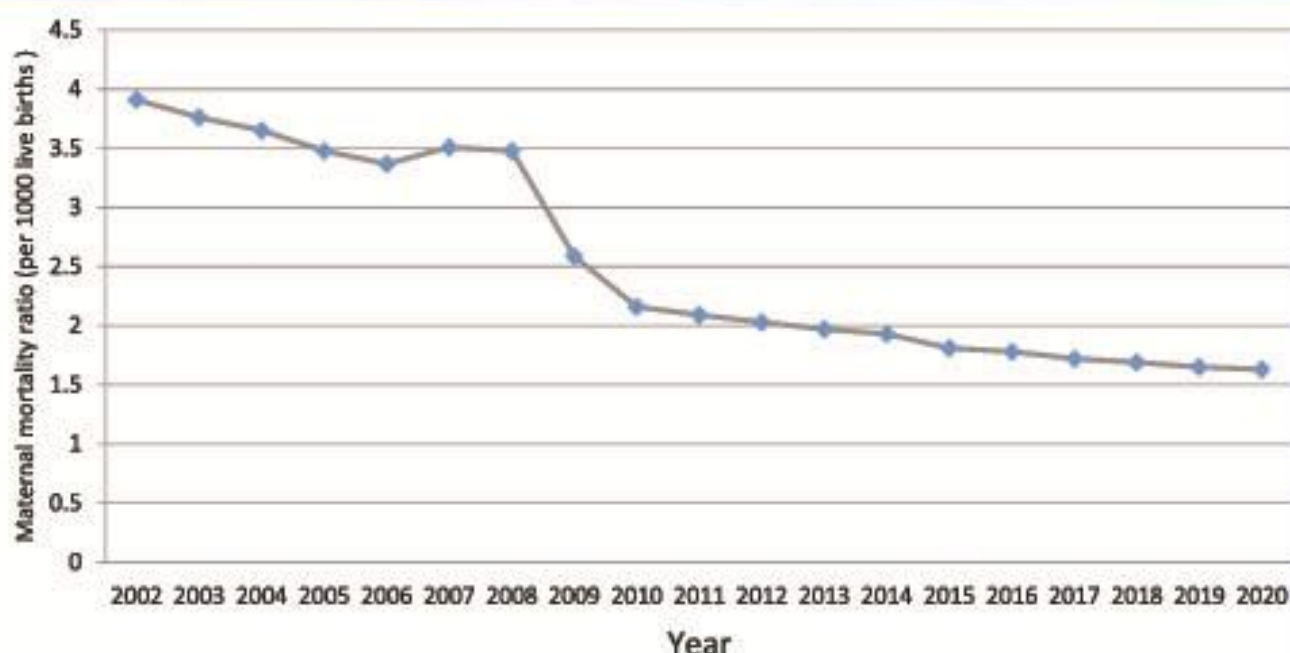




Report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2020

Trend in Maternal Mortality Ratio, SVRS 2002-2020



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



Report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics 2020

June 2021



বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID), MINISTRY OF PLANNING

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COMPLEMENTARY

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

Message

It is a great pleasure for me to know that the final Report of the Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics, 2020 is going to be published in the shortest possible time by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) under the Ministry of Planning, Government of Bangladesh, in spite of the constraints of global pandemic situation of COVID-19.

The Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) is a continuous data collection system conducted by BBS for generating reliable demographic data to monitor the progress of the indicators of the Seventh Five Year Plan and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Human Resource Development Index, Socio-Economic Development as well as sectoral plans relating to Population and Health. The SVRS collects data on births, deaths, marriages, migration, disability and other key demographic indicators on a regular basis and publishes reports on those aspects annually. The findings of SVRS-2020 indicate the significant improvement of demographic and health condition of the people of the country in the recent years. The findings will be helpful in setting up the benchmark indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and monitoring the progress of the indicators on a regular basis especially in attaining the goals 3, 4, 5 & 6.

We all know that the present-day Bangladesh, under the able and far-sighted leadership of Sheikh Hasina, daughter of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh is rapidly developing in almost all the sectors of the country for which Bangladesh is called the role model of development for the third world countries. Needless to say, her government has already undertaken a lot of steps and initiatives in bringing out fruitful and positive changes and modernization of the BBS sectors.

I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Mohammad Yamin Chowdhury, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and Mohammad Tajul Islam, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for their regular guidance in conducting the field operations, data processing and preparation of this Report. My thanks also go to the members of the Steering and Technical Committees of the Project for providing administrative and technical supports. I am thankful to the Project Director and his field staffs for their arduous work during this COVID-19 pandemic situation.

Finally, I hope that this Report will be useful to the planners, policy makers, researchers as well as other stakeholders for proper population planning of the country.

Dhaka, June 2021

M. A. Mannan MP



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

Foreword

Generating reliable and timely vital statistics is a fundamental responsibility of a National Statistical Office (NSO) of any country. It is usually generated through two recognized systems viz. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS). In absence of effective and complete CRVS system in Bangladesh, the second system, i.e. SVRS is being followed since long to capture the vital statistics. I am very glad to know that the final Report of the Sample Vital Registration System 2020 is going to be published at the earliest part of 2020. Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) referred to above is being implemented under the Project Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) to meet the intercensal data needs for such demographic indicators and vital statistics 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 (U₅MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) etc. for the users of data in a wide range of disciplines .

Bangladesh is internationally committed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The country is earnestly trying to achieve these goals under the able and bold leadership of the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina who is also the daughter of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The survey findings reflected in the Report will enable us to monitor the selected indicators of SDGs under Goals 3, 4, 5 & 6 for Bangladesh. In addition, the indicators will surely guide policy makers as well as planners in preparing and implementing the socio-demographic development agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

My sincere gratitude goes to the Honorable Minister for Planning, Mr. M.A. Mannan MP for his wise counsel and continuous supports, encouragement and guidance for administering smoothly the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), and especially the improvement of Sample Vital Registration System in Bangladesh.

I shall be failing in my duties if I do not express my thanks to my colleagues in the Division, DG and other officials of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Members of the Editorial Forum of BBS, Consultant of MSVSB Project Prof. Dr. M. Nurul Islam for their intellectual as well as technical input and editorial role performed in the preparation of the final Report. My special thanks are due to the Project Director and his field staffs for their relentless efforts in timely bringing out the Report of 2020 in this COVID-19 situation.

Finally, I am hopeful that this Report will be of immense use to the planners, policy makers, development partners and researchers to prescribe appropriate policy measures for achieving SDGs. However, any constructive suggestions and comments from any corner will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka, June 2021

Mohammad Yamin Chowdhury



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 a National Statistical Organization (NSO) of the country. According to *The Statistics Act, 2013*, the major responsibilities of BBS are to conduct national censuses and surveys to provide official statistics of Bangladesh. The Sample Vital Registrations System (SVRS) is one of the core survey systems which is being conducted regularly by BBS under the program 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 (U₅MR), 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 Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

I strongly believe that the survey findings of this Report will enable us to monitor some selected indicators of the SDGs for Bangladesh on a regular basis which is really praiseworthy. Moreover, these indicators will guide policymakers and planners in selecting proper agenda related to socio-demographic development for achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

My humble gratitude goes to the Minister for Planning Mr. M.A. Mannan MP and Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division Mr. Muhammad Yamin Chowdhury whose invaluable advice and constant guidance is a source of our inspiration. My thanks are due to the Ministry high Officials, the Deputy Director General of BBS and other colleagues in BBS. The Project Team led by Mr. A K M Ashraf Haque, Project Director as well as Joint Director of BBS, Programmer, Deputy Director (PRL), Statistical Officer and Assistant Programmer of MSVSB Project (3rd phase) of BBS also deserve special thanks for bringing out this Report in time which bears the testimony of their diligence and dedication.

I do think 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.

Dhaka, June 2021

Mohammad Tajul Islam



Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) Project (3rd Phase)

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 were from rural area and 41 from urban area. To meet the data requirements of planners and policymakers and other users to have reliable estimate, the number of sample PSUs was raised to 210 in 1983. This increase in sample PSUs was expected to provide estimate at the divisional 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 at the district (zila) level estimate, number of sample PSUs was further 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 revised. 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 Sekharan and Deming Dual Recording System was introduced from the very beginning of the project. Under System 1, there is a local registrar for each PSU who collects 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 whenever needed. After the cross verification of data estimates are prepared using the Chandra Sekharan and Deming Technique and finally the report is published as per schedule.

Schedule

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

Schedule1: House listing	Schedule7: Out-migration
Schedule2: Household card	Schedule8: In-migration
Schedule3: Birth	Schedule9: Contraceptive use
Schedule4: Death	Schedule10: Disability
Schedule 5: Marriage	Schedule11: HIV/AIDS
Schedule6: Divorced/Separated	

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 –

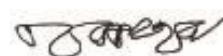
- (i) To develop an IMPS on the basis of Population Census 2001 sampling frame considered with 1000 PSUs so that reliable estimates on vital events such as birth, death, marriage, migration, contraceptive use, disability, divorce and separation can be provided at the zila level with urban- rural break- 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 (MSVSB) 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, 2019 and 2020 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, an up -dated versions of UN manuals, standard textbooks, journals and other demographic literatures and in some cases online materials have also been used. The operational definitions of various terms and variables employed in the report have been provided in the appendix.



Dhaka, June 2021

A K M Ashraful Haque

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রিপোর্ট অন বাংলাদেশ স্যাম্পল ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিস্টিকস ২০২০

মনিটরিং দ্যা সিচুয়েশন অব ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিস্টিকস অব বাংলাদেশ (এমএসভিএসবি) প্রকল্প (৩য়
পর্যায়)

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

এসভিআরএস' ২০২০ এর প্রধান সূচকসমূহ

এসভিআরএস'২০২০ এর প্রধান সূচকসমূহ

সূচকসমূহ	২০২০	২০১৯	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬
০১. জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা (Estimated)					
জনসংখ্যা (মিলিয়ন): ১ জুলাই					
মোট	১৬৮.২২	১৬৬.৫০	১৬৪.৬	১৬২.৭	১৬০.৮
পুরুষ	৮৪.১৯	৮৩.৩৩	৮২.৪	৮১.৪	৮০.৫
মহিলা	৮৪.০৩	৮৩.১৭	৮২.২	৮১.৩	৮০.৩
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	২০১২
পল্লী	১০৭৭	১০৭৭	১০৭৭	১০৭৭	১০৭৭
শহর	৯৩৫	৯৩৫	৯৩৫	৯৩৫	৯৩৫
০৩. নমুনা জনসংখ্যা					
মোট	১২৮৫০১৩	১২,৬৯,৭৪১	১২,৫৯,৭৪৪	১২,৫২৫৮	৯,৫৭,৯১৩
পুরুষ	৬৪৩২৫২	৬৩৫,৫৪৩	৬,৩০,৬০৫	৬২,৭০৬৮	৪,৭৯,৫৯৭
মহিলা	৬৪১৭৬১	৬৩৪,১৯৮	৬,২৯,১৩৯	৬২,৫৫১৩	৪,৭৮,৩১৬
বয়সভিত্তিক জনসংখ্যা (শতাংশ)					
মোট					
০০-১৪	২৮.১	২৮.৫	২৮.৮	২৯.৩	৩০.৮
১৫-৪৯	৫৪.৯	৫৪.৬	৫৪.৬	৫৪.৪	৫৩.৬
৫০-৫৯	৮.৭	৮.৭	৮.৭	৮.৩	৮.১
৬০+	৮.৩	৮.২	৭.৯	৮.০	৭.৫
পুরুষ					
০০-১৪	২৮.২	২৮.৮	২৯.২	২৯.৫	৩০.৯
১৫-৪৯	৫৪.১	৫৩.৭	৫৪.১	৫৪.১	৫২.৮
৫০-৫৯	৯.০	৮.৮	৮.৫	৮.২	৮.২
৬০+	৮.৭	৮.৭	৮.২	৮.২	৮.১
মহিলা					
০০-১৪	২৮.০	২৮.৩	২৮.৪	২৯.২	৩০.৭
১৫-৪৯	৫৫.৬	৫৫.৪	৫৫.১	৫৪.৮	৫৪.৫
৫০-৫৯	৮.৫	৮.৬	৮.৮	৮.৩	৭.৯
৬০+	৭.৯	৭.৭	৭.৭	৭.৭	৬.৯
০৪. জনসংখ্যার বৈশিষ্ট					
জনসংখ্যার স্বাভাবিক বৃদ্ধির হার RNI)	১.৩০	১.৩২	১.৩৩	১.৩৪	১.৩৬
লিংগ অনুপাত (পুরুষ/মহিলা)×১০০	১০০.২	১০০.২	১০০.২	১০০.২	১০০.৩
নির্ভরশীলতার অনুপাত (Dependency Ratio) (শতকরা)					
জাতীয়	৫০	৫১	৫১	৫৩	৫৪
পল্লী	৫৪	৫৫	৫৫	৫৭	৫৮
শহর	৪৬	৪৬	৪৬	৪৭	৪৯
শিশু-নারী অনুপাত (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	৩০২	৩০২	৩০৪	৩১০	৩২০
পল্লী	৩২৯	৩৩১	৩৩২	৩৩৬	৩৪৭
শহর	২৭০	২৭০	২৭৩	২৭৯	২৮৯
জনসংখ্যার ঘনত্ব (বর্গ কি:মি)	১১৪০	১১২৫	১১১৬	১১০৩	১০৯০

* ২০০১ এবং ২০১১ সালের জনসংখ্যার ভিত্তিতে

সূচকসমূহ	২০২০	২০১৯	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬
০৫. প্রজনন (Fertility)					
স্থূল জন্মহার (Crude Birth Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	১৮.১	১৮.১	১৮.৩	১৮.৫	১৮.৭
পল্লী	২০.৪	২০.০	২০.১	২০.৪	২০.৯
শহর	১৫.৩	১৫.৯	১৬.১	১৬.১	১৬.১
বয়ঃনির্দিষ্ট প্রজনন হার(প্রতি হাজার মহিলা)					
১৫-১৯	৭৪	৭৪	৭৪	৭৫	৭৮
২০-২৪	১২৬	১২৬	১৩২	১৩৪	১৩২
২৫-২৯	১০৯	১১০	১০৬	১০৫	১০৭
৩০-৩৪	৬৩	৬৪	৬২	৫৯	৫৮
৩৫-৩৯	২৬	২৫	২৬	২৬	২৬
৪০-৪৪	৮	৭	৭	৭	৭
৪৫-৪৯	২	২	৩	৩	৩
মোট প্রজনন হার(Total Fertility Rate) (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	২.০৪	২.০৪	২.০৫	২.০৫	২.১
পল্লী	২.৩৭	২.৩৭	২.৩৮	২.৩৭	২.৩৮
শহর	১.৬৬	১.৬৭	১.৬৮	১.৬৮	১.৬৮
সাধারণ প্রজনন হার(General Fertility Rate) (প্রতি হাজার ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	৬৫	৬৬	৬৭	৬৮	৬৯
পল্লী	৭৬	৭৬	৭৭	৭৮	৭৯
শহর	৫৩	৫৫	৫৬	৫৬	৫৭
স্থূল সংযোজন হার(Gross Reproduction Rate) (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	১.০১	১.০১	১.০১	১.০২	১.০২
পল্লী	১.১৫	১.১৬	১.১৬	১.১৪	১.১৫
শহর	০.৮২	০.৮৩	০.৮৩	০.৮৪	০.৮৪
নেট সংযোজন হার(Net Reproduction Rate) (প্রতি ১৫-৪৯ বৎসর বয়সী মহিলা)					
জাতীয়	১.০০	১.০০	১.০০	১.০০	১.০
পল্লী	১.১৪	১.১৫	১.১৫	১.০৯	১.১
শহর	০.৮১	০.৮২	০.৮২	০.৮০	০.৮
০৬. মরণশীলতা (Mortality)					
স্থূল মৃত্যুহার (Crude Death Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	৫.১	৪.৯	৫.০	৫.১	৫.১
পল্লী	৫.২	৫.৪	৫.৪	৫.৭	৫.৭
শহর	৪.৯	৪.৪	৪.৪	৪.২	৪.২
১ (এক) বৎসরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Infant Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	২১	২১	২২	২৪	২৮
পুরুষ	২২	২২	২৩	২৫	২৭
মহিলা	২১	২১	২১	২৩	২৮
পল্লী					
মোট	২১	২২	২২	২৫	২৮
পুরুষ	২৩	২৩	২৩	২৭	২৬
মহিলা	২১	২১	২১	২৩	২৮
শহর					
মোট	২০	২০	২১	২২	২৮
পুরুষ	২১	২০	২১	২২	২৮
মহিলা	২০	২০	২১	২৩	২৮
১ (এক) মাসের কম বয়সের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Neo-natal Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	১৫	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৯
পুরুষ	১৬	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৮
মহিলা	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৭	২০

সূচকসমূহ	২০২০	২০১৯	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬
পল্লী					
মোট	১৫	১৬	১৬	১৭	১৯
পুরুষ	১৬	১৭	১৭	১৮	১৭
মহিলা	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৬	১৯
শহর					
মোট	১৫	১৫	১৬	১৭	২০
পুরুষ	১৫	১৫	১৬	১৭	২০
মহিলা	১৫	১৫	১৫	১৮	২০
১ (এক) মাস থেকে ১১ (এগার) মাস বয়সের শিশু মৃত্যুহার(Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৬	৬	৬	৭	৯
পুরুষ	৬	৬	৬	৭	৯
মহিলা	৬	৬	৬	৬	৮
পল্লী					
মোট	৬	৬	৬	৮	৯
পুরুষ	৭	৬	৬	৯	৯
মহিলা	৬	৬	৬	৭	৯
শহর					
মোট	৫	৫	৫	৫	৮
পুরুষ	৬	৫	৫	৫	৮
মহিলা	৫	৫	৬	৫	৮
শিশু মৃত্যুহার (Child Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার ১-৪ বৎসর বয়সের শিশু)					
মোট	১.৭	১.৭	১.৭	১.৮	১.৮
পুরুষ	১.৮	১.৯	১.৯	২.১	২.১
মহিলা	১.৫	১.৫	১.৮	১.৬	১.৬
৫ (পাঁচ) বৎসরের নিচে শিশু মৃত্যুহার(Under 5 Mortality Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	২৮	২৮	২৯	৩১	৩৫
পুরুষ	২৯	৩০	৩১	৩২	৩৫
মহিলা	২৬	২৬	২৭	২৯	৩৪
পল্লী					
মোট	২৮	২৯	৩১	৩৩	৩৬
পুরুষ	৩০	৩১	৩৪	৩৬	৩৬
মহিলা	২৭	২৭	২৮	৩১	৩৫
শহর					
মোট	২৬	২৬	২৭	২৭	৩২
পুরুষ	২৮	২৭	২৮	২৭	৩২
মহিলা	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৭	৩৩
মাতৃ মৃত্যু অনুপাত(Maternal Mortality Ratio) (প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্ম শিশু)					
জাতীয়	১.৬৩	১.৬৫	১.৬৯	১.৭২	১.৭৮
পল্লী	১.৭৮	১.৯১	১.৯৩	১.৮২	১.৯
শহর	১.৩৮	১.২৩	১.৩২	১.৫৭	১.৬
০৭. আয়ুষ্কাল (Life Expectancy at Birth)					
প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল					
মোট	৭২.৮	৭২.৬	৭২.৩	৭২.০	৭১.৬
পুরুষ	৭১.২	৭১.১	৭০.৮	৭০.৬	৭০.৩
মহিলা	৭৪.৫	৭৪.২	৭৩.৮	৭৩.৫	৭২.৯

সূচকসমূহ	২০২০	২০১৯	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬
০৮. বিবাহ, তালাক ও পৃথক বসবাস(Nuptiality)					
স্থূল বিবাহের হার (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
জাতীয়	১৫.৩	১৪.৯	১৪.৭	১৪.৬	১৪.৩
পল্লী	১৭.৭	১৭.৩	১৭.২	১৮.১	১৭.৭
শহর	১২.২	১১.৯	১১.৫	১০.২	১০.১
জনসংখ্যার বৈবাহিক অবস্থা(১০ + বছর বয়স) (শতাংশ)					
পুরুষ					
অবিবাহিত	৩৮.৩	৩৮.৯	৩৯.১	৩৮.৬	৩৯.৪
বর্তমানে বিবাহিত	৬০.০	৫৯.৩	৫৯.৪	৫৯.৯	৫৯.২
বিপত্তিক / তালাক প্রাপ্ত/ বিচ্ছিন্ন	১.৭	১.৮	১.৫	১.৫	১.৪
মহিলা					
অবিবাহিত	২৫.৫	২৫.১	২৫.৬	২৬.২	২৬.৯
বর্তমানে বিবাহিত	৬৩.২	৬৩.৯	৬৩.৬	৬৩.৩	৬৩.১
বিপত্তিক / তালাক প্রাপ্ত/ বিচ্ছিন্ন	১১.৩	১১.০	১০.৮	১০.৫	১০.০
১ম বিবাহের গড় বয়স(Mean Age at First Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৪.২	২৪.২	২৪.৪	২৫.১	২৫.২
পল্লী	২৩.৭	২৩.৬	২৩.৯	২৪.৫	২৪.৭
শহর	২৫.১	২৫.৩	২৫.২	২৬.২	২৬.৩
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৮.৭	১৮.৫	১৮.৬	১৮.৪	১৮.৪
পল্লী	১৮.১	১৭.৯	১৮.০	১৭.৯	১৭.৯
শহর	১৯.৮	১৯.৭	১৯.৭	১৯.৭	১৯.৬
বিবাহের গড় বয়স(Mean Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৫.২	২৫.৩	২৫.৫	২৬.২	২৬.৩
পল্লী	২৪.৭	২৪.৭	২৫.০	২৫.৭	২৫.৮
শহর	২৬.১	২৬.৪	২৬.৩	২৭.৩	২৭.৪
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৯.১	১৮.৯	১৮.৯	১৮.৮	১৮.৮
পল্লী	১৮.৫	১৮.৩	১৮.৩	১৮.৩	১৮.৩
শহর	২০.১	২০.০	২০.১	১৯.৯	১৯.৯
বিবাহের গড় বয়স(Singulate Mean Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৬.১	২৬.৩	২৬.০	২৫.৬	২৫.৭
পল্লী	২৫.৫	২৫.৬	২৫.৩	২৫.০	২৫.১
শহর	২৬.৯	২৭.১	২৬.৭	২৬.৪	২৬.৫
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	২০.৮	২০.৫	২০.৭	২০.৩	২০.৩
পল্লী	২০.১	১৯.৭	২০.০	১৯.৭	১৯.৭
শহর	২১.৬	২১.৪	২১.৪	২১.২	২১.১
বিবাহের মধ্যমা বয়স(Median Age at Marriage)					
পুরুষ					
জাতীয়	২৪	২৪	২৪	২৫	২৫
পল্লী	২৩	২৩	২৪	২৫	২৫
শহর	২৫	২৫	২৫	২৬	২৬
মহিলা					
জাতীয়	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮	১৮
পল্লী	১৭	১৭	১৮	১৮	১৮
শহর	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৯	১৮

সূচকসমূহ	২০২০	২০১৯	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬
০৯. আভ্যন্তরীণ স্থানান্তর(Internal Migration)					
স্থানান্তর হার(প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
আগমন হার(In-Migration Rate)	৭১.০	৭২.৪	৭২.৮	৭৩.৮	৭৬.৭
পল্লী এলাকার স্থানান্তর(Rural In-migration)	৩৭.৪	৩৬.৫	৩৮.৬	৩৭.৮	৩৯.৫
পল্লী হতে পল্লীতে স্থানান্তর	৩২.৭	৩২.২	৩৩.৭	৩২.৭	৩৪.৫
শহর হতে পল্লীতে স্থানান্তর	৪.৭	৪.৩	৪.৯	৫.০	৫.০
শহর এলাকার স্থানান্তর(Urban In migration)	১০৯.১	১১৭.১	১১৫.২	১১৯.৪	১২৩.০
পল্লী হতে শহরে স্থানান্তর	৩১.৩	২৯.৭	৩০.৬	৩০.৩	৩০.৩
শহর হতে শহরে স্থানান্তর	৭৭.৮	৮৭.৪	৮৪.৬	৯০.২	৯২.৬
বহির্গমন হার(Out-Migration Rate)	৭০.৩	৭২.৭	৭২.৪	৭৪.৩	৭৮.৫
পল্লী হতে বহির্গমন	৩৮.৩	৩৯.১	৩৯.৫	৪৩.৫	৪৭.৫
শহর হতে বহির্গমন	১১০.৬	১১৪.৫	১১৩.১	১১৩.৩	১১৭.২
১০. জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ					
জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার(Contraceptive Prevalence Rate)					
জাতীয়	৬৩.৯	৬৩.৪	৬৩.১	৬২.৫	৬২.৩
পল্লী	৬৩.১	৬২.৭	৬২.৪	৫৯.৪	৫৯.৩
শহর	৬৪.৭	৬৪.৪	৬৪.০	৬৬.৩	৬৫.৯
পদ্ধতি অনুযায়ী জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method)					
যেকোন পদ্ধতি	৬৩.৯	৬৩.৪	৬৩.১	৬২.৫	৬২.৩
আধুনিক পদ্ধতি	৬২.৩	৬২.১	৬১.৬	৫৯.২	৫৮.৪
সনাতন পদ্ধতি	১.৬	১.৩	১.৫	৩.৩	৩.৯
১১. প্রতিবন্ধী (Disability)					
স্থূল প্রতিবন্ধীতার হার(Crude Disability Rate) (প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যা)					
মোট	৮.৫	৮.৪	৮.৫	৮.৯	৯.০
পুরুষ	৯.৩	৯.২	৯.৩	৯.৮	৯.৮
মহিলা	৭.৬	৭.৬	৭.৭	৮.০	৮.৩
১২. এইচআইভি/এইডস					
মা থেকে সন্তানের এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমিত হয় তার শতকরা হার(অন্ততঃ ১টি মোড সম্পর্কে জানে)					
	৭১.৫	৭০.১	৬৮.৯	৬৮.৮	৬৬.৯
মা থেকে সন্তানের এইচআইভি /এইডস সংক্রমিত হয় তার শতকরা হার(সকল মোড সম্পর্কে জানে)					
	৩৬.১	৩৫.৫	৩৪.৬	৩৫.৫	২৯.১
১৩. খানার বৈশিষ্ট্য					
খানার আকার	৪.৩	৪.২	৪.২	৪.২	৪.৩
খানা প্রধানের শতকরা হার					
পুরুষ	৮৫.০	৮৫.৪	৮৫.৮	৮৫.৮	৮৭.২
মহিলা	১৫.০	১৪.৬	১৪.২	১৪.২	১২.৮
পানির ব্যবহার(শতাংশ) (Access to Water)					
খাবার পানি (ট্যাপ এবং নলকূপ)	৯৮.৩	৯৮.১	৯৮.০	৯৮.০	৯৮.০
আলোর উৎস(শতাংশ)					
বিদ্যুৎ	৯৬.২	৯৩.৫	৯০.১	৮৫.৩	৮১.২
সোলার	২.৪	৩.৩	৪.৮	৫.৮	৫.৬
কেরোসিন	১.২	২.৯	৫.০	৮.৮	১৩.০
অন্যান্য	০.২	০.৩	০.১	০.১	০.২
টয়লেট সুবিধা (শতাংশ)					
স্যানিটারি	৮১.৫	৮১.৫	৭৮.১	৭৬.৮	৭৫.৮
অন্যান্য	১৭.২	১৭.০	১৯.৯	২০.৬	২২.৩
উন্মুক্ত	১.৩	১.৫	২.০	২.৬	২.৭

সূচকসমূহ	২০২০	২০১৯	২০১৮	২০১৭	২০১৬
১৪. শিক্ষা					
৭ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব জনসংখ্যার শিক্ষার হার(শতকরা)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৭৫.২	৭৪.৪	৭৩.২	৭২.৩	৭১.০
পুরুষ	৭৭.৪	৭৬.৫	৭৫.২	৭৪.৩	৭৩.০
মহিলা	৭২.৯	৭২.৩	৭১.২	৭০.২	৬৮.৯
পল্লী					
মোট	৬৯.৭	৬৯.১	৬৭.৬	৬৬.৫	৬৫.৫
পুরুষ	৭২.২	৭১.৫	৬৯.৭	৬৮.৬	৬৭.৭
মহিলা	৬৭.১	৬৬.৭	৬৫.৫	৬৪.৪	৬৩.৩
শহর					
মোট	৮২.০	৮১.০	৮০.১	৭৯.৫	৭৭.৭
পুরুষ	৮৩.৯	৮২.৮	৮২.০	৮১.৫	৭৯.৬
মহিলা	৮০.১	৭৯.২	৭৮.২	৭৭.৫	৭৫.৮
১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব জনসংখ্যার শিক্ষার হার(শতকরা)					
জাতীয়					
মোট	৭৫.৬	৭৪.৭	৭৩.৯	৭২.৯	৭২.৩
পুরুষ	৭৮.২	৭৭.৪	৭৬.৭	৭৫.৭	৭৫.২
মহিলা	৭৩.০	৭১.৯	৭১.২	৭০.১	৬৯.৫
পল্লী					
মোট	৬৯.৮	৬৮.৪	৬৭.৩	৬৬.১	৬৫.৪
পুরুষ	৭২.৪	৭১.৪	৭০.৩	৬৯.০	৬৮.৪
মহিলা	৬৭.২	৬৫.৫	৬৪.৪	৬৩.২	৬২.৪
শহর					
মোট	৮২.৮	৮২.২	৮১.৭	৮১.১	৮০.৭
পুরুষ	৮৫.৪	৮৪.৭	৮৪.৩	৮৩.৮	৮৩.৩
মহিলা	৮০.১	৭৯.৭	৭৯.২	৭৮.৪	৭৭.৯
১৫. জনসংখ্যার ধর্মভিত্তিক বিভাজন(Religious Composition) (শতকরা)					
মুসলিম	৮৮.৪	৮৮.৪	৮৮.৪	৮৮.৪	৮৮.৪
অন্যান্য	১১.৬	১১.৬	১১.৬	১১.৬	১১.৬

১৬. জাতীয় জনসংখ্যা (প্রাক্কলিত): ১ জানুয়ারি ২০২১ (মিলিয়ন)

মোট	১৬৯.১১
পুরুষ	৮৪.৬৪
মহিলা	৮৪.৪৭

KEY FINDINGS OF SAMPLE VITAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM, 2020

Indicators	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
1. National Population (Estimated)					
Population(in million) : July 1					
Both Sexes	168.22	166.50	164.6	162.7	160.8
Male	84.19	83.33	82.4	81.4	80.5
Female	84.03	83.17	82.2	81.3	80.3
Intercensal Growth Rate (%)	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*
2. Number of PSUs					
Total	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
Rural	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077
Urban	935	935	935	935	935
3. Sample population					
Total	1285013	1269741	1259744	1252581	957913
Male	643252	635543	630605	627068	479446
Female	641761	634198	629139	625513	478467
Population by Broad Age-groups (percent)					
Both Sexes					
00-14	28.1	28.5	28.8	29.3	30.8
15-49	54.9	54.6	54.6	54.4	53.6
50-59	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.1
60+	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male					
00-14	28.2	28.8	29.2	29.5	30.9
15-49	54.1	53.7	54.1	54.1	52.8
50-59	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.2
60+	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female					
00-14	28.0	28.3	28.4	29.2	30.7
15-49	55.6	55.4	55.1	54.8	54.5
50-59	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.3	7.9
60+	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Sample Population Characteristics					
Rate of Natural Increase (CBR-CDR)	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.4
Sex Ratio (M/F*100)	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.3
Dependency Ratio (percent)					
Total	50	51	51	53	54
Rural	54	55	55	57	58
Urban	46	46	46	47	49
Child Woman Ratio (per 1000 women aged 15-49)					
Total	302	302	304	310	320
Rural	329	331	332	336	347
Urban	270	270	273	279	289
Population Density (per sq. km)	1140	1125	1116	1103	1090

*Based on the population census of 2001 and 2011

Indicators	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
5. Fertility					
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7
Rural	20.4	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.9
Urban	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1
Age Specific Fertility Rates (per 1000 women in the age group)					
15-19	74	74	74	75	78
20-24	126	126	132	134	132
25-29	109	110	106	105	107
30-34	63	64	62	59	58
35-39	26	25	26	26	26
40-44	8	7	7	7	7
45-49	2	2	3	3	3
Total Fertility Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.05	2.10
Rural	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.38
Urban	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.68
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)					
Total	65	66	67	68	69
Rural	76	76	77	78	79
Urban	53	55	56	56	57
Gross Reproduction Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02
Rural	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.14	1.15
Urban	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.84
Net Reproduction Rate (per woman aged 15-49)					
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rural	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.09	1.10
Urban	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.80
6. Mortality					
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1
Rural	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7
Urban	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both sexes	21	21	22	24	28
Male	22	22	23	25	27
Female	21	21	21	23	28
Rural					
Both Sexes	21	22	22	25	28
Male	23	23	23	27	26
Female	21	21	21	23	28
Urban					
Both Sexes	20	20	21	22	28
Male	21	20	21	22	28
Female	20	20	21	23	28

Indicators	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	15	15	16	17	19
Male	16	16	17	18	18
Female	15	15	15	17	20
Rural					
Both Sexes	15	16	16	17	19
Male	16	17	17	18	17
Female	15	15	15	16	19
Urban					
Both Sexes	15	15	16	17	20
Male	15	15	16	17	20
Female	15	15	15	18	20
Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	6	6	6	7	9
Male	6	6	6	7	9
Female	6	6	6	6	8
Rural					
Both Sexes	6	6	6	8	9
Male	7	6	6	9	9
Female	6	6	6	7	9
Urban					
Both Sexes	5	5	5	5	8
Male	6	5	5	5	8
Female	5	5	6	5	8
Child Death Rate (per 1000 children aged 1-4 years)					
Both Sexes	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Male	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
Female	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)					
Total					
Both Sexes	28	28	29	31	35
Male	29	30	31	32	35
Female	26	26	27	29	34
Rural					
Both Sexes	28	29	31	33	36
Male	30	31	34	36	36
Female	27	27	28	31	35
Urban					
Both Sexes	26	26	27	27	32
Male	28	27	28	27	32
Female	25	25	25	27	33
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1000 live births)					
Total	1.63	1.65	1.69	1.72	1.78
Rural	1.78	1.91	1.93	1.82	1.90
Urban	1.38	1.23	1.32	1.57	1.60

Indicators	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
7. Life Expectancy at Birth					
Expectation of Life at birth (Years)					
Both Sexes	72.8	72.6	72.3	72.0	71.6
Male	71.2	71.1	70.8	70.6	70.3
Female	74.5	74.2	73.8	73.5	72.9
8. Nuptiality					
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 population)					
Total	15.3	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.3
Rural	17.7	17.3	17.2	18.1	17.7
Urban	12.2	11.9	11.5	10.2	10.1
Marital Status of Population Aged 10+ (percent)					
Male					
Never Married	38.3	38.9	39.1	38.6	39.0
Currently Married	60.0	59.3	59.4	59.9	59.4
Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Female					
Never Married	25.5	25.1	25.6	26.2	26.3
Currently Married	63.2	63.9	63.6	63.3	63.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	11.3	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.1
Mean Age at First Marriage					
Male					
Total	24.2	24.2	24.4	25.1	25.2
Rural	23.7	23.6	23.9	24.5	24.7
Urban	25.1	25.3	25.2	26.2	26.3
Female					
Total	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.4	18.4
Rural	18.1	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.9
Urban	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.6
Mean Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	25.2	25.3	25.5	26.2	26.3
Rural	24.7	24.7	25.0	25.7	25.8
Urban	26.1	26.4	26.3	27.3	27.4
Female					
Total	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8
Rural	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
Urban	20.1	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.9
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	26.1	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.7
Rural	25.5	25.6	25.3	25.0	25.1
Urban	26.9	27.1	26.7	26.4	26.5
Female					
Total	20.8	20.5	20.7	20.3	20.3
Rural	20.1	19.7	20.0	19.7	19.7
Urban	21.6	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.1

Indicators	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Median Age at Marriage					
Male					
Total	24	24	24	25	25
Rural	23	23	24	25	24
Urban	25	25	25	26	27
Female					
Total	18	18	18	18	18
Rural	17	17	18	18	18
Urban	19	19	19	19	19
9. Internal Migration					
Migration Rate (Per 1000 population)					
In-migration Rate	71.0	72.4	72.8	73.8	76.7
Rural In-migration	37.4	36.5	38.6	37.8	39.5
Rural to Rural	32.7	32.2	33.7	32.7	34.5
Urban to Rural	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.0
Urban In-migration	109.1	117.1	115.2	119.4	123.0
Rural to Urban	31.3	29.7	30.6	30.3	30.3
Urban to Urban	77.8	87.4	84.6	90.2	92.6
Out-migration Rate	70.3	72.7	72.4	74.3	78.5
Rural out-migration	38.3	39.1	39.5	43.5	47.5
Urban out-migration	110.6	114.5	113.1	113.3	117.2
10. Contraceptive Usage					
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent)					
Total	63.9	63.4	63.1	62.5	62.3
Rural	63.1	62.7	62.4	59.4	59.3
Urban	64.7	64.4	64.0	66.3	65.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method					
Any Method	63.9	63.4	63.1	62.5	62.3
Modern Method	62.3	62.1	61.6	59.2	58.4
Traditional Method	1.6	1.3	1.5	3.3	3.9
11. Disability					
Crude Disability Rate (per 1000 population)					
Both Sexes	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.0
Male	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.8	9.8
Female	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.3
12. HIV/AIDS					
Percent who know at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child	71.5	70.1	68.9	68.8	66.9
Percent who know all modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child	36.1	35.5	34.6	33.5	29.1
13. Household Characteristics					
Household Size	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Headship (Percent)					
Male Headed HH	85.0	85.4	85.8	85.8	87.2
Female Headed HH	15.0	14.6	14.2	14.2	12.8
Access to Water (percent)					
Drinking (Tap & Tube well)	98.3	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0

Indicators	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Source of Light (percent)					
Electricity	96.2	93.5	90.1	85.3	81.2
Solar	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.8	5.6
Kerosene	1.2	2.9	5.0	8.8	13.0
Others	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Toilet Facility (percent)					
Sanitary	81.5	81.5	78.1	76.8	75.0
Others	17.2	17.0	19.9	20.6	22.3
None	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.7
14. Literacy					
Literacy Rate of Population 7+ yrs (percent)					
Total					
Both Sexes	75.2	74.4	73.2	72.3	71.0
Male	77.4	76.5	75.2	74.3	73.0
Female	72.9	72.3	71.2	70.2	68.9
Rural					
Both Sexes	69.7	69.1	67.6	66.5	65.5
Male	72.2	71.5	69.7	68.6	67.7
Female	67.1	66.7	65.5	64.4	63.3
Urban					
Both Sexes	82.0	81.0	80.1	79.5	77.7
Male	83.9	82.8	82.0	81.5	79.6
Female	80.1	79.2	78.2	77.5	75.8
Adult Literacy Rate of Population 15+ yrs (percent)					
Total					
Both Sexes	75.6	74.7	73.9	72.9	72.3
Male	78.2	77.4	76.7	75.7	75.2
Female	73.0	71.9	71.2	70.1	69.5
Rural					
Both Sexes	69.8	68.4	67.3	66.1	65.4
Male	72.4	71.4	70.3	69.0	68.4
Female	67.2	65.5	64.4	63.2	62.4
Urban					
Both Sexes	82.8	82.2	81.7	81.1	80.7
Male	85.4	84.7	84.3	83.8	83.3
Female	80.1	79.7	79.2	78.4	77.9
15. Religious Composition					
Religious Composition (percent)					
Muslim	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.4
Others	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
16. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone					
Both sexes	75.4	-	-	-	-
Male	87.6	-	-	-	-
Female	63.4	-	-	-	-
17. Proportion of individuals (age 15+ yrs) using the Internet					
Both sexes	43.5	-	-	-	-
Male	52.7	-	-	-	-
Female	34.3	-	-	-	-
18. National Population (Estimated) : 1st January 2021 (in million)					
Both sexes	169.11				
Male	84.64				
Female	84.47				

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 যথেষ্ট না হওয়ায় এ কার্যক্রমের আওতায় সংগৃহীত তথ্য জেলা পর্যায়ে নিরূপন 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, জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ 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 Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample Design (IMPS) অনুযায়ী নমুনা এলাকার সংখ্যা ২০১২-তে উন্নীত করা হয়েছে।

চন্দ্রসেকরন ও ডেমিং এর দ্বৈত পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করে নমুনা এলাকা থেকে ভাইটাল ইভেন্ট গুলোর তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হয়েছে। দ্বৈতপদ্ধতিতে দু'টি পৃথক তথ্য সংগ্রহ পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করা হয় যার একটি (System 1) পদ্ধতি হল স্থানীয়ভাবে নির্বাচিত ও এলাকার স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা একজন স্থানীয় রেজিস্ট্রার, নমুনা এলাকায় সংঘটিত জন্ম, মৃত্যু, বিবাহ ও স্থানান্তর সংক্রান্ত তথ্য ১১টি তফসিলের মাধ্যমে তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে সংগ্রহ করে পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর সদর দপ্তরে প্রেরণ করে। অপর পদ্ধতি (System 2) হল ব্যুরোর মাঠপর্যায় 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 সেগুলোর যথার্থতা যাচাই করা হয় এবং প্রকৃত ঘটন সংখ্যা (events) নির্ণয় করে বিভিন্ন জনমিতিক সূচক নিরূপন করে রিপোর্ট আকারে প্রকাশ করা হয়। ২০২০ সালে জন্ম ও মৃত্যু বিষয়ক তথ্য বিশ্লেষণে পরিলক্ষিত হয় যে জন্ম ও মৃত্যুর ক্ষেত্রে missing events যথাক্রমে ১.১৭% ও ১.১৪%।

SVRS তথ্যের গুণগত মান

৩টি জনপ্রিয় Indices এর মান নির্ণয় 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 বিশ্লেষণে পরিলক্ষিত হয় যে, SVRS তথ্যের গুণগত মান ক্রমাগত উন্নত হচ্ছে। বিস্তারিত ফলাফল অধ্যায় ২ এ উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

খানার আর্থসামাজিক বৈশিষ্ট্য

বর্তমান রিপোর্টটি ২০২০ সালে মোট ২০১২টি নমুনা এলাকা থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্যের উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। ২০১২টি নমুনা এলাকায় ২০২০ সালে মোট ৩০১১৩১ টি খানা। নারী পুরুষের লিঙ্গানুপাত ১০০.২ (মোট পুরুষ ৬৪৩২৫২ এবং মোট মহিলা ৬৪১৭৬১)। গত পাচ বছর যাবৎ লিঙ্গানুপাত হ্রাস পেয়েছে। ২০১৬ সালে লিঙ্গানুপাত ছিল ১০০.৩ যা ২০২০ সালে হয়েছে ১০০.২। জনসংখ্যার ২৮.১% জনসংখ্যার বয়স ১৫ বছরের নীচে। উচ্চ প্রজনন হারের এটা একটা অন্যতম কারণ। নির্ভরতার অনুপাত (Dependency Ratio) উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণে হ্রাস পেয়েছে যা ২০০২ সালে ছিল ৮০ এবং ২০২০ সালে হয়েছে ৫০। জনসংখ্যার স্থূলবৃদ্ধির হার গত ৫ বছরে ১.৩৬ থেকে হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২০ সালে ১.৩০ তে দাঁড়িয়েছে।

খানার গড় সদস্য সংখ্যা ২০১৬ সালে ছিল ৪.৩ যা ২০২০ সালে একই রয়েছে। বাংলাদেশের মহিলারা এখনও পুরুষ দ্বারা উচ্চমাত্রায় নিয়ন্ত্রিত। SVRS Report 2020 অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে শতকরা ৮৫.০ ভাগ পরিবারের খানা প্রধান হচ্ছে পুরুষ। ২০১৯ সালে পুরুষদের মধ্যে খানা প্রধানের প্রাধান্য ছিল ৮৫.৪। সময়ের সংগে বয়স্ক শিক্ষার (১৫+ বছর বয়স্ক জনসংখ্যা) হার উন্নতি লাভ করেছে। ২০১৬ সালে যা ছিল ৭২.৩% এবং এ হার ২০২০ সালে বেড়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে শতকরা ৭৫.৬।

গত ৫ বছরে ৭ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্বের ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষার হার বেড়েছে ৬%, যা ১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্বের ক্ষেত্রে বেড়েছে ৪.৬%। SVRS Report 2020 অনুযায়ী বয়স্ক শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে (১৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব) শহর এলাকায় বয়স্ক শিক্ষার হার পল্লী এলাকার চেয়ে প্রায় ১৯% 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 এটি প্রযোজ্য।

প্রজনন

প্রজনন পরিমাপের সবচেয়ে সহজ পদ্ধতি হলো স্থূল জন্মহার। SVRS 2020 অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশের স্থূল জন্মহার ১৮.১ প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য, ২০১৬ সালে ছিল ১৮.৭। অর্থাৎ গত অর্ধ দশকে স্থূল জন্মহার কমেছে ০.৬% এর চেয়েও কিছুটা বেশী। প্রত্যাশা অনুযায়ী গ্রাম এলাকার স্থূল জন্মহার শহর এলাকার জন্মহারের চেয়ে বেশী: প্রতি হাজারে যা যথাক্রমে ২০.৪ ও ১৫.৩। ২০২০ সালে প্রতি হাজার মহিলার ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণ প্রজনন হার (General Fertility Rate) পাওয়া গিয়েছে ৬৫। পল্লী এলাকায় এই হার হচ্ছে ৭৬ এবং শহর এলাকায় তা ৫৩। মোট প্রজনন হার (Total Fertility Rate) ২০২০ সালে পাওয়া গিয়েছে ২.০৪ যা ২০১৬ সালে ছিল ২.১০। প্রজননের সবগুলো পরিমাপ তুলনা করলে পরিলক্ষিত হয় যে সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে বাংলাদেশে জন্মের হার অনেকটা স্থির অবস্থায় আছে।

মরণশীলতা

SVRS বার্ষিক রিপোর্ট, ২০২০ অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে স্থূলমৃত্যুহার প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যায় ৫.১ জন যা পল্লী এলাকায় ৫.২ জন এবং শহর এলাকায় ৪.৯ জন। ২০১৬ সালে এই হার ছিল ৫.১। শিশু মৃত্যুর হারের ক্ষেত্রে (১ বৎসরের নীচে) একই প্রবণতা লক্ষ্য করা যায়। শিশু মৃত্যু হার ২০১৬ সালে প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে ছিল ২৮ এবং এই হার ২০২০ সালে কমে দাঁড়িয়েছে ২১-এ।

মরণশীলতার অন্যান্য সূচকের ক্ষেত্রেও মৃত্যু হার কমার একই রকম প্রবণতা লক্ষণীয়। প্রতি হাজার জীবিত জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে Neonatal mortality rate ২০১৬ সালে ছিল ১৯, যা ২০২০ সালে পাওয়া গিয়েছে ১৫। Post-neonatal mortality rate (PNMR) গত ০৫ (পাঁচ) বছরে প্রতি হাজারে ৯ থেকে হ্রাস পেয়ে বর্তমানে ৬ এ দাঁড়িয়েছে।

২০২০ সালে শিশু মৃত্যুর হার (১-৪ বছর) পাওয়া গিয়েছে ১.৭ প্রতি হাজার শিশুর ক্ষেত্রে যা ২০১৬ সালে ছিল ১.৮। পাঁচ বছরের নীচে (Under five mortality) শিশু মৃত্যুর হারের ক্ষেত্রেও একই প্রবণতা লক্ষ্য করা যায়। ২০১৬ সালে প্রতি হাজার জীবিত শিশু জন্মের ক্ষেত্রে পাঁচ বছরের নীচে শিশু মৃত্যুর হার ছিল ৩৫ যা ২০২০ সালে হয়েছে ২৮।

মরণশীলতার প্রতিটি সূচক (Indicator) বিশ্লেষণ করলে প্রতীয়মান হয় যে, মৃত্যুর হারের ক্ষেত্রে পুরুষ ও নারীদের ব্যবধান তাৎপর্যপূর্ণভাবে হ্রাস পেয়েছে। মরণশীলতার এই অবস্থা শহর ও পল্লী এলাকা উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই প্রযোজ্য।

মাতৃমৃত্যুর অনুপাত (MMR) গত পাঁচ বছরে সমহারে ক্রমান্বয়ে হ্রাস পেয়েছে। ২০১৬ সালে মাতৃ মৃত্যুর অনুপাত ছিল ১.৭৮ যা ২০২০ সালে হ্রাস পেয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে ১.৬৩। বার্ষিক ১.৬৮% হারে ৫ বৎসরে মাতৃ মৃত্যু কমেছে।

গত পাঁচ বছরে প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল (Life Expectancy at Birth) গড়ে প্রতি বছরে ০.২৪ বছর হারে বেড়েছে অর্থাৎ গত পাঁচ বছরে প্রত্যাশিত আয়ুষ্কাল ১.২ বছর বেড়েছে। এই বৃদ্ধি পুরুষদের ক্ষেত্রে ০.৯ এবং মহিলাদের ক্ষেত্রে ১.৬ বছর। পুরুষের তুলনায় মহিলাদের গড় আয়ু বেশী বেড়েছে।

বিবাহের গড় বয়স

বিবাহের বয়স সংক্রান্ত তথ্য বিশ্লেষণ করে দেখা যায় যে, সাম্প্রতিককালে বিশেষ করে পুরুষদের ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম বিবাহের গড় বয়স কিছুটা নিম্নমুখী। উদাহরণস্বরূপ পুরুষদের বিবাহের বয়স ২০১৬ সালে ছিল ২৫.২ বছর যা ২০২০ সালে কমে যথাক্রমে ২৪.২ বছরে দাঁড়ায়। পক্ষান্তরে মহিলাদের এই বয়স ২০১৬ সালে ছিল ১৮.৪ বছর যা ২০২০ সালে বেড়ে ১৮.৭ বছরে দাঁড়ায়। পুরুষ ও মহিলা উভয়ের ক্ষেত্রেই শহরে লোকদের ১ম বিবাহের বয়স গ্রামের লোকদের বিয়ের বয়স বেশী।

আগমন ও বহির্গমন

২০১৪-২০২০ সময়ে In-migration rate এবং Out-migration rate উভয়ই এসভিআরএস নমুনা এলাকায় অস্বাভাবিকভাবে বেড়ে গেছে। ২০২০ সালের জন্য প্রাপ্ত ফলাফল বিশ্লেষণে দেখা যায়, নমুনা এলাকায় প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য In-migration rate ৭১.০ জন এবং এই হার ২০১৬ সালের জন্য ছিল মাত্র ৭৬.৭ জন। Out-migration rate এর ক্ষেত্রে একই প্রবণতা বিরাজমান: ২০২০ সালে প্রতি হাজার জনসংখ্যার জন্য Out-migration rate ৭০.৩ জন এবং এই হার ২০১৬ সালের জন্য ছিল মাত্র ৭৮.৫ জন। শহর এলাকায় ২০১৬ সালের তুলনায় ২০২০ সালে in ও out migration উভয়ই কমেছে।

জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতির ব্যবহার

২০১৬ থেকে ২০২০ এই ৫ (পাঁচ) বছরে জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারের হার তেমন বাড়েনি, প্রায় একই রকম রয়েছে। উল্লেখ্য, নমুনা এলাকায় এই হার বর্তমানে শতকরা ৬৩.৯। SVRS Report 2020 থেকে দেখা যায় যে, প্রত্যাশাঅনুযায়ী শহর অঞ্চলে (৬৪.৭%) গ্রামাঞ্চলের (৬৩.১%) চেয়ে বেশী হারে জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছে। গত ৫ বছরে আধুনিক পদ্ধতির ব্যবহার বেড়েছে ৬.৬৭%। অপরদিকে সনাতন পদ্ধতির ব্যবহার প্রায় ৬০% হ্রাস পেয়েছে।

প্রতিবন্ধী

এসভিআরএস নমুনা এলাকা থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য থেকে ২০২০ সালের জন্য প্রাপ্ত ফলাফল অনুযায়ী বাংলাদেশে প্রতি হাজারে ৮ জনের চেয়ে কিছু বেশী মানুষ কোনো না কোনোভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী। মহিলাদের চেয়ে পুরুষদের মধ্যে প্রতিবন্ধীর হার বেশী অর্থাৎ মহিলাদের চেয়ে পুরুষরাই বেশী হারে প্রতিবন্ধিতার বুকিতে রয়েছে। ২০২০ সালে পুরুষ প্রতিবন্ধীর হার প্রতি হাজারে ৯.৩ জন এবং মহিলা প্রতিবন্ধীর হার ৭.৬ জন প্রতি হাজারে যা ২০১৯ সালের চেয়ে কিছুটা বেশী।

এইচআইভি/এইডস

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর এমএসভিএসবি প্রকল্প ২০১৩ সাল থেকে প্রথমবারের মতো এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণের ক্ষেত্রে ১৫-৪৯ বছরের মহিলাদের জ্ঞান সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করে আসছে। ২০২০ সালের প্রাপ্ত ফলাফল থেকে পরিলক্ষিত হয় যে শতকরা ৮১.৫ জন মহিলা এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণের কমপক্ষে ১টি বাহক সম্পর্কে জ্ঞান রা খেন যা ২০১৯ সালে ছিল ৭৯.৭%। এ জরিপ থেকে আরো প্রতীয়মান হয় যে মা থেকে শিশুর দেহে এইচআইভি/এইডস সংক্রমণ হতে পারে এমন ধারণা ২৮.৫% মহিলা অবগত নহেন। কমপক্ষে ১টি বাহক সম্পর্কে জ্ঞান রাখেন ৭১.৫% এবং সবগুলো বাহক সম্পর্কে অবগত আছেন ৩৬.১% মহিলা যা ২০১৬ সালে ছিল মাত্র ২৯.১%।

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) introduced Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) in 1980 to study the changes in the demographic scenarios of Bangladesh during the intercensal periods. Initially, the 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 policymakers, 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 the District/Upazila Statistical Office of BBS also collect the data independently from the same area on a 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 1.17 percent of the births and another 1.14 percent of the deaths were missed by both the systems in 2020.

