REPORT ON SAMPLE VITAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM-2010

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics Division, Ministry Of Planning

REPORT
ON
SAMPLE VITAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM-2010

OCTOBER 2011

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

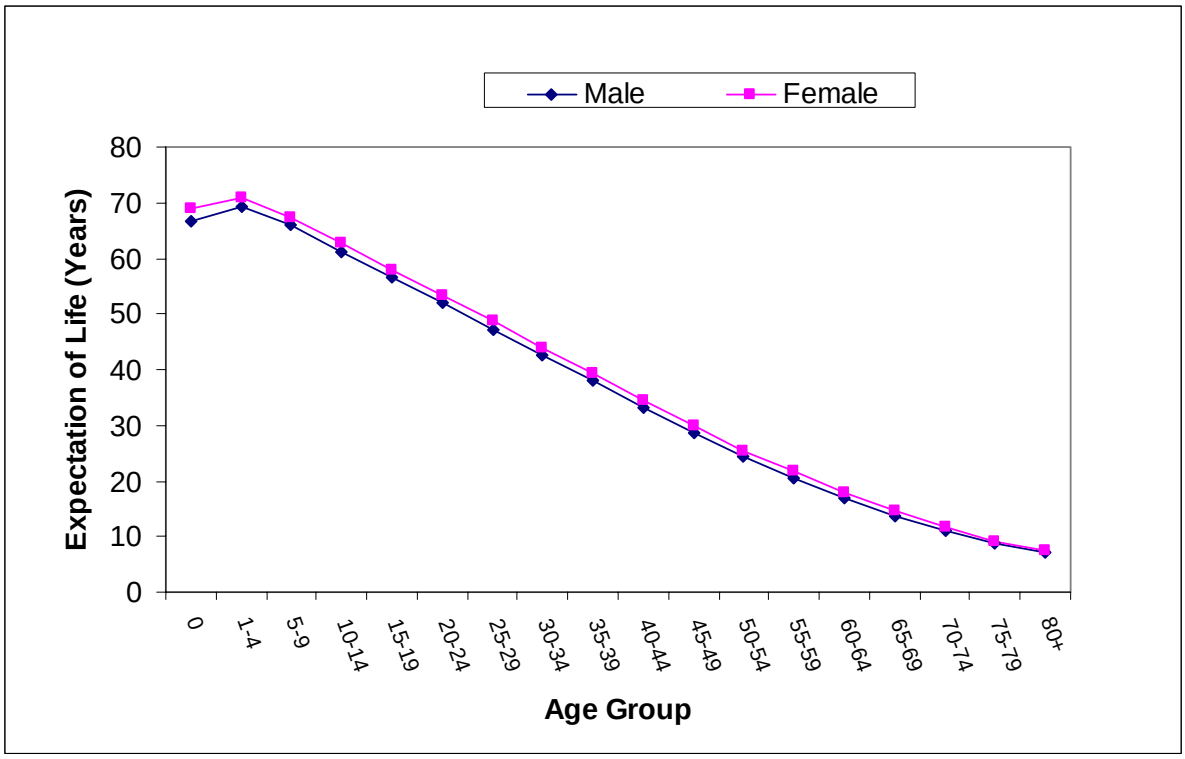
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
DHAKA, BANGLADESH
www.bbs.gov.bd

Price : Tk. 400.00
US$ 40.00 Foreign, Including Postage

ISBN-984-508-982-5

Expectation of Life at Birth and Different Age-Group by Sex



Life expectancy at birth is an age standardized summary measure of mortality. It reflects the out come of overall improvement of health condition of a country. In 2010, the expectation of life at birth for males stands at 66.64 years and for females 68.79 years. This rate is comparatively higher than previous years.

Foreword

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the national statistical organization of the country is responsible for conducting censuses and surveys and also for disseminating statistics on a wide range of economic, social and demographic variables. Among all the surveys conducted by BBS, the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) is a very important and useful one to the policy-planners, researchers and other stakeholders especially those who are involved in the socio-demographic research, social development or in the related policy making.

The survey findings contribute to monitoring several important indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for the country. The objectives of the health, nutrition and population programmes of the government are to reduce the population growth rate, mortality rate, improve nutritional attainment, reproductive health, adolescent health and control of communicable diseases. This survey directly helps the government as well as the policy-makers to make appropriate policies and to take necessary intervention programmes so that the government can achieve the aforementioned targets of the MDG within the stipulated time.

I want to express my deep gratitude to Prof. Barkat-e-Khuda and Prof. M. Amir Hossain for their continuous contribution.

My sincere thanks to the Director General, BBS and his colleagues for their hard work in bringing out this report. I hope that the Sample Vital Registration System 2010 report will be useful for our valued readers.

(Riti Ibrahim)
Secretary
Statistics Division

Dhaka
October, 2011

Preface

Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) Project is a regular surveillance system undertaken by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to determine the annual population change at national and district level. The objective of the Sample Vital Registration System of BBS is to collect, compile and publish demographic data to meet the inter censual data needs of our valued stakeholders. Over the years, the vital registration system has been improved and the sample coverage has been increased to estimate reliable demographic indicators at the sub national levels.

The strength of the sample vital registration system is the collection of data under a dual record system to estimate demographic indicators using Chandrasekaran and Deming Technique. Under this system vital events are collected as and when it occurs by a locally recruited registrar termed as Local Register (LR) (System-1). On the other hand, under a second system another group of officials from Upazila Statistical Office of BBS also collect the data from the same area on quarterly basis (system-2). Having the filled up questionnaires from the two systems, data are matched in the headquarter by a pre-designed matching criteria and the demographic rates and ratios are calculated using Chandrasekaran and Deming Technique.

In order to get denominators for the demographic parameters, a detailed household survey is conducted at the beginning of every year covering basic household and population characteristics. The report on the sample vital registration system-2010 is based on the vital events i.e. births, deaths, marriages, migration etc. happening throughout the year 2010 and validated by a group of senior officers of BBS through extensive field visits as and when necessary.

Firstly, I would like to thank the Local Registrars, Supervisors, Upazila Statistical Officers and the Regional Statistical Officers for their field work and supervision of the data collection. Special appreciation and thanks also go to the team directly involved in preparing this report led by Mr. A. K. M Fazlul Haque, Project Director, actively assisted by Mr. Hafizur Rahman, Ex-Deputy Director, Mr. Md Shahidul Islam, Statistical Officer and Mr. Monir Ahmed, Assistant Statistical Officer. I would also like to recognize the task of data processing by Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam, Statistical Officer.

I would like to express my special thanks and profound gratitude to the members of the Technical Committee, particularly to the Chairperson, Professor Barkat-e-Khuda for their continuous support and guidance in bringing out the report. My heartfelt thanks also go to the convener of the Working Group, Begum Tajkera Begum, Deputy Director General, BBS. Except her wise suggestions, active guidance and thorough examination, it would be very difficult to finalize the report. They all deserve special thanks for their hard work and dedication.

Finally, I hope that this report will be beneficial for the policy-makers, researchers, development partners and many other stakeholders of all spheres in developing the country by taking necessary measures and policies.

Suggestions and Comments for further improvement of the report will be highly appreciated.

(Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah)
(Additional secretary)
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Technical Note

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 it's coverage was 103 primary sampling unit (PSU) each comprising of about 250 continuous households. Out of 103 PSUs, 62 PSUs were from rural and 41 PSUs were from urban area. To meet the data need of planners and policy maker and other users to have more robust estimate the number of sample PSUs was raised to 210 PSUs in 1983. This could provide estimate at the division level. At the same time its scope was raised with inclusion of marriage and migration questionnare. Considering the importance of the project it was transferred to revenue set up of BBS in 1991. At that time zila became the focal point of development. To meet the users demand for zila estimate number of sample PSUs was again raised to 500 in 1995. The scope of the survey was also enhanced with the addition of a new module on contraceptive use. A household card was introduced for updating of household and population information. With the availability of the sampling frame from the latest Population Census 2001 the sample design was recasted. An Integrated Multi-purpose Sample Design was introduced with effect from 1st July 2000 and the number of PSU's increased to 1000 to provide the estimate of vital events at the district level.

Dual Recording System

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

Schedule

To systematize collection of data from the field, different types of schedules were introduced which are summarized below:

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

Organizational Set-up

Strengthening of Sample Vital Registration System Project was thus undertaken in 2000 to strengthen the regular vital registration activities carried out by the Demography and Health Wing of BBS. Two new schedules – one on divorce and separation and another on disability were introduced.

The specific objectives of the project were –

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

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

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

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

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

The project was completed in June 2007. In continuation of this project another phase of the project started from July 2007 for further strengthening the system. Under the new project the whole gamut of activities of the project has further been revitalized.

Statistical Techniques of Data Process and Analysis

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

Calculation:

Population Growth Rate :

In calculating the Population Growth Rate for the year 2010 following procedure was adopted. The steps are narrated below :

1. The growth rate can be estimated considering Birth and Death for the year.

   Growth Rate = CBR – CDR
   = 19.2 – 5.6
   = 13.6 per thousand
   =1.36(%)

2. Growth Rate of Population in Urban area:

   Population in Urban area's are obtained by using the Birth Rate, Death Rate in urban area's and Migration from Rural to Urban and Urban to Rural. The derivation procedure of this Growth Rate are stated below:

   Population Growth Rate in Urban area :

   = CBR-CDR+ IM (Rural to Urban)- OM (Urban to Rural).
   = 17.1 - 4.9 + 24.5 – 6.0
   = 30.7 per thousand
   = 3.07 (%).

   Urban Population = Urban Population 2009 x Urban Population Growth Rate.
   = 37.4 (million) x 1.0307
   = 38.5 (million)

3. Expectation of life : The expectation of life for the year 2010 are calculated by using the Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) of this year. The Infant, Child and Old Ages 65+ Death Rate are adjusted to calculate the expectation of life 2010.
4. From 2002-04 dwelling household are used for weighting factor. For this reason national rate of SVRS differs from the national expected rate (literacy rate and etc.). Now from 2010 we shall examine the weighting factor by using the estimated population.
5. We have checked filled-in birth death schedules collected by registrars and supervisors to calculate IMR and $Under_5$ Mortality Rate. The task of verification was done by RSOs and senior officers of the BBS.

Abul Kashem Md Fazlul Haque
Project Director
Strengthening of Sample Vital Registration System Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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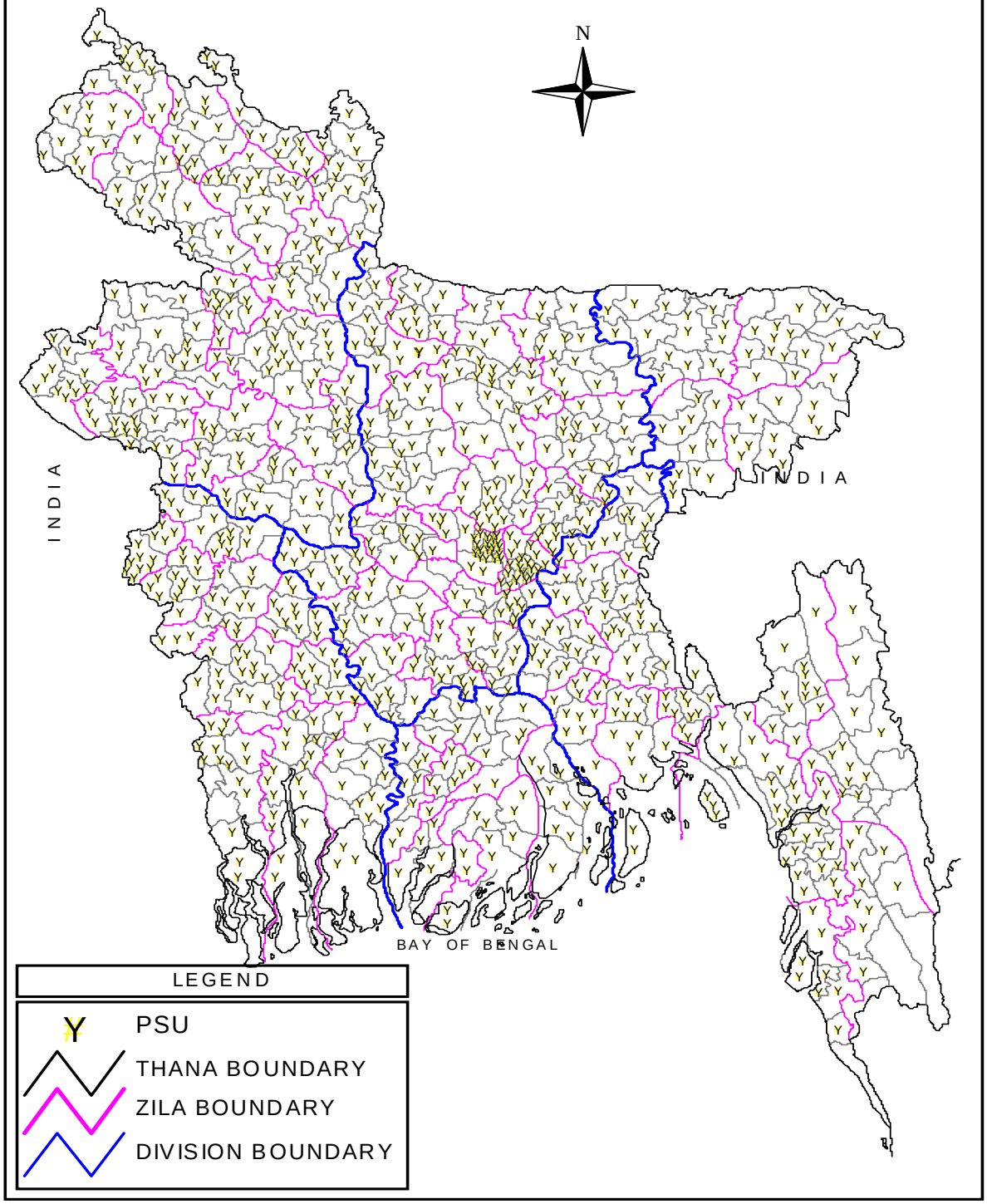
MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PSUs, SVRS 2003



Key Indicators on Report of Sample Vital Registration System, 2005-2010

Indicators	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
A. Population and Age Structure						
01.Population (1st July) (in million)						
Both Sexes	148.6	146.7	144.7	142.6	140.6	138.6
Male	76.1	75.1	74.1	73.1	72.0	71.0
Female	72.5	71.6	70.6	69.5	68.6	67.6
02. Growth Rate (Annual)	1.36	1.36	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42
03. Urban Population (in million)	38.5	37.4	36.3	35.7	34.6	33.6
04. Sex Ratio (M/F)*100	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0
05. Population by Broad Age-group (Percent)						
Both Sexes						
00-14	33.1	33.3	33.7	35.1	36.2	37.2
15-49	53.1	53.0	52.8	51.9	51.2	50.6
50-59	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.1	5.9
60+	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3
Male						
00-14	33.8	34.3	34.5	35.8	36.5	37.4
15-49	52.0	51.6	51.5	50.8	50.4	49.6
50-59	7.3	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.3
60+	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
Female						
00-14	32.4	32.8	33.0	34.2	36.0	36.9
15-49	54.3	54.1	54.1	53.0	52.4	51.7
50-59	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	5.5	5.4
60+	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0
06. Dependency Ratio (Percent)						
- National	65	66	67	70	76	78
- Rural	69	70	72	73	79	80
- Urban	57	58	59	59	63	63
07. Child Women Ratio (Per 1000)						
- National	369	375	380	398	424	439
- Rural	391	408	411	418	447	465
- Urban	310	324	328	323	361	375
08. Population Density (Sq. km)	1007	993	980	966	953	939
B. Household Characteristics						
09 Household Size	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8
10 Headship (Percent)						
- Male Headed HH	87.1	87.1	89.3	88.7	89.6	89.6
- Female Headed HH	12.9	12.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	10.4
11. Access to Drinking Water (Percent)						
- Drinking (Tap & Tube well)	98.1	98.1	98.3	97.8	97.4	97.4
- Other use (Tap & Tube well)	55.5	54.7	54.6	55.7	50.1	52.6
12. Source of Light (Percent)						
- Kerosene	43.1	45.6	47.0	49.3	55.7	56.5
- Electricity	54.6	54.4	53.0	50.7	44.3	43.5
- Others	2.3					
13. Toilet Facility (Percent)						
- Sanitary	63.5	62.7	62.2	61.2	45.0	43.3
- Other	34.2	30.1	31.1	31.1	36.2	37.6
- None	2.2	7.2	6.6	7.7	8.9	9.1

Indicators	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
C. Nuptiality						
14. Crude Marriage Rate Per 1000 Population						
- National	12.7	13.2	11.6	12.5	12.5	13.0
- Rural	13.3	14.2	12.6	13.3	13.4	14.5
- Urban	10.8	11.3	9.6	9.8	9.5	8.5
15. Marital Status of Population aged 10+ (percent)						
15.1 Male						
- Never Married	41.7	40.6	42.2	40.6	42.4	42.8
- Currently Married	56.9	58.1	56.5	58.1	56.5	56.1
- Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
15.2 Female						
- Never Married	28.1	27.3	28.3	27.6	28.6	29.1
- Currently Married	61.6	62.3	61.6	61.8	61.4	61.0
- Widowed/Divorced/Separated	10.3	10.4	8.9	10.6	10.0	9.9
16. Mean Age At Marriage						
16.1 Male						
National	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.3
Rural	23.5	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.0	22.9
Urban	25.4	25.0	24.7	25.1	24.9	24.8
16.2 Female						
National	18.7	18.5	19.1	18.4	18.1	17.9
Rural	18.4	18.1	18.8	18.1	17.9	17.8
Urban	19.4	19.2	19.7	19.4	19.0	18.8
17. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage						
17.1 Male						
National	26.1	26.0	25.9	25.6	25.7	25.6
Rural	25.7	25.7	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.4
Urban	26.8	26.6	26.7	26.2	26.3	26.7
17.2 Female						
National	20.2	20.3	20.3	19.4	19.3	19.5
Rural	20.1	20.2	20.1	19.3	19.2	19.2
Urban	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.6	20.6	20.6
18. Median Age at Marriage						
18.1 Male						
National	23	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	22	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	24	-	-	-	-	-
18.2 Female						
National	18	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	18	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	18	-	-	-	-	-
D. Religious Composition						
19. Religious Composition by Locality (Percent)						
- Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Muslim	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.3	89.3	89.6
- Non Muslim	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.4

Indicators	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
E. Literacy						
20. Literacy Rate of Population 7+ yrs (Percent)						
20.1 National						
- Both Sexes	56.8	56.7	55.8	56.1	52.5	52.1
- Male	59.8	59.6	60.8	59.4	55.8	55.4
- Female	53.9	53.8	52.7	52.7	49.1	48.8
20.2 Rural						
- Both Sexes	52.8	52.7	51.5	52.1	51.9	48.7
- Male	55.8	55.7	54.5	55.5	53.7	51.9
- Female	49.9	49.7	48.4	48.7	45.3	45.0
20.3 Urban						
- Both Sexes	69.0	68.8	68.6	67.8	64.0	63.5
- Male	72.1	71.9	71.8	71.1	67.5	67.0
- Female	66.0	65.4	65.4	64.5	60.5	60.0
21. Adult Literacy of Population 15+ yrs (Percent)						
21.1 National						
- Both Sexes	58.6	58.4	56.9	58.3	53.7	53.5
- Male	62.9	62.6	61.3	63.1	58.5	58.3
- Female	55.4	54.3	52.6	53.5	48.8	48.6
21.2 Rural						
- Both Sexes	54.1	53.8	52.2	53.7	48.9	48.8
- Male	58.4	58.2	56.6	58.6	53.8	53.6
- Female	49.8	49.6	47.9	48.8	44.0	43.8
21.3 Urban						
- Both Sexes	71.6	71.5	70.9	71.5	67.4	67.1
- Male	75.5	75.4	75.2	76.0	72.3	72.0
- Female	67.8	67.6	66.6	67.1	62.5	62.3
22. Drop out Rate at Primary school cycle (Percent)						
22.1 National						
- Both Sexes	13.3	26.8	21.1	26.8	25.9	26.3
- Male	14.4	27.2	22.7	28.7	27.7	28.0
- Female	12.2	25.4	19.4	24.8	24.0	24.4
22.2 Rural						
- Both Sexes	13.4	28.7	20.8	27.2	26.9	27.4
- Male	14.8	29.3	22.6	29.3	28.9	29.3
- Female	12.2	26.5	18.9	25.0	24.8	25.3
22.3 Urban						
- Both Sexes	13.2	24.8	21.8	25.4	22.1	22.4
- Male	14.1	25.0	23.0	26.5	23.2	23.4
- Female	12.1	23.3	20.4	24.3	21.0	21.3

Indicators	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
F. Fertility						
23. Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population)						
- National	19.2	19.4	20.5	20.9	20.6	20.7
- Rural	20.1	20.4	22.4	22.1	21.7	21.7
- Urban	17.1	16.8	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.8
24. Birth per Minute						
- National	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4
- Rural	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7
- Urban	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
25. Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) (Per 1000 Women in the age group)						
15-19	59	62	60	59	54	57
20-24	136	137	142	148	159	160
25-29	113	113	116	123	121	131
30-34	66	68	73	79	72	71
35-39	36	33	38	44	47	428
40-44	11	12	15	16	22	18
45-49	5	4	9	8	7	8
26. Total Fertility Rate (Per Women 15-49)						
- National	2.12	2.15	2.30	2.39	2.41	2.46
- Rural	2.26	2.28	2.60	2.61	2.63	2.65
- Urban	1.72	1.65	1.79	1.79	1.81	1.87
27. Total Marital Fertility Rate (Per Married Woman (15-49)						
- National	3.33	3.40	3.57	3.36	3.33	3.40
- Rural	3.56	3.58	3.90	3.58	3.51	3.52
- Urban	2.88	2.87	2.97	2.71	2.80	2.82
28. General Fertility Rate (GFR) (Per 1000 Women 15-49)						
- National	71	72	77	79	80	82
- Rural	76	77	86	86	87	89
- Urban	59	57	61	60	61	64
29. Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) (Per Women 15-49)						
- National	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.17	1.17	1.19
- Rural	1.12	1.15	1.25	1.28	1.27	1.28
- Urban	0.84	0.81	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.91
30. Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) (Per Women 15-49)						
- National	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.14	1.15	1.17
- Rural	1.11	1.14	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24
- Urban	0.82	0.80	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.90

Indicators	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
G. Mortality						
31. Crude Death Rate (CDR)Per 1000 population						
- National	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.8
- Rural	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.1
- Urban	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.9
32. Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)						
32.1 National						
- Both Sexes	36	39	41	43	45	50
- Male	38	42	42	44	47	52
- Female	35	37	40	41	43	47
32.2 Rural						
- Both Sexes	37	40	42	43	47	51
- Male	39	42	43	45	51	54
- Female	35	37	41	40	43	48
32.3 Urban						
- Both Sexes	35	37	40	42	38	44
- Male	34	36	39	42	35	45
- Female	36	38	40	42	41	43
33. Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)						
33.1 National						
- Both Sexes	26	28	31	29	31	33
- Male	28	29	33	33	33	36
- Female	24	27	29	26	29	30
33.2 Rural						
- Both Sexes	26	29	31	30	32	35
- Male	29	31	33	33	35	39
- Female	23	26	29	28	29	31
33.3 Urban						
- Both Sexes	25	28	30	29	27	28
- Male	25	29	31	36	25	28
- Female	26	27	29	22	29	28
34. Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)						
34.1 National						
- Both Sexes	10	11	10	13	14	16
- Male	10	12	10	11	14	16
- Female	11	10	11	14	14	17
32.2 Rural						
- Both Sexes	11	12	13	13	15	17
- Male	10	12	13	13	15	16
- Female	12	11	13	13	15	17
34.3 Urban						
- Both Sexes	10	11	9	13	11	16
- Male	9	12	8	6	10	16
- Female	10	9	11	20	12	17
35. Child Death Rate (1-4 yrs) (Per 1000 Children aged 1-4 yrs)						
- Both Sexes	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.1
- Male	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.1
- Female	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.0

Indicators	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
36. Under 5 Mortality Rate(Per 1000 live births)						
36.1 National						
- Both Sexes	47	50	54	60	62	68
- Male	50	52	55	62	64	74
- Female	43	48	53	58	59	65
36.2 Rural						
- Both Sexes	48	52	56	62	64	71
- Male	52	54	57	64	69	73
- Female	43	50	54	58	60	68
36.3 Urban						
- Both Sexes	44	47	50	54	53	56
- Male	44	48	49	52	49	60
- Female	43	46	50	56	57	52
37. Number of Deaths (Per Minute)						
- National	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
- Rural	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
- Urban	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
38. Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 1000 Live Births)						
- National	2.16	2.59	3.48	3.51	3.37	3.48
- Rural	2.30	2.85	3.93	3.86	3.75	3.58
- Urban	1.78	1.79	2.42	2.19	1.96	2.75
H. Life Expectancy at Birth						
39. Expectation of Life at birth (Years)						
- Both Sexes	67.7	67.2	66.8	66.6	66.5	65.2
- Male	66.6	66.1	65.6	65.5	65.4	64.4
- Female	68.8	68.7	68.0	67.9	67.8	65.8
I. Migration (Internal) (Per 1000 population)						
40. Migration Rate						
40.1 In-migration Rate	35.3	30.9	30.6	37.1	33.6	36.1
40.1.1 Rural In-migration	22.2	19.5	16.6	20.7	17.5	17.1
- Rural to Rural	16.2	14.6	12.5	15.6	13.9	13.3
- Urban to Rural	6.0	4.9	4.1	5.1	3.6	3.8
40.1.2 Urban In migration	73.4	50.2	51.7	64.8	60.1	63.8
- Rural to Urban	24.5	21.9	17.3	23.7	21.9	20.3
- Urban to Urban	48.9	28.3	34.4	41.1	38.2	43.5
40.2 Out migration Rate	35.5	35.6	28.9	37.0	28.9	28.9
- Rural out migration	24.6	18.2	19.5	23.4	19.5	19.6
- Urban out migration	67.2	56.3	46.2	61.4	46.2	46.0
J. Contraceptive Use						
41. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Percentage of Couple Currently Married)						
- National	56.7	56.1	52.6	55.0	58.3	57.8
- Rural	55.3	54.4	51.1	53.8	57.1	55.2
- Urban	60.9	58.7	55.3	57.0	60.5	60.4
42. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Method						
- Any Method	56.7	56.4	52.6	55.0	58.3	57.8
- Modern Method	54.8	53.8	50.6	52.9	52.5	51.7
K. Disability						
43. Crude Disability Rate (Per 1000 population						
- Both sexes	10.18	9.99	8.96	9.11	9.36	-
- Male	11.47	10.96	9.98	10.16	10.31	-
- Female	8.84	9.00	7.94	8.04	8.38	

Chapter-I

Survey Design

1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has introduced Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) in April 1980 to determine the annual socio-demographic changes in population of the country. A total of 103 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected in the country out of which 62 PSUs were from rural area and 41 PSUs were from urban area. At the initial stage, 5 schedules were canvassed to collect information on birth, death, marriage and selected household characteristics:

Schedule 1: Household listing schedule
Schedule 2: Socio demographic schedule
Schedule 3: Birth schedule
Schedule 4: Death schedule
Schedule 5: Follow-up schedule

To obtain more reliable data Chandrasekaran and Deming Dual Recording System was adopted in this operation. Under system-1, a total of 103 local registrars were recruited who filled-in the birth and the death schedules as and when these events occurred. Under system-2, staff members of BBS from the headquarters visited the same PSUs on quarterly basis and collected retrospective data about births and deaths of the last quarter. Considering the importance of SVRS the scope and coverage of the Sample Vital Registration System was increased over time.

1.2 Scope and Coverage

All the 103 sample areas were enumerated completely. To account for heterogeneity of urban stratum cantonments and institutional households were excluded from the purview of the survey. De-jure definition of household was used in enumeration. A PSU was a compact cluster of 250 households. Thus, 25,750 households and 141,625 populations were initially covered in the sample survey. Considering the importance of the system, survey coverage was increased in 1983 from 103 PSUs to 210 PSUs. The scope of SVRS was also increased with the inclusion of independent schedule for marriage, in-migration and out-migration. With data thus obtained demographic indices were produced at the division level with urban-rural break-up.

Over time, importance of SVRS had increased and thus it was transferred to revenue set up in 1991. The number of PSUs was increased to 500 in 1995 to produce demographic indices at the zila level. Schedule- 2 was introduced to collect data on household characteristics. This process continued till 2001 when we had the latest sampling frame based on Population Census-2001 available. Incidentally, honorarium for the local registrars remained unchanged to Tk. 250/- each per month during 1983-2001. This became a bottle-neck towards obtaining reliable information. The local registrars became reluctant in timely collection of data. On the other hand, there were user's demands to produce demographic and population indices for rural and urban areas of each zila. Considering the financial constraints in the revenue set up and to improve the quality, scope and coverage of SVRS, government has taken up this project "Strengthening of Sample Vital Registration System" with effect from July 2000. The sample design was revised based on the new sampling frame obtained from Population Census-2001. According to the new sample design 1000 PSUs were selected

afresh. A total of 1000 local registrars were recruited and two more schedules were introduced to collect data on Divorce/Separation (Schedule-6) and Disability (Schedule-10). Data on birth, death, marriage and migration were collected under dual recording system from the 500 old PSUs for the period January-August, 2002. To bridge the transfer from the old 500 PSUs to the newly drawn 1000 PSUs retrospective data on births and deaths were also collected from the 1000 newly drawn PSUs for the period January to August 2002. Regular collection of data on birth, death, marriage separation/divorce and migration from 1000 PSUs were started with effect from September 2002. Data on household and population characteristics were collected in September 2002.

1.3 Sample Design

The sample design has two components

i) Sampling Plan; and
ii) Estimation Procedure

1.3.1 Sampling Plan

The sample design is a stratified cluster design. It is a multipurpose sample design and is called Integrated Multipurpose Sample (IMPS) design.

Stratification: Stratification was done in two ways. First level stratification was done by locality – Rural, Urban and SMA. Second level sub-stratification was done within each stratum. The distribution of sub-strata is given below:

Stratum	No of Sub-strata
Rural	64
Urban	61
SMA	4
Total	129

For estimation of zila urban level variables urban and SMA strata were used as mutually inclusive. Provision has also been kept for computation of estimates for 4 SMAs separately.

Sample Allocation

Sample allocation was done to the strata on the basis of dwelling households with variable sampling fraction as stated below in table 1 and table 2:

Table 1: Allocation of PSU by Strata

Stratum	Dwelling HH	Sample Household	PSU Allocated	Design Weight	
				Sampling Fraction	Weight (Wi)
Rural	19,997,090	132,646	640	0.006633	0.804059
Urban	1,819,003	57,852	280	0.031804	0.073140
SMA	3,054,086	16,024	80	0.005247	0.122801
National	24,870,179	206,522	1000	0.008304	1.0

Distribution of PSUs

The PSUs thus allocated were then distributed within the sub-stratum as shown in table Table 2

Table 2: Distribution of PSUs to Sub-strata within each Stratum

Sub-strata	National			Rural			Urban			SMA			Sampling Fraction		
	Total HH	Sample HH	PSU Allocated	Total HH	Sample HH	PSU Allocated	Total HH	Sample HH	PSU	Total HH	Sam- ple HH	PSU	Rural	Urban	SMA
Barisal Dvn.	**1614220**	**16658**	**80**	**1483350**	**11310**	**55**	**130870**	**5348**	**25**						
06-Barisal	463940	3544	17	410928	2445	12	53012	1099	5			-	.0059	.0207	-
09-Bhola	325480	2803	14	307524	2000	10	17956	803	4				.0065	.0447	
42-Jalokathi	143880	2464	12	129905	1620	8	13975	844	4				.0125	.0604	
79-Pirojpur	176260	2536	12	159295	1669	8	16965	867	4				.0105	.0511	
04-Barguna	229240	2480	12	217104	1570	8	12136	910	4				.0072	.0780	
78-Patuakhali	275420	2831	13	258594	2006	9	16826	825	4				.0078	.0490	
Chittagong Div.	**4314540**	**37755**	**179**	**3448285**	**24394**	**116**	**295830**	**13361**	**49**	**570425**	**2950**	**14**		**.0052**	
03-Bandarban	56380	2277	12	50413	1518	8	5967	759	4				.0301		
15-Chittagong	1167700	7107	34	571115	3348	16	26160	809	4	570425	2950	14	.0059	.0306	.0052
22-Coxs Bazar	290440	2489	12	271300	1651	8	19140	838	4				.0061	.0438	
12-Brahmanbaria	419900	3246	15	381280	2154	10	38620	1092	5				.0056	.0283	
13-Chandpur	419440	3187	15	370378	2128	10	49062	1059	5				.0057	.0216	
19-Comilla	812720	5868	26	752537	4546	20	60183	1322	6				.0060	..0220	
46-Khagrachari	104220	2456	12	96910	1604	8	7310	852	4				.0166	.1166	
30-Feni	208620	2403	12	189466	1581	8	19154	822	4				.0083	.0429	
51-Lakshimpur	284760	2516	12	260232	1655	8	24528	861	4				.0064	.0351	
75-Noakhali	453540	2636	17	420136	2559	12	33404	1077	5				.0061	.0322	
84-Rangamati	96820	2570	12	84518	1650	8	12302	920	4				.0195	.0748	
Dhaka Div.	**7962340**	**58552**	**289**	**5408317**	**35304**	**172**	**488417**	**14817**	**73**	**2065606**	**8431**	**44**			
26-Dhaka	1658060	6615	34	62197	1638	8	10760	795	4	1585103	4182	22	.0263	.0739	.0026
33-Gazipur	433320	3432	18	222570	1558	8				210750	1874	10	.0070		.0089
56-Manikganj	273760	2335	12	262552	1582	8	11208	753	4				.0060	.0672	
59-Munshiganj	246120	2389	12	226282	1558	8	19838	831	4				.0069	.0419	
67-Narayanganj	428360	40009	20	158607	1634	8		-	-	269753	2375	12	.0103		.0088
68-Narshingdi	377680	2883	15	338980	1746	9	38700	1137	6				.0052	.0294	
29-Faridpur	341880	2892	14	311033	2093	10	30847	799	4				.0067	.0259	
35-Gopalganj	215320	2456	12	203111	1648	8	12209	808	4				.0081	.0662	
54-Madaripur	225980	2534	12	204968	1712	8	21012	822	4				.0084	.0391	
82-Rajbari	187920	2405	12	168406	1605	8	19514	800	4				.0095	.0410	
86-Sariatpur	210600	2463	12	190997	1664	8	19603	799	4				.0087	.0408	
39-Jamalpur	477840	2977	15	411698	1951	10	66142	1026	5				.0047	.0155	
89-Sherpur	294220	2789	13	272057	1916	9	22163	873	4				.0070	.0394	
48-Kishorganj	520620	3508	17	478785	2497	12	41835	1011	5				.0052	.0242	
61Mymensingh	958820	6810	33	881640	4769	23	77180	2041	10				.0054	.0264	
72-Netrokona	400760	2885	14	377915	2078	10	22845	807	4				.0055	.0353	
93-Tangail	711080	5170	24	636519	3655	17	74561	1515	7				.0057	.0203	
Khulna Div.	**3060460**	**29945**	**146**	**2534496**	**18268**	**89**	**248490**	**9194**	**45**	**277474**	**2483**	**12**			
41-Jessore	516180	4249	20	455517	2553	12	60663	1696	8				.0056	.0280	
44-Jhenaidha	329840	3137	15	287143	1892	9	42697	1245	6				.0066	.0292	
55-Magura	160880	2530	12	143694	1684	8	17186	846	4				.0117	.0492	
65-Narail	139460	2511	12	129029	1704	8	10431	807	4				.0132	.0774	
01-Bagerhat	314540	2622	13	290635	1656	8	23905	966	5				.0057	.0404	
47-Khulna	481740	4140	20	204266	1657	8	-	-	-	277474	2483	12	.0081		.0089
87-Satkhira	388380	2717	14	365482	1915	10	22898	802	4				.0052	.0350	
18-Chuadanga	221740	2520	13	188249	1546	8	33491	974	5				.0082	.0291	
50-Kushtia	372480	3029	15	342912	2027	10	29568	1002	5				.0059	.0339	
57-Meherpur	135220	2490	12	127569	1634	8	7651	856	4				.0128	.1119	
Rajshai Div.	**6544340**	**52574**	**251**	**5875537**	**35618**	**170**	**548121**	**14796**	**71**	**140581**	**2160**	**10**			**.0154**
10-Bogra	675920	4493	21	628086	3508	16	47834	985	5				.0056	.0206	
38-Joypurhat	200720	2741	12	198479	1699	8	22140	1042	4				.0086	.0471	
27-Dinajpur	568480	3785	18	506462	2792	13	62018	993	5				.0055	.0160	

Sub-strata	National			Rural			Urban			SMA			Sampling Fraction		
	Total HH	Sample HH	PSU Allocated	Total HH	Sample HH	PSU Allocated	Total HH	Sample HH	PSU	Total HH	Sam- ple HH	PSU	Rural	Urban	SMA
77-Panchagar	178020	2432	12	170406	1670	8	7614	762	4				.0098	.1001	
94-Thakurgaon	253220	2556	12	240383	1722	8	12837	834	4				.0072	.0650	
76-Pabna	440040	3394	16	378235	2095	10	61805	1299	6				.0055	.0210	
88-Siraganj	560360	3582	18	513255	2592	13	47105	990	5				.0051	.0210	
64-Naogaon	536480	3621	17	506748	2673	13	29732	948	4				.0053	.0319	
69-Natore	335580	2924	14	305573	2149	10	30007	775	4				.0070	.0258	
70-Chapai Nawabganj	272960	2485	12	230142	1738	8	42818	747	4				.0076	.0174	
81-Rajshahi	493740	5100	24	327585	2051	10	25574	889	4	140581	2160	10	.0063	.0348	.01
32-Gaibandha	487100	3343	16	467838	2507	12	19262	836	4				.0077	.0434	
49-Kurigram	396340	3049	15	373118	2002	10	23222	1047	5				.0054	.0451	
52-Lalmonirhat	239600	2481	12	221701	1681	8	17899	800	4				.0076	.0447	
73-Nilpharmari	330540	2607	13	298240	1806	9	32300	801	4				.0061	.0248	
85-Rangpur	575240	3981	19	509286	2933	14	65954	1048	5				.0058	.0159	
Sylhet Div.	**1354380**	**11038**	**55**	**1247105**	**7752**	**38**	**107275**	**3286**	**17**						
36-Habiganj	318720	2584	13	300149	1823	9	18571	761	4				.0061	.0410	
58-Maulavibazar	288500	2572	13	271177	1812	9	17323	760	4				.0067	.0439	
90-Sunamganj	340140	3043	14	317372	2212	10	22768	831	4				.0070	.0365	
91-Sylhet	407020	2839	15	358407	1905	10	48613	934	5				.0053	.0192	
Total	24870179	206522	1000	19997090	132646	640	1819003	57852	280	3054086	16024	80	.0066	.0322	.00

Sample Selection

Sampling frame used for IMPS comprised of all the 262,000 EAs of population census 2001. Dwelling households numbering 24,870,280 was the target population. For operational convenience census blocks each comprising of two contiguous EAs, having about 200 households were used as the sampling block. Thus, there were a total 131,000 blocks in Bangladesh. These sampling blocks were called Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). A total of 1000 blocks were selected systematically with a random start from the sub-strata as they were allocated above. Out of 1000 PSUs, 640 PSUs were allocated to rural stratum, 280 PSUs to urban stratum and 80 PSUs to SMA stratum. To compensate for heterogeneity, Bangladesh was initially divided into 3 sub-populations-rural, urban and SMA which were called strata in the design. Through successive iteration it was observed that a total of 1000 sampling blocks would be needed to produce estimate at the zila level. Second level sub-stratification was then done by zila within rural and urban strata and by specific SMA within SMA stratum. The PSUs were allocated to the sub-strata. Number of PSUs thus allocated to each sub-stratum is shown at table 2. Sample selection was then done systematically with a random start by computer.

Formation of Primary Sampling Unit (PSU)

For formation of PSUs officers of Demography and Health Wing, Computer Wing, Census Wing, SVRS Project and RSOs were trained in Dhaka during July 24-25, 2002. They were the master trainers. They trained the local registrars and supervisors at the zila headquarters in batches. Each batch was trained for two days during August 12-20, 2002. The PSUs were then formed around the selected EA with the condition that its size varies in the range 180 household to 230 households. During the operation a sketch map was prepared for each PSU. Households within the PSUs were given unique and continuous 3 digit number starting from SVRS-001. The same household number were written by permanent marker pen in the main door of the household with a start from the north-west corner of the PSU and then continuing in a serpentine manner. During this operation house listing schedule-1 was filled-in having one line for each household. The household listing schedule-1 has the provisions for holding number, name and some basic information about the head of household and some provisions for quarterly revision of households in the PSU.

1.3.2 Estimation Procedure

Generally ratio estimates were produced in SVRS. In a few cases totals and absolute numbers were produced. Both the estimates were weighted by properly developed post design weights.

(a) Post Design Weights

Post design weights were developed to make the estimates objective, rational and sufficient. Weights were developed in the same way as the stratification were done. For obtaining estimates of totals and absolute numbers at the national level inverse of the sampling fractions obtained from the proportions of observed sample households to the updated total households for Rural, Urban and SMA strata were used. While making the ratio estimates both the numerator and the denominator were weighted by the inverse of the revised sampling fractions. The sampling fraction, were variable type and were developed at the zila level. These sampling fractions are shown at table 2. Provisions are also kept to obtain the weighted zila level ratio estimates from the strata and weighted strata level ratio estimates from the sub-strata. The weights are shown at table 3.

