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

Table 4.4: Sub-divisions of death by intervals

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

4.2.1 Infant Mortality

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

As we can see in Table 4.4 above, infants are defined as those who are yet to celebrate their first birth day. All those who are under age 1 are infants and their ages are recorded as 0. Infant mortality rate is calculated from the deaths of those who died before reaching age 1. The overall infant mortality rate is estimated to be 22.0 per 1000 live births in the SVRS area in 2018 (see Table 4.5) as opposed to a rate of 24 in 2017 showing a decline of more than 8 percent in one year. The urban-rural differential is marginal: 21 versus 22. The overall infant mortality rate as reported in icddr,b surveillance area in 2013 was 24.7 per 1000 live births. The BDHS 2014 however reported a much higher rate (38 per 1000 live births). Keeping consistency with the previous years' rate, females are at a lower risk of dying in infancy having a rate of 21 for females as against a rate of 23 for males.

The infant mortality rate in 2018 shows substantial variations by administrative divisions, varying from as low as 13 in Khulna division to as high as 27 in Sylhet and Chattogram divisions, varying from as low as 13 in Dhaka division to as high as 27 in Chattogram and Sylhet divisions. This is in sharp contrast with the results of 2017 when Chattogram division experienced the lowest (18.0) infant mortality rate and Barishal division the highest (30). A comparison of the overall infant mortality rates for the current year with that of the previous year shows that the Hindus still run the risk of higher infant mortality rate (24.0) than their Muslim counterparts (21.0). The overall male-female difference in the IMR is 2.0 per 1000 live

births: 23.0 among the males and 21.0 among those who are females. Male–female variation is the highest in Mymensingh division: 30 versus 11. In five of the eight divisions (Barisahl, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet and Mymensingh) male infants are seen to experience higher mortality compared to the remaining three divisions.

Among the Hindus, sex has important bearing on the infant mortality rate, where male infants are significantly more susceptible to death (27.0) during infancy than their female counterpart (21.0). Our findings further reveal that the Muslim male and female infants are almost equally likely to die in infancy with a rate of 22.0 for males and 21 for females.

Table 4.5: Infant mortality rates per 1000 live births by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	23	21	22
Urban	21	21	21
Division:			
Barishal	23	18	20
Chattogram	26	28	27
Dhaka	17	18	17
Khulna	15	12	13
Rajshahi	23	22	23
Rangpur	20	24	22
Sylhet	30	23	27
Mymensingh	30	11	21
Religion:			
Muslim	22	21	21
Hindu	27	21	24
Total	**23**	**21**	**22**

4.2.2 Neo-natal Mortality Rate

The Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) is defined as the number of infants less than one month of age during a year per 1000 live births in the same year. Levels of NMR for the year 2018 by background characteristics have been presented in Table 4.6. The overall NMR is estimated to be 16.0 deaths per 1000 live births in 2018 as against a rate of 17.0 in 2017 showing a decline of one death per 1000 births in one year. The SVRS data failed to detect any significant variation in neo-natal mortality rate by urban-rural residence and sex (Muslim–Hindu) with an equal prevalence of 16 per 1000 live births. Male neo-nates suffer more (17.0) than their female counterparts (15.0).

The Neo-natal mortality rate varies from as low as 11.0 deaths per 1000 live births in Khulna division to as high as 19.0 deaths per 1000 live births in Chattogram division. Among the seven divisions, males in Barishal, Dhaka Sylhet and Mymensingh divisions were seen to have higher NMR. Male neonates of both religions (Hindu and Muslim) experience higher mortality than their female counterparts.

Table 4.6: Neo-natal mortality rates (NMR) per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	17	15	16
Urban	16	15	16
Division:			
Barishal	20	14	17
Chattogram	18	20	19
Dhaka	13	12	12
Khulna	11	10	11
Rajshahi	15	15	15
Rangpur	16	19	17
Sylhet	23	13	18
Mymensingh	17	10	14
Religion:			
Muslim	17	15	16
Hindu	19	13	16
Total	**17**	**15**	**16**

The Neo-natal mortality rate in BDHS 2014 was reported at 28, while this rate as observed in HDSS (icddr,b) in 2013 was 19.1.

4.2.3 Post-Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Post Neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) is also a mortality index of infants but limited to children of age 1 month to 11 months old. The rates obtained from the SVRS 2018 data have been presented in Table 4.7 by a few selected background characteristics of the population under study.

The overall post neo-natal mortality rate for 2018 was estimated to be 6.0 deaths per 1000 live births as against 7.0 in 2017. The comparable rate as obtained in 2014 BDHS is 10. The rates by sex have also been compared in the same table by urban-rural residence, geographic divisions and religion. As can be noted, the post neo-natal mortality rates for male and female births are of the same magnitude: 6 per 1000 live births. The corresponding rates in 2017 were 7.0 and 6.0 respectively. The highest rate (9.0) was reported in Sylhet, the lowest (3.0 in each) in Barishal and Khulna divisions. No notable difference does exist between urban (5.0) and rural areas (6.0). Hindu neonates suffer most (8.0) compared to their Muslim counterparts (5.0).

No discernible sex differentials by divisions in the rate are noted except that for Sylhet and Mymensingh divisions. The risk is more pronounced among the male neonates of Mymensingh division. In contrast, female neonates are at a higher risk in Sylhet division compared to the males.

Table 4.7: Post Neo-natal mortality rates per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	6	6	6
Urban	5	6	5
Division:			
Barishal	3	4	3
Chattogram	8	8	8
Dhaka	6	6	5
Khulna	3	1	3
Rajshahi	8	7	8
Rangpur	4	5	5
Sylhet	7	10	9
Mymensingh	6	2	7
Religion:			
Muslim	6	5	5
Hindu	7	8	8
Total	6	**6**	**6**

4.2.4 Child Mortality Rate

Child mortality rate (C_hMR) is defined as the probability of dying of the children between their first and fifth birth day per 1000 children surviving to their fifth birth day. The computed rates for the SVRS area for the year 2019 are shown in Table 4.8 by residence, division and religion according to the sex of the children. The overall child mortality rate is 1.7. The rates shown in the table under reference confirm that male children aged 1–4 are more likely (1.9) to experience death than their female counterparts (1.4) in 2018. Comparison of these rates with the previous year's rates shows that these rates remained unchanged over the last one year. Children in the rural area are slightly more likely to die experiencing a rate of 2.1 than their urban counterparts with a rate of 1.0 per 1000 children. In both the areas males encounter greater risk than their female counterparts in experiencing mortality in their childhood. So far as the regional variations are concerned, the child death rates vary from 1.3 deaths per 1000 children in Sylhet division to 2.5 deaths per 1000 children in Mymenshimg division. Except for Khulna and Rangpur divisions, the male children are more vulnerable to dye in childhood than their female counterparts in other divisions. Muslim children about three times (1:2.57) as likely to die as the children of other religions.

Table 4.8: Child death rates (1-4 years) by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	2.5	1.8	2.1
Urban	1.1	0.9	1.0
Division:			
Barishal	1.6	1.5	1.5
Chattogram	1.9	0.9	1.4
Dhaka	2.7	0.5	1.6
Khulna	1.9	2.7	2.3
Rajshahi	1.8	1.6	1.7
Rangpur	0.9	2.4	1.6
Sylhet	1.9	0.8	1.3
Mymensingh	2.8	2.2	2.5
Religion:			
Muslim	2.0	1.5	1.8
Hindu	1.2	0.2	0.7
Total	**1.9**	**1.4**	**1.7**

4.2.5 Under 5 Mortality Rate

Under 5 mortality rate (U_5MR) is the probability of dying of children between birth and the fifth birth day of children expressed per 1000 live births in a given year. Table 4.9 presents these rates for both sexes of the children by some selected background characteristics of the population under study. Based on the registered deaths of 2018 round of SVRS, overall under-five mortality rate was computed to be 29 as opposed to a rate of 31 deaths per 1000 live births in 2017. The male children experienced a higher under-5 mortality rate (31) compared to their female counterpart (27).

Khulna Division was reported to have the lowest (23) under-five mortality, while Chattagram and Sylhet divisions the highest (33 in each).

Male children under age 5 in Mymensingh division are twice as likely as the female children to experience the risk of under-5 mortality. The overall impression is that the male children are the worst sufferers in almost all divisions except in Khulna and Rangpur. This is also true for religion.

The survey data do not show any difference in the under-5 mortality rate by religion. The mortality rate in rural area exceeds the rate for the urban area by a margin of 4 deaths (31 versus 27). It is worth to mention that the overall under-5 mortality as reported in 2014 BDHS is 46, a much higher rate than the 2018 SVRS.

Table 4.9: Under 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Sex of the children		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	34	28	31
Urban	28	25	27
Division:			
Barishal	30	25	28
Chattogram	35	32	33
Dhaka	31	21	26
Khulna	22	23	23
Rajshahi	31	29	30
Rangpur	24	34	29
Sylhet	40	27	33
Mymensingh	42	21	32
Religion:			
Muslim	31	28	29
Hindu	32	22	27
Total	**31**	**27**	**29**

4.3 Maternal Mortality

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

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

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

The maternal mortality ratio obtained from the reported maternal deaths and numbers of live births are presented in Table 4.10 by maternal age, urban-rural residence and for the administrative divisions of the country. The overall maternal mortality ratio was estimated to be 1.69 maternal deaths per 1000 live births. A close view of the rates by maternal age depicts that the rate is higher for those who are in their

adolescence (1.68). The risk is lower when the women remain in their twenties and rises sharply at advance ages reaching to about 19 when the women are in their early forties and further to 27 in their late forties. The ratio is higher (1.93) in rural area than in urban area (1.32). The lowest maternal mortality ratio was observed in Dhaka division (1.13) while the highest (2.55) in Barishal division. The comparable ratio as obtained in 2010 Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey was 1.97 per 1000 live births.

Table 4.10: Age-specific maternal mortality ratio by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background characteristics	Age-specific maternal mortality ratio
Maternal age	
15–19	1.68
20–24	1.05
25–29	0.96
30–34	2.02
35–39	3.19
40–44	18.59
45–49	27.03
Residence:	
Rural	1.93
Urban	1.32
Division:	
Barishal	2.55
Chattogram	1.37
Dhaka	1.13
Khulna	1.43
Rajshahi	1.35
Rangpur	2.32
Sylhet	2.15
Mymensingh	1.59
Total	**1.69**

4.4 The Life Table

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

The definitions and interpretations of the various columns of a life table are beyond the scope of this report. The only column that we are frequently concerned with is the expectation of life denoted by e_x. These values represent the average longevities of individuals beyond a specified age (say x) and thus reflect the general level of mortality in a population. The most useful indicator of a life table is its e_0 value, which measures the average life expectancy of a population (also called expectation of life at birth) and hence a useful index of the level of mortality. Based on the life table values, constructed from the death statistics as obtained in 2018 SVRS, we find that females, on the average, have higher longevity (73.8 years) than their male counterparts (70.8 years). These expectancies are in modest increase annually over the last five years by an amount of a little more than 0.3 years on the average.

The sex differential has clearly been clearly reflected in their life expectancies at all other ages (see Figure 4.3). The number of survivors by exact age denoted by l_x also speaks in favor of the higher survival status of the females compared to their male counterparts. The l_x values are shown in Figure 4.4. The overall expectation of life at birth for males and females as obtained in icddr,b in 2013 are respectively 70.0 years and 74 years as against 70.6 years and 73.5 years in SVRS area in 2017.

Table 4.11: Abridged life table for males, SVRS 2018

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0-1	0.02826	100000	97578	7084791	70.8
1-5	0.00230	97242	386808	6987212	71.9
5-10	0.00080	96353	480802	6600405	68.5
10-15	0.00046	95968	479290	6119602	63.8
15-20	0.00129	95748	477284	5640313	58.9
20-25	0.00090	95132	474573	5163029	54.3
25-30	0.00105	94705	472298	4688456	49.5
30-35	0.00104	94209	469866	4216158	44.8
35-40	0.00161	93720	466847	3746293	40.0
40-45	0.00235	92969	462372	3279445	35.3
45-50	0.00486	91882	454465	2817073	30.7
50-55	0.00864	89673	439506	2362608	26.3
55-60	0.01179	85876	417563	1923102	22.4
60-65	0.01568	80953	390356	1505539	18.6
65-70	0.02779	74832	350503	1115182	14.9
70-75	0.02913	65092	304819	764680	11.7
75-80	0.08639	56212	233070	459860	8.2
80+	0.15908	36077	226791	226791	6.3

Table 4.12: Abridged life table for females, SVRS 2018

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0-1	0.02594	100000	97783	7380634	73.8
1-5	0.00169	97464	388203	7282850	74.7
5-10	0.00047	96807	483469	6894648	71.2
10-15	0.00053	96580	482262	6411179	66.4
15-20	0.00112	96325	480324	5928917	61.6
20-25	0.00081	95787	477942	5448592	56.9
25-30	0.00085	95400	476021	4970650	52.1
30-35	0.00124	94995	473561	4494628	47.3
35-40	0.00134	94408	470522	4021068	42.6
40-45	0.00198	93777	466780	3550546	37.9
45-50	0.00396	92853	460061	3083766	33.2
50-55	0.00519	91031	449564	2623705	28.8
55-60	0.00686	88698	436500	2174141	24.5
60-65	0.01232	85703	416610	1737641	20.3
65-70	0.01842	80571	385903	1321030	16.4
70-75	0.02576	73463	347141	935128	12.7
75-80	0.07699	64520	272687	587986	9.1
80+	0.13805	43526	315299	315299	7.2

Table 4.13: Abridged life table for both sexes combined, SVRS 2018

Age	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0-1	0.02713	100000	97665	7225546	72.3
1-5	0.00200	97350	387521	7127881	73.2
5-10	0.00064	96575	482105	6740361	69.8
10-15	0.00050	96267	480733	6258255	65.0
15-20	0.00121	96026	478746	5777523	60.2
20-25	0.00085	95447	476202	5298776	55.5
25-30	0.00094	95042	474125	4822575	50.7
30-35	0.00115	94597	471676	4348450	46.0
35-40	0.00147	94054	468638	3876773	41.2
40-45	0.00217	93365	464535	3408135	36.5
45-50	0.00445	92357	457168	2943601	31.9
50-55	0.00684	90323	444444	2486432	27.5
55-60	0.00939	87283	426917	2041988	23.4
60-65	0.01408	83274	403092	1615071	19.4
65-70	0.02334	77599	367337	1211979	15.6
70-75	0.02749	69025	324636	844642	12.2
75-80	0.08186	60101	251452	520006	8.7
80+	0.14715	39517	268553	268553	6.8

Figure 4.3: Expectation of life by age and sex, SVRS 2018

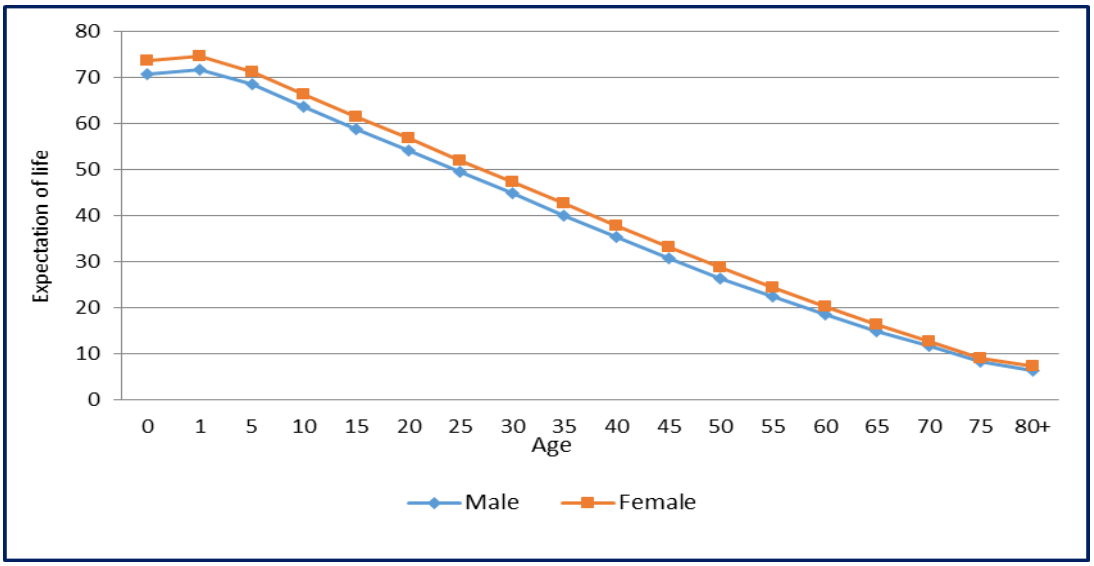
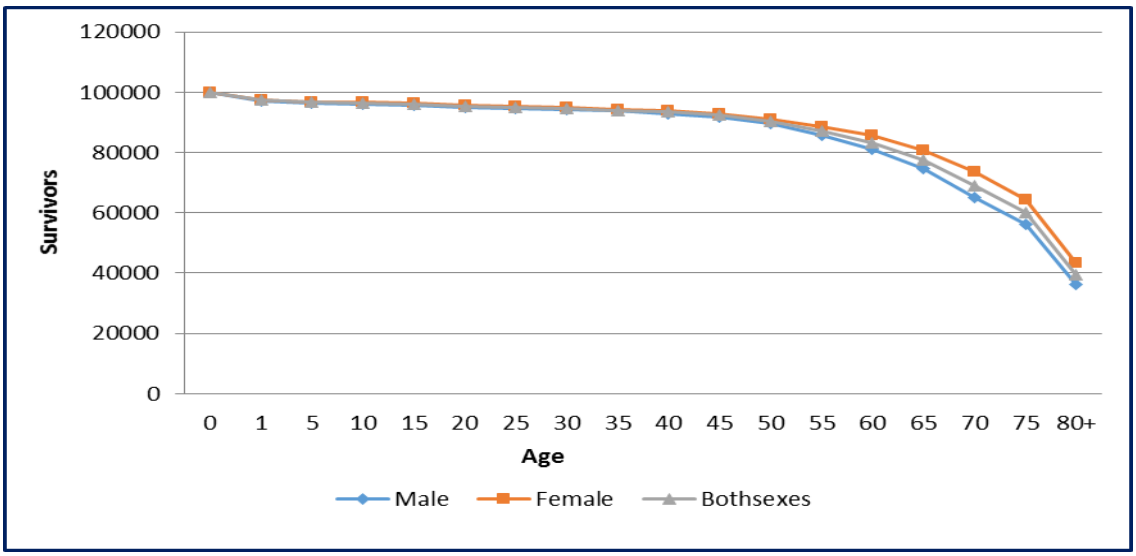


Figure 4.4: Life table survivors by age and sex, SVRS 2018



4.5 Causes of Death

The survey lists 15 major causes of death. The overall death rate from all theses causes was 5.0, which is essentially the crude death rate. Partitioning this rate by the causes of death shows that the heart disease claims the most of the total deaths accounting for 0.70 per thousand populations. This is followed by death due to heart attack (0.51), and cancer claiming about 4 persons per 10,000 populations. Unidentified

and other minor diseases also claim about 13 deaths per 10, 000 populations. Table 4.14 shows the results of this investigation.

Table 4.14: Death rates per 1000 population from top 15 causes by residence, SVRS 2018

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Heart disease	0.66	0.77	0.70
Heart attack	0.52	0.50	0.51
Cancer	0.44	0.30	0.38
Asthma	0.33	0.20	0.27
High blood preas	0.27	0.26	0.26
Brain stroke	0.25	0.27	0.26
Respiratory disease	0.28	0.12	0.21
Phneumonia	0.25	0.15	0.21
Geriatric	0.16	0.21	0.18
Jaundice	0.18	0.13	0.16
Other accident	0.14	0.10	0.12
Kidney	0.10	0.14	0.12
Diabetes	0.12	0.11	0.12
Tuberclausis	0.13	0.07	0.10
Dysentry	0.06	0.06	0.06
Others	1.48	1.03	1.28
Total	**5.40**	**4.41**	**5.00**
N	3755	2483	6238

A close view of the rates reveals that rural people are more vulnerable (1.2 : 1) to die compared to their urban counterpart. This is true for all causes of death listed in the table under referrence.

4.5.1 Major Causes of Death

Table 4.15 presents the percentage distribution of deaths by 15 major causes of deaths. Of all reported deaths in the survey, about 14 percent were due to heart disease and 10.4 percent due to heart attack. Cancer alone claims about 8 percent of all reported deaths. Heart attack claims relatively more people in the urban area (11.4%) as compared to the rural area (9.7%). Undefined causes claim a substantial proportion (25.8%) of all deaths with somewhat a higher proportion (27.5%) in rural area than in urban area (23.3%). The levels and patterns of deaths due to various causes appear to be in conformity with the previous year's results.

Table 4.15: Percentage of causes of death from top15 causes by residence, SVRS 2018

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Heart disease	12.2	17.4	14.2
Heart attack	9.7	11.4	10.4
Cancer	8.3	6.8	7.7
Asthma	6.2	4.5	5.5
High blood pressure	5.0	5.8	5.3
Brain stroke	4.6	6.1	5.2
Respiratory disease	5.2	2.8	4.3

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Phneumonia	4.7	3.4	4.2
Geriatric	3.0	4.8	3.7
Jaundice	3.3	2.9	3.2
Other accident	2.6	2.3	2.5
Kidney	1.9	3.2	2.4
Diabetes	2.3	2.6	2.4
Tuberculosis	2.5	1.5	2.1
Dysentery	1.2	1.3	1.3
Others	27.5	23.3	25.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.2 Causes of Deaths among Infants

Table 4.16 presents the percentage distribution of the infant deaths due to 10 major causes by urban-rural residence. The table shows that infants are more vulnerable to pneumonia, which claims almost 38 percent of the total infant deaths. Respiratory diseases alone claim 17 percent death. This is to the extent of 10 percent in the case of jaundice. Death resulting from malnutrition ranks next claiming 2.6 percent of the total deaths followed by asthma (2.4%).

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution of infant deaths due to 10 top causes by residence, SVRS 2018

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	39.6	34.4	37.6
Respiratory disease	21.8	9.2	16.9
Jaundice	9.9	10.3	10.0
Malnutrition	2.3	3.1	2.6
Asthma	3.0	1.5	2.4
Other fevers	2.0	1.5	1.8
Heart disease	0.3	2.6	1.2
Diarrhea	0.7	2.1	1.2
Tetanus	0.0	2.6	1.0
Measles	1.0	0.5	0.8
Others	19.5	32.3	24.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.3 Causes of Deaths among Under–5 Children

Keeping consistency with the causes of death among the infants, the highest under-five mortality rate may be attributed to pneumonia claiming more than one-third (34.4%) of all deaths. Other prominent causes are reparatory (13.5%), Jaundice (9.5%), and malnutrition (3.3 %). As expected, drowning is highly prevalent in rural area claiming about 4 percent of all deaths in the same area. This is only to the extent of 1.2 in urban setting. Fever and respiratory illness also are two major causes of death among the under-5 children. Unidentified causes account for more than half of the total deaths (26.9%). This is much higher (33.2%) in urban area, a result in contradiction with our common belief.