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 five years. The detailed results of this assessment have been presented in Chapter II of this report.

Household and Demographic Characteristics

The enumerated population in the registration area shows a sex ratio of 100.2 resulting from a total 643252 males and 635543 females. The overall sex ratio has shown only one percentage point decline over the last five years, from 100.3 in 2016 to 100.2 in 2020. The age structure of the population is still conducive to high fertility with 28.1 percent of its total population being under age 15. The dependency ratio fell from 54 percent in 2016 to 50 percent in 2020. The crude rate of natural increase fell from 1.36 in 2016 to 1.30 in 2020.

The average household size dropped from 4.3 in 2016 to 4.2 in 2019, which again marked a marginal increase of 0.1 in one year reaching at 4.0. Household headship is disproportionately shared by males and females. Fifteen percent of the females as opposed to 85 percent of the males share the responsibility of the households as heads. These were to the extent of 85.4 percent and 14.6 percent in 2019.

Adult literacy rate for population aged 15+ has shown an increase from 72.3 percent in 2016 to 75.6 in 2020. A similar increase was noted in literacy rate for population aged 7 years and above: from 71.0 percent in 2016 to 75.2 percent in 2020. In both the cases, males are more in proportions to

dominate over the females in literacy rates, the difference being 5.2 percentage points in the case of literacy rate of populations 15+ years and 4.5 percentage points in the case of population aged 7 years and above.

The survey findings on adult literacy (15+) further reveal that the urban residents are about 19 percent more likely than their rural counterparts 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 the urban population experienced a more accelerated increase (of about two times) in adult literacy since 2016. This is true for both the populations with respect to the defined age limits of 7 years and above and 15 years and above.

Fertility

Crude birth rate is 18.1 per thousand population in 2020 as compared to 18.3 showing no change in the rate since 2019. The CBR fell from 18.7 in 2016 to 18.1 in 2020, demonstrating an average annual decrease of less than 0.64 percent over the last five years since 2016. The rural CBR, as expected, is higher than the urban CBR by a margin of 5.1 births per thousand population: 20.4 versus 15.3. The general fertility rate (GFR) worked out to 65 per thousand women with a much higher rate of 76 in the rural areas as compared to a rate of 53 in the urban areas. This rate remained nearly constant over the last five years. The total fertility rate (TFR) remained within the narrow range of 2.04 – 2.05.

Mortality

The crude death rate (CDR) worked out to 5.1 per 1000 population in 2020, showing virtually no change over the last five years or so. In the rural area, the CDR is higher (5.2) than in the rate (4.4) in urban area. The infant mortality rate (IMR) recorded a moderate fall from 28 per thousand live births in 2016 to 21 per thousand live births in 2020. Keeping consistency with the previous years, the IMR for males remained slightly higher than their female counterparts. Female infants experienced a somewhat steeper decline (28.6%) than male infants (18.5%). Urban infants were less in proportion (20 per thousand live births) to experience death than the rural infants (21 per thousand live births).

The neo-natal mortality rate fell from 19 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016 to 15 deaths per 1000 live births in 2020. Area of residence failed to record any difference in the neo-natal mortality rate (15 in both the areas).

Post-neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) in 2020 recorded a minor decline over the last 5 years: from 9 per 1000 live births in 2016 to 6 per 1000 live births in 2020. Child (1-4 years) mortality has been estimated to be 1.7 deaths per 1000 children since 2018. Under-five mortality has demonstrated a moderate decline from 35 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016 to 28 deaths in 2020. In line with our previous findings on child and infant mortality, male children underwent more health hazards leading to their deaths than their female counterparts. This is evident from the differential death rates by sex.

Maternal mortality ratio has shown a consistent fall over the last five years, from 1.78 maternal deaths per 1000 live births in 2016 to 1.63 in 2020, a 1.68% decline annually over a period of 5 years. Urban women are in an advantageous position with a lower risk of dying (1.38) than their rural counterparts (1.78).

The overall life expectancy at birth has increased by a narrow margin of 0.2 years over the last one year: from 72.6 years in 2019 to 72.8 in 2020 with a higher longevity of 74.5 years for females and 71.2 years for male. As our records say, the gain in life expectancy is somewhat pronounced among the females since 2001 resulting from a higher survival advantage in favor of females during the last 20 years.

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 for males as computed in 2016 was 25.2 years, which decreased to 24.2 years in 2020. On the contrary, the female age at first marriage has shown a modest increase from 18.4 years in 2016 to 18.7 in 2020. The overall impression from the survey findings is that the age at marriage neither for males nor for females has not changed over the last five years. It is particularly true for males.

Contraceptive usage

The overall contraceptive prevalence rate is 63.9 percent in 2020, which demonstrates a moderate increase of 0.5 percentage points over its rate in 2019. The rate reported in 2016 was about of the same magnitude, 62.3 percent, implying a near constancy in the rate during the last 5 years. As expected, the urban women as compared to their rural counterparts are more likely (64.7%) to adopt contraceptives than their rural counterparts (63.1%). Why there has been an increase of 6.7% in the modern method use over the last 5 years, decorresponding decrease in traditional method is about 60%.

Migration

Both in-migration and out-migration rates have exhibited a decrease in recent times. For example, while the overall in-migration rate was 76.7 percent in 2016, it came down to 71 percent in 2020. The same feature is observed in the case of the out-migration rate: from 78.5 percent in 2016 to 70.3 percent in 2020.

Disability

The overall disability rate as estimated from the 2020 round of survey is 8.5 per thousand populations displaying significantly higher risk (9.3) among the males than among the females with a risk of 7.6 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

The SVRS went on to gather data on the knowledge of the females of reproductive age on the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS is prevalent among 81.5 percent women as observed in the survey of 2020. The investigation showed that 71.5 percent of the respondents knew at least one mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS from mother to child in 2020. This is 1.4 percentage points higher than its previous year's level. On the other hand, while 29.1 percent of women knew about all modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS in 2016, this increased to 36.1 percent in 2020.

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 policymakers, 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. In all, 11 data recording schedules are currently being used to collect data on household and population and demographic characteristics including birth, death, migration, and marriage. In addition, a few health issues were also addressed through constructing different schedules that included disability, HIV/AIDS and contraceptive use.

The vital events in the sample area are collected through a dual recording system developed 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 (called Supervisors) 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 on 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. The procedure allows one to estimate the missing events thereby providing revised estimates of events to arrive at the adjusted rates and ratios.

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 the 2011 census served as the sampling frame for the collection of data in the SVRS. The present survey too followed this frame. 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 Enumeration Areas (SEAs). Prior to the selection, each of all EAs containing less than 40 households was merged 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. Each of the seven administrative 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. Following previous surveys that employed these PSUs, the 2020 round of survey also used the same frame that included, as before, a total of 935 urban EAs and 1077 rural EAs from the entire sample area that comprised of 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.

In 2012 PSUs, a total of 301131 households were listed. The number of PSUs and the number of households thereof have been displayed in Table 1.1. An examination of the tabular data shows that there has been an increase of 2321 ((0.78%) households over a period of one year in the sample area, there being no change in the number of PSUs. This increase is more pronounced (1.30%) in the rural area than (0.14%) in the urban area. The distribution of households by administrative divisions also remained the same.

Table 1.1: Allocation of SVRS PSUs and households by domains of study, SVRS 2020

Divisions	Rural		Urban		Total	
	PSU	Household	PSU	Household	PSU	Household
Barishal	87	13322	122	18406	209	31728
Chattogram	182	27473	134	19349	316	46822
Dhaka	205	31547	168	23035	373	54582
Khulna	131	20779	124	17926	255	38705
Rajshahi	156	24144	127	18510	283	42654
Rangpur	138	21187	122	18571	260	39758
Sylhet	91	13870	122	17390	213	31260
Mymensingh	87	13003	16	2619	103	15622
Total	1077	165325	935	135806	2012	301131

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 each 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 the 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 the 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:

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

An estimate of z is then

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Estimates of the Missed Events in SVRS in 2020

The vital events as recorded by the Local Registrars and Supervisors were matched for consistency in their enumeration. This exercise shows that in the case of births, 1.17 percent of the events were missed by both the registrar and the supervisor, while the deaths were missed in 1.14 percent of the cases by them. The extents of this fault were 1.33% and 1.37% respectively in 2019. Both the registrars and the supervisors were successful in recording the births in more than 89 percent of the cases. The results presented in Table 1.2 further tend to show that the performances of both the local registrars and supervisors have been nearly the same. Comparison of the results of 2019 reflects that completeness of enumeration is being improved with the passage of time as a result of the dedication of the field workers and monitoring of the system.

Table 1.2: Completeness of registration of births and deaths (in percent), SVRS 2020

Events	% Events recorded by			% Events missed by	% Completeness of recording	
	Both Registrar and Supervisor	Registrar but missed by Supervisor	Supervisor but missed by Registrar		Achieved through Registrar	Achieved through Supervisor
2020						
Births	79.59	9.80	9.44	1.17	89.39	89.03
Deaths	79.68	10.01	9.17	1.14	89.69	88.85
2019						
Births	78.27	10.80	9.60	1.33	89.07	87.87
Deaths	77.91	10.68	10.04	1.37	88.59	87.95

The total number of events as adjusted 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 for 2019 along with results as obtained in 2019.

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 2020

Year	Events	Estimated number	Standard error of the estimate	95% confidence interval		Length of the interval
				Lower limit	Upper limit	
2020	Births	23297	356	22599	23994	1395
	Deaths	6555	90	6378	6731	353
2019	Births	23090	389	22327	23852	1525
	Deaths	6275	106	6067	6482	415

The confidence intervals are designed to assess the precision and reliability of the sample estimate. For a specific variable, a narrower confidence interval and smaller standard errors suggest a more precise estimate of the population parameter than a wider confidence interval and larger standard error. Comparing both the standard errors and the length of the intervals of 2018 and 2019 surveys shown in the table above, we can assert that the reliability of the estimates in question has greatly improved since its 2019 round of the survey.

1.6 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.

1.7 Quality Control

Supervision and quality control of SVRS data are done in two stages. At stage-1 supervisors and Deputy Directors of the 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.

1.8 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 the last three years. The detailed results have been provided in Chapter II.

1.9 Confidence Interval

Confidence intervals serve as good estimates of the population parameter because the procedure tends to produce intervals that contain the parameter. Confidence intervals are comprised of the point estimate (the most likely value) and a margin of error around that point estimate. The margin of error indicates the amount of uncertainty that surrounds the sample estimate of the population parameter.

In this vein, you can use confidence intervals to assess the precision of the sample estimate. For a specific variable, a narrower confidence interval (90, 110) for example, suggests a more precise estimate of the population parameter than a wider confidence interval (50, 150).

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 2020

Indicators	Rate	Standard Error	95% Confidence interval	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	18.1	0.17	17.77	18.43
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.04	0.06	1.93	2.15
Crude Date Rate (CDR)	5.1	0.09	4.93	5.27
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	21	0.18	20.65	21.35
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	15	0.15	14.71	15.29
Post- neonatal Mortality Rate	6	0.10	5.81	6.19
Child Death Rate	1.7	0.05	1.60	1.80
Under 5 Mortality Rate	28	0.21	27.59	28.41
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	1.63	0.07	1.49	1.77
Life Expectancy in years (Both sexes)	72.8	0.33	72.15	73.45
Life Expectancy in years(Male)	71.2	0.46	70.30	72.10
Life Expectancy in years (Female)	74.5	0.47	73.58	75.42
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	63.9	0.31	63.29	64.51
Crude Disability Rate	8.5	0.12	8.26	8.74

By and large the standard errors of the estimates in 2020 remained the same as found in 2019. We compare below the standard errors and the length of the confidence intervals in Table 1.5 below of two consecutive years, 2018 and 2019.

Table 1.5: Comparison of the standard errors and confidence intervals: 2019–2020

Indicators	Standard error of the estimate		Length of the confidence interval	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	0.17	0.17	0.66	0.66
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	0.06	0.06	0.22	0.22
Crude Date Rate CDR	0.09	0.09	0.34	0.34
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	0.18	0.18	0.70	0.70
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	0.15	0.15	0.58	0.58
Post- neonatal Mortality Rate	0.10	0.10	0.38	0.38
Child Death Rate (CDR)	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.20
Under 5 Mortality Rate	0.21	0.21	0.82	0.82
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	0.05	0.07	0.20	0.28
Life Expectancy (Both sexes)	0.33	0.33	1.30	1.30
Life Expectancy (Male)	0.47	0.46	1.84	1.80
Life Expectancy (Female)	0.48	0.47	1.88	1.84
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	0.31	0.31	1.22	1.22
Crude Disability Rate	0.12	0.12	0.48	0.48

CHAPTER II

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION COMPOSITION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the household characteristics in the SVRS area in 2019 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.

2.2 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 the 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 in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. This finding is consistent with the 2017–18 BDHS. The overall percentage of households with 4 members is 28.4 percent as reported in 2020 in SVRS survey. The BDHS 2017–18 reports this figure to be 27 percent (NIPORT, 2017-18). The distribution of household size is consistent with the 2011 sample census results, which also documented a modal household size at 4.

The overall average household size in the SVRS area has been documented to be 4.3 in 2020 demonstrating a marginal increase of 0.1 over the 2019 survey. Nearly 14 percent of the households consist of 1–2 members and more than two-thirds of the households consist of 3–5 members. Closed to 20 percent of the households are still burdened with 6 or more persons. This feature prevails across the residential status and religious composition of the population.

The average household size in the rural area marginally exceeds the average of urban area: 4.3 versus 4.2. So far as the household size by religion is concerned, people belonging to the religion labeled ‘others’ appear to have the lowest household size with 3.8 members on the average. Muslims and Hindus respectively have 4.3 and 4.2 members in their households.

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of sample households by household size, residence and religion, SVRS 2020

Household size	Residence		Religion					Total
	Rural	Urban	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Christian	Others	
1	3.7	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.7	12.2	3.2
2	10.3	10.6	10.6	9.3	10.5	10.2	9.8	10.4
3	18.8	21.9	20.0	21.6	19.9	20.3	18.3	20.2
4	26.8	30.2	28.1	30.3	30.6	31.6	26.8	28.4
5	19.5	17.8	18.8	18.0	18.3	18.2	24.4	18.7
6	10.5	8.6	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.3	2.4	9.7
7	4.9	3.8	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.4
8	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	2.5
9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.1
10+	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of HH	165,325	135,806	265,694	32455	2,153	747	82	301,131
Population	716031	568982	1135399	137084	9223	2999	308	1285013
Average HH size	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.3

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of household size by administrative divisions. Among the eight divisions, Rangpur division, following the 2019 SVRS has the highest proportion (31.0%) of households with 4 members, while Sylhet the lowest (23.8%). The average household size is the highest (5.0) in Sylhet division followed by Chattogram division (4.6), displaying no change over the last year. The household size in Rajshahi division maintained its previous year's level 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 enumerations in 2018–19 in the registration area.

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of sample households by size and division, SVRS 2020

Household size	Administrative division								Total
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
1	2.5	2.0	3.1	3.4	4.9	4.4	4.1	2.0	3.2
2	8.8	8.2	12.8	11.5	10.2	12.8	10.4	6.9	10.4
3	19.9	17.0	21.6	23.4	17.8	23.8	20.4	15.2	20.2
4	29.8	26.3	28.2	30.1	25.9	30.0	31.0	23.8	28.4
5	20.1	21.2	17.8	17.4	20.4	16.3	18.4	20.0	18.7
6	10.1	11.9	8.8	8.2	10.9	7.1	8.5	13.4	9.7
7	4.5	5.8	3.8	3.1	4.9	2.8	3.6	7.9	4.4
8	2.3	3.5	2.0	1.6	2.9	1.5	1.9	4.9	2.5
9	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.1
10+	1.0	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	3.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of HH	31728	46822	54582	38705	15622	42654	39758	31260	301131
Population	136491	217247	223947	155073	66997	166645	163638	154975	1285013
Average	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.1	5.0	4.3

2.3 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 (Ghana and Bangladesh) out of ten countries in their sample.

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 percent of the households are headed by males and the remaining 15 percent by their counterparts women, there being virtually no change in the headship type since its last two surveys conducted in 2018 and 2019. By and large, males are about 6 times more dominating in the family than the females so far as the household headship is concerned.

Married males as opposed to single males are about 10 percent more likely to dominate in the household as heads. In contrast, married females are half as likely to lead the households as head than their male counterparts. The sharing of responsibilities among the widowed females compared to their male counterparts as household heads in 2020 remained of about the same magnitude (85.2%) from its level in 2019.

A surprising change in the headship status by sex is noted in 2020 among those who are under 15 years old. While in 2019 survey, only 11 percent females under 15 years of age shared the responsibility as household heads, this increased to 33.3 percent in 2020. It is also important to note it down that findings of 2020 and 2018 in this regard are consistent.

Household headship is marginally less prevalent (84.5%) among the Muslims than among the residents of other religions (87.5%–89%).

Divisional variations in headship are minimal. Males in Chattogram division show the lowest involvement (77.5%) and Rangpur, the highest (88.7%) so far as the household headship is concerned.

Education of the household head appears to be positively related to the headship status among the males with the highest proportion (89.5%) for those who have secondary and above level of education, resulting in a negative association of headship status and education among the females.

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of household headship by sex, administrative division and religion, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	2020			2019		
	Male headed household	Female headed household	Total	Male headed household	Female headed household	Total
Current age:						
Below 15	66.7	33.3	100.0	89.0	11.0	100.0
15–60	85.8	14.3	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0
60+	81.8	18.2	100.0	82.5	17.5	100.0
Marital status:			-			
Single	84.6	15.4	100.0	85.2	14.9	100.0
Married	92.9	7.1	100.0	92.8	7.2	100.0
Widowed/divorced	14.9	85.2	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0
Residence:			-			
Urban	85.5	14.5	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0

Background Characteristics	2020			2019		
	Male headed household	Female headed household	Total	Male headed household	Female headed household	Total
Rural	84.6	15.4	100.0	84.9	15.1	100.0
Division:						
Barishal	87.7	12.3	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0
Chattogram	77.5	22.6	100.0	77.6	22.4	100.0
Dhaka	84.1	15.9	100.0	84.5	15.5	100.0
Khulna	87.7	12.3	100.0	88.1	12.0	100.0
Mymensingh	87.3	12.7	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0
Rajshahi	88.4	11.6	100.0	88.7	11.3	100.0
Rangpur	88.7	11.3	100.0	89.1	10.9	100.0
Sylhet	81.6	18.4	100.0	82.3	17.7	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	84.5	15.5	100.0	84.6	15.4	100.0
Hindu	89.0	11.0	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0
Others	87.5	12.5	100.0	88.0	12.0	100.0
Education:						
None	79.7	20.3	100.0	80.53	19.47	100.0
Primary incomplete	86.9	13.2	100.0	87.09	12.91	100.0
Primary complete	86.7	13.3	100.0	86.9	13.1	100.0
Secondary incomplete	84.9	15.2	100.0	83.85	16.15	100.0
Secondary	89.5	10.5	100.0	90.89	9.11	100.0
Total	85.0	15.0	100.0	85.36	14.64	100.0
N	255961	45170	100.0	255064	43746	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.

2.4 Household Facilities

This section presents an overview of a few physical characteristics of the households in the SVRS area for the year 2020. 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 administrative division, SVRS 2020

Household Characteristics	Total	Residence				Division						
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
Sources of drinking water:												
Tap	12.1	2.8	23.4	4.3	13.9	32.0	3.2	2.2	7.8	2.0	17.3	
Tube-well	86.2	94.6	76.1	92.7	84.5	68.0	91.6	97.7	91.9	97.8	79.1	
Well	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	
Pond/ditch	0.9	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	
River/canal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Rain water	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Others	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Sources of light:												
Electricity	96.2	94.8	97.8	95.9	91.4	98.0	98.2	95.9	95.7	96.9	97.3	
Kerosene	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	
Solar	2.4	3.5	1.0	2.8	6.2	1.2	0.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.0	
Others	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	
Source of fuel:												
Straw/Leaf/husk	20.4	31.4	7.0	10.6	14.4	17.4	15.0	27.4	41.2	28.4	8.7	
Wood / Chalk / Wood	46.7	54.9	36.6	64.7	52.1	31.4	58.3	59.2	29.6	49.0	46.3	
Wood coal / Charcoal	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	
Coal / Lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Dung	3.5	5.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	3.4	6.7	2.4	7.4	2.3	3.2	
Kerosene/Paraffin	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	
Petrol / Diesel	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.5	
Electricity	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.4	
Supply gas	15.4	3.2	30.2	0.2	23.2	40.5	0.1	4.5	5.8	0.1	32.3	
LPG gas	12.7	4.4	22.8	23.0	8.8	6.5	19.1	5.6	14.8	16.4	7.5	
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	
Type of oven												
Electric oven	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.6	0.8	
LPG gas oven	13.5	4.9	23.9	23.0	10.0	7.3	19.2	6.4	16.4	16.3	8.9	
Natural gas oven	15.0	3.3	29.3	0.5	22.8	39.9	0.2	4.5	4.5	0.2	31.5	
Bio gas oven	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Liquid fuel oven	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	
Lakri oven	57.9	74.8	37.3	63.0	53.0	48.2	64.1	72.3	52.3	70.1	54.0	
Open oven	11.5	15.5	6.6	11.9	12.6	3.5	15.0	15.2	23.6	9.2	3.6	
Others	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.6	
Oven Chimney facility												
Only chimney	8.1	9.3	6.5	9.8	6.3	2.4	10.2	0.8	4.3	1.0	33.7	
Only fan	5.1	1.0	10.1	4.1	5.8	9.7	2.5	1.1	2.3	2.7	9.3	
Both	2.4	1.1	4.1	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.4	0.9	4.1	1.0	6.2	
None	84.4	88.6	79.3	84.7	85.6	85.9	85.9	97.2	89.3	95.3	50.8	
Toilet facility:												
Sanitary with water seal	17.9	9.3	28.4	21.1	16.1	16.4	18.8	10.0	13.4	17.3	30.1	
Pucca with water seal	63.6	64.2	62.8	70.5	66.1	71.8	64.9	57.4	65.6	53.1	50.4	
Pucca no water seal	3.9	5.4	2.1	3.8	5.4	2.6	3.1	6.4	5.3	2.6	3.8	
Kutcha/Hanging latrin	13.3	18.9	6.3	4.6	11.3	8.8	12.8	25.1	13.9	22.7	14.4	
Open space/No latrine	1.3	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	4.3	1.4	
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	

Household Characteristics	Total	Residence				Division					
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Soap and water facility with latrine											
Just hand with soap	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.5	5.3	4.1	3.3	3.2	1.1
Just water	16.0	20.9	10.0	19.3	19.2	17.9	10.4	23.0	13.9	8.6	20.5
Both hand with soap and water	71.0	62.7	81.1	72.3	66.7	73.5	76.5	54.2	73.7	72.0	68.1
Other	10.3	13.1	6.9	6.2	11.9	7.1	7.7	18.7	9.1	16.2	10.3
Level of economic solvency											
Permanent insolvency	7.7	8.5	6.6	4.8	7.4	3.6	6.6	7.3	12.2	10.7	9.6
Temporary insolvency	13.9	16.5	10.6	11.6	16.0	9.3	13.9	17.4	12.5	17.8	15.8
Balanced income expenditure	35.3	34.0	36.9	35.2	36.9	36.2	32.8	36.5	35.6	34.2	34.8
Economic Solvency	43.2	41.0	45.9	48.4	39.8	50.9	46.8	38.8	39.7	37.3	39.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.4.1 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 the area, the use of tube-well as a source of drinking water has declined from 94.2% in 2019 to 86.2 in 2020. The use of this source in rural area has been 94.5 percent. In contrast 76.1 percent of the urban households have access to this source. Our investigation reveals that overall tube well water use has increased by less than 1 percentage points in one year. The Education Household Survey (EHS), 2014 reports an overall use of 83 percent with 91.5 percent in rural area and 56.3 percent in urban area.

At the divisional level, tube-well use varies from as low as 68.0 percent in Dhaka division to as high as 97.8 percent in Rangpur division. A close view of these rates over the last three years reveal that there has been virtually no change in the levels and patterns in tube well use rate.

The use of tap water varies widely between urban and rural area. With an overall use of 12.1 percent, the tap water users account for more than 23 percent in the urban area and only 2.8 percent in the rural area. The corresponding use rates in 2019 were almost of the same magnitude: 23.7 percent and 3.1 percent in urban and rural area respectively.

Other sources of drinking water are well, pond or ditch, river, canal and rain-water which together comprise 1.8 percent of the total use showing no change since 2019.

2.4.2 Sources of Light

The study documented an overall electricity use by 96.2 percent documenting a rise of 2.9 percent households since 2019. The remaining households in SVRS area are solely dependent on the kerosene and other indigenous sources.

Urban-rural difference in electricity use is minimal: 97.8 percent versus 94.8 percent, showing a difference of a little more than 3 percent. This difference was 11 percent in the previous year.

The reported data virtually display no variation in electricity use by administrative divisions ranging from 91.4 in Chattogram division to 98.2 in Khulna division.

2.4.3 Sources of Fuel

Keeping consistency with the previous years' surveys, the 2020 round of SVRS survey also found straw, leaf, husk, wood or charcoal as some of the most frequently used fuels. These ingredients are used by about 67 percent of the total fuel users in 2020 as against a rate of 69.0 percent in 2019. The use of these materials was reported by 43.9 percent of the residents of the urban area and 85.4 percent residents of the rural area. Uses of these materials in 2019 were respectively 46.4 and 87.2 percent in urban and rural households. Division-wise distribution shows that Dhaka division has the least (48.9%) use of these fuels, while the highest use (75.4%) was reported in Barishal division.

The overall use of supply gas is only 15.4 percent in 2020 as against a rate of 15.6 percent in 2019 showing virtually no change in one preceding the 2020 survey. The use of LPG gas has shown a rise of 1.7 percentage points. In urban area, a little more than 30 percent of the households have access to supply gas as against 3.2 percent in rural households. Supply gas, biogas and LPG together constitute 28.2 percent of the total fuel use.

Data reveal that supply gas use in both urban and rural areas has remained constant since 2019. Among the divisions, Dhaka has the highest use rate (40.5%) of gas followed by Sylhet (32.3%) and Rangpur and Khulna the lowest (0.1% in each division). This level of use was also noted in 2019 also. In most of the divisions, the supply gas use has drastically been reduced over the last three years. This may largely be attributed to the availability of LP gas at divisional level. The overall use of this gas is 12.7 percent. The use of this gas is the highest in Barishal (23%) followed by Khulna (19.1%).

2.4.4 Type of Oven

A vast majority of the households (57.9%) uses lakri oven followed by natural gas (15.0%) and open oven (11.5%). LPG gas oven users constitute 13.5 percent of the total showing virtually no change in the use of these facilities since 2019. Except for LPG gas, the remaining three categories of the households in the rural areas are more in proportion to make use of the sources mentioned than the urban households. More than 72 percent of the lakri oven users come from Mymensingh division, followed by Rangpur division with a use rate of 70.1 percent. Least users of this facility come from Dhaka division with a rate of 48.2%. Natural gas is used in about 40 percent of the households in Dhaka division followed by 31.5 percent of the household in Sylhet division. This scenario remains prevalent over the last one year.

2.4.5 Oven Chimney Facility

Chimney facilities are available only for 8.1 percent of the households in 2020 as against a rate of 7.7 in 2019. This is somewhat more prevalent (9.3%) in the rural areas compared to a use rate of 6.5 percent in the urban area. Both of these facilities are available only 2.4 percent of the households. A large majority of the household (84.4%) are deprived of this facility. The extent of this deprivation is more prevalent in rural area (88.6% vs 79.3%).

2.4.6 Toilet Facility

Pucca water-sealed toilets clearly dominate over the other toilet systems with an overall use of 63.6 percent without much variation by urban-rural residence and divisions. Urban households are slightly less likely (62.8%) to use this facility compared to the rural households (64.2%). The scenario was opposite in 2019. The use of this facility is most frequent in Dhaka division where about 72 percent

households are in use of this facility followed by Barishal (70.5%) with the lowest use (50.4%) in Sylhet division. The overall water-sealed sanitary latrine use is 17.9 percent in 2020 as against 18.1 percent use in 2019. Urban households are 3 times as likely as the rural households to have access to this facility. Sylhet division makes highest use (30.1%) of this facility followed by Khulna division (18.8%). The least use (10.0%) of this facility is reported in Mymensingh division. Kutcha/hanging latrine occupies the next position with an average rate of 13.3 percent, the highest (25.1%) being reported in Mymensingh division and the lowest (4.6%) in Barishal division.

The use of open toilet in 2020 was also reported in some cases: 1.9 percent in the rural area and 0.4 percent in urban area with an overall use of 1.3 percent.

2.4.7: Soap and Water Facility with Latrine

The practice of washing both hands with soap and water in defecation is prevalent among 71 percent of the household members without any change in last one year. This is more practiced by the urban people (81.1%) (84.2%) than their rural counterparts (62.7%) (59.5%). The use rate shows a decline of more than 3 percent points in urban area while an increase of equal magnitude rural ate. Use of just water in washing hands in defecation is seen to be prevalent among 16 percent of the members, 20.9 in rural area and 3.4 percent in urban area. People of Mymensingh division are more in proportion (23.0%) followed by Sylhet (20.5%) to make use of water for hand washing after defecation.

2.4.8 Economic Solvency

In total, 43.2 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent with 41.0 percent in the rural area and 46.0 percent in the urban area. Rural area has shown an abrupt fall in solvency in 2020 from 2019: 47.8 percent to 41.0 percent, a decline of about 15 percent in this regard over a period of one year.

More than one-third (35.3%) of the households have been able to maintain a balanced livelihood. This was 32.6% in 2019. Most of the divisions maintain a balanced income-expenditure level in the range between 32.8 percent and 36.9 percent. Urban-rural differential is also minimal; 36.9 percent versus 34.0 percent.

Permanent insolvency prevails among 7.7 percent of the surveyed population in 2020 as against a prevalence rate of 8.8 percent in 2019. It is more prevalent (8.5%) among the rural households than among the urban households (6.6%). Rajshahi division records the highest permanent insolvency with a rate of 12.2 percent, while Dhaka the lowest (3.6%). Temporary insolvency exists in about 13.9 percent households: 16.5 percent in rural area and 10.6 percent in urban area. It is the highest (17.8%) in Rangpur division and lowest (9.3%) in Dhaka division without showing any remarkable shift in levels and patterns from its previous year.

2.4.9 Structure of Living House and Living Space

Table 2.5 displays the distribution of households by type of structure of living houses. The structure of house or housing in Bangladesh, as revealed by the SVRS 2020 survey results was predominantly corrugated iron sheet (CIS) or wood made. Our survey findings suggest that about 42 percent of the households are made up of either CIS or wood. Urban households are less than half (25.2%) as likely as the rural households (55.2%) to make use of CIS or wood there being no structural changes in the use of these materials in the recent past. The use of CIS/wood structures are pronounced in Mymensingh division with 71.8 percent living structures being made up of CIS or wood, followed by Barishal (58.5%), Chattogram (48.0%) and Dhaka (45.7%). These rankings are being maintained since last year.

Households in pucca buildings constitute 23.9 percent of the total. Nearly 40 percent of the households in the urban area and only 10.6 percent of the households in the rural have pucca

buildings. Semi-pucca living structures are also found in about a quarter (26.7%) of the households. Among the reported structures, 22.7 percent of the households in the rural area and 31.6 percent in the urban area were semi-pucca. Semi-pucca structures are more common in Sylhet division (38.9%) followed by Rangpur division (35.3%). Mud, bamboo and other ingredients are also used which account for a little about 8 percent of the households.

Table 2.5: Distribution of households by type of structure of living house and by locality, SVRS 2020

Structure of living house	Total	Residence				Division						
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
Building (Pucca)	23.9	10.6	40.1	25.1	24.5	30.3	30.8	6.1	24.7	12.0	25.2	
Semi-Pucca	26.7	22.7	31.6	16.1	17.8	22.0	34.6	18.5	29.1	35.3	38.9	
CIS/Wooden	41.7	55.2	25.2	58.5	48.0	45.7	24.6	71.8	29.4	45.2	26.8	
Mud	6.4	10.0	2.1	0.1	6.6	1.9	8.5	3.3	15.4	5.5	8.4	
Bamboo	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	2.9	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.7	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

2.4.10 Floor Space

The average floor space per household was measured to be 423 square feet with 413 square feet in rural area and 435 square feet in urban area. When compared with the previous year's floor space, it appears that the average floor space has increased by 1.7 percent in one year. This increase is about 1.2 percent in the urban area and 2 percent in rural area.

Keeping consistency with the floor space, the per capita bedroom space was 95 square feet in rural area and 104 square feet in the urban area, the overall space being 99 square feet. In 2019, these spaces were reported to be 94, 103, and 98 square feet respectively. The relative changes in the average household space and bedroom space are consistent with each other. The results of this investigation have been presented in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Per capita floor space and bedroom space: 2019–2020

Residence	Floor space		% Change	Bedroom Space		% Change
	2020	2019	2019–2020	2020	2019	2019–2020
Rural	413	405	2.0	95	94	1.1
Urban	435	430	1.2	104	103	1.0
Total	423	416	1.7	99	98	1.0

2.5 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 2.7 below shows the household population of the SVRS area by age and sex in percentages as enumerated in 2020. The complete enumeration found 643254 males and 641759 females in the sample area resulting in a sex ratio 100.2 males per 100 females, a ratio exactly tallying with the one obtained in the last three years. The current year's sex also agrees exactly with the one obtained in 2011 census. The 2017–18 BDHS reported even a smaller ratio (90.8%) than both of the above mentioned sources. The Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey, 2016 obtained a sex ratio of 93.1 males per 100 females.

The age distribution presented in Table 2.7 in SVRS area for 2020 shows that 28.1 percent of the population is under-15 years of age. This was 28.5 percent in 2019 in the same setting. People aged 65 years and over in the current survey constitute 5.3 percent of the total population tallying exactly with

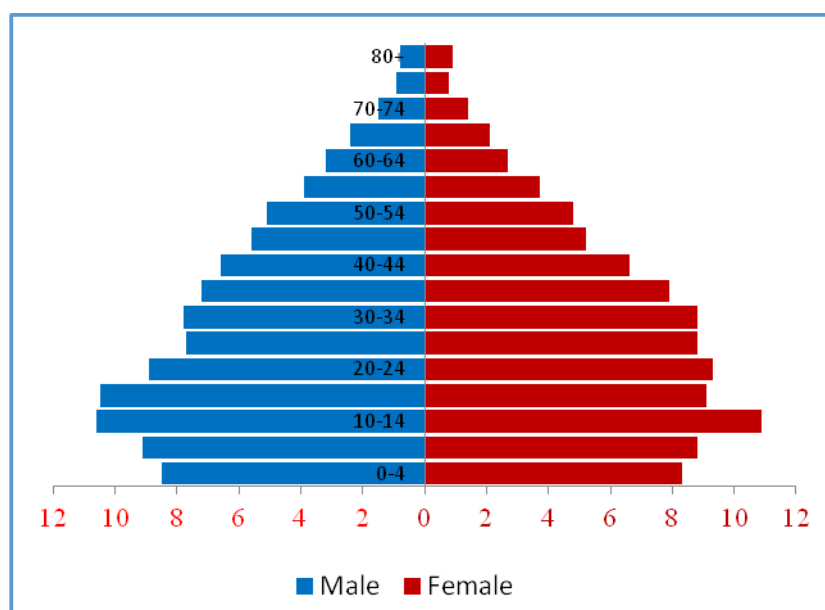
the proportion found in 2019 survey. The corresponding proportion under the age of 15 is 32.3 percent and 6.4 percent at age 65 and over in the 2017–18 BDHS. The most recent BMMHCS 2016 finds these proportions to be 32.5 percent and 6.1 percent respectively.

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

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of sample population by age and sex, SVRS 2020

Age group	2020			2019		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.4
5-9	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.2	9.3
10-14	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.8
15-19	10.5	9.1	9.8	10.8	8.7	9.7
20-24	8.9	9.3	9.1	8.4	9.3	8.9
25-29	7.7	8.8	8.2	7.5	9.2	8.3
30-34	7.8	8.8	8.3	7.6	8.8	8.2
35-39	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.5
40-44	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5
45-49	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.4
50-54	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
55-59	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
60-64	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9
65-69	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
70-74	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
80+	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
<15	28.2	28.0	28.1	28.8	28.3	28.5
15–64	66.3	66.8	66.6	65.7	66.7	66.2
65+	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	643254	641759	1285013	635543	634198	1269741

Figure 2.1: Age –sex pyramid of SVRS population, SVRS 2020



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.

2.5.1 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 2.8). Apart from the use of those indices in assessing the quality of age reporting, graphical devices may also be used to do the same.

Table 2.8: Myer's, Whipple's and UN Joint Score, SVRS 2020

Year	Whipple's Index		Myer's Index		UN Joint Score
	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
2019	108.4	108.5	3.4	3.7	48.3
2020	94.3	93.8	3.4	3.1	39.7

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 the age-sex accuracy index developed by United Nations. This index is computed from the age ratios and sex ratios.

Definition 2.1: Whipple index is a simple, robust and easy to interpret method to measure age heaping. It is defined as the ratio of the observed frequency of ages ending in 0 or 5 for the frequency

predicted by assuming a uniform distribution of terminal digits. The index applies to single years of age returns between two arbitrarily chosen ages 23 and 62

$$\text{Whipple Index} = \frac{P_{25} + P_{30} + P_{35} + \dots + P_{60}}{\frac{1}{5}(P_{23} + P_{24} + P_{25} + \dots + P_{62})} \times 100$$

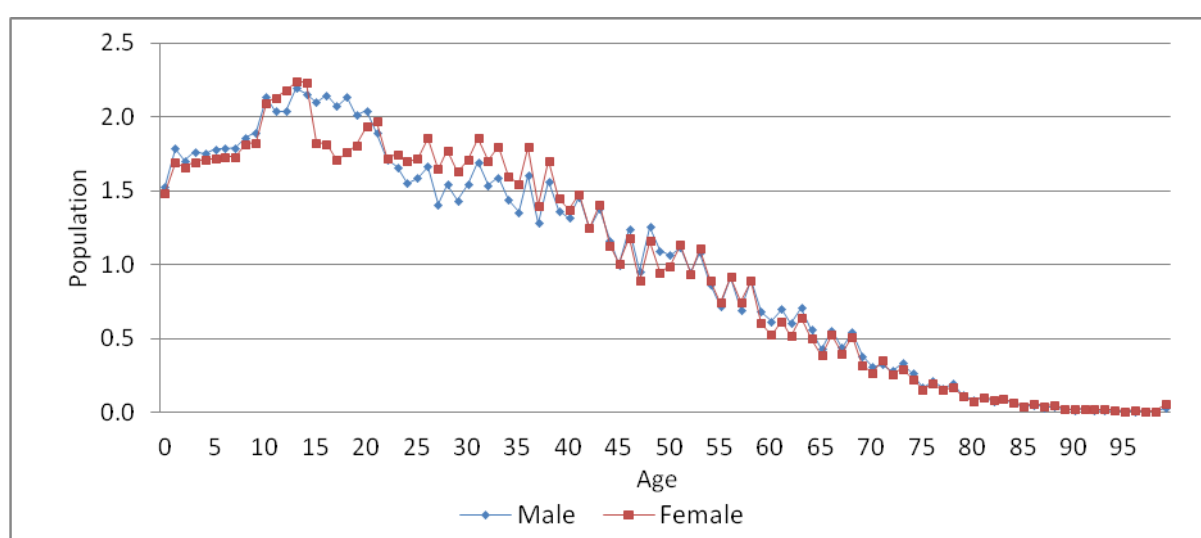
Where P_{25} denotes the population at age 25 etc.

Definition 2.2: 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.

Definition 2.3: UN Age-Sex Accuracy 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 is based on the age ratios and sex ratios.

UN Index = Mean deviation of age ratios for males from 100 + Mean deviation of age ratios for males from 100 + (Mean of age-to-age differences in reported sex ratios)

Figure 2.2: Graph showing the age-sex distribution of SVRS population in single years, SVRS 2020



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 at 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 2020 SVRS are 94.3 for males and 93.8 for females, showing virtually little sex differentials in age heaping but substantial reduction in age heaping at ages ending in 0 and 5 over its 2019 indices (see Table 2.8) .

The corresponding indices for the 2011 census were 256.7 for males and 267.6 for females with an index of 262.18 for both sexes. 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 shows some improved age reporting but nevertheless falls under the 'rough' category.