Table 3: Post Design Weight by Zila

Sub-strata (J)	Total Household by Stratum				Stratum Weight (Wij)				Sub-stratum Weight (Pij)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	SMA	Total	Rural (i=1)	Urban (i=2)	SMA (i=4)	Rural	Urban	SMA
Barisal Div.											
06-Barisal	463940	410928	53012		1.00	.8857	.1143		.0205	.0295	
09-Bhola	325480	307524	17956		1.00	.9448	.0552		.0154	.0100	
42-Jalokathi	143880	129905	13975		1.00	.9029	.0971		.0065	.0078	
79-Pirojpur	176260	159295	16965		1.00	.9038	.0962		.0080	.0094	
04-Barguna	229240	217104	12136		1.00	.9471	.0529		.0109	.0067	
78-Patuakhali	275420	258594	16826		1.00	.9389	.0611		.0129	.0094	
Chittagong Div.											
03-Bandarban	56380	50413	5967		1.00	.8942	.1058		.0025	.0033	
15-Chittagong	1167700	571115	26160	570425	1.00	.4891	.0224	.4885	.0280	.0145	.1868
22-Coxs Bazar	290440	271300	19140		1.00	.9341	.0659		.0136	.0106	
12-Brahmanbaria	419900	381280	38620		1.00	.9080	.0920		.0191	.0215	
13-Chandpur	419440	370378	49062		1.00	.8830	.1170		.0185	.0273	
19-Comilla	812720	752537	60183		1.00	.9259	.0741		.0376	.0335	
46-Khagrachari	104220	96910	7310		1.00	.9299	.0701		.0048	.0041	
30-Feni	208620	189466	19154		1.00	.9082	.0918		.0095	.0106	
51-Lakshimpur	284760	260232	24528		1.00	.9139	.0861		.0130	.0136	
75-Noakhali	453540	420136	33404		1.00	.9263	.0737		.0210	.0186	
84-Rangamati	96820	84518	12302		1.00	.8729	.1271		.0042	.0068	
Dhaka Div.											
26-Dhaka	1658060	62197	10760	1585103	1.00	.0375	.0065	.9560	.0031	.0060	.5190
33-Gazipur	433320	222570		210750	1.00	.5136	-	.4864	.0111	-	.0690
56-Manikganj	273760	262552	11208		1.00	.9591	.0409		.0131	.0062	
59-Munshiganj	246120	226282	19838		1.00	.9194	.0806		.0113	.0110	
67-Narayanganj	428360	158607		269753	1.00	.3703	-	.6297	.0079	-	.0883
68-Narshingdi	377680	338980	38700		1.00	.8975	.1025		.0170	.0215	
29-Faridpur	341880	311033	30847		1.00	.9098	.0902		.0156	.0171	
35-Gopalganj	215320	203111	12209		1.00	.9433	.0567		.0102	.0067	
54-Madaripur	225980	204968	21012		1.00	.9070	.0930		.0102	.0117	
82-Rajbari	187920	168406	19514		1.00	.8962	.1038		.0084	.0108	
86-Sariatpur	210600	190997	19603		1.00	.9069	.0931		.0096	.0109	
39-Jamalpur	477840	411698	66142		1.00	.8616	.1384		.0206	.0368	
89-Sherpur	294220	272057	22163		1.00	.9247	.0753		.0136	.0123	
48-Kishorganj	520620	478785	41835		1.00	.9196	.0804		.0239	.0233	
61-Mymensing	958820	881640	77180		1.00	.9195	0805		.0441	.0429	
72-Netrokona	400760	377915	22845		1.00	.9430	.0570		.0189	.0127	
93-Tangail	711080	636519	74561		1.00	.8951	.1049		.0318	.0414	
Khulna Div.											
41-Jessore	516180	455517	60663		1.00	.8825	.1175		.0228	.0337	
44-Jhenaidha	329840	287143	42697		1.00	.8706	.1294		.0144	.0237	
55-Magura	160880	143694	17186		1.00	.8932	.1068		.0072	.0096	

Sub-strata (J)	Total Household by Stratum				Stratum Weight (Wij)				Sub-stratum Weight (Pij)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	SMA	Total	Rural (i=1)	Urban (i=2)	SMA (i=4)	Rural	Urban	SMA
65-Narail	139460	129029	10431		1.00	.9252	.0748		.0065	.0058	
01-Bagerhat	314540	290635	23905		1.00	.9240	.0760		.0145	.0133	
47-Khulna	481740	204266	-	277474	1.00	.4240	-	.5760	.0102	-	.0909
87-Satkhira	388380	365482	22898		1.00	.9410	.0590		.0183	.0127	
18-Chuadanga	221740	188249	33491		1.00	.8490	.1510		.0094	.0186	
50-Kushtia	372480	342912	29568		1.00	.9206	.0794		.0171	.0164	
57-Meherpur	135220	127569	7651		1.00	.9434	.0566		.0064	.0043	
Rajshai Div.											
10-Bogra	675920	628086	47834		1.00	.9292	.0708		.0314	.0266	
38-Joypurhat	200720	198479	22140		1.00	.9888	.0112		.0099	.00123	
27-Dinajpur	568480	506462	62018		1.00	.8909	.1091		.0253	.0345	
77-Panchagar	178020	170406	7614		1.00	.9572	.0428		.0085	.0042	
94-Thakurgaon	253220	240383	12837		1.00	.9493	.0507		.0120	.0071	
76-Pabna	440040	378235	61805		1.00	.8595	.1405		.0189	.0344	
88-Siraganj	560360	513255	47105		1.00	.9159	.0841		.0257	.0262	
64-Naogaon	536480	506748	29732		1.00	.9446	.0554		.0253	.0165	
69-Natore	335580	305573	30007		1.00	.9106	.0894		.0153	.0167	
70-Nawabganj	272960	230142	42818		1.00	.8431	.1569		.0115	.0238	
81-Rajshahi	493740	327585	25574	140581	1.00	.6635	.0518	.2847	.0164	.0142	.0460
32-Gaibandha	487100	467838	19262		1.00	.9605	.0395		.0234	.0107	
49-Kurigram	396340	373118	23222		1.00	.9414	.0596		.0187	.0129	
52-Lalmonirhat	239600	221701	17899		1.00	.9253	.07		.0111	.0099	
73-Nilpharmari	330540	298240	32300		1.00	9023	.0977		.0149	.0180	
85-Rangpur	575240	509286	65954		1.00	.8854	.1147		.0255	.0367	
Sylhet Div.											
36-Habiganj	318720	300149	18571		1.00	.9417	.0583		.0150	.0103	
58-Maulavibazar	288500	271177	17323		1.00	.9500	.0600		.0136	.0096	
90-Sunamganj	340140	317372	22768		1.00	.9331	.0669		.0159	.0127	
91-Sylhet	407020	358407	48613		1.00	.8806	.1194		.0179	.0270	
Total	24870179	19997090	1819003	3054086	1.00	.8047	.0724	.1229	1.0000	1.000	1.000

(b) Estimation of Total and Absolute Numbers

Absolute numbers and total were estimated by multiplying the sample number (x) by the inverse of the sampling fraction (1/f) and thus the raising factors are the weights for the totals. These were based on the actual survey data and were thus called post design weights for numbers.

(c) Ratio Estimate

To obtain ratio estimates both the numerators and the denominators were raised by inverse of the raising factors at the sub-strata level. Provisions were also kept to obtain the weighted estimates from the raw estimates obtained first for the zilas, urban, rural, SMAs and the nations. The symbol Wij was used to represent the post design weights:

Where-

i represent strata
= 1 for rural;
= 2 for urban; and
= 4 for SMA.

J represent substrata
= 1 Bandarban zila
= 2 Bagerhat zila
= 64 Thakurgaon zila

National estimates were then obtained by applying the strata weights from table T01.

(d) Variance Estimation Procedure

Variance for ratio estimate has been computed using the formula –

$$V_R^2 = \frac{N-n}{N \times n} \frac{\sum (r_i - r)^2}{N-1} \quad \ldots. (1)$$

The short cut "Random group" method for estimating variance has also been applied to see the differences. In this method 4 random groups from each stratum and 6 PSUs from each group were selected. Stratum variance for each group was computed using the formula –

$$V_k^2 = \frac{\sum (x_g - x)^2}{K(t-1)} \quad \ldots.. (2)$$

Where –

x – Group mean of the estimate
t – Number of random groups
k – Number of units in each group
$1 < g < t$

Rel-var. $V_r^2 = V_k^2/x^2$
Co-efficient of variation $V_r = SE/x$

1.4 Questionnaire

Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) is a continuous surveillance system and has been in operation since 1980. Over time its scope and coverage has 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. Now there are 10 independent schedules on different topics.

Schedule 1 (Household Listing): It contains the area identification of each PSU alongwith 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 about 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 concerned calendar year. It is filled-in as and when a death occurs and is sent to headquarters in the first week of the following month.

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

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

Schedule 7 (Out-Migration): This schedule is used to collect 7 different types of data about out migrants. 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-migrants. This is also sent to headquarters on six monthly basis.

Schedule 9 (Contraceptive use): This schedule is used to collect data about contraceptive use and method 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 disables by sex and their age, type of disability and reasons behind becoming disabled. It is also canvassed in January of each year.

The old questionnaires were recast in the technical committee and were revised where necessary. To economize the survey costing all the questionnaires were printed in black and white with shed for the schedule names only.

Chapter-2
Methodology

Methodology for data collection, training, supervision, quality control, matching, data preparation, data processing, estimation and report writing are narrated in this chapter.

2.1 Data Collection

In SVR system, data on vital events, such as, births, deaths, marriages, divorce/separation, in-migration and out-migration, contraceptive use and disability related data are collected through two independent systems. Under System-1, a local 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 staff members from upazila and regional statistical offices (Supervisors) collect retrospective data for last 3 months. The local registrars collect particulars of events on continuous basis and send those to the headquarters in the first week of the next month for birth and deaths, in the first week of the fourth month for marriage and in the first week of the seventh months 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 this responsibility of collecting data through system-2 has been transferred to the RSOs who performed it with the assistance of the staff members of the regional offices and upazila offices. Staff members of SVRS Project and Demography and Health Wing at Head Quarter match and evaluate the work of these two systems and re-visit, wherever necessary. A calendar has been checked out to returns filled-in schedules to headquarters which is shown below:

Schedule	Period of Canvassing	Sent to H/Qs	Remarks
Disability, Contraceptive Use, Household Schedule	January	February	Once in a year
Birth, Death	Monthly	1st week of next month	LR submits her filled up schedules to RSO office directly. Then RSO send those to H/Q.
Marriage, Divorce/Separation	Quarterly	1st week of 4th month	As above
Out migration, In-migration	Half yearly	1st week of 7th month	As above

Under system-2 the supervisors collected retrospective data on birth, death, marriage, divorce and separation on quarterly basis, migration data on half yearly basis and contraceptive use, disability in the yearly basis and submitted the filled-in schedules to RSOs who in turn sent those to the headquarters.

Updating of the Sample Population and Household

Current population and households were used as denominator for the estimation of any current indices. It is therefore, vital to take proper step for updating population and households of the universe. Keeping this in view, every step was taken with special care for updating the population and household in the sample area.

Similarly, updating of the household and the sketch map of the PSUs were done quarterly. The continuous monitoring of the change of household numbers during the year due to the formation of new household, decay of old household and/or cluster due to river erosion, household migration, etc. were done on regular basis.

2.2 Matching

Filled-in schedules obtained from system-1 and system-2 was recorded in separate registers by quality control officials. On completion of each quarterly round of survey by the supervisors, events of births and deaths reported by them were matched with those reported by local registrars according to predetermined criteria such as household number, mother's name, mother's relationship with head of household, baby's name, date of birth, sex of 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 were ultimately classified into matched, partially matched, non-matched and out-of scope events. Partially matched and non-matched events were subject to further verification through field visits to ascertain the real status of the events. This important task was done by the trained and experienced senior officers and staff numbers of SVRS project and Demography and Health Wing through field visit. This helped to catch the events missed by both the systems. The process of matching greatly reduced the possibility of erroneous inclusion of out-of-scope events or exclusion of bonafide events.

Household and population information along with the events such as births, deaths, marriages, in-and-out migration, disability and family planning collected through different schedules by the dual recording systems, had to undergo systematic and rigorous consistency checks.

Documents of the two systems were matched and accepted or rejected as per the following tolerance limit:

Matching Variables	Tolerance Limit
A. For birth	
1 Household number	Exact agreement
2 Mother's name	Spelling
3 Baby's name/Father's name	Spelling
4 Age of Child	Range of agreement :
* less than 7 days	± 1 day
* 7days- 1month	± 7 days
* 1 month- 2 months	± 14 days
* 2 months- 3 months	± 31 days
5 Age of mother	Range of agreement:
a. < 20 yrs	± 1 year
b. 20-34 yrs.	± 2 years
c. 35+ yrs.	± 5 years
6 Mother's relationship with head	Exact agreement in household
7 Place of birth	Exact agreement
8 Sex of baby	Exact agreement
B. For death	
1 Household number	Exact agreement
2 Name of deceased	Spelling
3 Date of death	As item (4) for birth
4 Age of deceased	Range of agreement :
* <1 years	± 1 week
* 1-4 years	± 4 weeks
* 05-09 years	± 1 year
* 10-29 years	± 2 years
* 30+ years	± 5 years
5 Sex of deceased	Exact agreement
6 Relationship with head of household	Exact agreement

The officers from the headquarters visit the field to verify the non-match cases and also to verify the quality of data collected by the local registrars and also the supervisors.

2.3 Coding and Editing

The geo-codes and classification codes of the filled-in schedules were checked for omission and duplication of recording error, and mis-statement of age. Necessary coding and corrections were done to the filled-in schedules before data entry.

2.4 Data Entry

Data entry program was developed in Visual FoxPro Programming Language. In the data entry programs some validity checks were incorporated so that invalid codes or data can not get in the record.

2.5 Computer Editing

A computer edit program was written using Visual FoxPro language. The consistencies of data are checked and then imputation and necessary corrections were done to the record before tabulation.

2.6 Tabulation

Tabulation programs were written in FoxPro for language to produce data in tabular form.

2.7 Tabulation Editing and Preparation of Weighted Estimates

Tabulated data were checked for consistency and representativeness. Then post design weights were imposed on sample survey data to obtain weighted indicators at the strata, sub-strata and national level.

Estimation Procedure

Coverage and completeness of events recorded through dual recording system is generally estimated using ChandraSekaran and Deming formula. This formula considers the events matched by both the systems, events recorded only by individual system and the events missed by both the systems. Quality of data collected by local registrars and the supervisors were verified by the headquarters officers. Missed events recorded by them are incorporated as system.

It assumes that

1. The events collected in system-1 were statistically independent from the events collected in system-2
2. The matching procedure provided an accurate estimate of common events M, that is the net matching error should be zero.
3. Out of scope events (events not occurring to de-jure members or within the reference period) should be identified and excluded from the computation of estimates.

a) System-1
$N_1 = M + n_1$ = Total events N_1 caught independently by system-1 through local registrars; where M is the number of events common to both the systems and n_1 is the number of events reported by system-1 only;

b) System-2
$N_2 = M+n_2$ = Total events N_2 caught independently by system-2 through headquarters staff; where n_2 is the number of events reported by system- 2 only;

c) Dual Record Estimate
$N = M+n_1+n_2$ = Joint coverage of the two systems, i.e. dual record coverage;

d) Chandrasekaran and Deming adjusted Dual Record Estimate

The total events can the be estimated by using the Chandrasekaran and Deming formula when these conditions are satisfied

$$N_c = (M+n_1+n_2) + \frac{n_1 \times n_2}{M}$$

Where N, M, n_1 and n_2 have the same meaning as mentioned above. It is to be pointed out that $M+n_1+n_2$ is equal to the sum of cases recorded by the two systems, either jointly but independently or by one or the other of the two systems uniquely and $\frac{n_1 \times n_2}{M}$ are the estimated events assumed to be missed by both the systems.

e) Total Events:

$$N=(M+n_1+n_2)+(n_3)+ \frac{n_1 \times n_2}{M}$$

Where n_3 is optional and covers those events detected in the subsequent verification check. This variable may be added for revision of estimates.

Assumptions (1) through (3) seem to hold true in this case. System-1 and system-2 are independent and out of scope events have been excluded by our procedures.

Two independent systems for recording of vital events (system-1 & system-2) over a given time period.

Later, match events from the two systems

M = Number of events recorded by both systems

n_1 = Number of events recorded only in system-1

n_2 = Number of events recorded only in system-2

n3 = Number of events recorded only by the headquarters visitors.

$\frac{n_1 \times (n_2 + n_3)}{M}$ = missed by both the systems

Chandrasekaran and Deming Method can be shown in the following 2x2 table

System		System-1	
		Recorded	Missed
System-2	Recorded	M	n_2+n_3
	Missed	n_1	$\frac{n_1 \times (n_2 + n_3)}{M}$

f) Headquarter Verification

Differences in recorded events of system-1 and system-2 and the performance of LR and supervisors were checked by the officers and staff members of headquarters through random visit to different PSUs. Wrong information was corrected and events missed by both the systems are added as n_3.

In addition, to check the quality of collected data and performance of the LR and the supervisors headquarters officers also train the LRs and the supervisors on events to be collected and rectification to be made on collected events.

2.8 Quality Control

Supervision and quality control of SVRS data are done in two stages. At stage-1 supervisors and RSOs regularly checks the quality of work obtained by the local registrars. At stage-2 data obtained under system 1 and system 2 are matched at the headquarters and then the unmatched cases are verified in the field. At this stage PSU wise summary of births, deaths and marriages are done for the current year and also for the previous year. Serious discrepancies are then verified in the field as internal validation. The coverage of events and quality for collected data have been 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 and standard error and confidence limits were calculated to testify the quality of the indices produced in SVRS.

Chapter-3

Household Characteristics

Housing is a basic human need and household facilities are the determinants of the quality of human life. For the improvement of this sector a reliable data base is essential which will ensure effective housing planning. Statistics on housing characteristics and household facilities are presented in this chapter. Specifically time series and comparable data on household size, housing condition, availability of space, headship, source and ownership of water for drinking and for other use, source of light and fuel, toilet facility and economic condition of household have been described in brief in this chapter.

3.1 Household and Household Size

Dwelling Household

The target Population for SVRS 2010 was the dwelling household. The sample of 2001-2010 dwelling households have been weighted and shown below along with those of population census 2001.

Table 3.1 Estimated number of dwelling households by locality, 2001-2010

Year	Number				Growth rate			
	Rural	Urban	SMA	National	Rural	Urban	SMA	National
2001	19,997,090	1,819,003	3,054,086	24,870,179	2.50	5.40	-	3.00
2002	20,442,300	1,902,200	3,211,800	25,556,300	2.23	4.57	5.16	2.76
2003	20,963,783	1,978,761	3,395,156	26,337,700	2.55	4.02	5.71	3.06
2004	21,477,876	2,052,307	3,579,019	27,109,202	2.45	3.72	5.42	2.93
2005	21,997,381	2,126,012	3,755,222	27,878,615	2.42	3.59	4.92	2.84
2006	22,518,853	2,199,049	3,933,929	28,651,831	2.37	3.44	4.76	2.77
2007	23,027,779	2,270,078	4,112,136	29,409,993	3.26	3.23	4.53	2.65
2008	23536907	2,358,807	4,272,643	30,168,157	2.21	3.91	3.90	2.58
2009	24050012	2434053	4434149	30918213	2.18	3.19	3.78	2.49
2010	24551037	2506129	4602079	31659245	2.08	2.96	3.79	2.40

It is evident from the table that number of mid-year dwelling household of 2010 has increased by 2.40% as compared to that of SVRS 2009.

Household Size

It is evident from the above table 3.2 (see below) that there do not exist substantial differences between the household sizes obtained in SVRS 2002-2010 and Census 2001. It is also observed that according to SVRS-2010 household size was in rural area 4.6 persons and was in urban 4.5 persons. This is very close to the Population Census 2001. It appears that rural household size was a little larger during this period. The trend in household size during 1981-2010 can be seen in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Household size by locality, 1981-2010

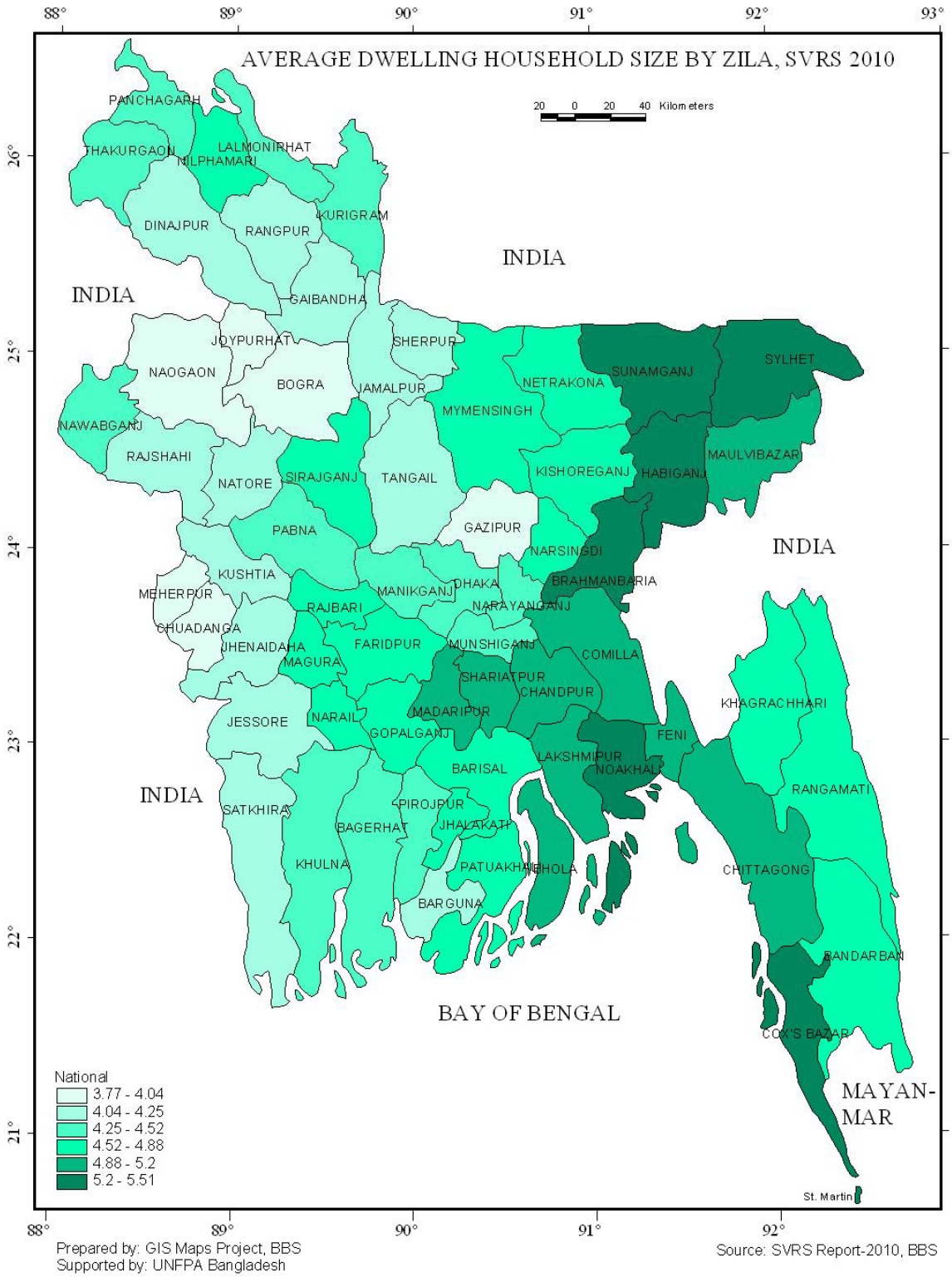
Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981 (Census)	5.70	5.70	5.90
1984	5.60	5.60	5.70
1985	5.50	5.50	5.50
1991 (Census)	5.50	5.50	5.50
1994	5.30	5.40	5.30
1995	5.50	5.50	5.50
1996	5.20	5.30	5.20
1997	5.20	5.20	5.10
1998	5.10	5.20	5.10
1999	4.90	5.00	4.80
2000	4.80	4.90	4.70
2001 (Census)	4.88	4.89	4.87
2002	4.89	4.92	4.78
2003	4.80	4.90	4.70
2004	4.80	4.90	4.60
2005	4.70	4.80	4.60
2006	4.73	4.79	4.64
2007	4.77	4.80	4.70
2008	4.72	4.80	4.60
2009	4.68	4.74	4.58
2010	4.59	4.63	4.46

The table shows that household size has been decreasing monotonously since 1981. The household size has the decreasing trend in both the urban and rural areas. Distribution of households by size class is shown in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Distribution of household by size of person, 1981-2010

Year	Number of person										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
1981	3.2	7.6	12.0	14.3	15.0	13.7	11.1	8.0	5.3	9.8	100.0
1991	2.5	7.4	12.7	16.6	17.0	14.4	10.6	7.1	4.4	7.2	100.0
2001	2.8	8.9	16.1	21.0	18.7	13.2	8.2	4.7	2.7	3.8	100.0
2002	2.6	8.6	16.8	22.9	19.5	12.9	9.0	3.2	1.8	2.7	100.0
2003	2.7	8.0	16.0	22.7	19.7	13.2	9.0	3.7	2.0	3.1	100.0
2004	3.0	7.9	16.0	22.8	19.6	13.0	8.1	4.0	2.6	3.1	100.0
2005	2.8	8.0	16.2	23.4	19.6	12.8	7.6	4.0	2.3	2.9	100.0
2006	3.0	8.0	16.4	23.7	19.5	12.7	7.3	4.0	2.4	3.0	100.0
2007	2.9	8.1	16.6	23.9	19.5	12.6	7.3	3.9	2.3	2.9	100.0
2008	2.8	8.4	16.9	24.7	19.6	12.0	7.3	3.3	2.0	3.2	100.0
2009	2.1	8.0	17.6	26.1	19.6	11.6	6.2	3.5	2.3	3.0	100.0
2010	2.9	8.4	17.7	25.6	20.1	11.8	6.4	3.2	1.7	2.2	100.0

It is evident from the table that modal household size was 5 persons in 1981 and 1991, it was shifted to 4 persons in census 2001 and SVRS-2010. It is also observed in the table that percentage of 10+ persons, 9-persons, 8-persons, 7-persons, 6-persons households had almost a decreasing trend during 1981 to 2010. On the other hand, the percentage of 5-persons, 4-persons, 3-persons and 2-persons household size had almost an increasing trend during the same period.


AVERAGE DWELLING HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
93°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
MYMENSINGH
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
BRAHMANBARIA
RAJBARI
NARAYANGANJ
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
MAGURA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
NOAKHALI
BARISAL
RANGAMATI
SATKHIRA
PIROJPUR
JHALAKATI
BAGERHAT
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
St. Martin
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-
MAR
National
3.77 - 4.04
4.04 - 4.25
4.25 - 4.52
4.52 - 4.88
4.88 - 5.2
5.2 - 5.51
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

Divisional Differentials

Divisional differentials in household size can be seen in table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Household sizes by administrative divisions, 2001-2010

Administrative division	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Barisal	4.69	4.93	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0
Chittagong	5.10	5.21	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5
Dhaka	4.50	4.64	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Khulna	4.26	4.35	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7
Rajshahi	4.25	4.34	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
Sylhet	5.36	5.36	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Total	4.59	4.68	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9

It is evident from the table that a divisional difference in the household size is not significant. In 2010 it was the highest in Sylhet division (5.4 persons) and the lowest in Rajshahi division (4.3 persons). Zila wise differentials in the size of household by locality can be seen in table H1.

Differentials in Household Size by Religion

Religion has substantial impact on the size of the household. The differentials in household size by religion can be seen in table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Differentials in household size by religion, 2008-2010

Religion	2010			2009			2008		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Muslim	4.55	4.62	4.44	4.66	4.73	4.54	4.68	4.75	4.55
Hindu	4.65	4.70	4.59	4.76	4.77	4.73	4.91	4.93	4.88
Christian	4.46	4.46	5.07	4.58	4.61	4.40	4.63	4.67	4.40
Buddhist	5.08	5.08	4.47	5.90	5.72	6.37	5.47	5.47	5.46
Others	4.29	3.68	5.52	4.39	3.75	5.84	6.38	5.99	7.28
Total	4.59	4.63	4.46	4.68	4.74	4.58	4.72	4.76	4.60

It is evident from the table that household size in 2010 was the highest for Buddist (5.08 persons) followed by Hindu (4.65 persons) and was the lowest for others (4.29 persons). The scenario was almost similar for rural and urban areas.

3.2 Headship

Generally, we have a male dominated society in Bangladesh. In this report it is tried to identify the impact of sex segregation in headship on the socio-economic structure of the household in limited sphere. In Bangladesh tribal people usually have the female headed households. It is evident from the tables that in Bangladesh 87.1% households were male headed and 12.9% households were female headed. Male headed households were 87% in rural and 87.4% in urban area. In terms of religion male headed households were the highest among the Buddist (90.7%) followed by Hindu (90.1%), others (87.1) and Muslim (86.7%). Male headed household was the lowest among Christians (77.9%). Trends and differences in the composition of household headship over time can be seen in table 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.

Table 3.6: Headship by sex and locality, 1994-2010

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1994	87.5	12.5	83.2	16.8	92.9	7.1
1995	86.8	13.2	83.1	16.9	92.3	7.7
1997	87.2	12.8	84.8	15.2	92.0	8.0
1998	87.3	12.7	84.8	15.2	92.3	7.7
1999	87.3	12.7	84.8	15.3	92.4	7.6
2000	87.2	12.8	85.7	12.8	92.4	7.6
2001	87.1	12.9	85.6	12.9	92.3	7.7
2002	89.6	10.4	89.1	10.9	90.9	9.1
2003	89.5	10.5	89.0	11.0	90.9	9.1
2004	89.7	10.3	89.8	10.2	89.6	10.4
2005	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4
2006	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4
2007	88.7	11.3	88.6	11.4	89.0	11.0
2008	89.3	10.7	89.2	10.8	89.5	10.5
2009	87.1	12.9	86.9	13.1	87.3	12.7
2010	87.1	12.9	87.0	13.0	87.4	12.6

It is observed from the above table that during 1994-2010 male headship rates were generally increased in rural areas as compared to those of the urban areas. On the contrary, female headship rates were increased in urban area but decreased in rural area. On an average, male headship rate was about 8 times more than the female headship households in this country.

Regional Differentials

Distribution of household headship rates by sex and divisions are shown at table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Household headships by sex and division, 2007-2010

Division	2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Barisal	89.0	11.0	89.1	10.9	91.2	8.8	90.6	9.4
Chittagong	81.5	18.5	81.7	18.3	84.2	15.8	83.7	16.3
Dhaka	86.7	13.3	86.5	13.5	89.1	10.9	88.5	11.5
Khulna	90.1	9.9	90.1	9.9	91.8	8.2	91.3	8.7
Rajshahi	89.7	10.3	89.4	10.6	91.6	8.4	90.7	9.3
Sylhet	84.9	15.1	85.3	14.7	87.6	12.4	86.9	13.1
Total	87.1	12.9	87.1	12.9	89.3	10.7	88.7	11.3

The table shows that there do not exist any significant difference in the headship rates among the males in 6 administrative divisions. Percentage of male-headed household was the highest in Khulna division (90.1%) and the lowest in Chittagong division (81.5%). The scenario was opposite for females. In Barisal, Khulna and Rajshahi divisions female headship rates were lower than the national average but in case of Chittagong and Sylhet divisions male headed households were smaller than the national average which might be due to existence of tribal households.

Differentials in Headship by Religion

Distribution of head of the households by religion and sex is shown at table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Headship of household by sex and religion, 2007-2010

Religion	2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	87.1	12.9	87.1	12.9	89.3	10.7	88.7	11.3
Muslim	86.7	13.3	86.9	13.1	89.0	11.0	88.4	11.6
Hindu	90.1	9.9	89.7	10.3	91.7	8.3	91.6	8.4
Buddhist	90.7	9.3	84.4	15.6	90.3	9.7	91.3	8.7
Christians	77.9	22.1	77.2	22.8	85.2	14.8	84.6	15.4
Others	87.1	12.9	81.5	18.5	86.3	13.7	84.1	15.9

It is evident from the table that Buddist had the highest male headed households (90.7%) followed by Hindu (90.1%), Others (87.1) and Muslims (86.7%). Christians had the lowest male headed household (77.9%).

3.3 Living Structure

Percentage distribution of living structure by type and zila shown at table H2. It is evident from the following table that living structure in Bangladesh was predominantly Tin/Wood made (57.0%). It was 62.9% in rural area and 39.8% in urban area. To observe the differences, the percentage distribution of living structure by type of structure and locality is shown at table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Distribution of household living structure by locality, 2008-2010

Type of living structure	2010			2009			2008		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Building	8.7	4.3	21.3	8.6	4.0	17.4	8.9	4.2	23.7
Semi-Pucca	16.6	12.2	29.5	16.0	10.1	27.4	13.1	9.5	24.6
Tin/Wooden	57.0	62.9	39.8	55.3	60.1	44.4	57.07	61.76	41.9
Mud	13.1	15.5	6.0	13.7	17.1	7.1	14.3	17.0	5.4
Bamboo	3.8	4.0	3.1	6.0	7.3	3.5	6.0	6.8	3.4
Others	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00

It is evident from the table that percentage of semi-pucca had increased during 2008-2010. To observe the trend in structural change in the living houses statistics are shown in table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Structural change by type during 1991-2010

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Others	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Others
1991	0.94	2.15	96.91	11.92	11.74	70.34
1994	1.43	3.22	95.35	32.35	17.78	49.87
1997	1.62	6.93	91.45	39.43	21.68	38.89
1998	1.64	7.34	91.02	39.54	21.07	39.39
2000	1.76	8.04	90.20	43.57	20.46	35.97
2001	1.77	9.19	89.04	44.51	20.27	35.22
2002	3.84	5.44	90.69	29.81	19.49	50.68
2003	3.35	6.95	89.70	31.40	19.99	48.61
2004	2.62	6.32	91.06	34.58	21.28	44.14
2005	2.83	8.00	89.17	34.73	20.19	45.08
2006	2.83	8.06	89.11	35.06	20.19	44.75
2007	2.80	8.89	88.31	24.05	28.35	47.60
2008	4.21	9.50	86.29	23.74	24.57	51.67
2009	4.22	9.88	85.90	21.39	27.40	51.21
2010	4.31	12.24	83.45	21.31	29.49	49.20

It is evident from the table 3.10 that in case of rural area pucca structure by type of construction was 0.94 percent in 1991 which increased to 4.31% in 2010. In urban area it was increased from 11.92% to 21.31%.

During the period of 1991-2010 semi-pucca structure by type of construction increased from 2.2 to 12.2 percent and 11.7 to 29.5 percent in rural and urban area respectively. In rural area percentage of semi-pucca structure has increased and in case of urban area pucca (Building) house has increased during the last two decades.

3.4 Living Space

It is evident from the table 3.11 that on the average 253 Sq. ft per bed room was available as living space at the national level with 246 Sq. ft in rural area and 263 Sq. ft in urban area. The comparative position of floor space is shown at table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Average household space by locality, 1982-2010

Year	Living space	National	Rural	Urban
1982	Average floor space	288	284	326
	Per capita bed room space	62	62	63
1991	Average floor space	249	243	299
	Per capita bed room space	55	54	62
2002	Average floor space	222	223	210
	Per capita bed room space	46	46	45
2003	Average floor space	225	222	213
	Per capita bed room space	46	45	46
2004	Average floor space	225	222	213
	Per capita bed room space	46	46	45
2005	Average floor space	244	236	257
	Per capita bed room space	49	47	51
2006	Average floor space	244	237	257
	Per capita bed room space	49	47	51
2007	Average floor space	258	249	275
	Per capita bed room space	55	52	60
2008	Average floor space	259	251	275
	Per capita bed room space	55	52	60
2009	Average floor space	254	248	266
	Per capita bed room space	54	52	58
2010	Average floor space	253	246	263
	Per capita bed room space	55	53	57

It is evident from the table that average living space availability per household has remained almost same during 2002-2010. Of course, during 1982-2010 per capita availability of floor space has decreased by 38 Sq. ft in rural area and by 63 Sq.ft in the urban area. Per capita availability of living room has also decreased from 62 to 53 Sq. ft in rural area and from 63 to 57 Sq. ft in urban area.

3.5 Household Facilities

3.5.1 Source of Water

Distribution of household source of water as observed in 2010 is shown in table 3.12 and 3.13 by source of drinking water and source of water for other use.

Sources of Drinking Water:

Comparative position of source of drinking water is shown in table 3.12

Table 3.12: Distribution of household sources of drinking water by locality, 2001-2010

Year	Locality	Tap	Tube well	Well	Pond	Canal/ River	Others
2001	Rural	0.3	88.5	NA	NA	4.1	6.7
	Urban	25.5	69.9	NA	NA	1.2	3.3
2002	Rural	0.8	95.1	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.1
	Urban	33.6	66.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2003	Rural	1.9	94.8	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.2
	Urban	39.8	59.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2004	Rural	1.9	95.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.1
	Urban	40.0	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	Rural	0.9	96.2	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.1
	Urban	30.8	68.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
2006	Rural	0.9	96.3	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.1
	Urban	30.8	68.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
2007	Rural	1.0	97.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Urban	32.0	67.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
2008	Rural	1.5	96.2	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.2
	Urban	34.6	64.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
2009	Rural	1.8	93.3	1.2	1.3	0.5	2.0
	Urban	31.4	65.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
2010	Rural	1.9	95.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.1
	Urban	31.2	67.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2

It is evident from the table that in rural area tube well was the principal source of drinking water (95.8%). It had increased from 2009 by 2.5 points. In urban area also, the principal source of drinking water was tube well (67.8%). It was followed by Tap (31.2%).

Source of Water for Other Use: It is evident from table 3.13 that, in rural area tube well was the principal source of water for other use (47.8%). It was followed by pond (42.1%), canal/river (6.4%) and well (1.6%). Divisional and district differentials in the sources of water for other use can be seen in table H4. Sources of drinking water and water for other use by locality can be seen in table 3.13 for the years 1991-2010.

Table 3.13: Comparative positions of sources of drinking water and other use, 1991-2010

Year	Drinking water					Water for other use				
	Tap	Tube well	Well	Pond	River/Canal	Tap	Tube well	Well	Pond	River/ Canal
1991	4.1	82.5	7.2	4.6	1.2	3.5	32.8	8.8	43.9	11.1
Rural	1.1	84.3	7.7	5.0	1.9	0.7	31.8	9.3	46.4	11.8
Urban	28.6	67.5	2.7	0.9	0.3	27.1	40.5	4.2	23.1	5.0
2003	9.5	87.8	1.0	1.2	0.3	7.4	41.9	1.4	37.8	7.0
Rural	1.9	94.8	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.9	42.0	1.7	43.1	8.0
Urban	39.8	59.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	33.6	41.5	0.3	16.2	2.8
2005	8.4	89.3	0.9	1.1	0.3	8.7	45.2	1.2	38.4	6.4
Rural	0.9	96.2	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	46.0	1.5	44.3	7.4
Urban	30.8	68.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	32.4	42.7	0.4	21.0	3.4
2006	8.4	89.3	0.9	1.1	0.3	8.7	45.2	1.2	38.4	6.4
Rural	0.9	96.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	46.0	1.5	44.3	7.4
Urban	30.8	68.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	32.4	42.7	0.4	21.0	3.4
2007	8.8	90.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	9.3	46.6	0.8	37.3	5.9
Rural	1.0	97.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	48.9	1.0	42.6	6.8
Urban	32.0	67.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	34.6	40.1	0.4	21.6	3.3

Year	Drinking water					Water for other use				
	Tap	Tube well	Well	Pond	River/Canal	Tap	Tube well	Well	Pond	River/ Canal
2008	10.0	88.3	0.5	1.0	0.2	10.0	44.7	1.0	39.2	5.1
Rural	1.5	96.2	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.4	47.0	1.1	44.9	5.6
Urban	34.6	64.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	34.9	38.0	0.7	27.8	3.6
2009	9.1	86.5	0.9	0.8	2.7	9.3	47.0	1.3	34.2	8.1
Rural	1.8	93.3	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.6	46.0	1.6	42.1	7.6
Urban	31.4	65.1	0.4	0.1	3.0	22.5	48.8	0.8	20.7	7.2
2010	9.4	88.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	7.7	48.0	1.9	36.5	5.8
Rural	1.9	95.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.1	47.8	1.6	42.1	6.4
Urban	31.2	67.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	26.0	48.8	0.8	20.3	4.1

Source of Light

Distribution of households by sources of light is shown in table 3.14. The table shows that now a days electricity (54.6%) was the principal source of light at the national level in our country. From the table 3.14 it is seen that in rural area kerosene was the principal source of light (54.2%) and in urban area electricity was the principal source of light (87%).

Table 3.14: Distribution of households sources of lighting by locality, 1991-2010

Locality	Source of light	Census 1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
National	Kerosene	80.2	*68.0	65.1	63.3	64.8	56.5	55.7	49.3	46.66	45.6	43.1
	Electricity	19.4	31.5	34.4	36.4	35.2	43.5	44.3	50.7	53.34	54.4	54.6
	Others	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Rural	Kerosene	92.4	79.4	76.3	74.4	78.3	70.0	69.0	61.3	58.18	57.1	54.2
	Electricity	7.2	20.1	23.3	25.3	21.7	30.0	31.0	38.7	41.82	42.9	43.2
	Others	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Urban	Kerosene	31.2	28.5	19.5	19.0	10.5	16.6	16.2	13.7	13.22	13.1	11.7
	Electricity	68.3	70.9	79.9	80.9	89.5	83.4	83.8	86.3	86.78	86.9	87.0
	Others	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

It is evident from the table that coverage of electrification has been improving since 1991. Its coverage was 19.4% in 1991. Census 2001 showed 31.5% electricity connection to all types of households and SVRS-2010 showed 54.6% electricity connections to dwelling households. These are almost consistent. Similar growth has also been observed in the electrification of rural and urban households.

Source of Fuel

Source of fuel, as observed in SVRS 2010 has been shown at table H6 by division and zila. It is evident from the table 3.15 that wood/bamboo was the principal source of fuel in Bangladesh (42.5%) with 39.6% in rural area and 50.8% in urban area. The second principal source of fuel in Bangladesh was straw (42.6%) with 51.7% in rural area and 16.2% in urban area. Gas covers only 6.7% with 1.5% of rural households and 22.1% of urban households.

Table 3.15: Distribution of household sources of fuel by locality, 2008-2010

Source of fuel	2010			2009			2008		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Straw	42.6	51.7	16.2	37.5	50.4	15.4	38.88	47.87	12.80
Bran	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	4.15	3.88	4.96
Wood/Bamboo	42.5	39.6	50.8	42.7	38.4	50.0	43.34	43.79	42.05
Kerosene	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.37	0.39	0.31
Electricity	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.47	0.37	0.84
Gas	6.7	1.5	22.1	9.8	1.6	23.8	12.05	2.97	38.40
Others	1.6	1.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.8	0.72	0.73	0.64

It is evident from the table that use of gas has been deceasing since 2008. On the otherhand, use of straw and bamboo/wood is almost constant for the last couple of years.

Toilet Facility

Availability of toilet facility to the households by locality and type of toilet is shown at table 3.16 and by division and zila and type of toilet is shown at table H7. It is evident from the table 3.16 that 63.5% households of Bangladesh have sanitary toilet with 58.1% in rural area and 79.7% in urban area.