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of under 5 mortality by causes and residence, SVRS 2018

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	35.3	32.8	34.4
Respiratory disease	16.2	8.7	13.5
Jaundice	9.2	10.0	9.5
Malnutrition	3.0	3.7	3.3
Drowning	3.9	1.2	3.0
Asthma	2.5	1.7	2.2
Heart disease	1.9	2.1	1.9
Diarrhea	1.4	2.9	1.9
Tetanus	1.4	2.5	1.8
Other Fevers	1.9	1.2	1.6
Others	23.3	33.2	26.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.4 Causes of Deaths at Old Ages

Table 4.18 shows the percentage distribution of the causes of deaths of old aged people by residence. Heart related diseases are responsible for about 31 percent of the total deaths. Other causes of deaths at old ages are cancer (7.0%), gastric ulcer (6.4%), high blood pressure (6.9%), and asthma (7.6%). At old ages, as expected, unidentified diseases are responsible for over 16 percent of the total deaths.

Table 4.18: Major 15 causes of deaths of elderly persons (60 years and over) by residence, SVRS 2018

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Heart disease	15.8	19.4	17.2
Heart attack	13.0	14.7	13.7
Geriatric	5.2	8.2	6.4
Brain stroke	5.7	7.7	6.5
High blood pressure	6.5	7.5	6.9
Asthma	8.6	6.1	7.6
Cancer	7.9	5.6	7.0
Kidney	2.0	3.0	2.4
Respiratory disease	4.1	2.9	3.6
Diabetes	2.3	2.7	2.4
Dysentery	1.9	2.2	2.0
Tuberculosis	3.4	2.0	2.9
Jaundice	2.3	1.9	2.2
Other accident	1.6	1.2	1.5
Other fevers	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other diseases	18.5	14.1	16.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.5.5 Causes of Maternal Deaths

The most conspicuous reason for maternal mortality is the complex pregnancy (30.8%), followed by complex delivery claiming more than one-fourth of the maternal deaths. Complex abortion (15.4%), bleeding after delivery (18.0%) and bleeding at pregnancy (10.3) account for about 44% of all maternal deaths. The second column of Table 4.19 shows a list of all such reasons related to maternal deaths. The decomposition of the maternal mortality ratio by major causes of death is presented in the last column of the table under reference. As can be seen from these rates, complex pregnancy and complex delivery contribute significantly to the overall maternal mortality ratio.

Table 4.19: Distribution of causes of maternal mortality, SVRS 2018

Causes of death	Total	MMR
Complex pregnancy	30.8	0.52
Complex delivery	25.6	0.43
Bleeding after delivery (PPH)	18.0	0.30
Complex abortion	15.4	0.26
Bleeding at pregnancy period (APH)	10.3	0.17
Total	**100.0**	**1.69**

4.6 Trends in Mortality: 1982-2018

4.6.1 Trends in Crude Death Rate

The crude death rates estimated by BBS through their SVRS program are presented in Table 4.21 since 1982. The rate was in the neighborhood of 12 per thousand population during 1982–95, which thereafter declined to 10 per thousand in 1993. However, the onset of a fast decline in the level of crude death rate was observed in 1994 which recorded a further decline to 5.1 in 2002. A temporary rise in the CDR was noted after this period. The current CDR is estimated to be 5 per thousand population. Table 4.20 below shows the level of crude death rate obtained from different sources. The rates from 2002 are the ones derived from the registered deaths in the SVRS area of BBS.

Table 4.20: Trends in crude death rates for Bangladesh, SVRS 1982-2018

Period	Crude death rate	Period	Crude death rate
1982	12.2	2001	4.8
1983	12.3	2002	5.1
1984	12.3	2003	5.9
1985	12.0	2004	5.8
1986	12.1	2005	5.8
1987	11.5	2006	5.6
1988	11.3	2007	6.2
1989	11.3	2008	6.0
1990	11.4	2009	5.8
1991	11.2	2010	5.6
1992	11.0	2011	5.5
1993	10.0	2012	5.3

Period	Crude death rate	Period	Crude death rate
1994	9.3	2013	5.3
1995	8.7	2014	5.2
1996	8.2	2015	5.1
1997	5.5	2016	5.1
1998	5.1	2017	5.1
1999	5.1	2018	5.0
2000	4.9		

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

4.6.2 Trends in Childhood Mortality

As the data in Table 4.21 display, Neo-natal mortality, under-five mortality and childhood mortality rates all have declined consistently from 2001 to 2018. Even more impressive is the decline in under-five mortality and post-neonatal mortality, which showed 65 percent decline each over the period under study. Child mortality, under-5 mortality and infant mortality showed a decline of 59 percent, 59 percent and 61 percent over the same period.

Table 4.21: Trends in childhood mortality rates, SVRS 2001-2018

Year	Infant mortality	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Under-five mortality	Child mortality
2001	56	39	17	82	4.1
2002	53	36	17	76	4.6
2003	53	36	17	78	4.6
2004	52	36	17	74	4.5
2005	50	33	16	68	4.1
2006	45	31	14	62	3.9
2007	43	29	13	60	3.6
2008	41	31	10	54	3.1
2009	39	28	11	50	2.7
2010	36	26	10	47	2.6
2011	35	23	11	44	2.4
2012	33	22	12	42	2.3
2013	32	22	11	41	2.2
2014	30	21	09	38	2.0
2015	29	20	09	36	2.0
2016	28	19	09	35	1.8
2017	24	17	07	31	1.8
2018	22	16	06	29	1.7

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

4.6.3 Trends in Maternal Mortality Ratio

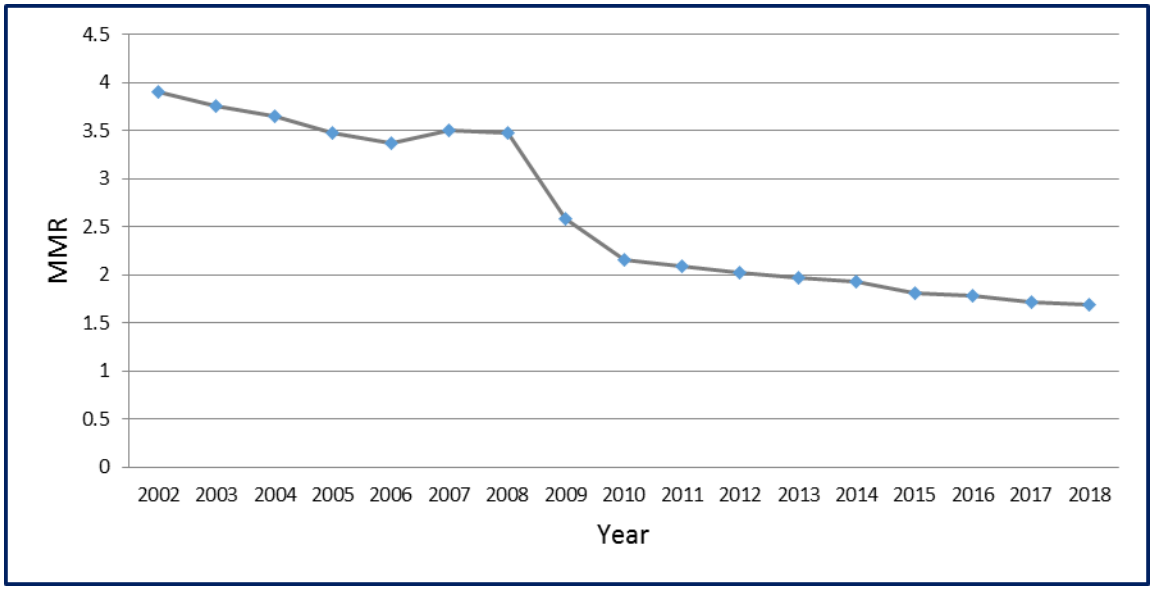
The trends in MMR during the period 1986–2017 are shown in the accompanying table (Table 4.22). As the estimates presented in the table dictate, the MMR declined from 6.48 per 1000 live births in 1986 to 3.15 in 2001, a more than 51 per cent decline in 15 years. The vital registration system initiated in 2002 records a somewhat higher rate (3.93) compared to the previous years obtained from other sources. This ratio falls consistently to 1.69 in 2018, decline of 57 percent over a period of 17 years. Figure 4.4 shows the trends in maternal mortality ratios over the period 1986–2018.

Table 4.22: Trends in maternal mortality ratio per 1000 live births, SVRS 1986–2018

Year	MMR	Year	MMR
1986	6.48	2003	3.76
1987	5.96	2004	3.65
1988	5.72	2005	3.48
1989	5.08	2006	3.37
1990	4.78	2007	3.51
1991	4.72	2008	3.48
1992	4.68	2009	2.59
1993	4.52	2010	2.16
1984	4.49	2.011	2.09
1995	4.47	2012	2.03
1996	4.44	2013	1.97
1997	3.50	2014	1.93
1999	3.20	2015	1.81
2000	3.18	2016	1.78
2001	3.15	2017	1.72
2002	3.91	2018	1.69
2002	3.91		

Source: BBS (2013, 2014), *SVRS–2013 Key Indicators (BBS, 2018)

Figure 4.5: Maternal mortality ratio, SVRS 2002-2018



4.6.4 Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth

Expectation of life at birth is a summary measure of mortality that portrays the average longevity of life of an individual. The vital registration system in Bangladesh maintained and monitored by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics provides the estimates of life expectancy over the last 30 years. These estimates are shown in Table 4.23. The trends in the expectation of life at birth are displayed in figure 4.6 for the period 1981–2018. Note that the expectations of life at birth for males and females were 55.3 and 54.5 in 1981. These increased to 70.8 and 73.3 years in 2018 over a period of 37 years, implying an average annual increase 0.41 years for males and 0.51 years for females.

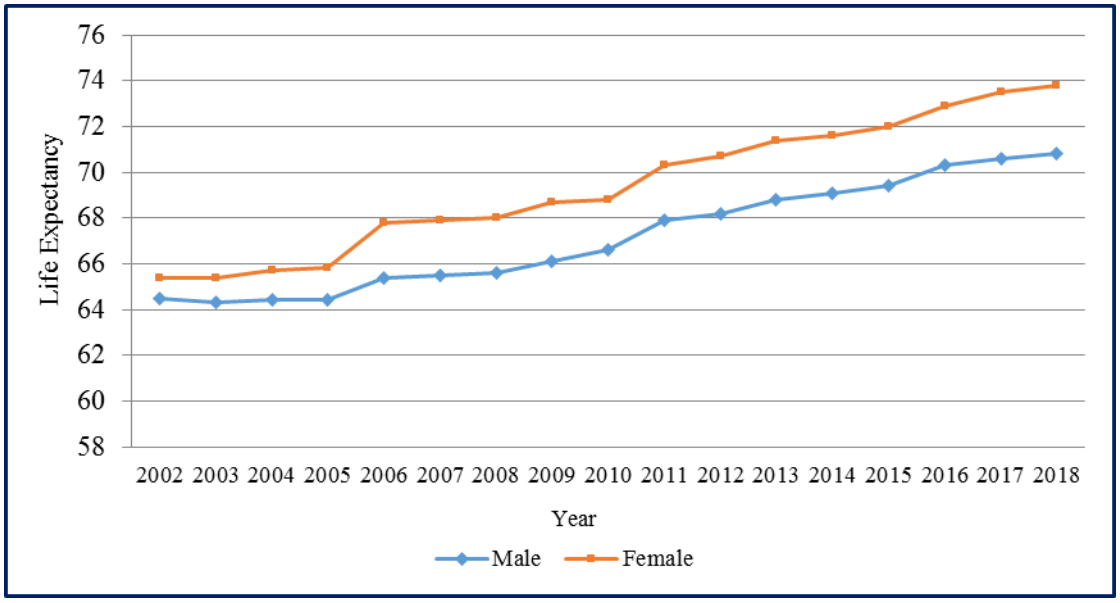
Table 4.23: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 1981–2018

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

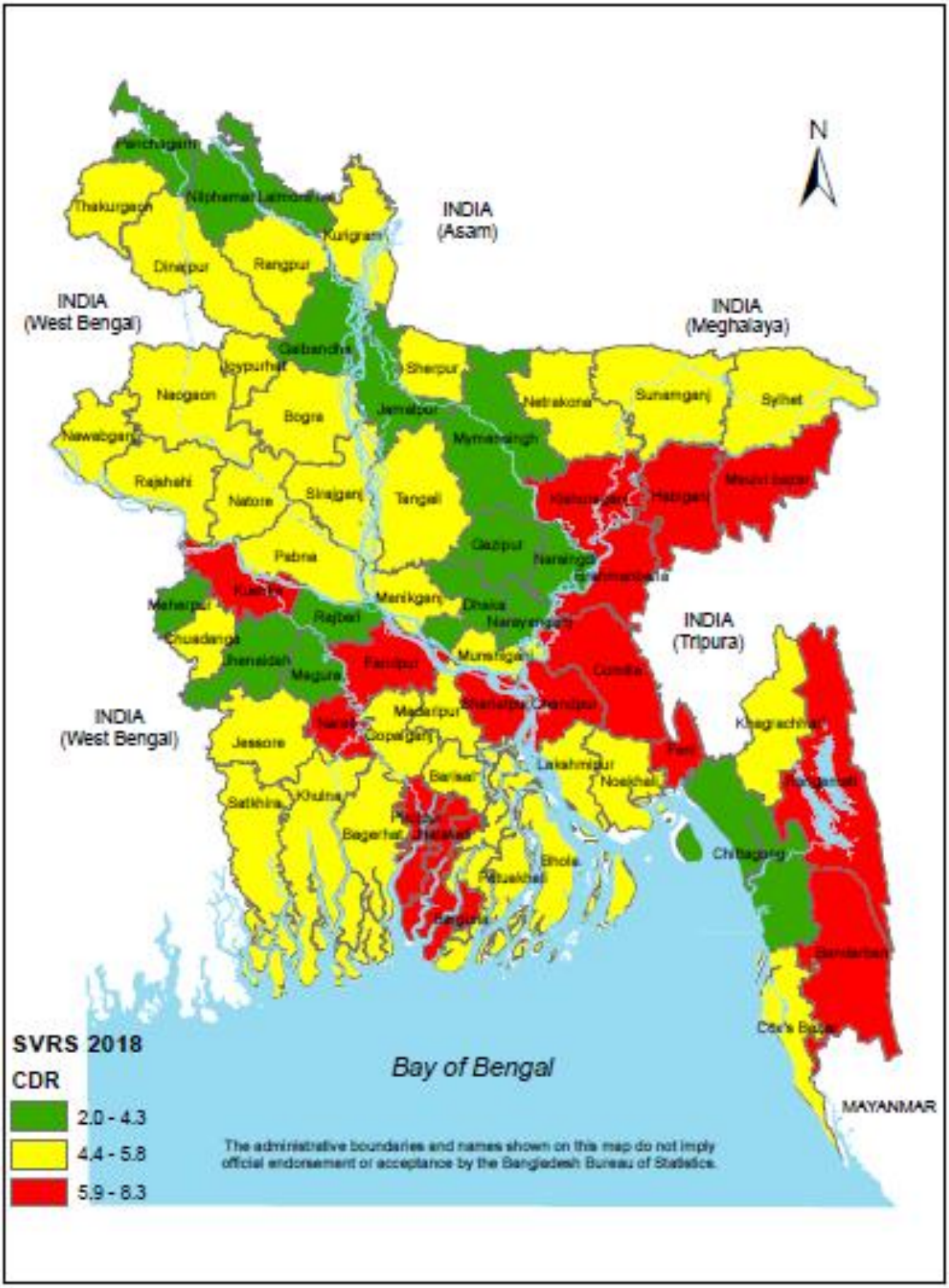
Year	Male	Female	Year	Male	Female
1995	58.4	58.1	2014	69.1	71.6
1996	59.1	58.6	2015	69.4	72.0
1997	60.3	59.7	2016	70.3	72.9
1998	61.7	61.2	2017	70.6	73.5
1999	63.0	62.4	2018	70.8	73.8

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

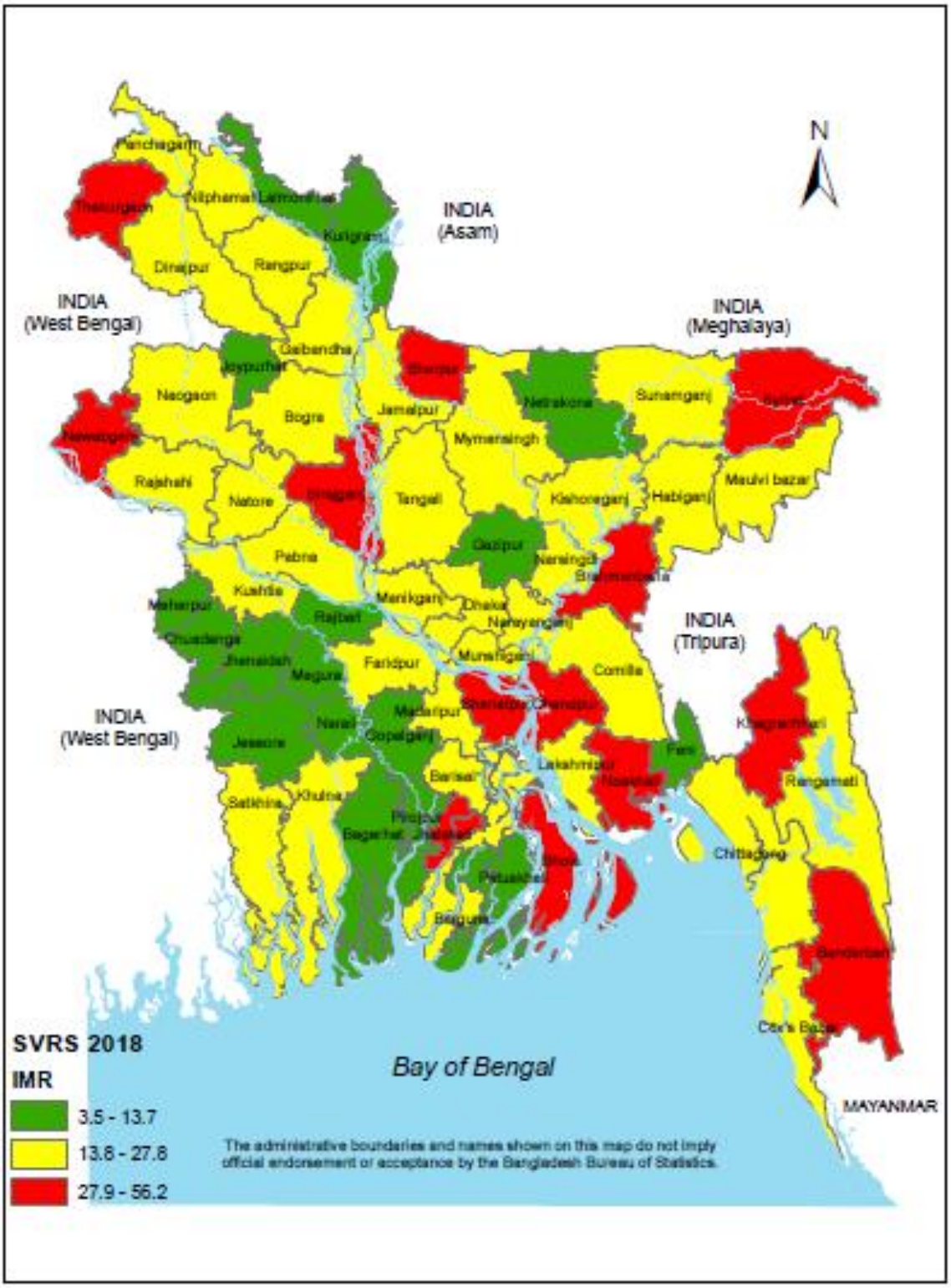
Figure 4.6: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 2002–2018



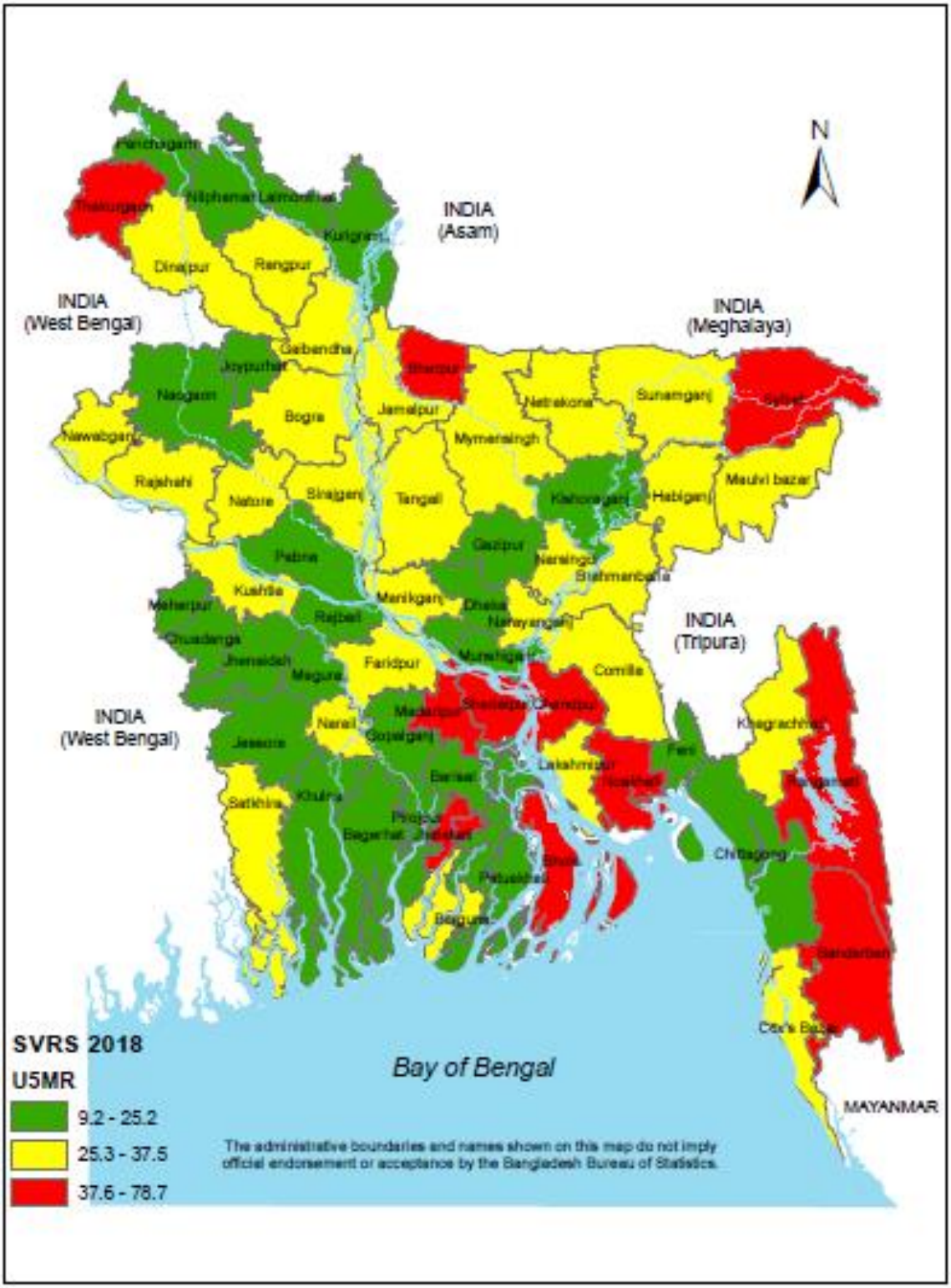
Map 4.1: Crude death rate (CDR) by Zila, SVRS 2018



Map 4.2: Infant mortality rate (IMR) by Zila, SVRS 2018



Map 4.3: Under 5 mortality rate (U_5MR) by Zila, SVRS 2018



CHAPTER V

Marriage and Marriage Dissolution

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Crude Marriage Rate

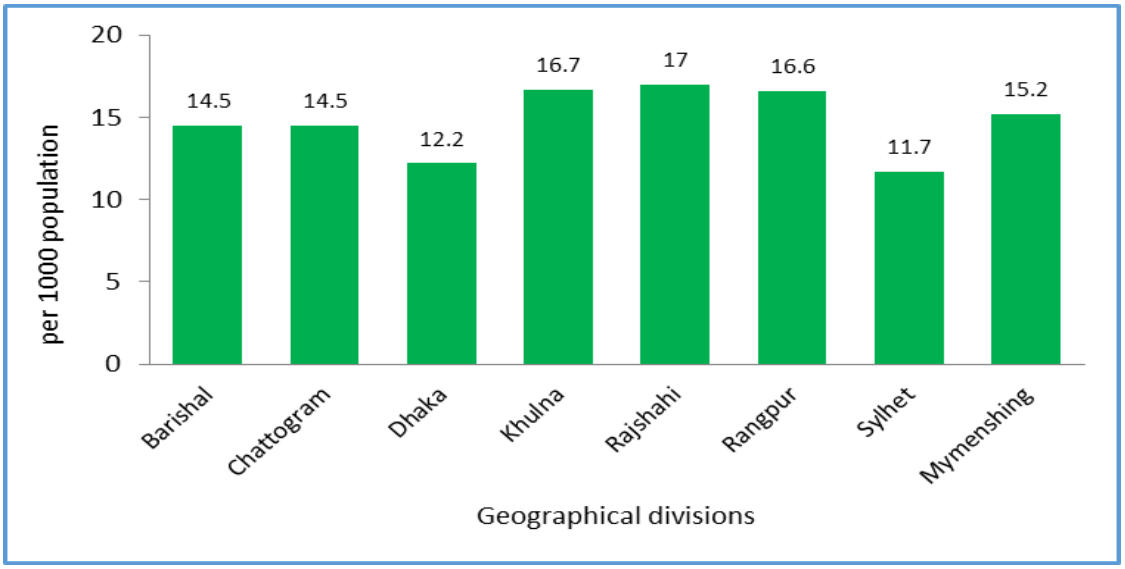
Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) is defined as the number of marriages solemnized per 1000 population. It measures the frequency of marriages in the total population. The CMR and its differentials, as obtained in MSVSB 2018 are shown in Table 5.1 by some background characteristics of the population surveyed.