Myers' index reflects the preferences or dislikes for each of ten digits, from 0 to 9. To determine such preferences, the first step in Myers' method consists in the computation of a 'blended' population in which ordinarily almost equal sums are to be expected for each digit. This being the case, the 'blended' totals for each of the ten digits should be very nearly 10 percent of the grand total. The deviations of each sum from 10 percent of the grand total are added together disregarding the sign, and their sum is the Myers' index. The index was calculated for the SVRS 2020 also with the single year data. The indices were 3.4 for males and 3.1 for females. The indices also tell the story of virtually no improvement in age reporting since 2016. The 2011 census data revealed a Myer's index of 26.54 for males and 27.14 for females resulting in an index of 27.14 for both sexes. When compared with the census-based Myer's index, the SVRS age reporting appears to be far better than the census age reporting.

The use of UN formula (also called UN Joint score) resulted in a value of 39.7 for the index in 2020 as opposed to an index of 48.3 in 2019. This index was 57.7 in 2018. Census age-sex data are described as "accurate" "inaccurate" or "highly inaccurate" by the United Nations depending on the UN index under 20, 20 to 40 or over 40. This reflects that the quality of age reporting has improved over the last seven years. The census of 2011 revealed a score of 44.18.

It may be mentioned that both Myer's and Whipple's indices have serious limitations due to its sole dependence on single year age distribution. Single year reporting is highly vulnerable to incorrect reporting particularly in developing countries.

The urban-rural age structure by sex is displayed in Table 2.9. The age structure of the rural area depicts a younger population than the one in urban area with respectively 29 percent and 27.0 of its population being under age 15. In addition, population at age 65 and over constitute 5.9 percent and 4.6 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 levels and patterns of age-structures of the urban and rural populations discerned by the age-distribution of 2020 closely agree with the one observed in 2019 SVRS.

The age-sex distributions of the population by administrative divisions are shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.9: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and residence, SVRS 2020

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	9.0	8.7	8.9	7.9	7.7	7.8
5-9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.5	8.8
10-14	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.4
15-19	11.1	9.4	10.2	9.7	8.7	9.2
20-24	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.8	9.3
25-29	7.4	8.5	7.9	7.9	9.3	8.6
30-34	7.3	8.3	7.8	8.5	9.4	8.9
35-39	6.7	7.5	7.1	7.8	8.4	8.1
40-44	6.1	6.4	6.3	7.1	7.0	7.0
45-49	5.2	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.6
50-54	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.8	5.1
55-59	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.7
60-64	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.9
65+	6.0	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.6
<15	29.3	28.7	29.0	26.9	27.0	27.0
15-64	64.8	65.5	65.1	68.2	68.6	68.4

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
65+	6.0	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	358635	357396	716031	284619	284363	568982

As shown by the data in Table 2.10, Chattogram followed by Sylhet division compared to other divisions appear to be most conducive to high fertility as they have the most young age structures with 31.3 percent and 30.3 percent respectively of their populations falling under 15 years of age. The 2019 survey also observed these proportions of about the same magnitude. The implication of these high proportions of population below 15 years is that Sylhet and Chattogram divisions will have high dependency burden with more inactive populations. It is also an indication of relatively high fertility in these two divisions compared to other administrative divisions.

Table 2.10: Percent distribution of sample population by age, sex and division, SVRS 2020

Age group	Administrative division							
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
0-4	8.5	9.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	7.6	8.2	8.2
5-9	8.8	10.1	9.1	8.0	9.4	7.9	8.4	9.8
10-14	10.5	11.6	10.6	9.3	11.9	9.7	10.4	12.3
15-19	9.6	10.6	9.6	8.9	10.3	8.9	9.6	10.7
20-24	8.9	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.8
25-29	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.2	7.4	8.2	8.0	8.5
30-34	7.9	7.8	8.7	8.5	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.1
35-39	7.6	6.9	7.8	7.9	7.0	8.2	7.8	6.9
40-44	6.6	5.8	6.7	7.3	6.1	7.4	6.9	6.0
45-49	5.5	4.7	5.3	6.1	5.0	6.1	5.7	4.7
50-54	5.1	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.0	5.6	5.1	4.4
55-59	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.2
60-64	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6
65+	6.0	4.9	5.0	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.6
<15	27.8	31.3	28.0	25.1	30.0	25.2	27.0	30.3
15-64	66.3	63.7	67.0	68.9	64.0	69.0	67.8	65.0
65+	6.0	4.9	5.0	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	136,491	217,247	223,947	155,073	66,997	166,645	163,638	154,975

2.6 A Few More Population Compositions and Household Characteristics

Table 2.11 summarizes a number of background characteristics of the population that include, among others, the sex composition, sex ratio, dependency ratio, religion, literacy rate, and marital status according to the present residence and administrative divisions.

2.6.1 Sex Composition

The 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 2.11 shows the sex composition of the population in the SVRS area as obtained in 2020. Overall, the males outnumbered the females by 0.2 percentage points or 0.4 percent resulting from a male-female ratio of 50.05 to 49.95. This feature is prevalent across the regions of residence and the administrative divisions without any exception. Surprisingly, the ratio of males to females exactly agrees with the 2011 sample census results.

2.6.2 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio, also called masculinity ratio is one of the simplest ratios in demography. It is defined as follows:

Definition 2.4: Sex ratio is the number of males per one hundred females expressed in percentage. That is

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of males}}{\text{Number of females}} \times 100$$

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 2020 SVRS recorded an overall sex ratio of 100.2 males per 100 females showing no change since its 2018 and 2019 levels. The rural area was reported to have a sex ratio of 100.3 as against a rate of 100.1 percent in the urban area. Among the 8 administrative divisions, Barishal showed the highest sex ratio (102.4%), while Chattogram division the lowest (97.5%). 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.

Table 2.11: Sex ratios (percent) by residence and divisions, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Sex ratio	
	2020	2019
Residence:		
Rural	100.3	100.1
Urban	100.1	100.2
Division:		
Barishal	102.4	102.7
Chattogram	97.5	97.1
Dhaka	99.9	99.7
Khulna	100.7	100.6
Mymensingh	102.0	102.4
Rajshahi	101.9	101.9
Rangpur	102.3	102.1
Sylhet	97.6	98.1
Total	100.2	100.2

2.6.3 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.

Definition 2.5: Dependency ratio is the ratio of sum of the population under age 15 and 65 years and over to the population aged between 15 and 64 inclusive.

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Population under age 15 years} + \text{Population aged 65 years and over}}{\text{Population aged 15 - 64 years}} \times 100$$

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. The overall dependency ratio is 50 percent, meaning that 50 inactive persons are dependent on 100 economically active persons. The child dependency ratio defined as a ratio of the children under-15 years of age to the population aged 15–64 was estimated to be 42.1

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 7.9 percent. These two together make up the overall dependency ratio: $421+7.9=50.0$.

More people (34.9%) in rural areas than in urban area (31.6%) are dependent on the work force. The dependency ratio varies from as low as 45 percent in Khulna and Mymensingh divisions to as high as 57 percent in Chattogram division. The results are summarized in Table 2.12. 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.

2.6.4 Religious Composition

In 2020 round of SVRS survey, 88.4 percent of the population in the survey area are Muslims and the remaining 11.6 percent are the believers of other religions, showing no change in religious composition since last two years. Rural-urban variation in religious composition is of little significance. This constancy also prevails by sex composition.

Muslims dominate Mymensingh division with about 93.7 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%). More rural people (89.1%) than the urban people (87.4%) are Muslims

2.6.5 Literacy Rate

The SVRS collects information on the literacy of both men and women on a regular basis. Literacy is an important element in shaping the lifestyle of individuals and 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.

Definition 2.6: A person who is able to write a simple letter is defined as **literate**.

In the SVRS, a person has been defined as literate if he/she is able to write a simple letter. The **crude literacy rate** obtained thus is presented in Table 2.12 for the population under study. The overall crude rate for both sexes together comes out to 66.7 percent. Males are marginally more likely (68.5%) to be literate than their female counterparts (64.8%). The literacy rate is significantly higher (73.2.0%) among the urban population than among the rural population (61.4%). Barishal division has the highest rate of literacy (73.9%), followed by Rangpur division with a literacy rate of 67.8 percent. The lowest literacy rate (57.5%) prevails among the people of Mymensingh division. The sex differentials in crude literacy rate are in favor of males by a margin of .5.7 percent. This difference, by and large, is almost the same across the divisions. Comparison of these rates with the previous years tends to indicate that the overall literacy has shown an increasing trend over the last few years.

The data on adult literacy were utilized to compute two variants of literacy rate: one for those who are age 7 years and over and the other for those who are 15 years and over. In both the cases, the 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 the population aged 7 years and over is 75.2 percent. The corresponding rate for those who are 15 years and over is 75.6 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 2.12 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.

Keeping consistency with the overall literacy rates under these two categories, the divisional level of estimates are seen to speak in favor of females so far as the literacy rate is concerned.

2.6.6 Possession of Mobile Phone

Mobile phones, also called cell phones have become a necessity for many people throughout the world. The ability to keep in touch with family, business associates, and access to e-mail are only a few of the reasons for the increasing importance of cell phones. Today's technically advanced mobile phones are capable of not only receiving and placing phone calls, but storing data, taking pictures, and can even be used as walkie talkies, to name just a few of the available options. Mobile phones are the perfect way to stay connected with others and provide the user with a sense of security. In the event of emergency, having a mobile phone can allow help to reach you quickly and could possibly save lives. However, the importance of mobile phones goes way beyond personal safety.

Recently, COVID-19 has created an enormous challenge to learning on a global scale — and one that continues to affect our daily experience more than eight months later. E-Learning's mobile-friendly nature has risen to meet that challenge as an unprecedented number of students and professionals were forced into the virtual space by stay-at-home orders and closures of in-office and in-school environments. Here's how the role of mobile learning has proved critical in the time of COVID.

As much as 75 percent of people in survey area were reported to be owners of mobile phone. This figure is 94 percent as found in 2017–18 BDHS. Urban people are at least 19 percent more likely to have a set than their rural counterparts. Residents of Barishal division are seen to possess the mobile phone in 80 percent of cases. Least use (65.6%) is reported in Mymensingh division. By and large, no significant differences were noted in possessing a mobile set among the residents of 8 administrative divisions.

Table 2.12: A few more characteristics of the Household population, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence		Administrative division							
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Sex composition:											
Male	50.1	50.1	50.0	50.6	49.4	50.0	50.2	50.5	50.5	50.6	49.4
Female	49.9	49.9	50.0	49.4	50.6	50.0	49.8	49.5	49.5	49.4	50.6
Dependency ratio	50	54	46	51	57	49	45	45	47	54	56
Religious composition:											
Muslim	88.4	89.1	87.4	88.9	86.3	91.8	87.4	93.7	92.7	88.0	80.2
Hindu & others	11.6	10.9	12.6	11.1	13.7	8.2	12.6	6.3	7.3	12.0	19.8
Crude literacy rate:											
Both literate	66.7	61.4	73.2	73.9	65.9	65.6	67.8	57.5	64.4	67.8	66.8
Male literate	68.5	63.5	74.7	75.0	67.2	67.4	69.8	59.2	66.1	70.7	68.7
Female literate	64.8	59.3	71.7	72.7	64.6	63.8	65.8	55.8	62.6	64.8	64.9
Literacy rate 7+:											
Both sexes	75.2	69.7	82.0	83.3	75.8	74.2	75.9	65.3	71.9	75.4	75.5
Male literate	77.4	72.2	83.9	84.7	77.7	76.4	78.3	67.3	73.9	78.9	77.9
Female literate	72.9	67.1	80.1	81.9	73.9	72.0	73.5	63.2	69.8	71.9	73.2
Adult Literacy 15+:											
Both sexes literate	75.6	69.8	82.8	84.1	76.5	75.3	76.7	65.4	72.2	74.4	75.7
Male literate	78.2	72.4	85.4	85.7	78.8	78.0	79.6	67.5	74.7	78.1	78.5
Female literate	73.0	67.2	80.1	82.5	74.3	72.7	73.7	63.2	69.7	70.6	73.0
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone											
Yes	74.8	69.0	81.9	79.8	78.2	78.5	74.3	65.6	72.8	70.6	71.4
No	25.2	31.1	18.1	20.2	21.8	21.5	25.7	34.4	27.2	29.4	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.7 Marital Status Composition

Marital status is a demographic characteristic involving biological social, economical, legal and in many cases religious aspects. Marital status and its differentials play a vital role in the 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 a direct and indirect impact on the other demographic and socio-economic characteristics, namely migration, headship, family formation etc. It also has an 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 administrative divisions for 2020 are presented in Table 2.13 for each sex separately. A close view of the results on marital status presented in the table under reference shows that 60.1 percent of the males and 63.2 percent of the females are currently married without any notable variations between urban and rural areas. Overall, single population accounts for 38.3 percent in the case of males and 25.4 percent in the case of females. These proportions do not vary much from its level in 2019.

In Sylhet division, the proportion of males remaining single is the highest (47.7%) compared to other divisions. The incidence of singleness among the males is the least (33.2%) in Rajshahi division. Widowhood is more prevalent among the women (10.0%) than among the men (1.2%) for the overall sample. Women are at a higher risk (1.4%) than their male counterparts (0.5) to end their marriage in divorce.

Table 2.13: Marital status by residence and administrative division, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence		Division							
		Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymenshing	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Male:											
Single	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.2	43.3	37.5	33.8	37.9	33.2	35.3	47.7
Currently married	60.1	60.0	60.2	60.9	55.4	61.0	64.3	60.4	64.9	63.1	50.8
Widowed	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Divorced/ separated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
Female:											
Single	25.4	24.2	27.0	24.1	28.4	24.6	21.2	25.9	21.3	23.5	34.3
Currently married	63.2	64.2	62.0	64.8	61.3	64.9	66.7	62.6	66.8	64.5	53.7
Widowed	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.9	9.2	9.1	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.8
Divorced/ separated	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.2
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 2.14 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 96.3 percent when they are aged 15–19, and further to about 74 percent when they reach to 20–24. The corresponding proportions among the females are 95.6, 76.8 and 28.0 percent. The drop for 10–14 age group to 20–24 age group is precipitous for females: about 20 percent, while it is only to the extent of 3.7 percent for males. The data also show that child marriage is still prevalent among both males and females in Bangladesh.

Table 2.14: Marital status by age and sex, SVRS 2020

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	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	96.3	3.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	76.8	22.7	0.0	0.6	100.0
20-24	73.5	26.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	28.0	69.8	0.8	1.4	100.0
25-29	37.6	61.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	7.7	89.3	1.4	1.6	100.0
30-34	12.7	86.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	2.6	93.6	2.0	1.9	100.0
35-39	3.5	95.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	1.1	94.0	3.1	1.8	100.0
40-44	1.5	97.4	0.5	0.7	100.0	0.8	91.3	6.0	1.9	100.0
45-49	0.9	97.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	0.6	86.7	10.6	2.1	100.0
50-54	1.1	97.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.3	79.1	18.8	1.9	100.0
55-59	0.5	97.0	2.1	0.5	100.0	0.2	68.7	29.3	1.8	100.0
60-64	0.5	95.7	3.5	0.3	100.0	0.4	54.5	43.3	1.8	100.0
65+	0.4	89.1	10.1	0.5	100.0	0.4	29.8	68.4	1.4	100.0
Total	38.3	60.1	1.2	0.5	100.0	25.4	63.2	10.0	1.4	100.0

The marital status composition of the sample population by age sex and urban-rural residence are shown in Table 2.15 and Table 2.16. 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 2.12 and Table 2.13)

Table 2.15: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2020: 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	97.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
20-24	69.7	29.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	78.3	21.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
25-29	32.4	66.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	43.6	55.5	0.2	0.7	100.0
30-34	9.8	88.9	0.3	1.0	100.0	16.0	82.9	0.3	0.9	100.0
35-39	2.5	96.1	0.4	1.0	100.0	4.5	94.4	0.3	0.7	100.0
40-44	1.1	97.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	1.9	96.9	0.5	0.7	100.0
45-49	0.7	98.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	1.2	97.5	0.8	0.5	100.0
50-54	0.7	97.6	1.3	0.5	100.0	1.5	96.7	1.4	0.4	100.0
55-59	0.4	97.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	96.9	2.2	0.4	100.0
60-64	0.5	95.9	3.4	0.3	100.0	0.6	95.4	3.7	0.3	100.0
65+	0.3	89.4	9.8	0.5	100.0	0.5	88.6	10.4	0.4	100.0
Total	38.3	60.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	38.2	60.2	1.1	0.5	100.0

Table 2.16: Marital status by age and residence, SVRS 2020: Females

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total
10-14	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	72.9	26.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	82.1	17.5	0.0	0.4	100.0
20-24	21.1	76.3	1.0	1.5	100.0	35.9	62.3	0.6	1.2	100.0
25-29	5.6	91.0	1.6	1.7	100.0	10.0	87.4	1.1	1.5	100.0
30-34	1.5	94.9	1.8	1.8	100.0	3.9	92.0	2.1	2.0	100.0
35-39	0.7	94.7	2.9	1.7	100.0	1.6	93.2	3.2	2.0	100.0
40-44	0.5	91.9	5.8	1.8	100.0	1.1	90.6	6.3	2.1	100.0
45-49	0.4	87.6	10.2	1.9	100.0	0.9	85.5	11.2	2.4	100.0
50-54	0.1	80.5	17.7	1.7	100.0	0.4	77.4	20.1	2.1	100.0
55-59	0.1	70.0	28.3	1.6	100.0	0.2	67.0	30.7	2.1	100.0

Age group	Rural					Urban				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Div/sep	Total
60-64	0.3	57.4	40.7	1.6	100.0	0.5	50.7	46.8	2.0	100.0
65+	0.3	31.4	67.1	1.1	100.0	0.5	27.2	70.6	1.7	100.0
Total	24.2	64.2	10.3	1.3	100.0	27.0	62.0	9.5	1.4	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 of 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 the 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, males aged 5 years and above, are nearly 6 percent more likely to be literate than their female counterparts: 74.9% versus 70.7%. This implies that illiteracy is more prevalent (29.3%) among the females than among the males (25.1%). The overall literacy rate is 72.8 for population aged 5 years and over resulting in an illiteracy rate of 27.2 percent.

A marked variation of the literacy rate for those who are aged 5 and over was noted between the rural area and urban area: 67.4 percent in rural area and 79.4 percent in urban area. Sex differentials are also pronounced in literacy rate between the urban and rural areas. For example, while about 81 percent of males in the urban area are literate, the extent of this rate remains prevalent in about 70 percent of the cases among the rural males. This difference in literacy also prevails among the females: 77.7 percent in urban area and 65.0 percent in rural area. The scenario is almost identical when literacy is measured for those who are age 7 years and over (see Table 2.18).

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 2.19 and Table 2.20 by sex. As the data in tables under reference reveal, proportionately more females (20.8%) than the males (16.4%) remained completely deprived of attending school in their lifetime. About 27 percent of the male children and 24.6 percent of the female children failed to complete the primary level of education. An equal proportion (9.3%) of male and female children were fortunate to complete the primary level of education. Twenty four percent of the males and 18 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 counterparts. 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 about 25 percent of the males and 29 percent of the females had never gone to school. For both males and females, Barishal division tops the other divisions in literacy where about 91 percent of the males and at least 89 percent of the females had attended school. When religious affiliation is taken into consideration Buddhists appear to be more in proportion to remain illiterate.

Table 2.17: Literacy rate of population 5+ years by broad age group sex and residence, SVRS 2020

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
5	8.3	8.5	8.4	7.9	8.3	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.8
6	15.4	15.9	15.7	14.6	15.4	15.0	16.4	16.7	16.5
7	20.8	16.0	18.4	14p.1	5.6	9.9	29.1	29.3	29.2
8	40.5	25.3	33.0	35.6	9.2	22.3	46.8	47.4	47.1
9	64.5	57.0	60.8	61.1	46.5	53.9	69.0	71.6	70.3
5-9	30.4	24.9	27.7	27.3	17.4	22.4	34.5	35.1	34.8
10-14	90.2	92.2	91.3	88.9	90.2	89.5	92.1	94.9	93.5
15-24	93.4	95.8	94.6	92.7	95.9	94.2	94.4	95.8	95.1
25-59	76.1	71.3	73.6	68.5	64.3	66.3	84.6	79.5	82.0
60+	55.2	29.9	43.2	45.4	21.2	33.8	69.4	43.3	57.3
Total	74.9	70.7	72.8	69.8	65.0	67.4	81.1	77.7	79.4

Table 2.18: Literacy rate of population 7+ years by broad age group sex and residence, SVRS 2020

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex
7	20.8	16.0	18.4	14.1	5.6	9.9	29.1	29.3	29.2
8	40.5	25.3	33.0	35.6	9.2	22.3	46.8	47.4	47.1
9	64.5	57.0	60.8	61.1	46.5	53.9	69.0	71.6	70.3
7-9	42.4	33.1	37.8	37.6	20.9	29.3	48.4	49.5	49.0
10-14	90.2	92.2	91.3	88.9	90.2	89.5	92.1	94.9	93.5
15-24	93.4	95.8	94.6	92.7	95.9	94.2	94.4	95.8	95.1
25-59	76.1	71.3	73.6	68.5	64.3	66.3	84.6	79.5	82.0
60+	55.2	29.9	43.2	45.4	21.2	33.8	69.4	43.3	57.3
Total	77.4	72.9	75.2	72.2	67.1	69.7	83.9	80.1	82.0

Table 2.19: Educational attainment of the household population, SVRS 2020: Males

Background Characteristics	Level of education					Total
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	
Age group:						
5-9	19.8	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	2.2	46.4	19.1	32.3	0.0	100.0
15-19	3.1	11.8	6.0	52.1	27.0	100.0
20-24	5.2	15.0	7.7	20.3	51.9	100.0
25-29	7.7	17.6	10.4	22.3	42.1	100.0
30-34	11.4	18.5	11.6	27.0	31.4	100.0
35-39	16.9	19.0	11.2	25.4	27.6	100.0
40-44	23.1	18.9	10.1	21.3	26.7	100.0
45-49	27.9	18.7	9.0	19.3	25.2	100.0
50-54	31.3	18.5	9.1	17.6	23.5	100.0
55-59	34.3	18.0	8.6	17.7	21.3	100.0
60-64	36.7	17.3	8.3	17.5	20.3	100.0
65+	41.8	17.3	7.7	14.7	18.6	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	20.1	29.5	9.7	24.0	16.6	100.0
Urban	11.8	22.9	8.7	23.4	33.2	100.0

Background Characteristics	Level of education					Total
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	
Division:						
Barishal	9.3	30.1	8.1	24.9	27.6	100.0
Chattogram	15.7	28.4	10.2	24.8	21.0	100.0
Dhaka	17.1	26.3	8.9	24.2	23.5	100.0
Khulna	14.9	24.6	9.0	25.0	26.5	100.0
Mymensingh	24.8	28.6	7.2	23.2	16.3	100.0
Rajshahi	19.1	24.8	8.4	22.1	25.6	100.0
Rangpur	18.0	22.0	10.6	22.1	27.4	100.0
Sylhet	16.1	29.4	10.3	23.0	21.2	100.0
Religion:						
Muslim	17.0	27.0	9.4	23.3	23.3	100.0
Hindu	11.5	23.4	8.4	27.1	29.6	100.0
Buddhist	21.8	23.6	6.5	22.7	25.4	100.0
Christian	13.4	20.1	5.7	27.1	33.7	100.0
Others	25.0	48.6	5.6	15.3	5.6	100.0
Total	16.4	26.6	9.3	23.7	24.0	100.0

Table 2.20: Educational attainment of the household population, SVRS 2020: Females

Background Characteristics	Level of education					Total
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	
Age group:						
5-9	18.9	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	1.4	37.3	19.3	38.0	4.0	100.0
15-19	2.8	6.4	4.6	59.2	27.0	100.0
20-24	4.3	9.7	7.4	34.9	43.6	100.0
25-29	7.8	14.5	10.2	35.3	32.3	100.0
30-34	12.6	17.8	11.9	34.1	23.7	100.0
35-39	19.4	20.1	11.5	28.6	20.4	100.0
40-44	30.1	20.7	10.3	21.1	18.0	100.0
45-49	38.5	20.9	9.8	17.2	13.7	100.0
50-54	45.7	20.8	9.1	14.1	10.2	100.0
55-59	52.5	19.4	8.2	12.3	7.7	100.0
60-64	57.2	18.6	7.7	10.0	6.5	100.0
65+	69.0	15.5	6.1	5.9	3.5	100.0
Residence:						
Rural	25.0	26.9	9.6	27.8	10.7	100.0
Urban	15.5	21.7	8.9	26.8	27.0	100.0
Division:						
Barishal	11.4	30.0	8.8	28.3	21.5	100.0
Chattogram	19.7	24.8	9.6	29.9	16.1	100.0
Dhaka	21.5	24.5	9.0	27.6	17.4	100.0
Khulna	19.6	22.6	9.2	29.6	19.1	100.0
Mymensingh	29.0	28.4	7.6	24.1	10.9	100.0
Rajshahi	23.6	23.2	9.0	26.6	17.6	100.0
Rangpur	23.9	20.2	9.6	25.2	21.2	100.0
Sylhet	20.7	26.5	10.5	25.0	17.4	100.0
Religion						
Muslim	21.0	24.9	9.5	27.4	17.3	100.0
Hindu	18.2	22.8	8.2	27.6	23.2	100.0
Buddhist	35.3	19.8	5.3	19.2	20.5	100.0

Background Characteristics	Level of education					Total
	None	Primary Incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary complete or higher	
Christian	20.3	20.9	5.5	26.4	26.8	100.0
Total	20.8	24.6	9.3	27.4	18.0	100.0

2.9 Trends in Population Composition and Household Characteristics: 2005–2020

Table 2.21 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, to 28.5 percent in 2019 and further to 28.1 in 2020. By the time, an increase was noted in the age structure at 65 years and over, from 4.2 percent in 2005 to 5.3 percent in 2019, which remained the same in 2020. 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 2020. This ratio is being maintained since 2017. 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 50 percent in 2020, about 36 percent decline during 2005–2020. The 2018 survey found a ratio of the same magnitude. The census population however recorded 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 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 five years (2016–2020), the proportion remains constant at 88.4 percent. The Non-Muslims constitute the remaining 11.6 percent of the total.

2.9.5 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate for population aged 7 years and over increased from 52.1 percent in 2005 to 75.2 percent in 2020, amounting to an increase of about 44 percent in 16 years. The increase in female literacy compared to male literacy was more pronounced: 49 percent for females and 40 percent for males.

The overall adult literacy rate for population aged 15 years and over increased by 41 percent over the period 2005–2020 from 53.5 percent in 2005 to 75.6 percent in 2020. The increase in literacy rate among the females was much higher (50%) than that of the increase among the males (34.1%) during the same period. The literacy rates of the population are shown in Map 2.1 and 2.2.

2.9.6 Household Size

In line with the trends in fertility in Bangladesh, the average household size is also depicting a moderate decline over the last 15 years since 2005. As the statistics presented in Table 2.21 show, the average size of the household in 2005 was 4.7 persons, which decreased to 4.2 in 2019: about an 11 percent decrease in the last 15 years. It is only but in 2020, the household size has shown an increase reaching at from 4.3, from 4.2 that prevailed continuously for previous 4 years.

2.9.7 Headship Status

The household headship rates virtually remained constant over the period 2005–2009 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 15 percent in 2020.

2.9.8 Household Structure

The structural changes in the households over the last 16 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 23.9 percent in 2020. The corresponding increase in the semi-pucca households was from 11.1 percent in 2005 to 26.7 percent in 2020. 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 41.7 percent in 2020.

2.9.9 Sources of Water

For drinking purposes, the extent of the use of tap or tube-well water for drinking purposes has not shown any notable change over the last 16 years, as shown in Table 2.21: from 97.7 percent in 2005 to 98.3 percent.

2.9.10 Sources of Light

The use of kerosene has decreased considerably over the period 2005–2020, from 56.5 percent in 2005 to 1.2 percent in 2020, a decrease of about 98 percent in 16 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 96.2 percent in 2020.

2.9.11 Use of Fuel

A close examination of the data presented in Table 2.21 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

2.9.12 Economic Solvency

Economic solvency made a remarkable progress over the last 16 years. For example, while 19.2 percent of the households were reported to be economically solvent in 2005, the proportion increased to 43.5 percent in 2020, a more than a two-fold increase over the period under reference.

2.9.13 Toilet facilities

Use of sanitary toilet facilities has shown an increase of over 46 percent during 2005–2020 from 53.3 percent to 81.5 percent, an increase of 53 percent in 16 years. Correspondingly, the use of open toilet facilities has decreased considerably, from 9.1 percent in 2005 to 1.3 percent in 2020.

Table 2.21: Trends in some selected household and population characteristics,
SVRS 2005–2020

Background Characteristics	Year															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	28.5	28.1
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	66.2	66.6
65 & over	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3
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	100.2	100.2
Dependency ratio	78	76	70	67	66	65	57	56	58	57	55	54	53	51	51	50
Child-woman ratio	439	424	398	380	375	369	341	327	356	355	325	320	310	304	303	302
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	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	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	74.4	75.2
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	76.5	77.4
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	72.3	72.9
Literacy 15+:																
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	74.7	75.6
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	77.4	78.2
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	71.9	73.0
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	4.2	4.3
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	85.4	85.0
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	14.6	15.0
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	22.7	23.9
Semi-pucca	11.1	11.2	13.7	13.1	16.6	16.6	19.3	18.5	19.5	22.3	22.7	24.1	24.3	24.3	26.3	26.7
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	42.7	41.7
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	7.0	6.4
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	1.3	1.2
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	0.0	0.0
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	98.2	98.3
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	93.5	96.2
Solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.8	3.3	2.4
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	2.9	1.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
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	22.6	20.4
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/Kari	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	25.2	46.7
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	0.3	0.2
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	1.0	0.4
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	27.1	28.1
Others	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.72	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
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	81.5	81.5
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	17.0	17.3
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	1.5	1.3
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	40.9	43.2

Figure 2.3: Trends in sex ratios, SVRS 2003-2020

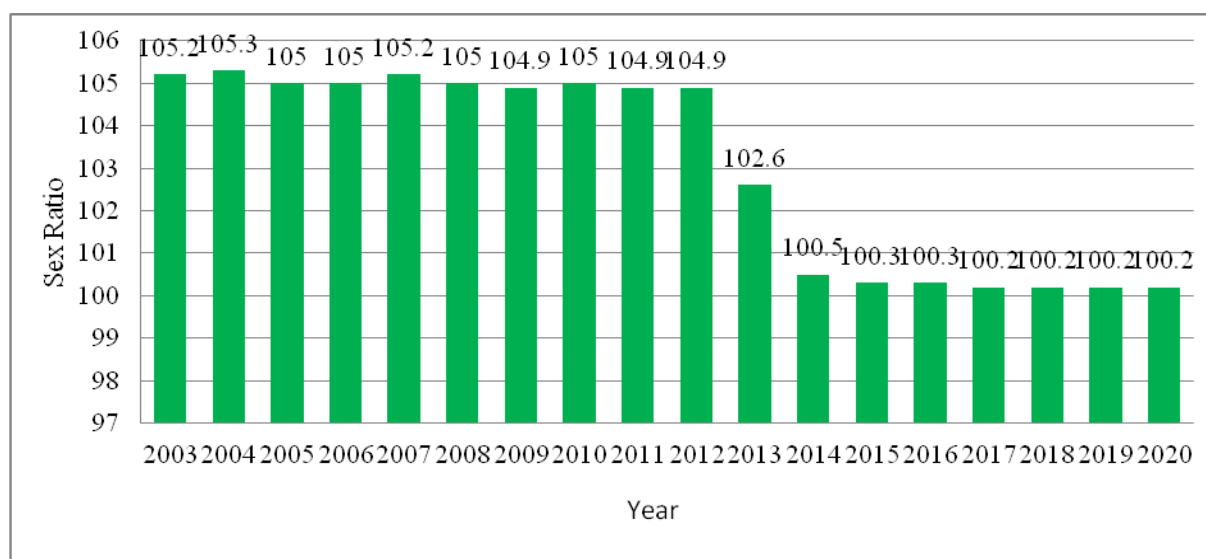


Figure 2.4: Trends in dependency ratios, SVRS 2003-2020

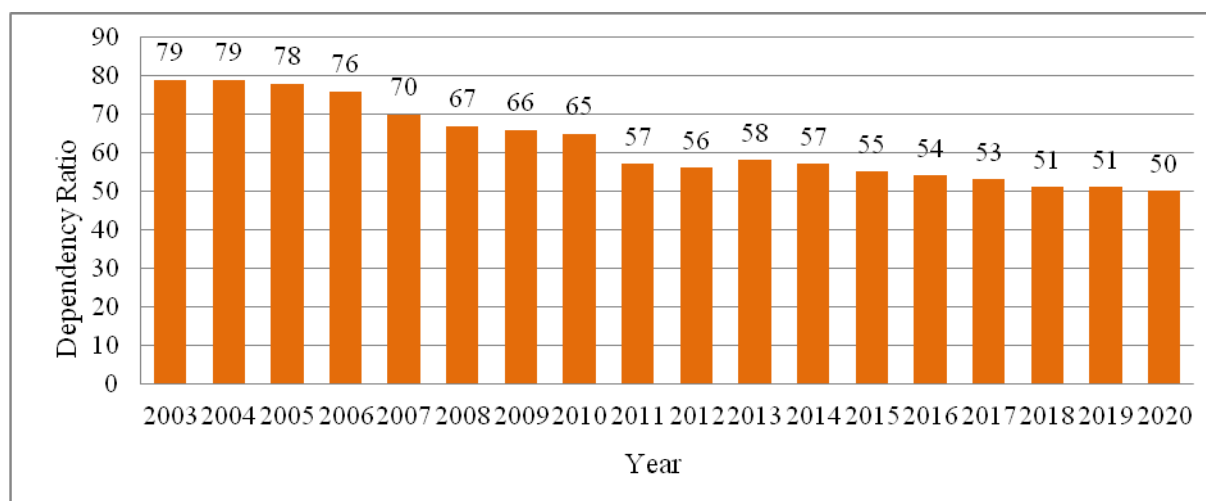


Figure 2.5: Trends in child-women ratios, SVRS 2003-2020

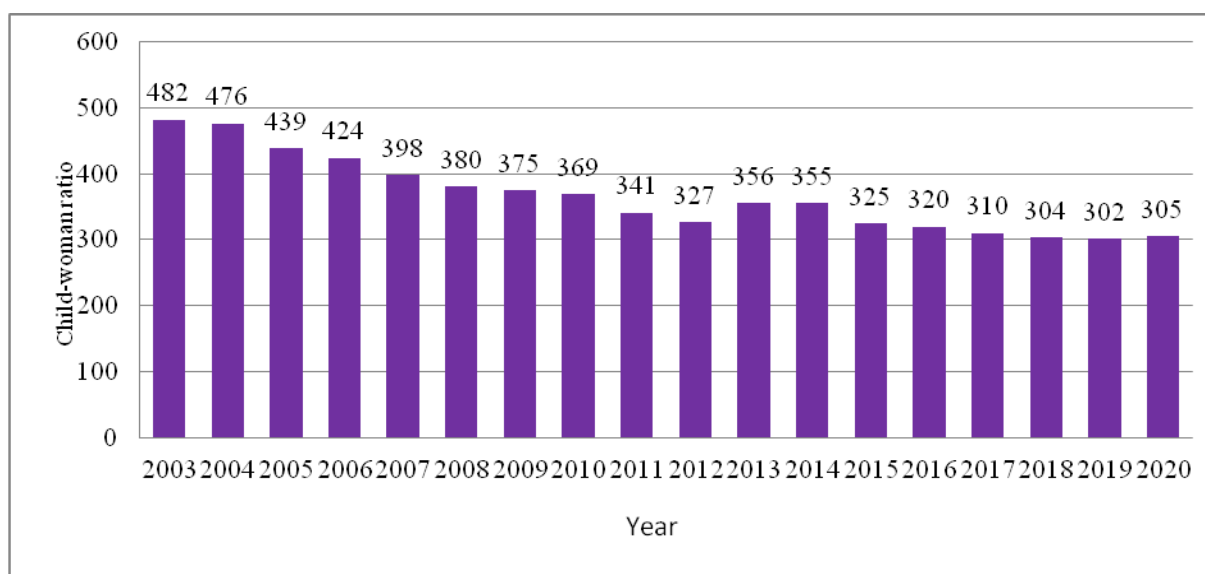
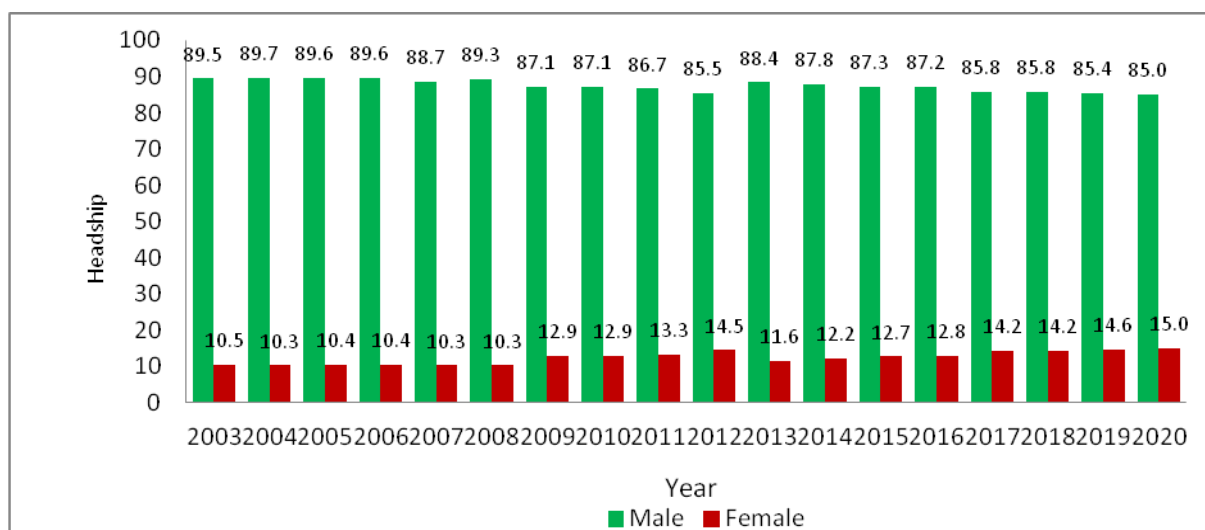
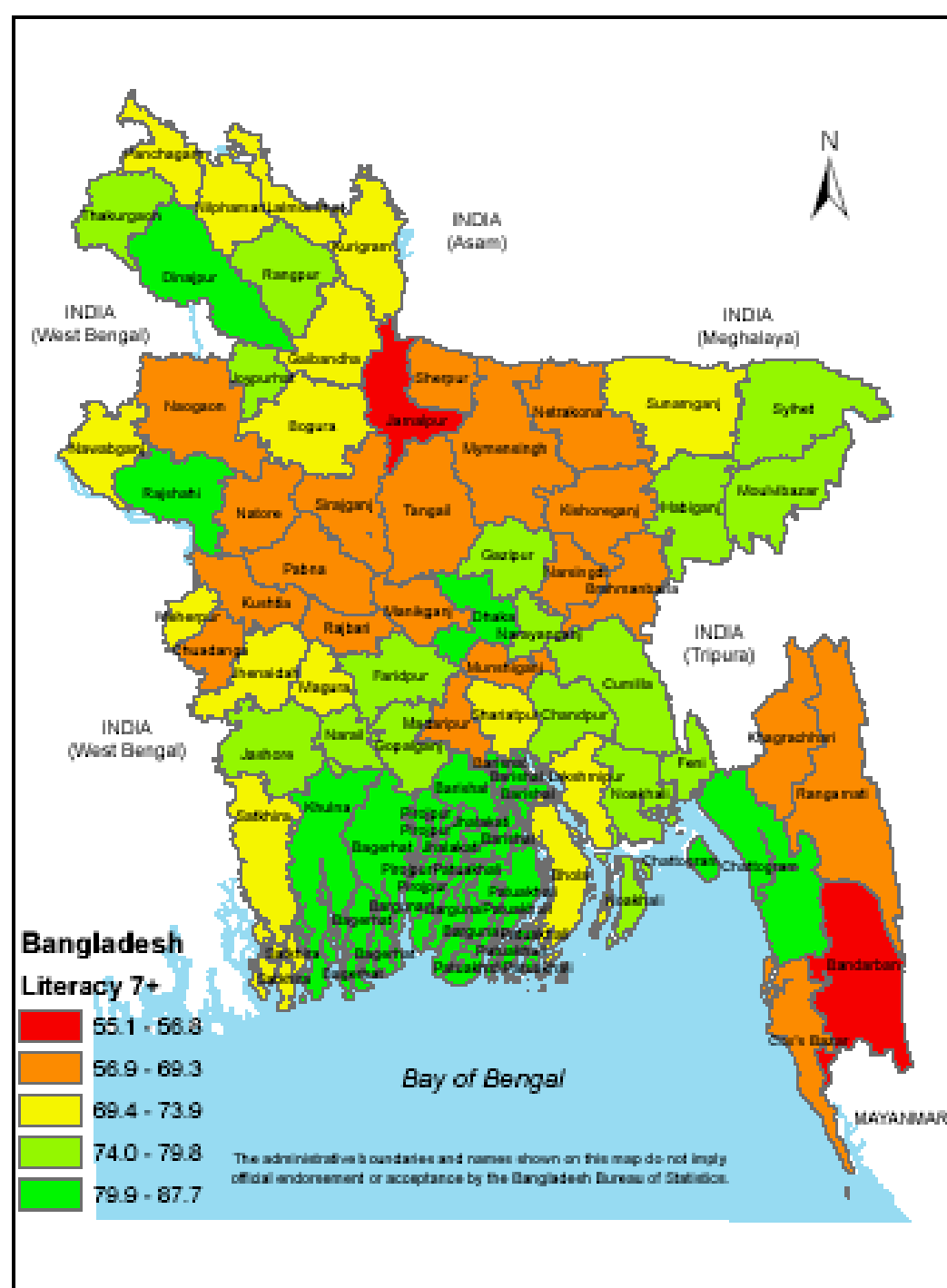


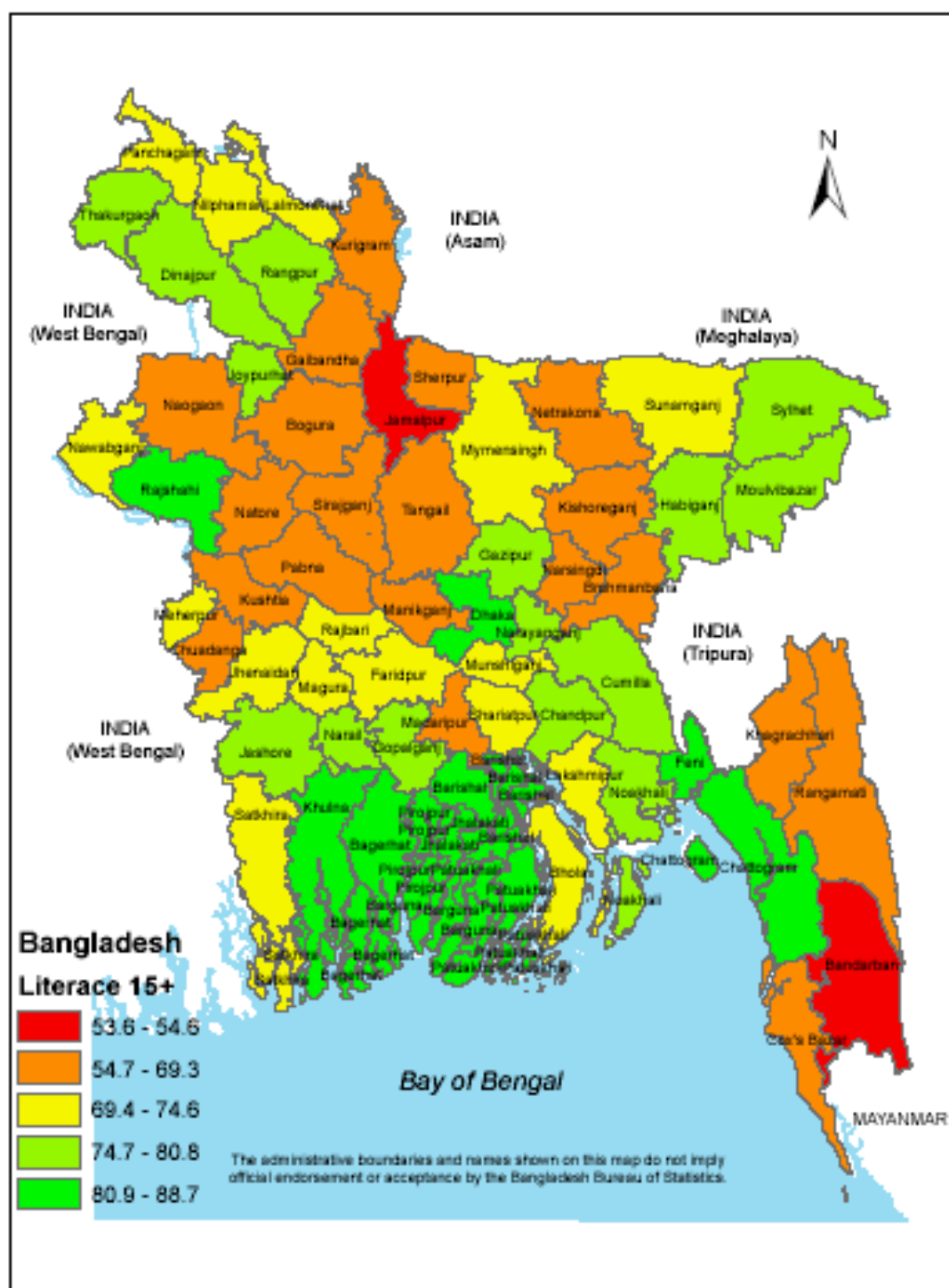
Figure 2.6: Trends in headship status, SVRS 2003-2020



Map 2.1: Literacy rate of population 7+ years by Zila, SVRS 2020



Map 2.2: Literacy rate of population 15+ years by Zila, SVRS 2020



CHAPTER III

FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTION

3.1 Introduction

In demographic context, the term **fertility** refers to the state of being fertile, or in other words, it is the capability of producing offspring, rather than the physical capability to produce, which is termed fecundity. For a human population, it is the state of being capable to produce offspring by a woman of reproductive period. Our discussion on fertility is thus the frequency of childbearing among the human population.

Demographers measure the fertility rate in a variety of ways, which can be broadly broken into "period" measures and **cohort** measures. "Period" measures refer to a cross-section of the population in one year. On the other hand "cohort" data, follows the same people over a period of decades. Both period and cohort measures are widely used.

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 estimates of current fertility level based on the data gathered in SVRS area in 2020.

Reproduction (or procreation or breeding) on the other hand is the biological process by which new individual organisms – "offspring" – are produced from their parents. Reproduction is a fundamental feature of all known life; each individual organism exists as the result of reproduction. Our concern in this report is to deal with human reproduction. Human reproduction is any form of sexual reproduction resulting in human fertilization.

The present chapter is designed to address both the measures in turn.

3.2 Measures of Fertility

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) Marital fertility rate (MFR)
- f) Child-women ratio (CWR)
- g) Gross reproduction rate (GRR); and
- h) 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 a 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 1982-2020.

3.2.1 Crude Birth Rate

Among all measures of fertility, crude birth rate is the simplest of all. A formal definition, used in this report is as follows:

Definition 3.1: 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 in 2020. The overall CBR for the year 2020 was estimated to be 18.1, without showing any change from its previous year's rate.