Table 3.16: Toilet facility by type of toilet, 1981-2010

Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Sanitary	Other	None	Sanitary	Other	None	Sanitary	Other	None
1981	5.1	46.0	48.9	1.5	44.87	53.6	32.4	54.5	13.2
1991	19.8	43.5	36.7	15.3	45.0	39.7	56.2	30.4	13.3
1994	23.0	54.4	22.6	15.9	58.1	27.0	63.1	33.5	3.4
1997	32.4	55.0	12.6	25.4	60.2	14.4	72.2	25.5	2.3
1998	36.4	56.4	7.2	29.4	62.5	8.1	76.2	21.7	2.1
2000	43.4	50.3	6.3	30.1	61.9	8.0	76.8	21.2	2.0
2001	36.9	41.5	21.6	28.2	46.2	25.7	67.3	25.3	7.4
2002	39.9	39.2	20.9	32.1	42.8	25.1	71.5	24.6	4.0
2003	42.5	37.7	19.8	35.0	42.1	22.9	72.5	20.0	7.5
2004	46.2	38.3	15.5	38.1	43.0	18.9	78.6	19.4	2.0
2005	53.3	37.6	9.1	44.3	43.8	11.9	79.8	18.5	1.1
2006	55.0	36.2	8.9	46.3	42.1	11.6	80.7	18.4	0.9
2007	54.2	38.6	7.2	46.4	44.5	9.1	77.1	21.1	1.8
2008	62.2	31.1	6.6	55.1	36.6	8.4	83.0	15.4	1.7
2009	62.7	30.1	7.2	58.0	33.6	8.4	79.6	19.2	1.2
2010	63.5	34.2	2.2	58.1	39.1	2.8	79.7	19.8	0.6

It is evident from the table that sanitary toilet facilities had improved during 1981-2010. On the other hand, use of open space as toilet has been decreasing but use of other category is almost constant.

Economic Condition

Distribution of households by economic status and locality is shown at table 3.17 and those by economic status and division/zila is shown at table H8. It is evident from the tables that in Bangladesh economic condition of people were evenly distributed among different economic status, such as, permanent insolvency (16%), temporary insolvency (17.7%), balanced income expenditure (30.2%),solvent (22%) and rich (14.2%)

It is evident from the table 3.17 that percentage of balanced income households was the highest (30.2%) followed by solvent households (22%), temporary insolvent (17.7%) and permanent insolvent (16%). Rich household with savings was of the smallest percentage (14.2%). The table also indicates that percentage of permanent insolvent people is increasing whereas the rich with savings is decreasing from 2009 to 2010..

Table 3.17: Distribution of households economic conditions by locality, 2003-2010

Year	Economic condition					
	Permanent insolvent	Temporary insolvency	Balanced income expenditure	Solvent	Rich with savings	Total
National						
2003	16.8	23.1	31.9	17.0	11.2	100.0
2004	16.8	23.1	35.0	16.9	8.1	100.0
2005	15.4	21.6	33.4	19.2	10.3	100.0
2006	15.5	21.6	33.4	19.3	10.3	100.0
2007	15.5	20.9	32.9	19.4	11.3	100.0
2008	16.7	22.1	30.7	19.5	11.0	100.0
2009	14.2	19.5	39.1	21.1	16.0	100.0
2010	16.0	17.7	30.2	22.0	14.2	100.0
Rural						
2003	18.6	24.7	30.3	15.9	10.5	100.0
2004	18.7	24.7	32.8	15.9	8.0	100.0
2005	17.4	24.1	31.4	17.5	9.8	100.0
2006	17.4	24.0	31.3	17.5	9.8	100.0
2007	17.6	23.1	30.6	17.9	10.9	100.0
2008	19.1	23.8	28.6	17.6	10.9	100.0
2009	16.2	22.2	27.7	19.0	14.9	100.0
2010	17.4	19.1	29.2	20.7	13.6	100.0
Urban						
2003	9.6	16.7	38.7	21.1	14.0	100.0
2004	9.6	16.7	44.1	21.1	8.5	100.0
2005	9.7	14.5	39.5	24.5	11.9	100.0
2006	9.7	14.4	39.5	24.6	11.8	100.0
2007	9.2	14.4	39.7	24.0	12.7	100.0
2008	9.9	17.0	36.8	25.2	11.1	100.0
2009	10.7	15.0	31.4	25.0	18.0	100.0
2010	11.8	13.3	33.1	26.2	15.7	100.0

Note : (i) **Permanent Insolvent :** Permanent insolvency household always in financial crisis, Income is always less than expenditure (ii) **Temporary Insolvent :** Households in temporary insolvency income is less than expenditure not all over the year. (iii) **Balanced Income Expenditure :** Balanced income expenditure households having equal income and expenditure (iv) **Solvent :** In the Solvent households having more income than expenditure and all the time expense easily but no savings. (v) **Rich with Savings :** Rich with savings category households having savings where income always more than expenditure and they are richer than solvent category.

Chapter-4

Population Characteristics

Bangladesh has been experiencing demographic transition with low total fertility rate and NRR's approach towards replacement level. According to the population census 2001 annual growth rate of population was 1.59% during the decade 1991-2001.

4.1 Population Size

The number of population, births and deaths shows in the table given below. Population size of Bangladesh has been growing continuously inspite of continuous reduction in the growth rate. Trend in the population size over time can be seen in the table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Change in population size at the terminal points, 1981-2010

(Pop. in million)

Year	Population (January 1)	No. of births	No. of deaths	Population (July 1)
1981	89.9	3.098	1.038	90.4
1982	91.4	3.189	1.107	92.3
1983	93.3	3.280	1.163	94.3
1984	95.3	3.335	1.182	96.3
1985	97.4	3.392	1.183	98.4
1986	99.5	3.448	1.183	100.5
1987	101.7	3.414	1.173	102.8
1988	103.9	3.477	1.179	105.0
1989	106.2	3.531	1.196	107.4
1990	108.6	3.559	1.106	109.8
1991	111.5	3.561	1.110	112.2
1992	113.3	3.455	1.139	114.4
1993	115.5	3.350	1.100	116.5
1994	117.5	3.289	1.067	118.4
1995	119.3	3.228	1.007	120.2
1996	121.2	3.143	0.989	122.1
1997	123.0	2.746	0.719	123.9
1998	124.8	2.608	0.652	125.7
1999	126.6	2.542	0.649	127.5
2000	128.4	2.454	0.640	129.3
2001	130.0	2.439	0.638	131.1
2002	132.0	2.674	0.679	132.9
2003	133.9	2.814	0.783	134.8
2004	135.9	2.830	0.794	136.7
2005	137.8	2.879	0.823	138.6
2006	139.8	2.900	0.789	140.6
2007	141.8	2.887	0.792	142.6
2008	143.8	3.022	0.885	144.7
2009	145.8	2.832	0.842	146.7
2010	147.7	2.828	0.842	148.6

Note: Figures in shades are the census ones.

Population size of Bangladesh with rural-urban break-up can be seen in the table 4.2.

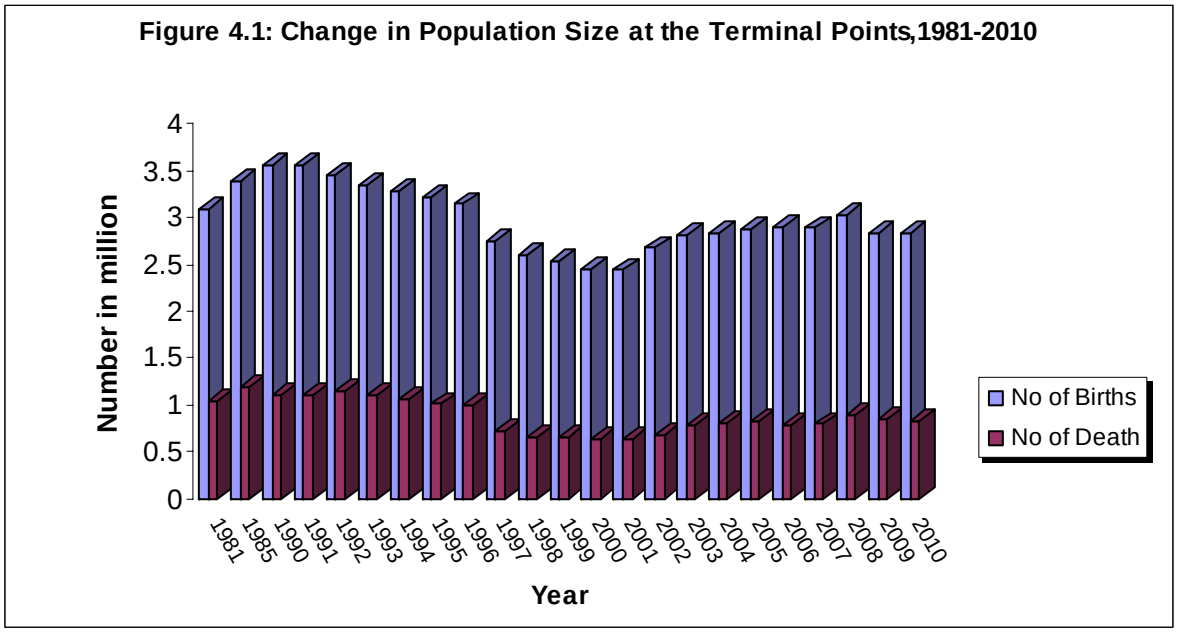


Figure 4.1: Change in Population Size at the Terminal Points,1981-2010
Number in million
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
1981
1985
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Year
No of Births
No of Death

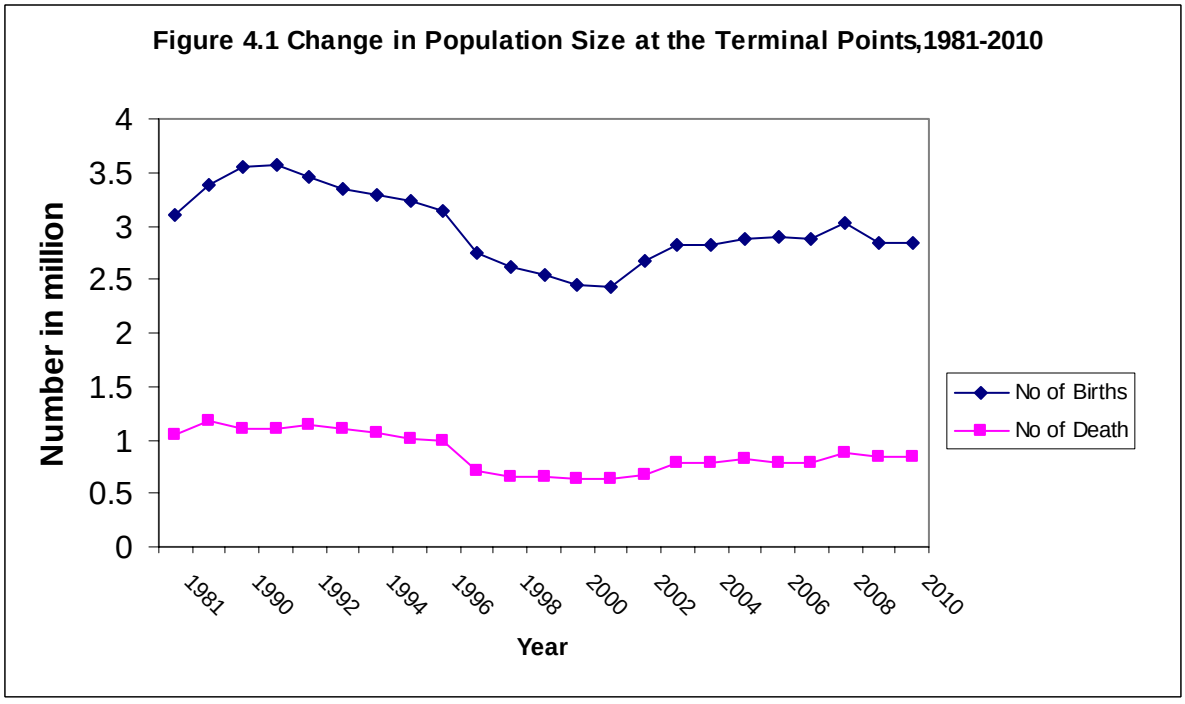


Figure 4.1 Change in Population Size at the Terminal Points,1981-2010
Number in million
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
1981
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
Year
No of Births
No of Death

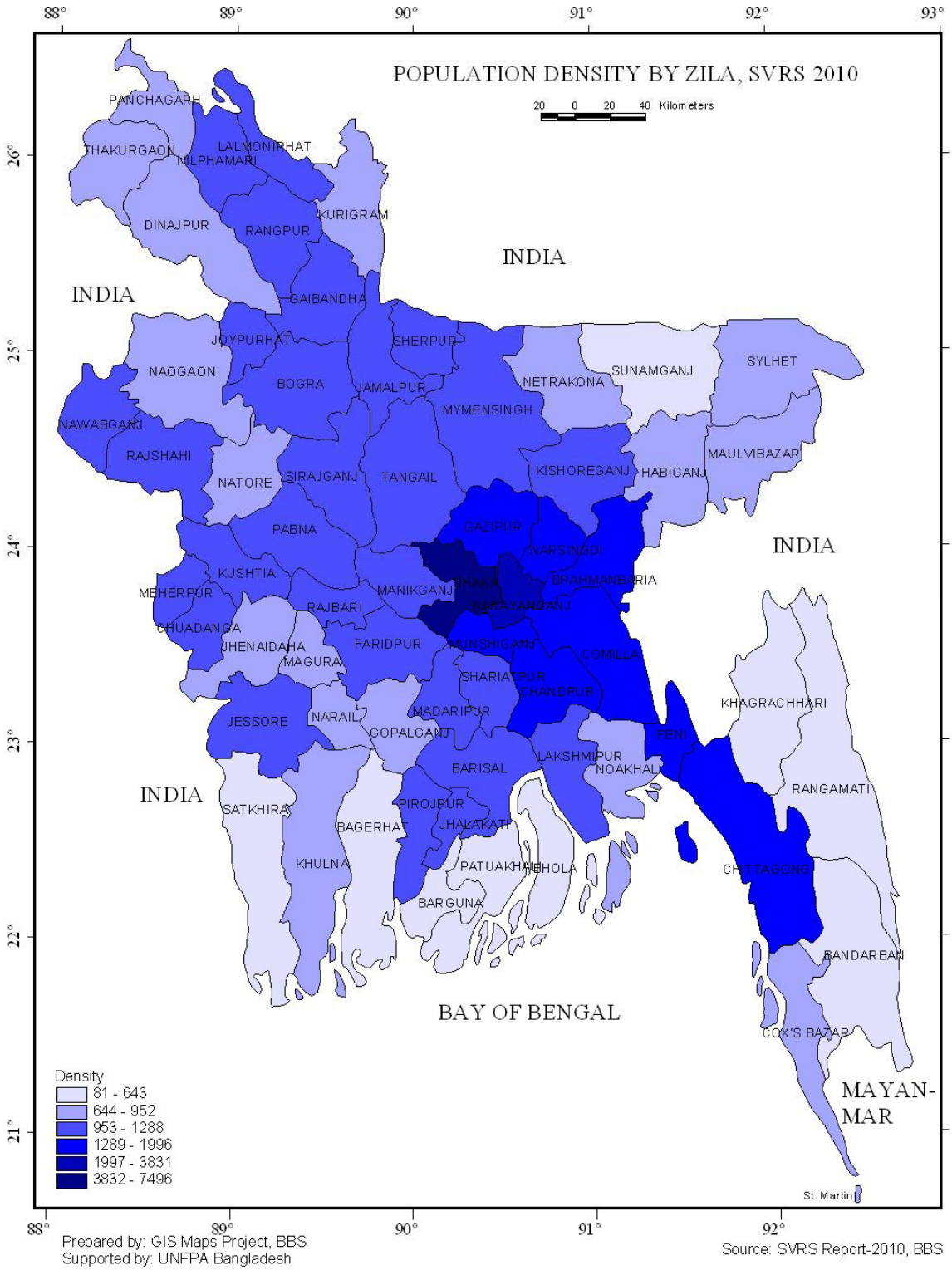

POPULATION DENSITY BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88° 89° 90° 91° 92° 93°
26° 25° 24° 23° 22° 21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
MYMENSINGH
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MANIKGANJ
BRAHMANBARIA
MEHERPUR
RAJBARI
NARAYANGANJ
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
MAGURA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
NOAKHALI
BARISAL
RANGAMATI
SATKHIRA
PIROJPUR
BAGERHAT
JHALAKATI
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-
MAR
St. Martin
Density
81 - 643
644 - 952
953 - 1288
1289 - 1996
1997 - 3831
3832 - 7496
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

Table 4.2: Estimated population (1st July) by locality, 1991-2010

(In million)

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1991	112.20	90.16	22.04
1992	114.40	91.32	23.08
1993	116.50	92.50	24.00
1994	118.50	93.82	24.68
1995	120.20	95.46	25.74
1996	122.10	96.12	25.98
1997	123.90	97.40	26.50
1998	125.70	98.20	27.70
1999	127.50	98.52	29.08
2000	129.30	99.39	29.81
2001	131.10	100.66	30.24
2002	132.90	102.14	30.76
2003	134.80	103.53	31.27
2004	136.70	104.27	32.43
2005	138.58	105.02	33.56
2006	140.63	106.05	34.58
2007	142.60	107.30	35.30
2008	144.66	108.35	36.31
2009	146.67	109.25	37.42
2010	148.62	110.08	38.54

It is evident from the table that population size of Bangladesh has been increasing continuously although there is a decline in the annual growth rates in the population. During 2009-2010 population growth rate was 1.33%. Reasons for more growth of population in urban area might be due to more rural-urban migration and expansion of physical areas of urban areas.

4.2 Sex Composition of Population

Table 4.2a: Number and percent distribution of population by sex, 2001-2010

Year	Number			Percentage		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2001 (census)	130.0	67.1	62.9	100.0	51.6	48.4
2003	134.8	69.1	65.7	100.0	51.2	48.7
2004	136.7	70.1	66.6	100.0	51.3	48.7
2005	138.6	71.0	67.6	100.0	51.3	48.7
2006	140.6	72.0	68.6	100.0	51.2	48.8
2007	142.6	73.1	69.5	100.0	51.2	48.8
2008	144.7	74.1	70.6	100.0	52.2	48.8
2009	146.7	75.1	71.6	100.0	51.2	48.8
2010	148.6	76.1	72.5	100.0	51.2	48.8

It is evident from the table that there was virtually no difference in the proportion of males and females of census and SVRS.

Sex Ratio

It is evident from table 4.2a that sex ratio of Bangladesh population, as evidenced from SVRS-2010, was 104.9 which is smaller than that of the population census 2001 of 106.6. This difference might be due to inclusion of dwelling households only in the SVRS-2010.

4.3 Distribution of Population

Population distribution by quinquennial age group, sex and locality has been shown at table 4.3. It is apparent from the table that population at the age-group 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 are almost same for both sexes, males and females at national, rural and urban levels. Differences in the percentage distribution of population by sex have been noticed in other age groups. To observe the trend and levels of population distribution over time age-sex distribution by quinquennial age group has been shown at table T4.3 for 2001-2010.

Table 4.3: Population distribution by age group, sex and locality, 2001-2010

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2001- Census									
00-04	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.7	14.0	13.4	10.6	10.3	11.0
05-09	13.6	13.8	13.3	14.2	14.8	13.8	11.1	10.8	11.4
10-14	12.8	13.2	12.4	12.9	13.5	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.8
15-19	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.2	9.5	8.9	11.2	10.9	11.6
20-24	8.8	7.6	10.1	8.1	6.7	9.6	11.1	10.3	11.9
25-29	8.7	7.7	9.8	8.2	7.0	9.5	10.2	9.8	10.7
30-34	7.1	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.3	7.3	8.0	8.1	7.9
35-39	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.9	7.3	6.5
40-44	5.0	5.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.9	4.5
45-49	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.1
50-54	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.7
55-59	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4
60-64	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7
65-69	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
70+	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
2002									
00-04	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	10.8	10.8	10.8
05-09	13.7	13.5	13.6	14.0	13.9	14.0	11.8	11.8	11.8
10-14	12.5	12.8	12.2	12.6	13.0	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.5
15-19	9.6	10.0	9.1	9.4	9.9	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.6
20-24	8.5	7.5	9.5	8.2	7.3	9.1	9.6	8.3	11.0
25-29	8.4	7.4	9.5	8.3	7.3	9.3	9.0	7.8	10.2
30-34	7.1	6.7	7.5	6.8	6.5	7.2	8.3	8.0	8.5
35-39	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.7	7.6	7.8
40-44	5.3	5.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.9	6.8	5.0
45-49	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.7	5.5	3.7
50-54	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.9	2.6
55-59	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.6
60-64	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7
65-69	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8
70-74	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
75-79	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
80+	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2003									
00-04	11.7	11.9	11.5	12.0	12.1	11.8	10.9	11.1	10.7
05-09	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.9	11.3	11.8	12.3
10-14	12.7	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.2	12.8	11.8	11.4	11.8
15-19	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.7	10.1	9.1	10.6	10.2	10.8
20-24	8.8	7.9	9.7	8.6	7.7	9.5	9.5	8.5	10.4
25-29	8.0	7.1	8.9	7.7	6.9	8.5	9.0	7.8	10.2
30-34	7.4	6.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	7.7	8.2	7.8	8.6
35-39	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.3
40-44	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.2	6.3	7.0	5.5
45-49	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.5	5.2	3.7
50-54	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.0	2.8
55-59	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7
60-64	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.5
65-69	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
70-74	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
75-79	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
80+	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2005									
00-04	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.2	10.2	10.1
05-09	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.7	13.8	13.7	12.0	12.3	11.8
10-14	13.1	13.5	12.6	13.4	13.9	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.0
15-19	9.7	10.1	9.3	9.6	10.2	8.9	10.1	9.9	10.3
20-24	8.8	7.9	9.7	8.6	7.9	9.4	9.3	8.1	10.5
25-29	8.0	7.2	8.8	7.6	6.9	8.4	9.2	8.2	10.1
30-34	7.1	6.5	7.6	6.9	6.3	7.4	7.7	7.2	8.3
35-39	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.7	7.8	7.5
40-44	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	6.0	6.5	5.5
45-49	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.4	5.0	3.8	5.0	5.9	4.1
50-54	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.1
55-59	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.9
60-64	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7
65-69	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2
70-74	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
75-79	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
80+	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2007									
00-04	10.92	11.07	10.78	11.26	11.37	11.15	9.90	10.14	9.65
05-09	12.13	12.26	11.99	12.40	12.51	12.29	11.30	11.50	11.10
10-14	11.88	12.26	11.50	12.18	12.66	11.69	10.98	11.04	10.92
15-19	10.05	10.52	9.58	10.00	10.65	9.34	10.21	10.11	10.30
20-24	9.23	8.53	9.93	9.02	8.47	9.59	9.85	8.72	10.98
25-29	8.22	7.38	9.07	7.83	7.05	8.64	9.39	8.41	10.37
30-34	7.24	6.62	7.87	6.99	6.33	7.66	8.00	7.50	8.50
35-39	6.88	6.67	7.09	6.63	6.38	6.88	7.65	7.57	7.73
40-44	5.80	5.97	5.64	5.67	5.74	5.61	6.20	6.68	5.72
45-49	4.57	5.17	3.96	4.48	5.00	3.95	4.83	5.68	3.97
50-54	3.93	3.91	3.95	3.95	3.86	4.04	3.87	4.09	3.66
55-59	2.75	2.94	2.55	2.81	2.94	2.68	2.55	2.95	2.15
60-64	2.29	2.36	2.21	2.36	2.40	2.32	2.06	2.24	1.88
65-69	1.64	1.75	1.52	1.74	1.86	1.62	1.31	1.42	1.20
70-74	1.03	1.13	0.94	1.10	1.20	1.01	0.82	0.92	0.71
75-79	0.67	0.62	0.72	0.72	0.68	0.77	0.51	0.43	0.58
80+	0.77	0.83	0.72	0.84	0.91	0.77	0.56	0.58	0.55
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2008									
0-4	11.09	11.31	10.87	12.12	12.27	11.97	8.44	8.87	8.01
5-9	13.54	13.71	13.37	14.55	14.88	14.22	10.92	10.70	11.15
10-14	12.77	13.16	12.38	13.06	13.64	12.49	12.01	11.94	12.09
15-19	10.16	10.70	9.63	9.96	10.64	9.28	10.69	10.83	10.55
20-24	9.14	8.56	9.72	8.73	8.14	9.31	10.21	9.62	10.80
25-29	7.58	7.09	8.06	7.25	6.67	7.83	8.42	8.17	8.67
30-34	6.53	5.80	7.27	6.06	5.38	6.73	7.76	6.85	8.68
35-39	6.35	6.11	6.59	5.99	5.60	6.38	7.28	7.42	7.14
40-44	5.31	5.34	5.29	5.09	5.11	5.06	5.90	5.92	5.88
45-49	4.34	4.89	3.79	4.20	4.64	3.76	4.70	5.52	3.86
50-54	3.99	3.83	4.14	3.87	3.68	4.05	4.29	4.20	4.38
55-59	2.76	2.96	2.57	2.68	2.70	2.66	2.99	3.64	2.33
60-64	2.11	2.05	2.18	2.10	1.95	2.24	2.16	2.30	2.02
65-69	1.68	1.81	1.55	1.75	1.93	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.53
70-74	1.09	1.15	1.02	1.09	1.17	1.00	1.09	1.10	1.07
75-79	0.72	0.76	0.68	0.74	0.84	0.64	0.66	0.55	0.77
80+	0.83	0.76	0.89	0.78	0.74	0.83	0.94	0.84	1.05
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

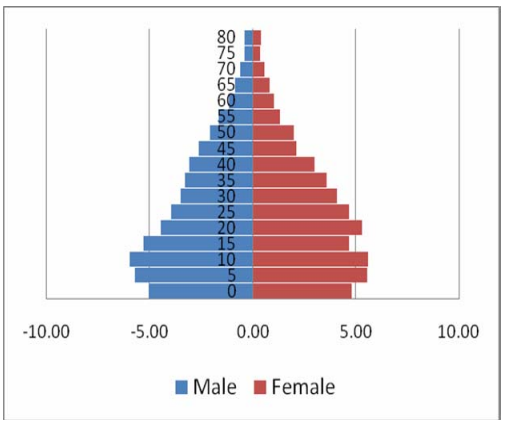
Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sex**	**Male**	**Female**
2009									
0-4	10.03	10.36	9.69	10.29	10.63	9.95	9.24	9.56	8.93
5-9	11.47	11.64	11.30	11.73	11.90	11.57	10.68	10.86	10.50
10-14	11.73	12.05	11.40	12.05	12.41	11.69	10.76	10.99	10.54
15-19	9.92	10.46	9.37	9.94	10.67	9.20	9.85	9.83	9.88
20-24	9.68	8.82	10.55	9.51	8.84	10.18	10.21	8.74	11.66
25-29	8.60	7.88	9.34	8.20	7.54	8.87	9.80	8.89	10.70
30-34	7.33	6.78	7.88	7.00	6.39	7.62	8.29	7.95	8.64
35-39	6.82	6.53	7.12	6.58	6.23	6.95	7.53	7.42	7.63
40-44	5.96	6.05	5.86	5.82	5.83	5.81	6.37	6.72	6.02
45-49	4.72	5.26	4.17	4.64	5.10	4.18	4.94	5.75	4.14
50-54	4.22	4.17	4.26	4.24	4.11	4.37	4.15	4.37	3.93
55-59	2.98	3.20	2.76	3.05	3.19	2.90	2.78	3.23	2.33
60-64	2.13	2.28	1.98	2.21	2.34	2.08	1.92	2.13	1.71
65-69	1.68	1.71	1.64	1.78	1.81	1.74	1.38	1.40	1.35
70-74	1.16	1.19	1.13	1.24	1.26	1.21	0.93	0.97	0.88
75-79	0.76	0.80	0.72	0.83	0.86	0.79	0.57	0.61	0.53
80+	0.82	0.81	0.83	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.61	0.59	0.64
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sex**	**Male**	**Female**
2010									
0-4	10.00	10.21	9.77	10.29	10.53	10.06	9.10	9.27	8.94
5-9	11.41	11.53	11.29	11.71	11.82	11.59	10.54	10.68	10.41
10-14	11.69	12.06	11.32	12.02	12.43	11.60	10.75	11.02	10.49
15-19	10.00	10.65	9.33	10.03	10.89	9.17	9.89	9.98	9.81
20-24	9.69	8.90	10.48	9.53	8.86	10.20	10.15	8.99	11.31
25-29	8.53	7.85	9.21	8.26	7.66	8.87	9.30	8.42	10.18
30-34	7.48	6.86	8.10	7.18	6.52	7.84	8.34	7.83	8.85
35-39	6.78	6.47	7.09	6.51	6.14	6.87	7.58	7.41	7.74
40-44	5.99	6.07	5.92	5.78	5.78	5.79	6.62	6.91	6.32
45-49	4.72	5.20	4.24	4.59	5.03	4.15	5.10	5.69	4.50
50-54	4.07	4.05	4.09	4.08	3.91	4.26	4.02	4.45	3.59
55-59	3.01	3.28	2.74	3.11	3.27	2.95	2.72	3.31	2.13
60-64	2.18	2.29	2.07	2.20	2.31	2.10	2.12	2.25	1.98
65-69	1.67	1.72	1.62	1.73	1.79	1.67	1.50	1.51	1.49
70-74	1.21	1.24	1.18	1.29	1.32	1.25	0.99	1.01	0.96
75-79	0.75	0.79	0.72	0.80	0.84	0.76	0.61	0.62	0.60
80+	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.68	0.66	0.69
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

It is evident from the table that population of the age-group 0-4 has decreased from 13.0% in census-2001 to 10.0% in 2010. Population at age-group 05-09 was 13.6% in census 2001 and has slightly decreased to 11.41% in 2010. Population at age-group 10-14 in 2001 has also slightly decreased in 2010. Increasing changes have been observed for population at age-groups 30-34 and above. These changes have been demonstrated graphically in age-sex pyramid for census 2001 and SVRS 2010.

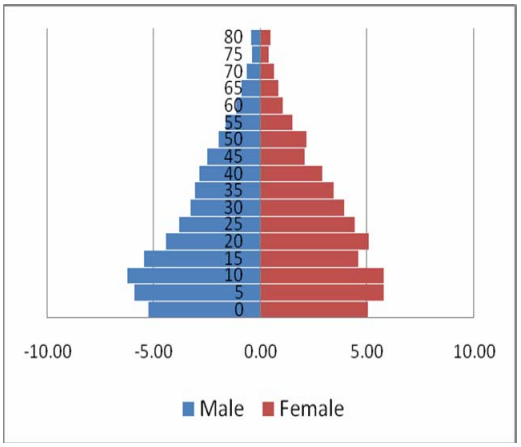
Figure:4.2 Age-sex Pyramid in population SVRS-2010

National



Age-sex Pyramid in population SVRS-2010

Rural



Age-sex Pyramid in population SVRS-2010

Urban

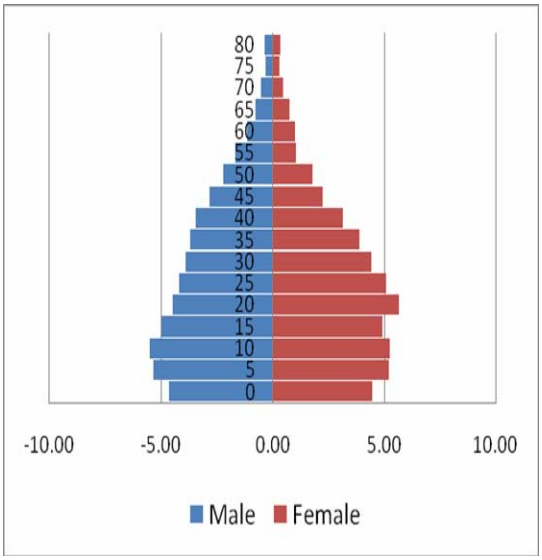
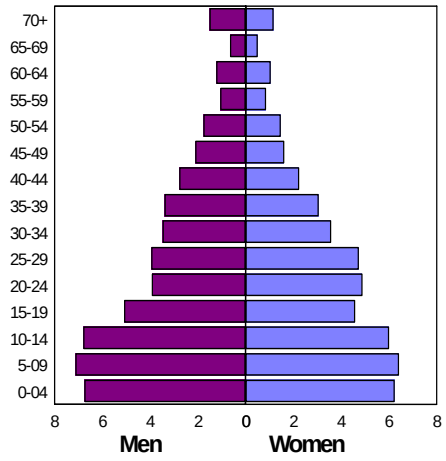


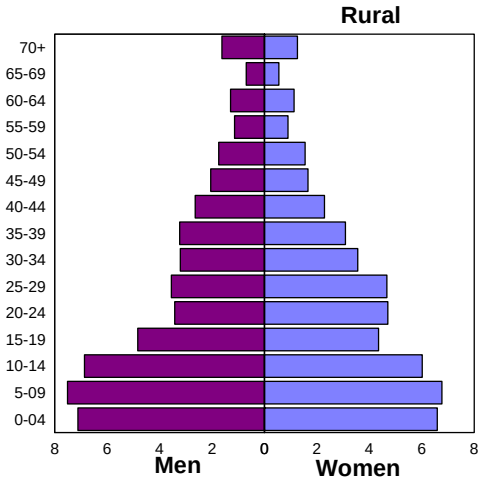
Figure 4.3 Age-sex Pyramid in population Census-2001

National



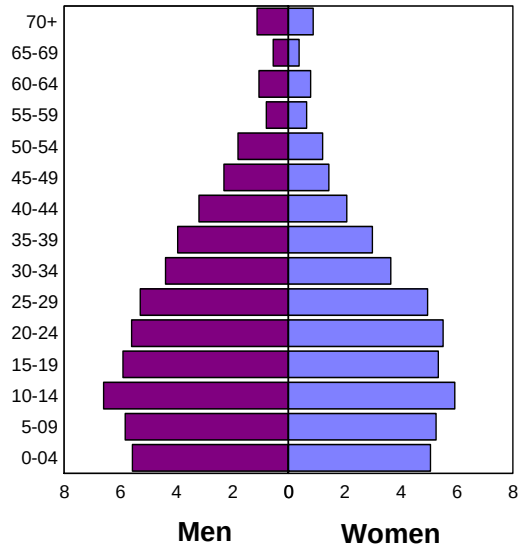
Age-sex Pyramid in population Census-2001

Rural



Age-sex Pyramid in population Census-2001

Urban



4.5 Dependency Ratio

The trends and levels over time the series of dependency ratios during 1981-2010 are shown at table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Dependency ratios, 1981-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981	110	114	87
1991	102	108	81
1995	89	92	68
1997	90	90	67
1998	89	91	66
2001	83	90	64
2002	80	84	65
2003	79	84	64
2004	79	83	64
2005	78	80	63
2006	76	79	62
2007	70	73	59
2008	67	72	59
2009	66	70	58
2010	65	69	57

It is evident from the above table that the dependency ratio had decreased during 1981-2010.

4.6 Child-Woman Ratio

Child-woman ratio has been calculated as the ratio of children of 0-4 divided by women of child bearing ages15-49 year per 1000 women. The levels and trends in child-woman ratio for the period 1981-2010 can be seen in the table 4.5. The table indicates continuous decrease of child women ratio over time. This indicates reduction of birth is going on in higher proportion than the increase of women of age 15-49.

Table 4.5: Child-woman ratio by locality, 1981-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981	807	NA	NA
1991	742	779	596
1997	469	NA	NA
1998	463	NA	NA
1999	462	491	398
2000	460	487	395
2001	526	563	409
2002	491	520	388
2003	482	510	387
2004	476	500	386
2005	439	465	375
2006	424	447	361
2007	398	418	323
2008	380	411	328
2009	375	408	324
2010	369	391	310

It is evident from the table that child-woman ratio as obtained from SVRS-2010 is less than that of census-1981 by 438 points. It is less than that of census 1991 by 373 points and than that of census-2001 by 157 points. Similar scenario is prevailing in both rural and in urban area. In case of rural area it has reduced by 388 points during 1991-2010 and in case of urban area it has reduced by 286 points during the same period.

4.7 Population Density

According to SVRS 2010 population density was 1007 persons per sq. km, which is more than that of population census 2001 (881 persons). This might be due to difference in time of conducting the census in 2001 and SVRS in 2010. Trends in Population density can be seen in the table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Population density, 1991-2010

Year	Density (per sq. km)
1991	755
1995	812
1998	855
1999	868
2000	876
2001	881
2002	901
2003	913
2004	926
2005	939
2006	953
2007	966
2008	980
2009	993
2010	1007

It is apparent from the table that population density has increased by 14.30% during 2001-2010. It has increased by 33.38% during 1991-2010. Thus Population density has increased with the growth of population.

4.8 Natural Growth Rate of Population

According to SVRS 2010 natural growth rate of population during 2010 was 1.36%. Trends and levels of natural population growth can be seen in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Natural population growth rates, 1981-2010

Year	Mid-year Population (million)	Natural Growth (Birth-Death) (million)	Natural Growth Rate(%)
1981	90.4	2.06	2.28
1982	92.3	2.08	2.25
1983	94.3	2.12	2.25
1984	96.3	2.15	2.23
1985	98.4	2.21	2.25
1986	100.5	2.27	2.26
1987	102.8	2.24	2.18
1988	105.0	2.30	2.19
1989	107.4	2.34	2.18
1990	109.8	2.45	2.23
1991	112.2	2.45	2.18
1992	114.4	2.32	2.03
1993	116.5	2.25	1.93
1994	118.5	2.22	1.87
1995	120.2	2.22	1.85

Year	Mid-year population (million)	Natural Growth (Birth-Death) (million)	Natural Growth Rate(%)
1996	122.1	2.15	1.76
1997	123.9	2.03	1.64
1998	125.7	1.96	1.56
1999	127.5	1.89	1.48
2000	129.3	1.81	1.40
2001	131.1	1.80	1.40
2002	132.9	1.99	1.50
2003	134.8	2.01	1.50
2004	136.7	2.00	1.50
2005	138.6	2.07	1.49
2006	140.6	2.11	1.49
2007	142.6	2.07	1.48
2008	144.7	2.14	1.45
2009	147.7	2.03	1.36
2010	148.6	1.99	1.36

It is evident from the table that natural growth rate of population has been decreasing but very slowly starting from 2.28% in 1981 to 1.36% in 2010

4.9 Religion

Population classified by religion and locality has been shown in the table 4.8. As evident from the table that 89.5% of Bangladesh population was Muslim and 10.5% was non-Muslim. According to population census 2001 the corresponding percentages were Muslim 89.7% and non-Muslim 10.3%. This indicates that SVRS-2010 data on population distribution by religion is consistent with those of the 2001 population census data.

Table 4.8: Religious composition of population by locality, 1991-2010

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Muslim	Non-Muslim
1991	86.5	13.5	86.4	13.6	87.0	13.0
1997	86.7	13.3	86.7	13.3	86.9	13.1
1998	86.7	13.3	86.6	13.4	86.9	13.1
1999	87.0	13.0	86.8	13.2	87.2	12.8
2000	87.3	12.7	87.1	12.9	87.6	12.4
2001	89.7	10.3	90.8	9.2	89.4	10.6
2002	89.4	10.6	89.0	11.0	88.9	11.1
2003	89.6	10.4	89.2	10.8	89.8	10.2
2004	89.5	10.5	89.2	10.8	90.0	10.0
2005	89.3	10.7	89.1	10.9	90.0	10.0
2006	89.3	10.7	89.1	10.9	90.0	10.0
2007	89.4	10.6	89.1	10.9	90.2	9.8
2008	89.4	10.6	89.1	10.9	90.2	9.8
2009	89.4	10.6	89.1	10.9	90.2	9.8
2010	89.5	10.5	89.2	10.8	90.3	9.7

4.10 Literacy

Literacy rates have been computed for age (7+) and age (15+) by sex and locality in 2010 shown at the following tables. It is evident from the table 4.9 that according to SVRS 2010 literacy rate for age (7+ years) were 56.8% for both sexes, 59.8% for male an 53.9% for female. The corresponding literacy rates of the population census 2001 were 45.3%, 49.6%, 40.8% for both sexes, male and female respectively.

It is apparent from the above comparison that literacy rates obtained in SVRS 2010 are higher than those of the census-2001 by 25.39% for both sexes by 20.56% for male and 32.10% for female. This might be due to time difference and inclusion of only dwelling households in 2010. Levels and trends of literacy over time can be seen in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Literacy rate of population 7+ by sex, 1991-2010

Year	Sex	National	Rural	Urban
1991	Both sex	32.4	21.2	40.3
	Male	38.9	25.8	46.2
	Female	25.5	16.3	33.3
1997	Both sex	47.3	41.0	64.1
	Male	53.6	44.5	70.2
	Female	37.5	35.3	60.6
1999	Both sex	48.2	42.3	66.2
	Male	53.7	46.2	70.3
	Female	39.0	36.1	62.4
2000	Both sex	48.4	43.5	66.9
	Male	53.9	48.0	71.3
	Female	40.7	37.9	62.5
2001	Both sex	45.3	40.6	60.3
	Male	49.6	44.4	64.9
	Female	40.8	36.7	54.8
2002	Both sex	48.8	45.3	63.1
	Male	52.8	49.3	67.3
	Female	44.5	41.0	58.8
2003	Both sex	49.1	45.7	63.2
	Male	53.1	49.7	67.4
	Female	44.9	41.4	58.9
2004	Both sex	50.0	46.6	64.2
	Male	53.7	50.2	68.1
	Female	46.2	42.9	60.2
2005	Both sex	52.1	48.3	63.5
	Male	55.4	51.6	67.0
	Female	48.8	45.0	60.0
2006	Both sex	52.5	48.7	64.0
	Male	55.8	51.9	67.5
	Female	49.1	45.3	60.5
2007	Both sex	56.1	52.12	67.8
	Male	59.4	55.5	71.1
	Female	52.7	48.7	64.5
2008	Both sex	55.8	51.5	68.6
	Male	60.8	54.5	71.8
	Female	52.7	48.4	65.4
2009	Both sex	56.7	52.7	68.8
	Male	59.6	55.7	71.9
	Female	53.8	49.7	65.4
2010	Both sex	56.8	52.8	69.0
	Male	59.8	55.8	72.1
	Female	53.9	49.9	66.0

A literacy rate of population age 7 years and over by sex and locality is presented in table 4.9. It is evident from the table that literacy rate of male has increased by 53.73% and that of female has increased by 111.37% during 1991-2010. In case of rural area the corresponding increases were 116.28% for male and 206.13% for female. In case of urban area the increase were 56.06% for male and 98.2% for female.