Table 5.1: Crude and general marriage rates per 1000 population by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Crude marriage rate	General marriage rate		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:				
Rural	17.2	24.6	49.2	49.1
Urban	11.5	15.8	32.0	31.3
Division:				
Barishal	14.5	20.2	40.4	40.5
Chattogram	14.5	21.3	43.8	41.5
Dhaka	12.2	17.1	34.5	34.0
Khulna	16.7	22.5	44.9	44.9
Rajshahi	17.0	22.9	45.3	46.2
Rangpur	16.6	23.0	45.6	46.5
Sylhet	11.7	17.1	34.9	33.5
Mymensingh	15.2	22.2	43.9	44.8
Religion:				
Muslim	14.9	21.1	42.6	41.9
Hindu	12.4	16.3	32.0	33.3
Others	14.3	19.4	38.6	38.9
Education:				
No education	2.8	4.9	11.2	8.6
Primary	10.2	17.3	33.8	35.3
Secondary	24.2	28.6	59.3	55.3
Secondary+	29.9	30.0	50.4	73.9
Total	**14.7**	**20.6**	**41.4**	**41.0**

The overall CMR is 14.7 per 1000 population with a significantly higher rate (17.2) in rural area than in the urban area (11.5). A slight increase in the overall crude rate is noted over the last three years: from 14.3 in 2016 to 14.7 in 2018. At the divisional level the CMR was reported to be the highest in Rajshahi division (17.0), followed by Khulna division with a rate of 16.7 per thousand population. The rate is the lowest in Sylhet division (11.7). These rakings of the divisions were completely different in 2017: Rangpur division the highest (20.1), while Chattogram division the lowest (10.9). The CMR for the Muslims exceeds the rate reported for Hindus by 2.5 percentage points: 14.9 versus 12.4. The followers of other religions were reported to have somewhat intermediate CMR: 14.3. A diagrammatic view of the crude marriage rates by geographic regions may be seen in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Crude marriage rates by geographic divisions, SVRS 2018



5.3 General Marriage Rate

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

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

If there is no multiple-marriage in a society, the number of marriages among the males will be equal to the number of marriages among the females and in absence of any sex imbalance, GMR computed for both sexes will be half as likely as either the rate for male or for female. The general marriage rate computed in this fashion has been displayed in Table 5.1 for males and females separately and for both sexes together.

It is evident from Table 5.1 that the overall GMR in 2018 is 20.6 as against 20.7 per 1000 population in 2017. The rate in the rural area is much higher (24.6) than in the urban area (15.8) by about 56 percent without showing any change over the last one year. The rates at the divisional level vary from as low as 17.1 in Chattogram and Dhaka divisions to as high as 23.0 in Rangpur division. In 2017, the highest and the lowest rates were prevalent in Rangpur (28.0) and Chattogram divisions (16.1) respectively.

The sex differentials in GMR are only but marginal: 41.4 for males and 41.0 for females showing virtually no change in the rate from its previous year. Muslims experience higher GMR (21.1) than their Hindu counterparts (16.3), although followers of other religions have relatively a higher rate (19.4) than the Muslims and Hindus. Education remains highly positively correlated with general marriage rates with the lowest marriage rate for those who are illiterate (4.9) and the highest amongst those who have secondary and above level of education (30.0). It is however important to note that the rates so far

presented are all unstandardized and hence may be affected by population compositions (e.g. religious, educational etc.) of the population. Hence no firm conclusion can be drawn on the differences with respect to the background characteristics of the population.

5.4 Age-Specific Marriage Rate

Because marriage is highly age-specific and demographers are primarily interested in age patterns of marriage, it is commonplace to construct age-specific marriage rates. Age-specific marriage rate is defined as the number of marriages to persons of a given age group per 1000 persons in the same age group. There is an additional complication in computing the age-specific marriage rate, however, since marriage involves two persons who may not be of the same age. In view of this, age-specific marriage rates are defined in terms of persons marrying, rather than marriages. The resulting age–sex specific marriage rates are displayed in Table 5.2 by urban –rural residence and sex. Figure 5.2 graphically displays the marriage rates for males and females. As we can note, for both males and females, the graph succinctly displays the concentration of marriages in the neighborhood of 18 years for females and 23 years for males. These rates are in close agreement with the legal age at marriage. Logically, the mean age at marriage will be closed to these levels.

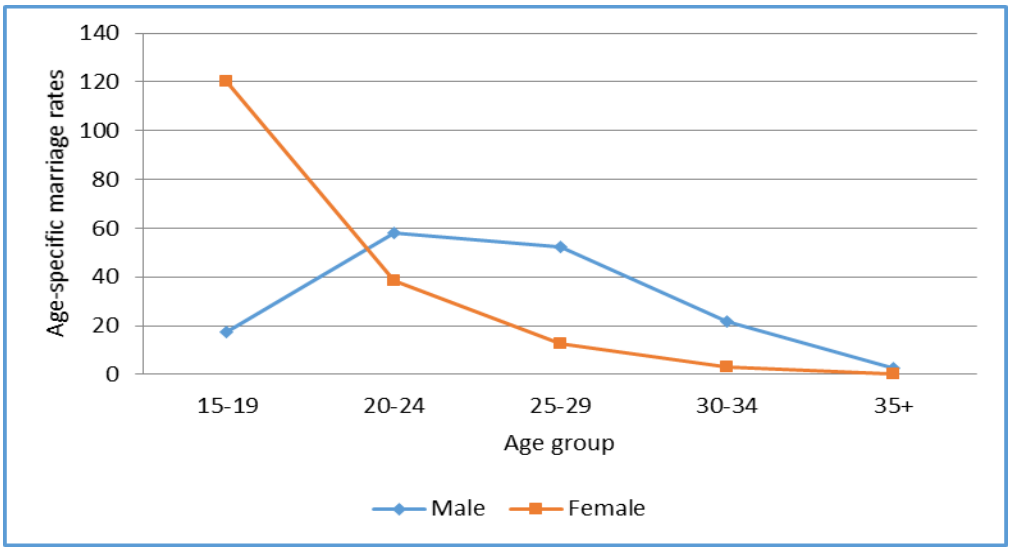
Table 5.2: Age-specific marriage rates per 1000 population by sex and residence, SVRS 2018

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	22.0	159.7	10.7	74.7	17.2	120.4
20-24	69.3	41.8	43.4	35.3	58.0	38.7
25-29	61.2	10.5	42.0	14.9	52.2	12.7
30-34	22.2	2.7	20.8	3.2	21.6	2.9
35+	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4
Total	**22.4**	**26.7**	**14.8**	**16.8**	**19.0**	**22.2**
TMR	**887.5**	**1075.0**	**595.5**	**643.0**	**757.5**	**875.5**

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

The implication of the computed TMR is that a male in the study area is expected to experience less than one marriage (0.7575) on the average if he experiences the current marriage rate and no mortality during the marriageable ages, while a female does so with 0.8755 marriages. In rural area this is 1.075 marriages, a woman experiences on the average throughout her life.

Figure 5.2: Age specific marriage rates by sex, SVRS 2018



5.5 Average Age at Marriage

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

5.5.1 Mean Age at First Marriage

The mean and median age at first marriage computed from the previous marital status data specifically from those who were 'single' prior to their marriage in the reference year are presented in Table 5.3 by some selected background variables. The mean age at first marriage for males is 24.4 years, while it is 18.6 years for the females resulting in a spousal age difference of 5.8 years. The comparable mean ages as obtained in ICDDRB surveillance area for 2013 for males and females were respectively 27.3 years and 19.3 years. Both urban males and females marry at a later age (25.2 vs 19.7) than their rural counterparts (23.9 vs 18.0), with a spousal age difference of 5.9 years in the rural area and 5.5 years in the urban area. The median age at first marriage presented in the same table reflect the same scenarios as observed in the case of mean ages.

At the divisional level, Sylhet recorded the highest (26.3 years) mean age at marriage for males while Mymensingh the lowest (23.2 years). Females of Rajshahi and Mymensingh divisions were reported to marry much earlier than the females of other divisions, the age at marriage in these two divisions being 18 years for both.

For both males and females, Muslims have the lowest mean age at marriage (24.1 years for males and 18.4 years for females) compared to the followers of other religions. The level of education appears to have a favorable effect on raising the age at marriage for males but not for females. For example, when

the males are illiterate, they tend to marry at a very early age of 23.1 years. This age increases consistently as the level of education rises reaching at 26.0 years when they have secondary and above level of education. On the other hand, females mean ages at marriage appear to be somewhat erratic. It decreases for the first three levels of education, which thereafter shows a rising trend.

5.5.2 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is defined as an estimate of the mean number of years lived by a cohort of men or women before their first marriage takes place. This is an indirect method of estimation of mean age at first marriage. SMAM was calculated from MSVSB 2018 data and presented in Table 5.3 for males and females separately. The SMAM was 26 years for males and 20.7 years for the females, showing an spousal age difference of 5.3 years. This result shows that the mean age at marriage has not changed over the last two years.

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

Table 5.3: Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), mean age at first marriage (MAM) and median age at first marriage and by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Back ground Characteristics	Singulate mean age at marriage		Mean age at first marriage		Median age at first marriage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	25.3	20.0	23.9	18.0	24	18
Urban	26.7	21.4	25.2	19.7	25	19
Division:						
Barishal	25.9	20.2	24.4	18.7	24	18
Chattogram	26.7	21.0	25.0	18.8	25	18
Dhaka	25.7	20.2	24.4	18.5	24	18
Khulna	25.6	20.0	24.1	18.1	23	17
Rajshahi	25.1	19.8	23.9	18.0	23	17
Rangpur	25.1	20.3	23.7	18.2	23	17
Sylhet	28.0	22.9	26.3	20.7	26	20
Mymensingh	24.7	20.3	23.2	18.0	22	18
Religion:						
Muslim	25.7	20.5	24.1	18.4	23	18
Hindu	27.9	21.8	26.9	20.0	27	19
Others	26.9	23.3	23.8	21.2	23	19
Education:						
No education	23.4	19.8	23.1	19.9	22	18
Primary	24.0	18.8	23.2	18.1	22	18
Secondary	25.6	19.8	24.2	17.3	24	17
Secondary+	28.8	23.4	26.0	22.2	26	21
Total	**26.0**	**20.7**	**24.4**	**18.6**	**24**	**18**

5.5.3 Mean and Median Age at Marriage (MAM)

The mean and median ages for those who were single, and ever married (currently married, widowed and divorced), and went on for the subsequent marriages in 2018 are also presented in Tables 5.4 and 5.5 by sex. Clearly, the age at marriage calculated from those who were reported to be single (never married) at the time of the survey, will be identical to the mean age at first marriage. Naturally this mean will be always smaller than all other means presented in the tables under reference. Among the males, as we see in Table 5.4, widowed (43.7 years) followed by the currently married persons have the highest mean age (31.7 years) at marriage. Divorced males have the lowest (30 years) mean age at marriage.

Table 5.4: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status, SVRS 2018: Males

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	15.4	6.2	2.5	4.6	0.0	14.1
20-24	40.0	23.5	7.4	19.0	14.3	37.4
25-29	29.9	24.7	11.7	31.7	28.6	29.3
30-34	11.8	15.1	10.4	22.0	28.6	12.5
35-39	2.2	10.0	11.7	11.7	14.3	3.4
40-44	0.4	6.1	8.6	4.9	0.0	1.2
45+	0.2	14.4	47.9	6.2	14.3	2.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mean age at first marriage	24.4	31.7	43.7	30.0	32.3	25.5
Median age	24.0	28.0	43.0	29.0	30.0	24.0

The distribution of the females by age at marriage shows that widowed women have the highest (30 years) mean age at marriage followed by separated women (29.4).

Table 5.5: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status, SVRS 2018: Females

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	8.1	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.6
15-19	61.9	49.1	10.8	29.2	20.0	60.1
20-24	21.8	27.9	15.4	32.7	0.0	22.3
25-29	6.8	10.1	23.1	19.1	40.0	7.5
30-34	1.0	5.4	26.2	11.3	20.0	1.6
35-39	0.3	2.5	12.3	3.6	0.0	0.6
40-44	0.0	1.0	4.6	2.7	20.0	0.2
45+	0.0	1.0	7.7	0.9	0.0	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Mean age first marriage	18.6	21.1	30.0	23.8	29.4	18.9
Median age	18.0	19.0	30.0	22.0	29.0	18.0

5.6 Marriage Dissolution: Divorce and Separation

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

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

5.6.1 Crude Divorce Rate and Crude Separation Rate

In all previous SVRSs, crude divorce rate has been calculated as the number of divorces per 1000 population. In the same way crude separation rate was calculated as the number of separations per 1000 population. Crude divorce rates and separation rates as obtained from SVRS 2018 are shown in Table 5.6. As can be seen from the table, about one (0.9) in every 1000 population, experienced divorce. The rural people are about 57 percent more likely than their urban counterpart to end their marriage in divorce. Rajshahi division experiences the highest rate of divorce (1.7 per thousand population) followed by Khulna (1.4). The rate is the lowest in Chattogram and Sylhet divisions each with a prevalence of 0.5 per thousand population.

In line with the other demographic measures, Muslims are more prone to end their marriage in divorce with a rate of 1.0 per 1000 population. The corresponding rate among the Hindus is 0.2. It is largely due to the fact that Hindu marriage is a pre-ordained union and there is little scope for dissolution by divorce. Christians and others however have an intermediate rate of divorce (0.3) falling between the Muslims and the Hindus. Educational level of the women by and large appears to have a positive association with the crude divorce rate.

5.6.2 Divorce–Marriage Ratio

Another measure of divorce is the divorce to marriage ratio, which is the number of divorces to the number of marriages in a given year (the ratio of the crude divorce rate to the crude marriage rate). For example, if there are 500 divorces and 1000 marriages in a given year in a given area, the ratio would be one divorce for every two marriages, e.g. a ratio of 0.5 (50%). The ratios calculated in this fashion are also presented in Table 5.6 by the background characteristics of the population. The overall divorce to marriage ratio for the 2018 sample is 0.06, meaning that 6 per cent of the marriages in the area ended in divorce. This ratio does not vary by urban-rural residence, while substantial variations were noted among the administrative divisions, the risk being the highest {0.10) in Rajshahi division followed by Khulna division (0.08)). The lowest rate (0.03) was recorded in Chattogram division. The risk significantly varies by religious affiliation being highly prevalent among the Muslims (0.07). Followers of other religions had a rate of 0.02.Education has a negative relationship with the risk factor in question: 0.11 among those who have no education and 0.03 among those who have secondary and above level of education.

5.6.3 General Divorce Rate (GDR)

General divorce rate (GDR) has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of age 15+ per 1000 population of the same age. General Divorce Rate by sex and division are presented in Table 5.6. The overall GDR is 1.3 for both sexes, there being no sex differential (2.6 for each sex).

The general divorce rate (GDR) is much higher in rural area (1.6) compared to urban area (1.0) without recording any variation by sex. The rate appears to have wide regional variations for both males and females. An examination of the results presented in Table 5.6 reveals that Rajshahi division experiences the highest GDR, 4.5 for males and 4.6 for females followed by Khulna division (3.7 for both males and females) while the lowest rate (1.4 for males and 1.3 for females) was reported in Sylhet divisions.

Muslims have the highest GDR (2.9 for both sexes) than their Hindu counterparts. Education of the women seems to have a very weak but positive association with the divorce rate.

Table 5.6: Crude divorce rate, divorce-marriage ratio and general divorce rate by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Crude divorce rate	Crude marriage rate	Divorce-marriage ratio	General divorce rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	1.1	17.2	0.06	1.6	3.1	3.1
Urban	0.7	11.5	0.06	1.0	2.0	2.0
Division:						
Barishal	1.0	14.5	0.07	1.4	2.7	2.7
Chattogram	0.5	14.5	0.03	0.8	1.6	1.6
Dhaka	0.8	12.2	0.07	1.1	2.2	2.1
Khulna	1.4	16.7	0.08	1.9	3.7	3.7
Rajshahi	1.7	17.0	0.10	2.3	4.5	4.6
Rangpur	0.8	16.6	0.05	1.2	2.3	2.4
Sylhet	0.5	11.7	0.04	0.7	1.4	1.3
Mymensingh	1.0	15.2	0.07	1.4	2.8	2.8
Religion:						
Muslim	1.0	14.9	0.07	1.4	2.9	2.9
Hindu	0.2	12.4	0.02	0.3	0.5	0.6
Others	0.3	14.3	0.02	0.4	0.9	0.9
Education:						
No education	0.3	2.8	0.11	0.6	1.4	1.1
Primary	0.9	10.2	0.09	1.5	3.0	3.1
Secondary	1.5	24.2	0.06	1.8	3.7	3.5
Secondary+	0.9	29.9	0.03	0.9	1.6	2.3
Total	**0.9**	**14.7**	**0.06**	**1.3**	**2.6**	**2.6**

5.6.4 Age-Specific Divorce Rate

Age-specific divorce rate for a specified age group has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of defined age group per 1000 population of the age group. Age specific divorce rates as obtained in 2018, are shown in Table 5.7. The results of this investigation reveal that the rates in question do not follow any pattern with respect to the current age. It is particularly true for males in the rural area without any discrimination between urban and rural areas. The prevalence of divorce among the males is pronounced when they are in their twenties.

Table 5.7 Age-specific divorce rates by sex and residence, SVRS 2018

	Rural			Urban		
Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 – 19	0.5	6.9	3.2	0.3	3.3	1.7
20 - 24	2.4	5.5	3.9	1.3	2.7	2.0
25 - 29	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.8
30 - 34	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2
35+	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	**1.0**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**1.0**

5.6.5 Crude Separation Rate

Crude separation rate may be defined as the number of separations per 1000 population. The rate so calculated is presented in Table 5.8 by some selected background characteristics of the population. In terms of the crude separation rate, the surveyed population is one-third as likely to experience separation as those who run the risk of divorce. It may be noted that the urban and rural areas do not differ at all in crude separation rates both remaining at 0.3 per 1000 population. The situation is somewhat worse in Sylhet division with the highest separation rate of (0.5) followed by other divisions all of which maintain an equal rate of 0.3 per 1000 population.

5.6.6 General Separation Rate

The general separation rate (GSR) is the number of separations per 1000 persons exposed to the risk of separation restricted generally to the mid-year population aged 15 and over with the same number of separations in the numerator. GSR can be computed for males and females separately provided the data are available. The overall general separation rate is estimated to be 0.4 with no sex differential in the rate (0.9 in each case). The GSR is the highest in Sylhet division (0.7). All other divisions except Mymensingh were found to have an equal GSR of 0.4.

Table 5.8 Crude separation rates and general separation rates (aged 15+) by sex and residence, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Crude separation rate	Crude marriage rate	separation-marriage ratio	General separation rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	0.3	17.2	0.02	0.4	0.9	0.9
Urban	0.3	11.5	0.03	0.4	0.9	0.9
Division:						
Barishal	0.3	14.5	0.02	0.4	0.8	0.8
Chattogram	0.3	14.5	0.02	0.4	0.8	0.8
Dhaka	0.3	12.2	0.02	0.4	0.9	0.8

Background Characteristics	Crude separation rate	Crude marriage rate	separation-marriage ratio	General separation rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Khulna	0.3	16.7	0.02	0.4	0.8	0.8
Rajshahi	0.3	17.0	0.02	0.4	0.7	0.8
Rangpur	0.3	16.6	0.02	0.4	0.8	0.8
Sylhet	0.5	11.7	0.04	0.7	1.4	1.3
Mymensingh	0.2	15.2	0.01	0.3	0.6	0.6
Religion:						
Muslim	0.3	14.9	0.02	0.4	0.9	0.9
Hindu	0.3	12.4	0.02	0.4	0.8	0.9
Others	0.2	14.3	0.01	0.3	0.6	0.7
Education:						
No education	0.2	2.8	0.07	0.3	0.8	0.6
Primary	0.3	10.2	0.03	0.6	1.1	1.2
Secondary	0.4	24.2	0.02	0.5	0.9	0.9
Above secondary	0.3	29.9	0.01	0.3	0.5	0.8
Total	**0.3**	**14.7**	**0.02**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.9**

5.6.7 Age-Specific Separation Rate

Age specific separation rates have been calculated as the relative number of separation at a defined age group per 1000 population of that age group. Age specific separation rates as obtained in 2018 are shown in Table 5.9. The highest age-specific separation rates for both males and females remain concentrated in age group 25-29. It is by and large true for both rural and urban areas. The age pattern of separation rates follows a curvilinear pattern: it is low at the younger ages, rises with age and finally drops as age increases.