The CBR obtained in SVRS differs by a margin of 3.8 from the BDHS 2017–18 estimate of 21.9 per 1000 population. The rural CBR in the SVRS area, as expected, is higher (20.4) compared to the urban CBR (15.3) by a little more than five births per 1000 population. The rural-urban difference over the last one year has increased by nearly 25 percent: from 4.1 in 2019 to 5.1 in 2020. The reported rate varies from as high as 21.6 in Chattogram to as low as 15.8 in Dhaka division. We observed similar feature in the last year in terms of highest and lowest rates. A marked variation in CBR is also noted among the religious groups: 18.6 among the Muslims and 14.9 among the Hindus. Residents of other religions come closed to the Hindus achieving the lowest CBR (14.7). 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. This problem can greatly be reduced by what is known as the method of standardization. The variations in the level of crude birth rate by districts are shown in Map 3.1 at the end of the chapter.

3.2.2 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 the measurement of fertility by using the women of reproductive ages usually 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)**.

Definition 3.2: General fertility rate (GFR) is the ratio of live births per year per 1000 women of child-bearing ages usually between 15 and 49 years in a specified period (usually one calendar year) in the population.

The GFR in the SVRS area for the year 2020 was 65 per 1000 women of reproductive age, 15–49. This was slightly higher in 2019: 66 per 1000 women. This rate is much lower than the one (86 per 1000 women) obtained in 2017–18 BDHS. The rate in rural area as obtained in SVRS 2020 is widely different from the rate in urban area: 76 versus 53, showing virtually no change since its 2019 level, when these rates were 76 and 55 respectively. Mymensingh division recorded the highest GFR (84), while Dhaka division the lowest (55). In 2019, this rate was the highest (75) in Chattogram division. The level of GFR, as expected, is highly consistent with the level of CBR by religion.

As before, Muslims are significantly more likely to attain the highest GFR (67) compared Hindus (55). Residents of other religions demonstrated an abrupt rise in the level of GFR in the last one year: from 48 in 2019 to 54 in 2020. The level of GFR by and large is consistent with the GFR of previous year by the background characteristics of the sampled population.

The variations in the level of general fertility rate by districts are displayed in Map 3.2 at the end of the chapter.

3.2.3 Child-Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio (CWR) is a relative measure of fertility. 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.

Definition 3.3: Child-woman ratio (CWR) is a ratio of the number of children of both sexes under-five years of age to the number of women of the reproductive ages 15–49 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 ratio was found to be 302 per 1000 women of reproductive ages in the survey year indicating less than 1% reduction since its 2019 level. In line with the other estimates of fertility by residence, the CWR for the rural area was much higher (329) than for the urban area (270). Keeping consistency with the previous year's rate, the highest CWR (347) was recorded in Chattogram division while the lowest (271) in Rajshahi, there being wide variations in the ratio by divisions. Religion also appears to have bearing on the CWR with the highest rate (308) among the Muslims followed by Hindus (253) resulting in a difference of 22 percent. Followers of other religions had the lowest CWR of 250. Comparison of the current CWR with those of the previous years reveals that the rate in question has demonstrated a modest decline over the last year's rate by all background characteristics.

Table 3.1: Crude Birth Rate, General Fertility Rates and Child-Woman Ratios, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	CBR	GFR	CWR
Residence:			
Rural	20.4	76	329
Urban	15.3	53	270
Division:			
Barishal	17.7	66	314
Chattogram	21.6	78	347
Dhaka	15.8	55	292
Khulna	17.1	61	276
Mymensingh	21.8	84	337
Rajshahi	16.8	60	271
Rangpur	18.2	66	297
Sylhet	17.7	63	294
Religion:			
Muslim	18.6	67	308
Hindu	14.9	55	253
Others	14.7	54	250
Total	18.1	65	302

3.2.4 Age-Specific Fertility Rates

The frequency of child-bearing varies markedly within the reproductive age range of 15–49 (such as 15–19, 20–24 etc.). In fact, there is a characteristic 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 the **age-specific fertility rates**.

Definition 3.4: Age-specific fertility rates are defined as the number of live births occurring to women of a particular age or age group normally expressed per 1000 women of reproductive period of the same age or age group irrespective of their marital status during a given year.

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 2020. The table also portrays the percent of births achieved by the women by specified ages within the reproductive ages.

According to the 2020 fertility schedule, on average, women will have a little more than 18.5 percent of their births before reaching age 20, 58.9 per cent during their twenties, and 20.9 per cent during their thirties. These proportions are about of the same magnitude in both rural and urban areas. The women of rural areas were significantly more likely to achieve higher fertility at all ages compared to their counterpart women in urban areas. The age pattern of fertility discerned by the age-specific rates is compared in Figure 3.1 by residence with the overall rates.

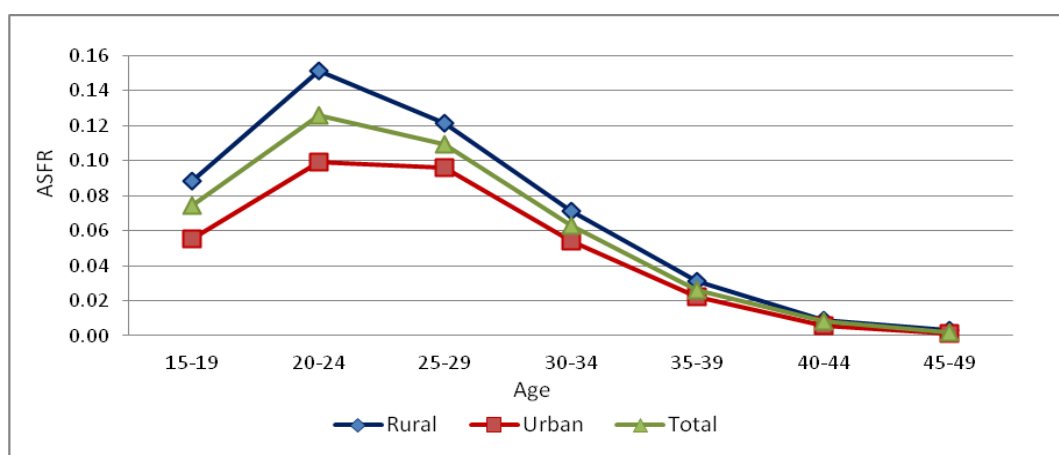
The achievement of births within the specified age range by the women in the SVRS area in 2020 is consistent with the 2017–18 BDHS findings (BDHS 2017–18:62).

Table 3.2: ASFRs derived from births during last 12-month period by residence, SVRS 2020

Age group	ASFR			Percent of births achieved		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	0.088	0.055	0.074	20.2	15.5	18.5
20-24	0.151	0.099	0.126	32.8	31.5	32.3
25-29	0.121	0.096	0.109	25.1	29.1	26.6
30-34	0.071	0.054	0.063	14.5	16.4	15.2
35-39	0.031	0.022	0.026	5.6	5.9	5.7
40-44	0.009	0.006	0.008	1.5	1.4	1.4
45-49	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	2.371*	1.664*	2.044*	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Total fertility rate

Figure 3.1: Age-specific fertility rates by urban rural residence, SVRS 2020



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 by the 2020 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 as recorded in the last five Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys (BDHS Report: 2017–18:56). 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.

Compared to the nation as a whole, early child bearing is more prevalent among the women in Rajshahi division, where 23 percent of all births occur before they reach 20. This is followed by Rangpur division accounting for about 22.3 percent births in this age group. This is to the extent of 18.1 percent for the overall sample. Women in the Sylhet division achieved the lowest (8.5%) fertility in this age range before reaching the age 20. The fertility behavior of the adolescent women thus needs special attention to have its effect on the overall fertility for the nation as whole. The women in the oldest age group in Mymensingh division contribute highest fertility to the total fertility rate accounting for by 1.48 percent followed by Rangpur division (0.47%). The lowest contribution stems from Barishal division (0.24%). Table 3.3 presents this feature.

Table 3.3: Age-specific fertility rates by administrative division, SVRS 2020

Age group	Division								Total
	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
15-19	0.075	0.078	0.068	0.087	0.067	0.093	0.094	0.033	0.074
20-24	0.129	0.156	0.104	0.120	0.173	0.120	0.121	0.116	0.126
25-29	0.114	0.122	0.086	0.103	0.146	0.103	0.111	0.120	0.109
30-34	0.064	0.074	0.053	0.057	0.079	0.054	0.062	0.073	0.063
35-39	0.023	0.032	0.023	0.023	0.047	0.019	0.025	0.032	0.026
40-44	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.017	0.008	0.007	0.011	0.008
45-49	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.008	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002
TFR	2.069	2.363	1.706	1.983	2.689	1.989	2.109	1.935	2.044

3.2.5 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.

Definition 3.5: Total fertility rate refers to the number of children a woman would have during her reproductive lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates and experiences no mortality until she reaches to the end of her reproductive age.

The TFRs derived from the 2020 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 2.04 per woman, showing no change in a span of one year. The corresponding estimate for the BDHS of both 2014 and 2017–18 is 2.30. MICS also recorded a rate of 2.3 in 2019. As expected, the TFR for rural women in SVRS is higher (2.37) than among their urban counterparts (1.66) demonstrating a constancy with the last year's rate. Unlike the previous year's SVRS, Mymensingh division recorded the highest TFR (2.69) followed by Chattogram (2.36), the lowest being recorded in Sylhet division (1.94). The estimated 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 2019. The rate is somewhat lower among the Hindus: 1.77, while the women of other religions appear to have slightly higher TFR than the Hindus (1.85).

Table 3.4: TFR and GRR by residence, division and religion, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	GFR	TFR	GRR
Residence:			
Rural	76	2.37	1.15
Urban	53	1.66	0.82
Division:			
Barishal	66	2.07	1.00
Chattogram	78	2.36	1.16
Dhaka	55	1.71	0.84
Khulna	61	1.98	0.95
Mymensingh	84	2.69	1.32
Rajshahi	60	1.99	0.95
Rangpur	66	2.11	1.03
Sylhet	63	1.94	0.93
Religion:			
Muslim	67	2.08	1.01
Hindu	55	1.77	0.84
Others	54	1.85	0.93
Total	65	2.04	1.01

The current level of TFR by districts is shown in Map 3.3 at the end of the chapter.

3.2.6 Measures of Reproduction

While the rates discussed so far involve the births of both sexes to females, there are some conventional rates that measure the replacement of the female population thorough female births only. Two such measures are:

- Gross reproduction rate (GRR), and
- Net reproduction rate (NRR).

(a) Gross Reproduction Rate

The gross reproduction rate (GRR) is similar to the total fertility rate except that it is the sum of age-specific fertility rates that include only female live births in the numerator. The way the GRR was defined in this report is as follows:

Definition 3. 6: **Gross reproduction rate (GRR)** refers to the number of daughters a woman would have during her reproductive lifetime if she were to experience the current fertility specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates in a given year and experiences no mortality until she reaches to the end of her reproductive age.

The 2020 SVRS collected data that permitted the computation of gross reproduction rate (GRR) .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 1.01. The same GRR was reported to be achieved by the women of the survey area in 2019 also. As expected, the GRR is higher among the rural women (1.15) than among the urban women (0.82), showing a marginal decline from its 2019 level. The highest GRR is prevalent among the women of Mymensingh division (1.32) and the lowest in Dhaka division (0.84), the highest among the Muslim women (1.01) and least among the Hindu women (0.84).

(b) Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

Another measure of reproduction is the net reproduction rate (NRR). The SVRS collected data permitted us to compute this rate. Essentially, the net reproduction rate (NRR) is a GRR adjusted for mortality. We define this rate below:

Definition 3.7: The **net reproduction rate (NRR)** 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 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? Further to state, NRR means that each generation of mothers is having exactly enough daughters to replace itself in the population.

The current year estimate of NRR is 1.0 showing no variations over the last five years. This constancy in NRR tends to indicate that Bangladesh has reached to the replacement level of fertility since long. The implication of this trend is that the population of Bangladesh will possibly cease to increase in near future resulting in zero rate of population growth provided the population momentum inherent the growth process does not have any effect.

3.2.7 Marital Fertility

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**.

Closely related to the concept of general fertility rate, a refined fertility rate, called **general marital fertility rate (GMFR)** is sometimes found to be useful in fertility analysis.

Definition 3.8: General marital fertility rate (GMFR) is the ratio of live births per year per 1000 married women of child-bearing ages usually between 15 and 49 years in a specified period (usually one calendar year) in the population

By definition, GMFR will be higher than the GFR because denominator used in calculating these rates is smaller than the one used in calculating GFR because of the effect of marriage. The GMFRs as obtained from the survey data are shown in the bottom row of Table 3.5 by residence, religion and administrative division.

The age specific fertility rates for married women will yield age-specific marital fertility rates, in contrast to the age specific fertility rates, which are calculated with the number of women irrespective of their marital status. 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 have been provided in the bottom of Table 3.5 by some background characteristics of the population.

Definition 3.9: Total marital fertility rate refers to the number of children a married woman would have during her reproductive lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific marital fertility rates and experiences no mortality until she reaches to the end of her reproductive age.

As we note in table under reference, the overall total marital fertility rate is 3.57, which is logically greater than the total fertility rate (2.04). It is higher (3.80) in rural area than in urban area (3.25). It is the highest (4.45) in Sylhet division and the lowest (2.91) in Dhaka division. The lowest marital fertility rate (3.56) is prevalent among the Muslim women, while the highest (4.97) is prevalent among the followers of other religions. The rankings of the GMFR by religious composition in 2020 exactly duplicated its rankings in 2019 in that the Muslim women had the lowest GMFR while the highest among those who were followers of religions other than Muslim and Hindu women.

The age specific marital fertility rates (ASMFR) have been shown in Table 3.5 by some background characteristics of the population surveyed.

Table 3.5: Age-specific marital fertility rates, SVRS 2020

Age Group	Residence				Division					Religion				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Muslim	Hindu	Others
15-19	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.42	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.35	0.40	0.32	0.35	0.52
20-24	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.14	0.15	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.22
25-29	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.15
30-34	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07
35-39	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
40-44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
45-49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
TMFR	3.57	3.80	3.25	3.47	4.46	2.91	3.21	4.10	3.13	3.64	4.45	3.56	3.68	4.97
GMFR	81	92	67	80	100	67	72	104	71	80	89	82	69	75

3.2.8 Delivery related indicators in the SVRS area

A few more indicators related to the management of the newborns and the adolescent 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.

(a) Place of Birth

Table 3.6 presents the place of births by administrative divisions of Bangladesh. Of the total births, a little more than one third (33.4%) of the births took place at home within the sample area. This was to

the extent of 35 percent in 2019. The next choice was the hospital where 28 percent of the births took place, followed by local clinics (25.8%). Eight percent of the deliveries took place outside the sample area. This was of about the same magnitude in the previous year. It could not however be ascertained whether these births were attended by traditional birth attendants or trained attendants or both.

Sylhet division appears to have the highest proportion (49.6%) of births delivered within the sample area followed by Mymensingh division (49.4%), showing virtually no change in this respect over the last one year. Mothers of Chattogram division were more in proportion (39.9%) to receive delivery facilities in the hospital, while in 2019; Dhaka division topped the list in this regard. A large proportion of births ranging from as low as 6.9 percent in Chattogram division to as high as 45.4 percent in Khulna division took place apparently in private clinics. The use of maternity clinics is claimed by 1.7 percent of the mothers in delivery of births.

(b) Birth Attendant

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of birth attendants of different categories. They can broadly be categorized as skilled and unskilled. The table under reference shows that 48.4 percent of the deliveries were attended by doctors, while 31.3 percent births were attended by other skilled birth attendants (nurse, midwife, medical assistants, paramedics, etc.) and the remaining (20.4) by unskilled attendants. Skilled attendants in urban area (89%) including qualified doctors surpassed their rural counterparts (64.0%) by a difference of about 25 percentage points, equivalent to 39 percent. Unskilled attendants in rural area are about 3.3 times as likely as the urban attendants in urban area to attend a delivery.

(c) Births in Adolescence

Distribution of births to adolescents in urban and rural areas is shown in Table 3.8. The latest SVRS survey data reveal that adolescent women in the age range 15–19 have the highest fertility rate: 73 per 1000 adolescents. Of the total births, 18.3 percent occurred to this group of women. A significant number of births also occur to the women under age 15 resulting in a birth rate of 0.3 per 1000 women. Beyond adolescence (i.e. at age 20 and above), the rate is lower with 47 per 1000 women than those of the adolescents' rate mentioned above. About 18 percent of the overall TFR is contributed by these adolescent women.

Rangpur followed by Rajshahi division have the highest fertility rates among the adolescents: 91.9 versus 91.0. The lowest rate (33.1) is reported to be prevailing among the adolescents of Sylhet division. These results are consistent with the 2019 survey findings. The detailed rates have been shown in Table 3.8 by division.

(d) 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 baby born with no signs of life at or after 28 weeks' gestation.

Definition 3.10: A **stillbirth** is the death of a baby in the womb after week 20 of the mother's pregnancy.

The overall still birth rate in the study area in 2020 round of survey is 10.9 per 1000 live births showing an increase of about 30 percent in a time span of one year since 2019. As shown in Table 3.10, still births occur with the highest frequency (12.8 per 1000 live births) in Sylhet division followed by Rangpur division (12.7 per 1000 live births). The prevalence of still births is the lowest (9.1 per 1000 live births) in Barishal division.

In contrast to the survey results of 2019, the women in rural area are 7.8 percent less likely as the women in urban are to have still births: 10.6 versus 11.5. These findings are in sharp contrast with the 2019 survey findings when the rural women were more likely to have still birth compared to their urban counterparts.

Table 3.6: Place of birth by division, SVRS 2020

Place of birth	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
Within sample area									
at sample household	37.3	43.0	23.5	15.1	49.4	19.5	33.2	49.6	33.4
Within sample area									
at other household	3.2	2.5	3.1	1.7	4.5	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.9
Outside sample area	7.1	5.7	10.6	8.9	10.6	12.6	6.5	4.1	8.0
Hospital	19.7	39.9	38.0	27.5	17.1	22.0	15.6	27.9	28.0
Clinics	29.4	6.9	23.0	45.4	17.2	40.0	40.0	14.4	25.8
Maternity clinic	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.7
Others	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
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 2020

Attendant	Rural	Urban	Total
Doctors	41.1	60.5	48.4
Nurse / Midwife	11.0	13.5	12.0
Trained Midwife / Mid	16.7	11.8	14.9
Paramedic / Family Welfare	1.7	1.2	1.5
Medical assistant (Ma	2.6	1.5	2.2
Health assistant (ha)	0.8	0.5	0.7
Traditional midwife /	17.1	7.1	13.3
Blind doctor / quack	1.0	0.3	0.7
Neighbors / Relatives	7.9	3.6	6.3
Others	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.8: Births per 1000 adolescent women by residence and current age, SVRS 2020

Age	Rural	Urban	Total	Percent of births
10-14	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
15-19	87.0	54.1	73.0	18.3
20+	52.6	40.2	47.0	81.5
Total	40.8	30.6	36.3	100.0

Table 3.9: Births per 1000 to adolescent women by division and current age, SVRS 2020

Age	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Total
10-14	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3
15-19	74.9	77.3	67.2	85.8	66.4	91.0	91.9	33.1	73.0
20+	46.2	58.9	40.2	40.9	62.1	39.7	44.6	52.7	47.0
Total	35.9	42.7	31.5	34.4	43.9	34.0	36.9	34.9	36.3

Table 3.10: Still birth rate (per 1000 live births) by residence and division, SVRS 2020

Background characteristics	Still birth rate
Residence	
Rural	10.6
Urban	11.5
Division	
Barishal	9.1
Chattogram	10.6
Dhaka	9.6
Khulna	10.2
Mymensingh	9.6
Rajshahi	12.5
Rangpur	12.7
Sylhet	12.8
Total	10.9

3.3 Trends in Fertility and Reproduction: 1982-2020

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 percent 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 (18.1) as recorded in the last SVRS undertaken in 2020. The rate was of the same magnitude in 2019.

The GFR also displays the same characteristic features. Beginning with a value of as high as 164 in 1982, the rate reached to 65 in 2020 implying about 40 percent decline in 38 years.

The TFR declined sharply from 5.21 births per woman in 1982 to 2.04 in 2019, which remained the same in 2020 also. As the data show, the TFR has possibly reached a plateau in recent time with a value in the neighborhood of 2.0. The GRR and NRR demonstrate the same feature of trends as discerned by the remaining measures of fertility. Available measures of fertility and reproduction tend to suggest that Bangladesh has apparently reached nearly to a scenario of replacement level of fertility. But its effect in population growth is not clearly discernible owing to the inherent population momentum.

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, 1982–2020

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

Year	Fertility measures				
	CBR	GFR	TFR	GRR	NRR
1989	33.0	144	4.35	2.10	1.72
1990	32.8	144	4.33	2.10	1.71
1991	31.6	145	4.24	2.06	1.70
1992	30.8	143	4.18	2.03	1.68
1993	28.8	138	3.84	2.01	1.57
1994	27.0	137	3.58	1.81	1.48
1995	26.5	130	3.45	1.68	1.48
1996	25.6	115	3.41	1.66	1.46
1997	21.0	110	3.10	1.52	1.37
1998	19.9	102	2.98	1.45	1.31
1999	19.2	84	2.64	1.29	1.25
2000	19.0	81	2.59	1.27	1.24
2001	18.9	80	2.56	1.26	1.23
2002	20.1	86	2.55	1.26	1.22
2003	20.9	84	2.57	1.24	1.20
2004	20.8	83	2.51	1.21	1.18
2005	20.7	82	2.46	1.19	1.17
2006	20.6	80	2.41	1.17	1.15
2007	20.9	79	2.39	1.17	1.14
2008	20.5	77	2.30	1.11	1.09
2009	19.4	72	2.15	1.07	1.06
2010	19.2	71	2.12	1.05	1.04
2011	19.2	70	2.11	1.04	1.03
2012	18.9	70	2.12	1.05	1.04
2013	19.0	71	2.11	1.02	1.01
2014	18.9	71	2.11	1.05	1.04
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	1.01	1.00
2019	18.1	66	2.04	1.01	1.00
2020	18.1	65	2.04	1.01	1.00

Birth data are also available for SVRS 2017 district-wise, from which CBR, GFR and TFR have been computed. Mapping of such rates has 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 2002–2020

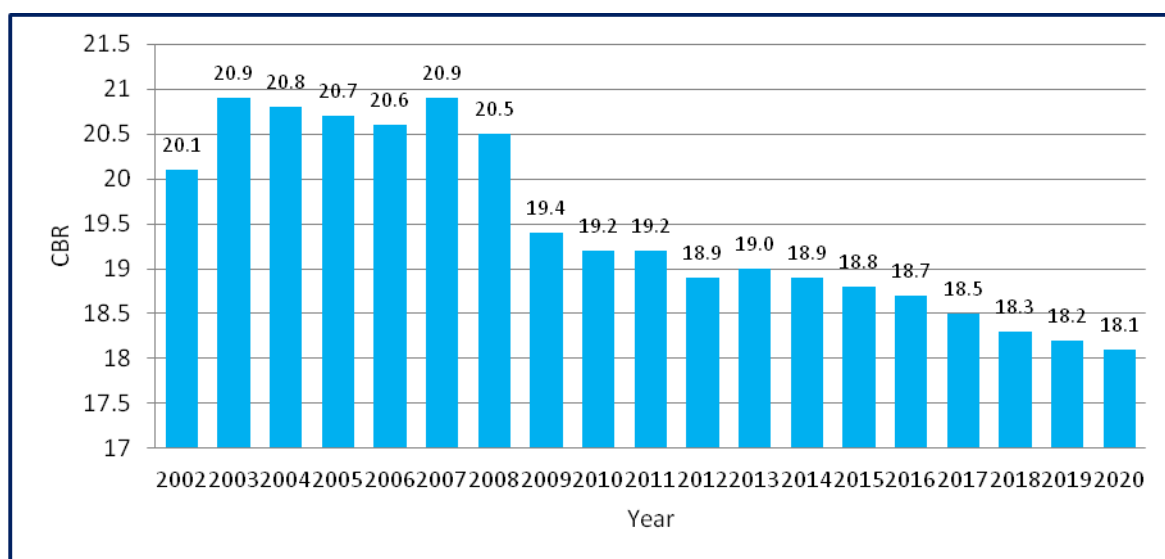


Figure 3.3 Trends in GFR, SVRS 2002–2020

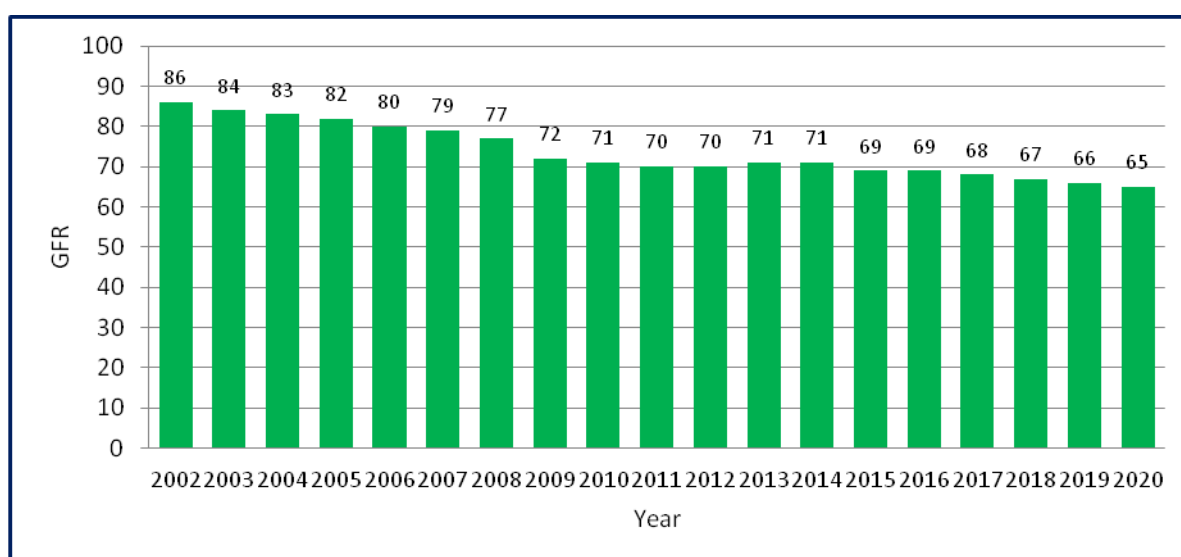


Figure 3.4 Trends in TFR, SVRS 2002–2020

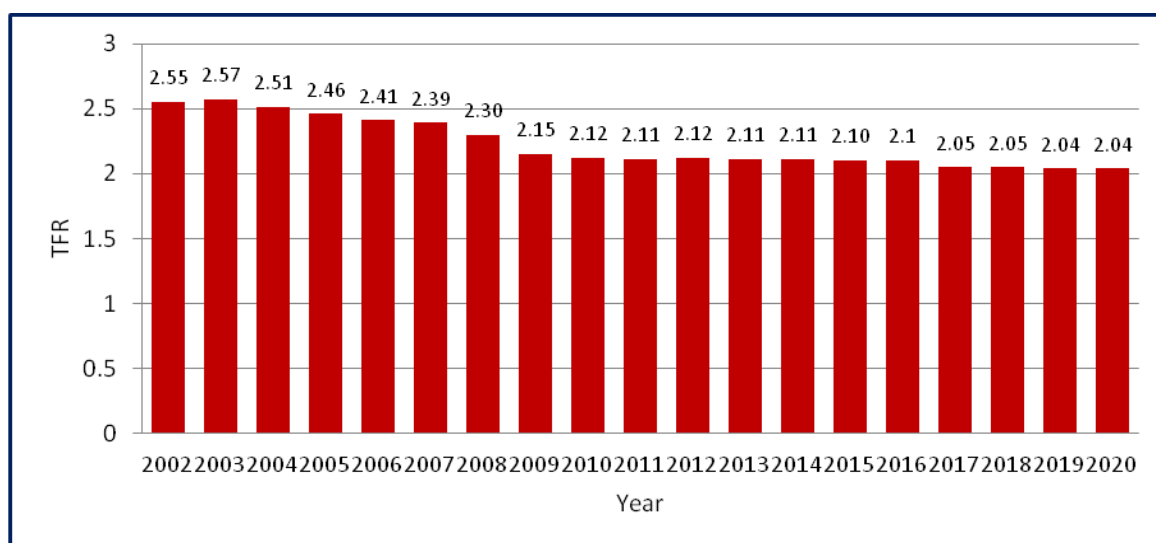


Figure 3.5 Trends in GRR, SVRS 2002–2020

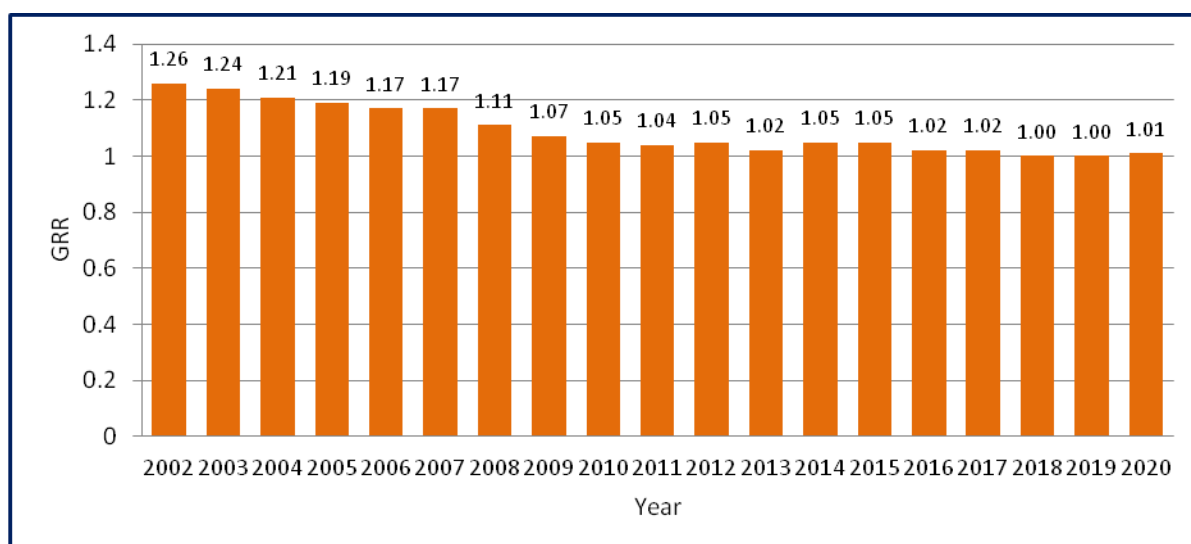
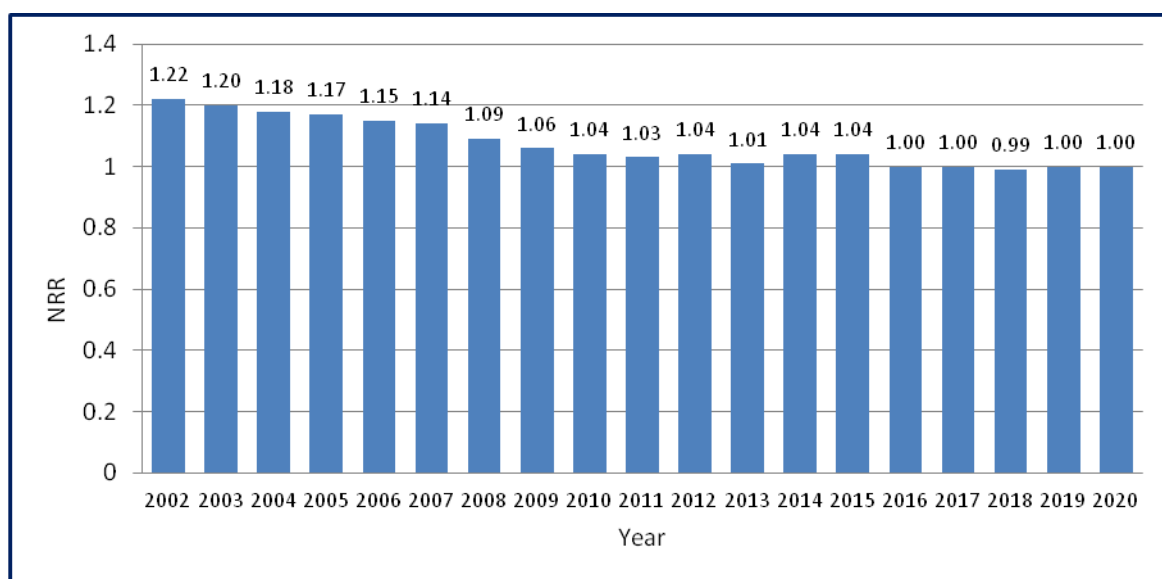
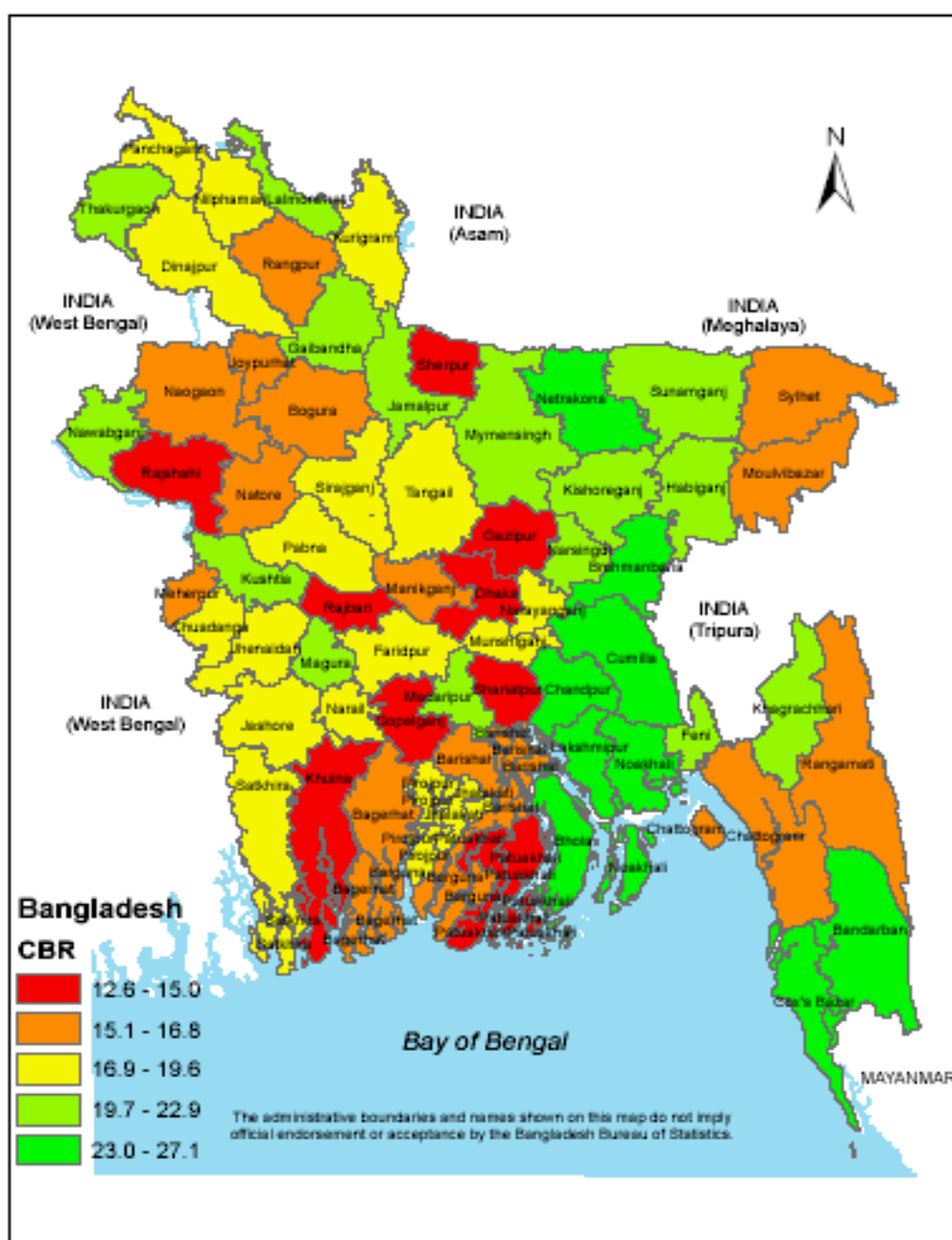


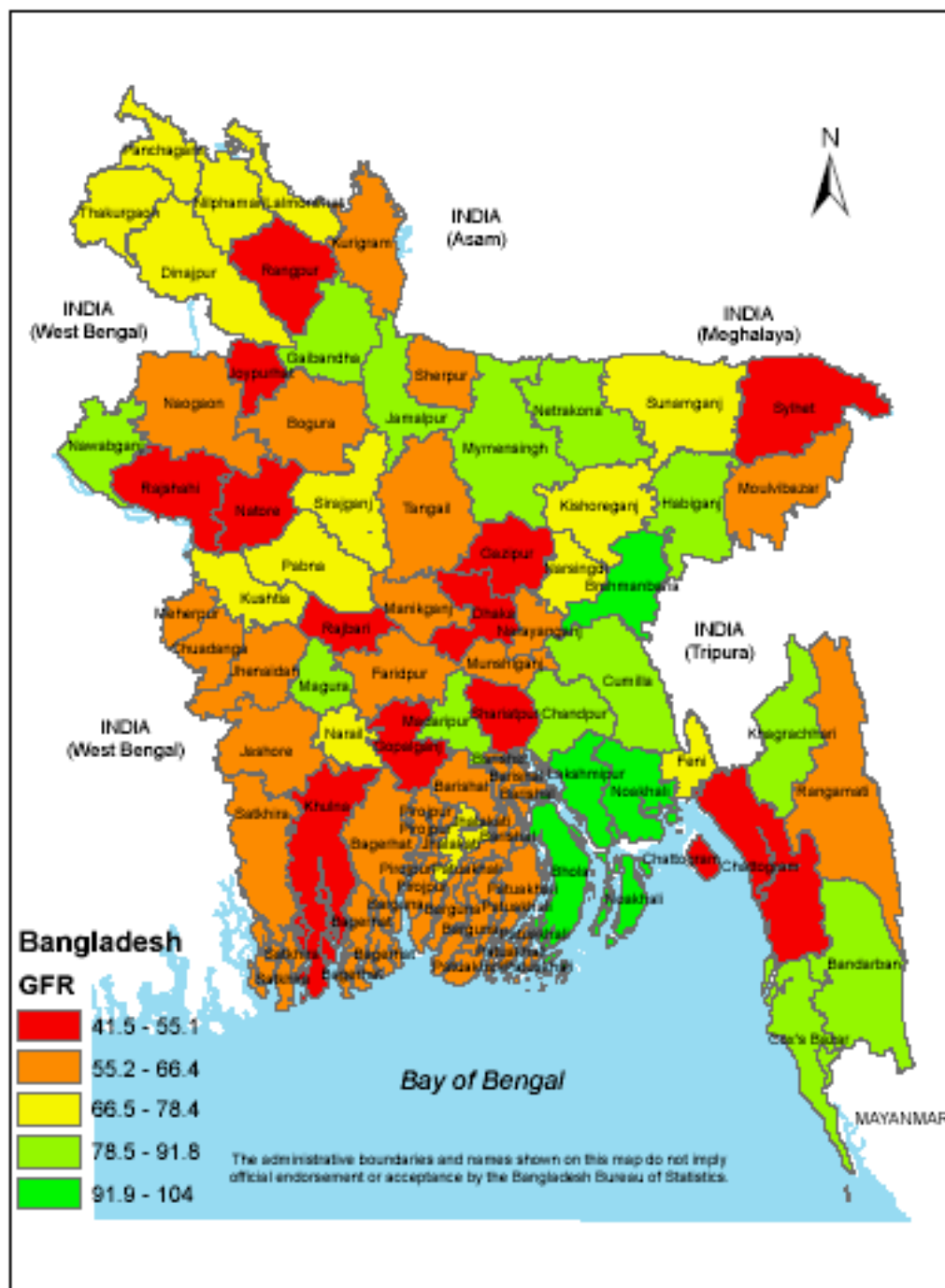
Figure 3.6 Trends in NRR, SVRS 2002–2020



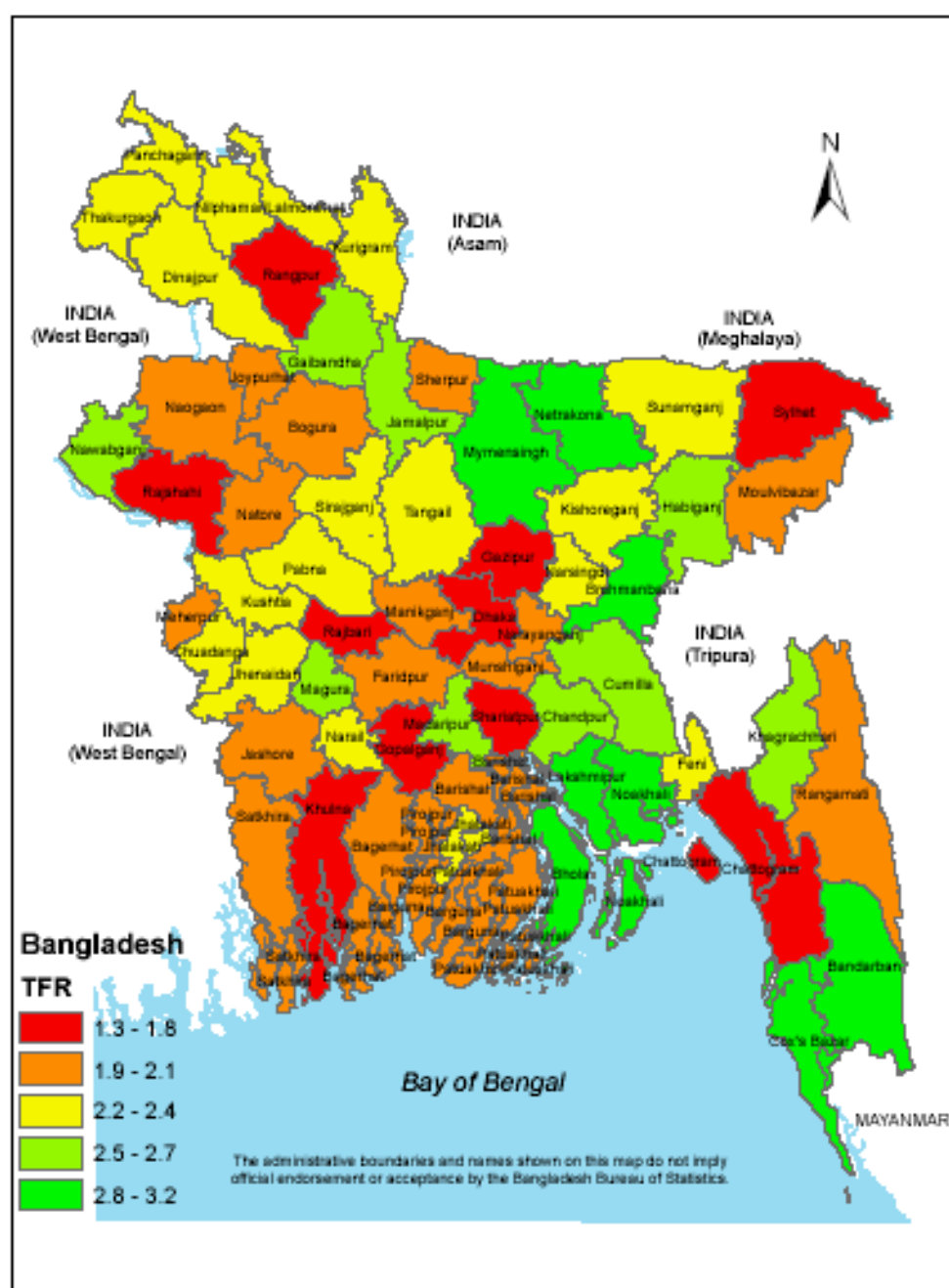
Map 3.1: Crude Birth Rate (CBR) by Zila, SVRS 2020



Map 3.2: General Fertility Rate (GFR) by Zila, SVRS 2020



Map 3.3: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Zila, SVRS 2020



CHAPTER IV

MORTALITY AND ITS MEASURES

4.1 Measures of Mortality

Mortality refers to the state of being mortal (destined to die). 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 the 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 2020, 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
- (e) Cause-Specific Death rate

4.1.1 Crude Death Rate

The simplest measure of mortality is the **crude death rate** (CDR). The data needed for the calculation of these rates are the number of deaths in a specified period of time usually one year and total population of the same period. The rate may be calculated for the country as a whole or for any defined part of the population, for example, for administrative division, region of residence or any other segments of the population. We define this formally as follows:

Definition 4.1: Crude death rate is 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 overall crude death rate (CDR) for the sample area was computed to be 5.1 per 1000 population in 2020, as opposed to a slightly higher rate of 4.9 in the previous year, suggesting a marginal increase of a little more than 4 percent in one year. In rural area, the CDR is 5.2 as against a rate of 4.9 in the urban area. These tend to suggest, when compared with the previous year's rate that there has been a minor decline in the rate in the rural area while the urban area experienced a minor increase over the last one year.

The rates vary marginally by division from as low as 4.5 in Dhaka division to as high as 5.4 in Rajshahi division. The rate is the lowest (4.9) among the Muslims, and 6.3 among the residents of other religions including Hindus. Compared to the 2019 findings, Muslims seem to maintain the same rate in 2020, while the others suffer more in respect of mortality. The results are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Crude death rate per 1000 population by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	No of deaths	Population	Crude death rate
Residence:			
Rural	3,750	716,031	5.2
Urban	2,805	568,982	4.9

Background Characteristics	No of deaths	Population	Crude death rate
Division:			
Barishal	706	136,491	5.2
Chattogram	1,145	217,247	5.3
Dhaka	1,010	223,947	4.5
Khulna	778	155,073	5.0
Mymensingh	332	66,997	5.0
Rajshahi	905	166,645	5.4
Rangpur	851	163,638	5.2
Sylhet	828	154,975	5.3
Religion:			
Muslim	5,619	1135399	4.9
Hindu	857	137,084	6.3
Others	79	12,530	6.3
Total	6,555	1285013	5.1

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

Like fertility, the deaths can be distributed by age and hence are presentable by age. The resulting rates are called age-specific death rates.

Definition 4.2: 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 (or in the same age group) in a specified year divided by the population age x in the middle of the year.

The rate is usually expressed per 1000 population and can be calculated for males and females separately. The rates calculated for the sample area by age and sex and by urban-rural residence based on the SVRS 2020 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 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. It is particularly true for those who are over age 50. A person aged 80 years and above is about 24 percent more likely as the person aged 75–79 years to die. The recorded data tend to indicate that the oldest persons of these two groups in 2020 have greater chance of survival compared to the previous year. This is likely to contribute to the expectation of life.

It is important to note that the males are more likely to experience higher mortality at all ages irrespective of whether they come from urban area or rural area. This is also contributing to the rise of higher expectation of life among the female population.