Adult Literacy (Age 15+)

Adult literacy rate of age 15+, as obtained in SVRS 2010 has been shown at table 4.10. It is apparent from the following comparison that adult literacy rate obtained in SVRS-2010 was more than that of population census 2001 by 23.4% which might be due to time difference in conducting the 2010 round of SVRS and inclusion of only dwelling households in SVRS-2010.Levels and trends of adult literacy over time can be seen in table 4.10

Table 4.10: Adult literacy rate of population 15+ by sex, 1991-2010

Year	Sex	National	Rural	Urban
1991	Both sex	35.3	30.1	54.4
	Male	44.3	38.7	62.6
	Female	25.8	21.5	44.0
1997	Both sex	51.2	47.1	68.2
	Male	59.4	56.1	75.4
	Female	42.2	36.2	60.0
1998	Both sex	52.6	48.2	68.3
	Male	59.4	56.8	75.9
	Female	42.5	38.2	60.4
1999	Both sex	52.7	48.4	68.9
	Male	60.7	56.9	76.0
	Female	42.8	38.3	61.9
2000	Both sex	52.8	48.7	69.3
	Male	61.0	57.1	76.1
	Female	43.2	38.6	62.3
2001	Both sex	47.5	41.9	64.3
	Male	53.9	47.9	70.3
	Female	40.8	35.9	57.1
2002	Both sex	49.6	45.3	66.5
	Male	55.5	51.4	72.2
	Female	43.4	39.1	60.7
2003	Both sex	50.3	46.1	67.1
	Male	56.3	52.2	72.7
	Female	44.2	39.9	61.2
2004	Both sex	51.6	47.4	68.3
	Male	57.2	53.0	73.8
	Female	45.8	41.6	62.7
2005	Both sex	53.5	48.8	67.1
	Male	58.3	53.6	72.0
	Female	48.6	43.8	62.3
2006	Both sex	53.7	48.9	67.4
	Male	58.5	53.8	72.3
	Female	48.8	44.0	62.5
2007	Both sex	56.3	53.7	71.5
	Male	63.1	58.6	76.0
	Female	53.5	48.8	67.1
2008	Both sex	56.9	52.2	70.9
	Male	61.3	56.6	75.2
	Female	52.6	47.9	66.6
2009	Both sex	58.4	53.8	71.5
	Male	62.6	58.2	75.4
	Female	54.3	49.6	67.6
2010	Both sex	58.6	54.1	71.6
	Male	62.9	58.4	75.5
	Female	55.4	49.8	67.8

It is evident from the table that adult literacy rates have increased by 66% during 1991-2010. In case of rural area it had increased by 79.73% and in case of urban area it had increased by 31.62%.

4.11 Enrolment Rate

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) have been computed from the SVRS 2010 and are shown in table 4.11 and 4.12. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary cycle has been defined as the ratio of children enrolled in class I-V to the population of age 6-10 years in a year expressed in hundred. On the contrary, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for the primary cycle has been defined as the ratio of children aged 6-10 years who were enrolled in class I-V to the total population of age 6-10 years expressed in hundred. It is apparent that GER for boys was more than that of girls by 2.2% and NER of boys was less than that of girls by 2.6%.

Table 4.11: Differentials in GER by sex and locality, 2002-2010

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2002	106.8	104.5	107.7	105.3	102.1	100.6
2003	106.9	104.8	107.9	105.6	101.2	100.6
2004	104.8	102.3	106.2	103.1	99.3	98.7
2005 (HIES)	104.5	105.7	103.4	105.6	108.5	106.2
2005	101.5	99.2	102.1	99.5	99.3	98.1
2006	101.0	98.6	101.6	98.8	99.1	97.7
2007	102.1	100.2	102.0	100.0	102.3	100.7
2008	102.6	97.9	100.8	97.9	106.4	103.7
2009	102.1	100.1	102.0	100.0	103.0	100.8
2010	102.4	100.2	102.2	101.1	102.6	101.3

It is evident from the table that in rural area GER of boys was greater than that of girl by 1.1% and in urban area also GER of boys was greater that of girl by 1.3%. On the contrary, NER of boys was less than that of girls by 3.05% in rural area and by 2.33% in urban area.

Table 4.12: Differentials in NER by sex and locality, 2002-2010

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2002	84.6	86.4	83.7	85.6	85.6	85.4
2003	81.4	82.6	82.2	82.8	82.8	80.1
2004	85.1	86.4	84.7	86.1	86.1	88.6
2005	84.4	85.6	83.8	85.1	86.6	87.1
2006	84.4	85.6	83.8	85.2	86.6	87.1
2007	85.6	87.4	85.2	87.3	87.1	87.6
2008	80.3	81.3	79.0	80.3	82.9	83.3
2009	85.7	87.4	85.2	87.0	87.0	87.8
2010	85.6	87.8	85.2	87.8	85.9	87.9

It is evident from the table that GER for boys and girls obtained from SVRS-2010 were less than those of HIES-2005 at the all areas.

4.12 Drop-out Rate

Dropout rates for primary school cycle have been computed by sex and locality in SVRS-2010 and are shown below:

Table 4.13: Drop out rate by sex and locality, 2002-2010

Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
2002	35.2	37.6	32.7	35.0	37.4	32.4	35.7	37.9	33.4
2003	34.5	36.8	31.9	35.6	38.1	32.8	28.7	30.0	27.3
2004	32.3	34.0	30.5	33.0	34.8	31.0	28.6	29.6	27.6
2005	26.3	28.0	24.4	27.4	29.3	25.3	22.4	23.4	21.3
2006	25.9	27.7	24.0	26.9	28.9	24.8	22.1	23.2	21.0
2007	26.8	28.7	24.8	27.2	29.3	25.0	25.4	26.5	24.3
2008	21.1	22.7	19.4	20.8	22.6	18.9	21.8	23.0	20.4
2009	26.8	27.2	25.4	28.7	29.3	26.5	24.8	25.0	23.3
2010	13.3	14.4	12.2	13.4	14.8	12.2	13.2	14.1	12.1

It is apparent that drop-out rates at primary school cycle (Class I-V) is more for boys than for girls by 21.31% at the rural area level and 16.53% at the urban area level in SVRS-2010.

4.13 Marital Status

Marital status is a demographic characteristics involving biological social, economical, legal and in many cases religious aspects. Marriage is traditionally defined as the legal union between a man and a woman that has been solemnized in accordance with certain religious norms for the purpose of leading conjugal life. Marriage in Bangladesh is virtually universal for both males and females and is considered as an important process of social institution .

Marital status and its differentials play vital role in composition and structure of a population. Marriage from the demographic point of view, is an event that generally marks the beginning of the potential period of childbearing in Bangladesh. Therefore, marital status and its differentials play vital role in composition and structure of population in our society. As the age at first marriage and the dissolution of marriage due to widowhood, divorce and separation affect the reproductively of women, the marital status composition by age, sex and its differentials is vital for fertility analysis. It has direct and indirect impact on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics, namely fertility, migration, headship, family formation etc.

It also has impact on social and economic characteristics such as school attendance and labour force participation in the late adolescent and young adult age groups. Thus a comprehensive study on marital status composition and its differentials is required for better understanding the levels and trends of fertility and the rate of population growth. This helps promoting the planning process for the development of the country and evaluation of the family planning activities.

Marital Status by Sex and Locality

In Bangladesh, early marriage or marriage in matured age up to a certain age is strictly prohibited by laws for both the sexes. In stead of that in few cases marriage may take place in the remote villages where there is strictness of law or social impediments to get marriage and the proper educational benefits do not reach to the people.

Table 4.14 : Population Distribution Aged 10+ years by Marital Status, Sex & Locality, 2004-10

Year	Locality	Male			Female		
		Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated
2004	National	41.8	57.0	1.2	28.0	61.2	9.8
	Rural	41.7	57.1	1.2	27.2	62.7	10.1
	Urban	42.5	56.5	1.0	31.2	60.2	8.6
2007	National	40.6	58.1	1.3	27.6	61.8	10.6
	Rural	40.5	58.2	1.3	26.6	62.6	10.8
	Urban	40.8	57.9	1.3	29.4	61.2	9.4
2009	National	41.4	56.8	1.8	27.5	61.6	10.9
	Rural	41.5	56.5	1.9	27.2	61.9	10.9
	Urban	41.2	575	1.2	28.3	60.9	10.8
2010	National	41.7	56.9	1.4	28.1	61.6	10.4
	Rural	41.7	56.8	1.5	27.5	61.8	10.7
	Urban	41.6	57.1	1.2	29.1	61.2	9.7

To bring into the consideration of such marriages under the survey marital status of population aged 10 years and above are considered. Percentage distribution of population by marital status, sex and locality is shown in Table 4.14. It is evident from the table that the Percentage of currently married females is decreasing from 61.2 in 2004 to 61.6 in 2010 and male also decreasing from 41.8 in 2004 to 41.7 in 2010.

Table 4.15 Percentage Distribution of Male Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Locality, 2004-2010.

Age	Never Married			Currently Married			Widowed			Divorced/Separated		
	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010
10-14	99.58	99.31	98.97	0.00	0.19	0.55	0.38	0.43	0.43	0.02	0.05	0.03
15-19	94.64	94.15	96.50	4.71	5.24	3.06	0.55	0.47	0.35	0.08	0.12	0.05
20-24	69.30	67.52	72.37	30.08	31.66	26.89	0.37	0.53	0.48	0.23	0.27	0.23
25-29	29.42	31.59	36.42	69.92	67.67	62.70	0.31	0.35	0.42	0.34	0.37	0.38
30-34	9.75	9.23	12.52	89.61	90.08	86.62	0.32	0.34	0.44	0.30	0.33	0.36
35-39	3.09	2.67	3.90	96.29	96.61	95.31	0.34	0.41	0.41	0.26	0.30	0.30
40-44	1.73	0.94	2.41	97.64	98.21	96.69	0.46	0.55	0.61	0.16	0.27	0.22
45-49	1.21	0.58	1.50	98.00	98.46	97.50	0.64	0.73	0.74	0.13	0.22	0.18
50-54	1.11	0.53	1.68	97.44	97.95	96.82	1.18	1.27	1.22	0.25	0.23	0.20
55-59	1.24	0.39	1.09	97.06	97.68	96.91	1.56	1.71	1.84	0.11	0.20	0.12
60-64	1.37	0.66	1.79	95.38	95.12	94.77	3.05	3.86	3.17	0.18	0.34	0.18
65+	1.60	0.50	1.97	90.00	91.10	88.83	7.92	7.78	8.70	0.46	0.60	0.32
Total	**41.84**	**40.58**	**41.74**	**56.98**	**58.08**	**56.88**	**0.97**	**1.07**	**1.12**	**0.19**	**0.24**	**0.20**

Table-10 Percentage Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Locality, 2004-2010.

Age	Never Married			Currently Married			Widowed			Divorced/Separated		
	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010
10-14	94.09	97.45	98.30	5.35	2.04	1.13	0.37	0.41	0.48	0.17	0.08	0.07
15-19	67.32	70.84	77.10	31.40	28.00	21.90	0.61	0.52	0.54	0.65	0.62	0.39
20-24	17.23	21.85	25.40	80.68	76.21	72.62	0.72	0.68	0.81	1.35	1.24	1.01
25-29	4.37	5.86	7.88	92.96	91.56	89.74	1.24	1.10	1.10	1.41	1.46	1.02
30-34	1.31	1.92	2.70	94.53	94.69	93.98	2.48	1.97	1.97	1.65	1.40	1.02
35-39	0.72	0.89	1.41	92.70	93.43	93.68	4.62	3.85	3.34	1.94	1.81	1.20
40-44	0.66	0.62	1.17	88.35	89.63	89.87	8.99	7.80	7.15	1.98	1.94	1.37
45-49	0.54	0.71	1.03	82.42	82.13	82.79	15.00	14.93	13.93	2.01	2.20	1.60
50-54	0.60	0.64	1.01	75.53	77.20	77.96	22.40	20.35	19.36	1.45	1.78	1.17
55-59	0.83	0.88	1.34	66.00	65.86	65.29	32.00	31.84	31.61	1.16	1.39	1.29
60-64	1.28	1.46	1.54	51.70	47.10	51.58	45.56	49.65	45.09	1.44	1.77	1.33
65+	1.54	1.33	2.50	31.91	29.30	28.06	65.09	67.68	67.63	1.44	1.68	1.51
Total	**28.01**	**27.32**	**28.08**	**62.19**	**62.25**	**61.56**	**8.56**	**9.15**	**9.15**	**1.23**	**1.26**	**0.94**

Table 8.09 and 8.10 shows the percentage distribution of population by marital status, age, sex and locality. The table shows a change in the proportions of never married population over time. The percentage of never married females at the age group 15-19 and 20-24 were 67.32 and 17.23 percent respectively in 2004 and these have increased to 77.1 and 25.4 percent in 2010 which indicates upward trend of marriage i.e. female are not getting marry at early age than before. The corresponding percentages of never married males were 94.64 and 69.30 percent in 2004 and 96.50 and 72.37 percent in 2010 which have also shown upward trend.

4.13 Economic Activity

Economic activities of population as evident in SVRS-2010 have been shown at the table 4.14. It is evident from the table that main economic activities of the males were agriculture (30.0%) followed by Business (15.69%), Transport (5.51%). The main economic activity of female was household work (51.86%) followed by agriculture (15.23%), industry (1.24%) and business (0.56%).

Table 4.14 Main economic activities by sex, 2001-2010.

Activities	2010		2009		2008		2007		2005		Census – 2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Household work	3.44	51.86	3.14	52.56	3.63	54.69	3.79	53.98	3.60	52.86	2.66	63.86
Agriculture	30.0	15.23	30.03	12.82	30.29	11.96	33.93	13.57	35.39	13.69	33.50	4.09
Industry	3.92	1.24	3.21	1.20	2.90	0.98	3.16	1.25	3.04	1.17	1.95	0.60
Transport & communication	5.51	0.11	4.44	0.07	4.35	0.06	4.34	0.06	4.26	0.04	2.80	0.05
Business	15.69	0.56	13.65	0.42	12.40	0.39	10.90	0.33	10.75	0.29	10.38	0.35
Looking for job	2.26	0.28	2.19	0.26	2.08	0.25	1.07	0.19	1.28	0.24	3.09	0.46

Chapter-5

Fertility

Fertility refers to the role of birth in population change and human reproduction. Patterns, levels and trends of fertility in Bangladesh are therefore, urgently needed for formulation and successful implementation of population control and health programme. Fertility induces productivity during the reproductive period of women. Bangladesh has been passing through rapid demographic transition. It has been experiencing decreasing trend in the fertility rates.

In this report estimated number of births, crude birth rate, age specific fertility rate, total fertility rate, total marital fertility rate, general fertility rate, gross reproduction rate and net reproduction rate has been incorporated.

5.1 Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) per 1000 populations by locality for 1981-2010 is presented in Table 5.1.

It shows the trends of CBR over time 1981-2010.

Table 5.1: Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1000 population by locality, 1981-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981	34.6	35.7	24.8
1982	34.8	36.9	22.9
1983	35.0	36.4	27.1
1984	34.8	36.1	25.0
1985	34.6	35.3	28.0
1986	34.4	35.4	25.9
1987	33.3	34.6	24.8
1988	33.2	34.6	24.9
1989	33.0	34.5	24.4
1990	32.8	34.3	24.6
1991	31.6	32.9	23.9
1992	30.8	32.2	23.7
1993	28.8	30.0	21.0
1994	27.0	29.1	20.2
1995	26.5	28.5	19.4
1996	25.6	27.8	19.0
1997	21.0	24.5	16.2
1998	19.9	21.0	14.0
1999	19.2	20.9	13.8
2000	19.0	20.8	13.7

Contd…..

Year	National	Rural	Urban
2001	18.9	20.7	13.6
2002	20.1	21.0	16.6
2003	20.9	21.7	17.9
2004	20.8	21.6	17.8
2005	20.7	21.7	17.8
2006	20.6	21.7	17.5
2007	20.9	22.1	17.4
2008	20.5	22.4	17.2
2009	19.4	20.4	16.8
2010	19.2	20.1	17.1

It revealed from the table that the crude birth rate was 34.6 in 1981 per 1000 population and same was found to be 33.3 in 1987 and 19.2 in 2010. In rural areas these rates were 35.7, 34.6 and 20.1 respectively. In urban areas these rate were 24.8, 24.8 and 17.1 respectively. Crude birth rate is decreasing in day by day in our country.

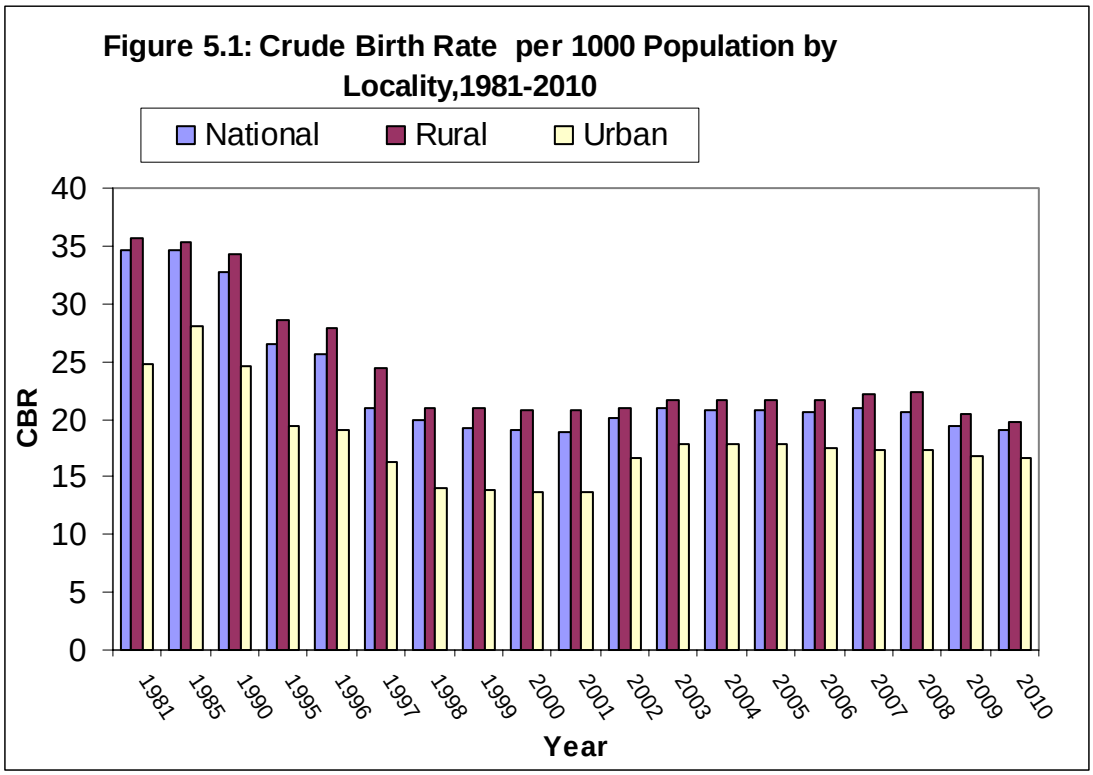
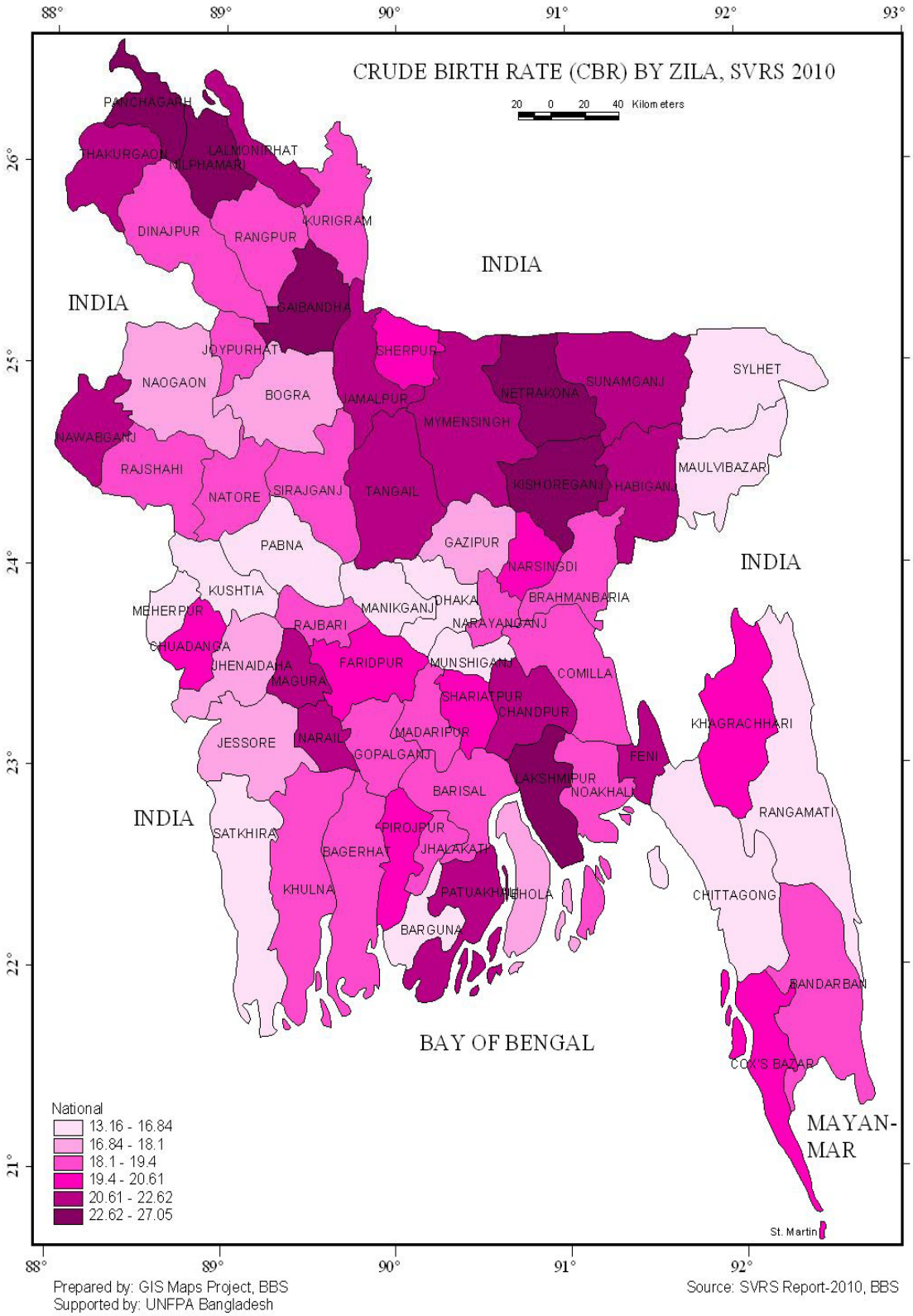


Figure 5.1: Crude Birth Rate per 1000 Population by Locality,1981-2010


CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR) BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88° 89° 90° 91° 92° 93°
26° 25° 24° 23° 22° 21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
MYMENSINGH
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
BRAHMANBARIA
RAJBARI
NARAYANGANJ
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
MAGURA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
BARISAL
NOAKHALI
RANGAMATI
SATKHIRA
PIROJPUR
BAGERHAT
JHALAKATI
CHITTAGONG
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-
MAR
St. Martin
National
13.16 - 16.84
16.84 - 18.1
18.1 - 19.4
19.4 - 20.61
20.61 - 22.62
22.62 - 27.05
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

5.2 Regional Differentials in Crude Birth Rate

Division wise differentials in Crude birth rate (CBR) can be seen in the main table 5.2. It is apparent from the table 5.2 that in 2010 among the divisions, CBR was the highest Dhaka division (20.0) which is preceded by (18.3) in Sylhet division.

Table 5.2: Crude birth rate per 1000 population by division, 1997-2010

Year	Locality	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
1997	Total	20.2	21.0	21.5	20.4	21.6	21.6
	Rural	23.1	24.6	25.4	23.4	25.6	24.9
	Urban	15.9	16.2	16.4	15.2	16.1	16.3
1998	Total	19.7	19.9	20.0	19.3	21.0	20.4
	Rural	20.9	20.4	21.2	20.3	21.5	21.4
	Urban	13.8	14.1	14.5	13.1	14.0	14.5
1999	Total	18.1	19.9	19.6	17.5	19.7	20.5
	Rural	19.9	22.0	21.2	19.2	21.5	21.6
	Urban	13.2	14.5	14.6	13.1	13.6	13.6
2000	Total	17.7	19.5	18.2	19.0	19.5	19.8
	Rural	19.2	21.3	20.7	21.0	21.4	21.0
	Urban	12.7	14.0	13.7	13.3	13.5	14.5
2001	Total	17.8	19.5	18.5	18.2	19.3	19.6
	Rural	19.4	21.2	21.1	20.0	21.2	20.6
	Urban	12.7	14.0	13.7	13.3	13.5	14.7
2002	Total	18.7	20.5	21.0	18.4	20.1	19.4
	Rural	19.0	21.5	22.6	19.1	20.7	19.7
	Urban	15.6	16.3	17.5	15.1	15.6	15.3
2003	Total	18.2	20.9	21.5	20.9	21.1	20.9
	Rural	18.4	21.7	22.9	21.6	21.5	21.4
	Urban	16.3	17.4	18.5	17.0	18.0	14.0
2004	Total	18.3	20.1	21.4	20.3	22.3	21.6
	Rural	18.5	20.7	22.4	20.6	22.7	22.1
	Urban	15.9	17.6	19.0	18.4	18.8	15.4
2005	Total	18.2	20.0	21.4	20.5	21.0	21.9
	Rural	18.5	21.0	23.0	21.3	21.6	23.1
	Urban	16.5	17.0	18.8	17.5	17.5	14.0
2006	Total	19.1	20.7	21.3	19.7	20.6	20.3
	Rural	19.9	21.8	23.4	20.2	21.2	21.0
	Urban	14.8	17.5	17.7	18.0	17.3	15.8
2007	Total	20.1	20.1	22.1	20.0	21.4	18.5
	Rural	20.9	21.5	24.2	20.6	22.2	19.0
	Urban	15.7	16.0	18.3	18.0	17.0	14.7
2008	Total	21.4	19.9	20.2	20.2	21.7	19.8
	Rural	23.5	21.7	22.0	21.5	23.6	21.8
	Urban	17.2	16.6	17.5	18.1	17.5	14.6
2009	Total	17.8	18.1	19.5	17.6	19.4	19.8
	Rural	18.3	19.0	21.2	18.6	20.4	20.9
	Urban	16.9	16.4	17.1	15.9	17.3	17.1
2010	Total	18.6	19.2	20.0	18.6	19.8	18.3
	Rural	19.2	20.1	20.8	19.1	20.4	19.2
	Urban	15.7	16.7	18.7	16.7	17.0	12.8

It is evident from the table that during 1997-2010, CBR have slightly fluctuated in all the divisions. In case of Sylhet divisions the levels of CBR is decreased in 2010.

5.3 Estimated Number of Births

Numbers of births by locality for 1991-2010 are presented in table 5.3. Number of births have been estimated on the basis of births collected in SVRS adopting the dual recording systems and are presented in table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Estimated number of births by locality 1991-2010

(In thousand)

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1991	3561	3160	401
1995	3228	2877	351
1997	3057	2567	490
1998	2608	2119	489
1999	2454	2048	406
2000	2472	2059	413
2001	2489	2068	421
2002	2674	2159	515
2003	2814	2250	564
2004	2830	2253	577
2005	2879	2272	607
2006	2901	2298	603
2007	2986	2371	615
2008	3022	2399	623
2009	2832	2213	619
2010	2870	2218	652

It is seen from the table that in 1991 a total number of births estimated was 3561 thousands. This has decreased to 2828 thousands in 2010 showing a total decrease of 733 thousands birth. It is apparent from the table that in 2010 total number of births estimated was 2870 thousands with 2218 thousands in rural area and 652 thousands in urban area of Bangladesh decreasing in day by day. Levels and trends in the occurrence of births per minute can be seen in table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Occurrence of birth per minute by locality, 1991-2010

(In number)

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1991	6.8	7.0	5.1
1995	6.2	6.5	4.4
1997	5.7	5.8	3.8
1998	4.7	5.0	3.3
1999	4.8	5.1	3.3
2000	4.7	5.1	3.4
2001	4.7	5.2	3.4
2002	5.0	5.3	4.2
2003	5.4	5.6	4.6
2004	5.4	5.6	4.6
2005	5.4	5.7	4.7
2006	5.5	5.8	4.7
2007	5.7	6.0	4.7
2008	5.8	6.2	4.7
2009	5.5	5.7	4.7
2010	5.5	5.7	4.8

It is apparent from the table that during 2010 number of births per minute in Bangladesh is 5.5 with 5.7 in rural area and 4.8 in urban area. It is also seen from the above table that occurrence of birth per minute is the same at the urban area in 2009 as compared to 2008 ,2007,2006 and 2005.

5.4 Age Specific Fertility Rate

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is a vital index of fertility measurement by age-group. For the age group 15-49, it indicates reproductive capability of women and acceptance degree of family planning methods by quinquennial groups recommended by the United Nations. ASFR is computed as the central birth rate, as the number of births to women of a given age-group per 1000 women of that age group. It is evident from the table 5.5 that during 2010 ASFR was the highest in Bangladesh at the age- group 20-24 years (136) which is preceded by age 25-29 years (113) and was the lowest at the age-group 45-49 yrs (5). Similar scenarios prevail in all the localities. The levels, trends and patterns in ASFR rates over time can be seen in table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Age specific fertility rates (ASFR) per 1000 women by locality, 1981-2010

Year	Age						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
National							
1981	133	276	238	167	130	47	19
1982	122	269	254	193	129	57	19
1983	91	267	271	193	134	44	11
1984	103	255	235	182	130	42	19
1985	89	258	246	180	113	42	14
1986	85	265	247	177	110	40	15
1987	86	247	243	161	105	30	10
1988	78	248	244	153	100	38	17
1989	80	245	226	158	107	37	15
1990	79	240	233	158	109	34	12
1991	77	234	227	153	106	33	12
1992	75	232	232	152	103	32	10
1993	60	220	214	140	100	27	7
1994	56	205	207	126	98	18	6
1995	55	202	198	119	94	17	5
1996	54	200	196	117	93	17	5
1997	48	183	177	107	86	16	5
1998	47	174	171	103	81	14	5
1999	32	165	168	90	51	16	5
2000	39	159	162	91	49	15	4
2001	44	152	159	89	49	15	4
2002	57	153	134	88	47	21	13
2003	64	163	135	82	42	19	9
2004	59	165	130	71	50	21	8
2005	57	160	131	71	48	18	7
2006	54	159	121	72	47	22	7
2007	59	148	123	79	44	16	8
2008	60	142	116	73	38	15	9
2009	62	137	113	68	33	12	4
2010	59	136	113	66	36	11	5
Rural							
1981	141	290	248	174	135	48	20
1982	130	258	266	203	135	61	19
1983	97	284	286	204	143	43	10
1984	108	268	248	192	137	44	21
1985	94	268	255	186	118	46	15
1986	91	275	258	184	114	41	16
1987	94	259	256	167	110	31	10
1988	85	262	256	161	107	41	18
1989	87	259	239	166	113	39	15
1990	86	255	247	164	115	35	12
1991	84	253	246	163	114	35	12
1992	80	244	237	157	111	25	11
1993	65	227	216	144	112	29	8
1994	60	214	211	136	108	23	6
1995	59	213	211	136	108	23	6
1996	58	212	210	135	107	23	6
1997	52	196	192	125	100	20	5

Year	Age						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1998	48	174	178	114	88	19	5
1999	39	178	188	100	54	18	5
2000	43	178	181	102	54	17	4
2001	49	171	179	96	51	17	4
2002	62	160	138	90	51	23	14
2003	70	170	138	86	46	20	10
2004	63	176	136	75	54	24	9
2005	61	173	141	76	51	21	8
2006	58	173	131	78	53	25	8
2007	67	164	133	85	49	17	8
2008	75	159	131	82	44	19	11
2009	68	147	113	71	34	13	5
2010	61	145	120	72	39	12	5
Urban							
1981	76	176	163	108	78	34	4
1982	60	155	161	113	71	26	4
1983	61	176	189	135	86	26	17
1984	70	173	157	116	80	21	4
1985	63	193	181	138	86	29	14
1986	47	186	172	126	75	32	13
1987	44	175	164	121	71	22	10
1988	43	172	168	110	59	18	8
1989	42	167	147	114	67	27	12
1990	40	160	156	127	70	29	9
1991	38	158	155	125	69	29	9
1992	37	157	156	124	66	28	8
1993	28	150	151	125	52	15	6
1994	25	142	138	108	53	12	5
1995	25	142	136	108	53	12	5
1996	24	142	135	107	52	12	5
1997	22	140	133	103	48	10	5
1998	21	137	130	101	47	9	5
1999	21	104	109	62	42	9	5
2000	26	101	102	57	36	9	4
2001	24	102	97	68	41	10	4
2002	40	130	120	79	32	13	6
2003	41	124	107	65	27	13	5
2004	42	129	106	54	37	11	3
2005	38	127	105	60	31	9	4
2006	41	123	95	56	30	14	4
2007	39	107	99	63	31	14	5
2008	51	113	93	57	28	10	7
2009	50	116	89	53	26	5	4
2010	52	112	92	46	30	8	3

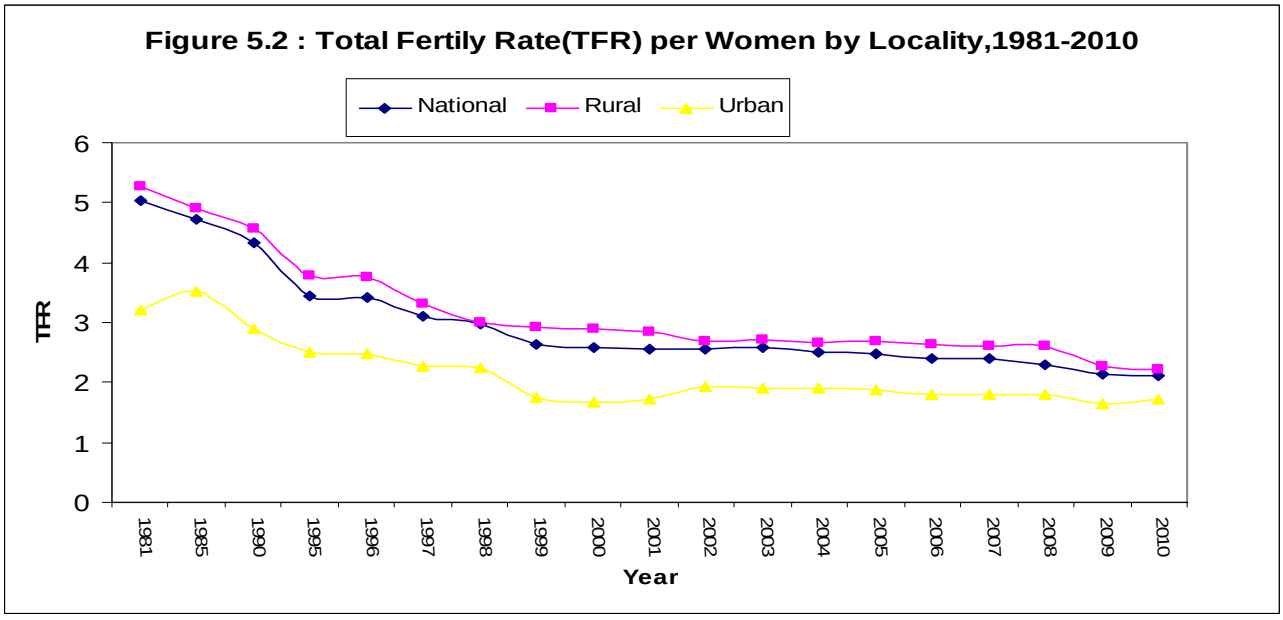
It is evident from the above table that ASFR of women had the decreasing trend in Bangladesh during 1981-2010. It is evident from the Table that at the national level the dominant fertility age groups are 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 15-19. The fertility rates are higher in the rural area compared to that in the urban area.

5.5 Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the age-sex adjusted fertility of women during their child-bearing period 15-49 years. It is apparent from the table T5.6 that in 2010 TFR is 2.12 per woman at the national level with 2.27 in rural area and 1.72 in urban area. Trends and levels of TFR for the national, rural and urban areas can be seen in table of 5.6 for the period 1981-2010. It is apparent from the table of total fertility rate (TFR) per woman by locality from 1981 to 2010 is decreasing in the urban, rural and national levels of Bangladesh in day by day.

Table 5.6: Total fertility rate (TFR) per woman by locality, 1981-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981	5.04	5.28	3.20
1982	5.21	5.50	3.01
1983	5.07	5.36	3.45
1984	4.83	5.08	3.10
1985	4.71	4.91	3.52
1986	4.70	4.89	3.26
1987	4.42	4.64	3.05
1988	4.45	4.70	3.08
1989	4.35	4.59	2.90
1990	4.33	4.57	2.90
1991	4.24	4.51	2.89
1992	4.18	4.33	2.88
1993	3.84	4.00	2.62
1994	3.58	3.79	2.58
1995	3.45	3.78	2.50
1996	3.41	3.76	2.48
1997	3.10	3.32	2.28
1998	2.98	3.00	2.24
1999	2.64	2.91	1.76
2000	2.59	2.89	1.68
2001	2.56	2.84	1.73
2002	2.55	2.69	1.94
2003	2.57	2.70	1.91
2004	2.51	2.67	1.91
2005	2.46	2.65	1.87
2006	2.41	2.63	1.81
2007	2.39	2.61	1.79
2008	2.30	2.60	1.79
2009	2.15	2.28	1.65
2010	2.12	2.27	1.72



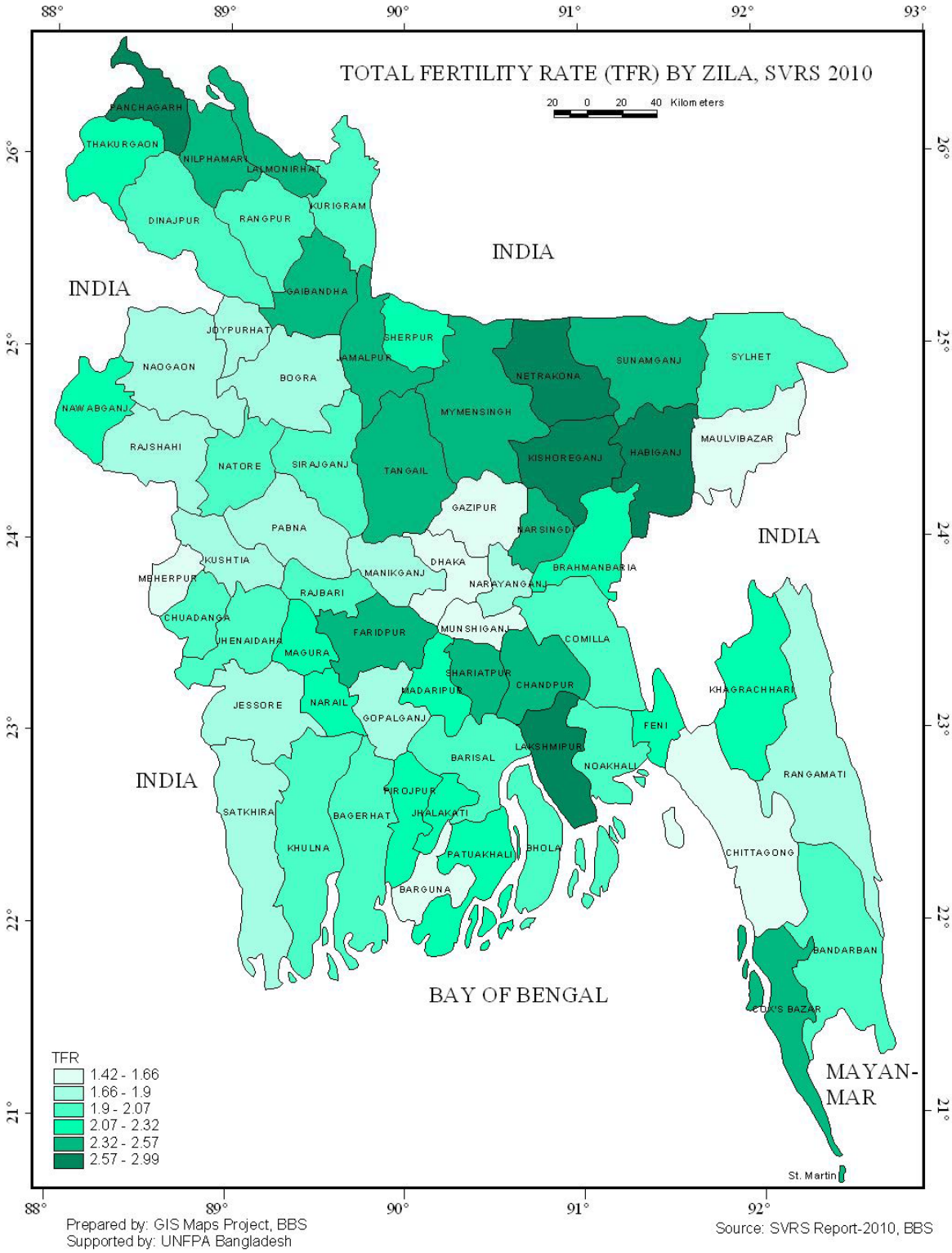

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR) BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
93°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
NILPHAMARI
LALMONIRHAT
KURIGRAM
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
JAMALPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
MYMENSINGH
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
PABNA
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
NARAYANGANJ
BRAHMANBARIA
RAJBARI
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
MAGURA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
MADARIPUR
JESSORE
NARAIL
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
BARISAL
NOAKHALI
KHAGRACHHARI
RANGAMATI
PIROJPUR
SATKHIRA
BAGERHAT
JHALAKATI
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
St. Martin
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-MAR
TFR
1.42 - 1.66
1.66 - 1.9
1.9 - 2.07
2.07 - 2.32
2.32 - 2.57
2.57 - 2.99
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

Table 5.7: Total fertility rate per women by division and locality, 1998-2010

Year	Locality	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
1998	Total	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.8
	Rural	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0
	Urban	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1
2000	Total	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
	Rural	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0
	Urban	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9
2001	Total	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8
	Rural	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9
	Urban	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7
2002	Total	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.7
	Rural	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.8
	Urban	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1
2003	Total	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8
	Rural	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.9
	Urban	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6
2004	Total	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8
	Rural	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.9
	Urban	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
2005	Total	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.0
	Rural	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.2
	Urban	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6
2006	Total	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7
	Rural	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8
	Urban	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
2007	Total	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4
	Rural	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.5
	Urban	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
2008	Total	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
	Rural	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8
	Urban	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6
2009	Total	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6
	Rural	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.7
	Urban	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
2010	Total	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3
	Rural	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4
	Urban	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4

It is evident from the table that TFRs had now decreasing trend in all the divisions since 1998 with some ups and downs between consecutive years. It is apparent from the table TFR was the highest in Sylhet division (2.3) and 2nd highest is Rajshahi , Dhaka and Chittagong division (2.2).