Table 5.9: Age-specific separation rate by sex, SVRS 2018

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 - 19	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4
20 - 24	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.9
25 - 29	**0.7**	1.2	1.0	**0.9**	0.9	0.9
30 - 34	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
35+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**

5.7 Trends in Marriage, Divorce and Separation: 2004-2018

The trends in some marriage and marriage related indicators are summarized in Table 5.10. The crude marriage rate shows a substantial increase over the last 14 years, from 13.0 per thousand population in 2005 to 14.7 per thousand population in 2018, an increase of over 12.0 percent over the stated period. The increase in general marriage rates for both males and females have been pronounced during 2005-2017: from 19 in 2005 to 41.4 in 2018 for males. The corresponding rates for females are 21.5 and 41.0. There has been essentially negligible increase in crude divorce rate and crude separation rate over the period under investigation. The Singulate mean age at marriage for both males and females has marked a

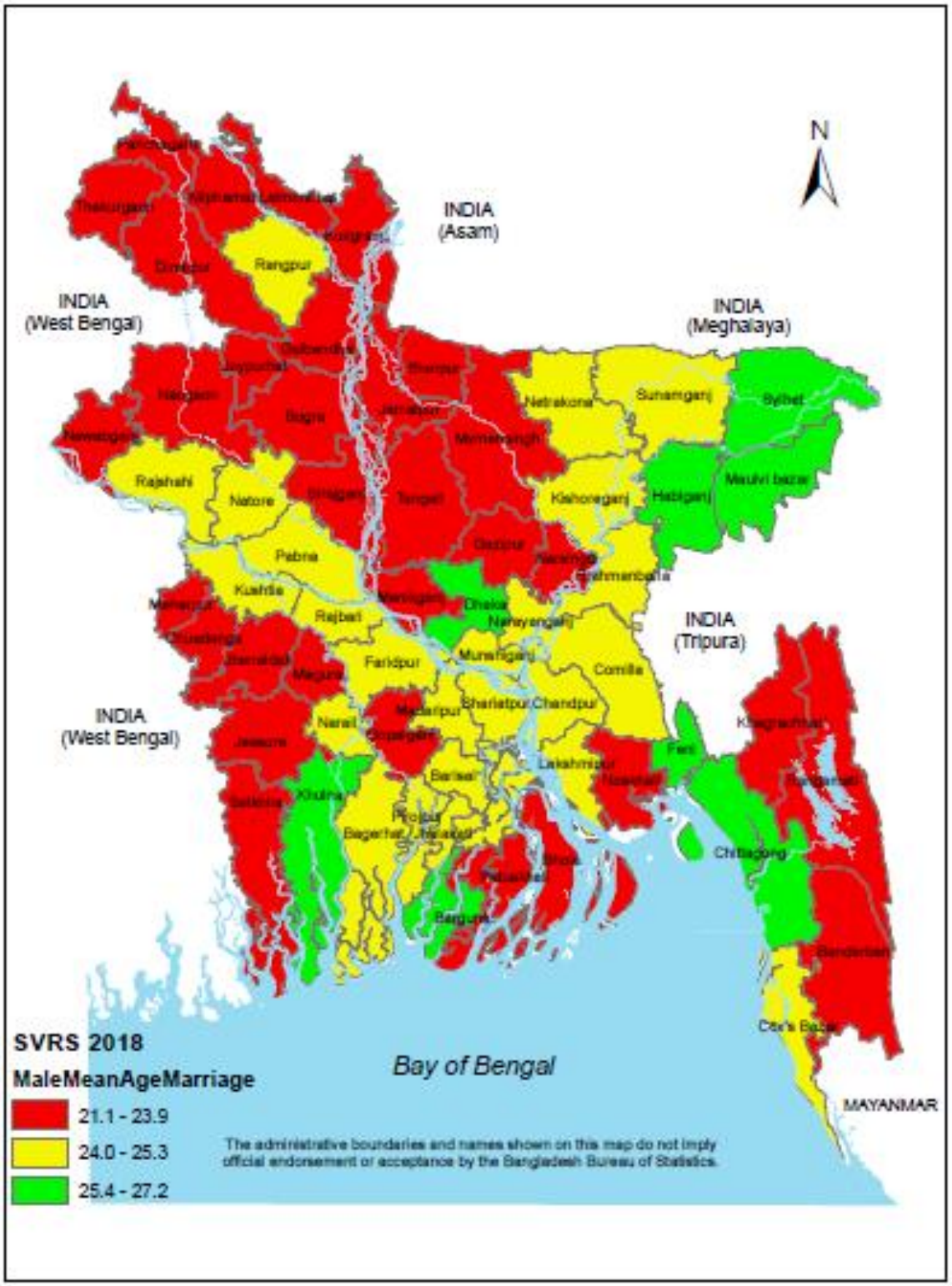
negligible and irregular increase during this period. There is a tendency for the crude divorce rate to increase over time: from 0.7 in 2006 to 0.9 in 2018, although the pattern of increase is somewhat erratic. Mean age at marriage (irrespective of marital status) for males has shown virtually no trend over this period, from 25.3 years in 2005 to 25.5 years in 2018. The corresponding increase for females is from 17.9 years to 18.9 years. Mean age at first marriage remains static over the last five years or so.

Table 5.10: Trends in indicators of marriage, divorce and separation, SVRS 2005-2018

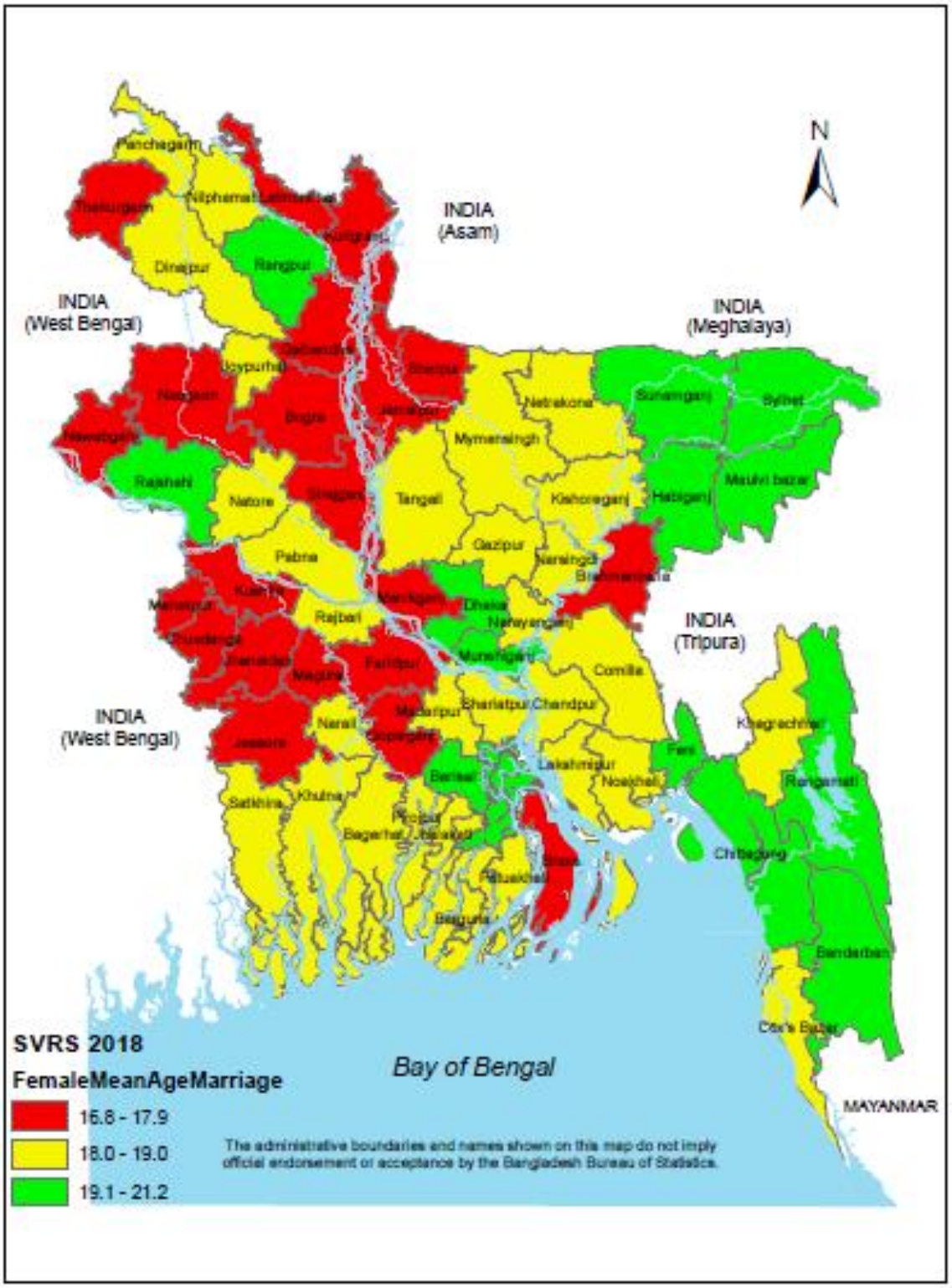
Background Characteristics	Year													
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Crude marriage rate:	13.0	12.4	12.5	11.6	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.9	13.0	14.3	14.6	14.7
General marriage rate:	20.5	19.6	19.2	17.4	19.6	18.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	19.0	18.8	20.6	20.7	20.6
Male	19.0	18.3	18.2	16.1	18.1	17.4	18.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.9	41.3	41.4	41.4
Female	21.5	21.0	20.1	18.8	21.1	20.3	21.2	39.1	38.4	37.7	37.4	41.2	41.3	41.0
Crude divorce rate:	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	.09	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9
General divorce rate:														
Male	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	1.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.6
Female	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	0.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.6
Crude separation rate:	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
General separation rate:														
Male	—	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Female	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Mean age at marriage:														
Male	25.3	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.9	24.8	24.3	25.9	26.4	26.3	26.2	25.5
Female	17.9	18.1	18.4	19.1	18.5	18.7	18.6	19.3	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9
Median age at marriage:														
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Mean age at first marriage:														
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.4
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17.9	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.6
Median age at first marriage:														
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18	18.0
Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM):														
Male	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.47	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.6	26.0
Female	19.5	19.3	19.4	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.5	20.3	20.02	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.7

(–): Not available

Map 5.1: Mean age at first marriage of male by Zila, SVRS 2018



Map 5.2: Mean age at first marriage of female by Zila, SVRS 2018



CHAPTER VI

Contraceptive Usage

6.1 Introduction

The findings presented in this chapter are the outcomes of data collected through Schedule-9 canvassed for Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) project of BBS for the year 2018. The schedule in question was used for collecting data on the usage of the family planning methods. Specifically, the schedule includes such information on family planning as user's name, current age, level of education and economic activities of couples, ever-use and current use status of family planning methods, and methods used.

6.2 Current Use of Contraception

Current use of contraception is defined as the percent of currently married women who reported to have been using a family planning method at the time of the inquiry. The resulting value is the so called contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). The estimated CPRs by some background characteristics have been presented in Table 6.1 for the year 2018.

Overall, 63.1 per cent of the currently married women aged 15–49 are currently using any method of contraception. Urban women are marginally more likely (64.0%) to adopt family planning methods than their rural counterpart (62.4%). The use rate was found to be the highest (73.6%) among the women in Rangpur division, the lowest rate (52.8%) being reported to be prevalent among the women of Sylhet division.

As evident from the results presented in Table 6.1, the overall use of contraceptives by and large, does not seem to be in much variation over the last three years. For example, the CPR as recorded in 2016 was 62.3, which rose to 62.5 in 2017, and 63.1 in 2018, a difference of only 0.8 percentage points in 3 years.

Unlike previous years, the age pattern of contraceptive use is rather erratic. It is the highest (69.4%) for those who are aged 15–19. A somewhat lower rate (66.5%) is seen to prevail among the women who are aged 20–24. The rate then sharply rises to 68.1 percent for those who are 25–29 years old and further to 69.0 percent for those who aged 30–34. As we observe, the rate is the lowest at the extreme ages, 41.2 percent for those who are aged 45–49.

Table 6.1: Current use of contraceptive methods (%) among the currently married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Traditional Method
Residence:			
Rural	62.4	61.4	1.0
Urban	64.0	62.0	2.0
Women age:			
15-19	69.4	68.6	0.8
20-24	66.5	65.6	1.0
25-29	68.1	66.9	1.2
30-34	69.0	67.7	1.3

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Traditional Method
35-39	65.4	63.7	1.7
40-44	53.8	51.7	2.1
45-49	41.2	38.9	2.3
Division:			
Barishal	68.3	66.4	1.8
Chattogram	54.5	53.2	1.3
Dhaka	58.9	57.3	1.7
Khulna	65.9	64.6	1.4
Rajshahi	69.3	67.8	1.5
Rangpur	73.6	72.1	1.4
Sylhet	52.8	51.1	1.7
Mymensingh	67.1	66.1	1.0
Total	**63.1**	**61.6**	**1.5**

The current use of contraception as reported in BDHS 2014 was 62.4 percent, a result comparable with the findings of SVRS for the last three years, though the rates are not strictly comparable due to the difference in the reference period of the studies in question.

Nearly 62.0 percent of the currently married women in the SVRS area were the users of modern methods as opposed to only 1.5 percent who were opting for traditional methods. The corresponding rates in the 2014 BDHS were reported to be 54.1 and 8.4 respectively resulting in an overall rate of 62.5 percent.

The use of modern methods is the highest for the younger women starting with a rate of 68.6 percent for those who are aged 15–19. This tends to decline for those who are aged 20–24 and increases again at ages 25–29 and continues to do so till the women reach the age 30–34 years. The rate then sharply falls as age advances and reaches to about 39 percent when the women reach to the end of their reproductive life span. The age pattern of use of modern methods agrees quite well with that of any method discussed earlier.

The use of modern methods of contraceptives in urban area exceeds the use of the same method in rural area by a narrow margin of 0.6 percentage points (62.0% vs 61.4%).

Use of modern methods of contraception varies substantially between administrative divisions ranging from as low as 51.1 percent in Sylhet division to as high as 72.1 percent in Rangpur division. It may be recalled that the pattern of use of modern method is highly consistent with pattern as observed in the case of any method.

Use of traditional methods increases consistently with the age of the currently married women: from 0.8 percent when the women are aged 15–19 to 2.3 percent when they are at 45–49. Contrary to our common believe, urban women are twice as likely as the rural women to use traditional methods. The use rate of traditional methods is more prevalent among the women of Barishal division (1.8%) followed by Dhaka and Sylhet divisions each with a rate of 1.7%. The least use rate of traditional methods (1.0%) was reported in Mymensingh division.

6.3 Ever Use of Contraception

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

Table 6.2 shows the prevalence of ever-use of any method of contraception by the currently married women with respect to a few selected background characteristics of the respondents. The overall rate of ever use as reported in 2018 round of survey is 82.2 as opposed to a rate of 76.7 percent in 2017 showing an increase of 5.5 percentage points in one year. The age-specific ever use rate is the highest (85.5%) for those who are aged 30–34 and the lowest (75.1%) among the women in the youngest age group. The age pattern of ever use closely resembles the current use rate as shown in Table 6.1. The highest ever use (90.0%) was reported in Rangpur division followed by Barishal and Rajshahi divisions (each with a rate of 88.4%). The least (67.0%) ever-use rate was reported in Sylhet division. The urban-rural ever use rates differ by a narrow margin of 0.1 percentage points. The levels and patterns in ever use of modern methods are nearly identical to the patterns found in the case of ever use of any method of contraceptives.

In line with the current use rates of traditional methods, ever use rates of traditional methods progresses slowly as age advances, from 1.3 percent at ages 15–19 to 2.5 percent at ages 40–44, which thereafter recorded a moderate decline of 0.1 percentage points to age 45–49.

Table 6.2: Ever use of contraceptive methods (%) among the married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Any method	Modern method	Traditional method
Women age:			
15-19	75.1	73.8	1.3
20-24	80.9	79.4	1.5
25-29	85.4	83.6	1.8
30-34	85.5	83.6	1.9
35-39	83.9	81.8	2.1
40-44	79.4	76.8	2.5
45-49	76.6	74.2	2.4
Residence:			
Rural	82.3	80.9	1.4
Urban	82.2	79.5	2.7
Division:			
Barishal	88.4	86.1	2.3
Chattogram	73.4	71.8	1.6
Dhaka	80.7	78.3	2.4
Khulna	87.9	85.2	2.7
Rajshahi	88.4	87.2	1.3
Rangpur	90.0	88.3	1.7
Sylhet	67.0	65.2	1.8
Mymensingh	84.4	82.4	2.0
Total	**82.2**	**80.3**	**2.0**

6.4 Method-Specific Contraceptive Use

Table 6.3 presents the use of contraception by type of specific methods. As expected, oral pill is the most preferred choice among the women being reported by 34.9 percent of the total users, a result highly consistent the result of 2017 round of SVRS. After oral pill, Bangladeshi women are more likely to use injections (15.3%) followed by condom (7.2%). Of the total users (63.1%) of any method, only 0.3 percent used male sterilization, 1.0 percent copper–T, 1.8 percent female sterilization, 0.5 percent foam and 0.5 percent Norplant. The remaining 1.5 percent was the users of any traditional methods.

Table 6.3.Method-specific contraceptive use rate among currently married women by age, SVRS 2018

Age group	Number of women	Method used										
		Any method	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T (IUD)	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	MR	Traditional method
15-19	12851	69.4	14.9	45.0	7.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8
20-24	41082	66.5	9.5	41.5	12.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0
25-29	52745	68.1	8.2	39.6	16.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2
30-34	53449	69.0	7.0	37.6	18.6	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.3
35-39	45057	65.4	6.1	33.7	18.2	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.7
40-44	36874	53.8	4.5	26.0	15.0	0.5	1.2	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.1
45-49	25110	41.2	3.6	18.5	10.7	0.6	1.0	3.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.3
Total	**267168**	**63.1**	**7.2**	**34.9**	**15.3**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**0.5**	0.1	**1.5**

6.5 Contraceptive Method-Mix

Contraceptive method-mix indicates the percentage distribution of contraceptive users by type of methods used. Countries typically use this indicator for planning, especially for commodities and logistics planning. The method-mix provides a profile of the relative level of use of different contraceptive methods. A broad method-mix suggests that the population has access to a range of different contraceptive methods. Conversely, method mix can signal: (1) provider bias in the system, if one method is strongly favored to the exclusion of others; (2) user preferences; or (3) both. Table 6.4 shows the contraceptive method-mix by background characteristics of the women. Overall, pill is the most widely used method accounting for 56.6 percent of the CPR, followed by injections (24.9%). This pattern is uniformly maintained for all the background characteristics of the women. A close examination of the method-mix shows that the level of pill use is highly negatively associated with age: higher the age, lower is the preference for pill by the women except for a few age groups. On the other hand, age is positively associated with the use of injections in the broad age span 15–44. The distribution of the method-mix does not appear to show any variation by divisions. Women of urban areas are about 3 times more in proportions to be the users of contraceptives than the women in the rural areas irrespective of the method mix.

Table 6.4: Contraceptive method mix (%) by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Modern	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	MR
Age group:										
15-19	100.0	21.7	65.7	10.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1
20-24	100.0	14.5	63.4	19.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1
25-29	100.0	12.2	59.2	23.9	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.1
30-34	100.0	10.3	55.6	27.5	0.5	1.8	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.1
35-39	100.0	9.5	52.9	28.7	0.7	2.1	4.0	0.9	1.0	0.1
40-44	100.0	8.7	50.4	29.1	1.1	2.3	6.9	0.7	0.8	0.1
45-49	100.0	9.3	47.5	27.5	1.4	2.5	10.0	0.6	0.9	0.1
Residence:										
Rural	100.0	6.8	58.1	28.0	0.7	1.8	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.1
Urban	100.0	17.3	54.8	21.2	0.4	1.6	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.1
Division:										
Barishal	100.0	9.3	54.6	29.0	0.6	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.9	0.1
Chattogram	100.0	10.0	55.9	28.0	0.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.2
Dhaka	100.0	14.9	59.3	19.9	0.4	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.1
Khulna	100.0	13.4	54.1	27.3	0.3	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.1
Rajshahi	100.0	14.8	53.7	22.6	0.7	1.8	5.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
Rangpur	100.0	8.9	56.4	28.0	0.9	1.4	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.1
Sylhet	100.0	10.9	59.9	18.3	0.9	2.2	5.3	1.2	1.2	0.1
Mymensingh	100.0	5.4	64.3	26.4	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**11.6**	**56.6**	**24.9**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**2.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.1**

6.6 Trends in Contraceptive Use: 2005-2018

There has been a gradual increase in the use of contraceptive methods in Bangladesh over the last 45 years since 1975 when the First Bangladesh Fertility Survey was undertaken recording a contraceptive prevalence rate of 7.7 percent. The Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) of 2014 reported this rate to be 62.4 percent, a more than 8-fold increase over this period. The SVRS area also demonstrated a substantial increase from 57.0 in 2005 to 62.5 in 2017, nearly a 10 percent increase in about 13 years' time. During this period, the increase in the contraceptive use rate in rural area was also about 14.3 percent, from 55.2 percent in 2005 to 63.1 percent in 2018, while in the urban area this increase was to the extent of 6 percent: from 60.4 percent to 64.0 percent. Table 6.5 presents an overview of the trends in contraceptive use since the initiation of the SVRS program of registration of the vital events in Bangladesh.

Note that, while the modern method use has shown an increase of 19.3 percent during 2005–2018, the traditional method use has correspondingly gone down by more than 70 percent. Use of condom over this time recorded an erratic increase from 5.2 percent in 2005 to 7.2 percent in 2018, while the use of oral pill remained almost static remaining somewhere in the neighborhood of 35 percent reaching at 34.9 percent in 2018.