Table 4.2: Age specific death rates (ASDR) per 1000 population by residence, SVRS 2020

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<1	28.4	24.7	26.6	24.3	23.2	23.8	26.8	24.1	25.5
1-4	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7
5-9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
10-14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15-19	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
20-24	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
25-29	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
30-34	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.1
35-39	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.5
40-44	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.3
45-49	5.2	2.5	3.9	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.1	3.2	4.2
50-54	6.2	5.0	5.6	7.3	6.4	6.9	6.7	5.6	6.2
55-59	12.6	9.4	11.0	14.6	10.0	12.5	13.5	9.7	11.6
60-64	16.4	13.1	14.9	23.7	13.9	19.3	19.6	13.4	16.8
65-69	28.2	21.5	24.9	31.9	28.2	30.2	29.8	24.1	27.0
70-74	49.1	34.1	41.7	53.4	43.3	48.7	50.8	37.5	44.4
75-79	78.7	45.5	63.2	96.8	53.0	75.2	85.1	48.3	67.6
80+	83.9	82.1	83.0	91.9	81.7	86.5	86.7	82.0	84.2
CDR	6.0	4.5	5.2	5.8	4.1	4.9	5.9	4.3	5.1

The overall death rate under one year of age is 25.5 per 1000 population, showing virtually no change since 2019. Overall, male infants are more susceptible to death than their female counterparts: 26.8 versus 24.1. Rural infants have nearly 12 percent higher risk of dying than the infants in urban areas. 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.

Figure 4.1: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by residence, SVRS 2020

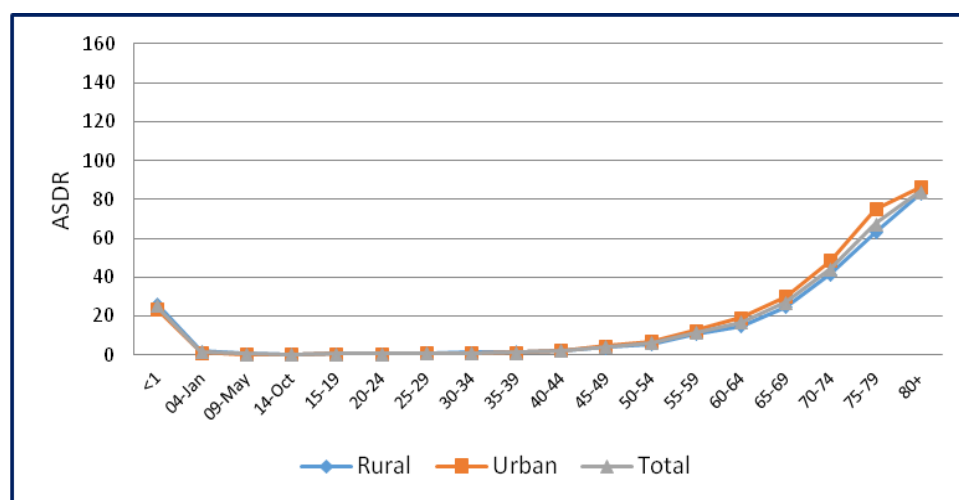


Figure 4.2: Age specific death rates (ASDR) by sex, SVRS 2020

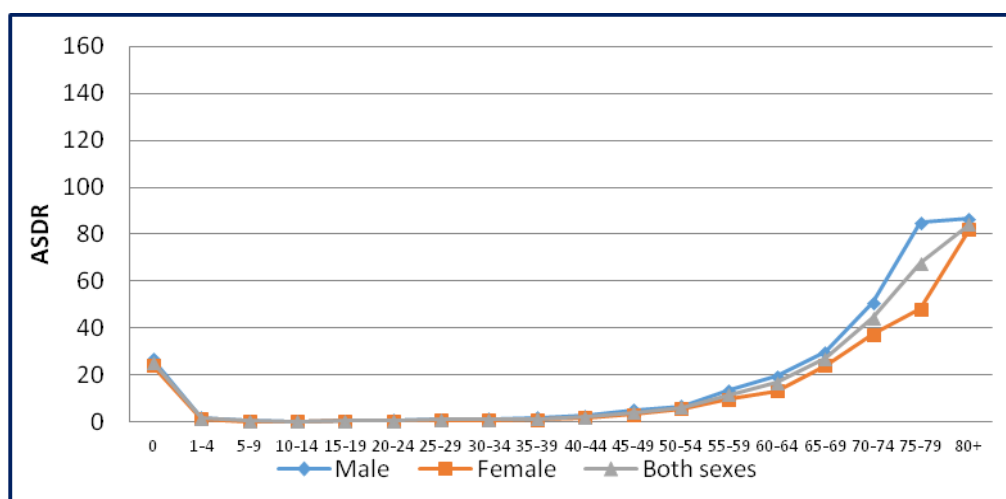


Table 4.3 presents the age-specific death rates by administrative divisions. The old -age mortality (at age 80+) is the highest (112.6) in Sylhet division followed by Khulna division (89.8). In 2019 the highest mortality at age 80+ was recorded for Rangpur division (136.9) followed by Chattogram division (119.8). Following the overall mortality pattern at old ages, the divisional levels also dictate that old age mortality has fallen to a considerable extent.

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 2020

Age	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
<1	25.0	32.7	16.7	19.5	30.9	30.8	35.3	13.4
1-4	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.2
5-9	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9
10-14	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
15-19	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
20-24	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8
25-29	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7
30-34	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.9
35-39	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3
40-44	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.8
45-49	2.2	4.1	4.8	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.0	4.1
50-54	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.1	4.5	5.9	6.4	7.1
55-59	11.5	12.1	12.8	10.5	10.9	9.3	11.0	15.3
60-64	18.6	16.9	15.4	13.0	16.1	16.6	18.8	19.6
65-69	31.0	35.8	27.6	22.4	25.8	25.6	21.7	24.4
70-74	44.6	43.3	36.4	37.6	42.7	40.8	47.1	71.4
75-79	59.6	73.4	69.1	66.4	53.0	72.0	65.5	72.4
80+	61.3	82.3	80.8	89.8	66.8	85.3	89.7	112.6

4.2 Early Childhood Mortality

In human population, newborns and elderly experience the highest mortality compared to the population of middle-aged groups. 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 programs

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. Note that these rates are in the truest sense of the term, are the **central death rates**, not the **mortality** rates. The chief drawback of these rates is that they do not describe precisely the risk of dying for any actual cohort, or in other words, they are not truly probabilities. It is however possible to convert these rates into rates that represent the rates on probability basis, in which case we can call them mortality rates. Some demographers prefer to use the term conventional mortality rates in place of central death rates.

Table 4.4: Sub-divisions of death by intervals

Interval	Types 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 Rate

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.

Definition 4.3: Infant mortality rate refers to the number of deaths occurring during a given year among the live-born infants who have not yet reached their first birth day per 1000 live births during the same year.

As we can see in Table 4.4 above, infants are defined as those who are yet to celebrate their first birthday. All those who are under age 1 are infants and their ages are recorded as 0. The infant mortality rate is calculated from the deaths of those who died before reaching age 1 year.

The overall infant mortality rate is estimated to be 21 per 1000 live births in the SVRS area in 2020 showing no change from its previous year's rate (see Table 4.5). MICS reported a rate on probability basis at 34 in 2019 which refers to probability of dying in infancy. The SVRS rate, when expressed on

a probability basis stands at 25. The conventional infant mortality rate in icddr,b Surveillance area in 2016 is 22.1. The BDHS 2017–18 however reported a much higher average rate (38 per 1000 live births) for 4 years preceding the survey. Once again, this rate was calculated also on probability basis

The urban-rural differential is marginal: 20 versus 22 showing no change since its 2019 level. Keeping consistency with the previous year's rate, females are at a lower risk of dying in infancy having a rate of 21 for females as against a rate of 22 for males.

The infant mortality rate in 2020 shows substantial variations by administrative divisions, varying from as low as 15 in Sylhet division to as high as 27 in Rangpur division. This is in sharp contrast with the results of 2019 when Khulna division experienced the lowest (18) infant mortality rate and Barishal division the highest (25). Muslim babies are slightly at higher risk of dying in infancy compared their Hindu counterparts (22 versus 21). The overall male-female difference in the IMR is only but marginal: 1.0 per 1000 live births: 22.0 among the males and 21.0 among those who are females. This difference was of the same extent in 2019. Male–female variation is the highest in Mymensingh division: 26 versus 14. In four of the eight divisions (Barishal, Chattogram, Mymensingh and Rajshahi) male infants are seen to experience higher mortality compared to the remaining five divisions.

Among the Hindus, sex has an important bearing on the infant mortality rate, where female infants are significantly more susceptible to death (22) during infancy than their male counterparts (17). Our findings further reveal that the Muslim male infants are marginally at a higher risk to die than their female counterparts: 22 versus 20. Male infants of religion labeled ‘others’ have significantly higher mortality than their female counterparts” 33Vs 22.

Table 4.5: Infant mortality rates per 1000 live births by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	23	21	22
Urban	21	20	20
Division:			
Barishal	25	22	24
Chattogram	26	24	25
Dhaka	16	16	16
Khulna	15	16	16
Mymensingh	26	14	20
Rajshahi	28	20	24
Rangpur	27	28	27
Sylhet	14	16	15
Religion:			
Muslim	22	20	21
Hindu	17	22	20
Others	33	22	27
Total	22	21	21

4.2.2 Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths occurring during the first year of life tend to be concentrated in first few weeks and months. Also during these early weeks, the causes of infant deaths tend to be different from those occurring

later. These causes are exogenous and endogenous, which serve as basis for refining measures of mortality in early life. Because of this, infant mortality is often broken down into two parts: **neo-natal** and **post-neonatal**. Neo-natal mortality refers to the deaths in the first 28 days (i.e. under 4 weeks) of life, and is customarily assumed to be the period in which deaths from exogenous causes are concentrated.

Definition 4.3: 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 2020 by background characteristics have been presented in Table 4.6. The overall NMR is 15.0 deaths per 1000 live births in 2020 showing no change since its 2019 and 2018 levels. The rate is of equal magnitude, each with 15 per 1000 live births in rural and urban area.

Religion revealed the same scenario both among the Muslims and Hindus with a prevalence of 15 per 1000 live births. The non-Muslim infants however, experience somewhat higher rate. (16.0). Sex-differentials are marked between the Hindus and other than the Muslim infants. The overall NMR as reported in BDHS 2017–18 is 30, a much higher rate than SVRS rate. Once again, this rate is computed on probability basis and hence is not directly comparable.

The Neo-natal mortality rate varies from as low as 10 deaths per 1000 live births in Dhaka and Sylhet divisions to as high as 20.0 deaths per 1000 live births in Rangpur division. Mymensingh division shows the highest (22) NNR among the male neonates. Female neonates of Rangpur division are the worst sufferers experiencing higher mortality than their male counterparts: 23 Vs 18. .

Table 4.6: Neo-natal mortality rates (NMR) per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	16	15	15
Urban	15	15	15
Division:			
Barishal	19	17	18
Chattogram	18	17	17
Dhaka	10	11	10
Khulna	11	13	12
Mymensingh	22	8	15
Rajshahi	20	15	17
Rangpur	18	23	20
Sylhet	10	10	10
Religion:			
Muslim	16	15	15
Hindu	11	17	15
Others	22	11	16
Total	16	15	15

The Neo-natal mortality rate in BDHS 2017–18 was reported at 30 deaths per 1000 live births, while this rate as observed in HDSS (icddr,b) in 2016 was 16.7. The rates calculated on probability basis in MICS for 2019 is 26. Following MICS indirect approach, the SVRS rate of neonatal mortality stands at 19 in 2019.

4.2.3 Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR) is also a mortality index of infants but limited to the children of age 1 month to 11 months old. The rates obtained from the SVRS 2020 data have been presented in Table 4.7 by a few selected background characteristics of the survey population under study. A formal definition of post-neonatal mortality rate is as follows:

Definition 4.4: Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR) is the number of deaths of infants of age 1 month through 11 months per 1000 live births in a given year.

The overall post neo-natal mortality rate for 2020 was estimated to be 6.0 deaths per 1000 live births as against a rate of same magnitude in last two years 2018 and 2019. The comparable rate as obtained in 2017–18 BDHS is 8 per 1000 live births, while MICS’s 2019 indirect estimate is 8. The rates by sex have also been compared in the same table by urban-rural residence, administrative divisions and religion.

As can be noted, the post neo-natal mortality rates for male and female births do not differ from each other, being equal to a rate of 6 per 1000 live births. The rate in the urban area is somewhat lower than in the urban area: 6 versus 5 per 1000 live births.

A close view of the rates by administrative divisions depicts that Chattogram division recorded a rate of 8 per 1000 live births followed by Rangpur and Sylhet division each with a rate of 7 per 1000 live births. Muslim and Hindu neonates are half as likely as the neonates of other religions to suffer post-neonatal mortality rate. No change is noted in the post-neonatal rate over the last two years.

The rates are significantly higher among the male neonates in Sylhet, Rangpur, and Chattogram divisions per 1000 live births when compared with rates prevalent among the female neonates. .

Table 4.7: Post Neo-natal mortality rates per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Sex of the neonates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	7	6	6
Urban	6	5	5
Division:			
Barishal	6	5	6
Chattogram	8	7	8
Dhaka	6	5	5
Khulna	4	3	4
Mymensingh	4	6	5
Rajshahi	4	6	5
Rangpur	8	5	7
Sylhet	9	5	7
Religion:			
Muslim	6	6	6
Hindu	6	4	5
Other	11	11	11
Total	6	6	6

4.2.4 Child Mortality Rate

This section examines the incidence of deaths among the children between the first and their fifth birth day. The resulting rate is the so called child death rate. When this rate is calculated on probability basis, it becomes child mortality rate. In this report, we present the rate as a death rate rather than the mortality rate. We define this rate as follows:

Definition 4.5: Child Mortality Rate is defined as the ratio of the children who died between their first and fifth birthdays to the number of children in the same age range per 1000 children.

The computed rates for the SVRS area for the year 2020 are shown in Table 4.8 by residence, division and religion according to the sex of the children. The overall child death rate is 1.7, the male children being in a more vulnerable state with a higher risk of dying (1.8) than their female counterparts with a rate of 1.5. MICS in 2019 recorded a probability based rate of 6 per 1000 children (MICS, 2019) as compared to a probability based rate of 7 in 2017–18 BDHS.

Children in the rural area are about 36 percent more likely to experience the death than the urban children: 1.9 versus 1.4. In both the areas male children encounter greater risk of dying than their female counterparts in experiencing mortality in their childhood. So far as the regional variations are concerned, the child death rates vary from less than 1 death per 1000 children in Khulna division to 2.1 deaths per 1000 children in Rajshahi division. Except for Dhaka, Mymensingh and Rajshahi divisions, the male children are more vulnerable to die in childhood than the female children in other divisions. Muslim children are more than twice as likely as the Hindu children to die in childhood.

Table 4.8: Child Death Rates (1-4 years) by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	1.9	1.8	1.9
Urban	1.7	1.2	1.4
Division:			
Barishal	1.9	1.1	1.5
Chattogram	2.1	1.8	1.9
Dhaka	1.6	1.7	1.7
Khulna	1.0	0.6	0.8
Mymensingh	1.2	2.1	1.6
Rajshahi	2.1	2.2	2.1
Rangpur	2.3	1.1	1.7
Sylhet	2.1	1.7	1.9
Religion:			
Muslim	2.0	1.6	1.8
Hindu	0.5	1.0	0.8
Others	3.0	2.9	3.0
Total	1.8	1.5	1.7

4.2.5 Under-5 Mortality Rate

Definition 4.6: Under-5 Mortality Rate (U₅MR) is the proportion of children dying between birth and the fifth birthday 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 2020 round of SVRS, the overall under-five mortality rate was computed to be 28. The 2019 round of survey also documented exactly the same rate. It is worth to mention that the overall under-5 mortality as reported in 2017–18 BDHS was 45, a much higher rate than the SVRS rate of both the years mentioned above. MICS indirect estimate is 40 for 2019. Following MICS methodology, the current rate of 28 as found in SVRS, 2020 stands at 32.

The male children experienced a higher under-5 mortality rate (29 per 1000 live births) compared to their female counterparts (26 per 1000 live births). Khulna division was reported to have the lowest under-five mortality (17 per 1000 live births), while Rangpur the highest (34 per 1000 live births). Religion labeled ‘others’ have significantly higher under-5 mortality (per 1000 live births) than their Muslim (28 per 1000 live births) and Hindu (23 per 1000 live births). The mortality rate in rural area exceeds the rate in the urban area by a margin of 2 deaths (28 versus 26 per 1000 live births) with somewhat higher under-5 mortality among the male children.

Table 4.9: Under-5 Mortality rate per 1000 live births by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Sex of the children		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	30	27	28
Urban	28	25	26
Division:			
Barishal	33	27	30
Chattogram	33	31	32
Dhaka	23	24	23
Khulna	17	17	17
Mymensingh	30	21	25
Rajshahi	35	29	32
Rangpur	36	32	34
Sylhet	23	24	23
Religion:			
Muslim	30	26	28
Hindu	19	26	23
Others	43	33	38
Total	29	26	28

4.3 Maternal Mortality

A maternal death is a death that occurs to a woman due to complications during pregnancy, child birth and the puerperium (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 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.

Definition 4.7: The maternal mortality ratio is the number of total deaths of women due to complications pregnancy, child birth and puerperal causes per 1000 live births during a year.

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 administrative divisions of the country. The overall MMR was estimated to be 1.63 maternal deaths per 1000 live births. The 2016 BMMHC survey reported a rate of 1.94 which compares reasonably well with our estimate (BMMHCS, 2016).

A view of the rates by maternal age depicts that the mortality ratio sharply rises from 0.23 in 15–19 years of age of the mothers to 16.3 at the oldest age, as expected. The ratio is higher (1.78) in rural area than in urban area (1.38). The lowest maternal mortality ratio was observed in Rangpur division (1.0) while the highest (2.74) in Mymensingh division.

Table 4.10: Age-specific maternal mortality ratio by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background characteristics	Age-specific maternal mortality ratio
Maternal age	
15–19	0.23
20–24	0.93
25–29	1.94
30–34	3.10
35–39	2.99
40–44	5.97
45–49	16.13
Residence:	
Rural	1.78
Urban	1.38
Division:	
Barishal	1.24
Chattogram	1.70
Dhaka	1.98
Khulna	1.51
Mymensingh	2.74
Rajshahi	1.43
Rangpur	1.00
Sylhet	1.82
Total	1.63

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 life 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.

Definition 4.8: A life table is a device to study the life history of a hypothetical group of people, called **cohort** of individuals, the cohort being diminished gradually by the loss of lives of the individuals following a pre-determined pattern of mortality.

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.

Definition 4.9: Expectation of life, also called **life expectancy** is the average longevity of an individual or the average number of years of remaining life time of the individual at specified age.

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 2020 SVRS, we find that females, on average, have higher longevity (74.5 years) than their male counterparts (71.2 years) showing virtually no change over the last one year. An examination of the life tables compiled for both sexes together shows that there has been a gradual increase in life expectancies over the last five years: from 70.9 years in 2015 to 72.8 in 2020, an average increase of 0.38 years per year.

The sex differential has clearly been reflected in their life expectancies at all other ages (see Figure 4.3). The number of survivors by exact age denoted by l_x also speaks in favor of the higher survival status of the females compared to their male counterparts. The l_x values are shown in Figure 4.4.

Table 4.11: Abridged life table for males, SVRS 2020

Age	nq_x	l_x	nL_x	T_x	e_x
0 - 1	0.0268	100000	97687	7116371	71.2
1 - 5	0.0018	97378	387781	7018683	72.1
5 - 10	0.0007	96664	482499	6630902	68.6
10 - 15	0.0003	96335	481269	6148403	63.8
15 - 20	0.0005	96172	480257	5667134	58.9
20 - 25	0.0009	95909	478515	5186877	54.1
25 - 30	0.0011	95472	476089	4708362	49.3
30 - 35	0.0013	94950	473322	4232273	44.6
35 - 40	0.0018	94356	469851	3758952	39.8
40 - 45	0.0027	93532	464769	3289101	35.2
45 - 50	0.0051	92267	455970	2824332	30.6
50 - 55	0.0067	89958	442942	2368363	26.3
55 - 60	0.0135	86993	421843	1925421	22.1
60 - 65	0.0196	81299	388416	1503577	18.5
65 - 70	0.0298	73691	344239	1115161	15.1
70 - 75	0.0508	63445	282901	770922	12.2
75 - 80	0.0851	49065	201341	488021.2	9.9
80 - 85	0.0867	31925	286680	286680.2	9.0

Table 4.12: Abridged life table for females, SVRS 2020

Age	nq_x	l_x	nL_x	T_x	e_x
0 - 1	0.0241	100000	97923	7446697	74.5
1 - 5	0.0015	97637	389039	7348775	75.3
5 - 10	0.0004	97037	484649	6959736	71.7
10 - 15	0.0003	96823	483786	6475086	66.9
15 - 20	0.0007	96691	482618	5991301	62.0
20 - 25	0.0006	96335	481014	5508682	57.2
25 - 30	0.0008	96068	479390	5027668	52.3
30 - 35	0.0009	95670	477259	4548278	47.5
35 - 40	0.0012	95220	474779	4071019	42.8
40 - 45	0.0019	94659	471238	3596240	38.0
45 - 50	0.0032	93763	465410	3125002	33.3
50 - 55	0.0056	92270	455507	2659592	28.8
55 - 60	0.0097	89710	438650	2204085	24.6
60 - 65	0.0134	85477	414402	1765435	20.7
65 - 70	0.0241	79923	378359	1351033	16.9
70 - 75	0.0375	70822	324484	972673.9	13.7
75 - 80	0.0483	58644	262306	648190.2	11.1
80-84	0.0820	45963	385885	385884.6	8.4

Table 4.13: Abridged life table for both sexes combined, SVRS 2020

Age	nq_x	l_x	nL_x	T_x	e_x
0 - 1	0.0255	100000	97791	7276656	72.8
1 - 5	0.0017	97506	388429	7178865	73.6
5 - 10	0.0006	96847	483556	6790436	70.1
10 - 15	0.0003	96575	482507	6306881	65.3
15 - 20	0.0006	96428	481428	5824374	60.4
20 - 25	0.0007	96121	479760	5342946	55.6
25 - 30	0.0010	95771	477754	4863186	50.8
30 - 35	0.0011	95315	475326	4385432	46.0
35 - 40	0.0015	94797	472374	3910106	41.2
40 - 45	0.0023	94110	468079	3437732	36.5
45 - 50	0.0042	93029	460720	2969653	31.9
50 - 55	0.0062	91108	449170	2508933	27.5
55 - 60	0.0116	88337	430088	2059763	23.3
60 - 65	0.0168	83330	400793	1629675	19.6
65 - 70	0.0270	76609	360121	1228882	16.0
70 - 75	0.0444	66869	302100	868761	13.0
75 - 80	0.0676	53444	228508	566661.1	10.6
80 - 85	0.0842	38006	338154	338153.6	8.9

Figure 4.3: Expectation of life by age and sex, SVRS 2020

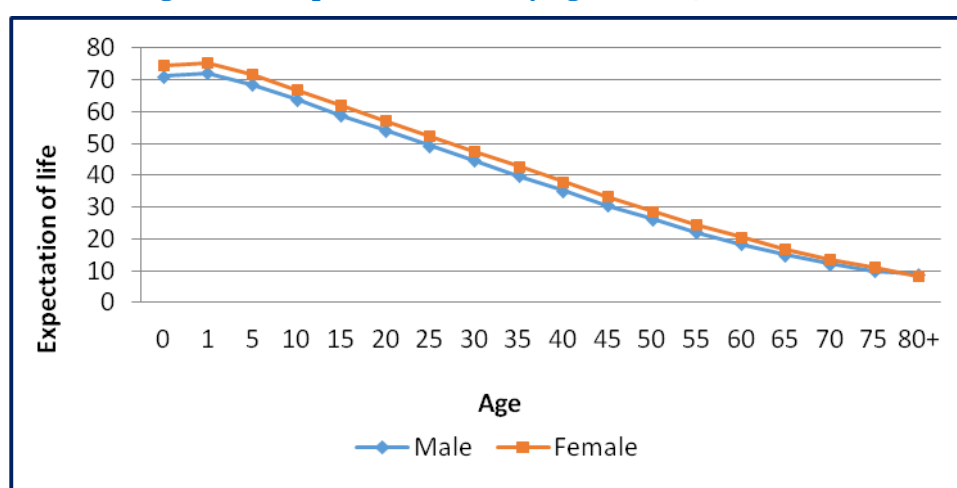
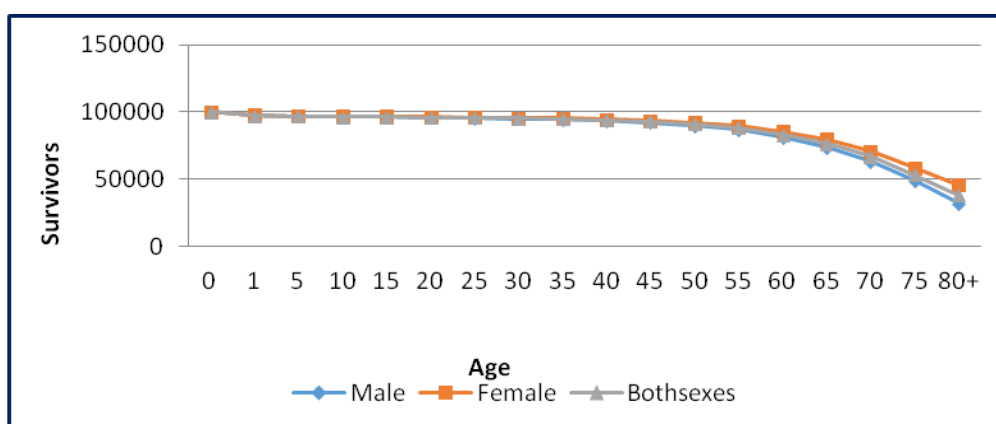


Figure 4.4: Life table survivors by age and sex, SVRS 2020



4.5 Causes of Death

The survey lists 15 major causes of death. The overall death rate from all causes works out to 5.1, which is essentially the Crude Death Rate. Partitioning this rate by the causes of death shows that the prevalence of heart attack and heart related disease (e.g. brain stroke, respiratory disease, heart disease etc.) claims most of the total deaths accounting for 1.2 deaths per thousand 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 2020

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Heart attack	0.94	1.21	1.06
Brain stroke	0.47	0.54	0.50
Respiratory disease	0.48	0.39	0.44
Heart disease	0.22	0.30	0.25
Pneumonia	0.28	0.22	0.25
Asthma	0.24	0.13	0.19
Liver cancer	0.19	0.16	0.18
Kidney disease	0.15	0.18	0.16
High blood pressure	0.18	0.13	0.16
Common fever	0.18	0.11	0.15
Diabetes	0.13	0.16	0.15
Blood cancer	0.14	0.11	0.12
Paralysis	0.09	0.06	0.08
Road traffic accident	0.07	0.07	0.07
Others	1.18	0.91	1.30
Total	5.24	4.93	5.10

A close view of the overall rates reveals that rural people are more than 6 times as likely as the urban people to die compared to their urban counterparts. This is true for all causes of death listed in the above table, except heart, kidney, and diabetes.

4.5.1 Distribution of Deaths by Major Causes

Table 4.15 presents the percentage distribution of deaths by 15 major causes of deaths. Of all reported deaths in the survey, about 21 percent were due to heart attack. This is followed by brain stroke accounting for about 10 percent of all deaths. Respiratory illness, brain stroke and heart disease constitute 13.6 percent of all deaths. Pneumonia, asthma, liver cancer and kidney diseases remain responsible in more than 15 percent of the total deaths.

Table 4.15: Percentage of causes of death from top 15 causes by residence, SVRS 2020

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Heart attack	18.0	24.6	20.8
Brain stroke	9.0	10.9	9.9
Respiratory disease	9.2	8.0	8.6
Heart disease	4.1	6.1	5.0
Pneumonia	5.3	4.4	4.9
Asthma	4.5	2.6	3.7
Liver cancer	3.5	3.3	3.4
Kidney disease	2.8	3.7	3.2
High blood Pressure	3.5	2.7	3.1
Common fever	3.5	2.1	2.9
Diabetes	2.6	3.3	2.9

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Blood cancer	2.6	2.1	2.4
Paralysis	1.8	1.2	1.5
Road traffic			
Accident	1.3	1.4	1.4
Others	28.3	23.6	26.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.5.2 Causes of Deaths among Infants

Table 4.16 presents the percentage distribution of the infant deaths due to 10 major causes by urban-rural residence. The table shows that infants are more vulnerable to pneumonia, claiming as large as 52.6 percent of the total infant deaths. Respiratory diseases alone claim 8.7 percent of the total infant deaths. Deaths resulting from malnutrition ranks next claiming 7.3 percent of the total deaths followed by typhoid (3.0%). Unidentified causes of death claim more than 15 percent of the total deaths.

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution of infant deaths due to 10 top causes by residence, SVRS 2020

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	53.6	50.8	52.6
Respiratory disease	7.6	10.7	8.7
Malnutrition	9.1	4.0	7.3
Common fever	5.0	5.1	5.1
Jaundice	6.0	2.8	4.9
Complex diarrhea	2.5	8.5	4.7
Typhoid	1.9	5.1	3.0
Measles	2.5	1.7	2.2
Influenza	0.9	1.1	1.0
Others	12.0	10.1	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.5.3 Causes of Deaths among Under-5 Children

Keeping consistency with the causes of death among the infants, the highest under-five mortality rate may be attributed to pneumonia claiming close to 48 percent of all deaths. Other prominent causes are reparatory (7.5%), malnutrition (6.1%) and common fever (5.6%). As expected, drowning is highly prevalent in rural area claiming about 10 percent of deaths in rural area. This is only to the extent of 2.6 in urban settings. Common fever and malnutrition also are two major causes of death among the under-5 children. Unidentified causes account for 146 percent of the total deaths. This is much higher (13.1%) in urban area compared to rural area (14.3%).

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of under-5 mortality by causes and residence, SVRS 2020

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Pneumonia	44.4	45.2	44.7
Drowning	9.7	7.0	8.7
Respiratory disease	7.0	8.3	7.5
Malnutrition	7.7	3.0	6.1
Others fever	5.8	5.2	5.6
Other disease	4.6	6.1	5.1
Janice	5.1	2.6	4.2
Complex diarrhea	2.4	6.5	3.9

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Typhoid	2.7	4.8	3.4
measles	2.2	1.3	1.9
Others	8.5	10.0	9.0
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 24 percent of the total deaths. Other causes of deaths at old ages are respiratory disease (11.0%), asthma (5.2%), and brain stroke (11.5%). At old ages, as expected, unidentified diseases are responsible for over 23 percent of the total deaths.

Table 4.18: Major 15 causes of deaths of elderly persons (60 years and over) by residence, SVRS 2020

Causes of death	Rural	Urban	Total
Heart attack	20.4	28.4	23.8
Brain stroke	11.0	12.1	11.5
Respiratory disease	11.9	9.8	11.0
Heart disease	5.2	7.2	6.0
Asthma	6.1	3.8	5.2
High blood pressure	4.2	3.0	3.7
Diabetes	2.9	3.8	3.3
Kidney disease	2.9	3.0	2.9
Liver cancer	2.9	2.5	2.8
Paralysis	2.5	1.8	2.2
Blood cancer	1.9	1.8	1.9
Rheumatism	1.7	1.2	1.5
Stomach cancer	1.2	0.8	1.0
Others	25.8	20.7	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.5.5 Causes of Maternal Deaths

The most conspicuous reason for maternal mortality is the complex delivery from which 34.2%, of the mothers followed by bleeding after delivery and complex pregnancy claiming more than 47 percent of the 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 delivery results in a mortality ratio of 0.56. Complex pregnancy and bleeding after delivery contribute significantly to the overall maternal mortality ratio each with a ratio of 0.39.

Table 4.19: Distribution of causes of maternal mortality, SVRS 2020

Causes of death	Total	MMR
Complex pregnancy	23.7	0.39
Complex delivery	34.2	0.56
Bleeding after delivery	23.7	0.39
Complex abortion	5.3	0.09
Bleeding at pregnancy	10.5	0.17
Tetanus	2.6	0.04
Total	100.0	1.63

4.6 Trends in Mortality

4.6.1 Trends in Crude Death Rate: 1982–2020

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 has again reached to its 2002 level. 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 1982-2020

Year	Crude death rate	Period	Crude death rate
1982	12.2	2002	5.1
1983	12.3	2003	5.9
1984	12.3	2004	5.8
1985	12.0	2005	5.8
1986	12.1	2006	5.6
1987	11.5	2007	6.2
1988	11.3	2008	6.0
1989	11.3	2009	5.8
1990	11.4	2010	5.6
1991	11.2	2011	5.5
1992	11.0	2012	5.3
1993	10.0	2013	5.3
1994	9.3	2014	5.2
1995	8.7	2015	5.1
1996	8.2	2016	5.1
1997	5.5	2017	5.1
1998	5.1	2018	5.0
1999	5.1	2019	4.9
2000	4.9	2020	5.1
2001	4.8	—	—

Sources: (1) For the period 1881–1980: CPD–UNFPA Paper Series,
(2) For 1981–2019, BBS (2013, 2020)

4.6.2 Trends in Childhood Mortality: 2001–2020

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 2020. Even more impressive is the decline in under-five mortality and post-neonatal mortality, which showed 65.8 percent and 64.7 percent decline over the period under study. Infant mortality, neo-natal mortality and child mortality showed a decline of 62.5 percent, 61.5 percent and 58.5 percent respectively, each over the same period.

Table 4.21: Trends in childhood mortality rates, SVRS 2001-2020

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
2019	21	15	06	28	1.7
2020	21	15	06	28	1.7
% Change (2001–2020)	62.5	61.5	64.7	65.8	58.5

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

4.6.3 Trends in Maternal Mortality Ratio: 1986–2020

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 percent decline in 15 years. The vital registration system initiated in 2002 records a somewhat higher rate (3.91) compared to the previous years obtained from other sources. This ratio falls consistently to 1.63 in 2020, from 6.48, observed in 1986, a decline of 74.8 percent over a period of 35 years. Figure 4.4 shows the trends in maternal mortality ratios over the period 1986–2020.

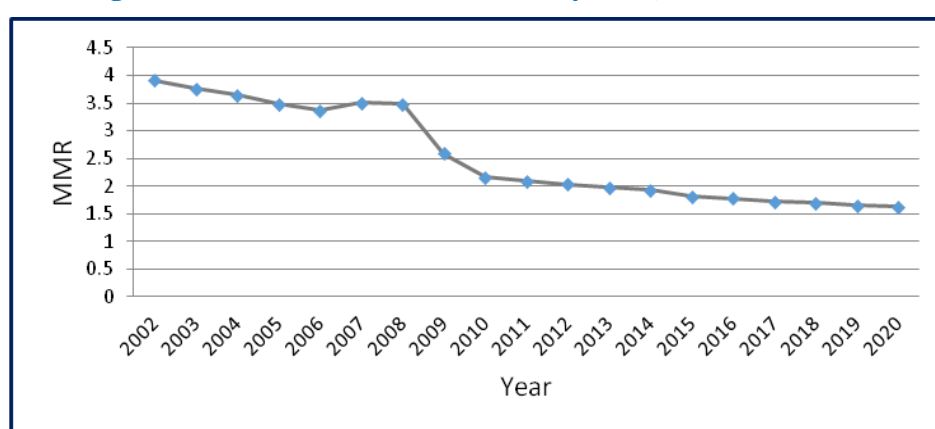
Table 4.22: Trends in maternal mortality ratio per 1000 live births, SVRS 1986–2020

Year	MMR	Year	MMR
1986	6.48	2004	3.65
1987	5.96	2005	3.48
1988	5.72	2006	3.37
1989	5.08	2007	3.51
1990	4.78	2008	3.48
1991	4.72	2009	2.59
1992	4.68	2010	2.16
1993	4.52	2011	2.09
1984	4.49	2012	2.03
1995	4.47	2013	1.97

Year	MMR	Year	MMR
1996	4.44	2014	1.93
1997	3.50	2015	1.81
1999	3.20	2016	1.78
2000	3.18	2017	1.72
2001	3.15	2018	1.69
2002	3.91	2019	1.65
2002	3.91	2020	1.63
2003	3.76		
% Decline in MMR (1986–2020):		74.8	

Source: BBS (2013, 2014), *SVRS–2013 Key Indicators (BBS, 2020)

Figure 4.5: Trend in Maternal mortality ratio, SVRS 2002-2020



4.6.4 Trends in Expectation of Life at Birth: 1981–2020

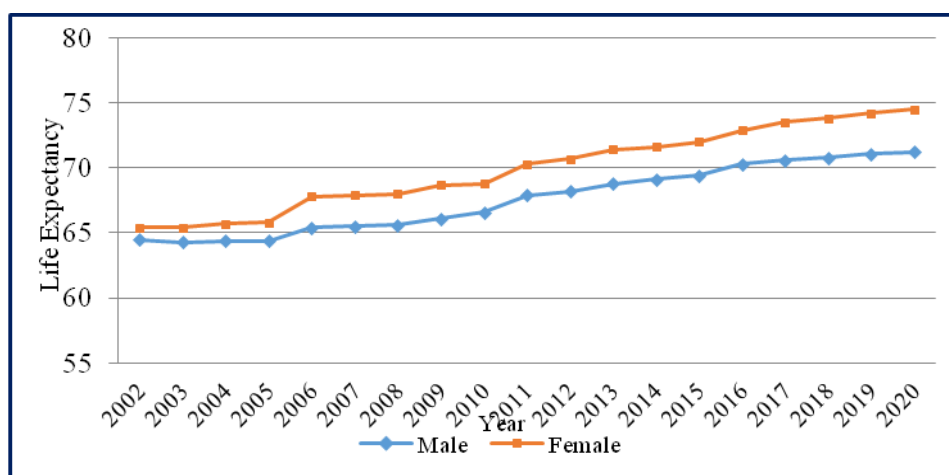
Expectation of life at birth is a summary measure of mortality that portrays the average longevity of life of an individual. The vital registration system in Bangladesh maintained and monitored by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics provides the estimates of life expectancy over the last 31 years. These 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 1981–2020. Note that the expectations of life at birth for males and females were 55.3 years and 54.5 years in 1981. These have increased to 71.2 and 74.5 years in 2020 over a period of 39 years, implying an average annual increase of 0.41 years for males and 0.51 years for females.

Table 4.23: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 1981–2020

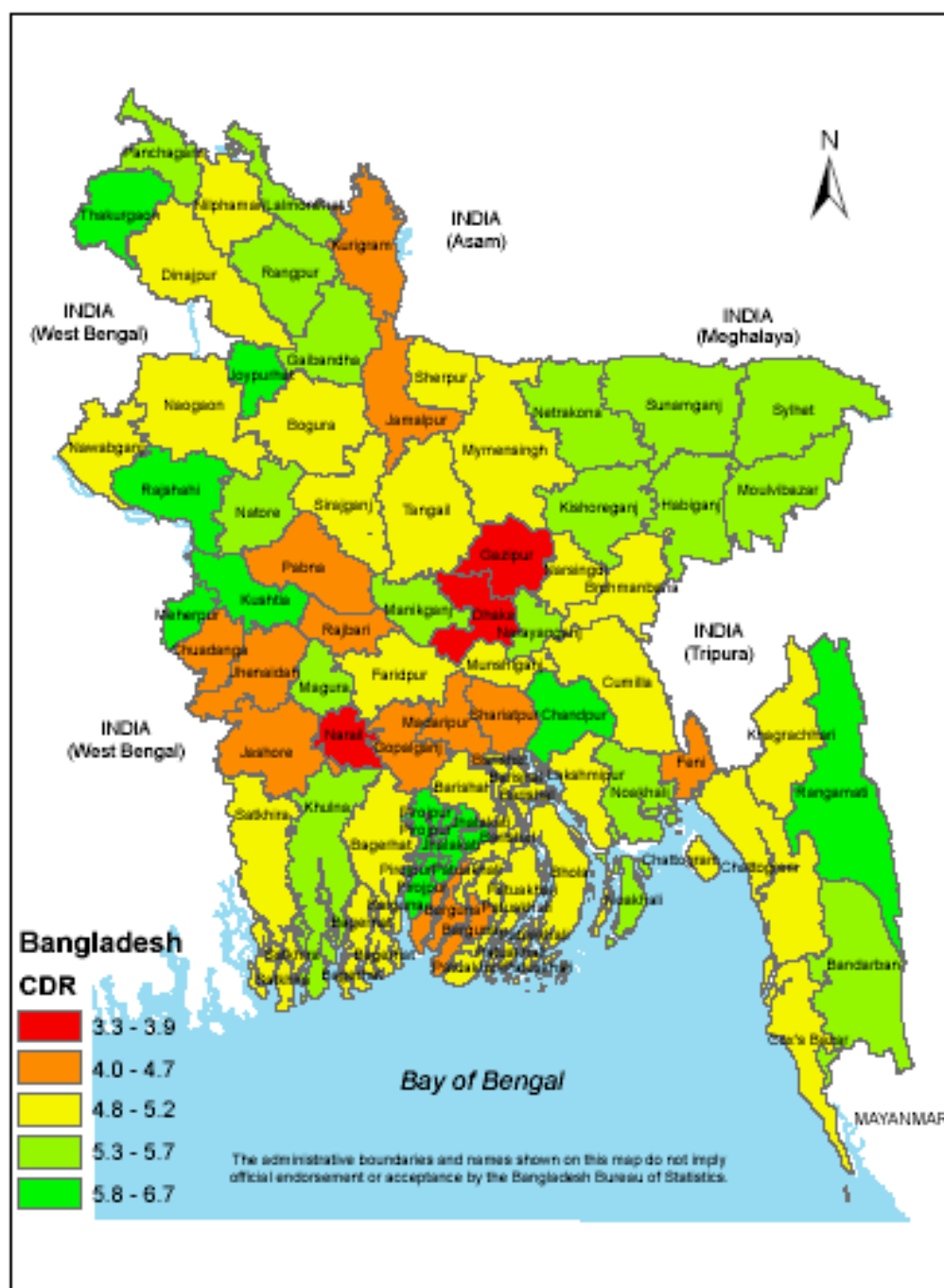
Year	Male	Female	Year	Male	Female
1981	55.3	54.5	2001	64.0	64.5
1982	54.5	54.8	2002	64.5	65.4
1983	54.2	53.6	2003	64.3	65.4
1984	54.9	54.7	2004	64.4	65.7
1985	55.7	54.6	2005	64.4	65.8
1986	55.2	55.3	2006	65.4	67.8
1987	56.9	56.0	2007	65.5	67.9
1988	56.5	55.6	2008	65.6	68.0
1989	56.0	55.6	2009	66.1	68.7
1990	56.6	55.6	2010	66.6	68.8
1991	56.5	55.7	2011	67.9	70.3
1992	56.8	55.9	2012	68.2	70.7
1993	58.2	57.7	2013	68.8	71.2
1994	58.2	57.9	2014	69.1	71.6
1995	58.4	58.1	2015	69.4	72.0
1996	59.1	58.6	2016	70.3	72.9
1997	60.3	59.7	2017	70.6	73.5
1998	61.7	61.2	2018	70.8	73.8
1999	63.0	62.4	2019	71.1	74.2
2000	63.7	63.5	2020	71.2	74.5

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

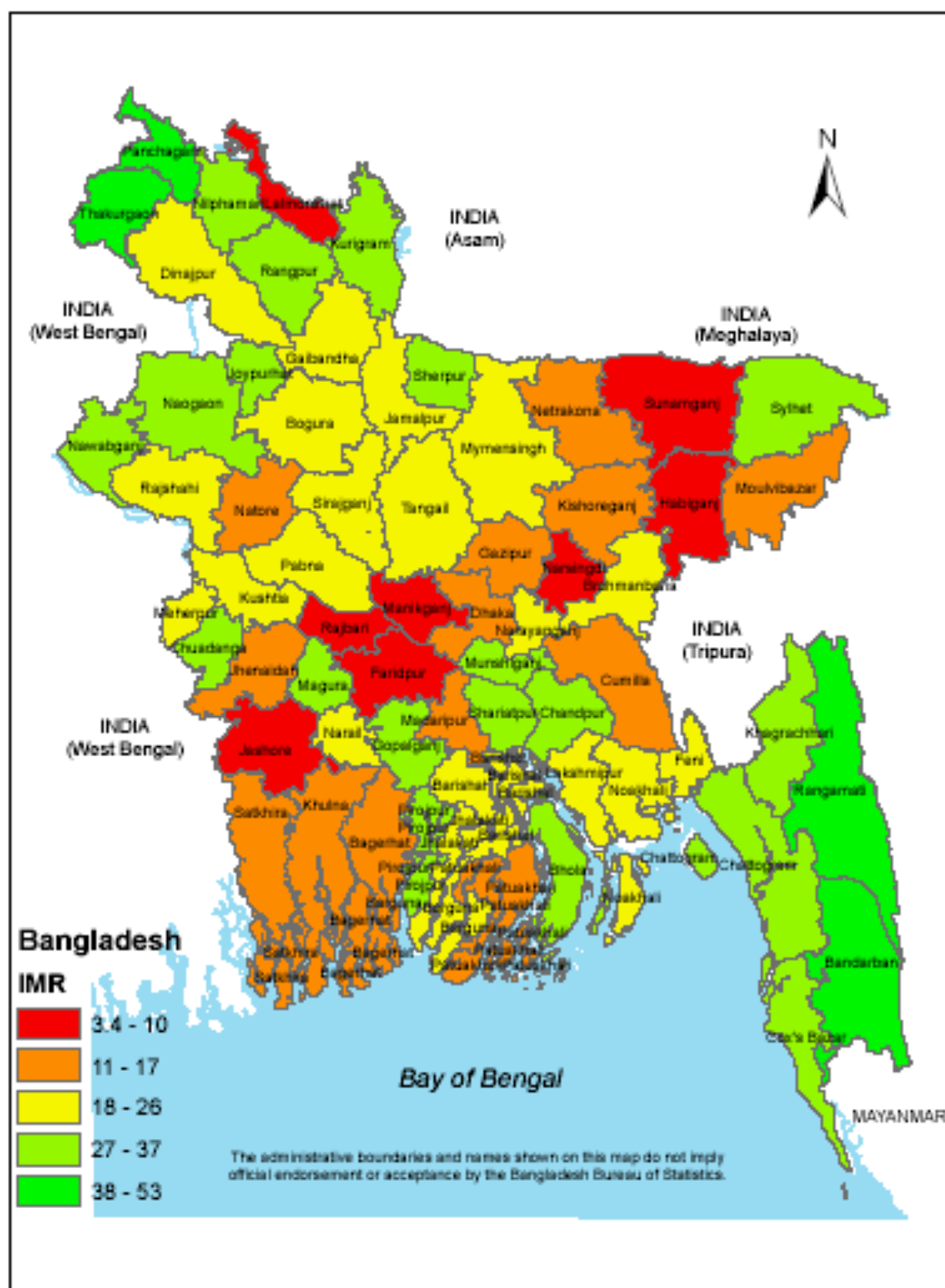
Figure 4.6: Trends in expectation of life at birth by sex, SVRS 2002–2020



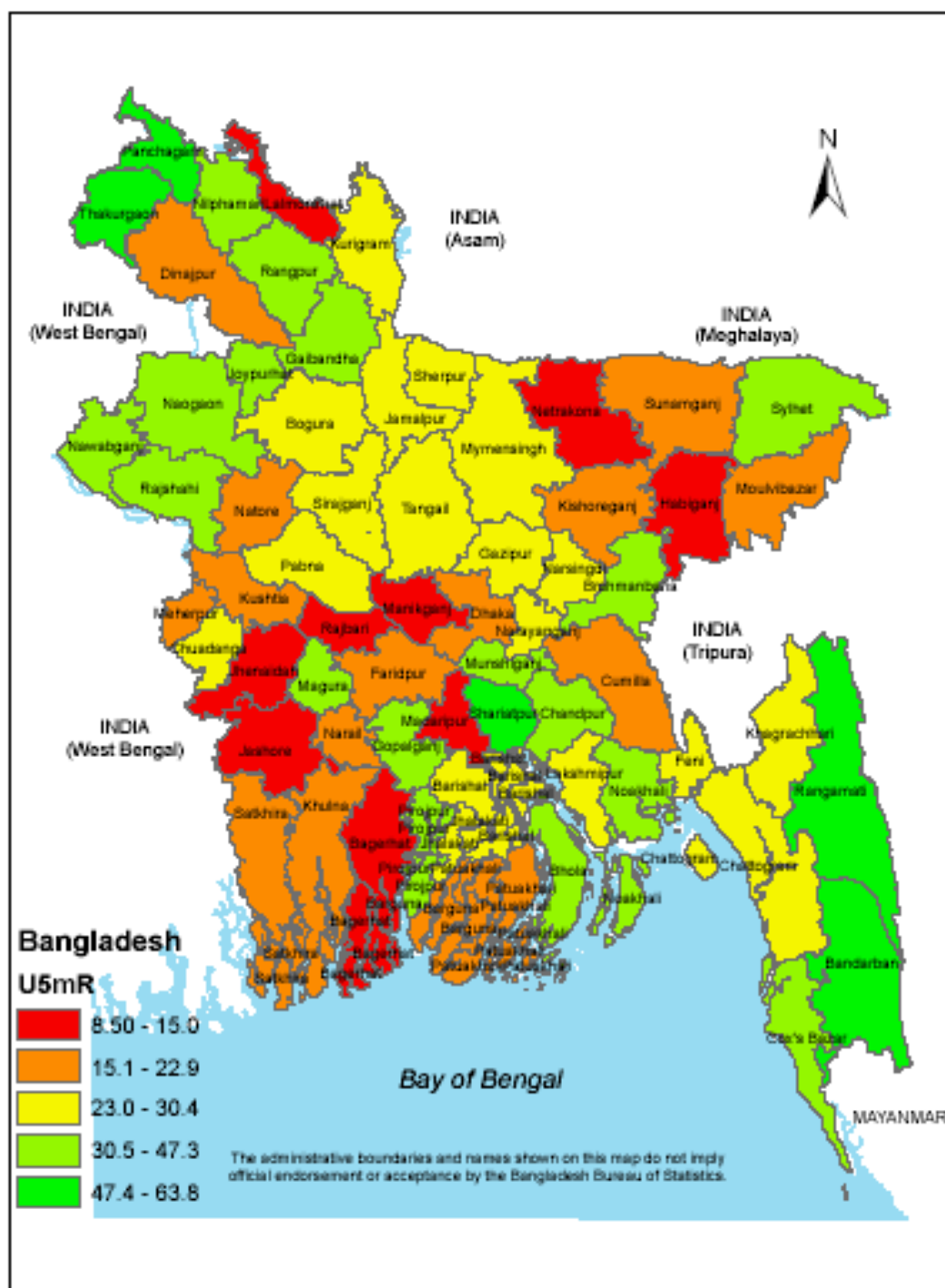
Map 4.1: Crude Death Rate (CDR) by Zila, SVRS 2020



Map 4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by Zila, SVRS 2020



Map 4.3: Under 5 Mortality Rate (U₅MR) by Zila, SVRS 2020



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 a traditional way.