5.6 Total Marital Fertility Rate

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR) refers to number of children ever born per 1000 ever married women. Marital fertility rates for women of completed fertility are an especially useful measure for comparing the overall level of fertility of two or more populations at different dates. Total marital fertility rates (TMFR)

have been computed in the same way as TFR was calculated. In case of TFR denominator was total women of specific age-group but in case of TMFR denominator was the number of married women of specific age-group.

Table 5.8 Total marital fertility rate, 1991-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1991	5.42	NA	NA
1995	5.15	NA	NA
1997	4.58	NA	NA
1999	4.02	4.47	2.08
2000	3.99	4.43	2.05
2001	3.92	4.36	2.04
2002	3.28	3.36	2.97
2003	3.37	3.50	2.82
2004	3.32	3.44	2.84
2005	3.40	3.52	2.82
2006	3.33	3.51	2.80
2007	3.36	3.58	2.71
2008	3.57	3.90	2.97
2009	3.40	3.58	2.87
2010	3.33	3.54	2.88

It is evident from the table that TMFR has decreased at the national level during 1991-2010.

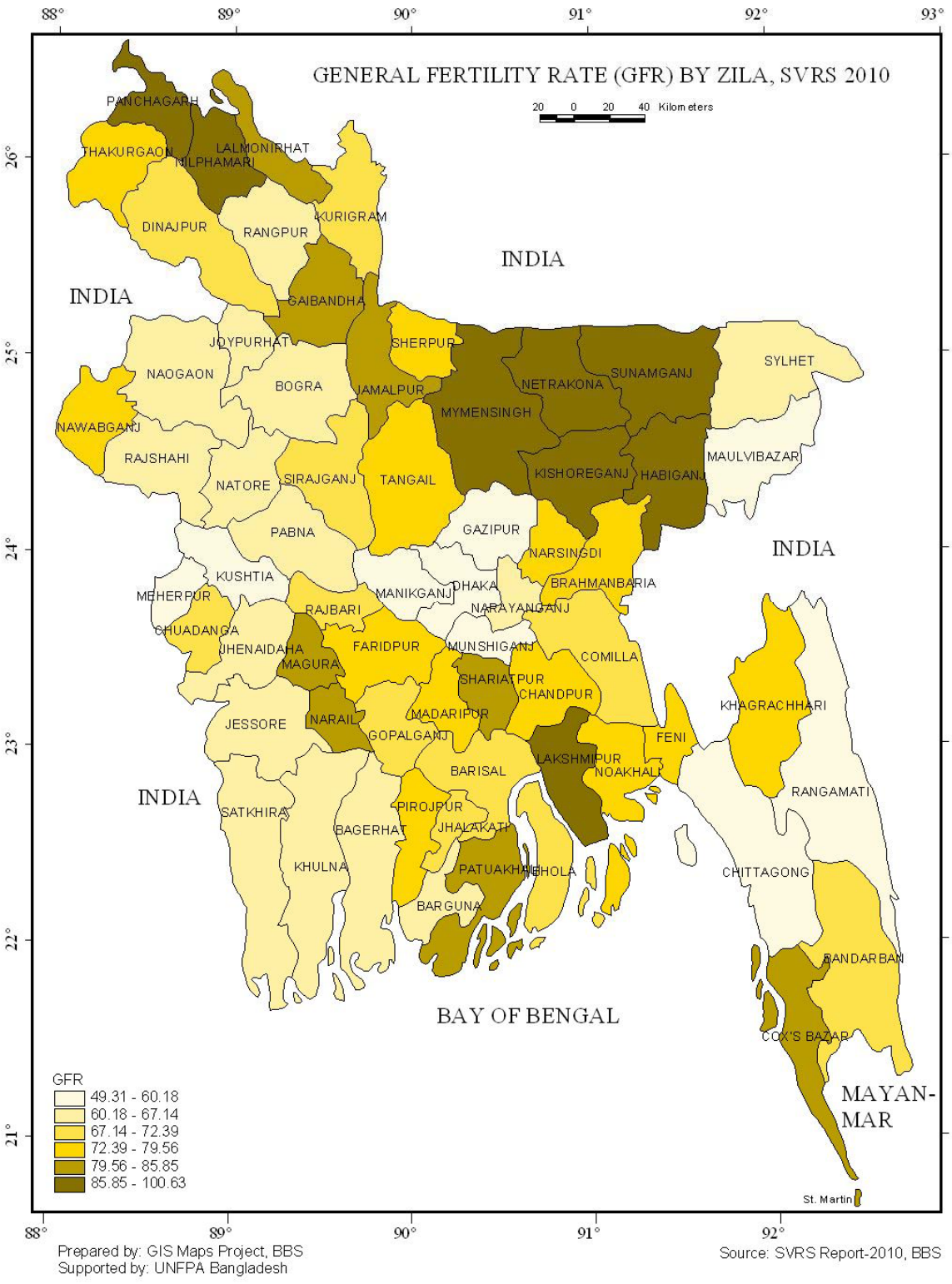
5.7 General Fertility Rate

General Fertility Rate (GFR) per 1000 women of child bearing age 15-49 in the population indicates the number of live births in a specified period. Levels, trends and patterns of GFR for the period 1981-2010 can be seen in table 5.9. It is evident that the general fertility rate for the country as a whole has declined over the period. It is understandable that family planning measures have been made more effective in the last two decade.

Table .5.9: General fertility rate by locality for 1981-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981	162	171	108
1982	164	175	98
1983	162	170	113
1984	173	167	109
1985	156	162	119
1986	152	163	111
1987	150	158	103
1988	145	155	96
1990	144	154	98
1991	145	152	96
1992	143	150	94
1993	138	147	89
1994	137	145	88
1995	130	135	86

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1996	115	120	86
1997	110	115	84
1998	102	109	82
1999	84	93	56
2000	81	90	53
2001	80	89	52
2002	86	89	72
2003	84	90	64
2004	83	88	63
2005	82	89	64
2006	80	87	61
2007	79	86	60
2008	77	86	61
2009	72	77	57
2010	71	76	59


GENERAL FERTILITY RATE (GFR) BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
93°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
NAWABGANJ
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
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CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
BARISAL
NOAKHALI
RANGAMATI
SATKHIRA
PIROJPUR
JHALAKATHI
BAGERHAT
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-
MAR
St. Martin
GFR
49.31 - 60.18
60.18 - 67.14
67.14 - 72.39
72.39 - 79.56
79.56 - 85.85
85.85 - 100.63
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

Table 5.10: Divisional variation of general fertility rate, 1998-2010

Year	Locality	Division					
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
1998	Total	80	85	84	80	86	92
	Rural	81	90	93	83	89	96
	Urban	65	68	67	66	68	57
2002	Total	78	88	85	82	82	91
	Rural	80	94	96	86	84	94
	Urban	62	66	65	63	66	53
2003	Total	84	91	89	80	80	86
	Rural	85	96	97	92	82	89
	Urban	64	72	75	72	64	72
2004	Total	80	85	84	80	86	92
	Rural	81	90	93	83	89	96
	Urban	65	68	67	66	68	57
2005	Total	76	83	83	79	81	94
	Rural	79	91	95	84	84	102
	Urban	61	63	66	63	63	53
2006	Total	78	84	81	74	78	86
	Rural	83	92	95	78	81	91
	Urban	54	64	61	63	61	59
2007	Total	80	78	82	74	79	76
	Rural	85	87	96	77	83	80
	Urban	58	57	62	63	60	53
2008	Total	83	77	75	73	78	78
	Rural	94	86	86	80	87	90
	Urban	62	60	61	62	61	53
2009	Total	71	69	72	66	73	83
	Rural	72	74	83	69	76	87
	Urban	64	55	56	58	61	62
2010	Total	72	72	74	67	71	74
	Rural	76	77	79	70	74	79
	Urban	55	59	64	56	58	45

It is evident from the table that during 1998-2010, GFR had decreased in all the divisions and localities with some exceptions. Extent of decrease was the highest in Sylhet division (18 points) and was the second in Rajshahi division (15 points).

5.8 Gross Reproduction Rate

Gross reproduction rate (GRR) measures the average number of daughters a woman will have during her life time if she passes through child bearing ages experiencing average age-specific fertility pattern of a given year. Trends in gross reproduction rate (GRR) per woman by locality for the period 1981-2010 shown in table 5.11. At national level the rate were 2.50 in 1981 and 1.05 in 2010. In Rural area it was 2.61 and 1.12 and in urban area it was 1.50 and 0.83.

Table 5.11: Gross reproduction rate (GRR) and net reproduction rate (NRR) per woman by locality, 1981-2010

Year	GRR			NRR		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1981	2.50	2.61	1.50	1.89	1.96	1.32
1982	2.54	2.68	1.48	1.98	2.07	1.26
1983	2.45	2.59	1.66	1.92	2.01	1.41
1984	2.34	2.47	1.50	1.81	1.81	1.36
1985	2.20	2.37	1.72	1.79	1.83	1.41
1986	2.29	2.38	1.57	1.80	1.87	1.28
1987	2.14	2.25	1.48	1.69	1.74	1.17
1988	2.21	2.31	1.57	1.74	1.80	1.22
1989	2.10	2.26	1.41	1.72	1.79	1.20
1990	2.10	2.22	1.42	1.71	1.76	1.20
1991	2.06	2.17	1.38	1.70	1.74	1.19
1992	2.03	2.14	1.37	1.68	1.72	1.18
1993	2.01	2.12	1.32	1.57	1.70	1.25
1994	1.81	1.98	1.25	1.48	1.65	1.12
1995	1.68	1.85	1.20	1.48	1.68	1.09
1996	1.66	1.84	1.19	1.46	1.64	1.08
1997	1.52	1.63	1.10	1.37	1.62	1.07
1998	1.45	1.62	1.08	1.31	1.43	1.06
1999	1.29	1.44	0.86	1.25	1.39	0.82
2000	1.27	1.41	0.82	1.24	1.37	0.79
2001	1.26	1.40	0.80	1.23	1.36	0.79
2002	1.26	1.32	1.03	1.22	1.29	0.94
2003	1.24	1.32	0.95	1.20	1.29	0.92
2004	1.21	1.28	0.92	1.18	1.25	0.91
2005	1.19	1.28	0.91	1.17	1.24	0.90
2006	1.17	1.27	0.90	1.15	1.24	0.88
2007	1.17	1.28	0.87	1.14	1.24	0.85
2008	1.11	1.25	0.87	1.09	1.23	0.86
2009	1.07	1.15	0.81	1.06	1.14	0.80
2010	1.05	1.12	0.83	1.04	1.11	0.82

It is apparent that GRR of rural area was more than that of urban area by 34.94%.

5.9 Net Reproduction Rate

The average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she passed through her lifetime from birth conforms 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 woman will be died before completion their childbearing ages. NRR means each generation of mothers in having exactly enough daughters to replace itself in the population. It is seen that NRR of rural area was higher than that of urban area by 35.37%. To observe the levels and trends NRRs have been shown side by side with GRR in table T5.11 for the period 1981-2010. It is apparent from the table

that NRR has reduced by 44.97% during 1981-2010. During the same period NRR of rural area had reduced by 43.37% and that of urban area had reduced by 37.88%.

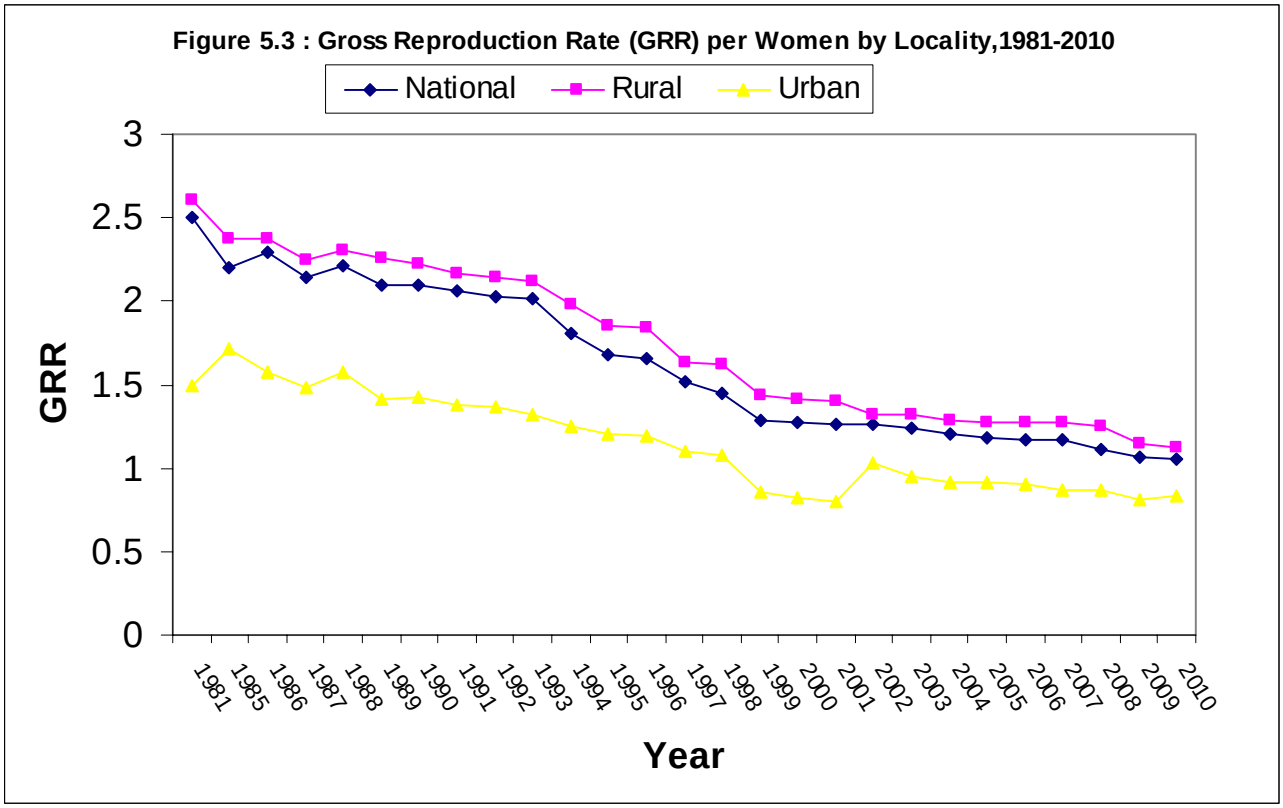


Figure 5.3 : Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) per Women by Locality,1981-2010

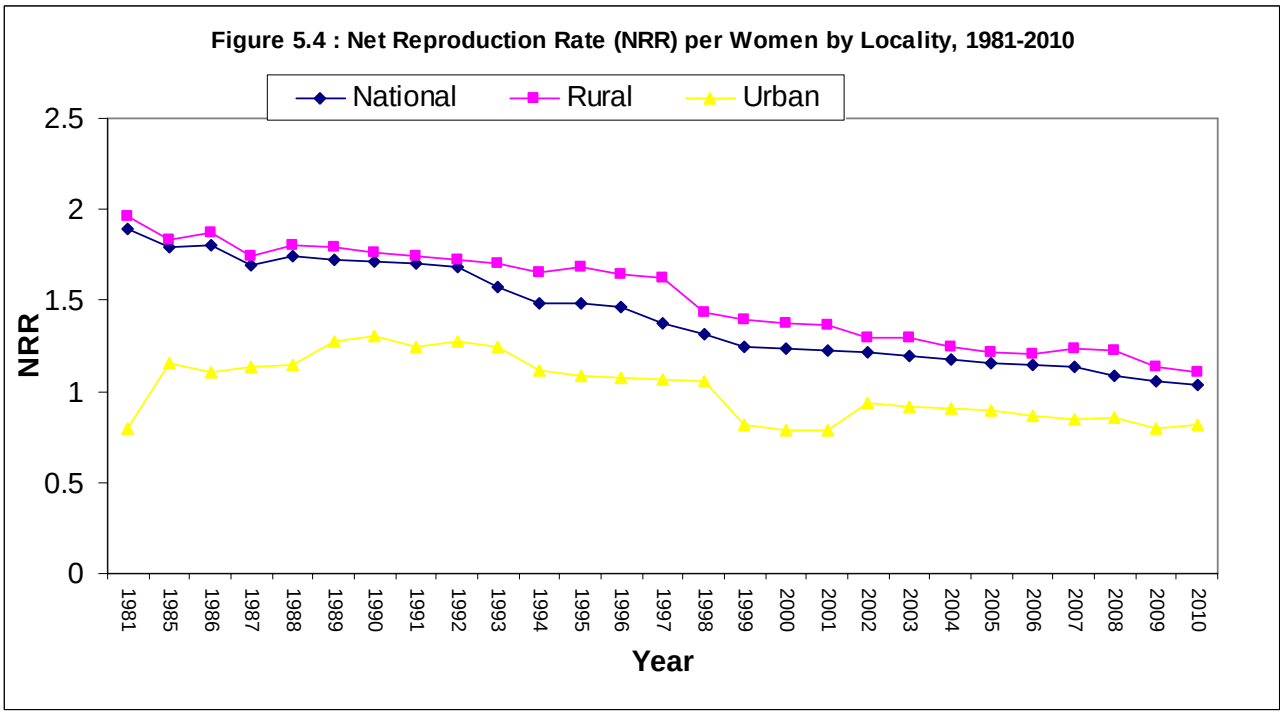


Figure 5.4 : Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) per Women by Locality, 1981-2010

Chapter-6

Mortality

Mortality rates and ratios are important indicators reflecting the health situation of a country. Patterns, levels and trends indicate the current mortality situation, values and extent of variation over time. Therefore evaluation of the patterns and determination of the levels and trends in mortality are needed for formulation of plans and implementation of programmes especially in health and poverty alleviation related issues. This chapter provides Number of Deaths, Crude Death Rate (CDR), Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR), Child Death Rate (Ch.DR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), Cause-Specific Death Rate and Expectation of Life (ex) .

In this report time series of the above-mentioned indicators have been shown to demonstrate the trend, pattern and levels of mortality over time by locality and sex.

6.1 Number of Deaths

The data presented in Table 6.1 on estimated number of deaths by locality for the period 1981-2010. In 2010 estimated number of deaths was 842000 out of which 655000 were from rural area and 187000 were from the urban area. Trends in the number of deaths can be seen in table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Estimated number of deaths by locality, 1981-2010

'In thousand'

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981	1038	958	80
1982	1107	1029	78
1983	1163	1075	88
1984	1182	1076	109
1985	1183	1090	109
1986	1183	1067	116
1987	1173	1062	111
1988	1179	1065	114
1989	1206	1091	115
1990	1230	1103	127
1991	1239	1109	130
1992	1200	1075	125
1993	1167	1040	127
1994	1061	956	125
1995	1007	842	165
1996	989	839	150
1997	958	814	144
1998	942	799	143
1999	763	635	128
2000	721	594	127
2001	680	555	125
2002	679	561	118
2003	801	654	147
2004	779	636	143
2005	823	653	170
2006	812	656	156
2007	891	709	182
2008	885	709	176
2009	842	671	171
2010	842	655	187

It is evident from the table that during the decade 1981-91 number of deaths had increased by 2,01,000 persons whereas during 1991-2010 it had decreased by 3,97,000 persons. Similar trend was also observed in rural and urban areas. Number of deaths per minute by locality can be seen from table 6.2.

Table 6.2 : Number of deaths per minute by locality, 1981-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981	2.0	2.1	1.2
1985	2.2	2.4	1.6
1991	2.2	2.5	1.7
1995	1.9	2.1	1.5
1998	1.8	1.3	0.9
2000	1.4	1.3	0.9
2001	1.3	1.3	1.1
2002	1.3	1.4	1.0
2003	1.4	1.6	1.2
2004	1.4	1.6	1.1
2005	1.5	1.6	1.2
2006	1.5	1.6	1.4
2007	1.7	1.8	1.4
2008	1.7	1.8	1.3
2009	1.6	1.7	1.4
2010	1.6	1.7	1.6

It is apparent from the table that occurrence of deaths per minute has been decreasing very slowly since 1985 in the rural area. In 1981 occurrence of deaths per hour was 120 persons. It had increased to 132 persons in 1991 and then had decreased to 96 persons in 2010. In case of urban areas the corresponding numbers were 72 persons in 1981, 102 persons in 1991 and 96 persons per hour in 2010.

6.2 Crude Death Rate

Crude death rate (CDR) for the nation was 5.60 per 1000 population in 2010. In case of rural area CDRs were 5.9 and urban were 4.9 in 2010. Trend in CDR can be seen in table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Crude death rate per 1000 population by locality, 1981-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1981	11.5	12.2	7.2
1982	12.2	12.8	6.9
1983	12.3	13.2	7.5
1984	12.3	12.9	8.5
1985	12.0	12.9	8.3
1986	12.1	12.3	8.1
1987	11.5	11.8	7.6
1988	11.3	11.9	7.5
1989	11.3	11.9	7.3
1990	11.4	11.8	7.8
1991	11.2	11.5	7.8
1992	11.0	11.3	7.5
1993	10.0	10.4	7.2
1994	9.3	9.3	7.1
1995	8.7	9.0	6.7
1996	8.2	8.8	6.5
1997	5.5	6.5	4.2
1998	5.1	5.4	3.7
1999	5.1	5.4	3.5
2000	4.9	5.3	3.5
2001	4.8	5.2	4.3
2002	5.1	5.4	3.8
2003	5.9	6.2	4.7
2004	5.8	6.1	4.4
2005	5.8	6.1	4.9
2006	5.6	6.0	4.4
2007	6.2	6.6	5.1
2008	6.0	6.5	5.1
2009	5.8	6.1	4.7
2010	5.6	5.9	4.9

It is evident from the table that CDR has reduced in both the urban and rural areas during 1981-2010. At the national level it had decreased from 11.5 in 1981 to 11.2 in 1991 and to 5.6 in 2010. In case of rural the

reduction trend was 12.2 in 1981 to 11.5 in 1991 and to 5.9 in 2010 and in case of urban the corresponding CDRs were 7.2, 7.8 and 4.9.

Figure 6.1: Estimated Number of Deaths by locality,1981-2010

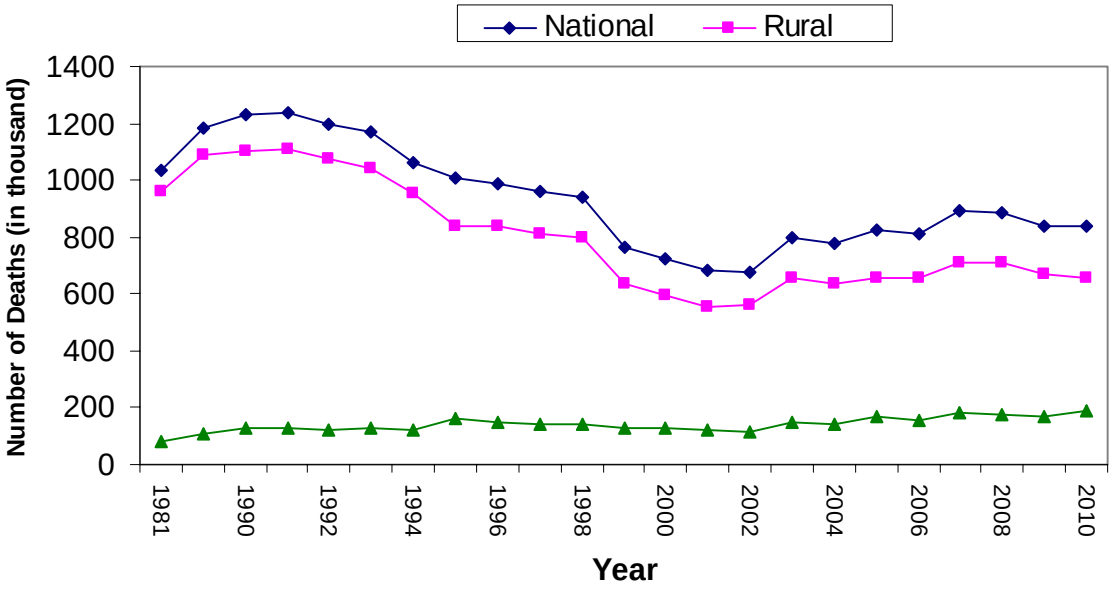
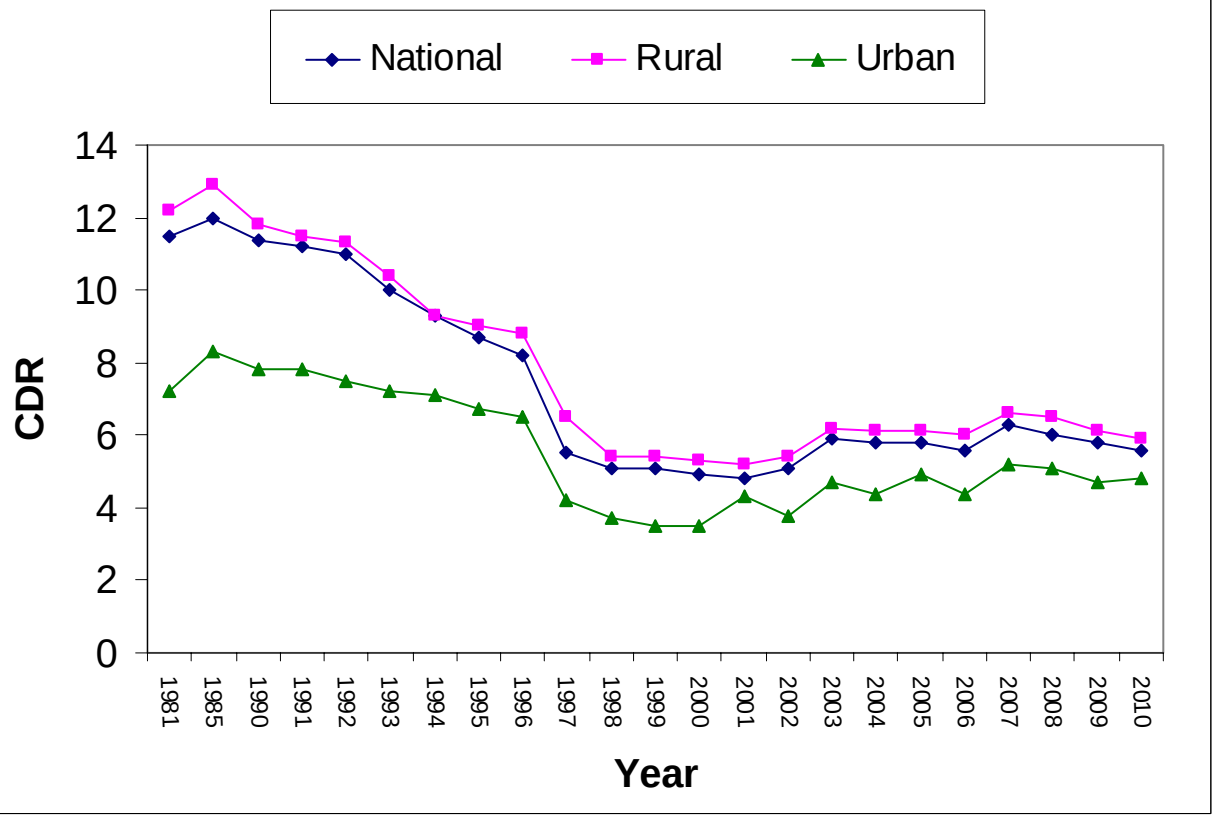
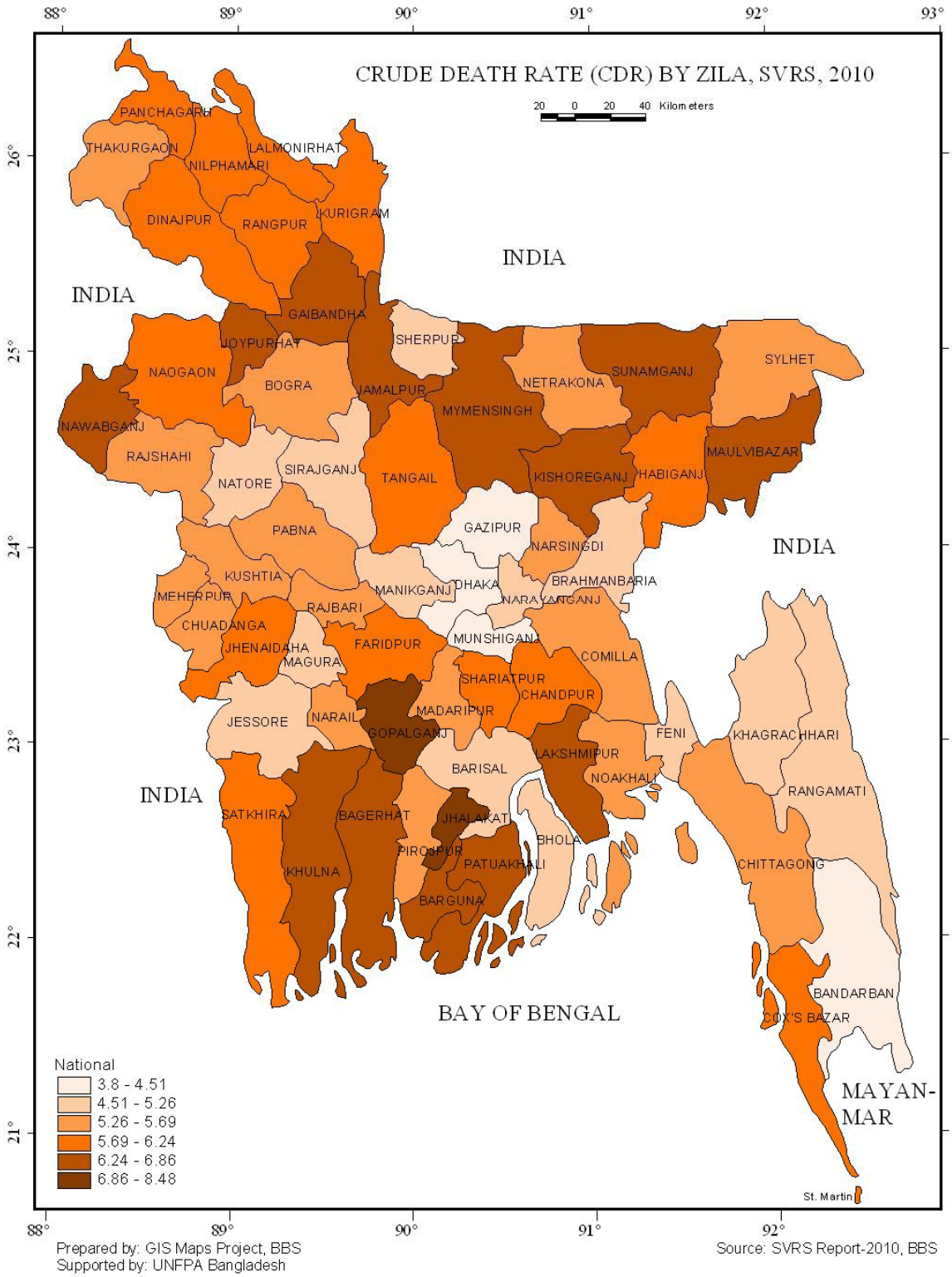


Figure 6.2 : Crude Death Rate per 1000 Population by Locality, 1981-2010




CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR) BY ZILA, SVRS, 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88° 89° 90° 91° 92° 93°
26° 25° 24° 23° 22° 21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
MYMENSINGH
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
NATORE
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
BRAHMANBARIA
MEHERPUR
NARAYANGANJ
RAJBARI
CHUADANGA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
JHENAIDAHA
MAGURA
COMILLA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
MADARIPUR
JESSORE
NARAIL
GOPALGANJ
FENI
KHAGRACHHARI
LAKSHMIPUR
BARISAL
NOAKHALI
RANGAMATI
SATKHIRA
BAGERHAT
JHALAKATI
BHOLA
PIROJPUR
CHITTAGONG
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-MAR
St. Martin
National
3.8 - 4.51
4.51 - 5.26
5.26 - 5.69
5.69 - 6.24
6.24 - 6.86
6.86 - 8.48
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

Regional Differentials in CDR

CDRs by administrative divisions, as observed in SVRS 2010, have been shown at table 6.4. It is evident from the table that CDR was the highest in Chittagong Division (6.4) and was the lowest in Dhaka Division (5.5). It is also observed that CDRs in urban areas were smaller than those of rural areas. In rural area CDR was the highest in Barisal and Sylhet Division (6.2) and was the lowest in Chittagong and Khulna Division (5.7). In case of urban area it was the highest in Khulna Division (5.5) and was the lowest in Chittagong and Dhaka division (4.7).

Table 6.4: Crude death rate by divisions, 2002-2010

Division	Total	Rural	Urban
2002			
Barisal	5.4	5.5	3.6
Chittagong	4.8	5.0	4.0
Dhaka	5.0	5.6	3.7
Khulna	5.0	5.4	3.6
Rajshahi	5.4	5.6	4.1
Sylhet	5.2	5.3	4.1
2003			
Barisal	6.3	6.4	5.1
Chittagong	5.7	5.9	4.9
Dhaka	5.8	6.3	4.6
Khulna	5.3	5.5	4.2
Rajshahi	6.3	6.5	5.2
Sylhet	6.7	6.9	4.3
2004			
Barisal	6.3	6.4	4.2
Chittagong	5.3	5.5	4.4
Dhaka	5.4	6.0	4.2
Khulna	5.3	5.4	4.7
Rajshahi	6.4	6.6	4.7
Sylhet	7.0	7.2	5.0
2005			
Barisal	5.3	5.5	4.1
Chittagong	6.1	6.4	5.1
Dhaka	6.0	6.6	5.1
Khulna	5.5	5.9	4.2
Rajshahi	5.3	5.4	4.7
Sylhet	6.6	6.9	5.1
2007			
Barisal	7.4	7.8	5.3
Chittagong	5.8	6.1	5.0
Dhaka	6.2	7.0	4.8
Khulna	6.6	6.7	6.1
Rajshahi	6.2	6.2	6.0
Sylhet	6.4	6.7	4.3
2008			
Barisal	7.0	8.2	4.7
Chittagong	5.2	5.7	4.3
Dhaka	5.8	6.5	4.7
Khulna	6.1	6.5	5.5
Rajshahi	6.6	6.8	6.4
Sylhet	6.1	6.7	4.8
2009			
Barisal	6.9	7.6	4.1
Chittagong	5.4	5.7	4.4
Dhaka	5.7	6.5	4.5
Khulna	6.0	6.4	4.4
Rajshahi	5.8	5.9	5.4
Sylhet	5.9	6.6	4.5
2010			
Barisal	6.0	6.2	4.8
Chittagong	6.4	5.7	4.7
Dhaka	5.5	6.0	4.7
Khulna	5.6	5.7	5.5
Rajshahi	5.8	6.0	5.1
Sylhet	6.0	6.2	4.8

It is also evident from the table that CDRs for urban areas were generally smaller than those of rural areas.

6.3 Age-specific Death Rate

Age-specific death rate (ASDR) is the key vital statistics through which health situation of the population of a country is observed. It is observed that ASDR was higher for female as compared to male in the age group 15-49 possibly because of maternal mortality. On the other hand, age-specific death rates accelerated from age 60 for both the male and female. At the age slab 50-69 ASDRs were more for male than female. Age-sex differentials in ASDR can be seen in the table 6.5 for 1991-2010.

Table 6.5: Age specific death rate by age, sex and locality, 1991-2010

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
1991									
0	92.30	95.12	90.00	94.13	94.65	95.41	69.42	72.37	65.25
1	16.59	17.04	16.70	16.73	16.20	17.17	11.35	12.52	11.23
2	15.30	16.16	14.74	15.72	16.95	15.60	10.55	10.74	10.80
3	13.23	14.19	12.10	13.58	14.70	12.60	9.07	8.80	8.25
4	10.35	10.67	10.96	10.95	9.48	11.57	6.92	6.74	6.63
0-4	31.26	32.45	31.12	32.36	34.48	30.94	20.23	22.13	19.12
1-4	13.60	14.02	13.29	14.43	15.95	12.98	8.09	8.99	8.49
05-09	3.58	3.83	3.33	3.73	4.00	3.45	2.49	2.58	2.40
10-14	1.61	1.70	1.52	1.70	1.79	1.60	1.07	1.11	1.04
15-19	2.27	1.95	2.58	2.45	2.23	2.77	1.30	1.02	1.58
20-24	2.77	2.32	3.18	2.96	2.48	3.41	1.68	1.41	1.94
25-29	3.49	2.89	4.08	3.71	3.04	4.37	2.21	1.89	2.51
30-34	4.12	3.61	4.66	4.41	3.90	4.95	2.56	2.04	3.10
35-39	5.27	4.60	5.98	5.55	4.91	6.22	3.50	2.62	4.46
40-44	5.86	5.52	6.23	6.12	5.84	6.43	4.39	3.89	5.03
45-49	9.71	9.37	10.11	10.25	10.06	10.48	6.07	4.71	7.67
50-54	13.49	14.10	12.76	13.94	14.72	13.02	10.46	10.15	10.86
55-59	20.58	21.41	19.49	21.17	22.05	20.00	15.71	15.93	15.45
60-64	23.12	35.06	31.65	35.92	36.15	34.23	29.13	28.16	30.15
65-69	41.82	42.37	40.55	42.18	43.55	40.55	38.73	37.52	40.53
70-74	70.38	70.00	74.56	73.50	69.92	75.57	58.37	49.97	58.72
75+	132.56	125.25	145.50	139.20	132.70	147.90	126.90	119.80	140.57

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2003									
0	65.67	67.17	62.35	70.38	73.03	67.60	47.43	49.20	45.56
1	10.12	9.99	10.16	10.35	10.35	10.35	8.97	8.56	9.40
2	3.53	3.35	3.92	3.90	3.61	4.21	2.53	2.32	2.75
3	4.07	3.90	4.19	4.45	4.29	4.63	2.38	2.32	2.44
4	1.88	2.46	2.59	2.74	2.73	2.76	1.66	1.39	1.95
1-4	4.62	4.60	4.92	5.03	4.89	5.17	3.69	3.45	3.94
05-09	1.25	1.31	1.20	1.24	1.30	1.19	1.29	1.35	1.22
10-14	0.84	0.87	0.82	0.86	0.93	0.79	0.77	0.80	0.75
15-19	1.18	1.12	1.23	1.21	0.95	1.52	1.00	1.08	0.92
20-24	1.41	1.51	1.37	1.52	1.67	1.39	1.09	1.20	1.00
25-29	1.26	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.38	1.29	0.97	1.06	0.90
30-34	1.78	1.73	1.79	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.26	1.12	1.40
35-39	2.37	2.21	2.48	2.40	2.31	2.49	2.12	2.01	2.24
40-44	3.49	3.71	3.25	3.65	3.75	3.53	2.93	3.11	2.69
45-49	5.18	5.60	4.76	5.31	6.11	4.32	4.94	5.47	4.17
50-54	8.45	8.90	7.64	8.51	9.84	7.00	7.65	8.68	6.21
55-59	13.72	14.81	12.44	14.36	18.02	10.12	11.17	11.81	10.32
60-64	20.60	22.69	18.46	20.83	23.18	18.13	20.29	20.72	19.79
65-69	29.97	31.64	27.98	29.63	33.21	25.33	31.36	33.89	28.37
70-74	45.71	46.51	44.60	47.36	47.23	47.55	39.08	39.52	38.49
75-79	65.98	62.50	71.17	63.56	65.69	59.96	75.68	75.41	76.05
80+	144.89	142.55	145.46	146.79	149.62	143.36	132.27	128.62	136.46

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2004									
00	65.91	69.48	61.42	67.38	72.52	61.57	48.93	52.26	43.08
01	7.84	7.52	8.19	8.03	8.17	7.88	6.92	4.50	7.70
02	4.26	3.98	4.56	4.74	4.62	4.87	1.97	1.06	2.99
03	2.00	1.36	2.67	2.08	1.55	2.64	1.64	0.48	2.86
04	4.06	3.34	4.82	3.87	3.36	4.42	4.97	3.23	6.77
0-4	12.32	13.23	11.35	12.64	13.48	11.74	10.79	12.02	9.43
1-4	3.99	3.50	4.52	4.12	3.85	4.41	3.38	1.83	5.06
05-09	1.18	1.11	1.27	1.24	1.08	1.41	0.90	1.26	0.52
10-14	0.84	1.08	0.60	0.88	1.08	0.68	.62	1.07	0.22
15-19	1.00	0.81	1.23	1.01	0.77	1.29	0.99	0.97	1.01
20-24	1.12	0.87	1.34	1.14	0.88	1.37	1.05	0.80	1.24
25-29	1.24	1.05	1.39	1.32	0.94	1.64	0.92	1.47	0.49
30-34	1.68	1.59	1.77	1.86	1.68	2.03	1.01	1.26	0.76
35-39	2.22	2.39	2.04	2.33	2.54	2.11	1.81	1.84	1.78
40-44	2.72	3.38	1.94	2.43	2.93	1.84	3.84	5.01	2.31
45-49	4.79	5.31	4.07	5.17	5.85	4.29	3.29	3.40	3.11
50-54	7.10	7.90	6.24	6.77	7.90	5.62	8.55	7.88	9.46
55-59	10.38	12.23	8.17	10.44	12.14	8.45	10.11	12.65	6.54
60-64	21.45	24.20	18.29	22.02	24.93	18.73	18.20	20.23	15.66
65-69	31.15	35.44	26.41	30.55	34.89	25.80	34.78	38.69	30.21
70-74	49.09	51.70	44.45	48.87	52.37	45.33	44.78	47.47	39.11
75-79	67.18	67.11	67.28	68.37	68.70	67.89	58.80	55.31	63.22
80 +	147.40	146.03	144.97	146.12	149.88	143.18	132.18	128.75	136.46