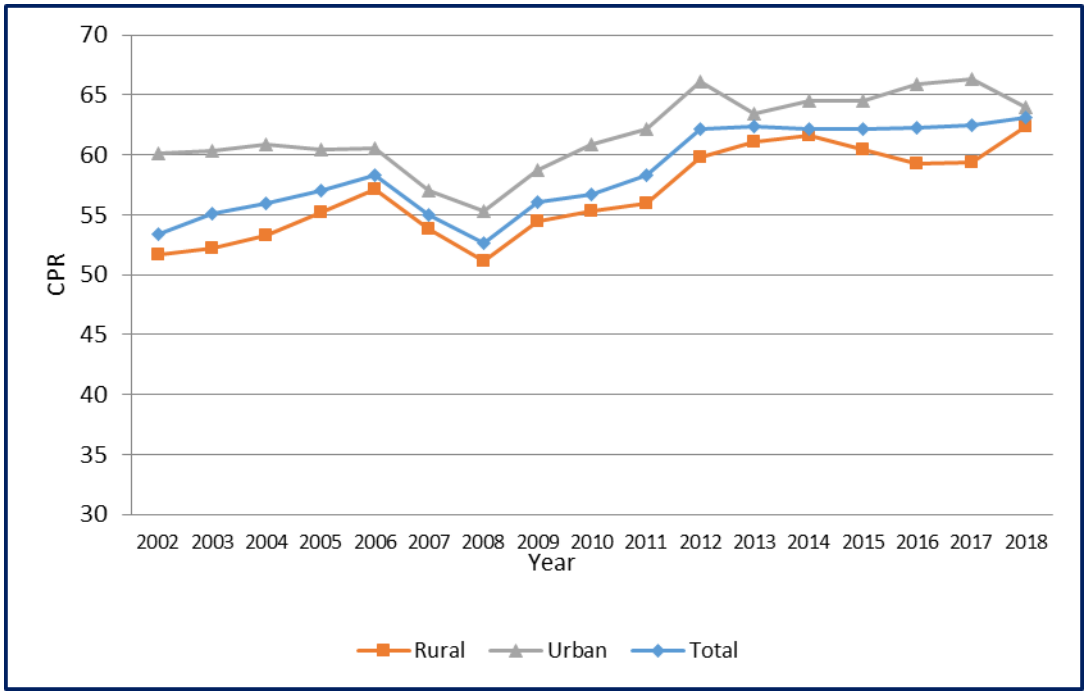
Table 6.5: Trends in current use of contraceptive methods (%), SVRS 2005–2018

Method	Years													
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Any method	57.0	58.3	55.0	52.6	56.1	56.7	58.3	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.5	63.1
Any method (rural	55.2	57.1	53.8	51.1	54.4	55.3	56.0	59.8	61.1	61.6	60.4	59.3	59.4	62.4
Any method (urban)	60.4	60.5	57.0	55.3	58.7	60.9	62.2	66.1	63.4	64.5	64.5	65.9	66.3	64.0
Any modern method:	**51.7**	**52.5**	**51.8**	**50.6**	**53.6**	**54.8**	**56.6**	**60.2**	**60.0**	**58.4**	**58.4**	**58.4**	**59.2**	**61.6**
Condom	5.2	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.5	3.8	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	7.2	5.8	8.6	7.2
Oral pill	35.4	36.2	34.5	37.9	37.1	34.4	35.0	35.8	36.1	34.8	32.7	33.4	33.4	34.9
Injections	8.5	7.0	10.3	8.0	9.0	12.7	12.8	14.0	14.6	14.7	14.5	15.2	13.4	15.3
Male sterilization	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.49	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Copper–T	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Female sterilization:	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8
Foam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Norplant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Any traditional method	**5.1**	**5.3**	**5.8**	**3.2**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**3.8**	**3.9**	**3.3**	**1.5**

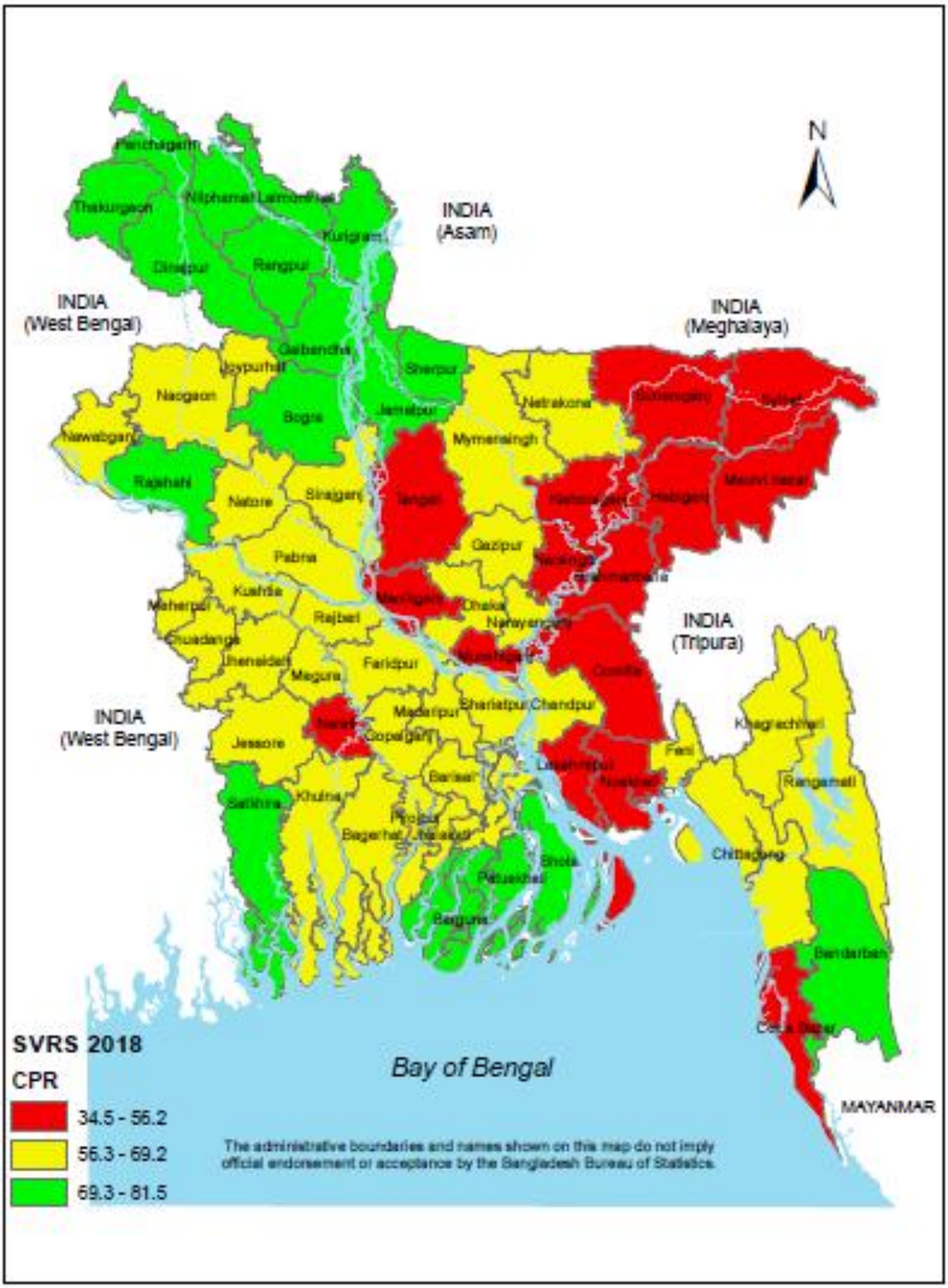
NA: Not Available

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

Figure 6.1: Trends in current use of contraception by locality, SVRS 2018



Map 6.1: Current usage of contraception by Zila, SVRS 2018



CHAPTER VII

Internal Migration

Migration, more specifically the human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling in new and geographically different locations. The movements, more specifically the spatial movements, involve a change of place of usual residence and crossing of a political boundary resulting in taking-up of life in a new or different place. Migration may involve individuals, family units or large groups. In the study area migration data on internal migration were collected using Schedule 7 & 8. The period of movement in the case of SVRS has been fixed at six months or more except for marriage in which case the time period is not fixed. Needless to say, internal migration is a term employed to reefer to changes of residence within residence and defined in terms of residential moves across boundaries, which are often taken as the boundary of minor divisions or districts or regions of the country

7.1 Migration Rate

In-migration is a process that involves movement into or come to live in a region or community especially as a part of a large-scale and continuing movement of population. An in-migrant is a person who enters a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary, but within the same country.

Out-migration is a process that involves movement from one region or community in order to settle in another especially as part of a large-scale and continuing movement of population. Every move is an out-migration with respect to the area of origin and an in-migration with respect to the area of destination. An out-migrant is thus a person, who departs from a migration defining area by crossing the boundary to a point outside it but within the same country.

The overall in-migration rate in the sample area in 2018 was estimated to be 72.8 per thousand population. This compares with an out-migration rate of 72.4 per thousand population resulting in a gain of 0.4 persons per thousand population. These rates were 73.8 and 74.3 in 2017 resulting in a loss of 0.5 persons per 1000 population. Migratory movement of the females was more pronounced than their male counterparts. For example, while only 65.0 per thousand males made moved into the sample area in 2018, the corresponding rate for females was to the extent of 80.6 per thousand. A similar feature of movement was also noted in the case of out-migration: 65.4 for males and over 79.4 for females.

The incidence of in-migration in urban areas was about three times of the incidence with respect to the same event in rural area (38.6 vs 115.2). The tendency to out-migrate of the urban people was also very high compared to their rural counterparts; the rural-urban ratio being 1: 3.4. The flow of in-migration to rural areas exceeds the out-migration resulting in a net gain of 3.6 persons per thousand population. The urban area, on the contrary, is a losing population with a net loss of 3.4 persons per thousand populations.

Migratory movement was the highest in Dhaka division with an in-migration rate of 122.3 and an out-migration rate of 125.1 resulting in a loss of 2.7 persons per 1000 population. Data seem to support the fact that Barishal, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Mymensingh are gaining population as a result of net balance between in and out migration, while Dhaka, Chattogram, Rangpur and Sylhet divisions are losing population due to migration.

Gross-migration

Gross migration is the sum of the number of in-migrants and number of out-migrants. The overall in and out-migration rates resulted in a gross migration rate of 145.2 persons per thousand population. Dhaka and Mymensingh division respectively experience the highest and lowest gross migration: 247.4 and 66.0.

Table 7.1: Migration rates per 1000 population by sex and selected background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
Residence:						
Rural	29.7	30.1	47.4	48.9	38.6	39.5
Urban	109.0	109.3	121.4	116.9	115.2	113.1
Division:						
Barishal	87.6	70.4	102.5	83.2	95.0	76.7
Chattogram	56.1	64.5	71.2	77.6	63.8	71.2
Dhaka	115.7	120.0	128.9	130.1	122.3	125.1
Khulna	51.7	47.4	70.1	64.0	60.9	55.7
Rajshahi	38.4	38.0	58.6	54.7	48.4	46.2
Rangpur	42.4	43.8	59.0	60.0	50.6	51.9
Sylhet	66.5	70.8	77.0	81.7	71.8	76.3
Mymensingh	25.8	24.3	41.0	41.4	33.3	32.7
Total	**65.0**	**65.4**	**80.6**	**79.4**	**72.8**	**72.4**

7.2 Age–Specific Migration Rates

Age specific migration rates presented in Table 7.2 are simple refinements of the migration rates presented above in Table 7.1. The age specific rates are particularly important in understanding how the incidence of migration varies over the life cycle. The rates by five-year age groups of the migrants are presented in Table 7.2. The highest incidence of in and out migration for both sexes together was noted in the broad age group 15–29.

A high proportion of females move in and out when they are in the broad age group 15–29. Males are significantly less likely to migrate than their female counterparts both in and out when they are in the age group 15–24. Investigation shows that a substantial number of children of 0–4 age group move in and out along with their parents as a result of which migration of these children occurs at a high rate. The age patterns of migrants obtained in 2018 are similar to the one obtained in 2017 in terms of their levels and patterns but significantly different from one another in terms of its structure.

Table 7.2: Age -specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2018

(Overall)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	93.0	81.5	95.1	82.6	94.0	82.0
5-9	73.9	71.4	72.3	69.6	73.1	70.5
10-14	55.6	57.8	59.6	69.5	57.5	63.6
15-19	47.9	52.9	175.6	164.5	105.2	103.1
20-24	59.9	64.0	131.9	132.3	96.9	99.1
25-29	97.2	97.4	105.1	106.7	101.6	102.6
30-34	87.2	90.3	66.7	72.7	76.2	80.9
35-39	84.9	85.7	66.5	62.6	75.4	73.8
40-44	61.4	62.7	43.9	47.2	52.7	55.0
45-49	54.4	54.4	49.3	50.7	52.1	52.7
50-54	42.8	46.1	35.4	37.6	38.9	41.7
55-59	35.7	37.8	30.3	29.7	33.1	33.9
60-64	39.0	40.9	37.0	29.8	38.1	35.6
65-69	30.7	28.6	31.2	23.9	30.9	26.4
70-74	38.1	31.6	40.0	28.3	39.0	30.0
75+	28.4	21.0	40.8	21.9	34.9	21.5
Total	**65.0**	**65.4**	**80.6**	**79.4**	**72.8**	**72.4**

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

Table 7.3: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2018

(Rural area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In -migration	Out -migration
0-4	45.2	37.5	49.6	36.5	47.4	37.0
5-9	34.7	32.2	34.7	30.1	34.7	31.2
10-14	24.4	25.5	30.6	42.9	27.5	34.1
15-19	22.1	27.0	159.5	155.8	81.2	82.4
20-24	30.7	35.8	87.2	124.7	58.6	79.7
25-29	46.9	51.5	57.2	57.9	52.5	55.0
30-34	40.0	44.5	28.9	33.9	34.0	38.8
35-39	37.9	39.1	29.4	24.4	33.5	31.4
40-44	25.5	23.8	18.2	17.2	21.8	20.5
45-49	22.6	22.4	20.8	16.4	21.8	19.7
50-54	16.5	17.0	15.8	14.3	16.1	15.6

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In -migration	Out -migration
55-59	15.8	13.6	13.6	10.8	14.7	12.2
60-64	15.3	12.6	18.3	11.4	16.7	12.0
65-69	14.3	10.1	16.8	9.3	15.5	9.7
70-74	17.3	11.8	29.0	12.7	23.0	12.3
75+	15.1	10.6	29.4	11.5	22.5	11.1
Total	**29.7**	**30.1**	**47.4**	**48.9**	**38.5**	**39.5**

Table 7.4: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2018

(Urban area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	157.7	141.3	157.4	145.7	157.6	143.4
5-9	124.8	122.3	122.7	122.6	123.8	122.5
10-14	100.3	104.1	101.0	107.5	100.6	105.8
15-19	83.5	88.9	194.4	174.6	136.0	129.5
20-24	97.4	100.4	179.8	140.4	141.8	121.9
25-29	154.1	149.2	155.2	157.6	154.7	154.0
30-34	138.3	139.9	109.4	116.4	123.0	127.4
35-39	134.3	134.5	107.3	104.6	120.5	119.2
40-44	100.7	105.2	74.5	83.0	88.0	94.5
45-49	89.1	89.2	84.0	92.3	86.9	90.5
50-54	72.8	79.2	58.5	65.3	65.4	72.0
55-59	59.8	67.1	53.9	56.3	57.0	62.1
60-64	69.4	77.3	63.4	55.8	66.6	67.4
65-69	53.3	54.2	54.0	47.0	53.6	50.9
70-74	69.9	62.0	57.6	53.0	64.0	57.7
75+	53.1	40.3	60.9	40.2	57.2	40.3
Total	**109.0**	**109.3**	**121.4**	**116.9**	**115.2**	**113.1**

7.3 Causes of In and Out Migration

The causes of migration have been presented in Table 7.5. A large number of people move (in and out) for shear reasons of living with their family members. This cause accounts for about 57 percent of all causes in the case of in-migration and 56.4 percent in the case of out-migration. Farming and matrimonial (especially among the females) issues also stand out as two major causes of migratory movements. Causes of migration by age, sex and distributions of migrants by causes are shown in the appendix in greater details.

Table 7.5: Causes of in and out-migration by sex, SVRS 2018

Causes of migration	In-migration			Out-migration		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Matrimonial	0.7	14.6	8.4	0.4	14.8	8.3
Education	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.9
In search of job	4.5	2.1	3.2	4.4	1.8	3.0
To perform job duty	3.6	1.2	2.3	3.3	1.2	2.2
Due to transfer	5.7	2.1	3.7	6.1	2.4	4.1
River eroded	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.4
Farming	16.2	4.8	9.9	15.5	5.2	9.9
To live with family	47.3	65.6	57.4	46.4	64.7	56.4
Business	4.6	0.8	2.5	4.1	0.8	2.3
Due to retirement	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Abroad	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
Others	12.2	5.3	8.4	14.7	5.8	9.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The trends in migration rates in Bangladesh over the last 30 years both in and out are shown in Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2. Figure 7.3 shows the overall trends in out and in-migration rates for the same period.

Figure 7.1: In-migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 2002-2018

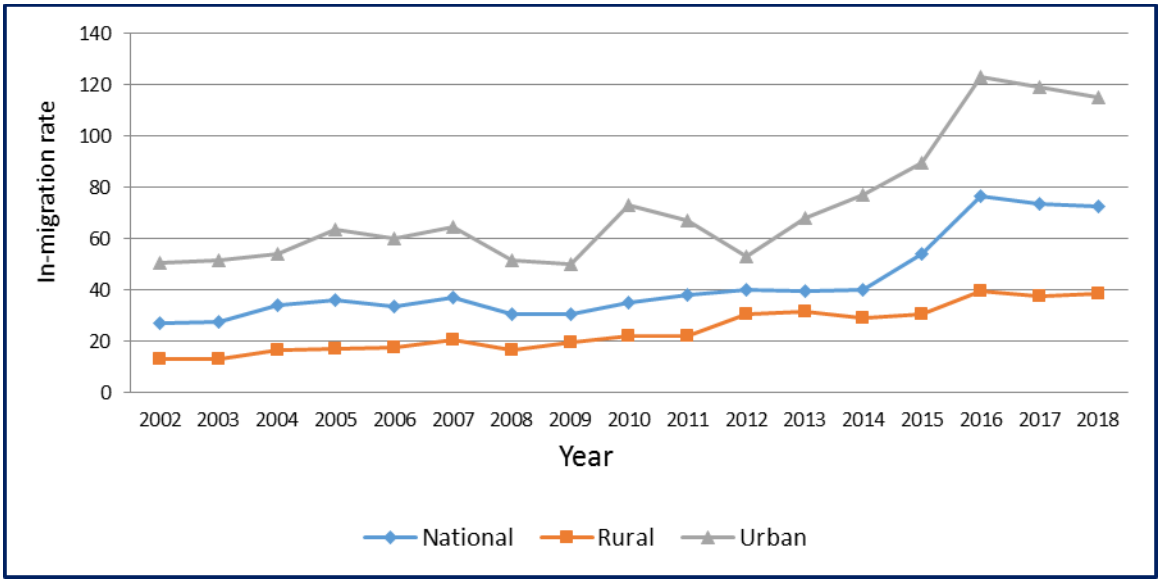


Figure 7.2: Out- migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 2002-2018

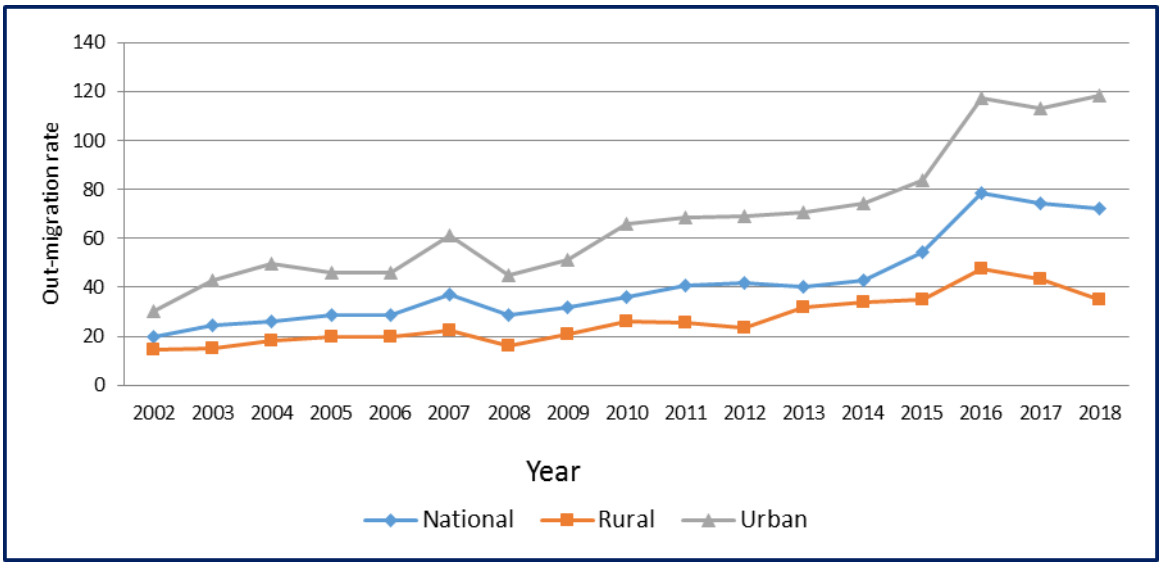
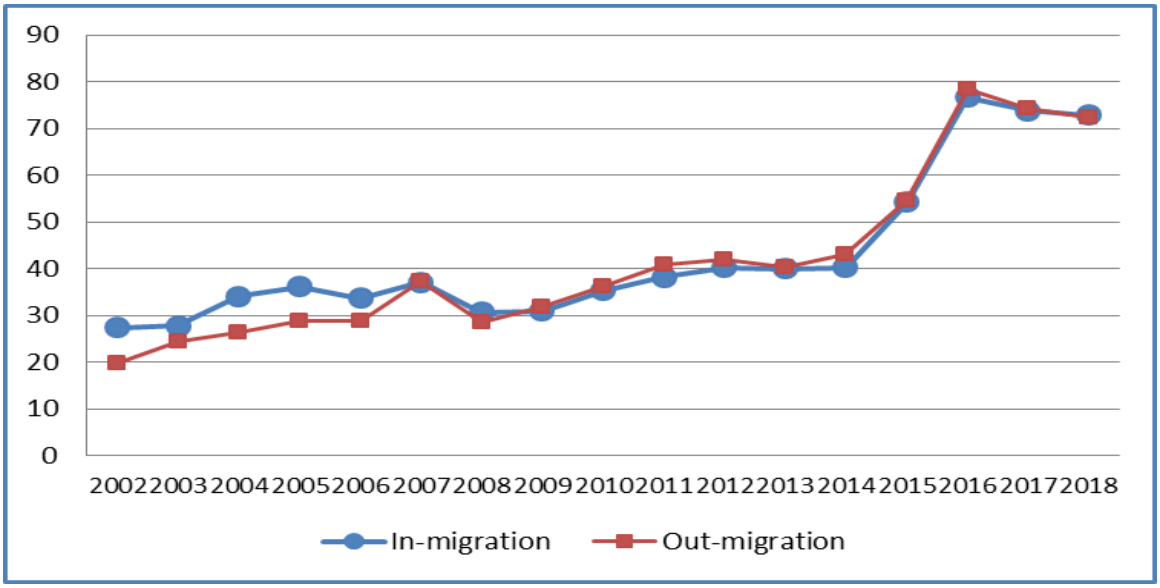


Figure 7.3: In-migration & Out- migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 2002-2018



CHAPTER VIII

Disability

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

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

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

The types of disability present in a member of a household considered in SVRS-2015 are as follows:

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

8.1 Level of Disability

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

As noted in the table under reference, about 9 per thousand population suffer from some form of disability. Males suffer relatively more (9.3 per thousand population) from disability than their female counterpart (7.7 per thousand population) indicating a slight change in since last year. The overall disability rate as recorded in 2018 virtually does not show any discernable change over the last 6 years.

Urban people are less likely (7.7) than the rural people (9.2) to suffer from disability. This is in conformity with the 2016 and 2017 results. Rangpur has the highest (10.7)) disability rate followed by Rajshahi with a rate of 9.9 per thousand population and the lowest (7.0)) is prevalent in Dhaka division.

Contrary our previous year's findings, Hindus are more likely (9.4) to suffer from disability compared to their Muslim counterpart (8.3). Followers of other religions appear to suffer most with a disability prevalence of 13.0 per thousand population. By and large, the disability rate shows a consistent fall as the level of education of the household head increases except that for those who have above secondary level of education. In contrast to our findings, the sample census of 2011 revealed an overall disability rate of 14.1. This might have fallen to a lower level within a time lag of 7 years since 2011 thus approaching the SVRS findings of 2018.