Marriages are mostly arranged either by the parents or other near relatives. At the time of marriage, consent of both the 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 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 frequency of marriages, with the characteristics of persons and their union through marriage and 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 measures the frequency of marriages in total population. Here is a formal definition of this rate.

Definition 5.1: Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) is the number of marriages solemnized per 1000 population.

The CMR and its differentials, as obtained in MSVSB 2020 are shown in Table 5.1 by some background characteristics of the population surveyed.

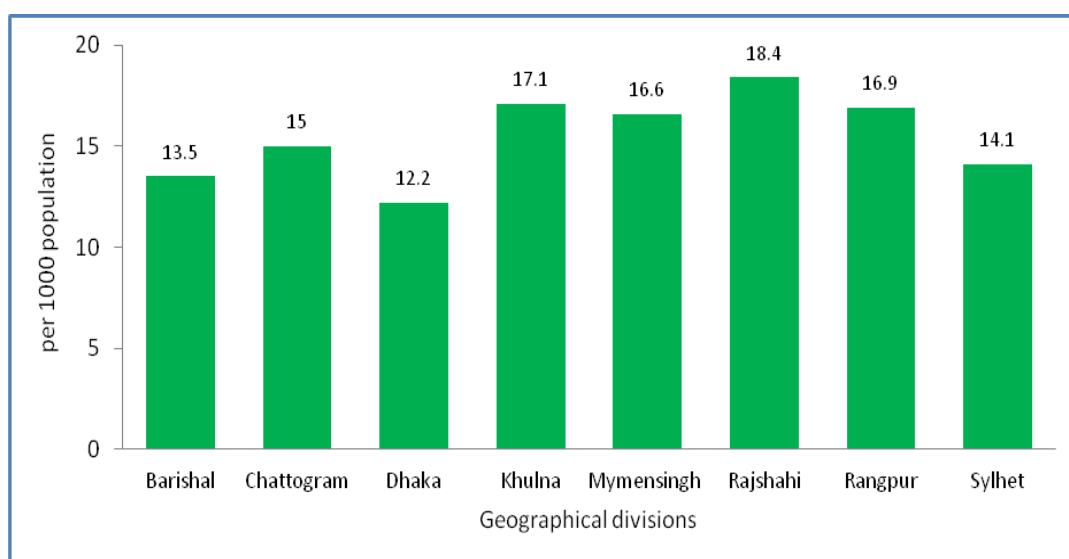
Table 5.1: Crude and general marriage rates per 1000 population by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Crude marriage rate	General marriage rate		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:				
Rural	17.7	24.9	49.9	49.7
Urban	12.2	16.7	33.4	33.4
Division:				
Barishal	13.5	18.7	36.8	37.9
Chattogram	15.0	21.9	44.7	42.8
Dhaka	12.2	16.9	34.0	33.7
Khulna	17.1	22.8	45.5	45.8
Mymensingh	16.6	23.7	47.1	47.9
Rajshahi	18.4	24.6	48.5	49.7
Rangpur	16.9	23.2	45.7	46.9
Sylhet	14.1	20.3	41.3	39.8
Religion:				
Muslim	15.6	21.9	44.0	43.6
Hindu	12.5	16.4	32.0	33.5
Others	12.2	16.4	32.3	33.5
Education:				
No education	2.5	4.3	9.9	7.5
Primary	11.9	23.6	45.8	48.8
Secondary	23.5	28.7	60.4	54.6
Secondary+	22.5	23.0	39.7	54.6
Total	15.3	21.2	42.5	42.4

The overall CMR is 15.3 per 1000 population with significantly higher rate (17.7) in rural area than in urban area (12.2). The overall crude rate has increased by about 7 percent over the last 6 years: from 14.3 in 2016 to 15.3 in 2021. At the divisional level the CMR was reported to be the highest (18.4) in Rajshahi division. The rate is the lowest in Barishal division (13.5). The CMR for the Muslims exceeds the rate reported for Hindus by 3.1 percentage points: 15.6 versus 12.5. The followers of other religions were reported to have the lowest CMR: 12.2. It may be noted that the CMR tends to increase as the level of education goes up. To say more specifically, people who have never gone to school, have a CMR of 2.5 per 1000 population, which increases to 22.5 for those who have secondary and above level of education.

A diagrammatic view of crude marriage rates by administrative regions may be seen in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Crude marriage rates by administrative divisions, SVRS 2020



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).

Definition: 5.2: 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 sex ratio in marriageable ages. When it is calculated for males (for example), the numerator becomes the number of males marrying in a given year and the denominator becomes 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.

The overall GMR as found in 2020 survey is 21.2 as against a rate of 20.8 in 2019. These rates were 20.6 in 2018 and 20.7 in 2017 per 1000 population, showing virtually no changes over the last 4 years.

The rate in the rural area is much higher (24.9) than in urban area (16.7). Here too, there has been no change in the rate if we examine the rates of the previous year. 24.6 in rural area and 16.2 in the urban area.

The rates at the divisional level vary from as low as 16.9 in Dhaka division to as high as 24.6 in Rajshahi division. In 2019, the highest and the lowest rates were prevalent in Rangpur (22.9) and Sylhet divisions (16.8) respectively.

The sex differentials in GMR are only but marginal: 42.5 for males and 42.4 for females showing virtually no change in the rate from its previous year. Muslims experience higher GMR (21.9) than the followers of other religions (16.4). Education shows almost a linear pattern in general marriage rates. It varies from 4.3 for those were illiterate, rises to 23.6 and 28.7 for those have primary and

secondary level of education and thereafter declines to 23.0 for those who had higher level of education. 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 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 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 shown in Table 5.2 by urban-rural residence and sex. Figure 5.2 graphically displays marriage rates for males and females. As we can note, for both males and females, the graph succinctly displays high 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, which has been fixed at 18. 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 2020

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	27.0	146.0	14.4	81.4	21.8	118.6
20-24	70.4	44.2	45.2	37.1	59.4	40.9
25-29	63.3	12.1	45.0	17.3	54.9	14.5
30-34	24.2	2.8	22.0	4.6	23.2	3.6
35+	2.7	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.5	0.5
Total	23.6	26.2	16.0	17.4	20.2	22.3
TMR	938.1	1028.0	644.4	704.1	809.0	890.3

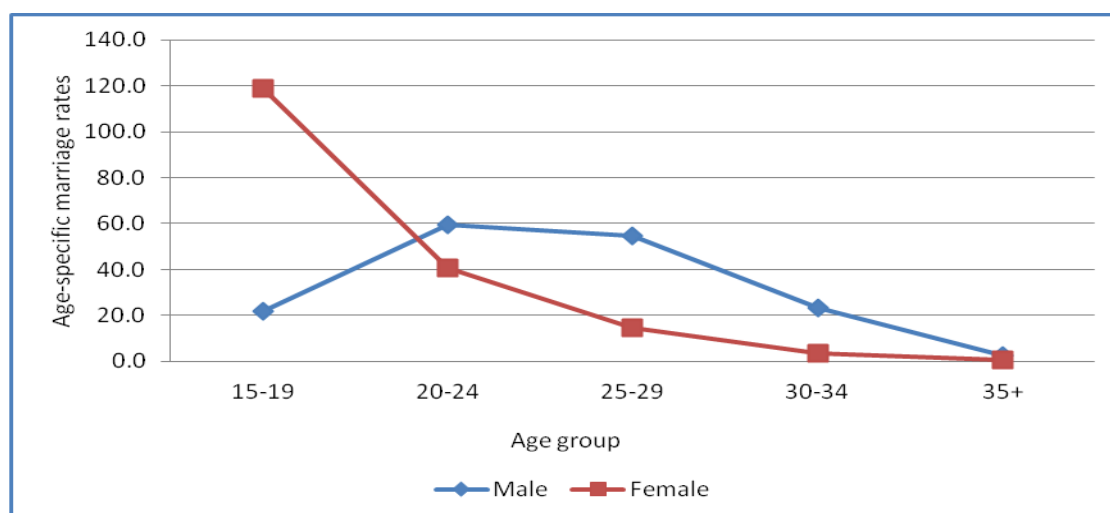
The penultimate row, labeled ‘**Total**’ in Table 5.2 shows the number of marriages per 1000 persons within the given age range 15 and over. As our data reveal, overall, 2.23 percent of females as opposed to 2.02 percent of males aged 15 and over went on to get married in 2020. Rural females are 1.51 times as likely as the urban females to remain married. The corresponding likelihood is 1.47 times for males in urban area. The prevalence of marriage in 2020 as measured by these ratios do not show any marked variation from the prevalence observed in 2019.

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. When the age-specific rates are added and multiplied by 5, we arrive at what is known as the **total marriage rates (TMR)**. The last row of Table 5.2 presents these rates.

The TMR for males in the survey area is 809, reflecting that males in the study area is expected to experience less than one marriage (0.809) on average if he experiences the current marriage rate and no mortality during marriageable ages, while a female does so with slightly a higher rate of 0.890 marriages.

In rural area this is closed to 1 (0.9381), for males while in urban area, it is much less (0.6444). The corresponding prevalences for females are relatively higher: 1.0283 and 0.7041 respectively for rural and urban areas.

Figure 5.2: Age specific marriage rates by sex, SVRS 2020



5.5 Mean Age at Marriage

Mean age also called **average age** at marriage (MAM) is one of the most important indicators of nuptiality. It has a direct impact on fertility and duration of marriage. The SVRS Marriage Schedule–5 allows us to compute mean and median age at marriage including 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 what is known as Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM), an indirect measure of age at first marriage. The levels of mean and median age at marriage and 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 previous marital status data specifically from those who were ‘never-married’ 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 24.2 years, while it is 18.7 years for the females resulting in a spousal age difference of 5.5 years, showing virtually no change in mean age marriage in the last one-year period.

Both urban males and females marry at a later age (25.1 vs 19.8) than their rural counterparts (23.7 vs 18.1), with a spousal age difference of 5.3 years in the urban area and 5.6 years in the rural area. The median age at first marriage presented in the same table reflect the same scenarios as observed in the case of mean ages. It is higher for males (24 years) than their female counterparts with a median age of 18 years, without indicating any change from its level in 2019. The BDHS 2017–18 survey finds this median 16.3 years for those are currently aged 20–49 and 16 years for those who were aged 25–49.

At the divisional level, Sylhet recorded the highest (26.1 years) mean age at marriage for males and 20.7 for females, while for both males and females Mymensingh the lowest (22.9 years and 18.3 years respectively).

For males, Muslims have somewhat lower mean age at marriage (23.9 years) than the Hindus (26.7 years). Contrary to our believe, level of education appears to have a very conservative effect on raising age at marriage. This is more true for females.

5.5.2 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is an indirect estimate of first age at marriage discussed in the previous section. In calculating this mean, proportions single by age or age groups are employed.

Definition: 5.3: Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is an estimate of the mean number of years lived by a cohort of men or women before their first marriage takes place.

SMAM was calculated from MSVSB 2020 data and presented in Table 5.3 for males and females separately. The SMAM was 26.1 years for males and 20.8 years for the females, showing a spousal age difference of 5.3. This difference was 5.8 years in 2019: 26.3 years for males and 20.5 years for females. This result shows that mean age at marriage has not changed much over the last two years.

Table 5.3 also presents the SMAM by some selected background characteristics of the survey population. These include, among others, the residence, administrative divisions, religion and level of education. By and large, these estimates are similar in patterns but differ in levels for obvious reasons.

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 2020

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	25.5	20.1	23.7	18.1	23	17
Urban	26.9	21.6	25.1	19.8	25	19
Division:						
Barishal	26.0	20.4	23.9	18.5	23	18
Chattogram	26.7	21.0	24.7	18.9	24	18
Dhaka	26.0	20.5	24.4	18.4	24	18
Khulna	25.7	20.2	24.0	18.0	23	17
Mymensingh	24.8	20.5	22.9	18.3	22	18
Rajshahi	25.2	20.0	23.6	17.9	23	17
Rangpur	25.1	20.5	23.4	18.5	23	17
Sylhet	28.4	23.2	26.1	20.7	26	20
Religion:						
Muslim	25.8	20.7	23.9	18.5	23	18
Hindu	28.4	22.0	26.7	20.4	27	19
Others	27.7	23.7	23.7	21.6	23	21
Education:						
No education	23.8	20.0	23.1	20.8	23	19
Primary	24.0	19.1	23.1	17.8	22	17
Secondary	25.2	19.5	23.4	17.2	22	17
Secondary+	28.0	22.8	26.0	22.3	26	22
Total	26.1	20.8	24.2	18.7	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 2020 are also presented in Tables 5.4 and 5.5 by sex. Clearly, 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 tables under reference. Among the males, as we see in Table 5.4, widowed (45.6 years) followed by the separated (33.7 years) have the highest mean age at marriage, the least being 24.2 years for single males. Divorced males have the lowest (30 years) mean age at marriage among the ever married males.

**Table 5.4: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status,
SVRS 2020: 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	17.1	8.0	0.6	6.8	8.3	15.8
20-24	38.9	18.0	8.0	20.7	25.0	36.3
25-29	29.7	23.3	8.0	30.5	16.7	28.9
30-34	11.7	17.8	11.7	20.7	16.7	12.5
35-39	2.1	11.2	6.8	11.0	8.3	3.1
40-44	0.4	9.5	10.4	4.5	0.0	1.3
45+	0.2	12.2	54.6	5.9	25.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean age at first marriage	24.2	31.8	45.6	29.7	33.7	25.2
Median age	24	30	47	28	30	24

The distribution of females by age at marriage shows patterns in age at marriage similar to the males. The widowed women have the highest (35 years) mean age at marriage followed by separated women (28 years).

**Table 5.5: Percent distribution of the age at marriage by previous marital status,
SVRS 2020: Females**

Age at marriage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total
10-14	8.8	4.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	8.3
15-19	59.6	35.2	5.6	32.1	0.0	57.7
20-24	22.7	27.4	8.5	34.2	25.0	23.2
25-29	7.1	17.0	15.5	18.3	0.0	7.8
30-34	1.5	7.4	19.7	7.3	75.0	2.0
35-39	0.3	3.9	22.5	3.8	0.0	0.6
40-44	0.0	2.2	7.0	1.4	0.0	0.2
45+	0.0	2.6	19.7	1.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean age first marriage	18.7	23.3	35.0	23.2	28.0	19.0
Median age	18	21	34	22	30	18

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; and
- (7) General separation rate;

5.6.1 Crude Divorce Rate

In all previous SVRSs, the crude divorce rate has been calculated as the number of divorces per 1000 population. Following the way the crude divorce rate has been calculate, the crude separation rate has also been calculated as the number of separations per 1000 population.

Definition 5.4: Crude divorce rate is a relative number of divorces per 1000 population.

Crude divorce rates and separation rates as obtained from SVRS 2020 are shown in Table 5.6. Note that, exactly one in every 1000 population in 2020, experienced divorce, a result consistent with the previous year.

The rural people are about 37.5 percent more likely than their urban counterparts to end their marriage in divorce. Comparison with previous year's rate reveals that risk of divorce in the survey population has not been changed at all since last year.

Rajshahi division, as of previous year, is seen to experience the highest rate of divorce (1.6 per thousand population) followed by Khulna (1.4). The rate is the lowest in Sylhet division with a prevalence of 0.3 per thousand population.

In line with other demographic measures, Muslims are more prone to end their marriage in divorce with a rate of 1.1 per 1000 population. The corresponding rate among the Hindus is 0.2. 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. The educational level of women by and large appears to have a positive association with crude divorce rate: the higher the level of education, the higher is the rate of divorce.

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 2020 sample is 0.06, meaning that 6 percent of the marriages in the area ended in divorce. This result shows that risk of divorce among the general population has increased by about 14 percent in one year since 2019. This ratio does not vary by urban-rural residence, while substantial variations were noted among the administrative divisions, the risk being the highest (0.09) in Rajshahi division followed by Barishal, Khulna and Dhaka divisions (each being 0.08)). The lowest rate (0.02) was recorded in Sylhet division. The risk significantly varies by religious affiliation being highly prevalent among the Muslims (0.07). Hindus appear to experience the least (0.02) risk of divorce. Followers of other religions had a rate of 0.06. The education has a negative relationship with the risk factor in question: 0.15 among those who have no education and 0.04 among those who have secondary and above level of education. The results of 2020 are highly consistent with results of 2019.

5.6.3 General Divorce Rate (GDR)

The General Divorce Rate (GDR) has been calculated as relative number of divorces of age 15+ per 1000 population of the same age.

Definition 5.5: General divorce rate is a relative number of divorces of population of age 15 years and per 1000 population of the same group.

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 (2.7 for each sex). This was of the same magnitude in the previous year.

The GDR is much higher in rural area (1.6) compared to urban area (1.1) without recording notable 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, 4.3 for males and 4.4 for females followed by Khulna division (3.7 for both males and females) while the lowest rate (0.9 for both males females) was reported in Sylhet divisions.

Muslims have the highest GDR (1.5) with no male-female differential. The Hindus are 80 percent less likely to experience GDR compared to their Muslim counterparts but 3 times more likely to experience this rate than the followers of other religions.. Education of the women seems to have a curvilinear association with the divorce rate.

Table 5.6: Crude divorce rate, divorce-marriage ratio and general divorce rate by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Crude divorce rate	Crude marriage rate	Divorce-marriage ratio	General divorce rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	1.1	17.7	0.06	1.6	3.2	3.1
Urban	0.8	12.2	0.06	1.1	2.1	2.1
Division:						
Barishal	1.1	13.5	0.08	1.5	2.9	3.0
Chattogram	0.7	15.0	0.05	1.0	2.1	2.0
Dhaka	0.9	12.2	0.08	1.3	2.6	2.6
Khulna	1.4	17.1	0.08	1.9	3.7	3.7
Mymensingh	0.8	16.6	0.05	1.1	2.2	2.2
Rajshahi	1.6	18.4	0.09	2.2	4.3	4.4
Rangpur	0.9	16.9	0.05	1.2	2.4	2.5
Sylhet	0.3	14.1	0.02	0.4	0.9	0.9
Religion:						
Muslim	1.1	15.6	0.07	1.5	3.0	3.0
Hindu	0.2	12.5	0.02	0.3	0.6	0.6
Others	0.7	12.2	0.06	1.0	1.9	2.0
Education:						
No education	0.4	2.5	0.15	0.6	1.5	1.1
Primary	1.1	11.9	0.09	2.1	4.1	4.4
Secondary	1.4	23.5	0.06	1.7	3.7	3.3
Secondary+	0.9	22.5	0.04	0.9	1.6	2.2
Total	1.0	15.3	0.06	1.3	2.7	2.7

5.6.4 Age-Specific Divorce Rate

Age-Specific Divorce Rate for a specified age group has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of defined age groups per 1000 population of the same age group. Age Specific Divorce Rates as obtained in 2020, are shown in Table 5.7. The results of this investigation reveal that the

rates in question for males follow a curvilinear pattern by age. It is true for both urban and rural population. During the early years of life the rates are lower, which tend to increase as age advances and begin to fall at advanced ages. The scenario demonstrates a clear negative relationship with age. Starting with a higher rate, it sharply declines as the age increases.

The table further reveals that the overall divorce rate is higher in rural area (1.6) than in the urban area (1.1). In addition to that, in both the areas, females are more likely to experience divorce than their male counterparts.

Table 5.7 Age-Specific Divorce Rates by sex and residence, SVRS 2020

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 - 19	0.7	6.5	3.3	0.5	3.4	1.9
20 - 24	2.5	4.1	3.3	1.7	3.1	2.4
25 - 29	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1
30 - 34	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1
35+	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	1.3	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.1

5.6.5 Crude Separation Rate

Crude separation rate may be defined as the number of separations per 1000 population. In this report we have followed the following definition:

Definition 5.7: Crude Separation Rate is a relative 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. Of the 8 divisions, 5 divisions have identical separation rates completely matching with the overall rate of 0.3. Mymensingh and Sylhet have the lowest rate (0.1 each). Among the religious groups, Hindus are less likely to go for separation (0.2) than the Muslims (0.3) and followers of other religions (0.4).

5.6.6 General Separation Rate

The general separation rate (GSR) is the number of separations per 1000 persons exposed to the risk of separation restricted generally to the mid-year population aged 15 and over with the same number of separations in the numerator. GSR can be computed for males and females separately provided the data are available. The overall general separation rate is estimated to be 0.4 with no sex differential in the rate (0.7 in each case). The GSR is the highest in Khulna division (0.5). All other divisions have a rate ranging between 0.2 and 0.4.

General separation rate (GSR) by and large goes up as the level of education increases: from 0.2 for those who are illiterate to 0.5 for those who have secondary and higher level of education. Sex differential in GSR is of little significance when checked the background characteristics of the households as well as of the respondents.

Table 5.8 Crude separation rates and general separation rates (aged 15+) by sex and residence, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Crude separation rate	Crude marriage rate	separation- marriage ratio	General separation rate		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Residence:						
Rural	0.3	17.7	0.01	0.4	0.7	0.7
Urban	0.3	12.2	0.02	0.3	0.7	0.7
Division:						
Barishal	0.3	13.5	0.02	0.4	0.8	0.9
Chattogram	0.2	15.0	0.02	0.4	0.7	0.7
Dhaka	0.3	12.2	0.03	0.4	0.9	0.9
Khulna	0.3	17.1	0.02	0.5	0.9	0.9
Mymensingh	0.1	16.6	0.01	0.2	0.4	0.4
Rajshahi	0.3	18.4	0.02	0.4	0.8	0.8
Rangpur	0.2	16.9	0.01	0.3	0.5	0.5
Sylhet	0.1	14.1	0.01	0.2	0.4	0.3
Religion:						
Muslim	0.3	15.6	0.02	0.4	0.7	0.7
Hindu	0.2	12.5	0.02	0.3	0.5	0.5
Others	0.5	12.2	0.04	0.6	1.3	1.3
Education:						
No education	0.1	2.5	0.06	0.2	0.6	0.4
Primary	0.3	11.9	0.02	0.5	1.0	1.1
Secondary	0.4	23.5	0.02	0.5	1.0	0.9
Above secondary	0.2	22.5	0.01	0.2	0.4	0.5
Total	0.3	15.3	0.02	0.4	0.7	0.7

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 2019 are shown in Table 5.9. The highest age-specific separation rates remain concentrated in the age group 20-29. 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 2020

Age group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
15 - 19	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.3
20 - 24	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.7
25 - 29	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6
30 - 34	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
35+	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3

5.7 Trends in Marriage, Divorce and Separation: 2005-2020

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 16 years, from 13.0 per thousand population in 2005 to 15.3 per thousand population in 2020, an increase of about 18 percent over the stated period. The increase in general marriage rates for both males and females have been pronounced during 2005-2020: from 19 in 2005 to 42.5 in 2020 for males. The corresponding rates for females are 21.5 and 42.4. The overall general marriage rate increased from 19.0 in 2005 to 21.2, an increase 11.6 percent in 16 years.

There has been virtually no change in crude separation rate over the period under investigation. The Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) for both males and females has marked a negligible and irregular increase during this period. There is a tendency for crude divorce rate to increase over time: from 0.7 in 2005 to 1.0 in 2020 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. The corresponding increase for females is from 17.9 years to 19.1 years over this period. The mean age at first marriage remains static over the last ten years or so.

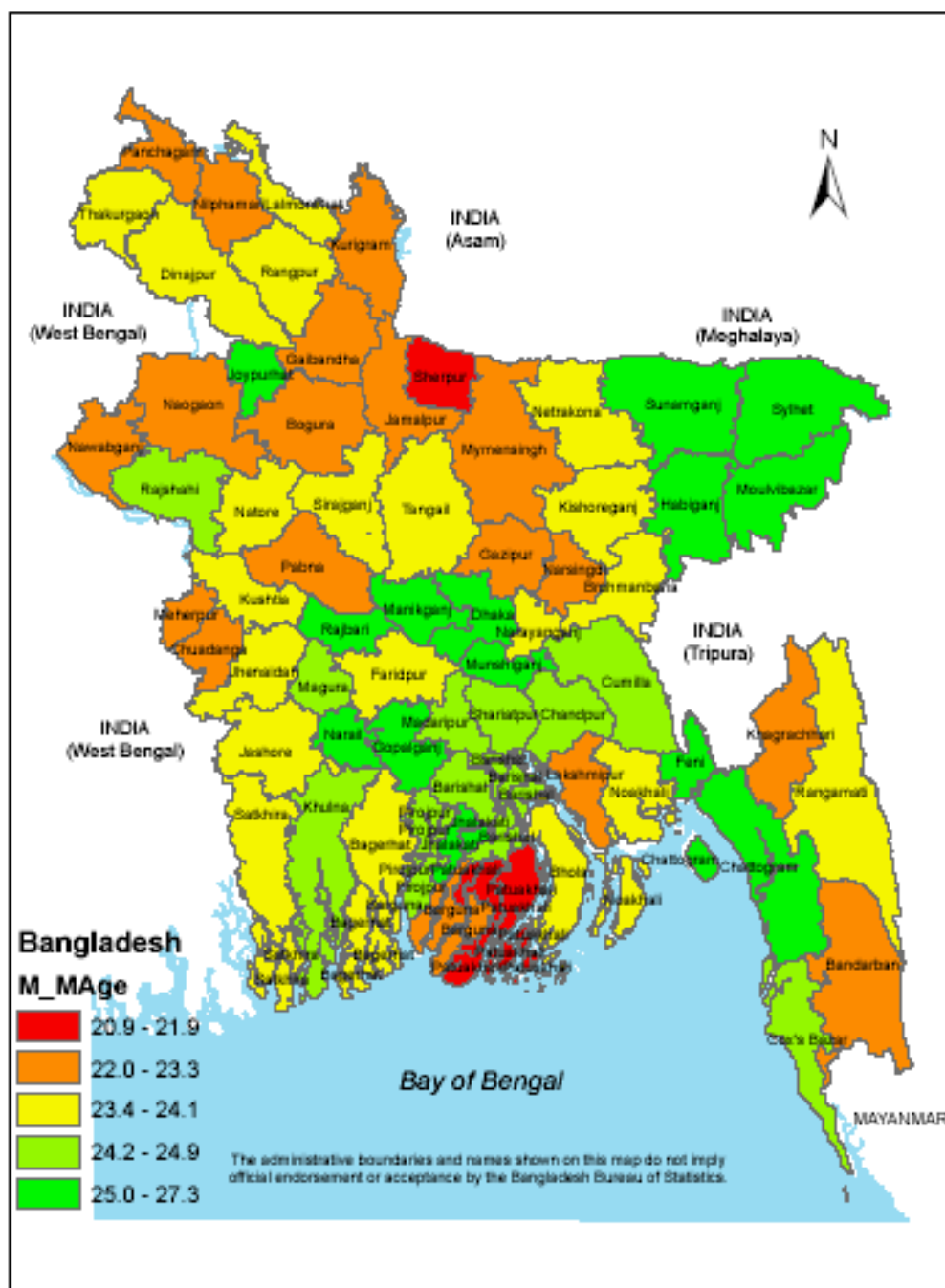
Before we conclude, it may be worth to mention that the measures of marriage and marital dissolution presented in this chapter tend to reflect that there have been virtually very little changes in these measures during the last 16 years or so. In some cases, levels and patterns of these measures are erratic and irregular. It may thus be very difficult to bring favorable changes unless concerted efforts from all walks of life are strengthened.

Table 5.10: Trends in indicators of marriage, divorce and separation, SVRS 2005-2020

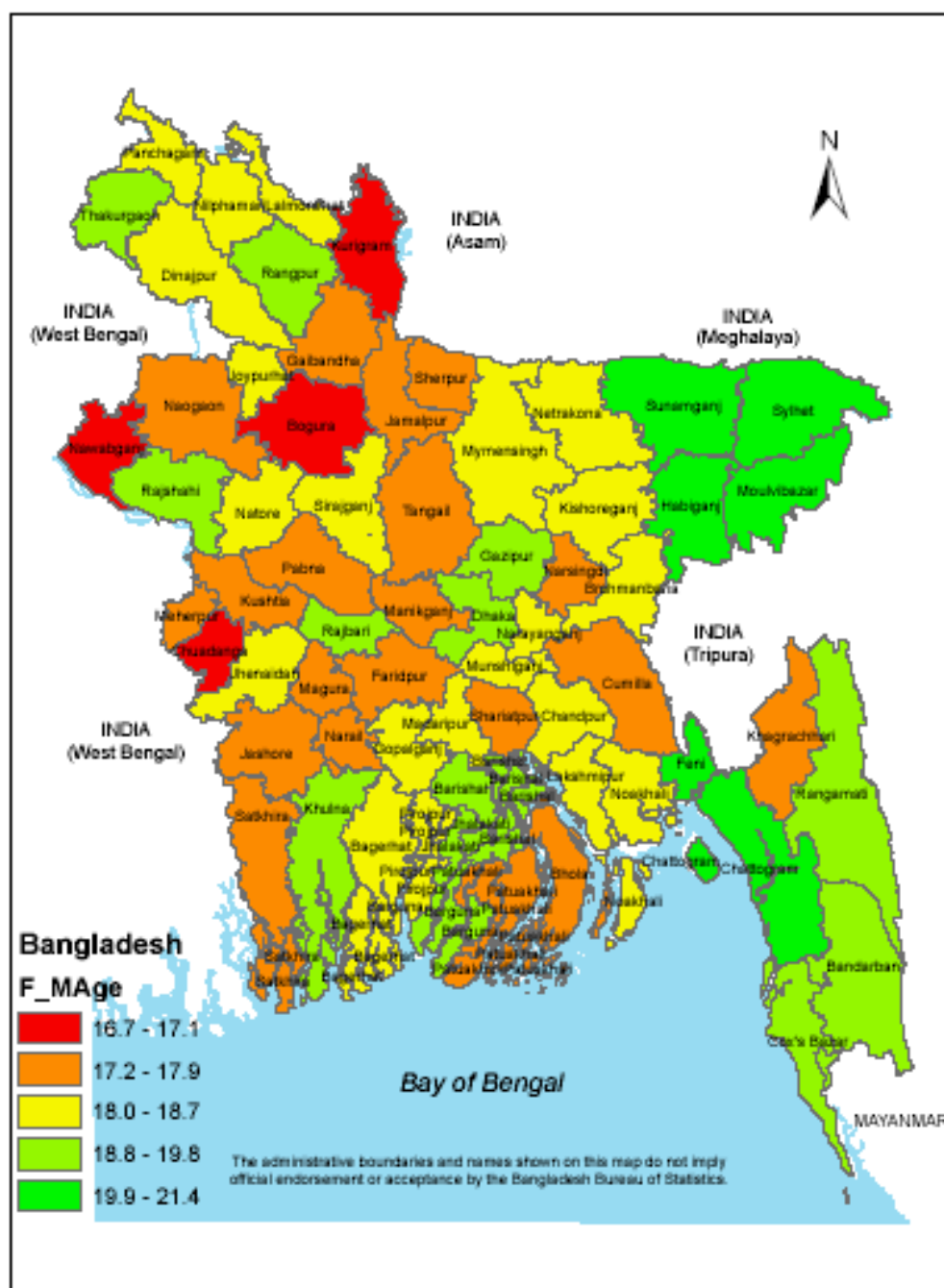
Background	Year															
Characteristics	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Crude marriage rate:	13.0	12.4	12.5	11.6	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.9	13.0	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.3
General marriage rate:	20.5	19.6	19.2	17.4	19.6	18.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	19.0	18.8	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.8	21.2
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	41.7	42.5
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	41.5	42.4
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	1.0	1.0
General divorce rate:																
Male	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Female	—	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	0.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
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	0.3	0.3
General separation rate:																
Male	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Female	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
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	25.3	25.2
Female	17.9	18.1	18.4	19.1	18.5	18.7	18.6	19.3	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.1
Median age at marriage:																
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	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	24.2	24.2
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.9	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.7

Background	Year															
Characteristics	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Median age at first marriage:																
Male	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18	18.0	18.0	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	26.3	26.1
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	20.5	20.8
(–): Not available																

Map 5.1: Mean age at first marriage of male by Zila, SVRS 2020



Map 5.2: Mean age at first marriage of female by Zila, SVRS 2020



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 2019. 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

The 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 2020.

Definition 6.1: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is defined as the percentage of couple currently practicing any contraceptive method to number of currently married women of reproductive age.

Overall, 63.9 per cent of the currently married women aged 15–49 are currently using any method of contraception. Urban women are more likely (64.7%) to adopt family planning methods than their rural counterparts (63.1%). The use rate was found to be the highest (73.4%) among the women in Rangpur division, the lowest rate (32.7%) being reported to be prevalent among the women of Sylhet division.

The age pattern of contraceptive use follows a curvilinear pattern. It starts with a rate of 56 percent for those who are adolescents, then rises slowly and reaches at a peak rate of 68.7 percent when the women are in the age range 35–39, when it starts declining until it reaches to 43.8 percent when the women are at the end of their reproductive period. The highest rate of use of any method is seen to be prevalent among the women in 30–34 age group.

Table 6.1: Current use of contraceptive methods (%) among the currently married women by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Traditional Method
Residence:			
Rural	63.1	62.0	1.1
Urban	64.7	62.7	2.0
Women age:			
15-19	56.0	54.5	1.5
20-24	64.7	63.8	0.9
25-29	68.9	67.7	1.2
30-34	70.8	69.3	1.5
35-39	68.7	67.0	1.7
40-44	58.9	56.8	2.1
45-49	43.8	41.8	2.0

Background Characteristics	Any Method	Modern Method	Traditional Method
Division:			
Barishal	64.8	63.1	1.7
Chattogram	53.9	52.6	1.3
Dhaka	59.7	58.3	1.4
Khulna	68.2	66.4	1.8
Mymensingh	70.0	69.4	0.6
Rajshahi	72.1	70.4	1.7
Rangpur	73.4	71.7	1.7
Sylhet	52.7	51.3	1.4
Total	63.9	62.3	1.6

The current use of contraception as reported in BDHS 2017–18 was 62 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.

A little over 62 percent of the currently married women in the SVRS area were the users of modern methods as opposed to only 1.6 percent who were opting for traditional methods. Comparison with the previous year's data shows that the use of modern methods has increased by 1.2 percentage points with no change in the traditional method use..

In line with the use of any method, the use of modern methods is the highest (69.3%) for those who are aged 30–34 years and follows an identical age pattern of use as observed in the case of any method users. By and large, the difference between the use rate of any methods and modern methods is only to the extent of 1.6 percentage points on the average when the rates are examined by current age of the users. 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 0.7 percentage points (62.7% Vs 62%).

The use of modern methods of contraception varies substantially between administrative divisions ranging from as low as 51.3 percent in Sylhet division to as high as 71.7 percent in Rangpur division. In 2019, the modern method use rate was the highest (84.2%) in Barishal division. It may be recalled that the pattern of use of modern method is highly consistent with pattern as observed in the case of any method.

The overall use of traditional method is 1.6. This rate increases consistently with the age of the currently married women: from 1.5 percent when the women are aged 15–19 to 2.0 percent when they are at 45–49. Contrary to our common believe, urban women are 1.8 times as likely as the rural women to use traditional methods. The use rate of traditional methods is more prevalent among the women of Khulna division with a use rate of 1.8 percent The least use of traditional methods was reported in Mymensingh division with a rate of 0.6 percent.

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 in time before the date of interview without making a 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 of modern methods as reported in 2020 round of survey is 86.5 as opposed to a rate of

82.5 in 2019 showing a marginal increase of only 4 percentage points in one year. Keeping consistency with current and ever use rates, the age-specific ever use rate is the highest (89.8%) for those who are aged 35–39 and the lowest (72.2%) among the women in the youngest age group 15–19. The age pattern of ever use closely resembles the current use rate as shown in Table 6.1. Except for Sylhet division, where the rate is only to the extent of 72.9 percent, the ever use rates in other divisions remain pretty high centering in the neighborhood of 90 percent. The urban-rural ever use rates differ by a narrow margin of 1.1 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. By all background characteristics, the patterns and levels of use of any method and modern methods are pleasingly consistent.

Ever use rates of traditional methods progresses slowly as age advances, from 0.6 percent at ages 20–24 to 1.1 percent at ages 45–49, 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 2020

Background Characteristics	Any method	Modern method	Traditional method
Residence:			
Rural	87.0	86.4	0.6
Urban	85.9	84.7	1.2
Women age:			
15-19	72.2	71.0	1.2
20-24	81.7	81.1	0.6
25-29	87.5	86.9	0.6
30-34	89.5	88.7	0.8
35-39	89.8	89.0	0.8
40-44	87.8	86.8	1.0
45-49	85.6	84.5	1.1
Division:			
Barishal	88.7	88.2	0.5
Chattogram	78.7	78.0	0.7
Dhaka	84.9	84.2	0.7
Khulna	93.0	92.0	1.0
Mymensingh	90.3	90.1	0.2
Rajshahi	93.0	92.0	1.0
Rangpur	91.9	90.6	1.3
Sylhet	72.4	71.4	1.0
Total	86.5	85.6	0.9

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 36.8 percent of the total users. This rate was 35.6, in 2019 round of SVRS. Injection is the second choice of the Bangladeshi women as a method of contraception, the percentage users of this method being 14.7. The next preferred method is condom being used by 6.6 percent of the women. Of the total users of any method, only 0.4 percent used male sterilization, 1.1 percent copper-T, 1.7 percent female sterilization, 0.5 percent foam and another 0.5 percent Norplant. The remaining 1.5 percent was the users of any traditional methods. These findings are highly consistent with the previous years findings.

Table 6.3. Method-specific contraceptive use rate among currently married women by age, SVRS 2020

Age group	Number of women	Any method	Method used									
			Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T (IUD)	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	MR	Traditional method
15-19	14331	56.0	8.9	38.7	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.08	1.5
20-24	41053	64.7	8.3	42.8	10.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.06	0.9
25-29	51265	68.9	8.1	41.6	15.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.04	1.1
30-34	53161	70.8	6.8	39.8	18.3	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.04	1.5
35-39	47871	68.7	6.1	36.8	18.5	0.5	1.5	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.06	1.7
40-44	39560	58.9	4.6	29.9	15.6	0.6	1.6	3.4	0.4	0.6	0.03	2.1
45-49	29136	43.8	3.3	22.4	10.1	0.6	1.1	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.02	2.0
Total	276377	63.9	6.6	36.8	14.7	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.05	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 58.9 percent of the CPR, followed by injections (23.6 %). This pattern is uniformly maintained for all the background characteristics of the women. A close examination of the method-mix shows that the level of pill use is 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 except condom.

Table 6.4: Contraceptive method mix (%) by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Modern Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	MR
Residence:									
Rural	100.0	6.9	59.1	26.7	0.8	1.9	2.9	0.8	0.1
Urban	100.0	15.0	58.8	19.8	0.4	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.1
Age group:									
15-19	100.0	16.3	71.0	10.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2
20-24	100.0	13.0	67.1	17.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1
25-29	100.0	12.0	61.4	22.4	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.1
30-34	100.0	9.9	57.4	26.4	0.6	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.1
35-39	100.0	9.1	54.9	27.5	0.8	2.3	3.5	0.8	0.1
40-44	100.0	8.2	52.7	27.4	1.1	2.8	6.0	0.8	0.1
45-49	100.0	7.9	53.7	24.1	1.5	2.7	8.4	0.7	0.1
Division:									
Barishal	100.0	10.1	52.1	30.3	0.7	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.1
Chattogram	100.0	9.9	54.4	28.6	0.6	2.3	2.4	0.9	0.1
Dhaka	100.0	14.4	58.7	20.8	0.5	1.8	2.6	0.6	0.1
Khulna	100.0	9.5	63.8	21.7	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.1

Background Characteristics	Modern	Condom	Oral Pill	Injections	Male Sterilization	Copper-T	Female Sterilization	Foam tablet	Norplant	MR
Mymensingh	100.0	5.6	64.5	26.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.0
Rajshahi	100.0	13.1	58.4	20.7	0.7	1.7	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.1
Rangpur	100.0	7.6	62.3	23.8	1.0	1.3	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.1
Sylhet	100.0	9.9	58.7	20.0	0.4	2.8	5.7	1.5	0.9	0.1
Total	100.0	10.6	58.9	23.6	0.6	1.8	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.1

6.6 Trends in Contraceptive Use: 2005-2020

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 percent, from 55.2 percent in 2005 to 63.1 percent in 2020. 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 more than 12 percent during 2005–2020, the traditional method use has correspondingly gone down by about 71 percent. Use of condom over this time recorded an erratic increase from 5.2 percent in 2005 to 6.6 percent in 2020, while the use of oral pill remained almost static remaining somewhere in the neighborhood of 35 percent reaching at 36.8 percent in 2020.