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2005									
00	53.07	55.87	50.11	55.38	58.77	51.80	44.89	45.63	44.10
01	7.84	7.13	8.59	8.91	8.08	9.79	3.89	3.61	4.19
02	3.67	3.31	4.04	3.86	3.27	4.48	2.98	3.44	2.51
03	3.42	4.44	2.39	3.56	4.15	2.96	2.92	5.44	0.42
04	1.73	1.77	1.70	1.99	2.19	1.79	0.88	0.36	1.40
0-4	12.64	13.25	12.01	13.43	14.00	12.84	9.90	10.64	9.15
1-4	4.07	4.11	4.04	4.50	4.37	4.63	2.62	3.20	2.03
05-09	1.58	1.68	1.48	1.70	1.82	1.58	1.18	1.19	1.16
10-14	0.84	0.94	0.73	0.85	0.98	0.71	0.79	0.79	0.79
15-19	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.03	1.12	1.16	1.27	1.05
20-24	1.29	1.18	1.38	1.35	1.08	1.58	1.12	1.51	0.83
25-29	1.44	1.77	1.16	1.32	1.33	1.31	1.74	2.94	0.77
30-34	1.72	2.16	1.32	1.91	2.50	1.39	1.19	1.25	1.14
35-39	2.07	2.38	1.76	2.26	2.58	1.95	1.58	1.89	1.26
40-44	2.72	2.84	2.58	2.88	3.05	2.69	2.28	2.27	2.29
45-49	4.74	5.09	4.25	4.45	4.82	3.94	5.52	5.79	5.13
50-54	7.43	8.67	6.19	7.65	8.57	6.76	6.76	8.93	4.22
55-59	13.11	16.23	9.39	13.06	16.36	9.28	13.29	15.83	9.81
60-64	19.21	22.81	15.13	19.10	22.88	14.90	19.62	22.59	15.98
65-69	24.40	28.14	20.34	23.51	27.97	18.69	27.97	28.79	27.06
70-74	52.33	54.70	49.63	51.99	54.04	49.68	53.64	57.26	49.46
75-79	49.96	57.33	40.87	48.57	55.26	40.29	55.99	66.38	43.34
80 +	103.43	109.17	97.53	104.02	108.88	98.95	100.80	110.55	91.42

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2006									
00	51.95	53.84	49.95	55.26	58.78	51.56	40.23	36.39	44.28
01	7.78	8.16	7.38	7.89	8.36	7.39	7.37	7.42	7.32
02	4.24	3.54	4.88	4.69	4.26	5.14	2.47	0.99	3.97
03	2.30	2.54	2.07	2.59	2.82	2.35	1.32	1.56	1.08
04	2.81	3.19	2.42	2.82	3.26	2.38	2.76	2.99	2.52
1-4	4.17	4.27	4.08	4.42	4.61	4.23	3.31	3.08	3.55
05-09	1.48	1.42	1.55	1.53	1.37	1.69	1.32	1.58	1.04
10-14	0.91	1.05	0.74	1.01	1.10	0.91	0.65	0.89	0.41
15-19	1.12	1.03	1.22	1.23	1.04	1.46	0.79	0.99	0.78
20-24	1.65	1.66	1.64	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.38	1.37	1.39
25-29	1.59	1.29	1.85	1.85	1.35	2.28	0.94	1.13	0.79
30-34	1.99	1.73	2.22	2.33	2.03	2.60	1.08	0.92	1.21
35-39	2.38	2.49	2.28	2.63	2.72	2.54	1.74	1.90	1.57
40-44	3.20	3.63	2.69	3.36	3.69	2.96	2.76	3.45	1.94
45-49	4.85	5.58	4.11	5.18	5.78	4.36	3.96	4.32	3.43
50-54	8.00	9.68	6.30	8.05	9.65	6.52	7.82	9.77	5.56
55-59	12.98	15.35	10.39	12.97	15.19	10.43	12.99	16.01	10.24
60-64	22.34	23.60	20.91	23.11	25.11	20.87	19.64	18.49	21.03
65-69	29.59	31.20	27.42	29.41	30.70	28.01	29.91	33.17	25.00
70-74	54.93	62.98	45.79	54.32	62.95	44.58	62.82	63.12	60.65
75-79	62.22	64.03	60.00	61.51	65.00	57.19	76.31	72.17	81.99
80 +	135.31	143.17	125.16	139.52	149.83	128.69	130.89	125.84	133.97

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sex**	**Male**	**Female**
2007									
0	50.70	52.70	48.60	51.68	54.15	49.08	47.20	47.51	46.88
1	7.16	7.61	6.68	7.57	8.10	7.01	5.67	5.88	5.44
2	4.09	3.98	4.20	4.75	4.70	4.80	1.80	1.44	2.17
3	1.31	1.01	1.62	1.43	1.16	1.71	0.90	0.49	1.32
4	2.39	2.37	2.41	2.71	2.97	2.44	1.32	0.39	2.30
1-4	3.64	3.64	3.64	4.02	4.15	3.89	2.31	1.94	2.70
5-9	1.35	1.43	1.28	1.55	1.53	1.57	0.72	1.11	0.31
10-14	0.87	0.84	0.89	0.96	0.91	1.02	0.54	0.60	0.48
15-19	1.14	1.10	1.18	1.14	1.09	1.20	1.11	1.12	1.10
20-24	1.13	1.26	1.01	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.22	1.81	0.75
25-29	1.57	1.53	1.61	1.74	1.65	1.81	1.17	1.21	1.13
30-34	2.18	2.41	1.93	2.56	2.89	2.29	1.05	1.17	0.95
35-39	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.60	2.63	2.57	1.49	1.43	1.55
40-44	3.39	3.41	3.36	3.56	3.68	3.44	2.91	2.72	3.14
45-49	4.04	4.83	2.98	3.98	5.00	2.67	4.19	4.39	3.91
50-54	7.96	10.03	5.88	7.76	9.89	5.68	8.58	10.43	6.51
55-59	12.79	15.34	9.80	11.99	14.38	9.32	15.48	18.29	11.62
60-64	23.30	27.33	18.93	23.41	27.79	18.79	22.92	25.85	19.44
65-69	33.88	37.34	29.83	34.49	37.58	30.88	29.40	35.35	25.57
70-74	54.78	56.62	56.09	50.32	55.21	44.43	67.13	53.15	74.41
75-79	80.97	96.47	59.87	84.40	104.97	65.64	58.14	60.61	56.91
80+	132.76	130.72	135.13	133.09	132.91	133.31	131.24	120.17	142.84

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sex**	**Male**	**Female**
2008									
0	48.04	48.03	49.95	52.84	51.74	50.24	42.90	39.51	46.90
1	6.94	6.22	7.15	6.25	6.34	6.16	8.27	6.18	10.63
2	4.20	5.49	2.82	4.00	4.80	3.15	4.90	7.95	1.65
3	2.64	2.72	2.55	2.97	3.17	2.77	1.56	1.27	1.86
4	2.02	1.91	2.14	2.31	2.41	2.21	1.09	0.32	1.89
1-4	3.75	3.94	3.55	3.82	4.14	3.49	3.52	3.28	3.76
5-9	1.55	1.66	1.44	1.80	2.00	1.58	0.74	0.50	0.99
10-14	0.87	1.04	0.70	0.93	1.09	0.76	0.68	0..84	0.53
15-19	1.25	1.31	1.19	1.31	1.42	1.18	1.09	0.97	1.20
20-24	1.23	1.28	1.18	1.28	1.25	1.31	1.08	1.38	0.85
25-29	1.27	1.04	1.45	1.34	1.05	1.58	1.08	1.38	1.13
30-34	1.91	1.74	2.06	2.12	1.94	2.28	1.37	1.02	1.46
35-39	2.23	2.46	2.02	2.42	2.79	2.09	1.74	1.64	1.84
40-44	3.44	3.75	3.10	3.86	4.21	3.49	2.28	2.56	1.98
45-49	4.35	4.81	3.76	4.24	4.97	3.32	4.65	4.37	5.04
50-54	7.81	9.16	6.41	8.80	10.24	7.36	4.76	6.05	3.28
55-59	11.33	13.52	8.71	11.50	13.80	8.90	10.77	12.71	8.05
60-64	21.54	23.95	17.83	21.11	23.60	18.36	19.86	25.10	12.16
65-69	32..81	35.54	29.86	33.53	36.36	30.44	30.10	32.38	27.66
70-74	52..94	58.77	46.57	50.75	57.16	43.79	61.92	65.25	58.17
75-79	73..23	83.10	62.20	72.88	80.86	63.97	79.68	92.46	66.83
80+	128.52	130.00	126.98	131.19	136.16	125.97	117.10	102.36	131.08

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2009									
0	43.19	42.67	43.83	45.58	45.49	45.68	35.57	33.74	37.85
1	4.32	4.51	4.12	4.85	5.23	4.44	2.54	2.05	3.05
2	3.26	2.71	3.86	3.75	2.90	4.68	1.61	2.07	1.13
3	1.22	1.04	1.41	1.41	1.11	1.73	0.56	0.79	0.32
4	1.47	1.43	1.51	1.68	1.64	1.71	0.80	0.75	0.86
1-4	2.69	2.86	2.64	3.24	3.64	3.05	1.94	1.79	1.98
5-9	1.34	1.24	1.45	1.55	1.45	1.65	0.67	0.54	0.80
10-14	0.66	0.73	0.59	0.69	0.77	0.61	0.56	0.61	0.50
15-19	1.15	1.13	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.22	1.06	1.07	1.04
20-24	1.00	1.13	0.90	1.12	1.17	1.08	0.67	0.98	0.43
25-29	1.19	1.17	1.21	1.29	1.35	1.24	0.94	0.71	1.13
30-34	1.50	1.69	1.33	1.78	2.14	1.48	0.78	0.60	0.95
35-39	2.09	2.41	1.80	2.34	2.75	1.96	1.44	1.53	1.35
40-44	2.95	2.74	3.17	3.25	3.00	3.51	2.14	2.08	2.21
45-49	4.79	5.38	4.04	5.03	5.76	4.14	4.12	4.39	3.74
50-54	7.14	8.52	5.78	7.26	8.66	5.93	6.78	8.11	5.32
55-59	11.75	13.05	10.23	11.55	12.29	10.72	12.40	15.27	8.42
60-64	19.11	22.81	14.81	19.04	21.70	16.02	19.33	26.49	10.47
65-69	32.14	37.92	26.08	32.81	38.85	26.44	29.56	34.26	24.73
70-74	47.07	55.25	38.38	46.05	53.55	38.17	51.10	61.88	39.22
75-79	69.87	70.92	68.71	67.67	65.63	69.94	79.36	93.33	63.25
80+	112.10	122.07	102.22	110.74	118.15	103.27	117.97	139.88	97.88

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2010									
0	38.15	41.63	34.45	40.24	45.12	35.05	32.10	31.51	32.73
1	3.46	3.99	2.91	3.85	4.46	3.19	2.36	2.61	2.10
2	2.46	2.38	2.55	2.65	2.74	2.56	1.91	1.33	2.51
3	1.65	1.54	1.78	1.82	1.72	1.93	1.16	1.02	1.31
4	1.76	2.06	1.46	2.02	2.24	1.78	1.02	1.53	0.51
1-4	2.29	2.44	2.13	2.53	2.73	2.33	1.58	1.59	1.57
5-9	0.96	0.87	1.05	1.08	0.98	1.18	0.62	0.57	0.68
10-14	1.11	1.29	0.92	1.10	1.23	0.96	1.15	1.47	0.82
15-19	1.03	1.00	1.07	1.09	0.98	1.21	0.87	1.06	0.67
20-24	1.25	1.10	1.39	1.26	0.95	1.53	1.22	1.52	0.98
25-29	1.53	1.66	1.41	1.70	1.84	1.57	1.03	1.14	0.94
30-34	1.34	1.74	1.00	1.54	2.03	1.12	0.76	0.90	0.63
35-39	1.84	1.87	1.80	1.76	1.65	1.86	2.06	2.52	1.63
40-44	2.85	2.89	2.80	2.77	2.73	2.80	3.09	3.36	2.79
45-49	4.68	5.19	4.05	4.66	5.21	3.98	4.75	5.14	4.25
50-54	10.21	10.14	9.94	10.64	10.67	10.61	8.97	8.63	7.99
55-59	13.37	14.00	12.79	12.97	14.14	11.66	14.55	13.58	16.05
60-64	22.90	24.26	21.39	23.45	25.04	21.68	21.32	22.00	20.55
65-69	34.36	37.54	30.96	34.83	38.54	30.81	33.03	34.64	31.39
70-74	48.87	51.02	46.60	47.52	49.55	45.36	52.79	55.28	50.18
75-79	87.48	88.14	86.73	83.10	84.31	81.75	100.21	99.27	101.18
80+	134.43	141.17	127.68	135.39	143.22	127.48	131.65	135.22	128.26

It is evident from the table that as compared to 1991 age-specific death rate of male for age zero has decreased by 56.23% and that of female has decreased by 61.72% compare to 2010.

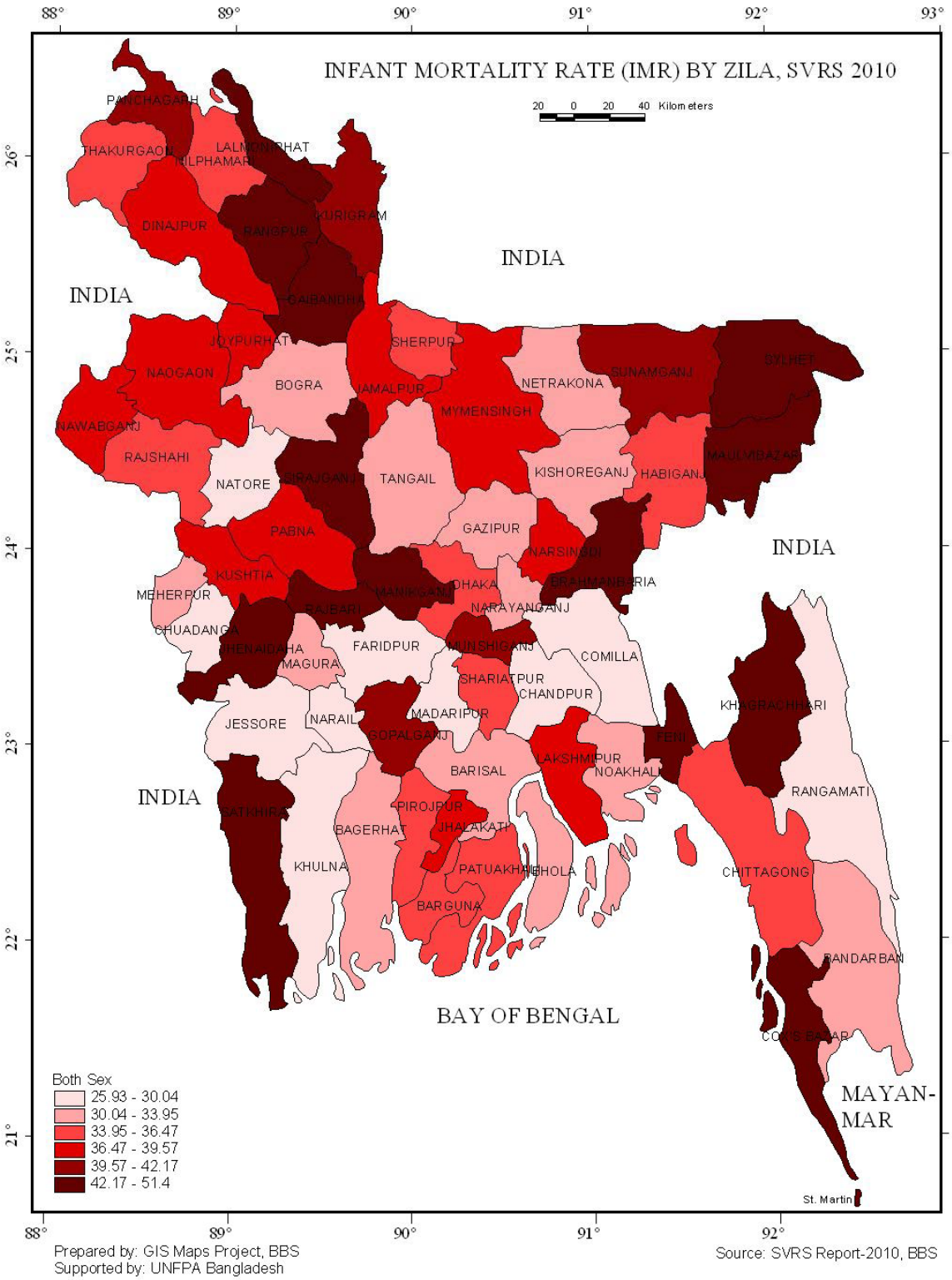
6.4 Infant Mortality Rate

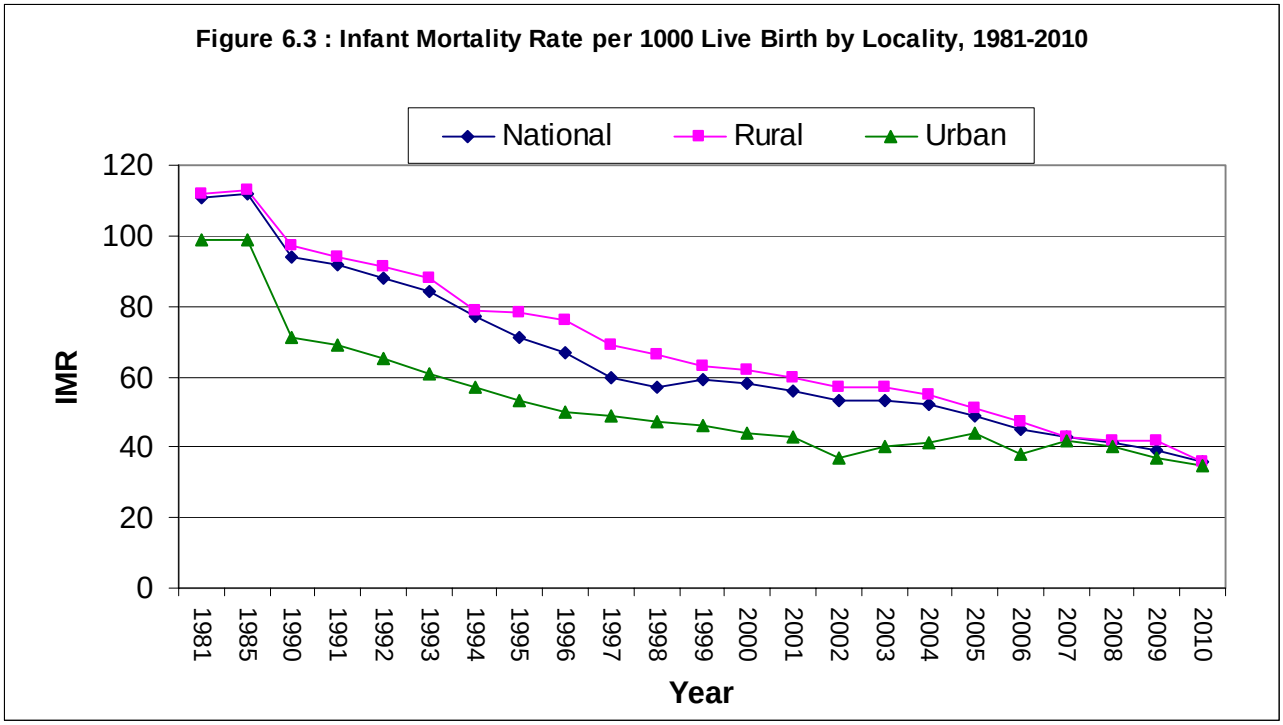
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an indication of the level of life security to the infants under 1 year of age. It is apparent that IMR at the rural area level was higher than urban area. In case of rural area IMR was more for male than female by 6 points in 2010. In case of urban area IMR was 35 for male and 36 for female. Levels, trends and patterns in IMR over time by sex and locality can be seen in table 6.6

Table 6.6: Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births by sex and locality for 1981-2010

Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
1981	111	113	109	112	114	111	99	105	93
1982	122	124	120	123	125	121	103	114	92
1983	117	119	116	121	121	121	99	107	91
1984	119	130	108	122	133	110	102	104	97
1985	112	114	109	113	115	112	99	109	87
1986	116	122	111	118	123	112	101	104	97
1987	113	120	105	115	122	107	95	102	87
1988	110	116	105	112	118	107	91	96	86
1989	102	104	99	103	106	101	86	92	81
1990	94	98	91	97	101	93	71	73	68
1991	92	95	90	94	98	95	69	72	65
1992	88	90	86	91	95	90	65	68	62
1993	84	86	82	88	90	86	61	62	59
1994	77	77	76	79	82	79	57	58	56
1995	71	73	70	78	80	76	53	55	52
1996	67	68	67	76	78	74	50	52	49
1997	60	61	59	69	70	68	49	51	48
1998	57	58	56	66	68	64	47	49	45
1999	59	61	57	63	64	62	46	47	44
2000	58	59	57	62	63	62	44	45	43
2001	56	58	55	60	61	58	43	45	42
2002	53	54	52	57	58	55	37	38	37
2003	53	55	51	57	59	55	40	42	37
2004	52	57	47	55	58	51	41	52	30
2005	50	52	47	51	54	48	44	45	43
2006	45	47	43	47	50	43	38	35	41
2007	43	44	41	43	45	40	42	42	42
2008	41	42	40	42	43	41	40	39	40
2009	39	42	37	40	42	37	37	36	38
2010	36	38	35	37	39	35	35	34	36

It is evident from the table that IMR has decreased from 111 in 1981 to 37 in 2010. In case of male IMR had reduced from 113 to 38 and in case of female it had reduced from 109 to 35. It is also evident from the table that IMR for male was higher than that of female in all the years from 1981 to 2010. At the rural area level IMR for male had reduced by 65.79% and that for female had reduced by 68.47% during 1981-2010. At the urban area level IMR for male had reduced by 66.67% during 1981-2010 and for female it had reduced by 61.29%.


INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR) BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
93°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
KURIGRAM
RANGPUR
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
JAMALPUR
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
NETRAKONA
MYMENSINGH
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
BRAHMANBARIA
RAJBARI
NARAYANGANJ
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
MAGURA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
NOAKHALI
BARISAL
RANGAMATI
PIROJPUR
BAGERHAT
JHALAKATI
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-
MAR
St. Martin
Both Sex
25.93 - 30.04
30.04 - 33.95
33.95 - 36.47
36.47 - 39.57
39.57 - 42.17
42.17 - 51.4
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS



Regional Differentials in IMR

Division wise trend in IMR by sex and locality can be seen in table 6.9 for the period 2001-2010. It is evident from the table that in 2010 IMR was the highest in Chittagong and sylhet division (38) and was the lowest in Khulna division (33) for both sexes. In case of male IMR was the highest in Rajshahi and Chittagong division (41) and was the lowest in Khulna division (33). In case of female it was the highest in Sylhet division (37) and was the lowest in Khulna and Barisal (32). In case of rural area IMR was the highest in Chittagong division (39) and was the lowest in Khulna division (33) and in case of urban area it was the highest Sylhet division (39) and was the lowest in Khulna division (30).

It is evident from the table that IMR had decreased substantially during 2001-2010 in all the urban and rural areas of all the divisions for both the males and females. It has decreased by 39.2% in Barisal division, 17.39% in Chittagong division, 38.98% in Dhaka division, 28.26% in Khulna division, 32.73% in Rajshahi division and by 34.48% in Sylhet division (2003-2010).

Table 6.7: Divisional variation in IMR by sex and locality, 2001-2010

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2001									
Barisal	51	53	50	53	54	51	44	43	45
Chittagong	58	60	54	60	63	57	45	48	42
Dhaka	56	57	55	61	62	59	43	46	41
Khulna	51	49	52	54	52	56	38	38	37
Rajshahi	59	61	57	62	64	60	43	43	43
Sylhet	61	63	58	62	64	59	54	53	55
2003									
Barisal	56	58	54	59	61	57	44	46	43
Chittagong	46	51	40	48	53	43	36	42	29
Dhaka	59	62	57	64	66	62	40	44	36
Khulna	46	47	46	49	50	48	36	33	40
Rajshahi	55	55	55	58	58	58	40	41	39
Sylhet	58	64	52	60	65	55	48	58	41
2004									
Barisal	49	58	41	53	61	44	34	44	26
Chittagong	41	44	38	44	46	42	28	32	24
Dhaka	55	61	47	57	63	51	43	54	31
Khulna	42	45	38	40	42	39	48	58	38
Rajshahi	57	61	52	64	67	61	28	40	15
Sylhet	56	55	58	59	58	60	45	42	50
2005									
Barisal	49	43	56	50	46	56	42	28	57
Chittagong	48	43	52	46	41	51	54	51	57
Dhaka	52	56	47	56	59	52	44	51	36
Khulna	49	61	36	54	68	40	25	29	20
Rajshahi	49	54	44	50	56	44	41	36	45
Sylhet	50	48	52	49	50	47	66	26	107
2006									
Barisal	51	50	52	54	54	55	28	21	34
Chittagong	40	42	38	42	47	37	35	26	45
Dhaka	45	48	41	46	51	40	42	39	45
Khulna	34	37	30	36	42	30	25	18	31
Rajshahi	52	53	51	54	53	54	40	46	33
Sylhet	50	56	44	51	56	46	40	54	26
2007									
Barisal	37	44	29	38	46	30	25	31	19
Chittagong	42	41	44	44	41	48	36	43	28
Dhaka	46	46	45	46	47	45	44	43	46
Khulna	27	30	25	26	30	21	35	29	40
Rajshahi	48	51	44	46	50	42	58	59	56
Sylhet	46	51	42	49	55	43	18	6	28
2008									
Barisal	35	37	32	40	43	37	18	20	16
Chittagong	34	37	30	34	36	31	33	38	28
Dhaka	44	49	38	48	54	42	35	39	32
Khulna	35	33	37	32	33	30	41	34	49
Rajshahi	51	47	56	50	46	55	55	50	60
Sylhet	39	34	43	35	33	37	55	41	73
2009									
Barisal	33	33	32	38	40	35	24	24	21
Chittagong	31	32	31	35	34	37	28	30	26
Dhaka	38	39	36	42	42	39	33	35	30
Khulna	33	30	35	38	37	39	35	43	26
Rajshahi	45	45	46	46	41	50	42	41	43
Sylhet	35	33	37	41	45	37	34	26	38
2010									
Barisal	34	37	32	34	36	31	38	40	36
Chittagong	38	41	34	39	47	35	36	37	34
Dhaka	36	37	34	35	37	33	36	38	36
Khulna	33	33	32	33	35	32	30	27	33
Rajshahi	37	41	33	38	43	33	35	34	36
Sylhet	38	39	37	38	39	36	39	34	43

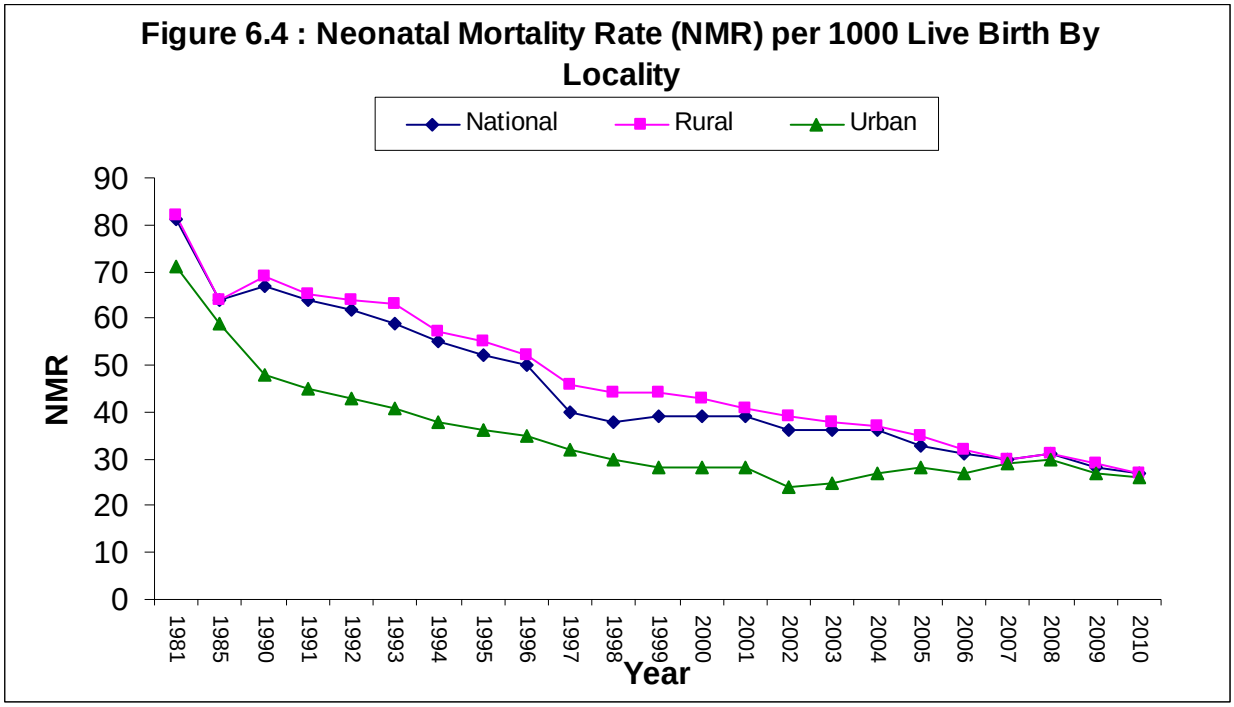
6.5 Neonatal Mortality Rate

The neonatal mortality rate is defined as the number of infants under one month of age during a year per 1000 live births in that year. Levels and trends of NMR for the period 1981 to 2010 can be seen in table 6.8.

Table 6.8: Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) per 1000 live birth by sex and locality for 1981-2010

Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
1981	81	89	72	82	90	73	71	81	62
1982	85	85	86	87	85	88	66	75	57
1983	82	89	75	85	92	79	65	75	53
1984	73	83	64	76	85	67	57	63	47
1985	64	67	60	64	67	62	59	73	45
1986	82	90	75	83	91	76	65	72	61
1987	79	88	70	81	90	72	62	76	47
1988	73	79	67	75	81	68	59	64	54
1989	73	77	68	74	79	69	59	67	52
1990	67	71	62	69	73	64	48	51	44
1991	64	68	61	65	69	60	45	48	42
1992	62	65	58	64	68	62	43	46	40
1993	59	62	57	63	65	60	41	41	39
1994	55	56	54	57	59	56	38	39	37
1995	52	64	50	55	58	54	36	37	35
1996	50	51	49	52	56	50	35	36	34
1997	40	41	39	46	47	45	32	33	31
1998	38	39	37	44	45	43	30	31	29
1999	39	41	36	44	45	43	28	30	27
2000	39	41	39	43	45	41	28	29	28
2001	39	41	38	41	44	40	28	29	27
2002	36	38	35	39	41	37	24	24	24
2003	36	38	34	38	41	36	25	27	22
2004	36	40	32	37	41	34	27	34	28
2005	33	36	30	35	39	31	28	28	28
2006	31	33	29	32	35	29	27	25	29
2007	29	33	26	30	33	28	29	36	22
2008	31	32	29	31	33	29	30	31	29
2009	28	30	27	29	31	26	28	29	27
2010	26	28	24	26	29	23	25	25	26

It is apparent from the table that during 1981-2010, NMR have substantially fell down by 67.9% at the national level with male by 68.54% and female by 66.67%. In case of urban area rate of decrease in NMR was 64.8% with 69.14% for male and 58.06% for female. In case of rural area it fell down by 68.3% for both sexes with 67.78% for male and 68.49% for female.



Division wise Variation in NMR:

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is the mortality index of infants under one month of age. Division wise variation in NMR can be seen in table 6.11. It is evident from the table that at the aggregate level NMR was the highest in Rajshahi and Chittagong division (28) followed by Dhaka and Sylhet (27) and Khulna division (23). It was the lowest in Khulna division (23). For male it was the highest in Rajshahi and Chittagong division (31) and the lowest Khulna division (24). For female it was the highest in Sylhet division (28) and the lowest in Khulna division (21).

Table 6.9: Division wise variation of NMR, 2004-2010

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2004									
Barisal	31	33	28	31	34	28	25	25	24
Chittagong	30	31	30	32	33	32	19	21	18
Dhaka	36	43	30	39	45	34	29	38	19
Khulna	31	34	29	31	33	30	32	39	24
Rajshahi	41	47	36	43	48	37	29	32	26
Sylhet	40	39	41	41	40	41	27	23	31
2005									
Barisal	28	27	29	28	27	29	25	26	24
Chittagong	33	32	34	32	31	33	39	38	40
Dhaka	34	39	28	38	44	32	25	29	21
Khulna	32	41	23	36	46	26	15	20	09
Rajshahi	36	38	33	37	41	33	29	20	38
Sylhet	30	30	30	28	30	26	50	26	74
2006									
Barisal	34	34	33	35	36	34	23	18	27
Chittagong	28	28	27	28	30	25	27	21	34
Dhaka	29	32	26	30	36	25	27	25	30
Khulna	23	27	20	25	31	20	15	10	21
Rajshahi	37	39	36	38	39	37	32	38	27
Sylhet	34	38	29	34	37	30	35	49	19
2007									
Barisal	23	26	20	24	26	21	20	29	9
Chittagong	31	35	26	32	34	29	28	41	14
Dhaka	32	36	29	33	35	31	31	38	22
Khulna	19	22	16	19	22	15	19	20	18
Rajshahi	34	38	31	33	37	29	42	44	39
Sylhet	25	25	25	27	29	26	12	-	21
2008									
Barisal	26	27	26	31	30	31	14	16	12
Chittagong	24	27	20	24	26	20	24	28	19
Dhaka	33	38	28	37	42	31	26	29	23
Khulna	27	29	25	24	27	21	33	32	33
Rajshahi	39	36	42	37	34	40	44	41	47
Sylhet	29	27	31	26	29	23	41	20	65
2009									
Barisal	24	25	24	31	30	31	20	21	19
Chittagong	27	26	27	27	26	28	27	32	23
Dhaka	28	32	26	29	30	29	24	25	22
Khulna	24	25	23	27	30	24	24	26	22
Rajshahi	33	35	34	35	37	33	23	19	27
Sylhet	25	25	27	27	28	27	19	17	20
2010									
Barisal	25	27	24	25	27	23	28	29	27
Chittagong	28	31	25	28	32	25	28	29	26
Dhaka	27	28	25	27	29	24	26	27	26
Khulna	23	24	21	23	25	20	22	21	24
Rajshahi	28	31	25	28	32	24	27	26	28
Sylhet	27	25	28	27	26	29	26	26	26

It is evident from the table that in Barisal division NMRs has reduced by 19.35% during 2004-2010 with reduction of 18.18% for male and increased 14.29% for female. In case of rural area the corresponding reduction rates were 19.35%, 20.59% and increased 17.86% and in case of urban area those were 12.%, 16% and 12.5%. Similar scenarios also prevailed for other divisions.

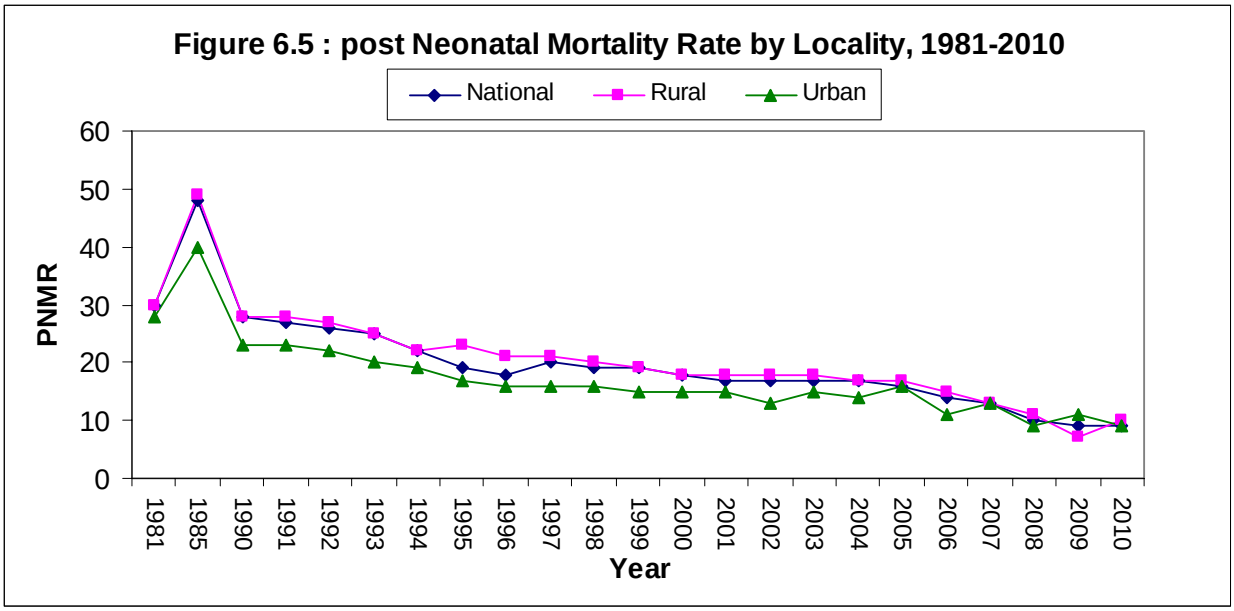
6.6 Post-neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR)

Post neonatal mortality rate (PNMR) is also a mortality index of infants but limited to children of age 1 month to 11 months old. Levels and trends of PNMR for the period 1981-2010 can be seen in table 6.10.

Table 6.10: Post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by sex and locality, 1981-2010

Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
1981	30	24	37	30	24	38	28	24	31
1982	37	39	34	36	40	33	37	39	35
1983	35	30	41	36	29	42	34	32	38
1984	46	47	44	46	48	47	45	46	50
1985	48	47	49	49	48	50	40	36	43
1986	34	32	36	35	32	36	36	32	36
1987	33	32	35	34	33	35	30	24	36
1988	37	36	38	38	37	39	33	32	33
1989	29	27	31	30	27	32	27	25	28
1990	28	27	29	28	28	29	23	22	24
1991	27	26	28	28	28	28	23	23	24
1992	26	25	28	27	27	28	22	22	22
1993	25	24	25	25	25	26	20	21	20
1994	22	21	23	22	23	23	19	19	19
1995	19	19	20	23	22	24	17	17	17
1996	18	18	18	21	21	23	16	16	16
1997	20	20	21	21	20	22	16	16	15
1998	19	19	18	20	19	21	16	16	15
1999	19	19	18	19	19	18	15	15	13
2000	18	17	18	18	18	19	15	15	16
2001	17	17	17	18	18	18	15	16	15
2002	17	17	17	18	17	18	13	14	13
2003	17	17	17	18	18	19	15	15	15
2004	17	17	16	17	17	17	14	18	10
2005	16	16	17	17	16	17	16	17	15
2006	14	14	14	15	15	15	11	10	12
2007	13	11	14	13	13	13	13	6	20
2008	10	10	11	11	10	11	9	8	11
2009	11	12	10	12	12	11	11	12	9
2010	10	10	11	11	10	12	10	9	10

It is evident from the table that during 1981-2010 PNMR had decreased by 66.7% with 58.33% for male and 70.27% for female. Similar reduction had also taken place in both the rural and urban areas.



Division-wise Variation of PNMR:

Division wise variation of PNMR by sex and locality for the period 2004-2010 can seen in table 6.11.

Table 6.11: Division wise variation of PNMR, 2004-2010

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2004									
Barisal	21	27	15	22	27	16	10	19	2
Chittagong	11	13	9	12	13	10	9	12	7
Dhaka	18	20	16	18	19	18	17	23	10
Khulna	10	10	10	9	9	9	16	18	13
Rajshahi	20	18	23	21	19	24	10	11	8
Sylhet	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	18
2005									
Barisal	21	16	27	22	19	26	17	02	32
Chittagong	14	11	18	14	10	18	15	14	17
Dhaka	18	18	19	18	15	21	19	22	15
Khulna	17	20	13	18	22	14	10	09	10
Rajshahi	13	16	11	14	16	11	12	17	07
Sylhet	20	18	22	20	20	21	17	14	24
2006									
Barisal	17	16	19	19	18	20	5	3	7
Chittagong	13	14	11	14	17	11	8	5	11
Dhaka	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	14	15
Khulna	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	8	11
Rajshahi	14	14	15	16	15	16	7	9	6
Sylhet	16	18	14	17	19	15	6	5	6

2007									
Barisal	13	18	9	15	21	9	6	2	10
Chittagong	12	6	18	13	7	19	9	4	14
Dhaka	13	10	17	13	12	14	14	5	24
Khulna	9	8	9	7	8	6	16	9	22
Rajshahi	14	14	13	13	14	13	16	14	18
Sylhet	21	25	16	23	28	19	7	6	9
2008									
Barisal	8	11	6	10	13	6	4	4	4
Chittagong	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10
Dhaka	10	11	10	11	11	11	10	10	10
Khulna	8	5	11	7	6	9	9	11	16
Rajshahi	13	11	14	14	12	15	11	9	12
Sylhet	10	8	13	9	4	14	15	21	8
2009									
Barisal	8	9	7	9	10	7	7	5	9
Chittagong	9	10	8	8	8	9	10	11	9
Dhaka	13	12	14	10	10	10	10	10	11
Khulna	8	9	7	7	7	8	11	17	4
Rajshahi	11	9	12	12	11	13	11	17	5
Sylhet	13	15	10	12	14	09	16	19	14
2010									
Barisal	9	10	8	9	10	8	10	11	9
Chittagong	10	10	9	10	11	10	8	8	8
Dhaka	9	8	10	9	8	9	10	9	11
Khulna	10	9	11	11	10	11	8	6	10
Rajshahi	10	11	9	10	11	9	8	8	7
Sylhet	11	13	9	11	14	7	13	9	17

It is evident from the table that in 2010 PNMR was the highest in Sylhet division (11) and lowest in Barisal and Dhaka division (9). In case of rural area it was the highest in Khulna and Sylhet (11) and the lowest in Barisal and Dhaka division (9). In case of urban area it was the highest in Sylhet division (13) and the lowest in Chittagong Khulna and Rajshahi division (8).

6.7 Child Death Rate

Child death rate (ChDR) was computed as number of deaths of children of age 1-4 years per 1000 mid-year population of the same age group. Child death rate (ChDR) by sex and locality has been shown at table 6.5. It is evident from the table that in 2010 ChDR for both sex was 2.6 with 3.0 for male and 2.3 for female. In rural area the corresponding rates were 2.8, 3.3 and 2.4 and in urban area those were 2.0, 2.2 and 1.9.