Table 8.1: Disability rate per 1000 population by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	10.1	8.2	9.2
Urban	8.4	7.0	7.7
Division:			
Barishal	8.4	6.7	7.6
Chattogram	9.1	7.8	8.5
Dhaka	7.2	6.7	7.0
Khulna	10.2	7.9	9.1
Rajshahi	10.7	9.0	9.9
Rangpur	11.8	9.5	10.7
Sylhet	8.8	6.7	7.7
Mymensingh	8.4	6.8	7.6
Religion:			
Muslim	9.2	7.5	8.3
Hindu	10.2	8.6	9.4
Others	12.8	13.3	13.0
Household head education:			
No education	13.8	10.0	11.8
Primary	8.2	7.2	7.7
Secondary	7.6	5.6	6.6
Above secondary	6.8	8.4	7.5
Total	**9.3**	**7.7**	**8.5**

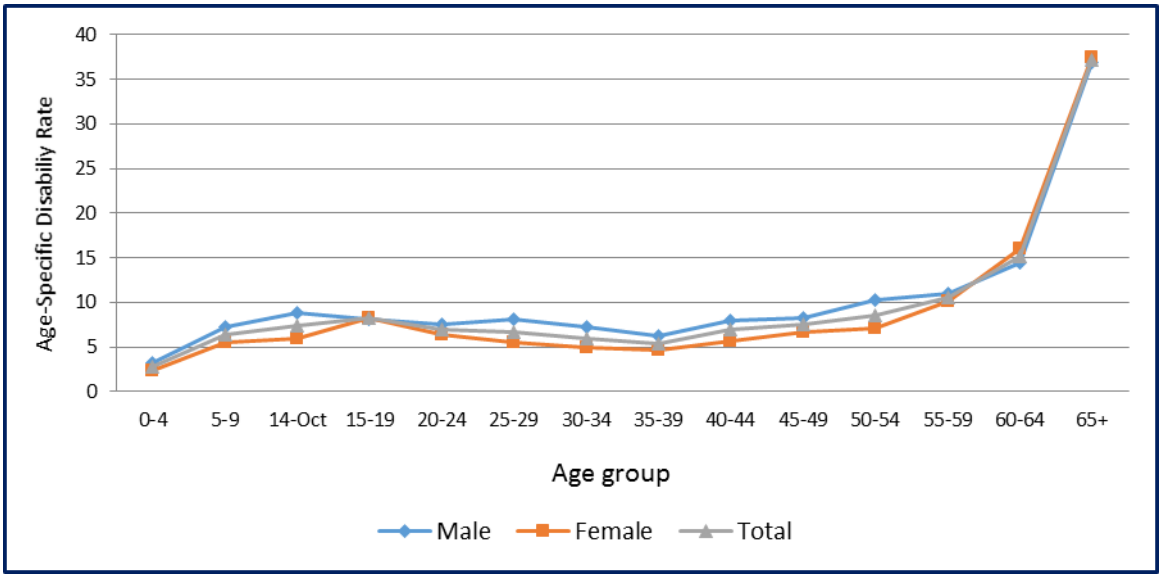
8.2 Age Pattern of Disability

As shown in Table 8.2, the age-specific disability rates by and large tend to remain in the neighborhood of 7–8 per thousand population till the age of forties, which thereafter shows an alarmingly increasing trend. The rate progresses at a slow pace from 2.8 per thousand population at age 0–4 to 8.6 per thousand population at age 50–54. The age pattern of disability among the males is almost identical to the pattern as observed among females. The rates are displayed graphically in Figure 8.1.

Table 8.2: Disability rates per 1000 population by age and sex, SVRS 2018

Age groups	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	3.3	2.3	2.8
5-9	7.2	5.6	6.4
10-14	8.8	5.9	7.4
15-19	8.1	8.3	8.2
20-24	7.6	6.4	7.0
25-29	8.1	5.6	6.7
30-34	7.3	4.9	6.0
35-39	6.3	4.6	5.4
40-44	8.0	5.7	6.9
45-49	8.3	6.7	7.6
50-54	10.3	7.1	8.6
55-59	11.0	10.2	10.6
60-64	14.4	16.0	15.2
65+	36.9	37.4	37.2
Total	**9.3**	**7.7**	**8.5**

Figure 8.1: Age pattern of disability by sex, SVRS 2018



The district level disability rates are shown in Map 8.1.

8.3 Intensity of Disability

The survey captured three types of disability that reflect the intensity associated with disability, viz. complete disability, complex disability and light or partial disability. The resulting estimates of these

phenomena are presented in Table 8.3. As shown in the table under reference, of those who were reported to be disabled, 29.6 percent of them were completely disabled, 43.7 percent had complex disability and 26.7 percent were partially or light disabled. A close examination of the data presented in Table 8.3 by sex reveals that there are virtually no differences between males and females with respect to the intensity of disability. The same is true with regard to the residential status: urban residents are as likely as the rural people to experience disability. This is true across all intensities of disability. The levels and patterns of the intensity in disability do not show any significant change over the last one year or two.

8.3 Types and Causes of Disability

Most people were reported to be suffering from problem of 'wake up' type of disability. This accounts for about 24.0 percent of all cases. A substantial proportion (20 percent) of the people is unable to understand others or even themselves. Next to this is the problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet use, and wearing dress. This accounts for 18.8 percent of all cases. These findings are in close agreement with results obtained in 2017 round of survey. The results of this investigation are presented in Table 8.3.

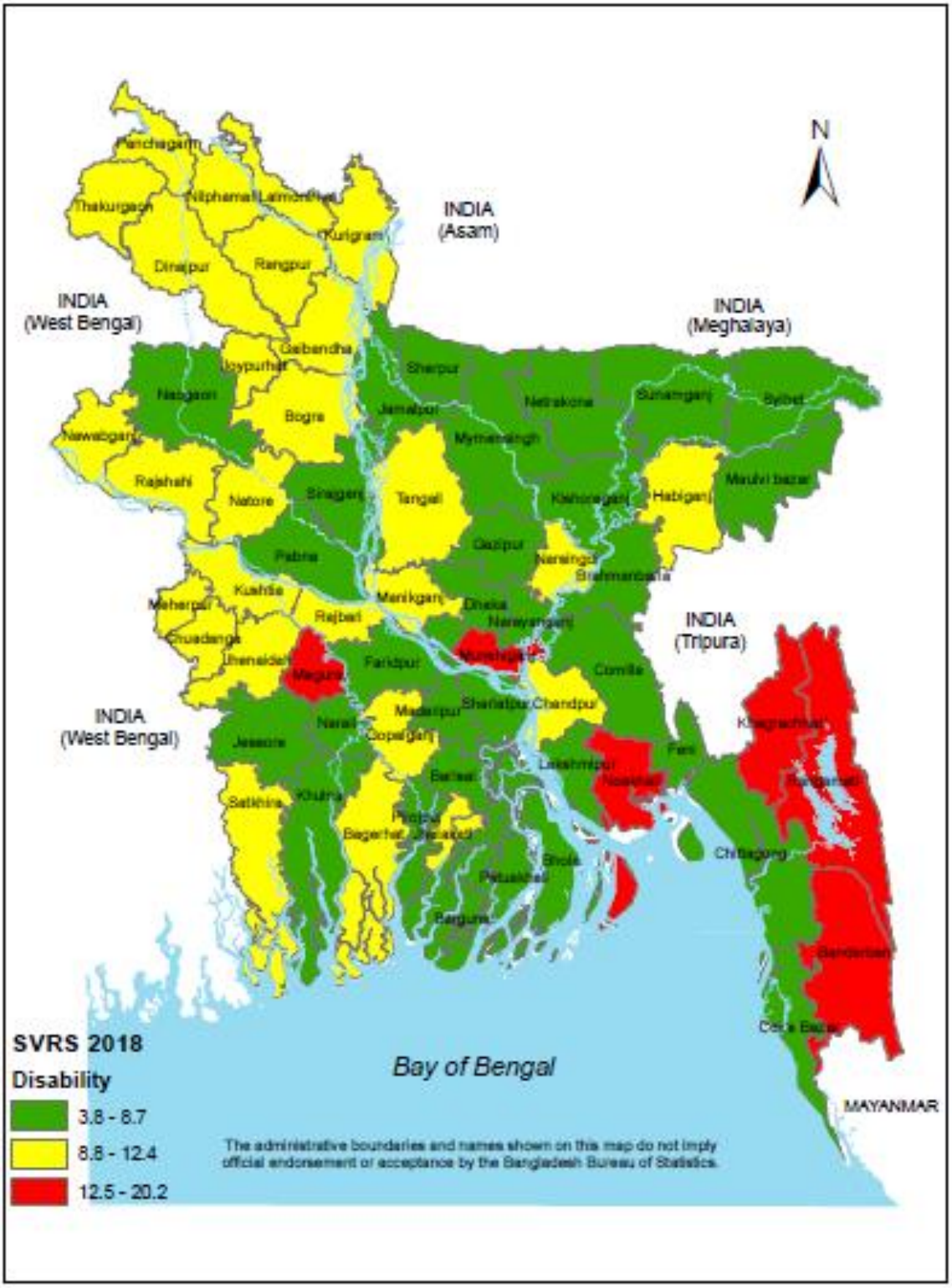
The survey made an effort to identify the causes of disability prevalent in the study area. These include, among others, natal, accident, general illness, old age, wrong treatment. The most conspicuous cause of disability has been identified to be associated with birth or birth injury (natal). This accounts for a little over half (51.7%) of the total cases of disability followed by some sort of undefined illness (22.9%). The other causes as reported were accident (10.1%), old age senility (10.3%), and wrong treatment (3.2%). Neither sex nor the place of birth makes any pronounced variation with respect to the causes of disability. The lower panel of Table 8.3 shows these findings.

Table 8.3: Intensity, type and causes of disability by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Intensity, Type and Causes of Disability	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Intensity of disability:									
(a) Completely disabled	31.3	30.9	31.1	26.6	28.0	27.3	29.5	29.7	29.6
(b) Complex disabled (not completely disabled)	43.4	42.1	42.8	45.7	44.2	45.0	44.3	43.0	43.7
(c) Light disabled	25.3	27.0	26.0	27.7	27.8	27.7	26.2	27.3	26.7
Type of disability:									
(a) Problem to see even with eye glass	9.5	10.7	10.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.8	9.5	9.1
(b) Hard of hearing even with hearing aids	5.6	7.1	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	6.9	6.2
(c) Problem to wake up	26.6	21.4	24.3	25.1	22.1	23.7	26.0	21.7	24.0
(d) Problem to remember something for sickness	11.1	10.1	10.6	13.9	12.9	13.5	12.2	11.3	11.8
(e) Problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet using and wearing the dress	17.7	19.4	18.4	18.6	20.3	19.4	18.0	19.8	18.8
(f) Problem to understand	20.0	21.5	20.7	18.2	19.8	19.0	19.3	20.8	20.0

Intensity, Type and Causes of Disability	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
others or even self									
(g) Others	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	9.9	10.0	10.0
Causes of disability:									
(a) Natal	53.6	50.8	52.3	51.9	49.3	50.7	52.9	50.2	51.7
(b) Accident	12.8	7.6	10.5	11.4	7.2	9.5	12.3	7.4	10.1
(c) Illness	20.6	23.8	22.0	23.0	25.8	24.3	21.5	24.6	22.9
(d) Being old aged	8.3	12.5	10.2	8.4	13.2	10.6	8.4	12.8	10.3
(e) Wrong treatment	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.2
(f) Others	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Map 8.1: Disability rates (per 1000 population) by Zila, SVRS 2018



CHAPTER IX

HIV/AIDS Related Knowledge and Attitudes

9.1 Introduction

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

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

Since its discovery, AIDS has caused an estimated 36 million deaths worldwide (as of 2012). In 2013 it resulted in about 1.34 million deaths. As of 2012, approximately 35.3 million people are living with HIV globally. Closed to 37 million people globally were living with HIV in 2017, of whom about 35 million are males and the remaining 2 million are females. In 2017, 1.8 million people became newly infected with HIV. In the same year, 940,000 people died of AIDs related illness. More than 77 million people have become infected with HIV since the starts of the epidemic and 35.4 million have died from AIDS related illness during the same period. Every week, around 7,000 young women become infected with HIV.

HIV/AIDS is considered a pandemic—a disease outbreak which is present over a large area and is actively spreading. Genetic research indicates that HIV originated in West-Central Africa during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. HIV/ AIDS was first recognized by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1981 and its cause—HIV infection—was identified in the early part of the decade.

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

9.2 Level of Knowledge

Bangladesh is a low HIV-prevalence country, and as such poses no immediate threat to the general population. Yet the country's HIV/AID prevention program was initiated in 1985. The first case of HIV was detected in 1989. In 2014, a total of 433 new cases of HIV infection, 251 AIDS cases and 91 deaths due to AIDS were reported (BDHS, 2014). The number of HIV-positive people has increased, from 1,207 in 2007 to 3,674 in 2014, implying a 3-fold increase over a period of 7 years (Bdnews 24.com, 2014). Keeping this aggravating scenario in perspective, it is important to assess the current knowledge, awareness and attitudes towards HIV/AID prevention and transmission among the general population particularly among those who are the most vulnerable group. Correct knowledge and information is the first step towards raising awareness and thus protect them from this deadly disease. The present chapter is devoted to assess the knowledge and attitude of the respondents in the SVRS area on the HIV/AIDS through a limited number of questions incorporated in Schedule–11.

Our survey in the registration area reveals that 80.2 percent of the respondents have correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission of HIV. The level of this knowledge is prevalent among 85.4 of the urban people and 75.7 percent among the rural people. As many as 90 percent people in Barishal division were reported to have this knowledge. This knowledge is prevalent among 85.4 percent people in Khulna division. The people of Rangpur division have the least knowledge (75.1). Young people are seen to be more knowledgeable than their older counterpart, demonstrating a negative association between age and extent of correct knowledge: more they are aged; lesser they are in possession of correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission.

9.2.1 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

On a query to the reasons associated with the causes of HIV/AIDS, nearly 43 percent women mentioned 'unsafe sexual relation' as one of the main causes of HIV/AIDS as shown in Table 9.1. This knowledge has decreased by about 40 percent in one year period, from a little over 71.2 percent in 2017 to 42.9 percent in 2018. Urban women are 7 percent more aware of this knowledge compared to their rural counterparts. About 4 percent of the women believe that some supernatural means might be responsible to cause this havoc. This belief is more prevalent among the rural women (5.0%) than their urban counterparts (2.9%). Non-use of condoms was held responsible as a causative agent of HIV/AIDS by more than 32.5 percent of the respondents. This was believed by about 13 percent respondents in 2017. The respondents also had a misconception that mosquitoes carry this deadly disease to the human body. This was reported by 6.0 percent of the women. This was prevalent among 6.6 percent of the women last year. About 10 percent of the respondents had a feeling that sharing food with a person who has AIDS may also cause this disease, while BDHS 2014 reports this knowledge to be exorbitantly higher (64%).

Table 9.1: Awareness of respondent about HIV/AIDS by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	Awareness of respondent							
	Correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission	Unsafe sexual relationship	Because of Magic or other super natural means	Not using a condom every time they have sex	From mosquito bites	By sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Others	Total
Residence:								
Rural	74.1	41.5	5.0	30.2	7.4	12.7	3.3	100.0
Urban	84.7	44.3	2.9	34.7	4.7	7.7	5.7	100.0
Age group:								
15-19	85.1	45.0	3.4	32.0	5.6	9.0	4.9	100.0
20-24	86.6	43.7	3.5	33.3	5.8	9.0	4.7	100.0
25-29	83.9	43.3	3.6	33.3	5.9	9.5	4.5	100.0
30-34	79.6	42.5	4.2	32.9	5.9	10.4	4.3	100.0
35-39	74.5	41.9	4.3	32.1	6.3	11.2	4.3	100.0
40-44	67.9	41.1	4.8	31.5	6.4	12.1	4.2	100.0
45-49	63.7	40.5	4.9	31.4	6.8	12.3	4.2	100.0
Division:								
Barishal	88.6	42.0	4.2	32.8	6.7	11.4	3.0	100.0
Chattogram	78.2	43.3	5.2	30.0	6.9	11.3	3.5	100.0
Dhaka	78.0	44.4	3.5	33.3	5.2	8.7	4.9	100.0
Khulna	84.8	41.5	2.7	36.2	5.5	9.6	4.5	100.0
Rajshahi	75.4	42.4	3.6	33.8	5.5	10.1	4.6	100.0
Rangpur	74.3	42.9	4.8	32.3	6.0	8.3	5.6	100.0
Sylhet	78.2	44.0	3.4	28.1	6.3	11.5	6.6	100.0
Mymensingh	76.0	42.6	4.4	32.8	6.3	12.2	1.8	100.0
Total	**79.1**	**42.9**	**3.9**	**32.5**	**6.0**	**10.1**	**4.5**	**100.0**

9.2.2 Knowledge on Mode of Transmission of HIV/AIDS

The respondents were asked to say categorically whether HIV/AIDS virus might be transmitted in a child through his/her mother (i) while the mother is pregnant, (ii) during delivery or (iii) while she is breast-feeding. The results of this investigation have been presented in Table 9.2. A little more than 58 percent of the ever-married women believed that AIDS may be transmitted to the child from its mother while the mother is pregnant. This belief is more prevalent among the women in urban area (62.2 %) than among the women in rural areas (55.0%). The regional variations in knowledge level are wide with the highest rate (69.1%) in Barishal division and the lowest (51.9%) in Mymensingh division. Fifty eight percent of the women believe that breast-feeding is a viable means of transmission of HIV/AIDS in newborns from mothers. Keeping in line with the previous findings, the urban women are more in proportion (61.3%) than the rural women (55%) to believe that breast-feeding is a viable means through which AIDS may be transmitted in children from their mothers.

Closed to 37 percent of the women have a misconception that the disease in question might be transmitted to the children during delivery. This is more prevalent (39.6%) among the urban women, than their rural counterparts (34.6%).

Table 9.2 further shows that nearly 21 percent of the women expressed their complete ignorance about the mode of transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus from mothers to their children. This ignorance has remained

constant since last year. At least one mode of transmission is known to about 69 percent of the women. A little over one third (34.6%) of the women were on the opinion that all the three means viz. during pregnancy, during delivery and through breast-feeding, are responsible to cause HIV/AIDS to their offspring. The overall impression from the survey results is that younger women are more aware of the transmission of HIV from mother to child showing a clear positive association between age and the extent of knowledge on Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission. In other words, higher the age of the respondents, more are the women knowledgeable about the mode of transmission of HIV from mothers to their children.

Table 9.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission by background characteristics, SVRS 2018

Background Characteristics	No knowledge of transmission	Know at least one mode of transmission	Know that all modes of transmission	During pregnancy	During delivery	Through breastfeeding
Residence:						
Rural	24.6	65.5	32.3	55.0	34.6	55.0
Urban	17.1	72.7	37.2	62.2	39.6	61.3
Age group:						
15-19	16.1	74.5	39.2	64.2	41.2	64.0
20-24	14.1	76.1	39.7	65.6	42.1	65.0
25-29	16.7	73.0	37.0	62.5	39.3	61.5
30-34	20.3	69.3	34.6	58.9	37.2	57.6
35-39	24.3	65.5	31.6	54.1	33.9	54.9
40-44	31.3	58.3	27.4	47.8	29.7	48.0
45-49	35.9	54.0	25.2	44.2	27.5	44.1
Division						
Barishal	9.3	81.1	43.9	69.1	47.1	70.3
Chattogram	21.1	65.0	27.1	51.9	30.2	51.5
Dhaka	23.6	66.2	31.7	56.6	33.7	54.4
Khulna	16.2	76.4	33.2	64.0	35.2	64.6
Rajshahi	25.6	65.7	36.7	56.5	38.6	55.8
Rangpur	26.1	64.8	40.5	58.8	42.2	56.9
Sylhet	20.1	70.4	36.7	58.6	39.1	60.2
Mymensingh	25.1	63.2	28.4	52.8	30.8	53.1
Total	**21.1**	**68.9**	**34.6**	**58.4**	**36.9**	**58.0**

Annexure – 1

Zila Table

Table A1: CBR, TFR, GFR, CDR, IMR, U_5MR, CPR, Literacy rate 7+, Adult literacy 15+, Disability and Mean age at first marriage by Zila, SVRS 2018

Zila	CBR	TFR	GFR	CDR	IMR	U_5MR	CPR	Literacy 7+	Adult literacy 15+	Disability rate	Mean age at first marriage	
											Male	Female
Bagerhat	17.9	2.2	67.0	5.4	9.3	23.1	64.5	80.3	82.2	10.7	25.1	18.7
Bandarban	18.9	2.2	70.7	7.0	56.2	78.7	75.6	53.5	50.1	20.2	21.1	19.5
Barguna	14.5	1.7	53.4	6.1	26.8	26.8	73.2	87.1	88.9	5.5	25.9	18.8
Barishal	17.3	1.9	61.6	5.4	19.4	22.4	60.8	84.8	85.7	7.8	24.6	19.4
Bhola	23.0	2.8	91.7	5.8	30.8	40.5	79.4	68.4	69.0	7.2	23.5	17.7
Bogura	18.0	2.1	65.7	5.5	23.4	29.8	73.2	66.5	66.5	12.2	23.2	17.1
Brahmanbaria	23.9	2.8	93.1	6.7	30.4	37.5	34.5	63.3	63.3	7.4	24.0	17.9
Chandpur	22.1	2.4	82.0	6.4	50.7	53.3	57.8	74.4	75.6	12.2	25.1	18.3
Chattogram	16.8	1.7	57.4	4.3	19.9	23.3	59.0	79.3	80.9	6.0	27.2	19.8
Chuadanga	18.0	2.1	64.2	5.4	11.2	22.5	66.3	67.2	68.2	10.4	23.2	17.5
Cumilla	22.6	2.5	81.5	6.2	22.4	27.7	50.8	74.2	75.2	6.6	24.3	18.2
Cox'S Bazar	25.9	3.0	100.1	5.3	22.8	35.5	52.7	67.1	68.5	7.2	24.8	18.8
Dhaka	10.0	0.9	31.6	2.0	17.3	20.0	61.9	81.0	83.1	3.8	25.5	19.5
Dinajpur	16.0	1.9	58.6	5.2	27.5	37.5	69.9	73.0	73.6	9.8	23.9	18.1
Faridpur	18.8	2.2	70.4	6.8	23.1	32.4	63.6	71.0	70.5	5.7	25.1	17.8
Feni	22.4	2.3	81.4	6.1	13.7	22.8	60.2	79.5	81.9	8.7	26.6	19.2
Gaibandha	19.1	2.3	72.2	4.0	22.7	28.4	77.4	65.6	64.0	10.3	22.5	17.4
Gazipur	16.4	1.5	52.8	2.5	6.7	16.7	59.6	77.3	79.8	7.1	23.8	19.0
Gopalganj	19.4	2.4	79.3	4.5	8.3	24.8	59.9	76.3	76.8	11.3	23.6	17.3
Habiganj	20.4	2.3	77.2	6.1	26.3	30.0	54.4	70.9	72.7	10.8	26.8	20.1
Joypurhat	13.5	1.6	47.1	5.5	11.2	22.5	68.6	74.8	75.7	9.6	23.7	18.6
Jamalpur	20.0	2.6	79.8	4.2	18.4	25.7	70.7	56.5	55.1	8.4	23.1	17.3
Jashore	18.4	2.1	64.9	5.2	9.8	14.6	68.6	74.2	74.5	6.3	23.7	17.4
Jhalokati	17.1	2.1	63.9	8.3	33.1	46.4	62.5	84.5	85.3	10.6	25.1	18.9
Jhenaidah	19.1	2.3	69.4	4.2	3.5	10.5	69.2	71.0	71.2	9.1	23.8	17.8
Khagrachhari	23.4	2.8	91.9	5.1	33.8	27.0	62.9	65.8	64.4	13.1	22.8	18.5
Khulna	16.6	1.8	56.8	5.4	18.2	25.2	62.4	81.1	82.3	6.6	25.5	19.0
Kishorgonj	23.9	2.8	95.6	6.1	19.8	22.0	54.1	64.1	63.4	7.6	24.1	18.1
Kurigram	21.7	2.6	81.5	4.7	12.4	19.8	75.3	65.0	63.5	9.4	23.5	17.5
Kushtia	22.6	2.7	82.0	6.1	20.0	31.4	64.8	66.9	67.1	11.7	24.0	17.8
Lakshmipur	23.0	2.7	87.0	5.6	22.0	25.6	47.7	70.7	72.6	6.8	24.2	18.7
Lalmonirhat	23.7	2.8	91.8	3.7	4.6	9.2	81.5	67.5	67.5	9.9	23.6	17.4
Madaripur	18.7	2.4	79.0	4.7	16.1	40.3	68.1	65.1	61.5	8.3	24.9	18.4
Magura	23.8	2.9	89.1	4.3	6.0	24.1	63.2	69.3	68.7	15.2	23.6	17.6