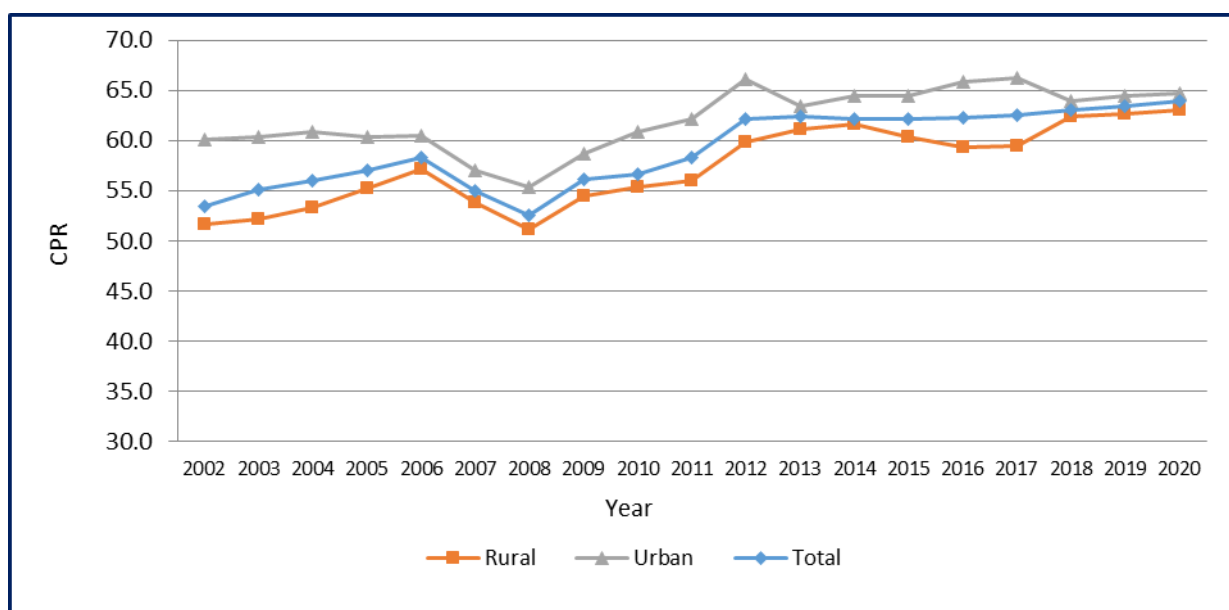
Table 6.5: Trends in current use of contraceptive methods (%), SVRS 2005–2020

Method	Years															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	63.4	63.9
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	62.7	63.1
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	64.4	64.7
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	62.2	63.5
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	8.0	6.6
Oral pill	35.4	36.2	34.5	37.9	37.1	34.4	35.0	35.8	36.1	34.8	32.7	33.4	33.4	34.9	35.6	36.8
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	14.4	14.7
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	0.3	0.4
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	1.0	1.1
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	1.7	1.7
Foam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	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	0.1	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	1.3	1.5

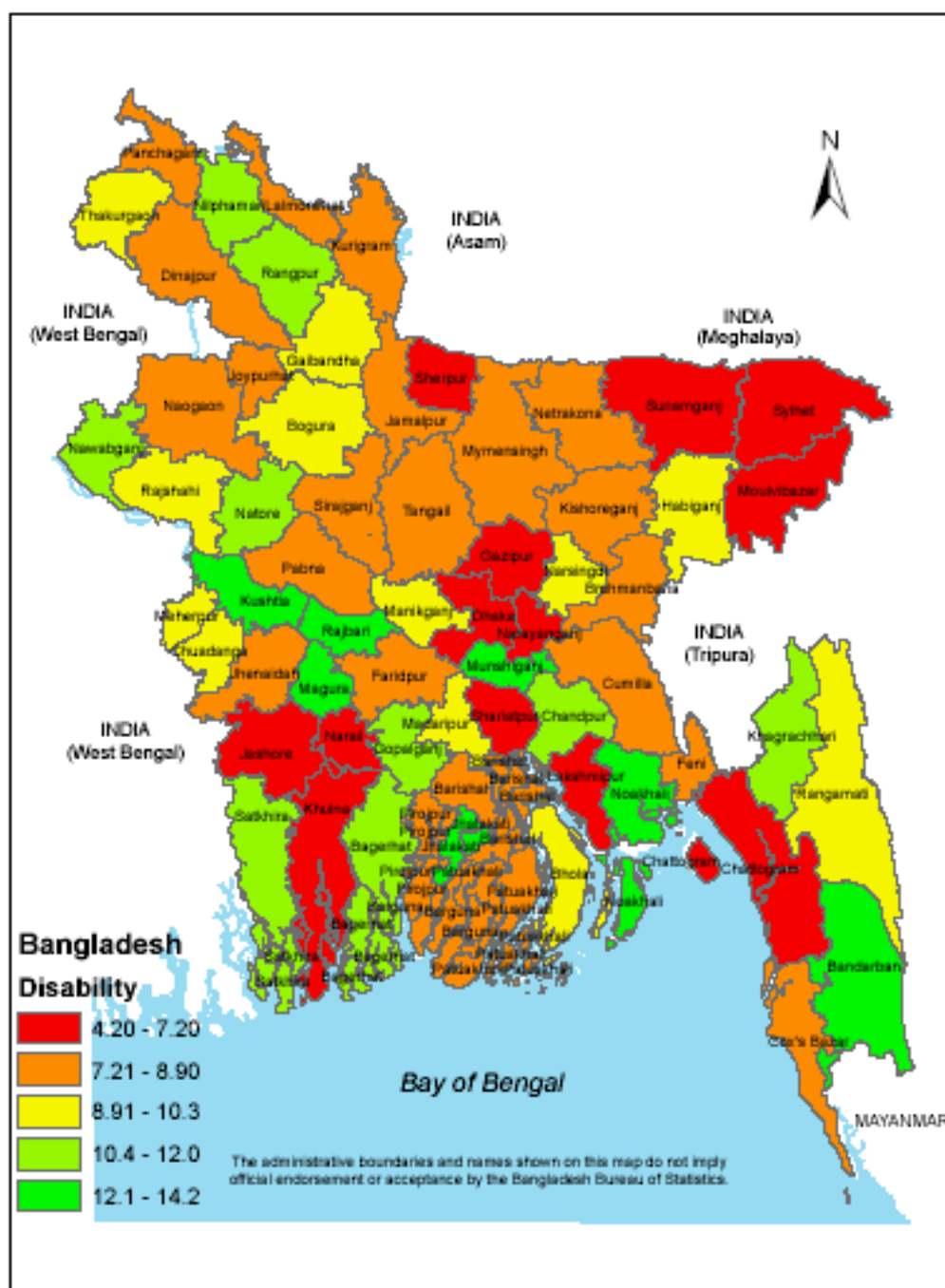
NA: Not Available

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 2020



Map 6.1: Current usage of contraception by Zila, SVRS 2020



CHAPTER VII

INTERNAL MIGRATION

7.1 Introduction

It is historically proven and well-documented that people in the past adopted migration as a strategy for availing themselves of wider opportunities for better living and livelihood. It is also documented that migration functions simultaneously as a cause and effect of socio-economic development, particularly urbanization. This is true for both national or internal and international migration. Our aim in this part is to deal with internal migration.

Definition 7.1: Migration, more specifically the human migration is the movement by people from one migration defining area (or a move of some specified minimum distance) to another with the intention of settling in new and geographically different locations.

Definition 7.2: A migrant is a person who changes his/her usual place of residence from one migration defining area (or a move of some specified minimum distance) at least once during a specified migration interval

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 refer 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

7.2 Migration Rate

Before we move to present our results on the analysis of the migration data in this section, we find it convenient to define some terms related to migration. These include, among others, migrant, migration rate, in-migrant in-migration rate, out-migrant and out-migration rate.

Definition 7.3: 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.

Definition 7.4: An in-migrant is a person who enters a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary, but within the same country.

Definition 7.5: 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.

Definition 7.6: An out-migrant is 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 as found in the sample area in 2020 is 69.2 per thousand population. This when compared with an out-migration rate of 68.8 per thousand population, results in a net gain of 0.4 persons per thousand population (see Table 7.1). These rates were 72.4 and 72.7 in 2019 resulting in a loss of 0.3 persons per 1000 population. Migratory movement of the females is more

pronounced than their male counterparts. For example, while only 60.8 per thousand males moved into the sample area, the corresponding rate for females was to the extent of 77.5 per thousand population. This is shown in Table 7.2.

A similar feature of movement was also noted in the case of out-migration: 60.0 for males and over 77.5 for females. It is surprising to note that for females, in and out migration balanced each other resulting in a static size of the population.

Urban people are about 3 times as likely as the rural people to move in. The tendency to out-migrate of the urban people was also of the same magnitude. The flow of in and out -migration in rural area resulted in a gain of 1 person per thousand population. The urban area, on the contrary, is a losing population with a net loss of 0.3 persons per thousand populations. The scenario was completely reverse in the previous years with respect to the net migration showing a gain in the urban area and loss in the rural area.

Migratory movement was the highest in Dhaka division with an in-migration rate of 102.9 and an out-migration rate of 111.8, resulting in a net loss of about 9 persons per 1000 population. Data seem to support the fact that except Dhaka, Rajshahi, and Rangpur divisions, the remaining five divisions may be regarded as to have gained population as a result of net balance between in and out migration.

7.3 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 138 persons per thousand population, there being no change in last one year. Urban area compared to the rural area experienced the higher gross migration rate: 218.6 against 73.8. Among the 8 divisions, Dhaka division had the highest gross migration rate of 214.6 followed by Barishal (153.4). The least incidence of gross migration was seen to occur in Mymensingh (86.3). The detailed results have been presented in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1: Migration rates per 1000 population by sex and selected background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background characteristics	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
Residence:									
Rural	27.9	26.4	1.5	46.9	46.5	0.4	37.4	36.4	1.0
Urban	102.2	102.4	-0.1	116.0	116.5	-0.5	109.1	109.4	-0.3
Division:									
Barishal	75.3	62.2	13.1	91.3	78.6	12.7	83.2	70.3	12.9
Chattogram	57.2	51.1	6.1	73.2	66.8	6.4	65.3	59.0	6.3
Dhaka	96.7	103.8	-7.1	109.0	119.7	-10.7	102.9	111.8	-8.9
Khulna	50.9	47.0	3.9	70.9	66.6	4.3	60.9	56.7	4.1
Mymensingh	35.3	34.1	1.2	53.2	50.2	3.0	44.2	42.1	2.1
Rajshahi	44.5	46.8	-2.3	65.7	68.1	-2.4	55.0	57.3	-2.4
Rangpur	38.8	45.3	-6.5	55.9	63.8	-7.9	47.3	54.5	-7.2
Sylhet	63.5	61.9	1.6	78.2	77.6	0.7	71.0	69.8	1.1
Total	60.8	60.0	0.8	77.5	77.5	0.0	69.2	68.8	0.4

Table 7.2: Gross migration rates per 1000 population by sex and selected background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background characteristics	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Gross migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Gross migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Gross migration
Residence:									
Rural	27.9	26.4	54.4	46.9	46.5	93.4	37.4	36.4	73.8
Urban	102.2	102.4	204.6	116.0	116.5	232.5	109.1	109.4	218.6
Division:									
Barishal	75.3	62.2	137.4	91.3	78.6	169.8	83.2	70.3	153.4
Chattogram	57.2	51.1	108.4	73.2	66.8	140.1	65.3	59.0	124.4
Dhaka	96.7	103.8	200.5	109.0	119.7	228.7	102.9	111.8	214.6
Khulna	50.9	47.0	97.8	70.9	66.6	137.5	60.9	56.7	117.6
Mymensingh	35.3	34.1	69.4	53.2	50.2	103.5	44.2	42.1	86.3
Rajshahi	44.5	46.8	91.3	65.7	68.1	133.8	55.0	57.3	112.3
Rangpur	38.8	45.3	84.1	55.9	63.8	119.8	47.3	54.5	101.7
Sylhet	63.5	61.9	125.4	78.2	77.6	155.8	71.0	69.8	140.8
Total	60.8	60.0	120.9	77.5	77.5	155.0	69.2	68.8	138.0

7.4 Age-Specific Migration Rates

Age-specific migration rates presented in Table 7.3 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.

For females, migratory movement is surprisingly higher in the broad age range of 15–29. Males are significantly less likely to move in or out than their female counterparts in this age span. Investigation shows that a substantial number of children of 0–4 age group moved in and out along with their parents as a result of which migration of these children occur relatively at a high rate. This is equally true for both male and female children.

The age patterns of migration both in and out are erratic and thus inconclusive. It is equally true for both males and females separately and for both sexes together. It is particularly true in the broad age range 0–44. Thereafter, the rates consistently fall reaching to a minimum at the oldest age labeled 75+.

Table 7.3: Age -specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2020

(Overall)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	89.0	73.8	90.0	75.9	89.5	74.9
5-9	69.9	68.7	68.9	68.6	69.4	68.7
10-14	52.0	54.7	53.0	65.2	52.5	60.1
15-19	46.0	51.9	177.4	170.0	106.4	106.2
20-24	57.9	57.4	133.7	129.4	96.2	93.8
25-29	85.3	78.7	107.1	105.6	96.8	93.0
30-34	82.8	80.0	69.3	75.4	75.7	77.6
35-39	78.7	76.7	60.2	61.7	69.1	68.8
40-44	58.7	63.4	43.3	47.2	51.0	55.2
45-49	54.9	53.9	42.8	42.5	49.0	48.4
50-54	40.3	44.2	33.1	38.2	36.7	41.2
55-59	32.6	36.0	27.0	29.9	29.8	32.9
60-64	33.6	36.3	30.2	30.4	32.0	33.6

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
65-69	26.9	28.2	26.6	25.4	26.7	26.9
70-74	28.3	24.8	31.3	27.0	29.7	25.9
75+	24.7	21.9	34.0	25.1	29.4	23.5
Total	60.8	60.0	77.5	77.5	69.2	68.8

Tables 7.4 and 7.5 present the age and sex specific migration rates for rural and urban areas separately. 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 7.4: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2020

(Rural area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-Migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	44.7	34.2	47.3	36.5	46.0	35.3
5-9	33.9	32.6	33.1	32.3	33.5	32.5
10-14	22.6	24.6	28.1	41.2	25.3	32.9
15-19	20.5	24.1	160.7	156.0	84.0	83.8
20-24	29.8	29.7	92.3	90.9	60.5	59.7
25-29	44.1	37.1	56.5	56.9	50.6	47.5
30-34	38.1	34.9	32.4	35.2	35.1	35.1
35-39	35.5	34.6	26.1	25.0	30.6	29.5
40-44	24.2	24.0	16.8	16.9	20.4	20.4
45-49	22.2	19.7	18.0	14.8	20.1	17.3
50-54	14.4	14.5	12.8	15.7	13.6	15.1
55-59	11.9	11.9	11.3	10.9	11.6	11.4
60-64	13.3	11.1	15.2	13.4	14.2	12.2
65-69	11.7	11.4	12.9	12.2	12.3	11.8
70-74	12.0	11.8	19.6	9.7	15.7	10.8
75+	11.0	9.4	23.5	13.8	17.3	11.6
Total	27.9	26.4	46.9	46.5	37.4	36.4

Table 7.5: Age-specific migration rates per 1000 population by sex, SVRS 2020

(Urban area)

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-Migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
0-4	152.5	130.7	150.7	132.1	151.6	131.4
5-9	116.4	115.3	116.8	117.3	116.6	116.3
10-14	92.7	96.4	84.6	95.7	88.5	96.1
15-19	82.9	92.2	200.1	188.9	137.8	137.5
20-24	94.1	93.2	180.5	172.9	139.3	135.0
25-29	133.8	127.7	164.7	161.0	150.3	145.5
30-34	131.5	129.1	110.4	120.3	120.5	124.5
35-39	125.9	122.8	98.7	103.0	111.8	112.5
40-44	96.1	106.0	74.0	82.1	85.1	94.2
45-49	91.1	91.7	72.8	76.0	82.4	84.3
50-54	69.8	78.0	58.5	66.1	64.3	72.2

Age group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	In-migration	Out-Migration	In-migration	Out-migration	In-migration	Out-migration
55-59	57.8	65.4	48.8	56.1	53.5	60.9
60-64	59.5	68.8	51.9	54.9	56.1	62.5
65-69	48.1	52.0	48.6	46.7	48.3	49.6
70-74	52.6	44.2	51.0	56.0	51.9	49.7
75+	49.9	44.9	52.4	44.9	51.2	44.9
Total	102.2	102.4	116.0	116.5	109.1	109.4

7.5 Causes of In and Out-Migration

The causes of migration have been presented in Table 7.6. A large number of people move (in and out) for sheer reasons of joining with their respective family members. This cause accounts for about 56.7 percent of all causes in the case of in-migration and 54.2 percent in the case of out-migration. Farming, in the case of males 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 7.6: Causes of in and out-migration by sex, SVRS 2020

Causes of migration	In-migration			Out-migration		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Matrimonial	0.6	17.5	9.8	0.5	17.6	10.0
Education	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.9
In search of job	4.2	1.9	2.9	3.8	1.6	2.6
To perform job duty	3.6	1.3	2.3	2.6	0.8	1.6
Due to transfer	5.7	2.1	3.8	6.2	2.8	4.3
River eroded	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.1
Farming	15.4	4.4	9.4	17.3	5.2	10.6
To join the family	47.9	63.9	56.7	46.3	60.5	54.2
Business	4.8	0.9	2.6	4.1	1.1	2.4
Due to retirement	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Abroad	3.8	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.3	1.0
Others	9.5	4.4	6.7	12.9	7.5	9.9
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 2002-2020

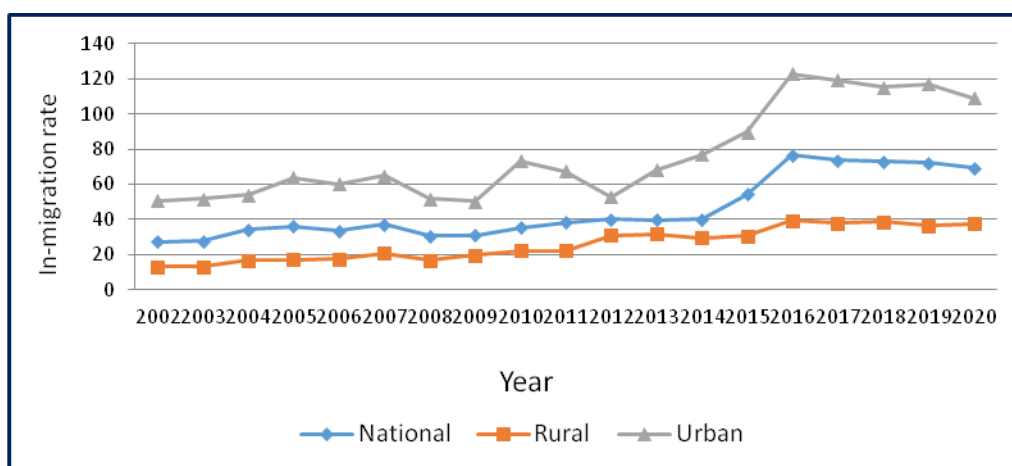


Figure 7.2: Out-migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 2002-2020

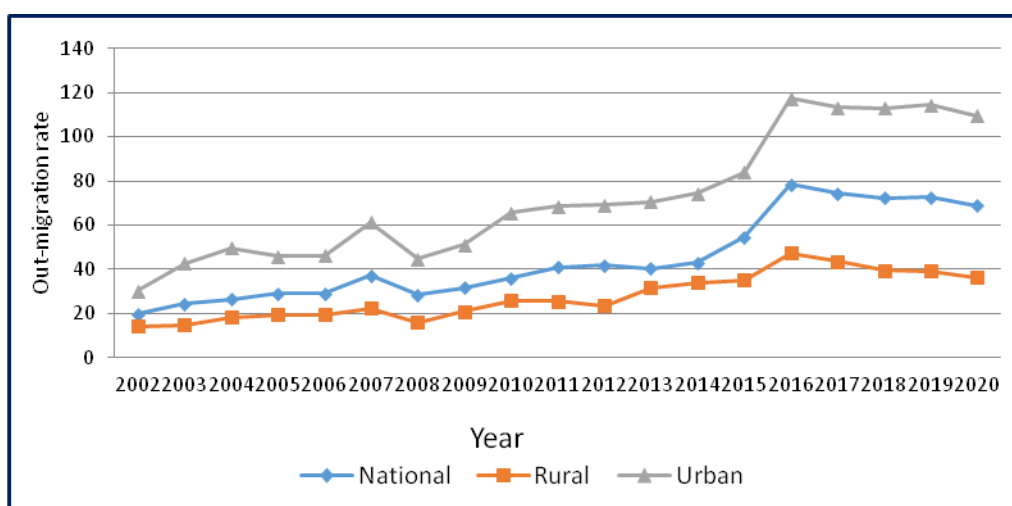
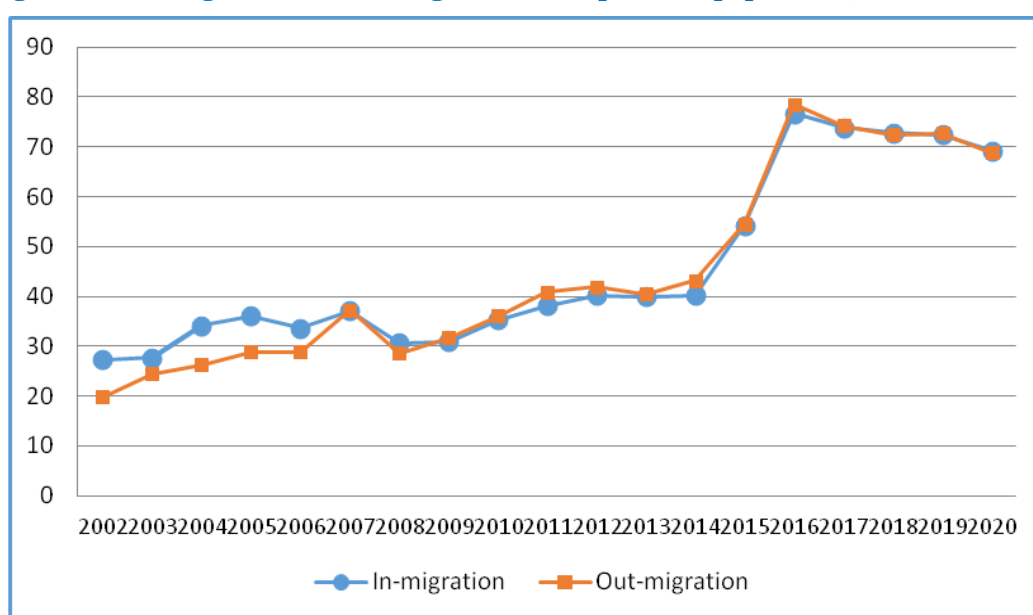


Figure 7.3: In-migration & Out-migration rates per 1000 population, SVRS 2002-2020



CHAPTER VIII

DISABILITY

Disability is an umbrella term, a consequence of an 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 the developmental differences that have been unfairly stigmatized by society. Furthermore, others advocate argue that disability is a result of exclusion from mainstream society and not any inherent impairment.

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

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

8.1 Level of Disability

Based on the information collected through SVRS Schedule-10, the present chapter has been developed to shed light on the disability scenario in the study area. The simplest measure of disability is the **crude disability rate**. Here is a formal definition of this rate.

Definition 8.1: Crude disability rate is defined as the number of disabled persons per 1000 population.

It is defined as the ratio of the disabled persons to the total mid-year population expressed in thousands. 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, administrative division, religion and level of education of household heads.

As noted in the table under reference, 8.5 per thousand population suffer from some form of disability. Males suffer relatively more (9.3 per thousand population) from disability than their female counterparts (7.6 per thousand population). Past records of SVRS tend to suggest that the overall disability rate as recorded in 2020 virtually does not show any discernable changes over the last 8 years or so.

Urban people are less likely with a prevalence of 7.7 than the rural people with a prevalence of 9.1 per 1000 population to suffer from disability without causing any discrimination by sex. Rangpur has the highest (9.8) disability rate followed by Rajshahi with a rate of 9.3 per thousand population. The lowest Dhaka division experienced the lowest (7.2) prevalence.

Contrary to our previous year's findings, Hindus are more likely (8.9) to suffer from disability compared to their Muslim counterparts (8.4). Followers of other religions appear to suffer most with a disability prevalence of 10.5 per thousand population. By and large, the disability rate shows a consistent fall as the level of education of the household head increases. 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 9 years since 2011 thus approaching the SVRS findings of 2020.

Table 8.1: Disability rate per 1000 population by sex and background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Residence:			
Rural	10.0	8.2	9.1
Urban	8.4	6.9	7.7
Division:			
Barishal	9.7	8.2	8.9
Chattogram	9.1	7.7	8.4
Dhaka	7.5	7.0	7.2
Khulna	10.3	8.0	9.2
Mymensingh	8.6	6.7	7.7
Rajshahi	10.1	8.4	9.3
Rangpur	11.0	8.6	9.8
Sylhet	8.4	6.4	7.4
Religion:			
Muslim	9.3	7.6	8.4
Hindu	9.7	8.0	8.9
Others	9.6	11.4	10.5
Household head education:			
No education	23.8	15.6	19.3
Primary	7.8	7.0	7.4
Secondary	7.2	5.5	6.3
Above secondary	4.2	4.1	4.2
Total	9.3	7.6	8.5

8.2 Age Pattern of Disability

The age-specific disability rates shown in Table 8.2, 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 2.6 per thousand population at age 0–4 to 8.4 per thousand population at age 15–19 years. The rate then falls from 7.3 for those who are aged 20–24 to 5.8 for those who are aged 35–39. Thereafter, it abruptly starts rising until it reaches to 34.3 at the oldest age (i.e. 65+ years).

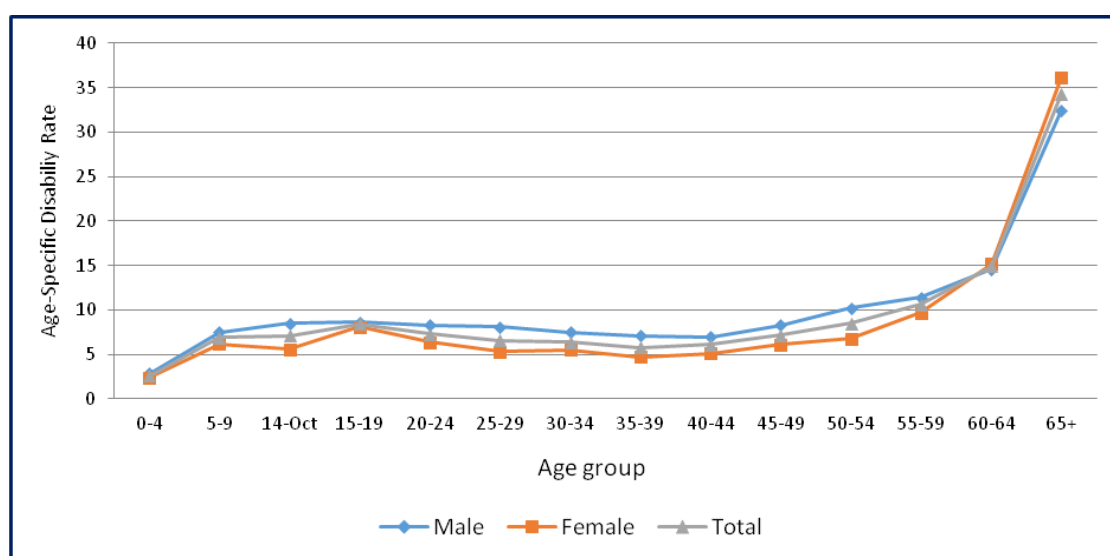
The age pattern of disability among the males is almost identical to the pattern as observed among the females but the prevalences are much higher among the males than among the females at all ages

except for those who are over 60 years, where the rates are in the ratio 32.5:36.2. The rates are displayed graphically in Figure 8.1.

Table 8.2: Disability rates per 1000 population by age and sex, SVRS 2020

Age groups	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-4	2.9	2.4	2.6
5-9	7.5	6.2	6.9
10-14	8.5	5.6	7.1
15-19	8.6	8.1	8.4
20-24	8.3	6.4	7.3
25-29	8.1	5.3	6.6
30-34	7.5	5.5	6.4
35-39	7.1	4.7	5.8
40-44	7.0	5.1	6.1
45-49	8.3	6.1	7.2
50-54	10.2	6.8	8.5
55-59	11.4	9.7	10.6
60-64	14.6	15.2	14.9
65+	32.5	36.2	34.3
Total	9.3	7.6	8.5

Figure 8.1: Age pattern of disability by sex, SVRS 2020



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.

- (a) Complete disability
- (b) Complex disability and
- (c) Light or partial disability.

The resulting estimates of these phenomena are presented in Panel A of Table 8.3. As shown in the table under reference, of those who were reported to be disabled, 28.9 percent of them were completely disabled, 43.3 percent had complex disability and 27.8 percent were partially or light disabled. These results are in close agreement with results of 2019.

8.4 Types and Causes of Disability

Males are marginally more likely to suffer from complete and complex disability, while light disability is more prevalent among the females.

Most people were reported to be suffering from the problem of ‘wake up’ type of disability (see Panel B of Table 8.3). This accounts for about 25.1 percent of all cases. The problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, using toilet and wearing dress accounts for 19.3 percent of all cases and stand out as one of the most prominent problems attributable to disability. A substantial proportion (17.5 percent) of the people is unable to understand others or even themselves. These findings are in close agreement with results obtained in 2019 round of survey. The results of this investigation are presented in Table 8.3.

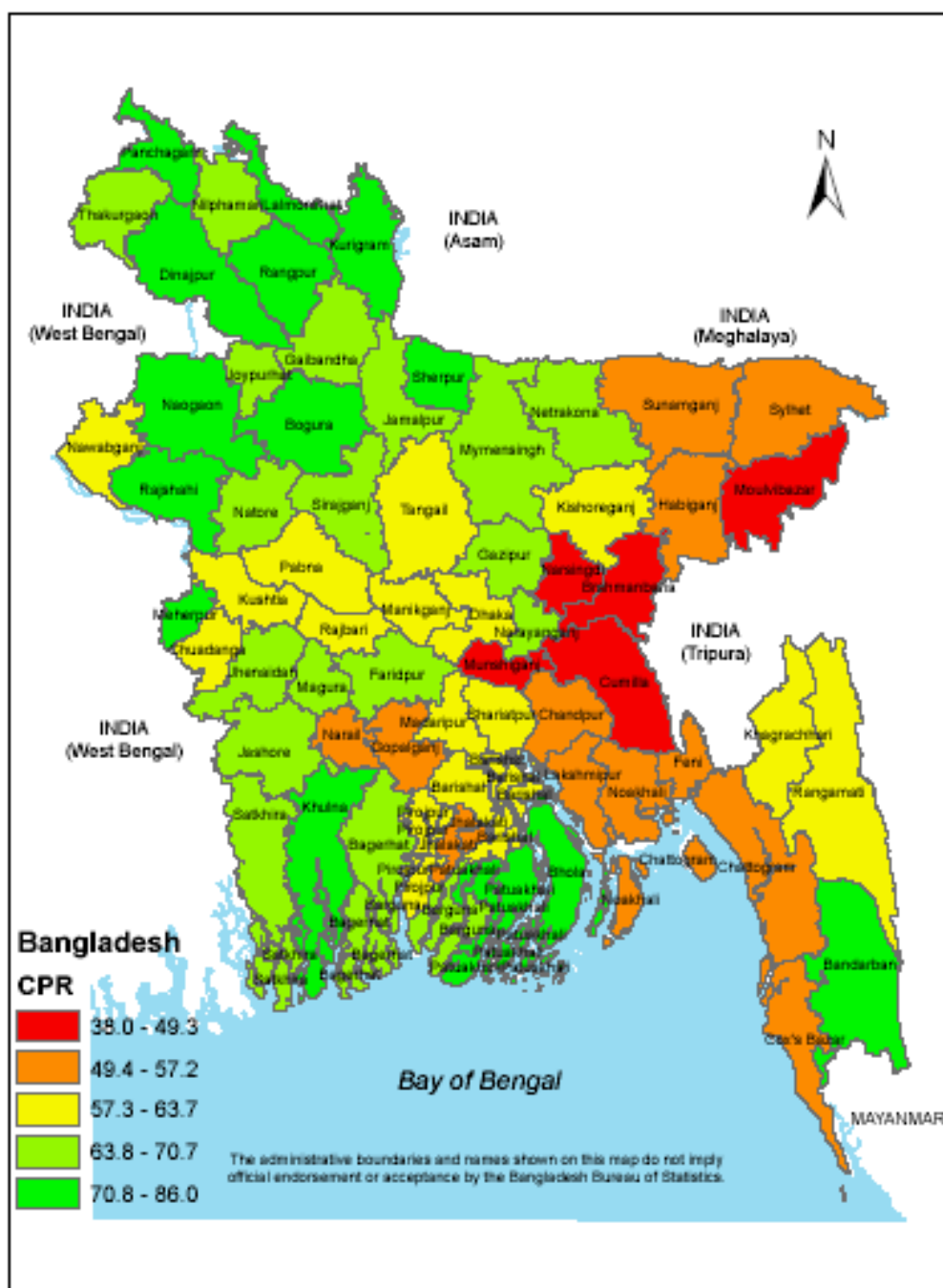
The survey made an effort to identify the causes of disability prevalent in the study area. The results have been presented in Panel C of Table 8.3. These include, among others, natal, accident, general illness, old age, wrong treatment. The most conspicuous cause of disability has been identified to be associated with birth or birth injury (natal). This accounts for a little over half (52.1%) of the total cases of disability followed by some sort of undefined illness (22.6%).

Urban-rural differences in respect of the proportions of the people by type and causes of disability, by and large, are of little significance.

Table 8.3: Intensity, type and causes of disability by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Intensity, Type and Causes of Disability	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Panel A: Intensity of disability:									
(a) Completely disabled	30.5	30.4	30.4	26.9	26.3	26.6	29.1	28.7	28.9
(b) Complex disabled (not completely disabled)	44.2	41.1	42.8	44.7	43.4	44.1	44.4	42.0	43.3
(c) Light disabled	25.3	28.6	26.8	28.4	30.3	29.3	26.6	29.3	27.8
Panel B: Type of disability:									
(a) Problem to see even with eye glass	9.3	10.9	10.0	7.3	8.9	8.1	8.5	10.1	9.2
(b) Hard of hearing even with hearing aids	6.7	7.1	6.9	5.8	7.0	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.7
(c) Problem to wake up	27.8	21.4	24.9	26.8	23.6	25.3	27.4	22.3	25.1
(d) Problem to remember something for sickness	7.7	8.9	8.3	10.6	9.7	10.2	8.9	9.3	9.1
(e) Problem of taking care of self in performing such activities as eating, bathing, toilet using and wearing the dress	18.8	20.4	19.5	18.4	19.9	19.1	18.6	20.2	19.3
(f) Problem to understand others or even self	18.1	19.0	18.5	15.9	16.4	16.1	17.2	18.0	17.5
(g) Autistic	3.8	4.4	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.7	5.0	4.8
(h) Others	7.8	7.9	7.9	9.1	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.1	8.2
Panel (C): Causes of disability									
(a) Natal	54.5	50.1	52.5	51.5	51.2	51.4	53.3	50.6	52.1
(b) Accident	12.8	6.2	9.8	10.5	6.5	8.7	11.9	6.3	9.4
(c) Unknown Illness	20.1	23.6	21.7	23.1	24.8	23.9	21.3	24.1	22.6
(d) Being old aged	7.8	14.5	10.8	9.1	13.5	11.1	8.3	14.1	10.9
(e) Wrong treatment	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2
(f) Others	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Map 8.1: Disability rates (per 1000 population) by Zila, SVRS 2020



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 were 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. A recent estimate by WHO shows that 37.9 million people are living with HIV in the world at the end of 2018. 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.

Bangladesh initiated an early response to the HIV epidemic starting in the mid-1980s. Since then, the response has been enhanced considerably, and many HIV-prevention interventions among the most at-risk populations and the general youth are being undertaken. Alongside prevention activities,

gathering of data has been a key activity fostered by both the Government and individual development partners. Available data show that in Bangladesh, there is a low prevalence of **AIDS**, with the virus affecting 0.1 per cent of the general population. But evidence shows that new cases are on the rise. HIV is spreading beyond the key groups, such as sex workers and injecting drug users. Another population group that appears to be especially vulnerable is migrant workers who leave their families and travel abroad for work. However, all sources of data confirm that risk behaviors that make individuals vulnerable to HIV are high—this is apparent within most at-risk populations and the general population (adult males and youth males and females).

Bangladesh is a low HIV-prevalence country, and as such poses no immediate threat to the general population. Yet the country's HIV/AIDS 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/AIDS prevention and transmission among the general population particularly among those who are the most vulnerable group. Correct knowledge and information is the first step towards raising awareness and thus protect them from this deadly disease. The present chapter is devoted to assess the knowledge and attitude of the respondents in the SVRS area on the HIV/AIDS through a limited number of questions incorporated in Schedule-11.

9.2 Level of Knowledge on the Transmission of HIV/AIDS

The level of knowledge of the women was assessed by asking the women whether they have any perceived knowledge, whether correct or not of the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. A woman is said to have correct knowledge on the modes of transmission if she can mention one or both of the following causes of HIV/AIDS transmission:

- (a) Unsafe sexual relationship
- (b) Not using a condom every time they have sex

These modes of transmission have been furnished in Table 9.1.

Our survey in the registration area reveals that 81.5 percent of the respondents in 2020, as opposed to 79.7 percent in 2019 have correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission of HIV.

The level of the present year's correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission is prevalent among 87.6 of the urban women and 75.3 percent among the rural women, showing that urban women are about 16 percent more aware of at least one mode of transmission of this correct knowledge compared to their rural counterparts.

The correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission is most prevalent (86.4 %) among the women of Chattogram division followed by the women of Rangpur division, where 85.4 percent women were reported to have this knowledge. The women of Rajshahi division have the least knowledge (71.6%). Age of the respondents remains independent of this correct knowledge of transmission

Nearly 57 percent of the women correctly know that unsafe sexual relation causes HIV/AIDS. More urban women (59.6%) than rural women (53.9%) feel that unsafe sexual union is the cause of HIV/AIDS. That non-use of contraceptives is a major cause of this disease is also felt by more urban women (59.9%) than the rural women (54.7%), the overall proportion being 57.3 percent. Quite a good proportions of women (15.9%) wrongly believe that some supernatural means prevail in

spreading the HIV/AIDS. This is prevalent among 23.3 percent of the rural women and 8.5 percent of the urban women.

A little less than 33 percent of the women were seen to have correct knowledge of both (a) and (b) listed above. The level of this knowledge does not seem to vary neither by urban-rural residence nor by current age of the women. In contrast, divisional variations appear to be wide: Barishal the lowest (16.1%), and Rajshahi the highest (41.5%).

The respondents also had a misconception that mosquitoes carry this deadly disease to the human body. This was reported by 17.9 percent of the women. A little over 20 percent of the respondents had a feeling that sharing food with a person who has AIDS may also cause this disease. This is more prevalent in the rural area (24.5%) than in the urban area (16.0%)

Table 9.1: Awareness of women aged 15–49 about HIV/AIDS by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	Level of Awareness of respondent							
	Unsafe sexual relationship (a)	Not using a condom every time they have sex (b)	Correct knowledge of at least one mode of transmission listed either in (a) or (b)	Correct knowledge of both (a) and (b)	Because of Magic or other super natural means	From mosquito bites	By sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Other
Residence:								
Rural	53.9	54.7	75.3	33.3	23.3	23.8	24.5	5.2
Urban	59.6	59.9	87.6	31.9	8.5	12.0	16.0	5.0
Age group:								
15-19	57.0	56.6	81.8	31.7	17.0	19.7	21.6	5.6
20-24	56.5	56.7	82.2	30.9	15.2	18.3	19.6	5.7
25-29	56.7	56.1	76.3	36.4	14.4	14.2	15.5	4.3
30-34	56.9	58.4	84.0	31.3	16.1	19.1	21.9	5.3
35-39	57.1	58.1	84.4	30.7	16.3	20.2	23.5	5.3
40-44	56.4	59.3	84.2	31.5	17.6	19.2	23.2	5.1
45-49	56.7	59.7	84.5	31.9	17.5	19.2	24.6	4.6
Division:								
Barishal	37.3	69.2	90.5	16.1	11.6	15.9	37.1	2.6
Chattogram	49.5	62.0	86.4	25.1	18.5	27.2	23.8	5.2
Dhaka	61.5	53.4	79.0	35.9	15.0	11.7	11.6	2.9
Khulna	59.9	55.1	77.9	37.2	15.2	18.9	24.3	5.6
Mymensingh	60.5	50.6	76.2	34.9	17.7	20.9	35.6	4.1
Rajshahi	64.5	55.0	81.5	38.0	15.9	18.1	17.3	6.1
Rangpur	59.6	53.5	71.6	41.5	18.0	13.8	11.3	6.2
Sylhet	64.5	55.6	85.4	34.7	14.7	21.1	18.4	8.8
Total	56.7	57.3	81.5	32.6	15.9	17.9	20.2	5.1

9.3 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. Close to 60 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 10 percent more prevalent among the women in urban area (62.9%) than among the women in rural areas (57.1%).

The regional variations in this knowledge level (transmission from mother to child during pregnancy) are wide with the highest rate (75.9%) in Rangpur division and the lowest (49.4%) in Chattogram division. A total of 59 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 (61.1%) than the rural women (57.2%) to believe that breast-feeding is a viable means through which AIDS may be transmitted in children from their mothers. Rangpur (74.6%) followed by Barishal (65.6%) occupy the first and second position in having this knowledge.

A little over 44 percent of the women have a misconception that the disease in question might be transmitted to the children during delivery. This is more prevalent (47.2%) among the urban women, than their rural counterparts (41.8%).

Table 9.2 further shows that nearly 29 percent of the women expressed their complete ignorance about the mode of transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus from mothers to their children. The level of this ignorance has decreased by a narrow margin of 4.7 percent since last year. At least one mode of transmission is known to about 72 percent of the women. About 36 percent 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.

In examining the relationship between the age of the respondents and level of knowledge on the issues listed in Table 9.2, we note that as age increases, the proportions of women tend to decrease at a rapid pace. However complete ignorance of the mode of transmissions of knowledge of mother to child HIV transmission goes up as age of the respondent rises.

Table 9.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission by background characteristics, SVRS 2020

Background Characteristics	No knowledge of transmission	Know at least one mode of transmission	Know all modes of transmission	During pregnancy	During delivery	Through breastfeeding
Residence:						
Rural	30.7	69.3	33.8	57.1	41.8	57.2
Urban	26.1	73.9	38.7	62.9	47.2	61.1
Age group:						
15-19	26.7	73.3	35.3	60.8	43.6	60.5
20-24	23.0	77.0	37.6	64.7	46.3	63.6
25-29	18.9	81.1	52.0	71.8	58.8	71.0
30-34	29.9	70.1	31.7	57.7	40.6	56.2
35-39	33.9	66.1	28.6	53.3	37.8	52.4
40-44	39.2	60.8	26.5	48.9	34.8	48.0
45-49	44.1	55.9	23.7	43.8	31.8	44.1
Division						
Barishal	20.6	79.4	38.1	62.5	54.6	65.6
Chattogram	34.6	65.4	19.9	49.4	31.1	46.8
Dhaka	32.7	67.3	31.2	56.8	37.8	54.6
Khulna	24.1	75.9	35.9	63.8	41.9	63.7
Mymensingh	27.6	72.4	27.6	59.7	39.9	59.2
Rajshahi	31.2	68.8	42.1	59.4	47.8	60.1
Rangpur	20.8	79.2	66.3	75.9	68.9	74.6
Sylhet	31.7	68.3	25.6	53.9	35.3	52.4
Total	28.5	71.5	36.1	59.8	44.3	59.0

Annexure – 1

Zila Table

Table A1: CBR, TFR, GFR, CDR, IMR, U5MR, CPR, Literacy rate 7+, Adult literacy 15+, Disability and Mean age at first marriage by Zila, SVRS 2020

Zila	CBR	TFR	GFR	CDR	IMR	U ₅ MR	CPR	Literacy 7+	Adult literacy 15+	Disability rate	Mean age at first marriage	
											Male	Female
Bagerhat	16.8	2.0	61.9	4.9	14.3	14.3	65.6	83.0	84.3	11.0	23.8	18.6
Bandarban	24.2	2.9	89.4	5.3	50.8	59.3	73.5	56.8	53.6	14.2	23.2	18.9
Barguna	15.6	1.9	57.8	4.7	18.1	18.1	68.5	85.4	87.6	7.4	23.2	19.1
Barishal	16.6	1.9	59.3	5.1	22.7	27.8	59.3	86.8	87.4	8.4	24.9	19.2
Bhola	23.6	2.8	94.2	5.1	28.8	39.6	72.8	72.4	71.6	9.7	23.5	17.5
Bogura	16.1	1.9	58.0	5.0	23.4	30.4	72.4	69.9	69.3	10.2	23.1	16.7
Brahmanbaria	27.1	3.0	102.9	5.2	25.5	33.4	43.0	66.3	66.8	7.6	23.4	18.1
Chandpur	23.2	2.5	85.7	6.2	37.3	47.3	55.8	76.6	77.8	11.3	24.4	18.1
Chattogram	15.9	1.6	54.5	5.1	26.1	28.8	57.2	82.3	82.4	6.2	27.3	20.4
Chuadanga	17.6	2.1	62.2	4.3	28.1	28.1	58.7	69.3	69.0	9.7	23.1	17.1
Cox'S Bazar	24.3	2.8	91.8	5.1	33.9	41.8	54.5	64.9	66.4	8.1	24.4	19.5
Cumilla	24.1	2.6	87.5	5.2	12.0	20.4	48.9	77.9	78.5	8.1	24.3	17.8
Dhaka	12.6	1.3	41.5	3.9	16.6	22.9	59.0	81.2	83.0	4.2	25.3	19.8
Dinajpur	19.3	2.3	70.1	4.8	17.9	21.9	73.0	80.1	78.7	8.7	23.4	18.5
Faridpur	17.7	2.0	64.5	5.1	9.7	19.3	66.7	74.4	74.6	7.9	24.0	17.3
Feni	20.6	2.2	73.7	4.5	19.7	24.6	51.0	79.8	82.3	7.8	25.6	20.2
Gaibandha	22.4	2.7	83.9	5.3	19.7	36.9	67.8	70.0	67.8	9.7	22.8	17.6
Gazipur	13.6	1.3	43.6	3.3	16.2	28.3	66.3	77.4	80.8	6.2	22.8	19.0
Gopalganj	13.6	1.7	54.0	4.3	35.3	35.3	54.1	78.5	79.8	10.7	26.0	18.1
Habiganj	22.2	2.6	83.4	5.6	3.4	8.5	54.4	75.0	74.9	10.3	25.5	19.9
Jamalpur	21.3	2.7	83.9	4.7	20.3	23.6	67.6	55.1	54.6	7.8	22.4	17.6
Jashore	17.9	2.1	63.1	4.6	7.3	12.1	66.9	75.7	76.3	6.7	23.7	17.6
Jhalokati	18.6	2.2	68.1	5.9	23.4	23.4	55.8	84.5	86.1	13.5	26.1	19.3
Jhenaidah	18.1	2.2	64.8	4.7	14.2	14.2	66.6	73.5	73.5	8.5	23.5	18.1
Joypurhat	15.9	1.9	54.9	6.7	28.0	37.4	66.9	75.7	77.0	8.5	26.1	18.0
Khagrachhari	22.6	2.6	86.6	5.0	27.4	27.4	57.8	69.3	67.2	11.6	22.9	17.5
Khulna	14.3	1.6	49.1	5.4	12.9	17.7	75.2	81.3	82.7	7.0	24.8	19.1
Kishoregonj	20.3	2.4	78.4	5.7	12.9	20.6	61.1	66.5	66.9	8.5	23.6	18.2
Kurigram	17.5	2.1	65.4	4.2	26.2	29.2	75.7	71.6	68.1	8.9	23.3	17.1
Kushtia	20.0	2.3	70.2	5.8	19.4	22.7	59.7	68.7	69.1	13.3	23.5	17.8
Lakshmipur	27.1	3.2	104.4	5.0	20.3	23.3	55.2	71.8	72.9	7.0	22.7	18.1
Lalmonirhat	20.5	2.3	76.2	5.4	10.0	15.0	72.7	70.7	72.6	8.5	23.5	18.0
Madaripur	21.3	2.7	86.1	4.2	14.0	14.0	63.7	67.3	67.5	9.8	24.6	18.0
Magura	21.0	2.6	80.8	5.4	29.4	35.3	67.9	70.6	71.0	13.9	24.9	17.5
Manikganj	15.7	1.9	57.2	5.6	6.4	12.8	63.0	66.9	65.8	9.5	25.6	17.5
Meherpur	16.6	2.0	58.7	5.9	21.7	21.7	86.0	73.4	72.8	10.1	22.9	17.7
Moulvibazar	16.5	1.8	57.8	5.3	10.4	18.2	48.5	76.0	75.8	6.5	25.9	20.5
Munshiganj	18.2	2.0	63.9	5.2	35.7	35.7	49.3	67.8	69.8	14.1	26.1	18.4