Table 6.12: Child death rate (1-4 years) by sex and locality, 1981-2010

Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
1981	16.5	15.6	18.0	17.5	16.3	18.8	9.4	8.5	10.3
1982	22.2	20.5	23.9	22.6	21.5	25.6	9.1	10.7	7.4
1983	23.8	25.5	22.0	26.2	27.8	24.5	10.5	12.7	8.3
1984	17.1	14.1	19.8	17.8	15.0	20.8	10.5	9.4	11.7
1985	15.2	14.0	16.4	15.6	14.5	16.8	10.4	9.0	11.9
1986	13.7	13.1	14.5	14.1	13.4	14.9	9.9	9.9	10.6
1987	13.5	11.9	15.1	13.9	12.3	15.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
1988	13.5	12.4	14.6	14.1	12.9	15.3	8.7	8.5	9.0
1989	13.7	13.2	14.1	14.3	13.9	16.7	8.6	8.3	8.8
1990	14.2	13.4	14.8	15.0	14.2	15.7	8.3	8.5	8.2
1991	13.6	13.2	14.0	14.4	14.0	15.0	8.3	8.2	8.4
1992	13.2	13.0	13.9	14.0	13.7	14.8	8.0	7.9	8.2
1993	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.9	12.7	13.5	8.1	8.3	7.9
1994	12.1	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.3	13.0	7.7	8.0	7.5
1995	12.0	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.5	7.6	7.8	7.4
1996	11.8	11.4	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.3	7.5	7.7	7.3
1997	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.9	10.7	5.8	7.2	6.5
1998	6.3	5.8	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.5	5.4	5.0	6.1
1999	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.0	4.7	5.4
2000	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	5.0	3.8	3.6	4.4
2001	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.9
2002	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.3
2003	4.6	5.1	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.4	5.4	3.4
2004	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.3
2005	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.6	3.2	2.0
2006	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.5
2007	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.9	2.3	1.9	2.7
2008	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.4
2009	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
2010	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.9

It is evident from the table that during 1981-2010 ChDR has reduced by 84.24% for both sexes and 80.77% for males and 87.22% for females at the national levels. In case of rural area ChDR has reduced by 84% and in the urban area it has reduced by 78.72% during the period 1981-2010.

Division-wise Differentials in ChDR

Levels and trends of child death rate (ChDR) for the 1998-2010 by sex, locality and division can be seen in table 6.6. It is apparent from the table that ChDR was the highest in Chittagong division (3.0) and was the lowest in Khulna and Dhaka division (2.3). ChDRs were generally higher in rural area than those of urban area.

Table 6.13: Child death rate (1-4 years) by sex, locality and division, 2004-2010

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2004									
Barisal	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.9
Chittagong	4.9	4.3	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.8	3.5	3.0	4.1
Dhaka	4.8	5.3	4.2	5.0	5.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.2
Khulna	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.9	3.6	2.2	4.3	4.2	4.5
Rajshahi	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.4
Sylhet	5.6	5.5	5.8	1.2	5.9	6.6	3.1	3.9	2.1
2005									
Barisal	4.9	2.7	7.0	5.3	2.9	7.8	1.6	1.4	1.8
Chittagong	4.8	4.3	5.3	5.6	4.7	6.5	2.3	3.1	1.6
Dhaka	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.1	3.6	2.5
Khulna	2.6	4.0	1.2	2.7	3.9	1.5	2.2	4.2	0.2
Rajshahi	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	2.5	2.4	2.5
Sylhet	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.4	1.9	1.9	2.0
2007									
Barisal	6.0	5.3	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.9	3.8	1.3	6.6
Chittagong	4.6	3.9	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.8	3.3	2.9	3.7
Dhaka	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.5
Khulna	3.0	4.0	1.9	3.4	4.5	2.3	1.2	2.0	0.4
Rajshahi	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.0	2.1	1.3	2.9
Sylhet	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.0
2008									
Barisal	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.6	1.4	0.9	1.9
Chittagong	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Dhaka	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.3
Khulna	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.5
Rajshahi	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.2	1.0	3.5
Sylhet	2.6	3.8	1.3	2.9	4.1	1.6	1.5	2.8	1.0
2009									
Barisal	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	4.1	1.8	1.9	1.7
Chittagong	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.1	1.9	1.7	2.4
Dhaka	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.0
Khulna	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.3
Rajshahi	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.2	3.1
Sylhet	2.6	3.1	1.6	2.7	3.7	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.2
2010									
Barisal	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	2.2	1.2
Chittagong	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.1	3.4	3.0	3.8
Dhaka	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.5	2.0	1.1
Khulna	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.5
Rajshahi	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.8	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.8
Sylhet	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5

It is evident from the table 6.6 during 2004-2010 that in rural area differentials in ChDR were in the both sex range 1.2 to 7.8. For male range of variation was 2.0 to 7.8 and for female the range of variation was 1.5 to 7.8.

6.8 Under 5 Mortality Rate

Under 5 Mortality Rate is the number of deaths to children under 5 years of age per 1000 live births in given year. According to SVRS-2010 under 5 mortality rate was 47 with 50 for males and 43 for females. In case of rural area these were 48, 52 and 43 respectively and in case of urban area these were 44, 44 and 43 respectively. Levels and trends in under 5 mortality rate can be seen in table 6.14.

Table 6.14: Under 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by sex and locality, 1982-2010

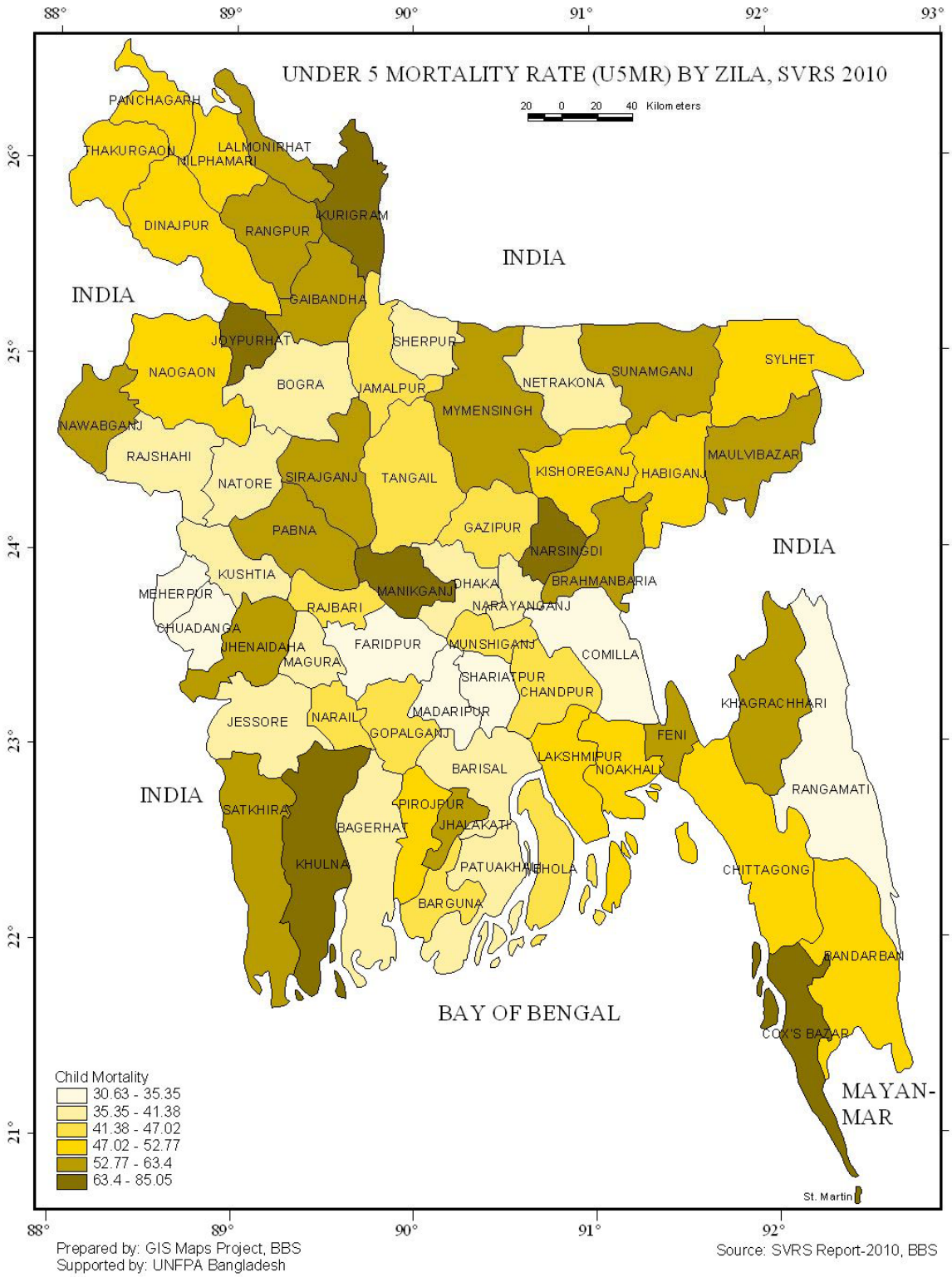
Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
1982	212	211	214	221	218	224	121	137	106
1983	220	229	211	232	240	225	147	166	128
1984	188	190	186	193	194	193	142	156	128
1985	170	169	172	174	172	176	131	135	127
1986	169	173	165	174	178	170	124	129	123
1987	168	171	165	173	175	170	126	135	118
1988	162	162	160	171	174	165	118	128	112
1989	151	154	149	168	160	155	100	103	96
1990	151	154	149	158	160	155	100	103	96
1991	146	148	144	154	156	153	96	98	94
1992	144	146	142	152	154	150	93	95	92
1993	139	142	137	150	151	149	90	93	89
1994	134	137	132	145	147	144	87	88	86
1995	125	128	121	150	133	128	83	85	81
1996	117	120	118	125	128	124	73	75	73
1997	115	115	114	120	121	119	69	70	68
1998	110	111	109	115	117	114	65	67	62
1999	87	89	85	92	93	90	62	65	60
2000	84	86	84	90	91	89	55	56	54
2001	82	84	81	89	90	87	52	53	52
2002	76	78	73	80	83	78	55	58	52
2003	78	82	74	81	84	78	55	58	52
2004	74	79	69	77	80	72	60	69	51
2005	68	70	65	71	73	68	56	60	52
2006	62	65	59	64	69	60	53	49	57
2007	60	62	58	62	64	58	54	52	56
2008	54	55	53	56	57	54	50	49	50
2009	50	52	48	52	54	50	47	48	46
2010	47	50	43	48	52	43	44	44	43

Divisional Differentials in Under 5 Mortality Rate

Probability of dying by division, sex and locality is shown at table 6.15. It is evident from the table that probability of dying was the highest in Chittagong division (52) and was the lowest in Khulna division (41). In case of male it was the highest in Chittagnog division (57) and was the lowest in Khulna division (44). In case of female it was the highest in Sylhet division (48) and was the lowest in Khulna division (40). In rural area the highest probability of dying was in Chittagong division (52) and the lowest probability of dying was in Khulna division (42) but in case of urban area the highest probability of dying was in Chittagong division (52) and the lowest probability of dying was in Khulna division (39).

Table 6.15: Under 5 Mortality Rate per 1000 live births by sex, locality and division, 2010

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Barisal	46	48	44	46	48	44	46	49	41
Chittagong	52	57	46	52	59	44	52	52	52
Dhaka	45	46	43	46	48	44	42	44	41
Khulna	41	44	40	42	46	39	39	38	40
Rajshahi	49	54	43	51	58	43	41	39	43
Sylhet	50	52	48	51	53	48	47	43	52


UNDER 5 MORTALITY RATE (U5MR) BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88° 89° 90° 91° 92° 93°
26° 25° 24° 23° 22° 21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
NAOGAON
BOGRA
SHERPUR
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
MYMENSINGH
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
BRAHMANBARIA
RAJBARI
NARAYANGANJ
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
MAGURA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
NOAKHALI
BARISAL
RANGAMATI
SATKHIRA
PIROJPUR
JHALAKATI
BAGERHAT
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
St. Martin
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-MAR
Child Mortality
30.63 - 35.35
35.35 - 41.38
41.38 - 47.02
47.02 - 52.77
52.77 - 63.4
63.4 - 85.05
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

6.9 Maternal Mortality Ratio

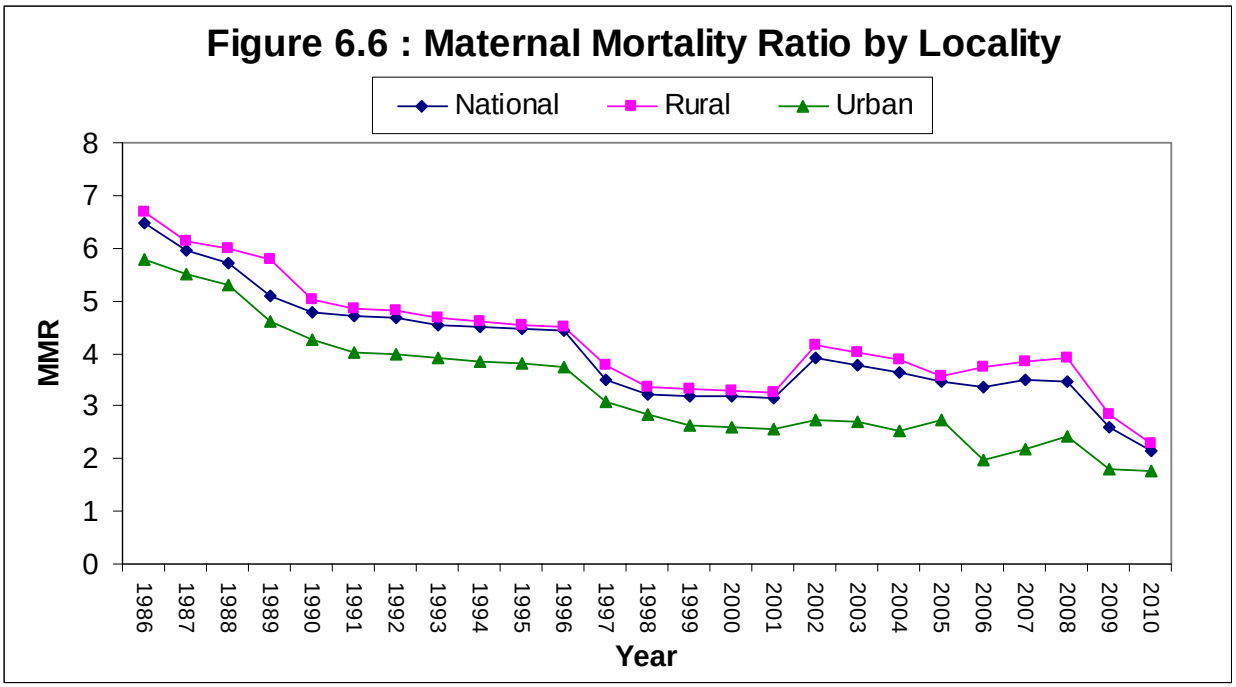
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is a very important mortality index of mother who are exposed to the risk of death during child birth (WHO). It is generally expressed as the ratio of maternal death in a period to live birth during the same period expressed per 1000 live births. MMR by locality is shown at table 6.16.

Table 6.16: Maternal mortality ratio by locality, 1986-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1986	6.48	6.69	5.79
1987	5.96	6.13	5.51
1988	5.72	5.98	5.31
1989	5.08	5.78	4.60
1990	4.78	5.02	4.25
1991	4.72	4.84	4.02
1992	4.68	4.80	3.98
1993	4.52	4.68	3.91
1994	4.49	4.60	3.85
1995	4.47	4.52	3.80
1996	4.44	4.50	3.75
1997	3.50	3.78	3.08
1998	3.23	3.36	2.85
1999	3.20	3.33	2.63
2000	3.18	3.29	2.61
2001	3.15	3.26	2.58
2002	3.91	4.17	2.73
2003	3.76	4.02	2.70
2004	3.65	3.87	2.53
2005	3.48	3.58	2.75
2006	3.37	3.75	1.96
2007	3.51	3.86	2.19
2008	3.48	3.93	2.42
2009	2.59	2.85	1.79
2010	2.16	2.30	1.78

* MMR includes deaths due to abortion from 2002.

It is evident from the table that MMR has slightly reduced by 40.82% at the national level, by 40.57% at the rural area level and by 29.64% at the urban area level during 2004-2010.



Regional Differentials in MMR

Division wise differentials in MMR can be seen in table 6.17. It is evident from the table that MMR in 2010 was the highest in Sylhet division (2.85) and was the lowest in Rajshahi division (1.82). In case of rural area it was the highest in Chittanogn division (2.76) and was the lowest in Rajshahi division (1.97). In case of urban area it was the highest in Sylhet division (4.29) and was the lowest in Rajshahi division 1.39.

Table 6.17: Maternal mortality ratio by division, 2005-2010

Locality	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet
2005						
Total	3.36	3.94	2.30	1.92	4.54	5.80
Rural	3.55	3.94	2.42	1.75	4.74	5.82
Urban	2.17	3.92	2.04	2.69	3.26	5.53
2006						
Total	4.21	3.95	3.05	3.61	2.49	5.40
Rural	3.89	4.71	3.65	3.59	2.77	5.23
Urban	6.60	1.15	1.67	3.72	0.70	6.87
2007						
Total	5.41	3.01	2.66	4.88	3.52	5.55
Rural	5.45	3.31	3.10	4.93	3.82	5.72
Urban	5.15	1.91	1.61	4.67	1.41	4.48
2008						
Total	3.77	3.57	3.30	3.39	3.49	3.81
Rural	4.41	4.03	3.81	4.14	3.74	3.84
Urban	2.02	2.37	2.36	1.97	2.80	3.70
2009						
Total	3.13	2.70	2.59	1.88	2.17	3.39
Rural	3.53	3.18	2.83	2.41	2.45	3.49
Urban	2.15	1.61	2.19	1.00	1.43	3.13
2010						
Total	2.50	2.47	2.07	2.22	1.82	2.85
Rural	2.67	2.76	2.22	2.21	1.97	2.35
Urban	2.00	1.62	1.63	2.23	1.39	4.29

Table 6.18: Causes of maternal mortality per 1000 live births by locality, 2010

Causes	National	Rural	Urban
Total	2.16	2.30	1.78
Complicated Pregnancy/Convulsion/Eclamsia	0.14	0.14	0.15
Complicated Child birth/ Retained placenta/ Prolonged labour/ Prolapsed cord/ Leceration/Tear	0.46	0.57	0.15
haeomorrhage after delivery (PPH)	0.58	0.57	0.54
Complicated abortion	0.34	0.36	0.30
haeomorrhage during pregnancy (APH)	0.33	0.29	0.44
Tetanus	0.30	0.36	0.15

Table 6.19: Distribution of causes of maternal mortality by locality, 2010

Causes	National	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Complicated Pregnancy/Convulsion/Eclamsia	6.79	6.25	8.33
Complicated Child birth/ Retained placenta/ Prolonged labour/ Prolapsed cord/ Leceration/Tear	20.67	25.00	8.33
haeomorrhage after delivery (PPH)	27.17	25.00	33.33
Complicated abortion	15.90	15.63	16.67
haeomorrhage during pregnancy (APH)	15.75	12.50	25.00
Tetanus	13.73	15.63	8.33

6.10 Cause Specific Death Rate

Cause specific death rates (CSDR) were estimated on the basis of the data collected by lay reporting system developed by WHO. Under this system data on causes of death were collected by the non- medical persons. Therefore, there are reservations on the level of accuracy of the indicator. Data on cause of death was collected on 64 specific causes and one open field for other causes. For simplicity in presentation these 64 causes have been grouped into 26 classes. CSDR is shown at tableT6.20 by sex and locality. It is evident from the table that Asthma, respiratory disease (129.1) was the principal cause of death. It is followed by Blood pressure, Heart disease (122.0); Old age (102.2); Suicide, Poisoning (52.3); Fever (42.0); Tumor, Cancer (54.2); Jaundice (21.2) etc. Principal causes of death by sex and locality are shown at Table T6.20.

T 6.20 Cause-Specific Death Rates per 100,000 Population by sex and locality 2003-2010

Causes of Death	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
2003									
Chicken pox, Measles, Polio	8.6	9.0	8.1	9.4	10.6	8.2	4.9	2.0	8.1
Fever: Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Other fever	64.2	69.1	59.1	69.7	73.6	65.5	41.0	49.5	32.1
Jaundice, Liver disease	22.6	25.6	19.5	23.7	26.8	20.3	18.3	20.6	15.9
Cholera, Diarrhea	22.9	25.8	19.8	24.9	27.6	22.1	14.3	18.2	10.3
Dysentery	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.5
Tuberculosis, Water in lungs	12.9	17.8	7.7	13.3	19.4	6.9	11.2	11.2	11.2
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	81.5	88.4	74.2	86.9	95.7	77.8	58.1	57.2	59.1
Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stroke	63.1	82.5	42.7	56.0	71.2	40.0	93.5	131.1	54.4
Diabetes, Venereal Diseases	6.0	7.4	4.5	5.6	7.9	3.2	7.6	5.1	10.2
Rheumatism, Rheumatic fever	7.8	8.9	6.7	8.2	9.6	6.8	6.2	5.7	6.6
Paralysis	6.5	7.2	5.9	7.6	8.6	6.5	2.2	1.0	3.4
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Peptic ulcer	3.6	5.0	2.1	4.0	5.4	2.5	1.8	3.2	0.3
Malnutrition	10.6	9.1	12.2	11.7	10.1	13.5	5.8	5.0	6.6
Tumor, Cancer	28.7	30.9	26.5	30.3	32.5	28.1	22.0	24.2	19.6
Skin disease, leprosy, Arsenic	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.5	1.5	3.6	0.5	1.0	0.0
Pregnancy related problem	6.0	0.0	12.3	6.4	0.0	13.1	4.4	0.0	9.0
Abortion problem	2.4	0.0	5.0	2.4	0.0	4.9	2.5	0.0	5.1
Tetanus	11.3	13.0	9.5	11.8	13.2	10.3	9.1	12.0	6.1
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snake bite, Poisoning, Drowning, Other accident, Rabies	35.3	45.7	24.5	37.0	47.6	25.9	28.0	37.1	18.4
Mental disease, Drug abuse, Epilepsy/Margi	4.7	5.1	4.2	5.0	5.3	4.7	3.3	4.4	2.1
Old age	92.0	97.1	86.6	98.4	103.9	92.6	64.6	67.7	61.4
ENT disease	2.9	2.6	1.1	2.2	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Appendicitis, Kidney problem	7.7	9.5	5.9	6.4	8.1	4.6	13.5	15.4	11.6
Other Diseases	87.2	96.4	77.5	95.0	104.6	84.8	53.8	60.8	46.5

Cause of Death	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
2005									
Chickenpox, Measles, Polio	2.44	3.57	1.28	2.98	4.20	1.71	0.80	1.59	0.00
Fever: Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Other fever	2.49	4.82	0.08	2.72	5.34	0.00	1.77	3.20	0.32
Jaundice, Liver disease	1.64	1.67	1.60	2.00	2.20	1.79	0.52	0.00	1.04
Cholera, Diarrhoea	17.26	16.29	18.26	18.85	17.04	20.72	12.37	13.93	10.80
Dysentery	3.43	2.80	4.07	3.86	2.88	4.88	2.11	2.56	1.65
Tuberculosis, Waterinlungs	12.75	16.47	8.91	11.13	14.40	7.74	17.72	22.93	12.45
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	100.51	112.52	88.11	110.15	123.83	95.91	70.91	77.25	64.50
Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stroke	81.15	109.41	51.95	71.68	93.91	48.54	110.24	157.73	62.27
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	5.21	5.28	5.14	5.52	5.53	5.50	4.27	4.49	4.05
Rheumatism, Rheumatic fever	8.75	8.63	8.87	10.28	10.47	10.08	4.04	2.89	5.20
Paralysis	6.28	7.82	4.68	6.16	8.26	3.96	6.65	6.45	6.85
Diphtheria, Meningitis	1.44	2.23	0.63	0.71	0.59	0.84	3.69	7.35	0.00
Repticulcer	3.13	2.24	4.04	3.54	2.28	4.86	1.86	2.12	1.59
Malnutrition	11.46	12.33	10.55	12.50	12.58	12.41	8.26	11.57	4.92
Tumor, Cancer	42.26	46.70	37.68	43.10	49.05	36.90	39.69	39.36	40.02
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	1.30	0.53	2.10	1.15	0.62	1.70	1.77	0.25	3.31
Pregnancy related problem	4.58	0.00	9.30	5.08	0.00	10.36	3.03	0.00	6.09
Abortion problem	1.12	0.00	2.28	1.28	0.00	2.61	0.65	0.00	1.30
Tetanus	7.54	7.77	7.31	9.17	9.99	8.33	2.53	0.86	4.22
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snakebite, Poisoning									
Drowning, Other accident, Rabies	46.46	56.82	35.77	52.17	61.64	42.32	28.92	41.78	15.94
Mental disease, Drugabuse, Epilepsy/Mrigi	8.78	10.27	7.24	8.99	9.95	7.99	8.13	11.26	4.96
Old age	113.76	117.53	109.85	123.96	128.15	119.61	82.40	84.44	80.33
ENT disease	1.12	1.55	0.67	0.96	1.20	0.72	1.59	2.64	0.54
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.94	1.14	0.73	0.27	0.39	0.14	2.99	3.46	2.52
Appendicities, Kidney problem	9.46	11.21	7.66	9.28	9.68	8.87	10.02	15.97	4.00
Other Diseases	83.98	89.61	78.17	91.28	100.00	82.22	61.53	57.20	65.90

Cause of Death	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
2006									
Chickenpox, Measles, Polio	5.01	7.30	2.65	5.33	7.79	2.76	4.05	5.76	2.33
Fever: Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Other fever	43.71	46.26	41.07	49.53	52.48	46.47	25.83	26.88	24.76
Jaundice, Liver disease	17.37	22.33	12.25	17.87	22.12	13.45	15.84	22.99	8.62
Cholera, Diarrhoea	10.93	10.63	11.24	12.48	12.66	12.30	6.16	4.29	8.04
Dysentery	4.41	4.02	4.81	5.15	4.96	5.35	2.12	1.11	3.14
Tuberculosis, Waterinlungs	8.38	10.48	6.21	7.67	9.88	5.37	10.56	12.37	8.74
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	90.63	102.77	78.10	100.96	115.69	85.65	58.89	62.48	55.27
Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stroke	76.19	97.47	54.22	70.03	90.17	49.08	95.12	120.23	69.77
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	7.15	6.44	7.88	6.62	6.58	6.66	8.76	5.99	11.56
Rheumatism, Rheumatic fever	7.65	6.62	8.72	8.94	7.52	10.42	3.69	3.82	3.57
Paralysis	3.72	4.21	3.22	4.25	4.84	3.63	2.10	2.23	1.97
Diphtheria, Meningitis	1.37	1.03	1.73	1.45	1.36	1.56	1.12	0.00	2.25
Repticulcer	2.28	3.42	1.11	2.70	4.00	1.35	1.00	1.60	0.39
Malnutrition	10.37	9.21	11.57	11.22	9.54	12.96	7.77	8.19	7.35
Tumor, Cancer	34.25	41.91	26.34	34.64	42.79	26.16	33.05	39.16	26.87
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	2.75	3.49	1.99	3.10	4.05	2.12	1.67	1.75	1.58
Pregnancy related problem	6.01	0.00	12.22	7.03	0.00	14.34	2.88	0.00	5.79
Abortion problem	0.87	0.00	1.77	1.00	0.00	2.05	0.46	0.00	0.92
Tetanus	5.43	5.76	5.08	6.37	6.90	5.83	2.52	2.20	2.84
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snakebite, Poisoning, Drowning, Other accident, Rabies	45.38	49.39	41.25	50.06	52.67	47.35	31.00	39.13	22.79
Mental disease, Drug abuse, Epilepsy/Mrigi	4.30	3.93	4.69	4.58	3.75	5.44	3.46	4.51	2.39
Old age	97.24	90.06	104.66	105.84	97.83	114.18	70.82	65.81	75.87
ENTdisease	0.60	0.96	0.23	0.71	1.10	0.31	0.27	0.54	0.00
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.79	0.51	1.08	0.67	0.67	0.67	1.15	0.00	2.32
Appendicities, Kidney problem	8.34	9.71	6.93	8.19	10.19	6.10	8.82	8.21	9.43
Hook worm, Others	67.90	71.09	64.60	76.48	80.91	71.87	41.54	40.46	42.62
Total	563.05	608.99	515.61	602.89	650.44	553.42	440.64	479.72	401.18

Cause of Death	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2007									
Chickenpox, Measles, Polio	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.4	4.9	3.8	5.1	7.4	2.8
Fever: Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza,									
Dengue, Other fever	39.1	42.0	36.2	44.8	48.4	41.1	21.9	22.3	21.5
Jaundice, Liver disease	19.2	21.1	17.3	22.2	25.4	18.9	10.2	8.2	12.2
Cholera, Diarrhoea	12.9	13.5	12.3	13.0	14.4	11.4	12.9	10.7	15.1
Dysentery	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Tuberculosis, Water i nlungs	11.8	13.1	10.4	11.0	12.4	9.6	14.0	15.1	13.0
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	103.7	129.1	77.9	114.1	143.8	83.8	72.2	84.2	60.2
Blood pressure, Heart disease,									
Stroke	92.2	122.0	61.9	88.3	114.3	61.7	104.1	145.7	62.5
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.3	8.2	6.3	10.3	7.8	12.9
Rheumatism, Rheumatic fever	10.0	8.7	11.2	10.9	9.1	12.8	7.0	7.4	6.5
Paralysis	3.3	4.3	2.3	3.8	5.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9
Diphtheria, Meningitis	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.6
Repticulcer	3.0	4.5	1.5	3.2	5.0	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.5
Malnutrition	12.2	9.6	14.9	13.8	11.0	16.6	7.5	5.2	9.7
Tumor, Cancer	44.5	54.2	34.5	46.0	55.7	36.2	39.7	49.9	29.4
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.7	0.4	2.9
Pregnancy related problem	6.1	0.0	12.4	7.4	0.0	15.0	2.3	0.0	4.6
Abortion problem	1.4	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Tetanus	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	3.9	3.5	4.3
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snakebite,									
Poisoning, Drowning,									
Other accident, Rabies	44.6	52.3	36.7	48.7	57.2	40.1	31.8	37.1	26.5
Mental disease, Drug abuse,									
Epilepsy/Mrigi	6.3	8.5	4.1	6.5	8.9	4.1	5.7	7.2	4.1
Old age	112.2	102.2	122.4	114.7	102.9	126.8	104.7	100.2	109.2
ENT disease	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Appendicities, Kidney problem	8.2	9.3	7.2	8.3	9.4	7.1	8.2	8.8	7.6
Hook worm, Others	67.9	75.2	60.5	76.6	84.5	68.6	41.3	46.5	36.2
Total	624.7	696.6	551.7	660.7	736.0	583.9	515.2	575.6	454.6

Cause of Death	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
2010									
Chickenpox, Measles, Polio	3.45	3.81	3.10	3.26	3.38	3.13	4.03	5.05	3.02
Fever: Malaria,Tyhoid/Paratyphoid,Infulenza, Dengue, Other Fevers	27.58	28.96	26.19	31.70	33.55	29.84	15.63	15.64	15.61
Jaundice	10.27	11.76	8.77	11.46	12.69	10.23	6.80	9.08	4.53
Cholera, Diarrhoea	7.91	6.60	9.24	8.21	5.92	10.52	7.06	8.58	5.54
Dysentery	3.63	3.87	3.39	4.10	4.51	3.69	2.27	2.02	2.52
Tuberculosis, Water in lungs	7.06	7.78	6.35	7.50	7.33	7.67	5.80	9.08	2.52
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	56.49	69.30	43.61	63.55	77.53	49.45	36.04	45.42	26.69
Pneumonia	26.43	29.06	23.77	27.46	30.73	24.16	23.44	24.22	22.66
High Blood Pressure	14.61	17.62	11.58	15.99	19.17	12.79	10.59	13.12	8.06
Heart disease, Stroke, Brain Hemorrhage	89.35	112.21	66.44	77.84	91.91	63.66	122.74	171.07	74.52
Diabetes, Venereal diseases	7.55	8.01	7.09	6.94	6.77	7.10	9.33	11.61	7.05
Rheumatism, Rheumatic Fever	4.39	4.10	4.67	4.25	3.95	4.55	4.79	4.54	5.04
Paralysis	4.43	5.55	3.30	5.52	6.77	4.26	1.26	2.02	0.50
Diphtheria, Meningitis	2.15	2.52	1.78	2.55	3.38	1.71	1.01	0.00	2.01
Peptic ulcer	3.27	1.52	5.04	3.96	1.69	6.25	1.26	1.01	1.51
Malnutrition	8.36	7.05	9.67	8.63	7.05	10.23	7.56	7.06	8.06
Tumor, Cancer	45.66	48.42	42.88	45.15	47.37	42.91	47.13	51.47	42.80
Skin Disease, Leprosy, Arcenic	2.01	2.07	1.95	2.26	2.26	2.27	1.26	1.51	1.01
Pregnancy related problem	3.96	0.00	7.94	4.10	0.00	8.24	3.53	0.00	7.05
Accident	40.57	49.73	31.36	43.87	54.70	32.97	31.00	35.32	26.69
Mental disease, Drug abuse, Epilepsy/ Mrigi	7.65	10.20	5.08	8.63	11.28	5.97	4.79	7.06	2.52
Old age	105.09	105.84	104.32	110.82	113.62	107.99	88.46	83.26	93.65
ENT disease	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.27	1.13	1.42	0.50	1.01	0.00
Gonorrhea, HIV/Aids	0.72	0.68	0.76	0.71	0.56	0.85	0.76	1.01	0.50
Appendicitis, Kidney problem	9.47	11.10	7.82	9.34	11.28	7.39	9.83	10.60	9.06
Others Diseases	63.95	58.89	57.32	68.36	76.41	60.25	51.16	8.07	48.84

Table 6.20 provides percentage distribution of 26 main causes of deaths of all deaths males' contribution is a little more than the female. It is evident from the table T6.20 that during 2003-2010 death due to blood pressure and heart disease had increased by 64.8% and due to old age had increased by 14.1%. Death due to other causes had reduced during the same period. Percentage distribution of deaths by causes, sex and locality has been shown at table T6.19 for 2004-2010.

T6.21 Percentage Distribution of death by Causes, Sex and Locality 2003-2010

Cause of Death	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
2003									
Chicken pox, Measles, Polio	1.45	1.36	1.56	1.51	1.54	1.49	1.05	0.36	2.01
Fever: Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Other fever	10.83	10.45	11.34	11.20	10.66	11.91	8.73	9.25	8.01
Jaundice, Liver disease	3.82	3.87	3.74	3.80	3.88	3.70	3.89	3.84	3.97
Cholera, Diarrhoea	3.86	3.91	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.01	3.05	3.40	2.57
Dysentery	0.45	0.37	0.56	0.44	0.36	0.55	0.51	0.43	0.63
Tuberculosis, Water in lungs	2.17	2.70	1.48	2.14	2.81	1.25	2.39	2.09	2.81
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	13.74	13.37	14.23	13.98	13.86	14.14	12.38	10.69	14.74
Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stroke	10.64	12.47	8.19	9.00	10.31	7.27	19.91	24.48	13.56
Diabetes, Venereal Diseases	1.01	1.11	0.87	0.90	1.14	0.58	1.62	0.95	2.55
Rheumatism, Rheumatic fever	1.32	1.34	1.29	1.32	1.39	1.23	1.31	1.07	1.65
Paralysis	1.10	1.08	1.13	1.21	1.24	1.17	0.46	0.19	0.84
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.00
Peptic ulcer	0.60	0.75	0.40	0.64	0.78	0.46	0.37	0.60	0.06
Malnutrition	1.79	1.38	2.34	1.89	1.46	2.46	1.23	0.93	1.65
Tumor, Cancer	4.85	4.68	5.07	4.88	4.70	5.10	4.68	4.52	4.90
Skin disease, leprosy, Arsenic	0.36	0.22	0.55	0.41	0.22	0.65	0.10	0.18	0.00
Pregnancy related problem	1.01	0.00	2.36	1.03	0.00	2.38	0.94	0.00	2.25
Abortion problem	0.41	0.00	0.81	0.39	0.00	0.73	0.53	0.00	1.27
Tetanus	1.90	1.96	1.82	1.89	1.91	1.87	1.94	2.24	1.52
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snake bite, Poisoning, Drowning, Other accident, Rabies	5.96	6.90	4.69	5.96	6.90	4.71	5.95	6.93	4.59
Mental disease, Drug abuse, Epilepsy/Mrigi	0.79	0.77	0.81	0.80	0.76	0.86	0.70	0.82	0.53
Old age	15.51	14.68	16.62	15.82	15.05	16.84	13.76	12.64	15.32
ENT disease	0.32	0.40	0.22	0.36	0.45	0.24	0.10	0.11	0.08
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Appendicitis, Kidney problem	1.30	1.43	1.13	1.03	1.17	0.83	2.87	2.87	2.88
Other diseases	14.70	14.58	14.86	15.27	15.16	15.42	11.46	11.35	11.61
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cause of Death	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Femal
2005									
Chickenpox, Measles,									
Polio	0.42	0.55	0.25	0.49	0.62	0.32	0.16	0.28	0.00
Fever: Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza,									
Dengue, Other fever	0.43	0.74	0.02	0.45	0.79	0.00	0.36	0.56	0.08
Jaundice, Liver disease	0.28	0.26	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.11	0.00	0.26
Cholera, Diarrhoea	2.98	2.51	3.60	3.10	2.53	3.83	2.53	2.44	2.67
Dysentery	0.59	0.43	0.80	0.63	0.43	0.90	0.43	0.45	0.41
Tuberculosis, Waterinlungs	2.20	2.54	1.76	1.83	2.14	1.43	3.63	4.01	3.08
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	17.35	17.33	17.38	18.09	18.37	17.74	14.52	13.52	15.93
Blood pressure, Heart disease,									
Stroke	14.01	16.85	10.25	11.77	13.93	8.98	22.57	27.61	15.38
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	0.90	0.81	1.01	0.91	0.82	1.02	0.87	0.79	1.00
Rheumatism, Rheumatic fever	1.51	1.33	1.75	1.69	1.55	1.86	0.83	0.51	1.29
Paralysis	1.08	1.20	0.92	1.01	1.23	0.73	1.36	1.13	1.69
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.25	0.34	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.76	1.29	0.00
Repticulcer	0.54	0.34	0.80	0.58	0.34	0.90	0.38	0.37	0.39
Malnutrition	1.98	1.90	2.08	2.05	1.87	2.30	1.69	2.02	1.22
Tumor, Cancer	7.30	7.19	7.43	7.08	7.28	6.82	8.13	6.89	9.89
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	0.22	0.08	0.41	0.19	0.09	0.31	0.36	0.04	0.82
Pregnancy related problem	0.79	0.00	1.84	0.83	0.00	1.92	0.62	0.00	1.51
Abortion problem	0.19	0.00	0.45	0.21	0.00	0.48	0.13	0.00	0.32
Tetanus	1.30	1.20	1.44	1.51	1.48	1.54	0.52	0.15	1.04
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snakebite,									
Poisoning, Drowning,									
Other accident, Rabies	8.02	8.75	7.06	8.57	9.14	7.83	5.92	7.31	3.94
Mental disease, Drug abuse,									
Epilepsy/Mrigi	1.52	1.58	1.43	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.66	1.97	1.23
Old age	19.64	18.10	21.67	20.36	19.01	22.12	16.87	14.78	19.84
ENTd isease	0.19	0.24	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.13	0.33	0.46	0.13
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.61	0.61	0.62
Appendicities, Kidney problem	1.63	1.73	1.51	1.52	1.44	1.64	2.05	2.80	0.99
Hook worm, Others	14.50	13.80	15.42	14.99	14.83	15.21	12.60	10.01	16.28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cause of Death	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2006									
Chickenpox, Measles, Polio	0.89	1.20	0.51	0.88	1.20	0.50	0.92	1.20	0.58
Fever: Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza, Dengue, Other fever	7.76	7.60	7.97	8.22	8.07	8.40	5.86	5.60	6.17
Jaundice, Liver disease	3.09	3.67	2.38	2.96	3.40	2.43	3.59	4.79	2.15
Cholera, Diarrhoea	1.94	1.75	2.18	2.07	1.95	2.22	1.40	0.89	2.01
Dysentery	0.78	0.66	0.93	0.85	0.76	0.97	0.48	0.23	0.78
Tuberculosis, Waterinlungs	1.49	1.72	1.20	1.27	1.52	0.97	2.40	2.58	2.18
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	16.10	16.88	15.15	16.75	17.79	15.48	13.37	13.02	13.78
Blood pressure, Heart disease, Stroke	13.53	16.01	10.52	11.62	13.86	8.87	21.59	25.06	17.39
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	1.27	1.06	1.53	1.10	1.01	1.20	1.99	1.25	2.88
Rheumatism, Rheumatic fever	1.36	1.09	1.69	1.48	1.16	1.88	0.84	0.80	0.89
Paralysis	0.66	0.69	0.62	0.70	0.74	0.66	0.48	0.47	0.49
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.24	0.17	0.34	0.24	0.21	0.28	0.25	0.00	0.56
Repticulcer	0.41	0.56	0.22	0.45	0.61	0.24	0.23	0.33	0.10
Malnutrition	1.84	1.51	2.24	1.86	1.47	2.34	1.76	1.71	1.83
Tumor, Cancer	6.08	6.88	5.11	5.75	6.58	4.73	7.50	8.16	6.70
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	0.49	0.57	0.39	0.51	0.62	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.39
Pregnancy related problem	1.07	0.00	2.37	1.17	0.00	2.59	0.65	0.00	1.44
Abortion problem	0.15	0.00	0.34	0.17	0.00	0.37	0.10	0.00	0.23
Tetanus	0.96	0.95	0.99	1.06	1.06	1.05	0.57	0.46	0.71
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snakebite, Poisoning, Drowning, Other accident, Rabies	8.06	8.11	8.00	8.30	8.10	8.56	7.03	8.16	5.68
Mental disease, Drug abuse, Epilepsy/Mrigi	0.76	0.65	0.91	0.76	0.58	0.98	0.78	0.94	0.60
Old age	17.27	14.79	20.30	17.56	15.04	20.63	16.07	13.72	18.91
ENT disease	0.11	0.16	0.04	0.12	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.00
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.14	0.08	0.21	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.58
Appendicities, Kidney problem	1.48	1.59	1.34	1.36	1.57	1.10	2.00	1.71	2.35
Hook worm, Others	12.06	11.67	12.53	12.69	12.44	12.99	9.43	8.43	10.62
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cause of Death	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2007									
Chickenpox, Measles,									
Polio	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6
Fever: Malaria, Typhoid, Influenza,									
Dengue, Other fever	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.6	7.0	4.3	3.9	4.7
Jaundice, Liver disease	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	2.7
Cholera, Diarrhoea	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.3
Dysentery	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Tuberculosis, Waterinlungs	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.9
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	16.6	18.5	14.1	17.3	19.5	14.4	14.0	14.6	13.3
Blood pressure, Heartdisease,									
Stroke	14.8	17.5	11.2	13.4	15.5	10.6	20.2	25.3	13.8
Diabetes, Venereal Disease	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.8
Rheumatism, Rheumatic fever	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Paralysis	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6
Repticulcer	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Malnutrition	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.9	2.1
Tumor, Cancer	7.1	7.8	6.3	7.0	7.6	6.2	7.7	8.7	6.5
Skin disease, Leprosy, Arsenic	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6
Pregnancy related problem	1.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	1.0
Abortion problem	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.0
Tetanus	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.9
Suicide, Murder, Burn, Snakebite,									
Poisoning, Drowning,									
Other accident, Rabies	7.1	7.5	6.7	7.4	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.5	5.8
Mental disease, Drugabuse,									
Epilepsy/Mrigi	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.9
Oldage	18.0	14.7	22.2	17.4	14.0	21.7	20.3	17.4	24.0
ENTdisease	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gonorrhea, HIV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Appendicities, Kidney problem	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7
Hook worm, Others	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.6	11.5	11.8	8.0	8.1	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Cause of Death	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
2010									
Chickenpox, Measles, Polio	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
Fever: Malaria,Tyhoid/Paratyphoid,Infulenza,	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.7	3.7
Dengue, Other Fevers									
Jaundice	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.1
Cholera, Diarrhoea	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Dysentery	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
Tuberculosis, Water in lungs	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	0.6
Asthma, Respiratory Disease	10.0	11.1	8.7	11.0	12.2	9.5	7.2	7.9	6.3
Pneumonia	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.2	5.4
High Blood Pressure	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.9
Heart disease, Stroke, Brain Hemoorrhage	16.3	18.4	13.6	13.5	14.5	12.3	24.6	29.8	17.7
Diabetes, Venereal diseases	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7
Rheumatism, RheumatiscFever	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2
Paralysis	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1
Diphtheria, Meningitis	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Peptic ulcer	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Manutrition	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9
Tumor, Cancer	8.2	7.8	8.7	7.8	7.5	8.3	9.5	9.0	10.1
Skin Disease, Leprosy, Arcenic	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Pregnancy related problem	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.7
Accident	7.2	8.0	6.3	7.6	8.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3
Mental disease, Drug abuse,Epilepsy/ Mrigi	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6
Old age	18.8	17.0	21.1	19.2	17.9	20.8	17.8	14.5	22.2
ENT disease	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Gonorrhea, HIV/Aids	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Appendicitis, Kidney problem	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.1
Others Diseases	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	11.6	10.3	9.3	11.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

It is apparent from T6.21 that during 2003-2010 percentage of deaths due to blood pressure and heart disease by 77.6%, Deaths due to tumor and cancer has increased by 69.1% during 2003-2010 Similar scenarios prevailed for males and females of both the rural and urban areas.