Zila	CBR	TFR	GFR	CDR	IMR	U_5MR	CPR	Literacy 7+	Adult literacy 15+	Disability rate	Mean age at first marriage	
											Male	Female
Manikganj	17.1	2.0	63.0	4.5	17.8	29.6	55.0	66.5	64.8	10.6	23.5	17.4
Meherpur	17.5	2.0	61.3	4.2	10.4	10.4	67.3	71.5	70.9	10.8	23.2	17.5
Maulvibazar	20.7	2.2	74.5	6.3	14.9	27.6	45.0	73.4	73.9	7.7	26.0	20.4
Munshiganj	17.5	1.9	62.7	5.5	15.3	22.9	55.9	70.5	70.4	13.9	24.8	19.2
Mymensingh	19.6	2.4	78.1	4.2	23.3	31.7	66.0	67.6	67.6	7.2	22.8	18.0
Naogaon	16.6	2.0	59.6	5.2	21.0	24.5	66.4	68.0	68.1	7.9	23.8	16.8
Narail	20.4	2.4	77.2	6.4	9.0	36.0	55.3	75.7	78.3	7.7	24.5	18.2
Narayanganj	16.6	1.7	57.9	3.6	20.5	34.1	62.0	70.2	72.0	6.2	24.2	18.3
Narsingdi	19.9	2.3	75.2	3.7	16.3	28.6	37.8	64.2	64.9	10.5	23.6	18.0
Natore	18.1	2.2	64.6	5.5	22.9	32.1	63.9	69.6	68.5	11.7	24.4	18.5
Nawabganj	23.2	2.5	84.1	5.0	30.7	37.5	64.2	71.2	71.5	10.3	22.6	16.9
Netrakona	17.9	2.2	70.6	5.2	7.8	27.2	62.1	69.5	68.8	7.7	24.1	18.9
Nilphamari	21.5	2.4	80.4	3.7	15.4	24.7	72.7	70.3	69.1	11.6	23.2	18.3
Noakhali	23.7	2.6	90.4	4.8	33.5	46.0	53.2	71.6	73.6	13.4	23.6	18.4
Pabna	19.8	2.3	73.4	4.7	16.2	18.9	68.7	67.6	66.8	8.1	24.2	18.0
Panchagarh	23.9	2.8	88.1	3.3	16.7	22.2	80.6	72.8	71.5	9.1	23.8	18.0
Patuakhali	15.1	1.8	58.3	4.7	3.5	24.2	77.9	80.8	81.9	7.9	23.9	18.6
Pirojpur	18.6	2.2	70.4	7.4	11.4	15.2	68.1	84.6	84.3	6.9	24.6	18.4
Rajshahi	15.6	1.7	52.7	5.6	20.2	29.6	73.6	78.8	80.1	10.3	24.7	19.4
Rajbari	22.9	2.7	85.1	4.3	6.2	18.6	61.9	71.1	70.1	12.3	24.4	18.7
Rangamati	12.3	1.5	45.0	6.0	27.8	41.7	61.6	72.4	72.7	14.4	23.2	20.4
Rangpur	17.3	1.9	60.6	4.7	27.2	32.5	71.6	74.5	75.1	11.5	24.4	19.3
Shariatpur	22.9	2.8	89.9	6.6	28.7	46.0	59.8	74.6	73.9	7.0	24.0	18.1
Satkhira	17.7	2.1	64.5	5.5	18.6	26.0	75.1	70.9	70.7	12.4	23.0	18.0
Sirajganj	20.5	2.6	80.0	5.3	29.0	37.3	63.9	64.7	64.3	8.2	23.5	17.9
Sherpur	17.9	2.3	72.1	5.2	39.4	55.1	73.4	55.5	52.6	7.6	23.1	16.9
Sunamganj	19.2	2.3	76.0	4.6	21.5	26.4	52.2	65.6	65.7	5.7	25.3	20.2
Sylhet	16.3	1.7	58.3	5.0	34.6	40.5	55.0	74.3	76.0	7.5	26.5	21.2
Tangail	18.1	2.2	67.4	4.8	20.1	27.6	56.2	67.0	66.2	9.7	23.8	18.0
Thakurgaon	17.7	2.1	65.3	5.3	38.7	49.7	72.3	75.5	76.2	11.6	23.7	17.6
Total	18.3	2.1	66.6	5.0	21.6	29.2	63.1	73.2	73.9	8.5	24.4	18.6

Supplementary Tables

Table 2A: Goals of some SDG indicators and our achievements

Indicators	Our achievement or findings (2018)	Target
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 1000 live births)	1.69	0.70
Under Five Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	29	25
Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	16	12
Adolescents birth rate:		
Aged 10-14 yrs (Per 1000)	1.0	
Aged 15-19 yrs (Per 1000)	73.1	50
Proportion of women aged: 20-24 yrs were married or in a union:		
Before age 15	6.3	0%
Before age 18	41.1	10%
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking's water services	97.9	100%
Proportion of population with access to electricity	90.1	100%

Table 2B. Population in SVRS area, SVRS 2018

Age group	Male	Female	Both sex	Male %	Female %	Both sex %
0-4	53731	51636	105367	8.5	8.2	8.4
5-9	61176	59016	120192	9.7	9.4	9.5
10-14	69450	67911	137361	11.0	10.8	10.9
15-19	68973	56220	125193	10.9	8.9	9.9
20-24	54494	57792	112286	8.6	9.2	8.9
25-29	47446	58915	106361	7.5	9.4	8.4
30-34	48951	56366	105317	7.8	9.0	8.4
35-39	44855	47889	92744	7.1	7.6	7.4
40-44	41189	40401	81590	6.5	6.4	6.5
45-49	35416	29032	64448	5.6	4.6	5.1
50-54	30323	33318	63641	4.8	5.3	5.1
55-59	23586	22309	45895	3.7	3.5	3.6
60-64	19138	17445	36583	3.0	2.8	2.9
65+	31863	30904	62767	5.1	4.9	5.0
Total	630591	629154	1259744	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2C: Distribution of out- migrants by age and causes of migration for males, SVRS 2018

Age group	Causes of out-migration												
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/ river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0
5-14	0.2	4.9	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.3	3.7	82.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	3.2	100.0
15-24	0.6	4.2	4.9	3.3	2.5	1.4	17.2	51.5	1.5	0.1	6.4	6.4	100.0
25-34	0.4	0.8	8.1	6.2	8.0	1.3	25.2	21.5	5.1	0.2	4.7	18.5	100.0
35-44	0.3	0.9	7.0	4.5	10.7	1.9	26.0	13.6	6.9	0.2	3.9	24.1	100.0
45-54	0.2	1.2	4.8	3.3	9.9	2.7	24.3	13.5	8.7	0.8	1.9	28.8	100.0
55-64	0.5	0.4	3.0	1.9	9.3	2.9	21.5	20.8	8.1	3.1	1.8	26.8	100.0
65+	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.1	5.6	3.8	16.6	35.9	6.6	2.0	1.1	23.5	100.0
Total	0.4	2.2	4.6	3.2	5.8	1.6	17.0	43.9	3.9	0.3	3.2	13.9	100.0

Table 2D: Distribution of out- migrants by causes of migration and age for females, SVRS 2018

	Causes of out-migration												
Age group	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
5-14	9.2	3.6	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	3.3	75.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.0	100.0
15-24	34.6	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.7	4.4	47.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.7	100.0
25-34	6.0	0.7	2.6	2.1	3.5	0.9	6.9	68.3	1.1	0.1	0.6	7.1	100.0
35-44	1.1	1.2	2.6	1.4	3.8	1.9	8.7	68.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	9.3	100.0
45-54	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.1	3.5	1.3	9.4	67.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	11.6	100.0
55-64	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	3.7	2.8	7.7	69.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	11.2	100.0
65+	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	2.1	3.9	79.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	8.3	100.0
Total	14.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.2	5.3	64.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	5.8	100.0

Table 2E: Distribution of out-migrants by causes of migration and age for both sexes, SVRS 2018

	Causes of out-migration												
Age group	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
5-14	4.8	4.2	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.4	3.5	78.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.1	100.0
15-24	23.6	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.8	0.9	8.6	49.0	0.8	0.2	2.3	5.3	100.0
25-34	3.3	0.8	5.3	4.1	5.7	1.1	15.8	45.6	3.1	0.1	2.6	12.6	100.0
35-44	0.7	1.0	5.1	3.2	7.8	1.9	18.8	36.5	4.5	0.2	2.4	17.9	100.0
45-54	0.3	0.8	3.4	2.3	7.0	2.1	17.7	37.6	5.5	0.7	1.3	21.1	100.0
55-64	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.6	7.0	2.9	15.8	41.0	5.2	2.0	1.3	20.3	100.0
65+	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	4.0	3.0	10.7	56.1	4.1	1.3	1.2	16.5	100.0
Total	8.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	4.0	1.4	10.8	54.9	2.2	0.2	1.7	9.5	100.0

Table 2F: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for males, SVRS 2018

	Causes of in-migration												
Age group	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	100.0
5-14	1.4	6.5	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.1	2.4	81.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.6	100.0
15-24	26.8	3.5	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.7	6.1	51.3	0.9	0.1	0.7	4.6	100.0
25-34	3.6	1.1	5.5	4.6	5.5	1.0	15.3	46.6	3.4	0.1	2.9	10.2	100.0
35-44	1.2	1.1	5.5	3.7	7.4	1.6	19.0	36.3	5.2	0.1	3.7	15.2	100.0
45-54	1.0	1.1	3.9	3.0	6.7	1.9	18.2	36.2	6.5	0.5	3.9	17.2	100.0
55-64	0.6	0.9	2.4	1.6	5.3	2.4	15.4	42.8	5.8	2.2	2.8	17.9	100.0
65+	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.6	10.6	58.5	3.7	2.5	1.0	14.8	100.0
Total	8.2	2.5	3.0	2.2	3.4	1.1	9.5	57.4	2.5	0.2	1.7	8.2	100.0

Table 2G: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for females, SVRS 2018

	Causes of in-migration												
Age group	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.3	100.0
5-14	0.0	6.7	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.5	82.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.4	100.0
15-24	1.3	5.9	3.8	2.1	2.0	1.2	12.5	59.6	1.9	0.1	1.9	7.7	100.0
25-34	1.2	1.1	7.8	7.2	8.1	1.3	24.7	22.6	6.0	0.2	5.5	14.3	100.0
35-44	0.6	0.9	7.0	5.4	10.1	2.0	26.1	14.7	8.1	0.2	5.7	19.3	100.0
45-54	0.8	1.5	5.1	4.4	9.0	2.1	24.6	14.2	10.2	0.5	6.3	21.4	100.0
55-64	0.6	1.0	3.4	1.9	7.2	3.2	21.9	20.1	9.2	3.4	4.5	23.5	100.0
65+	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.6	4.2	3.3	17.1	36.1	6.8	5.2	1.6	21.0	100.0
Total	0.7	2.8	4.2	3.4	5.2	1.4	15.4	47.1	4.4	0.4	3.2	11.7	100.0

Table 2H: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for both sexes, SVRS 2018

	Causes of in-migration												
Age group	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/ river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	Total
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	100.0
5-14	2.7	6.3	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.0	2.3	80.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.7	100.0
15-24	36.5	2.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	3.7	48.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.4	100.0
25-34	5.9	1.1	3.4	2.1	3.1	0.8	6.3	69.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	6.2	100.0
35-44	2.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	3.7	1.2	9.4	65.6	1.3	0.1	0.9	9.5	100.0
45-54	1.2	0.7	2.3	1.1	3.6	1.6	9.7	65.4	1.6	0.4	0.8	11.6	100.0
55-64	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.0	2.8	1.5	7.3	71.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	10.8	100.0
65+	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.7	2.0	4.7	78.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	9.2	100.0
Total	14.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.9	0.8	4.6	66.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	5.3	100.0

Table 2I: Out- migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2018

Direction of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total out-migrants	65.4	79.4	72.4
Rural out-migrants	30.1	48.9	39.5
Rural to Rural	15.5	30.8	23.1
Rural to Urban	14.6	18.1	16.4
Urban out-migrants	109.3	116.9	113.1
Urban to Rural	19.1	23.3	21.2
Urban to Urban	90.2	93.5	91.9

Table 2J: Distribution of out-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2018

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total out-migrants	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	0.3	14.8	8.3
Education	2.2	1.6	1.9
Looking job	4.3	1.8	2.9
Performaing job	3.3	1.2	2.1
Transfer	5.9	2.3	3.9
Floating/River eroded	1.6	1.1	1.3
Earning	15.3	5.0	9.7
Living with family	47.4	65.5	57.3
Business	4.0	0.7	2.2
Retirement	0.3	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.9	0.2	0.5
Other	14.7	5.8	9.8
Rural out-migrants			
Marriage	0.9	31.8	20.0
Education	3.4	2.0	2.5
Looking job	7.9	3.0	4.8
Performaing job	5.3	1.4	2.9
Transfer	4.1	1.6	2.5
Floating/River eroded	3.8	2.1	2.7
Earning	21.4	7.4	12.8
Living with family	41.3	45.2	43.7
Business	2.6	0.6	1.3
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.1
Abroad	2.9	0.3	1.3
Other	6.4	4.5	5.3
Rural to Rural out-migrants			
Marriage	0.8	41.8	28.1
Education	2.4	1.5	1.8
Looking job	4.0	0.9	1.9
Getting job	2.7	0.9	1.5
Transfer	5.0	1.6	2.8
Float/River eroded	6.0	2.7	3.8
Earning	15.0	4.0	7.7
Living with family	51.5	40.7	44.3
Business	2.8	0.5	1.2
Retirement	0.2	0.2	0.2
Abroad	0.9	0.3	0.5
Other	8.8	5.1	6.4
Rural to Urban out-migrants			
Marriage	0.9	14.8	8.6
Education	4.4	2.9	3.6
Looking job	11.9	6.5	8.9

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Getting job	8.1	2.2	4.9
Transfer	3.1	1.5	2.2
Float/River eroded	1.5	1.1	1.3
Earning	28.2	13.3	20.0
Living with family	30.5	53.0	42.9
Business	2.4	0.8	1.5
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.1
Abroad	5.0	0.4	2.5
Other	3.9	3.5	3.7
Urban out-migrants			
Marriage	0.2	6.0	3.2
Education	1.8	1.4	1.6
Looking job	3.1	1.2	2.1
Getting job	2.5	1.1	1.8
Transfer	6.6	2.6	4.5
Float/River eroded	0.8	0.5	0.7
Earning	13.1	3.8	8.3
Living with family	49.4	76.0	63.2
Business	4.5	0.8	2.6
Retirement	0.4	0.2	0.3
Abroad	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	17.5	6.5	11.8
Urban to Rural out-migrants			
Marriage	0.3	16.2	9.1
Education	1.9	1.3	1.5
Looking job	2.4	0.8	1.5
Getting job	1.7	0.6	1.1
Transfer	4.5	1.7	2.9
Float/River eroded	1.8	1.0	1.4
Earning	14.4	3.6	8.4
Living with family	54.9	68.3	62.3
Business	4.6	0.9	2.6
Retirement	0.7	0.3	0.5
Abroad	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	12.4	5.4	8.6
Urban to Urban out-migrants			
Marriage	0.1	3.5	1.8
Education	1.8	1.4	1.6
Looking job	3.2	1.3	2.2
Getting job	2.7	1.2	1.9
Transfer	7.0	2.9	4.9
Float/River eroded	0.6	0.4	0.5
Earning	12.9	3.8	8.3
Living with family	48.3	77.9	63.4
Business	4.5	0.8	2.6
Retirement	0.3	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	18.6	6.8	12.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 2K: In-migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2018

Direction of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total In-migration	65.0	80.6	72.8
Rural in-migration	29.7	47.4	38.5
Rural to Rural	25.0	42.4	33.7
Urban to Rural	4.7	5.0	4.9
Urban in-migration	109.0	121.4	115.2
Rural to Urban	27.1	34.1	30.6
Urban to Urban	82.0	87.3	84.7

Table 2 L: Distribution of in-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2018

Causes of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total in-migrants:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	0.7	14.5	8.2
Education	2.8	2.3	2.6
Looking job	4.2	2.0	3.0
Getting job	3.4	1.1	2.2
Transfer	5.2	2.0	3.4
Float/River eroded	1.4	0.8	1.1
Earning	15.5	4.6	9.6
Living with family	47.1	66.1	57.4
Business	4.4	0.8	2.5
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.2
Abroad	3.2	0.4	1.7
Other	11.7	5.3	8.2
Rural in-migrants			
Marriage	0.9	29.5	17.7
Education	1.6	1.2	1.3
Looking job	3.9	2.2	2.9
Getting job	2.1	0.6	1.2
Transfer	3.1	1.3	2.1
Float/River eroded	3.3	1.7	2.4
Earning	13.5	3.7	7.8
Living with family	51.6	53.1	52.5
Business	2.5	0.5	1.3
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.2
Abroad	8.9	0.7	4.1
Other	8.3	5.4	6.6
Rural to Rural in-migrants			
Marriage	0.9	32.4	20.7
Education	1.9	1.2	1.5
Looking job	4.4	2.0	2.9
Getting job	2.5	0.7	1.4
Transfer	3.7	1.4	2.2
Float/River eroded	4.3	1.9	2.8
Earning	15.6	4.0	8.3
Living with family	53.4	50.0	51.3
Business	2.7	0.5	1.3
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	10.2	5.8	7.4

Causes of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban to Rural in-migrants			
Marriage	0.6	7.5	4.1
Education	1.2	0.9	1.0
Looking job	4.3	4.0	4.2
Getting job	1.6	0.3	0.9
Transfer	2.9	0.9	1.9
Float/River eroded	0.6	0.2	0.4
Earning	12.0	2.1	6.9
Living with family	68.2	81.2	74.9
Business	2.8	0.5	1.6
Retirement	0.9	0.4	0.7
Abroad	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	4.6	2.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban in-migrants			
Marriage	0.6	7.2	4.1
Education	3.2	2.9	3.1
Looking job	4.4	2.0	3.1
Getting job	3.9	1.4	2.6
Transfer	6.0	2.3	4.0
Float/River eroded	0.7	0.3	0.5
Earning	16.2	5.0	10.3
Living with family	45.4	72.4	59.6
Business	5.2	0.9	3.0
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.2
Abroad	1.0	0.2	0.6
Other	13.1	5.3	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to urban in-migrants:			
Marriage	0.5	14.6	8.4
Education	5.3	4.2	4.7
Looking job	5.4	2.6	3.8
Getting job	5.0	1.8	3.2
Transfer	4.5	1.5	2.8
Float/River eroded	1.6	0.7	1.1
Earning	21.7	6.8	13.4
Living with family	44.3	63.7	55.1
Business	5.2	1.0	2.9
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	6.4	3.0	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban to urban in-migrants:			
Marriage	0.6	4.3	2.5
Education	2.6	2.4	2.5
Looking job	4.1	1.7	2.9
Getting job	3.6	1.2	2.4
Transfer	6.6	2.6	4.5
Float/River eroded	0.4	0.2	0.3

Causes of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Earning	14.7	4.4	9.3
Living with family	46.1	76.0	61.5
Business	5.3	0.9	3.0
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.3
Abroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	15.5	6.2	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure - 2

Operational Definitions of Indicators

(a) SOCIAL INDICATORS

Household

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

Dependency Ratio

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

Sex Ratio

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

Index of Ageing

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

Literacy

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

Literacy Rate (Age 7+yrs)

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

Adult Literacy (Age 15+ yrs)

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

Child- Woman Ratio (CWR)

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

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

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

Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

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

(b) FERTILITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

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

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

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

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

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

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

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

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

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

(c) MORTALITYRELATED INDICATORS

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

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

Child Death Rate (ChDR)

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

Under-Five Mortality Rate (U_5MR)

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

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

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

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NMR)

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

Post-Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR)

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

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

Life Expectancy (e_x)

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

Natural growth rate (NGR)

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

(d) NUPTIALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Marriage Rate (CMR)

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

General Marriage Rate (GMR)

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

Age-Specific Marriage Rate (ASMR)

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

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

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

Crude Divorce Rate (CDiR)

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

General Divorce Rate (GDR)

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

Crude Separation Rate (CSR)

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

General Separation Rate (GSR)

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

(e) MIGRATION RELATED INDICATORS

Migration Rate (MR)

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

Internal Migration (IM)

Migration that takes place within the country.

Rural to Rural Migration

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

Rural to Urban Migration

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

Urban to Rural Migration

Migration that takes place from urban to rural areas.

Urban to Urban Migration

Migration that takes place firm urban to urban area.

(f) DISABILITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Disability Rate

Crude disability rate is defined as the number of disabled persons per 1000 population.‘

(g) CONTRACEPTIVE USE RELATED INDICATORS

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

(h) DATA QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

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

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

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

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

(j) **Zila:** District.

Annexure - 3

Composition of Steering Committee

01	Secretary, Statistics and informatics Division, Ministry of Planning	Chairperson
02	Director General, BBS	Member
03	Representative, Ministry of Public Administration{ (not below the Joint Secretary(JS)}	Member
04	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance (not below the JS)	Member
05	Representative, LG Division, Ministry of LGRD (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
06	Representative, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
07	Representative, Ministry of Information (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
08	Representative, Information & Communication Technology Division (not below the Joint Secretary)	Member
09	Representative, Ministry of Women & Children Affairs (not below the JS)	Member
10	Joint Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
11	Director General, IMED	Member
12	Deputy Director General, BBS	Member
13	Director General, NIPORT	Member
14	Joint Chief, Population Planning Wing, Planning Commission	Member
15	Joint Chief, Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
16	Joint Chief, GED, Planning Commission	Member
17	Project Director, A2i Program, Prime Minister's Office	Member
18	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
19	Director, Census Wing, BBS	Member
20	Project Director, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS	Member
21	Deputy Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member Secretary

Terms of reference:

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

Annexure - 4

Composition of Technical Committee

01	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
02	Prof. Dr. M. Nurul Islam, Department of Statistics, Biostatistics and Informatics, DU Former VC, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University(MBSTU), Tangail	Co-Chairperson
03	Joint Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
04	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
05	Representative, Applied Statistics Department, University of Dhaka	Member
06	Representative, Department of Gender Statistics, University of Dhaka	Member
07	Deputy Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
08	Representative, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (not below DS)	Member
09	Director (Research), NIPORT	Member
10	Director (MIS), DG Health, Mohakhali, Dhaka	Member
11	Representative, Population Planning Wing, Planning Commission	Member
12	Representative, GED, Planning Commission	Member
13	Representative, Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
14	Representative, IMED, Ministry of Planning	Member
15	Director (Demography), icddr,b	Member
16	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
17	Project Director, MSVSB 2nd Phase Project, BBS	Member Secretary

The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annexure – 5

Survey Team

Consultant:

Prof. Dr. M. Nurul Islam

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

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

01. Data Capturing, Processing and Analysis

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

02. Report Preparation

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

03. Project Personnel

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

Team Leader
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MSVSB 2nd Phase Project
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গোপনীয়

খানা তালিকা
তফসিল-১

Annexure - 6

Schedules

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

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ

PSU নং ..... জিও কোড

জেলা .....