Zila	CBR	TFR	GFR	CDR	IMR	U ₅ MR	CPR	Literacy 7+	Adult literacy 15+	Disability rate	Mean age at first marriage	
											Male	Female
Mymensingh	22.9	2.8	88.8	4.8	19.6	26.5	70.0	68.3	69.9	7.4	23.1	18.6
Naogaon	16.5	2.0	58.4	5.2	27.7	45.0	72.4	65.3	66.1	8.4	22.4	17.6
Narail	19.0	2.2	71.7	3.5	18.5	18.5	57.0	77.6	79.2	6.2	25.3	17.5
Narayanganj	18.6	2.0	64.3	5.3	18.1	24.2	66.1	74.5	75.1	7.0	23.6	18.2
Narsingdi	19.9	2.2	72.7	4.9	4.0	24.1	38.0	67.8	67.7	9.7	23.2	17.8
Natore	15.4	1.9	55.0	5.3	10.7	21.4	69.5	69.2	69.0	11.2	23.8	18.5
Nawabganj	22.4	2.5	81.0	4.9	30.8	34.2	60.6	73.9	72.6	10.6	22.9	16.7
Netrokona	23.3	2.8	88.4	5.3	11.9	14.9	70.7	68.7	68.1	8.3	23.5	18.7
Nilphamari	19.6	2.2	72.4	5.0	28.8	35.3	68.2	72.7	71.7	11.3	23.0	18.6
Noakhali	26.0	3.0	98.0	5.4	21.7	36.1	51.8	75.5	76.8	13.4	23.5	18.1
Pabna	18.5	2.2	67.7	4.6	25.4	25.4	63.6	66.5	67.4	7.8	23.0	17.6
Panchagarh	19.3	2.3	69.9	5.7	52.6	59.2	74.1	71.6	71.3	7.8	22.6	18.2
Patuakhali	15.0	1.8	56.5	5.1	13.4	16.8	76.4	80.6	82.2	8.6	21.9	17.5
Pirojpur	17.5	2.0	65.2	6.1	34.9	42.6	62.3	87.7	88.7	8.5	24.4	18.5
Rajbari	14.7	1.7	54.3	4.6	9.4	9.4	60.7	69.1	70.3	13.5	25.9	18.8
Rajshahi	14.9	1.7	50.8	6.2	24.0	33.9	82.0	81.3	81.9	9.7	24.3	19.2
Rangamati	16.3	1.9	58.2	6.1	53.2	63.8	62.2	69.0	68.1	9.0	23.7	19.6
Rangpur	15.3	1.7	53.3	5.4	30.6	34.1	77.4	76.9	77.2	10.8	24.0	19.6
Satkhira	17.4	2.0	62.3	4.9	14.5	18.2	66.4	71.2	71.6	12.0	24.1	17.4
Shariatpur	14.0	1.8	55.1	4.7	37.0	55.6	58.8	70.7	71.9	6.5	24.6	17.9
Sherpur	14.7	1.9	56.5	5.1	27.3	27.3	72.9	65.0	62.1	7.2	20.9	17.4
Sirajganj	18.4	2.3	70.9	5.0	22.8	29.6	66.4	63.3	63.3	7.9	23.8	18.0
Sunamganj	20.5	2.4	76.8	5.5	6.1	16.8	52.2	71.5	70.9	6.1	25.7	20.4
Sylhet	15.2	1.6	52.6	5.3	27.9	34.1	53.8	77.2	78.0	7.2	26.7	21.4
Tangail	18.1	2.2	66.4	4.9	19.5	26.8	60.3	67.8	67.3	8.8	24.1	17.3
Thakurgaon	20.7	2.4	75.0	6.3	50.0	59.1	64.4	79.3	78.8	9.2	23.7	19.2
Total	18.1	2.0	65.2	5.1	21.2	27.6	63.9	75.2	75.6	8.5	24.2	18.7

Supplementary Tables

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

Indicators	Our achievement or findings (2019)	Target
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 1000 live births)	1.63	0.7
Under Five Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	28	25
Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	15	12
Adolescents birth rate:		
Aged 10-14 yrs (Per 1000)	0.3	NA
Aged 15-19 yrs (Per 1000)	73.0	50
Proportion of women aged: 20-24 yrs were married or in a union:		
Before age 15	4.9	0%
Before age 18	31.3	10%
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	98.3	100%
Proportion of population with access to electricity	96.2	100%
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone		
Total	75.4	NA
Male	87.6	NA
Female	63.4	NA
Proportion of individuals (age 15+ yrs) using the Internet		
Total	43.5	NA
Male	52.7	NA
Female	34.3	NA
Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting		
Total	29.9	35%
Rural	9.1	
Urban	55.3	
Hand wash with both soap and water	71.0	

Table 2B. Population in SVRS area, SVRS 2020

Age group	Male	Female	Both sex	Male %	Female %	Both sex %
0-4	54,915	52,946	107,861	8.5	8.3	8.4
5-9	58,652	56,641	115,293	9.1	8.8	9.0
10-14	67,968	69,870	137,838	10.6	10.9	10.7
15-19	67,383	58,253	125,636	10.5	9.1	9.8
20-24	57,035	59,484	116,519	8.9	9.3	9.1
25-29	49,183	56,631	105,814	7.7	8.8	8.2
30-34	50,257	56,221	106,478	7.8	8.8	8.3
35-39	46,165	50,721	96,886	7.2	7.9	7.5
40-44	42,239	42,628	84,867	6.6	6.6	6.6
45-49	35,748	33,338	69,086	5.6	5.2	5.4
50-54	32,718	30,969	63,687	5.1	4.8	5.0
55-59	25,188	23,521	48,709	3.9	3.7	3.8
60-64	20,523	17,162	37,685	3.2	2.7	2.9
65+	35,278	33,376	68,654	5.5	5.2	5.3
Total	643,252	641,761	1285013	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2C: Distribution of out- migrants by age and causes of migration for males, SVRS 2020

Age group	Causes of out-migration												Total
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	
0-4	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.7	2.5	84.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	6.4	100.0
5-14	0.2	5.4	0.9	0.4	2.5	0.9	3.6	78.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	6.4	100.0
15-24	1.0	4.0	4.1	2.3	2.7	1.0	16.4	55.2	1.7	0.3	3.8	7.5	100.0
25-34	0.8	0.7	6.5	5.7	8.6	1.3	26.3	26.9	5.3	0.4	3.1	14.4	100.0
35-44	0.3	0.7	5.4	3.5	11.4	2.2	27.3	18.7	7.4	0.7	1.9	20.5	100.0
45-54	0.3	0.6	4.8	2.4	10.2	2.5	25.7	20.1	8.8	1.0	1.1	22.5	100.0
55-64	0.4	0.7	2.6	1.9	8.8	3.4	20.8	25.3	7.8	4.2	0.7	23.5	100.0
65+	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.8	5.8	3.3	15.3	44.1	4.8	3.1	0.3	19.0	100.0
Total	0.5	2.3	3.8	2.6	6.2	1.5	17.3	46.3	4.1	0.6	1.8	12.9	100.0

Table 2D: Distribution of out- migrants by causes of migration and age for females, SVRS 2020

Age group	Causes of out-migration												Total
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	
0-4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	2.2	0.8	2.0	85.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	5.9	100.0
5-14	9.6	4.4	0.7	0.2	2.2	1.1	3.2	71.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	5.8	100.0
15-24	40.5	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.7	0.5	3.8	42.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	5.9	100.0
25-34	8.1	0.8	2.4	1.4	4.0	0.6	6.9	64.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	9.0	100.0
35-44	1.6	0.5	2.3	0.9	4.6	1.2	9.1	66.8	1.9	0.3	0.3	10.4	100.0
45-54	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.5	4.2	1.0	9.4	66.4	1.8	0.6	0.3	12.6	100.0
55-64	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	2.8	2.3	8.5	69.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	11.1	100.0
65+	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.0	3.6	2.1	4.4	74.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	9.8	100.0
Total	17.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	2.8	0.8	5.2	60.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	7.5	100.0

Table 2E: Distribution of out-migrants by causes of migration and age for both sexes, SVRS 2020

Age group	Causes of out-migration												Total
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	
0-4	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.3	0.8	2.2	85.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	6.2	100.0
5-14	5.1	4.9	0.8	0.3	2.3	1.0	3.4	74.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	6.1	100.0
15-24	28.7	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.0	0.7	7.6	46.4	1.0	0.2	1.3	6.3	100.0
25-34	4.8	0.8	4.3	3.3	6.1	0.9	15.7	47.6	3.2	0.3	1.6	11.5	100.0
35-44	0.9	0.6	4.0	2.3	8.4	1.7	19.3	40.0	5.0	0.5	1.2	16.0	100.0
45-54	0.6	0.6	3.4	1.6	7.6	1.9	18.6	40.3	5.7	0.8	0.7	18.2	100.0
55-64	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.5	6.2	2.9	15.4	44.7	5.0	2.6	0.6	18.1	100.0
65+	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.4	4.7	2.7	10.0	58.8	3.4	1.8	0.4	14.5	100.0
Total	10.0	1.9	2.6	1.6	4.3	1.1	10.6	54.2	2.4	0.4	1.0	9.9	100.0

Table 2F: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for males, SVRS 2020

Age group	Causes of in-migration												Total
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	
0-4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.8	1.1	90.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.0	100.0
5-14	0.0	7.5	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.2	2.0	81.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	3.9	100.0
15-24	1.1	5.7	3.4	2.3	2.7	1.3	12.6	60.7	2.3	0.2	2.5	5.2	100.0
25-34	1.1	0.8	7.3	7.5	8.0	1.0	23.1	27.2	6.0	0.3	6.5	11.3	100.0
35-44	0.5	0.9	6.6	5.6	10.3	1.2	26.0	17.9	9.2	0.1	6.7	14.9	100.0
45-54	0.4	1.4	5.0	3.9	9.6	2.1	25.8	16.6	10.2	0.8	6.5	17.7	100.0
55-64	0.4	0.4	3.6	3.1	9.0	2.9	22.3	22.7	8.0	4.0	6.1	17.6	100.0
65+	0.3	0.8	2.9	1.1	4.1	3.5	17.2	42.9	5.2	3.7	2.3	15.9	100.0
Total	0.6	2.9	4.1	3.6	5.7	1.3	15.4	47.9	4.7	0.5	3.8	9.4	100.0

Table 2G: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for females, SVRS 2020

Age group	Causes of in-migration												Total
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	
0-4	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	90.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.2	100.0
5-14	2.8	7.7	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.7	2.0	79.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.8	100.0
15-24	41.5	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.3	3.1	44.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.0	100.0
25-34	7.9	1.1	3.3	2.4	3.3	0.5	5.9	69.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	4.8	100.0
35-44	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.1	3.7	1.0	9.1	67.6	1.7	0.2	0.6	7.2	100.0
45-54	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.4	4.0	1.5	9.3	68.6	1.7	0.4	0.6	8.0	100.0
55-64	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.9	9.0	71.8	1.4	0.7	0.6	8.2	100.0
65+	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.2	5.3	80.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	7.0	100.0
Total	17.3	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.1	0.6	4.4	64.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	4.4	100.0

Table 2H: Distribution of in- migrants by causes of migration and age for both sexes, SVRS 2020

Age group	Causes of in-migration												Total
	Marriage	Education	Looking for Job	Getting Job	Transfer	Floating/river fall	Earning	Living with family	Business	Retirement	Abroad	Other	
0-4	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.3	90.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.1	100.0
5-14	1.4	7.6	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	80.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.9	100.0
15-24	30.6	3.4	2.1	1.4	1.6	0.6	5.6	49.0	1.1	0.2	0.8	3.6	100.0
25-34	4.6	0.9	5.2	4.8	5.6	0.8	14.2	48.9	3.6	0.2	3.3	7.9	100.0
35-44	1.3	1.2	5.0	4.1	7.5	1.1	18.8	39.0	6.0	0.2	4.1	11.6	100.0
45-54	0.9	1.1	3.8	2.9	7.3	1.9	19.0	38.1	6.7	0.7	4.1	13.7	100.0
55-64	0.6	0.4	2.6	2.1	6.5	2.4	16.6	43.8	5.2	2.6	3.7	13.6	100.0
65+	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.9	2.9	2.3	11.1	62.2	3.1	2.0	1.1	11.4	100.0
Total	9.7	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.7	0.9	9.4	56.8	2.6	0.3	1.9	6.7	100.0

Table 2I: Out- migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2020

Direction of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total out-migrants	60.0	77.5	68.8
Rural out-migrants	26.4	46.5	36.4
Rural to Rural	16.1	33.4	24.7
Rural to Urban	10.3	13.1	11.7
Urban out-migrants	102.4	116.5	109.4
Urban to Rural	18.7	23.9	21.3
Urban to Urban	83.7	92.6	88.1

Table 2J: Distribution of out-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2020

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total Out-migration	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	0.8	15.7	8.9
Education	3.2	2.6	2.9
Looking job	4.7	2.3	3.4
Getting job	2.8	1.2	2.0
Transfer	5.6	3.2	4.3
Float/River eroded	1.7	1.3	1.5
Earning	17.2	6.5	11.4
Living with family	43.6	56.0	50.3
Business	3.5	1.2	2.3
Retirement	0.5	0.4	0.4
Abroad	2.6	0.4	1.4
Other	13.8	9.2	11.3
Rural Out-migration			
Marriage	1.3	32.7	21.1
Education	2.5	1.6	1.9
Looking job	3.0	1.1	1.8
Getting job	1.7	0.8	1.1
Transfer	5.0	2.4	3.3
Float/River eroded	4.9	2.9	3.6
Earning	14.7	4.7	8.4
Living with family	52.0	45.2	47.7
Business	3.7	1.1	2.0
Retirement	0.6	0.5	0.5
Abroad	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	10.5	6.8	8.2
Rural to Rural Out-migration			
Marriage	1.5	40.3	27.5
Education	2.9	1.6	2.0
Looking job	3.2	1.2	1.9
Getting job	2.0	0.8	1.2
Transfer	4.4	2.0	2.8
Float/River eroded	5.6	3.1	3.9
Earning	17.1	4.9	8.9
Living with family	51.9	39.3	43.5
Business	3.1	0.9	1.6
Retirement	0.3	0.3	0.3
Abroad	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	7.8	5.3	6.1
Rural to Urban Out-migration			
Marriage	1.1	18.4	10.9
Education	2.0	1.7	1.8
Looking job	2.6	0.9	1.7
Getting job	1.3	0.9	1.1
Transfer	5.6	3.1	4.2
Float/River eroded	3.9	2.6	3.2
Earning	12.0	4.4	7.7
Living with family	52.2	56.3	54.5
Business	4.4	1.5	2.7
Retirement	1.0	0.7	0.8
Abroad	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	13.8	9.5	11.4
Urban Out-migration			
Marriage	0.7	6.3	3.5
Education	3.4	3.1	3.3
Looking job	5.3	2.9	4.1
Getting job	3.2	1.5	2.3
Transfer	5.8	3.6	4.7

Causes of out-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Float/River eroded	0.6	0.4	0.5
Earning	18.1	7.5	12.8
Living with family	40.8	62.1	51.5
Business	3.4	1.3	2.3
Retirement	0.5	0.3	0.4
Abroad	3.4	0.5	1.9
Other	14.9	10.5	12.7
Urban to rural Out-migration			
Marriage	1.2	13.3	6.5
Education	3.9	3.6	3.7
Looking job	10.2	6.6	8.6
Getting job	6.0	2.9	4.6
Transfer	2.4	1.7	2.1
Float/River eroded	0.7	0.6	0.7
Earning	34.4	14.7	25.7
Living with family	24.2	50.9	35.9
Business	2.1	1.1	1.6
Retirement	0.5	0.3	0.4
Abroad	12.7	1.0	7.5
Other	1.9	3.4	2.6
Urban to Urban- Out-migration			
Marriage	0.5	5.0	2.8
Education	3.3	3.1	3.2
Looking job	4.0	2.3	3.1
Getting job	2.5	1.2	1.8
Transfer	6.7	4.0	5.3
Float/River eroded	0.6	0.4	0.5
Earning	13.9	6.1	9.9
Living with family	45.1	64.2	54.9
Business	3.8	1.3	2.5
Retirement	0.5	0.3	0.4
Abroad	1.0	0.4	0.7
Other	18.2	11.9	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2K: In-migration rates per 1000 population by sex and direction, SVRS 2020

Direction of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total In migration	60.8	77.5	69.2
Rural in migration	27.9	46.9	37.4
Rural to rural	23.7	41.7	32.7
Urban to rural	4.3	5.2	4.7
Urban in migration	102.2	116.0	109.1
Rural to urban	27.7	35.0	31.3
Urban to urban	74.6	81.0	77.8

Table 2 L: Distribution of in-migrants by sex, causes and direction, SVRS 2020

Causes of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total In Migration	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marriage	0.7	16.3	9.2
Education	3.3	2.9	3.1
Looking job	4.3	2.1	3.1
Getting job	3.7	1.3	2.4
Transfer	5.6	2.1	3.7
Float/River eroded	1.3	0.8	1.0
Earning	15.1	4.9	9.5
Living with family	46.9	63.0	55.7
Business	4.7	1.0	2.7
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.3
Abroad	3.6	0.3	1.8
Other	10.3	5.2	7.5
Rural In-migration			
Marriage	1.1	34.1	20.6
Education	2.6	1.6	2.0
Looking job	3.3	1.7	2.4
Getting job	2.3	0.6	1.3
Transfer	3.1	1.1	1.9
Float/River eroded	3.3	1.7	2.4
Earning	11.6	3.3	6.7
Living with family	56.4	52.4	54.1
Business	2.2	0.4	1.1
Retirement	0.6	0.2	0.3
Abroad	10.3	0.5	4.5
Other	3.3	2.4	2.8
Rural to Rural In-migration			
Marriage	1.2	37.8	24.7
Education	3.2	1.7	2.3
Looking job	3.4	1.4	2.2
Getting job	2.7	0.5	1.3
Transfer	3.5	1.0	1.9
Float/River eroded	4.5	1.9	2.8
Earning	13.9	3.3	7.1
Living with family	60.9	49.1	53.3
Business	2.2	0.4	1.0
Retirement	0.3	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other	3.7	2.4	2.9
Urban to Rural In-migration			
Marriage	0.9	1.8	1.2
Education	0.9	0.8	0.9
Looking job	2.9	4.2	3.4
Getting job	1.1	0.8	1.0
Transfer	2.0	1.3	1.8
Float/River eroded	0.4	0.4	0.4
Earning	5.4	2.9	4.5
Living with family	44.9	81.1	57.4
Business	2.0	0.7	1.6
Retirement	1.3	0.5	1.0
Abroad	35.7	3.4	24.6
Other	2.4	2.1	2.3
Urban In-migration			
Marriage	0.6	8.1	4.5
Education	3.6	3.5	3.6
Looking job	4.7	2.3	3.4
Getting job	4.2	1.6	2.9
Transfer	6.4	2.5	4.4

Causes of in-migration	Male	Female	Both sexes
Float/River eroded	0.6	0.4	0.5
Earning	16.4	5.6	10.7
Living with family	43.5	67.9	56.4
Business	5.6	1.3	3.4
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.2
Abroad	1.2	0.2	0.6
Other	12.8	6.5	9.5
Rural to Urban In-migration			
Marriage	0.9	15.9	9.3
Education	5.7	5.3	5.5
Looking job	5.9	3.0	4.3
Getting job	5.4	2.3	3.7
Transfer	4.8	1.5	2.9
Float/River eroded	1.5	0.9	1.2
Earning	21.8	7.6	13.9
Living with family	43.0	58.9	51.9
Business	5.9	1.3	3.4
Retirement	0.2	0.1	0.1
Abroad	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	4.8	3.3	4.0
Urban to Urban In-migration			
Marriage	0.5	5.2	2.9
Education	2.9	2.9	2.9
Looking job	4.3	2.0	3.1
Getting job	3.9	1.4	2.6
Transfer	7.0	2.9	4.8
Float/River eroded	0.3	0.2	0.3
Earning	14.7	4.9	9.6
Living with family	43.7	71.2	57.9
Business	5.5	1.3	3.3
Retirement	0.4	0.1	0.3
Abroad	1.5	0.2	0.8
Other	15.3	7.7	11.4
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 a group of persons, related or unrelated, live together and taking food from the same kitchen.

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.

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 above 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 above 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) MORTALITY RELATED INDICATORS**Crude Death Rate (CDR)**

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

Child Death Rate (ChDR)

Child death rates 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 (U₅MR)

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

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

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

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NMR)

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

Post-Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR)

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

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

Life Expectancy (e_x)

Expectation of life is the average longevity of an individual or the average number of years of life remaining at specified age x . Expectation of life at birth (e_0) 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 from 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

Whipple's Index: The Whipple's index is a simple, robust and easy to interpret index to measure age heaping. As per definition the Whipple'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 is based on the age rates and sex ratios and is computed as $3(\text{mean of the differences in sex ratios}) + \text{mean of the differences in age ratios for males} + \text{mean of the differences in age ratios for females}$

The quality of data is ranked as accurate if the index is below 20, inaccurate if 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, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (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	Additional Secretary (Administration, Development & Informatics), 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 3rd 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	Additional 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 & Coordination 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 3rd 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

Editors Forum

01	Mr. Ghose Subobrata, Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Convenor
02	Dr. Shadat Hossain, Director (Joint Secretary), Census Wing, BBS	Member
03	Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director (Deputy Secretary), Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
04	Dr. Dipankar Roy, Project Director (Deputy Secretary), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) Project, BBS	Member
05	Mr. Md. Dilder Hossain, Project Director (Deputy Secretary), NSDS Implimentation Support Project, BBS	Member
06	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Kadir Mia, Director, National Accounting Wing (Price & Wages), BBS	Member
07	Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Director, Industry and Labour Wing, BBS	Member
08	Mr. Md. Emdadul Haque, Director, FA & MIS Wing, BBS	Member
09	Mr. Mahfuzul Islam, Director, Computer Wing, BBS	Member
10	Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Director, National Accounting Wing (GDP & Foreign Trade), BBS	Member
11	Prof. Dr. M. Nurul Islam, Former VC, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University(MBSTU), Tangail	Consultant
12	Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Joint Director and Project Director, MSVSB (3 rd Phase) project, BBS	Member
13	Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Director, Statistical Staff Training Institute (SSTI), BBS	Member Secretary

Annexure – 6

Survey Team

Consultant:

Prof. Dr. M. Nurul Islam

Former Professor, Department of Statistics, 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 3rd Phase Project, BBS
- 2.Mr. Md. Abul kasem, Programmer, MSVSB 3rd Phase Project, BBS
- 3.Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Assistant Programmer, MSVSB 3rd Phase Project, BBS

02. Report Preparation

- 1.Mr. A K M Ashraful Haque, Project Director, MSVSB 3rd Phase Project, BBS
- 2.Mr. Md. Abul kasem, Programmer, MSVSB 3rd Phase Project, BBS
- 3.Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Assistant Programmer, MSVSB 3rd Phase Project, BBS

03. Project Personnel

1. Mr. Md. Saidur rahman, Statistical Officer
3. Ms. Supti Das, Statistical Investigator
4. Ms. Sheuly Akter, Data Entry/Computer Operator
5. Mr. Md. Serajul Islam, Data Entry Operator (DEO)
6. Mr.Md. Abu Taleb Miah, Data Entry Operator (DEO)
7. Ms. Shamima Akter, Data Entry Operator (DEO)
8. Mr. Md. Mostafa Kamal Masum, Data Entry Operator (DEO)
9. Labiba Binte Qayum, Data Entry Operator (DEO)
10. Emran Biswas, Data Entry Operator (DEO)

Team Leader

A K M Ashraful Haque

Project Director

MSVSB 3rd Phase Project

e mail: ahaque_62@yahoo.com

Phone: 02-9137338



গোপনীয়

খানা তালিকা

তফসিল-১

Annexure-7

Shedule

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অফ ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিক্স অফ বাংলাদেশ (এমএসভিএসবি) (৩য় পর্যায়)
প্রকল্প
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন

ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭।

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ

PSU নং	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		জিও কোড			
জেলা	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
উপজেলা/থানা	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
মৌজা/মহল্লা	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
RMO	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

স্থানীয় রেজিস্ট্রারের পরিচিতিঃ

নাম	:
পিতার/স্বামীর নাম	:
মাতার নাম	:
গ্রাম/মহল্লা/সড়ক	:
ডাকঘর	:
উপজেলা/থানা	:
রেজিস্ট্রারের খানার	:	<input type="text"/>
নম্বর	:	<input type="text"/>
মোবাইল নং	:	<input type="text"/>

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

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

১। বাৎসরিক সাম্প্রতিক ০১ জানুয়ারির খানা ও জনসংখ্যাঃ

বৎসর	২০২০	২০২১
খানার সংখ্যা		
জনসংখ্যা	পুরুষ	
	মহিলা	
	হিজড়া	
	সর্বমোট	
রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ		
সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ		

২। ত্রৈমাসিক সাম্প্রতিক খানা ও জনসংখ্যাঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	২০২০				
	খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা			
		পুরুষ	মহিলা	হিজড়া	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	২০২০	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারি-মার্চঃ ১ম		
এপ্রিল-জুনঃ ২য়		
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য়		
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ		

খানা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

[illegible]

খানার জনসংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

[illegible]

পুঃ-পুরুষ, মঃ-মহিলা, হিঃ-হিজড়া।

0 = ১ জানুয়ারির
জনসংখ্যা

1 = জানুয়ারি-মার্চ
(৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা)

২ = এপ্রিল-জুন
(৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা)

3 = জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বর
(৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের
জনসংখ্যা)


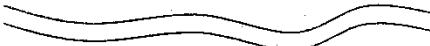
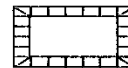









4 = অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বর
(৩১ ডিসেম্বরের
জনসংখ্যা)

নমুনা এলাকার খানার হ্রাস/বৃদ্ধির তালিকা

বৎসর	ত্রৈমাসিক	বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ	হ্রাসপ্রাপ্ত খানার নম্বরসমূহ
২০২০	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		
২০২১	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		
২০২২	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		

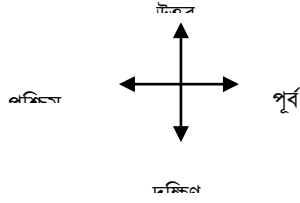
মানচিত্রে ব্যবহার্য চিহ্ন বা সংকেত সমূহ

নমুনা এলাকার মানচিত্র তৈরীর সময় নিম্নে প্রদত্ত চিহ্নসমূহ হইতে প্রয়োজনীয় চিহ্নগুলি মানচিত্রে অবশ্যই সঠিকভাবে প্রদর্শন করিতে হইবে।

১। মৌজা সীমানা	:	— M — M — M — M — M —
২। গননা এলাকা	:
৩। গ্রাম সীমানা	:	— XX — XX — XX — XX —
৪। পাড়া/ব্লক	:	— X — X — X — X — X —
৫। পাকা রাস্তা	:	=====
৬। অর্ধপাকা রাস্তা	:	=====
৭। কাঁচা রাস্তা/পথ	:	=====
৮। রেল সড়ক	:	+++++
৯। পুল/কালভার্ট	:	
১০। নদী/খাল	:	
১১। বড় পুকুর/ছোট পুকুর/ভোবা	:	  
১২। মসজিদ/মন্দির/গির্জা	:	  
১৩। বিদ্যালয়/ মহাবিদ্যালয়	:	
১৪। কবর স্থান	:	
১৫। বৈদ্যুতিক বাতির থায়া বা খুটি	:	
১৬। পানির কল/ নলকূপ	:	

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 স্ট্যাটিস্টিক্স-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
পেশাজীবী কর্মকর্তা	11
নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা	12
পেশাগত কর্মচারী	13
অন্যান্য অফিস কর্মচারী	14
কারখানা/উৎপাদন শ্রমিক	15
শিক্ষক	16
ব্যবসায়ী	17
পরিবহন/যোগাযোগ শ্রমিক	18
গৃহী	19
কামার	20
কুমার	21
স্বর্ণকার	22
সেবামূলক 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/শশুর/শাশুড়ী	4
অন্যান্য (আত্মীয়)	8
অন্যান্য (অনাত্মীয়)	9

৩। খানা সদস্য/সদস্যদের বৈবাহিক অবস্থাঃ

বৈবাহিক অবস্থা	কোড
অবিবাহিত	1
বিবাহিত	2
বিধবা/বিপন্ন	3
তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/বিচ্ছিন্ন	4
পৃথক বসবাস	5

৪। শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহঃ

শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহ	কোড
১ম শ্রেণি উত্তীর্ণ হয়নি	00
১ম শ্রেণি উত্তীর্ণ	01
২য় শ্রেণি	02
৩য় শ্রেণি	03
৪র্থ শ্রেণি	04
৫ম শ্রেণি	05
৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণি	06
৭ম শ্রেণি	07
৮ম শ্রেণি	08
৯ম শ্রেণি	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। প্রসবকারী সাহায্যকারীঃ

প্রসবকারী সাহায্যকারীঃ	কোড
ডাক্তার	01
নার্স/মিড ওয়াইফ	02
প্রশিক্ষিত দাই/ধাত্রী	03
পারামেডিক্যাল/বাক্স ল্যাপারিস্কোপিক(FWV)	04
মেডিক্যাল এসিস্টেন্ট (MA)/ সাব-এসিস্টেন্ট	05
কমিউনিটি মেডিক্যাল অফিসার (SACMO)	
স্বাস্থ্য সহকারী (HA)/পরিবার কল্যাণ	06
সহকারী (FWA)	
সনাতন দাই/ধাত্রী	07
প্রশিক্ষণবিহীন ডাক্তার /QUACK/ হাতুড়ে	
ডাক্তার	08
প্রতিবেশি/আত্মীয়	09
অন্যান্য	10

৭। ধর্ম সংক্রান্তঃ

ধর্ম	কোড
ইসলাম	1
হিন্দু	2
বৌদ্ধ	3
খ্রিস্টান	4
অন্যান্য ধর্মাবলম্বী	9

৮। মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহঃ

মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহ	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
হীপানি	18
শ্বাসরোগ	19
নিউমোনিয়া	20
হপিং কাশি	21
উচ্চ রক্তচাপ	22
হৃদরোগ	23
হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ (হার্ট অ্যাটাক)	24
বহুমূত্র (ডায়াবেটিস)	25
মস্তিষ্কে রক্তক্ষরণ (ব্রেইন স্ট্রোক)	26
পিত্ত রোগ	27
বাত রোগ	28
তীব্র বাত জ্বর (Acute Reumectic fever)	29
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 প্রচণ্ড ব্যথা, জরায়ুর বিচ্যুতি হওয়া/ছিড়ে যাওয়া	47
প্রসবের পর রক্তক্ষরণ (PPH)	48
জটিলতার সাথে গর্ভপাত/জটিল গর্ভপাত	49

ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিস্টিক্স-এ ব্যবহৃত কোডের তালিকা

মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহ		১১। আগমন/বহির্গমনের জেলাসমূহঃ		আগমন/বহির্গমনের জেলাসমূহঃ	
	কোড	জেলার নাম	কোড	জেলার নাম	কোড
গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত (APH)	50	একই জেলায়	99	হবিগঞ্জ	53
সূতিকার	51	পঞ্চগড়	01	ব্রাহ্মণবাড়ীয়া	54
ধনুষ্টংকার	52	ঠাকুরগাঁও	02	কুমিল্লা	55
পোলিও	53	দিনাজপুর	03	চাঁদপুর	56
আত্মহত্যা	54	নীলফামারী	04	লক্ষ্মীপুর	57
খুন	55	লালমনিরহাট	05	নোয়াখালী	58
পুড়ে যাওয়া	56	রংপুর	06	ফেনী	59
সাপে কাটা	57	কুড়িগ্রাম	07	চট্টগ্রাম	60
বিষক্রিয়া	58	গাইবান্ধা	08	বান্দরবান	62
পানিতে ডুবে মৃত্যু	59	বগুড়া	09	রাংগামাটি	63
সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা (Road Traffic Accident)	60	জয়পুরহাট	10	খাগড়াছড়ি	64
অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা (উল্লেখ করুন)	61	নওগাঁ	11	১২। আগমন/বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ	
মানসিক রোগ	62	চাঁপাইনবাবগঞ্জ	12	দেশের নাম	কোড
মাদকাসক্ত	63	রাজশাহী	13	ভারত	01
জলাভঙ্গ	64	নাটোর	14	পাকিস্তান	02
কৃমি সংক্রান্ত রোগ	65	সিরাজগঞ্জ	15	নেপাল	03
নাক, কান ও গলা সংক্রান্ত রোগ	66	পাবনা	16	শ্রীলংকা	04
যৌন রোগ	67	কুষ্টিয়া	17	ভুটান	05
এইচআইভি/এইডস	68	চুয়াডাঙ্গা	18	সৌদি আরব	06
ফুসফুসে পানি জমা	69	মেহেরপুর	19	ইরাক	07
অ্যাপেন্ডিসাইটিস	70	ঝিনাইদহ	20	ইরান	08
মৃগী	71	মাগুরা	21	কুয়েত	09
কিডনি সমস্যা	72	নড়াইল	22	অন্যান্য মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশসমূহ	10
COVID-19 (করোনা ভাইরাস সংক্রমণ রোগ)	73	যশোর	23	জাপান	11
বজ্রপাত	74	সাতক্ষীরা	24	কোরিয়া	12
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	99	খুলনা	25	সিংগাপুর	13
৯। তালাক/পৃথক বসবাসের কারণসমূহ		বাগেরহাট	26	মালয়েশিয়া	14
ভরণ পোষণদানে ব্যর্থতা	01	বরগুনা	27	অন্যান্য এশিয়ান দেশসমূহ	15
দাম্পত্য জীবন পালনে ব্যর্থতা	02	পটুয়াখালী	28	গ্রেট ব্রিটেন	16
পুরুষত্বহীনতা	03	ভোলা	29	জার্মানী	17
দুরারোগ্য ব্যাধি	04	বরিশাল	30	ইতালী	18
প্রাপ্ত বয়স নাওয়ার আগে বিবাহ হওয়া	05	বালকাঠি	31	অন্যান্য ইউরোপীয়ান দেশসমূহ	19
নিরুদ্দেশ হওয়া	06	পিরোজপুর	32	মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র	20
কারাদন্ড	07	শরীয়তপুর	33	কানাডা	21
শারীরিক নির্যাতন	08	মাদারীপুর	34	অন্যান্য আমেরিকান দেশসমূহ	22
দুর্শ্চরিত্র	09	গোপালগঞ্জ	35	অস্ট্রেলিয়া	23
যৌতুক	10	ফরিদপুর	36	লিবিয়া	24
পুনঃ বিবাহ	11	রাজবাড়ী	37	মিশর	25
সন্তান না হওয়া	12	মানিকগঞ্জ	38	অন্যান্য আফ্রিকান দেশসমূহ	26
অন্যান্য	99	ঢাকা	39	অন্যান্য (নাম উল্লেখ করুন)	99
১০। আগমন/বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিতঃ		গাজীপুর	40		
আগমন/বহির্গমনের কারণ	কোড	নারায়নগঞ্জ	41		
বিবাহের কারণে	01	মুন্সিগঞ্জ	42		
লেখাপড়ার জন্য	02	নরসিংদী	43		
চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্যে	03	টাংগাইল	44		
চাকুরী পেয়ে	04	জামালপুর	45		
বদলীজনিত কারণে	05	শেরপুর	46		
ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা	06	ময়মনসিংহ	47		
রোজগারের জন্য	07	কিশোরগঞ্জ	48		
স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য	08	নেত্রকোনা	49		
ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্যে	09	সুনামগঞ্জ	50		
চাকুরী হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে	10	সিলেট	51		
বিদেশ ফেরত	11	মৌলভীবাজার	52		
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	12				

পরিদর্শনকারী কর্মকর্তার মন্তব্য ও তারিখসহ স্বাক্ষর

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অব ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিকস্ অব বাংলাদেশ (৩য় পর্যায়) 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 : থানা নম্বরঃ

১-খানা মডিউল

১। খানায় বসবাসের ঘরের সংখ্যা			২। উৎস ভেদে পানির ব্যবহার			৩। পানির উৎসের মালিকানা		৪। জ্বালানির উৎস		৫। চুলার ধরন		৬। পায়খানার সুবিধা		৭। আর্থিক অবস্থা (গত ১ বৎসরের)	
বসবাসের ঘরের প্রকার	সংখ্যা	বসবাসের ঘরের আয়তন (বর্গফুট)	উৎস	ব্যবহার		নিজস্ব	1	খাড়া/পাড়া/ তুষ/ভূমি	01	বৈদ্যুতিক চুলা	1	সেনিটারী (ওয়াটার সিলসহ যাতে ক্লান্ত করে স্যুয়ারেজ/নিরাপদ ট্যাংক বা গর্তে নিষ্কাশন সুবিধা)	1	সর্বদা অভাব অনটন	1
1	দালান ঘর		ট্যাপ	1	1	যৌথ	2	কাঠ/খড়ি/লাকড়ি	02	এলপিগ্যাসের চুলা	2	পাকা পায়খানা (ওয়াটার সিলসহ)	2	সাময়িক অভাব অনটন	2
2	আধা পাকা ঘর		টিউবওয়েল	2	2	সরকারি	3	কাঠক য়ল/চারকোল	03	প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস চুলা	3	পাকা পায়খানা (ওয়াটার সিলবিহীন)	3	আয়-ব্যয় সমান	3
3	টিনের/কাঠের ঘর		কুয়া/ইন্দারা	3	3	প্রাকৃতিক	4	পাথর কয়লা/লিগনাইট	04	বায়োগ্যাস চুলা	4	কীচা/বুলন্ত পায়খানা (হায়ী/অস্থায়ী)	4	স্বচ্ছল	4
4	মাটির ঘর		পুকুর/ডোবা	4	4	পড়শি/আত্মীয়	5	গোবরের ঘুটে	05	সনাতনী লাকড়ির চুলা	6	খোলা জায়গা/পায়খানা নেই (যেখানে সেখানে)	5		
5	বীশ/ছনের ঘর		নদী/খাল	5	5	অন্যান্য	9	কেরোসিন/প্যারারফিন	06	খোলা চুলা	7	অন্যান্য	9		
9	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		বৃষ্টির পানি	6	6	৪। আলোর উৎস		পেট্রোল/ডিজেল	07	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	9	৬খ। পায়খানার সাথে সাবান ও পানির সুবিধা			
(কোন ভবনে একাধিক খানা বসবাস করলে প্রথম খানার গৃহের সংখ্যা হবে '১' এবং অন্যান্য খানার গৃহের সংখ্যা হবে '০')			বালি সরানো পানি	7	7	বিদ্যুৎ	1	এলপিগ্যাস	09	শুধু চিমনি আছে	1	শুধু হাতখোয়ার সাবান	1		
			ঝরনার পানি	8	8	কেরোসিন	2	বায়োগ্যাস	10	শুধু ফ্যান আছে	2	শুধু পানি	2		
			অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	9	9	রিচার্জ লাইট	4	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	11	উভয়ই আছে	3	হাতখোয়ার সাবান ও পানি উভয়ই	3		
						অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	9		12	কোনোটাই নেই	4	কোনোটাই নেই	4		

২-ব্যক্তি মডিউল

৮। লাইন নং	৯। খানার সদস্যদের নাম	১০। বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসরে) (এক বছরের কম হলে '০০' লিখুন)	১১। লিঙ্গ পুরুষ - 1 মহিলা - 2 হিজড়া - 3	১২। ধর্ম ইসলাম - 1 হিন্দু - 2 বৌদ্ধ - 3 খ্রিষ্টান - 4 অন্যান্য - 9	১৩। খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক খানা প্রধান - 1 স্বামী/স্ত্রী - 2 সন্তান - 3 পিতা/মাতা/শশুর/শাশুড়ি - 4 অন্যান্য (আত্মীয়) - 8 অন্যান্য (আত্মীয়) - 9	১৪। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা অবিবাহিত - 1 বিবাহিত - 2 বিধবা/বিপত্নীক - 3 তালাক/বিচ্ছিন্ন - 4 পৃথক বসবাস - 5 (১০ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব)	১৫। ১৪ নং প্রশ্নের উত্তর কোড 2-5 হলে ১ম বিবাহের সময় বয়স কত ছিল?	১৬। সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণি পাশ করেছেন? (৫ বছরের উর্ধ্ব) (কোড)	১৭। শিক্ষালয়ে যান কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2 (৩ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব)	১৮। শিক্ষা অসমাপ্ত রেখে লেখাপড়া ছেড়েছেন কি? (গত এক বৎসরে) হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2 প্রযোজ্য নয় - 3	১৯। স্বাক্ষর করতে পারেন কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2 (৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব)	২০। চিঠি লিখতে পারেন কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2 (৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব)	২১। কোথায় লেখাপড়া শিখেছেন? প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষালয় - 1 পরিবার - 2 সরকারি অ-প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম - 3 এনজিও শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম - 4 অন্যান্য - 9	২২। মোবাইল ফোন আছে কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2 (১৫ বছর ও তদূর্ধ্ব)	২৩। গত তিন মাসে যে কোনো স্থান থেকে এবং কোনো ডিভাইস থেকে ইন্টারনেট (যেমন জুম, ফেসবুক, ইউটিউব, ইমেইল, ভাইবার, ইমু ইত্যাদি) ব্যবহার করেছেন কি? হ্যাঁ - 1 না - 2	২৪। অর্থনৈতিক কী কাজ করেন? (কোড)
০১																
০২																
০৩																
০৪																
০৫																
০৬																

১৬ ও ২৩ নং প্রশ্ন এর কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

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

রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম -----
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ -----

তফসিল- ৩

গোপনীয়
মৃত্যু
তফসিল- ৪

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

[illegible]

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
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গোপনীয়
বিবাহ
তফসিল- ৫

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 পুনরায় লিখন এবং বিবাহিত দম্পতির তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন।

[illegible]

সুপারভাইজার / রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
মনিটরিং দি সিস্টেম অব ডাউটাল স্ট্যাটিস্টিক্স অব বাংলাদেশ (৩য় পর্যায়) প্রকল্প
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
তালিক/পৃথক বসবাস
তফসিল- ৬

৬.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি: 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 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 তালাকপ্রাপ্ত / বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ প্রাপ্ত/পৃথক বসবাসকারী পুরুষ/মহিলার তথ্য এক লাইনে কলাম - “১” হতে “৯” এ লিপিবদ্ধ করতে হবে।
৬.৭ কোন খানায় একাধিক তালাকপ্রাপ্ত / বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ প্রাপ্ত / পৃথক বসবাসকারী ব্যক্তি থাকলে "খানার নম্বর কলামে" ঐ খানার নম্বর পূরণায় 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 তালাকপ্রাপ্ত-1 পৃথক বসবাস-2		২। লিঙ্গ পুঃ-1 মঃ-2	৩। বয়স (পূর্ণ বছর)	৪। ধর্ম ইসলাম -1 হিন্দু-2 বৌদ্ধ-3 খ্রিষ্টান-4 অন্যান্য-9	৫। কোন শ্রেণি 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 বছরে)			৯। বিবাহের স্থায়িত্বকাল (পূর্ণ বছরে)		
		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

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রীবাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
মনিটরিং দি সিচুয়েশন অব ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিকস্ অব বাংলাদেশ (৩য় পর্যায়) 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 বেশি সময়ের জন্য বা একেবারে নমুনা এলাকা/খানা ত্যাগ করে অন্যত্র চলে গেছেন 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 ব্যতীত) 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। লিঙ্গ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2 হিজড়া-3	৩। বয়স কত? (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	৪। যে স্থানে বহির্গমন করেছেন পল্লি- 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 কী? (কোড নিচে দেখুন)	৭। বহির্গমনের মাস ও বছর লিখুন		৮। বহির্গমনের ধরন খানা-1 ব্যক্তি-2
						নাম	কোড		মাস	বৎসর	

বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোড (৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড) :

বিবাহের কারণে -01, লেখাপড়ার জন্য -02, চাকুরির উদ্দেশ্যে -03, চাকুরি পেয়ে - 04, বদলিজনিত কারণে -05, হিম্মুল/নদীভাঙন -06, রোজগারের জন্য -07, স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য - 08. ব্যবসার উদ্দেশ্যে-09. চাকুরি হতে অবসরজনিত কারণে-10, বিদেশ গমন-11, অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ 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 অব ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিস্টিকস অব বাংলাদেশ (৩য় পর্যায়) 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 (আন্তঃগমন) কারীদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন।

- (খ) যে সমস্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গ অন্য জায়গা হতে নমুনা এলাকার খানায় স্থায়ীভাবে ৬ মাস বা ৬ মাসের বেশি 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 করার উদ্দেশ্যে আগমন করলে বা কোন নতুন খানার সৃষ্টি হলে সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিবর্গের তথ্য ও 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 (আন্তঃগমন) হলে ঐ খানার নম্বরটি পুনরায় লিখুন এবং আগমন সংক্রান্ত তথ্য পর পর সংগ্রহ করুন।

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

আগমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোড (৪নং প্রশ্নের কোড) :

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

৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১ নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম
স্বাক্ষর ও তা

রিখ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
মনিটরিং দি সিস্টেম অব ডাটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিক্স অব বাংলাদেশ (৩য় পর্যায়) প্রকল্প
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ
তফসিল- ৯

৯.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতি: PSU নং : জেলাঃ উপজেলা/থানাঃ
ইউ/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 কী কাজ করেন? (কোড)	লাইন নং	স্ত্রীর নাম	বর্তমান বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	শিক্ষা (কোড)	অর্থনৈতিক কী 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/আয়ল-12 নিরাপদকাল-13 বিরতি-14 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)-15 নিরুত্তর-৪৪ জানিনা-৯৯।

১৭ নং প্রশ্নের পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার কোড: ওজন বেড়ে যাওয়া-01, মাথা ঘোরানো/মাথা ব্যথা হওয়া -02, অতিমাত্রায় রক্তক্ষরণ-03, মাসিক বন্ধ হওয়া-04, অনিয়মিত মাসিক হওয়া-05, শরীর জ্বালাপোড়া করা-06, তলপেটে ব্যথা হওয়া-07, হৃদস্পন্দন বেড়ে যাওয়া-08, অধিক সময় মাসিক চলা-09, নিরুত্তর-10, অন্যান্য-৯৯।

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

সুপারভাইজারের নাম
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

গোপনীয়
প্রতিবন্ধী
তফসিল- ১০

১০.২ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখে খানায় বসবাসরত সকল প্রতিবন্ধীর তথ্য।
 ১০.৩ স্বাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ :
 ১০.৪ প্রতিবন্ধী ও প্রকৃতি

[illegible]

সুপারভাইজারের নাম

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
মনিটরিং দ্য সিচুয়েশন অব ভাইটাল স্ট্যাটিসটিক্স অব বাংলাদেশ (৩য় পর্যায়) 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 সাক্ষাৎকার 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 সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ :

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

সুপারভাইজারের নাম
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

রেজিস্ট্রারের নাম
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

Annexure – 8

Abbreviation

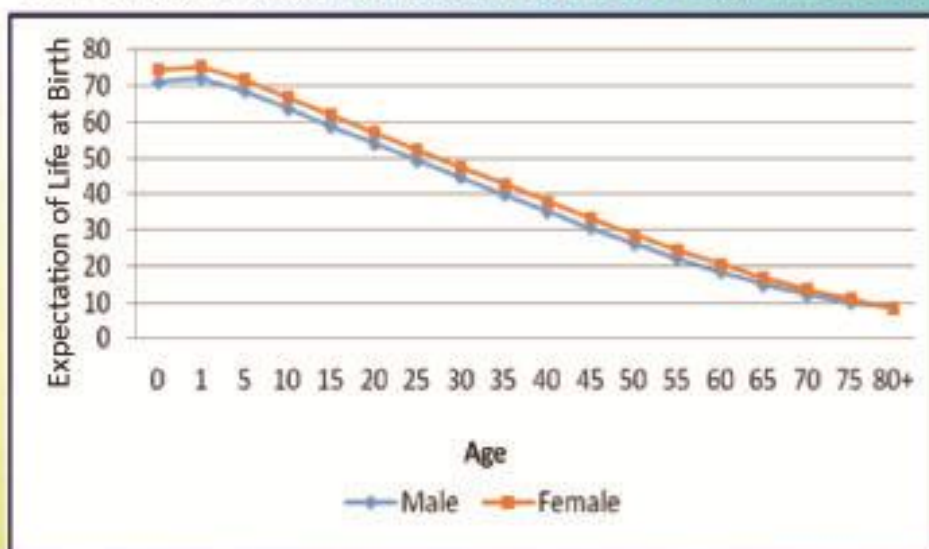
ASMFR	:	Age-Specific Marital Fertility Rate
ASDR	:	Age-Specific Death Rate
ASFR	:	Age- Specific Fertility Rate
ASMR	:	Age- Specific Marriage Rate
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BFS	:	Bangladesh Fertility Survey
BS	:	Both Sexes
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CDiR	:	Crude Divorce 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 – 9

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