উপজেলা/থানা .....

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড .....

মৌজা/মহল্লা .....

RMO .....

স্থানীয় রেজিস্ট্রারের পরিচিতিঃ

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

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

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

১। বাৎসরিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত ০১ জানুয়ারির খানা ও জনসংখ্যাঃ

বৎসর		2017	2018
খানার সংখ্যা			
জনসংখ্যা	পুরুষ		
	মহিলা		
	সর্বমোট		
রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			
সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			

২। ত্রৈমাসিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত খানা ও জনসংখ্যাঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	2018			
	খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা		
		পুরুষ	মহিলা	মোট
জানুয়ারি-মার্চঃ ১ম (৩১ মার্চের খানা ও জনসংখ্যা)				
এপ্রিল-জুনঃ ২য় (৩০ জুনের খানা ও জনসংখ্যা)				
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য় (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের খানা ও জনসংখ্যা)				
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের খানা ও জনসংখ্যা)				

৩। সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	**2018**	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারি-মার্চঃ ১ম		
এপ্রিল-জুনঃ ২য়		
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য়		
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ		

খানা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

গৃহ/ হোল্ডিং নম্বর	খানা প্রধানের তথ্য								মন্তব্য
	খানার নম্বর	খানা প্রধানের নাম	পিতা/স্বামীর নাম	বয়স	লিংগ পুঃ-1 মঃ-2 হিজড়া-3	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন (কোড)	খানার মাসিক ব্যয় (টাকায়)	খানার মাসিক আয় (টাকায়)	

খানার জনসংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

2018															মন্তব্য
0			1			2			3			4			
পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	পুঃ	মঃ	হিঃ	

পুঃ-পুরুষ, মঃ-মহিলা, হিঃ-হিজড়া।

0 = ১ জানুয়ারির জনসংখ্যা

1 = জানুয়ারি-মার্চ (৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা)

2 = এপ্রিল-জুন (৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা)

3 = জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বর (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)

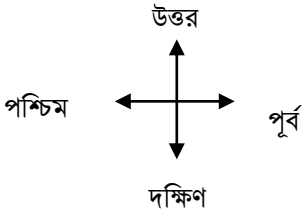
4 = অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বর (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)

নমুনা এলাকার খানার হ্রাস/বৃদ্ধির তালিকা

বৎসর	ত্রৈমাসিক	বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ	হ্রাসপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ
2018	জানুয়ারি হতে মার্চ ১৮ পৌষ হতে ১৭ চৈত্র		
	এপ্রিল হতে জুন ১৮ চৈত্র হতে ১৬ আষাঢ়		
	জুলাই হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭ আষাঢ় হতে ১৫ আশ্বিন		
	অক্টোবর হতে ডিসেম্বর ১৬ আশ্বিন হতে ১৭ পৌষ		
2019	জানুয়ারি হতে মার্চ ১৮ পৌষ হতে ১৭ চৈত্র		
	এপ্রিল হতে জুন ১৮ চৈত্র হতে ১৬ আষাঢ়		
	জুলাই হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭ আষাঢ় হতে ১৫ আশ্বিন		
	অক্টোবর হতে ডিসেম্বর ১৬ আশ্বিন হতে ১৭ পৌষ		
2020	জানুয়ারি হতে মার্চ ১৮ পৌষ হতে ১৭ চৈত্র		
	এপ্রিল হতে জুন ১৮ চৈত্র হতে ১৬ আষাঢ়		
	জুলাই হতে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৭ আষাঢ় হতে ১৫ আশ্বিন		
	অক্টোবর হতে ডিসেম্বর ১৬ আশ্বিন হতে ১৭ পৌষ		

নমুনা এলাকার স্কেচ ম্যাপ

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



নমুনা এলাকার নামঃ

ঠিকানাঃ

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

ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিকস্-এ ব্যবহৃত কোডের তালিকা

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

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

৬। প্রসবকালীন সাহায্যকারীঃ	
ক) প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্ত ঃ	**কোড**
ডাক্তার	1
নার্স/মিড ওয়াইফ(দাই/ধাত্রী)/ প্যারামেডিক/ পরিবার কল্যাণ পরিদর্শিকা (FWV)	2
মেডিক্যাল এসিসটেন্ট (MA)/ সাব-এসিসটেন্ট কমিউনিটি মেডিক্যাল অফিসার (SACMO)	3
স্বাস্থ্য সহকারী (HA)/পরিবার কল্যাণ সহকারী (FWA)	4
খ) প্রশিক্ষণবিহীন ঃ	**কোড**
সনাতন দাই/ধাত্রী	5
প্রক্ষিণবিহীন ডাক্তার/QUACK/ হাতুড়ে ডাক্তার	6
প্রতিবেশী/আত্মীয়	7
অন্যান্য	9

৭। ধর্ম সংক্রান্তঃ	
ধর্ম	**কোড**
ইসলাম	01
হিন্দু	02
বৌদ্ধ	03
খ্রীষ্টান	04
অন্যান্য ধর্মাবলম্বী	09

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

৮। মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহঃ	
ডিপথেরিয়া	29
পেপটিক আলসার	30
মেনিনজাইটিস	31
অপুষ্টিজনিত ব্যাধি	32
টিউমার	33
ক্যানসার	34
চর্মরোগ	35
কুষ্ঠ	36
জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/ বিতৃষ্ণা /ক্ষুধামন্দা/ পায়ে পানি নামা/ ফুলে যাওয়া	37
জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/ গর্ভ ফুল আটকে যাওয়া / প্রসবকালে প্রচন্ড ব্যথা, জরায়ুর বিচ্যুতি হওয়া/ ছিঁড়ে যাওয়া।	38
প্রসবের পর রক্তক্ষরণ (PPH)	39
জটিলতার সাথে গর্ভপাত/ জটিল গর্ভপাত	40
গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত (APH)	41
সূতিকা	42
ধনুষ্টংকার	43
পোলিও	44
আত্মহত্যা	45
খুন	46
পুড়ে যাওয়া	47
সাপে কাটা	48
বিষক্রিয়া	49
পানিতে ডুবে মৃত্যু	50
অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা	51
মানসিক রোগ	52
মাদকাশক্ত	53
জলাতঙ্ক	54
বার্ধক্যজনিত জটিলতা	55
কৃমি সংক্রান্ত রোগ	56
নাক, কান ও গলা সংক্রান্ত রোগ	57
মস্তিস্কে রক্তক্ষরণ	58
যৌন রোগ	59
এইচআইভি/এইডস	60
ফুসফুসে পানি জমা	61
এ্যাপেন্ডিসাইটিস	62
মৃগী	63
কিডনী সমস্যা	64
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	99

৯। তালাক/পৃথক বসবাসের কারণসমূহঃ	
কারণসমূহ	**কোড**
ভরণ পোষণদানে ব্যর্থতা	01
দাম্পত্য জীবন পালনে ব্যর্থতা	02
পুরুষত্বহীনতা	03
দুরারোগ্য ব্যাধি	04
প্রাপ্ত বয়স না হওয়ার আগে বিবাহ হওয়া	05
নিরুদ্দেশ হওয়া	06
কারাদন্ড	07
শারীরিক নির্যাতন	08
দুশ্চরিত্র	09
যৌতুক	10
পুনঃ বিবাহ	11
সন্তান না হওয়া	12
অন্যান্য	99

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

১১। আগমন/বহির্গমনের জেলাসমূহঃ	
জেলার নাম	**কোড**
একই জেলায়	99
পঞ্চগড়	01
ঠাকুরগাঁও	02
দিনাজপুর	03
নীলফামারী	04
লালমনিরহাট	05
রংপুর	06
কুড়িগ্রাম	07
গাইবান্ধা	08
বগুড়া	09

১১। আগমন/বহির্গমনের জেলাসমূহঃ	
জয়পুরহাট	10
নওগাঁ	11
চাঁপাইনবাবগঞ্জ	12
রাজশাহী মহানগরী	13
নাটোর	14
সিরাজগঞ্জ	15
পাবনা	16
কুষ্টিয়া	17
চুয়াডাংগা	18
মেহেরপুর	19
ঝিনাইদহ	20
মাগুড়া	21
নড়াইল	22
যশোর	23
সাতক্ষীরা	24
খুলনা	25
বাগেরহাট	26
বরগুনা	27
পটুয়াখালী	28
ভোলা	29
বরিশাল	30
ঝালকাঠি	31
পিরোজপুর	32
শরিয়তপুর	33
মাদারীপুর	34
গোপালগঞ্জ	35
ফরিদপুর	36
রাজবাড়ী	37
মানিকগঞ্জ	38
ঢাকা	39
গাজীপুর	40
নারায়নগঞ্জ	41
মুন্সিগঞ্জ	42
নরসিংদী	43
টাংগাইল	44
জামালপুর	45
শেরপুর	46
ময়মনসিংহ	47
কিশোরগঞ্জ	48
নেত্রকোনা	49
সুনামগঞ্জ	50
সিলেট	51
মৌলভীবাজার	52
হবিগঞ্জ	53
ব্রাক্ষণবাড়ীয়া	54
কুমিল্লা	55
চাঁদপুর	56

১১। আগমন/বহির্গমনের জেলাসমূহঃ	
লক্ষীপুর	57
নোয়াখালী	58
ফেনী	59
চট্রগ্রাম	60
কক্সবাজার	61
বান্দরবান	62
রাংগামাটি	63
খাগড়াছড়ি	64

১২। আগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
দেশের নাম	**কোড**
ভারত	01
পাকিস্তান	02
নেপাল	03

১২। আগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
শ্রীলংকা	04
ভূটান	05
সৌদি আরব	06
ইরাক	07
ইরান	08
কুয়েত	09
অন্যান্য মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশসমূহ	10
জাপান	11
কোরিয়া	12
সিংগাপুর	13
মালয়েশিয়া	14
অন্যান্য এশিয়ান দেশসমূহ	15
গ্রেট বৃটেন	16

১২। আগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
জার্মানী	17
ইটালী	18
অন্যান্য ইউরোপীয়ান দেশসমূহ	19
মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র	20
কানাডা	21
অন্যান্য আমেরিকান দেশসমূহ	22
অষ্ট্রেলিয়া	23
লিবিয়া	24
মিশর	25
অন্যান্য আফ্রিকান দেশসমূহ	26
অন্যান্য (নাম উল্লেখ করুন)	99

পরিদর্শনকারী কর্মকর্তার মন্তব্য ও তারিখসহ স্বাক্ষর

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

গোপনীয়

হাউজহোল্ড কার্ড

তফসিল- ২

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

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

১-খানা মডিউল

১। খানায় বসবাসের ঘরের সংখ্যা ২। উৎস ভেদে পানির ব্যবহার ৩। পানির উৎসের মালিকানা ৪। আলোর উৎস ৫। জ্বালানীর উৎস ৬। পায়খানার সুবিধা ৭। আর্থিক অবস্থা (গত ১ বৎসরের)

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

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

উৎস	ব্যবহার: খাবার পানি	ব্যবহার: অন্যান্য ব্যবহার
ট্যাপ	1	1
টিউবওয়েল	2	2
কুয়া/ইন্দারা	3	3
পুকুর /ডোবা	4	4
নদী/খাল	5	5
বৃষ্টির পানি	6	6
বালি সরানো পানি	7	7
ঝরণার পানি	8	8
অন্যান্য	9	9

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

বিদ্যুৎ	1
কেরোসিন	2
সোলার	3
অন্যান্য	9

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

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

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

২-ব্যক্তি মডিউল

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

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

সুপারভাইজারের নাম ----------
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ----------

রেজিস্ট্রার নাম ----------
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ----------

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

গোপনীয়
জন্ম
তফসিল- ৩

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

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

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

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

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

৭ নং প্রশ্নের কোড (প্রসবকালীন সাহায্যকারীর কোড) ঃ

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

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

৬ ও ১৪ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম ----------
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ----------

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

গোপনীয়
মৃত্যু
তফসিল- ৪

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

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

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

বিঃ দ্রঃ
মৃত জন্ম হলে তফসিল-৪ পূরণ করতে হবে না।
মৃত্যুর কারণ আত্মহত্যা (৫৪) হলে কারণসহ লিখুন।
৪ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম ----------
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ ----------

মৃত্যুর কারণ ও কোড

মৃত্যুর কারণ	কোড
গুটি বসন্ত	01
হাম	02
ম্যালেরিয়া	03
টাইফয়েড/ প্যারা টাইফয়েড	04
ইনফ্লুয়েঞ্জা	05
ডেঙ্গু	06
চিকনগুনিয়া	07
অন্যান্য জ্বর	08
জন্ডিস	09
আর্সেনিক	10
কলেরা	11
জটিল ডায়রিয়া	12
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ডায়রিয়া	13
জটিল আমাশয়	14
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী আমাশয়	15
রক্ত আমাশয়	16
যক্ষ্মারোগ	17
হাঁপানী	18
শ্বাসরোগ	19
নিউমোনিয়া	20
হুপিং কফ	21
উচ্চ রক্তচাপ	22
হৃদরোগ	23
হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ/হার্ট এট্যাক	24
মস্তিষ্কে রক্তক্ষরণ/ব্রেইন ষ্ট্রোক	25
বহুমূত্র (ডায়াবেটিস)	26
পিত্ত রোগ	27
বাত রোগ	28
বাত জ্বর	29

মৃত্যুর কারণ	কোড
পক্ষাঘাত	30
ডিপথেরিয়া	31
পেপটিক আলসার	32
মেনিনজাইটিস	33
অপুষ্টিজনিত ব্যাধি	34
টিউমার	35
ব্লাড ক্যানসার	36
বোন ক্যানসার	37
ব্রেইন ক্যানসার	38
পাকস্থলী ক্যানসার	39
লিভার ক্যানসার	40
ব্রেস্ট ক্যানসার	41
জরায়ু ক্যানসার	42
অন্যান্য ক্যানসার (উল্লেখ করুন)	43
চর্মরোগ	44
কুষ্ঠ	45
জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/বিতৃষ্ণা/ ক্ষুধামন্দা/পায়ে পানি নামা /ফুলে যাওয়া	46
জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/গর্ভ ফুল আটকে যাওয়া/প্রসবকালে প্রচন্ড ব্যথা, জরায়ুর বিচ্যুতি হওয়া /ছিঁড়ে যাওয়া	47
প্রসবের পর রক্তক্ষরণ (PPH)	48
জটিলতার সাথে গর্ভপাত/জটিল গর্ভপাত	49
গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত (APH)	50
সূতিকা	51
ধনুষ্টংকার	52
পোলিও	53
আত্মহত্যা	54
খুন	55

মৃত্যুর কারণ	কোড
পুড়ে যাওয়া	56
সাপে কাটা	57
বিষক্রিয়া	58
পানিতে ডুবে মৃত্যু	59
সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা (Road Trafic Accident)	60
অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা (উল্লেখ করুন)	61
মানসিক রোগ	62
মাদকাসক্ত	63
জলাতঙ্ক	64
কৃমি সংক্রান্ত রোগ	65
নাক, কান ও গলা সংক্রান্ত রোগ	66
যৌন রোগ	67
এইচআইভি/এইডস	68
ফুসফুসে পানি জমা	69
এ্যাপেন্ডিসাইটিস	70
মৃগী	71
কিডনী সমস্যা	72
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	99

বিঃ দ্রঃ মাতৃমৃত্যুজনিত কারণের কোডঃ 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

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

গোপনীয়
বিবাহ
তফসিল- **৫**

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

৫.২ (ক) গত ..... হতে ..... পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় গত ৩ (তিন) মাসে নিয়মিত /সাময়িকভাবে অনুপস্থিত সদস্য/সদস্যা যাদের বিবাহ হয়েছে তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন।
(খ) একই খানায় একাধিক ব্যক্তির বিবাহ হলে "খানা নম্বর কলামে" ঐ খানার নম্বরটি পূনরায় লিখুন এবং বিবাহিত দম্পতির তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন ।

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

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

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

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

গোপনীয়
তালাক/ পৃথক বসবাস
তফসিল- - ৬

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

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

খানার নম্বর	তালাক / বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদের কারণে পৃথক বসবাস সম্পর্কিত তথ্য															
	লাইন নং	১। গত তিন মাসে তালাকপ্রাপ্ত এবং পৃথক বসবাসকারী সদস্য/সদস্যার নাম ও কোড লিখুন তালাক প্রাপ্ত-1 পৃথক বসবাস-2		২। লিংগ পুঃ-1 মঃ-2	৩। বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসর)	৪। ধর্ম ইসলাম -1 হিন্দু-2 বৌদ্ধ-3 খ্রীষ্টান-4 অন্যান্য-9	৫। কোন শ্রেণী পাস করেছেন (কোড)	৬। তালাক/ পৃথক বসবাসের কারণ (কোড)	৭। তালাক এর পর আপনি কি এখন বিবাহিত? হ্যাঁ-1 না- 2	৮। বিবাহের সময় আপনার বয়স কত ছিল? (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)			৯। বিবাহের স্থায়িত্ব কাল (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)		
		নাম	কোড							১ম বিবাহ	২য় বিবাহ	৩য় বিবাহ	১ম বিবাহ	২য় বিবাহ	৩য় বিবাহ

৫ ও ৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

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

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

গোপনীয়
বহির্গমন
তফসিল- - ৭

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

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

৭.২ (ক) গত ---------- হতে ---------- এ ৬ মাসের মধ্যে বহির্গমনকারী ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন।
(খ) যে সমস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গ নমুনা এলাকা/খানা হতে ৬ মাসের বেশী সময়ের জন্য বা একবারে নমুনা এলাকা/খানা ত্যাগ করে অন্যত্র চলে গিয়েছেন তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য এ ছকে সংগ্রহ করুন।
(গ) ৬ মাসের মধ্যে কেউ বিবাহ বা স্থায়ীভাবে বসবাসের কারণে অন্যত্র গমন করলে তার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে হবে।
(ঘ) ৬ মাসের কম সময়ের জন্য (বিবাহ এবং খানা স্থানান্তর হওয়ার কারণ ব্যতিত) বহির্গমনকারীদের বাদ দিতে হবে।
(ঙ) একই খানা হতে একাধিক ব্যক্তির বহির্গমন হলে ঐ একই খানা নম্বর দিয়ে পর পর লাইনে তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য লিখুন।

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

বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোড (৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড) ঃ
বিবাহের কারণে -01, লেখাপড়ার জন্য -02, চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্যে -03, চাকুরী পাওয়া - 04, বদলিজনিত কারণে -05, ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা -06, রোজগারের জন্য -07, স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য - 08, ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্য-09, চাকুরী হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে-10, বিদেশ গমন-11, অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ্য করুন)-12।
৫ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

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

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

গোপনীয়
আগমন
তফসিল- - ৮

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

আগমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোড (৪নং প্রশ্নের কোড) ঃ

বিবাহের কারণে -01, লেখাপড়ার জন্য -02, চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্যে -03, চাকুরী পেয়ে - 04,বদলিজনিত কারণে -05, ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা -06, রোজগারের জন্য -07, স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য -08, ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্যে-09, চাকুরী হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে-10, বিদেশ ফেরত-11, অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ্য করুন)-12।

৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

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

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

গোপনীয়
জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ
তফসিল- - ৯

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

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

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

৯.৩ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ : .....

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

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

১৭ নং প্রশ্নের পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার কোড: ওজন বেড়ে যাওয়া-1, মাথা ঘোরানো/মাথা ব্যথা হওয়া -2, অতিমাত্রায় রক্তক্ষরণ-3, মাসিক বন্ধ হওয়া-4, অনিয়মিত মাসিক হওয়া-5, শরীর জ্বালা পোড়া করা-6, তলপেটে ব্যথা হওয়া-7, হৃদস্পন্দন বেড়ে যাওয়া-8, অধিক সময়, মাসিক চলা-9, নিরুত্তর-10, অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ্য করুন)-99 ।

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

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

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

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

গোপনীয়
প্রতিবন্ধী
তফসিল- - ১০

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

১০.২ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখে খানায় বসবাসরত সকল প্রতিবন্ধীর তথ্য।

১০.৩ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ : .....

১০.৪ প্রতিবন্ধী ও প্রকৃতি

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

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

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

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

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

গোপনীয়
এইচআইভি/এইডস
তফসিল- - ১১

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

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

১১.২ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখে HIV/AIDS সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

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

১১.৪ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ : .....

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। উত্তরদাতার নাম	২। বয়স	৩। এইচআইভি/এইডস রোগের কারণ সম্পর্কে উত্তরদাতার ধারণা (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	৪। আপনি কি মনে করেন এইডস এ আক্রান্ত মায়ের কাছ থেকে শিশুর এইডস নিম্নবর্ণিত অবস্থায় সংক্রমিত হতে পারে? (গর্ভাবস্থায়, প্রসবের সময় ও শিশুকে স্তন্যদান এই ৩ অবস্থানেরই উত্তর দিবেন)								
				অনিরাপদ যৌন সম্পর্ক-1 মশার কামড়ে -4 যাদু টোনা বা অলৌকিক এইডস আক্রান্ত ব্যক্তির সাথে কোন কারণে -2 খাবার ভাগাভাগি করে খেলে -5 যৌন মিলনের সময় কনডম অন্যান্য -6 (উল্লেখ করুন) ব্যবহার না করলে -3 জানিনা -9	গর্ভাবস্থায়			প্রসবের সময়			শিশুকে স্তন্যদান করলে		
					হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-3	হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-3	হ্যা-1	না-2	জানিনা-3

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

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

Annexure – 7

Abbreviation

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

Annexure – 8

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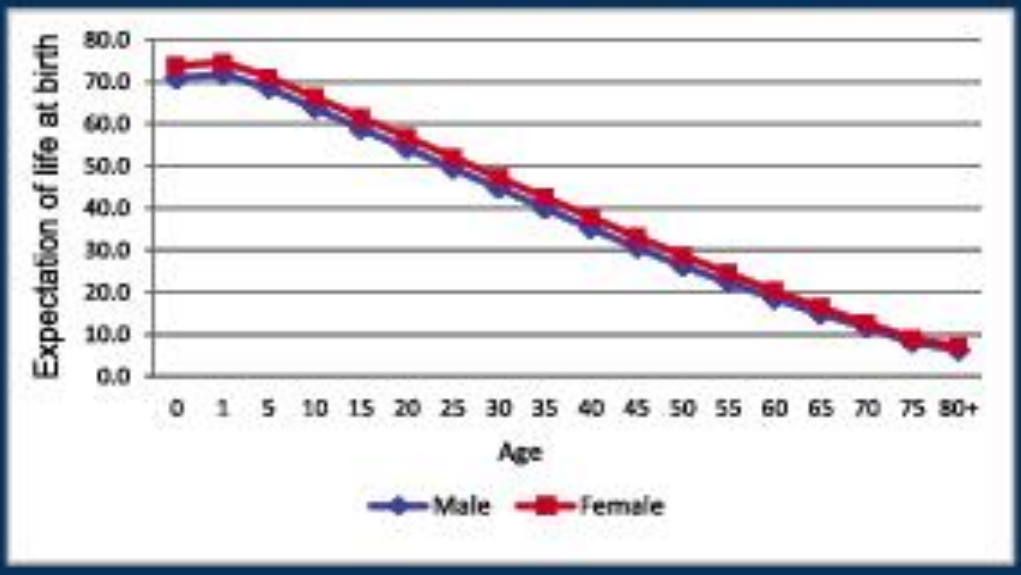

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