Chapter-7

Expectation of Life

Expectation of life or life expectancy is a measure of longevity. It is computed on the basis of the assumption on age specific mortality experience.

7.1 Current Life Table

Current life tables have been constructed for the nation, rural area and urban area by sex based on the assumption that the cohort of new born babies are subject to the current observed age specific mortality rates throughout their lifes. A life table covering the full range of life with life table function presented for age groups rather than single years of age is termed as "Abridged life Table".

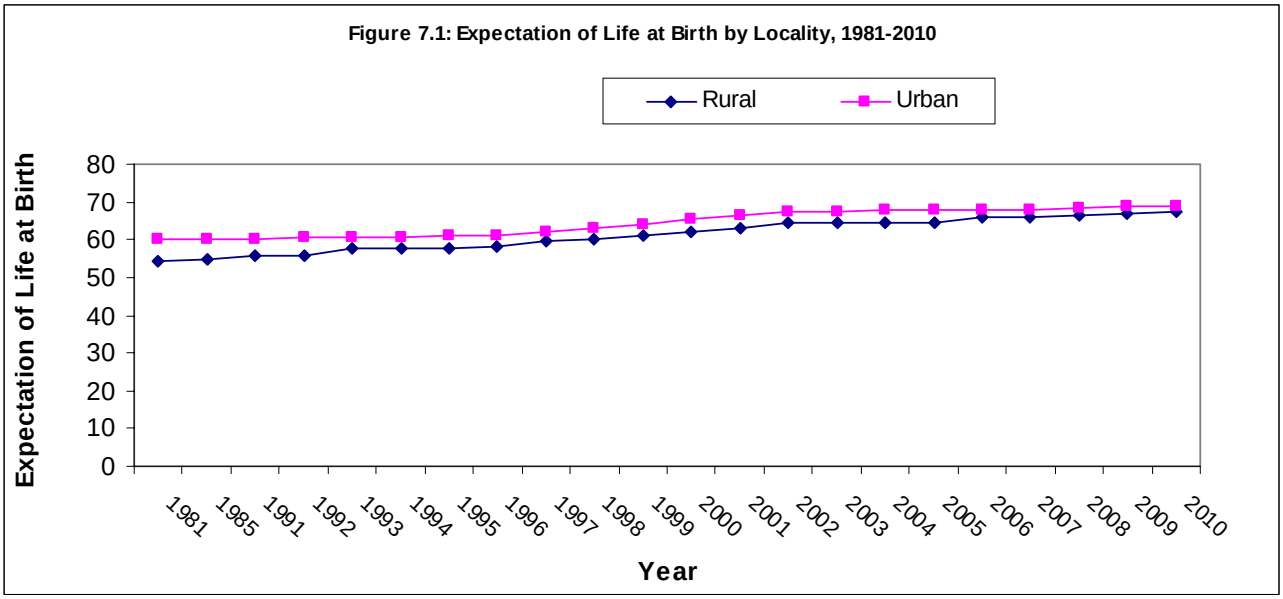
It is apparent from the table that expectation of life at birth for the year 2010 female was more than that of male by 3.30%. Expectation of life at birth for male and female were also more in the urban area as compared to rural area. The levels and trends in expectation of life can be seen in table 7.1

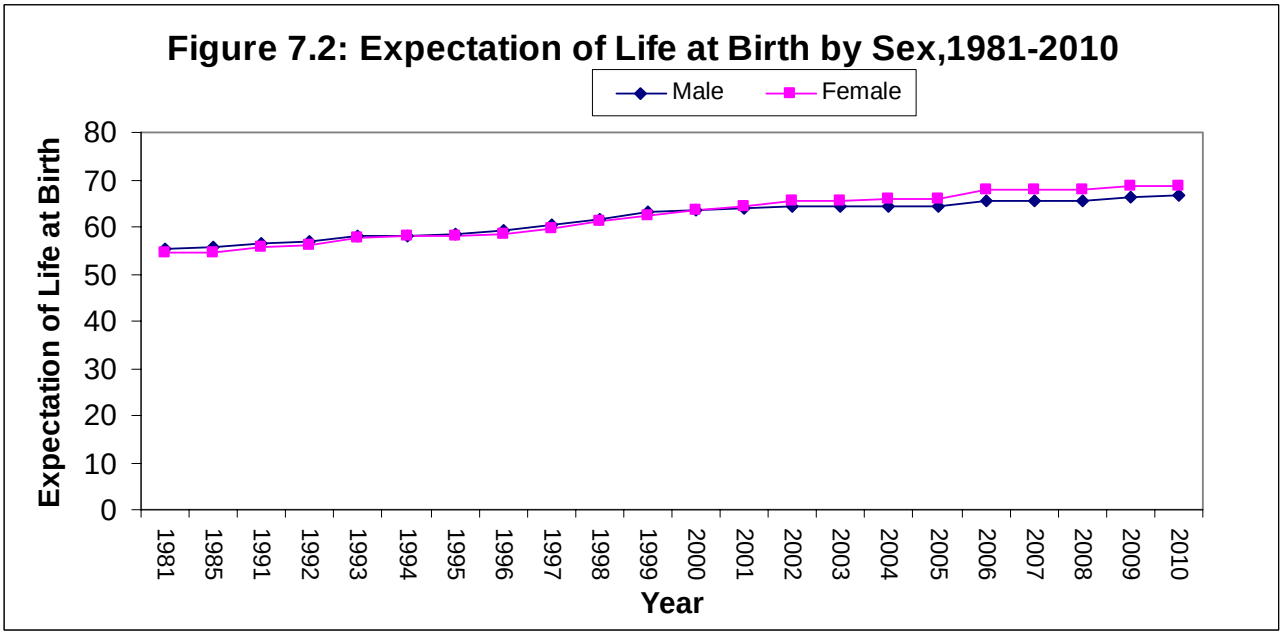
Table 7.1: Expectation of life at birth (e_x^0) by sex and locality 1981-2010

Year	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
1981	54.8	55.3	54.5	54.3	54.9	53.9	60.3	59.8	60.5
1982	54.5	54.5	54.8	53.9	54.0	53.9	60.6	58.8	62.9
1983	54.9	54.2	53.6	53.1	53.4	52.4	60.3	59.7	60.9
1984	54.8	54.9	54.7	54.4	54.5	54.3	58.7	58.8	58.6
1985	55.1	55.7	54.6	54.7	55.3	54.1	60.1	59.9	60.5
1986	55.2	55.2	55.3	54.8	54.8	54.9	58.8	59.0	58.8
1987	56.4	56.9	56.0	56.1	56.5	55.6	60.0	60.5	59.5
1988	56.0	56.5	55.6	55.9	55.9	54.8	60.1	60.2	60.1
1989	56.0	56.0	55.6	55.1	55.3	54.8	60.1	60.3	60.2
1990	56.1	56.6	55.6	55.6	56.0	54.9	60.2	60.3	59.7
1991	56.1	56.5	55.7	55.8	56.2	55.3	60.2	60.5	59.8
1992	56.3	56.8	55.9	56.0	56.6	55.5	60.5	61.0	60.3
1993	57.9	58.2	57.7	57.5	57.6	57.4	60.6	61.3	60.4
1994	58.0	58.2	57.9	57.7	57.8	57.7	60.0	61.3	60.6
1995	58.7	58.4	58.1	57.5	57.3	57.7	60.9	61.5	60.9
1996	58.9	59.1	58.6	58.2	58.0	58.2	61.2	61.7	60.9
1997	60.1	60.3	59.7	59.4	59.6	59.2	62.3	62.7	62.0
1998	61.5	61.7	61.2	60.2	60.2	60.3	63.2	63.5	63.1
1999	62.7	63.0	62.4	61.1	60.9	61.5	64.2	64.3	64.2
2000	63.6	63.7	63.5	62.1	61.7	62.7	65.3	65.2	65.4
2001	64.2	64.0	64.5	63.2	62.5	64.1	66.4	66.2	66.7
2002	64.9	64.5	65.4	64.4	63.9	65.0	67.2	67.0	67.3
2003	64.9	64.3	65.4	64.3	63.4	65.5	67.6	67.3	67.9
2004	65.1	64.4	65.7	64.3	63.4	65.5	67.8	67.5	68.1
2005	65.2	64.4	65.8	64.5	63.5	65.6	67.9	67.6	68.1
2006	66.5	65.4	67.8	65.9	64.7	67.3	68.0	67.6	68.6
2007	66.6	65.5	67.9	66.0	64.7	67.6	68.1	67.7	68.7
2008	66.8	65.6	68.0	66.2	64.8	67.7	68.3	67.9	68.8
2009	67.2	66.1	68.7	66.9	65.6	68.3	68.7	68.2	69.2
2010	67.7	66.6	68.8	67.4	66.4	68.6	68.9	68.3	69.5

It is evident from the table that expectation of life at birth with the current mortality experience of 2010 has increased by 5.45% for both sexes, by 4.06% for males and by 6.67% for females as compared to those of 2001. As compared to 1981 expectation of life at birth has increased by 23.54% (Both Sexes), 20.43%

(Males) and 26.24% (Females). Similar increase in expectation of lifes has taken place in rural and urban areas for both sexes, males and females.





7.2 Abridged Life Table

Abridged life tables have been constructed with the assumption of prevalence of current age-specific mortality pattern on the entire life of the new born babies. The life table thus generated for SVRS 1991-2010 are shown at table 7.2

Table 7.2: Abridged life table for Bangladesh population by sex, 1991-2010

Age	Both sex			Male			Female		
	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life
1991			**National**						
00	0.090	1000	56.1	0.094	1000	56.5	0.087	1000	55.7
01	0.016	909	60.6	0.015	906	61.3	0.018	913	60.0
02	0.015	894	60.6	0.015	892	61.3	0.016	897	60.1
03	0.014	881	60.5	0.014	879	61.2	0.014	883	60.0
04	0.014	869	60.3	0.013	867	61.0	0.015	871	59.8
05-09	0.020	857	60.2	0.019	855	61.8	0.021	858	59.7
10-14	0.008	840	56.4	0.007	839	56.9	0.008	840	55.9
15-19	0.011	833	51.8	0.010	833	52.3	0.013	833	51.4
20-24	0.013	823	47.4	0.014	825	47.8	0.016	821	47.0
25-29	0.016	812	43.0	0.011	816	43.3	0.019	808	42.8
30-34	0.013	799	38.6	0.020	805	38.9	0.016	793	38.5
35-39	0.023	788	34.1	0.030	796	34.3	0.026	781	34.1
40-44	0.035	770	29.9	0.053	780	29.9	0.030	761	30.0
45-49	0.054	744	25.9	0.062	757	25.8	0.057	738	25.8
50-54	0.063	703	22.2	0.062	717	22.1	0.064	696	22.2
55-59	0.092	659	18.5	0.085	673	18.4	0.098	651	18.5
60-64	0.172	598	15.1	0.139	615	14.8	0.115	588	15.3
65-69	0.208	522	12.0	0.220	530	11.8	0.195	520	11.9
70-74	0.264	414	9.5	0.275	413	9.6	0.259	419	9.2
75+	0.388	304	7.0	0.346	299	7.1	0.442	311	6.5

Age	Both sex			Male			Female		
	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life
2003	**National**								
0	0.06369	100000	64.944	0.06499	100000	64.314	0.06234	100000	65.360
1	0.01003	93631	68.407	0.00994	93501	68.146	0.01011	93766	68.753
2	0.00361	92691	68.096	0.00334	92572	67.827	0.00391	92818	68.451
3	0.00403	92357	67.341	0.00389	92262	67.053	0.00418	92455	67.717
4	0.00253	91984	66.612	0.00246	91903	66.313	0.00259	92068	67.000
01-04	0.01886	91752	69.741	0.01823	91677	69.438	0.01949	91830	70.133
05-09	0.00623	90021	67.044	0.00653	90006	66.691	0.00598	90040	67.487
10-14	0.00419	89460	62.448	0.00434	89418	62.112	0.00409	89502	62.878
15-19	0.00583	89085	57.701	0.00558	89030	57.372	0.00613	89135	58.126
20-24	0.00712	88566	53.024	0.00752	88533	52.680	0.00683	88589	53.470
25-29	0.00628	87935	48.387	0.00623	87867	48.061	0.00633	87984	48.820
30-34	0.00876	87383	43.677	0.00861	87320	43.346	0.00891	87427	44.115
35-39	0.01163	86617	39.041	0.01099	86567	38.701	0.01232	86648	39.489
40-44	0.01735	85609	34.471	0.01838	85616	34.104	0.01612	85580	34.951
45-49	0.02586	84124	30.035	0.02761	84043	29.695	0.02352	84201	30.482
50-54	0.04085	81949	25.766	0.04353	81722	25.468	0.03748	82221	26.156
55-59	0.06637	78601	21.757	0.07141	78164	21.513	0.06032	79139	22.078
60-64	0.09850	73384	18.126	0.10736	72583	17.975	0.08823	74365	18.334
65-69	0.13941	66156	14.834	0.14660	64790	14.836	0.13075	67804	14.867
70-74	0.20511	56934	11.831	0.20833	55292	11.955	0.20063	58938	11.727
75-79	0.28319	45256	9.239	0.27027	43773	9.443	0.30210	47113	9.043
80+	1.00000	32440	6.902	1.00000	31943	7.015	1.00000	32880	6.875

Age	Both sex			Male			Female		
	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life
2006	**National**								
0	0.04407	100000	66.49	0.04619	100000	65.41	0.04184	100000	67.84
1	0.00775	95593	68.60	0.00813	95381	67.63	0.00735	95816	69.85
2	0.00423	94852	68.13	0.00353	94606	67.18	0.00487	95112	69.36
3	0.00230	94451	67.42	0.00254	94272	66.41	0.00207	94649	68.70
4	0.00281	94234	66.57	0.00318	94033	65.58	0.00242	94453	67.84
01-04	0.01654	93970	69.72	0.01694	93733	68.75	0.01619	94225	70.97
05-09	0.00737	92415	66.86	0.00707	92146	65.90	0.00772	92700	68.11
10-14	0.00454	91734	62.34	0.00524	91494	61.36	0.00369	91984	63.62
15-19	0.00558	91317	57.61	0.00514	91015	56.67	0.00608	91644	58.84
20-24	0.00822	90808	52.92	0.00827	90547	51.95	0.00817	91087	54.19
25-29	0.00792	90061	48.34	0.00643	89799	47.36	0.00921	90343	49.61
30-34	0.00990	89348	43.71	0.00861	89221	42.65	0.01104	89511	45.05
35-39	0.01183	88464	39.12	0.01237	88453	38.00	0.01134	88523	40.53
40-44	0.01587	87417	34.56	0.01799	87359	33.44	0.01336	87520	35.96
45-49	0.02396	86030	30.07	0.02752	85787	29.01	0.02034	86350	31.42
50-54	0.03922	83968	25.75	0.04726	83427	24.76	0.03101	84594	27.02
55-59	0.06286	80675	21.70	0.07299	79484	20.86	0.05063	81970	22.80
60-64	0.10579	75604	17.99	0.11143	73683	17.31	0.09936	77820	18.88
65-69	0.13689	67606	14.82	0.14471	65473	14.16	0.12830	70088	15.69
70-74	0.24149	58351	11.77	0.27206	55998	11.14	0.20543	61095	12.63
75-79	0.26922	44260	9.73	0.27597	40763	9.37	0.26087	48544	10.25
80+	1.00000	32344	7.39	1.00000	29514	6.98	1.00000	35881	7.99

Age	Both sex			Male			Female		
	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life
2007	**National**								
0	0.04212	100000	66.647	0.04384	100000	65.398	0.04031	100000	67.948
1	0.00713	95788	68.614	0.00758	95616	67.431	0.00666	95969	69.839
2	0.00408	95104	68.104	0.00397	94891	66.943	0.00419	95330	69.305
3	0.00131	94716	67.381	0.00101	94514	66.208	0.00162	94930	68.594
4	0.00239	94592	66.468	0.00237	94419	65.274	0.00241	94771	67.709
1-4	0.01445	94366	69.597	0.01445	94196	68.399	0.01445	94543	70.842
5-9	0.00673	93002	66.589	0.00712	92834	65.373	0.00638	93176	67.852
10-14	0.00434	92377	62.023	0.00419	92173	60.824	0.00444	92582	63.271
15-19	0.00568	91976	57.282	0.00548	91786	56.070	0.00588	92171	58.542
20-24	0.00563	91453	52.596	0.00628	91283	51.365	0.00504	91629	53.874
25-29	0.00782	90938	47.879	0.00762	90710	46.674	0.00802	91167	49.134
30-34	0.01084	90226	43.237	0.01198	90018	42.013	0.00960	90436	44.511
35-39	0.01143	89248	38.683	0.01143	88940	37.492	0.01143	89568	39.918
40-44	0.01681	88228	34.102	0.01691	87923	32.897	0.01666	88543	35.351
45-49	0.02000	86745	29.642	0.02386	86437	28.420	0.01479	87068	30.908
50-54	0.03902	85010	25.196	0.04892	84374	24.053	0.02897	85781	26.334
55-59	0.06197	81693	21.118	0.07387	80246	20.162	0.04783	83295	22.045
60-64	0.11009	76630	17.348	0.12791	74319	16.571	0.09037	79311	18.027
65-69	0.15617	68194	14.184	0.17076	64813	13.634	0.13880	72144	14.570
70-74	0.24091	57544	11.347	0.24800	53745	10.927	0.24596	62130	11.515
75-79	0.33669	43681	9.155	0.38855	40417	8.706	0.29740	46849	9.456
80+	1.00000	28974	7.532	1.00000	24713	7.650	1.00000	32916	7.400

Age	Both Sex			Male			Female		
	Probability of dying	Number Surviving	Expectation of Life	Probability of dying	Number Surviving	Expectation of Life	Probability of dying	Number Surviving	Expectation of Life
2008	**National**								
0	0.04395	100000	66.776	0.04624	100000	65.611	0.95030	100000	67.962
1	0.00552	95605	68.882	0.00526	95376	67.827	0.99420	95030	70.237
2	0.00340	95077	68.263	0.00421	94875	67.184	0.99745	94478	69.645
3	0.00291	94753	67.494	0.00280	94476	66.466	0.99697	94238	68.821
4	0.00185	94478	66.690	0.00176	94211	65.651	0.99785	93952	68.029
1-4	0.01477	94303	69.783	0.01477	94046	68.736	0.98444	93751	71.143
5-9	0.00737	92910	66.799	0.00772	92657	65.736	0.99302	92292	68.236
10-14	0.00449	92225	62.276	0.00524	91941	61.228	0.99631	91648	63.697
15-19	0.00643	91811	57.546	0.00683	91460	56.538	0.99402	91310	58.924
20-24	0.00598	91221	52.902	0.00588	90836	51.909	0.99392	90764	54.264
25-29	0.00643	90675	48.205	0.00568	90301	47.201	0.99297	90212	49.581
30-34	0.00896	90092	43.501	0.00827	89788	42.457	0.99040	89578	44.914
35-39	0.01059	89285	38.872	0.01138	89046	37.790	0.99015	88718	40.325
40-44	0.01725	88339	34.261	0.01926	88032	33.196	0.98491	87844	35.701
45-49	0.02284	86815	29.819	0.02586	86336	28.799	0.98118	86518	31.210
50-54	0.04042	84833	25.457	0.04152	84104	24.497	0.96575	84890	26.761
55-59	0.05802	81404	21.424	0.07024	80612	20.450	0.95685	81982	22.621
60-64	0.09438	76681	17.590	0.10924	74949	16.806	0.92275	78445	18.528
65-69	0.15238	69444	14.162	0.16552	66762	13.561	0.86220	72385	14.870
70-74	0.26034	58862	11.259	0.28168	55712	10.755	0.76324	62410	11.847
75-79	0.31989	43538	9.342	0.34782	40019	8.992	0.71237	47634	9.747

Age	Both sex			Male			Female		
	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number surviving	Expectation of life
2009	**National**								
0	0.04212	100000	67.224	0.04384	100000	66.144	0.04031	100000	68.742
1	0.00713	95788	68.614	0.00758	95616	67.431	0.00666	95969	69.839
2	0.00408	95104	68.104	0.00397	94891	66.943	0.00419	95330	69.305
3	0.00131	94716	67.381	0.00101	94514	66.208	0.00162	94930	68.594
1-4	0.00239	94592	66.468	0.00237	94419	65.274	0.00241	94771	67.709
0-4	0.01445	94366	69.597	0.01445	94196	68.399	0.01445	94543	70.842
5-9	0.00673	93002	66.589	0.00712	92834	65.373	0.00638	93176	67.852
10-14	0.00434	92377	62.023	0.00419	92173	60.824	0.00444	92582	63.271
15-19	0.00568	91976	57.282	0.00548	91786	56.070	0.00588	92171	58.542
20-24	0.00563	91453	52.596	0.00628	91283	51.365	0.00504	91629	53.874
25-29	0.00782	90938	47.879	0.00762	90710	46.674	0.00802	91167	49.134
30-34	0.01084	90226	43.237	0.01198	90018	42.013	0.00960	90436	44.511
35-39	0.01143	89248	38.683	0.01143	88940	37.492	0.01143	89568	39.918
40-44	0.01681	88228	34.102	0.01691	87923	32.897	0.01666	88543	35.351
45-49	0.02000	86745	29.642	0.02386	86437	28.420	0.01479	87068	30.908
50-54	0.03902	85010	25.196	0.04892	84374	24.053	0.02897	85781	26.334
55-59	0.06197	81693	21.118	0.07387	80246	20.162	0.04783	83295	22.045
60-64	0.11009	76630	17.348	0.12791	74319	16.571	0.09037	79311	18.027
65-69	0.15617	68194	14.184	0.17076	64813	13.634	0.13880	72144	14.570
70-74	0.24091	57544	11.347	0.24800	53745	10.927	0.24596	62130	11.515
75-79	0.33669	43681	9.155	0.38855	40417	8.706	0.29740	46849	9.456
80+	1.00000	28974	7.532	1.00000	24713	7.650	1.00000	32916	7.400

Age	Both sex			Male			Female		
	Probability of dying	Number of Surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number of Surviving	Expectation of life	Probability of dying	Number of Surviving	Expectation of life
2010	**National**								
0	0.03744	100000	67.74	0.04056	100000	66.64	0.03411	100000	68.79
1	0.00345	96256	69.40	0.00398	95944	68.71	0.00291	96589	70.24
2	0.00246	95924	68.64	0.00238	95562	67.98	0.00255	96309	69.44
3	0.00165	95688	67.80	0.00154	95335	67.14	0.00178	96063	68.62
4	0.00176	95530	66.92	0.00206	95188	66.24	0.00146	95892	67.74
1-4	0.00912	95363	70.01	0.00971	94992	69.36	0.00848	95752	70.82
5-9	0.00479	94493	66.64	0.00434	94070	66.02	0.00524	94940	67.41
10-14	0.00553	94040	61.95	0.00643	93661	61.30	0.00459	94443	62.75
15-19	0.00519	93520	57.28	0.00499	93059	56.68	0.00534	94010	58.03
20-24	0.00623	93035	52.57	0.00548	92595	51.95	0.00693	93508	53.33
25-29	0.00762	92455	47.88	0.00827	92087	47.22	0.00703	92860	48.68
30-34	0.00668	91751	43.23	0.00866	91326	42.59	0.00499	92208	44.01
35-39	0.00916	91138	38.50	0.00931	90535	37.95	0.00896	91748	39.22
40-44	0.01415	90303	33.83	0.01435	89692	33.28	0.01390	90926	34.55
45-49	0.02313	89026	29.28	0.02820	88405	28.73	0.01681	89662	30.00
50-54	0.04978	86967	24.92	0.04506	85913	24.49	0.05234	88155	25.47
55-59	0.06469	82637	21.09	0.06945	82041	20.52	0.05910	83541	21.74
60-64	0.10830	77292	17.38	0.11694	76343	16.87	0.09859	78603	17.95
65-69	0.15821	68921	14.19	0.17172	67416	13.77	0.14389	70854	14.64
70-74	0.21775	58017	11.38	0.22675	55839	11.11	0.20813	60658	11.68
75-79	0.35891	45384	8.85	0.37021	43177	8.63	0.34683	48034	9.09
80+	1	29095	7.41	1	27193	7.24	1	31374	7.59

Chapter-8
Nuptiality

Nuptiality deals with the frequency of marriage, with the characteristics of persons and their union through marriage and with the dissolution of such marriages. This chapter provides some important indicators on nuptiality measures such as number of marriages, crude marriage rate per 1000 population, age specific marriage rate and mean age at marriage by sex.

8.1 Marriage

Marriage is the prevailing context for childbearing in all developing countries. Bangladesh has adopted the UN definition of marriage in SVRS. Marriage is defined as the legal union of two persons of opposite sex for the purpose of leading conjugal life. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognized by the laws of Bangladesh. The socio-cultural milieu of Bangladesh has long favoured early and universal marriage. At present, early marriage is gradually changing as an impact of enactment of laws uplifting of female education, participation of women in socio-economic activities and the technological innovation change in the society. It is a fact that an upward shift in marriage, age would help curtailing by the most fecund period, reduction in early age child bearing, lower fertility level and thus reduce to the rate of growth of population. Like other countries Bangladesh is also trying to slow down population growth through upright in marriage age of its population.

8.1.1 Crude Marriage Rate

Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) is defined as the number of marriage solemnized per 1000 mid year population. CMR, as obtained in SVRS is shown at table 8.1 by year and locality.

Table 8.1: Crude marriage rate per 1000 population by locality, 1991-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1991	10.82	11.42	7.33
1992	10.74	11.36	7.23
1993	10.03	10.80	7.04
1994	10.01	10.73	7.02
1995	10.20	10.70	7.00
1996	10.10	10.80	6.80
1997	9.50	10.40	6.30
1998	9.20	10.10	6.20
1999	9.10	10.00	6.20
2000	9.00	9.70	6.00
2001	8.90	9.70	6.00
2002	9.48	9.94	7.49
2003	10.41	11.11	7.41
2004	12.44	13.43	8.19
2005	13.00	14.46	8.53
2006	12.45	13.42	9.46
2007	12.46	13.33	9.81
2008	11.55	12.60	9.64
2009	13.15	14.19	11.27
2010	12.69	13.34	10.82

It is apparent from the table that there were remarkable differences in CMR between urban and rural areas. But within rural or urban areas there had been insignificant changes during 1991-2010. The table also showed

that CMR had a tendency to go down until 2003. From 2003 onward there grew a tendency of gradual incline in CMR 2009. Over time some irregularities have been observed which might be due to data limitations.

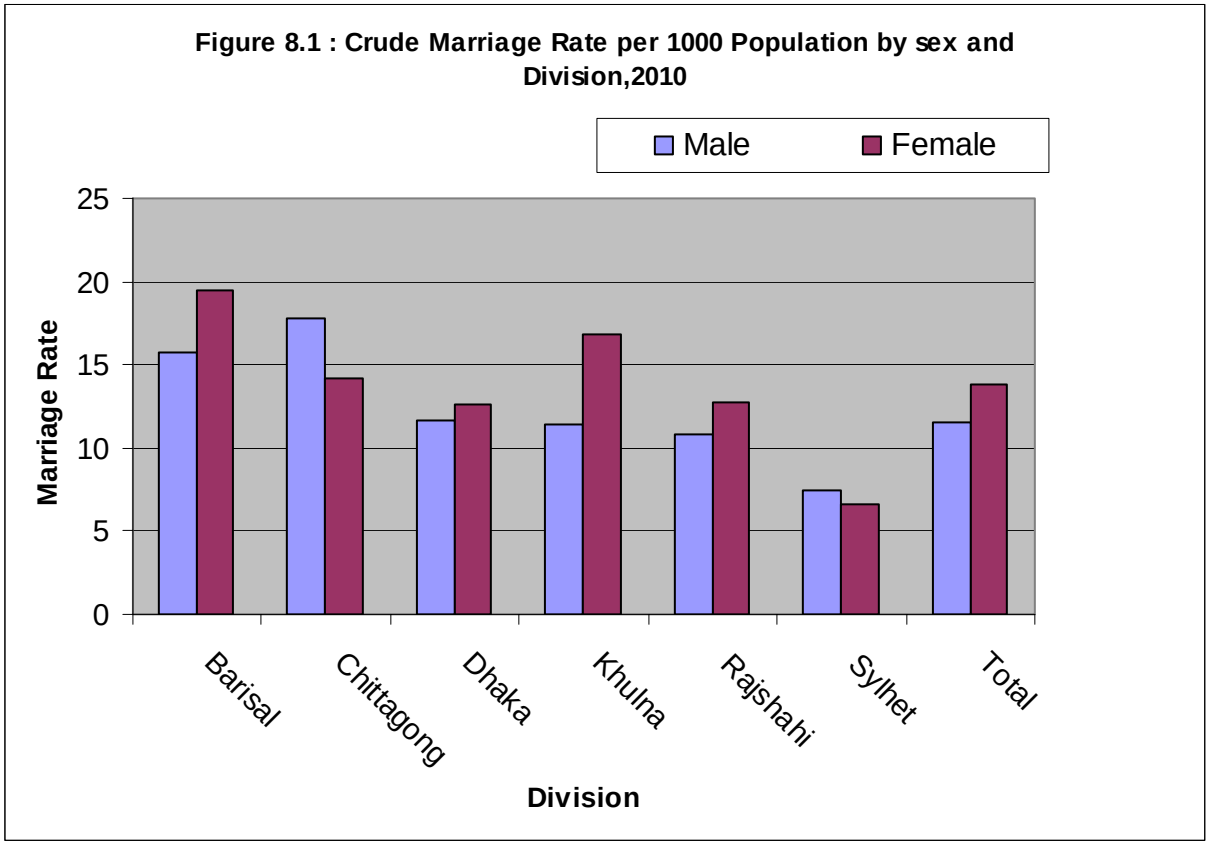
Division wise Differentials in CMR:

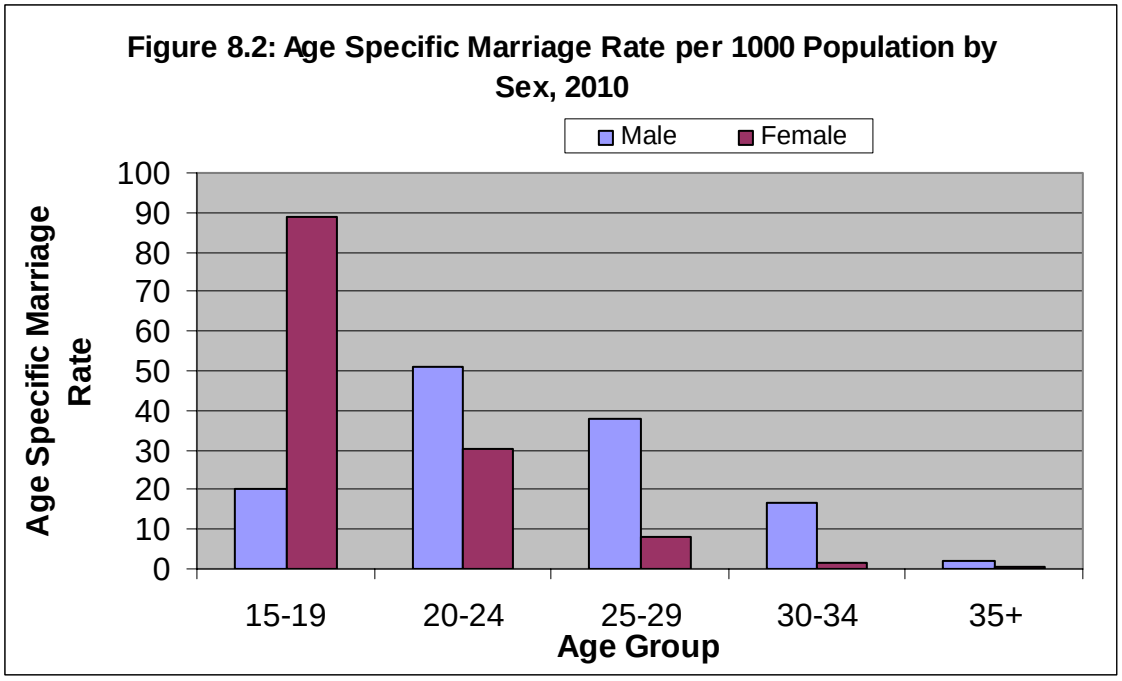
Table 8.2 shows the division wise differentials in CMR by sex and year.

Table 8.2: Crude marriage rate by sex and division, 2007-2010

Division	2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Barisal	15.75	19.48	11.67	16.43	9.68	12.02	11.0	12.7
Chittagong	17.78	14.13	7.94	10.18	7.98	9.82	10.5	13.3
Dhaka	11.66	12.67	11.72	15.05	12.34	15.06	11.1	12.5
Khulna	11.47	16.79	15.85	18.29	11.23	14.02	12.8	15.5
Rajshahi	10.77	12.80	14.54	15.10	11.72	12.92	13.8	14.6
Sylhet	7.41	6.56	8.28	9.46	6.04	6.97	9.5	8.5
Total	11.59	13.80	11.99	14.31	10.54	12.58	11.7	13.2

It is apparent from the table that the CMR of male was the highest in Chittagong division (17.78) and it was the lowest in Sylhet division (7.41) in 2010. In case of female, similarly highest rate was in Barisal division (19.48) and lowest rate was in Sylhet division (6.56).





8.2 Age-specific Marriage Rate

Age-specific Marriage Rate (ASMR) has been computed as the relative number of marriages per 1000 population of specific age group. The aggregates of ASMR for Bangladesh by sex are shown at table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Age specific marriage rates (ASMR) per 1000 Population by sex and locality, 2007-2010.

Age	National		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007						
15-19	53.54	30.03	59.96	31.09	34.43	27.23
20-24	40.52	6.30	43.74	5.20	32.29	9.06
25-29	18.86	1.27	18.46	1.20	19.88	1.45
30-34	2.19	0.30	2.29	0.32	1.92	0.23
35+	18.16	20.13	19.84	21.72	13.30	15.60
2008						
15-19	19.09	95.69	22.67	111.46	12.26	69.19
20-24	45.65	26.79	53.43	27.40	31.78	25.78
25-29	35.84	7.04	37.82	5.85	32.69	8.89
30-34	16.60	1.34	17.31	1.18	15.50	1.60
35+	2.31	0.28	2.46	0.29	2.05	0.26
2009						
15-19	21.38	105.33	25.11	122.79	14.22	75.63
20-24	52.04	30.98	58.30	31.67	40.67	29.82
25-29	40.43	8.65	41.48	7.98	38.74	9.71
30-34	17.75	2.24	17.46	2.11	18.19	2.44
35+	2.43	0.46	2.32	0.47	2.62	0.44
2010						
15-19	20.12	88.79	22.04	96.33	14.57	66.33
20-24	51.10	30.51	55.09	31.70	39.54	28.50
25-29	37.90	7.94	39.79	7.37	32.43	9.59
30-34	16.43	1.76	16.81	1.60	15.33	2.22
35+	2.27	0.31	2.36	0.28	2.00	0.39

It is apparent from the table that ASMR for male was the highest (51.10) at the age group 20-24 and was the lowest (2.27) at the age-group 35+ in 20.10 In case of female it was the highest (88.79) at the age-group 15-

19 and was the lowest (0.31) at the age-group 35+. In case of rural area ASMR for male was the highest at the age-group 20-24 (55.09) and was the lowest at the age-group 35+ (2.36) but in case of female it was the highest at the age-group 15-19 (96.33) and was the lowest in the age group 35+ (0.28). In case of urban area ASMR for male was the highest for the age group 20-24 (39.54) and was the lowest for the age group 35+ (2.00). ASMR for female was also the highest at the age group 15-19 (66.33) and was the lowest in the age group 35+ (0.39).

8.3 General Marriage Rate GMR)

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

Table 8.4: General marriage rate by sex and residence, 2006-2010

Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2006	18.3	21.0	20.1	22.9	12.9	15.4
2007	18.2	20.1	19.8	21.7	13.3	15.6
2008	16.1	18.8	18.1	20.7	12.6	15.5
2009	18.1	21.1	19.7	23.4	15.3	17.1
2010	17.4	20.3	18.6	21.4	13.9	17.0

It is evident from the table 8.4 that GMRs for females were more than those of males in both the rural and urban areas in 2010. In terms of locality GMR of male in rural area was more than that of urban area by 33.81% and GMR of female in rural area was more than that of urban area by 25.88%.

Division wise Differentials in GMR

Division wise differentials in GMR by sex and locality have been shown at table 8.5.

Table 8.5: General marriage rate by sex and division, 2007-2010

Division	2010			2009			2008			2007		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Barisal	26.7	23.5	28.8	20.9	17.5	24.3	16.4	14.7	18.1	18.2	16.9	19.5
Chittagong	20.0	18.5	21.5	14.1	12.6	15.7	14.1	12.9	15.3	19.1	17.1	21.1
Dhaka	18.1	17.6	18.6	20.0	17.8	22.2	20.7	18.9	22.5	18.0	17.2	18.9
Khulna	20.1	16.4	23.8	24.4	22.9	26.0	18.3	16.4	20.2	20.8	19.0	22.6
Rajshahi	17.0	15.6	18.3	21.4	21.1	21.6	17.9	17.2	18.6	21.1	20.6	21.6
Sylhet	11.3	12.2	10.4	13.9	13.2	14.6	10.4	9.8	11.0	14.9	16.1	13.8
Total	18.4	17.4	20.3	19.6	18.1	21.1	17.4	16.1	18.8	19.2	18.2	20.1

It is evident from the table that GMR was the highest in Barisal division (26.7) and was the lowest in Sylhet division (11.3) in 20.10 In case of male the highest GMR was in Barisal division (23.5) and the lowest GMR was in Sylhet division (12.2) but in case of female the highest GMR was in Barisal division (28.8) and the lowest GMR was in Sylhet division (10.4).

8.4 Mean Age at Marriage

Mean age at marriage (MAM) is one of the most important indicators of nuptiality. It has direct impact on fertility and duration of marriage.

Levels and Trends in MAM

To observe the levels and trends of MAM by sex and locality is shown at table 8.6 for the period 1991-2010

Table 8.6: Mean age at marriage (MAM) by sex and locality, 1991-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
Male			
1991	25.2	24.9	26.4
1992	25.2	24.9	26.4
1993	26.6	26.9	28.5
1994	27.7	26.9	28.5
1995	27.5	27.0	28.6
1997	27.6	27.0	28.8
1998	27.6	27.0	28.8
1999	27.7	27.1	28.8
2000	27.7	27.1	28.9
2001	25.8	25.1	27.0
2002	25.6	25.3	27.1
2003	25.2	25.0	26.7
2004	25.3	25.1	26.5
2005	23.3	22.9	24.8
2006	23.4	23.0	24.9
2007	23.6	23.3	25.1
2008	23.8	23.4	24.7
2009	23.8	23.2	25.0
2010	23.9	23.5	25.4
Female			
1991	18.1	17.9	19.0
1992	18.2	18.1	19.2
1993	19.6	19.3	20.8
1994	19.8	18.5	20.0
1995	19.9	19.6	20.6
1997	20.0	19.8	20.8
1998	20.2	20.0	21.0
1999	20.3	20.0	21.1
2000	20.4	20.1	21.2
2001	20.4	20.1	21.3
2002	20.6	20.4	21.4
2003	20.4	20.2	21.5
2004	19.0	18.9	19.9
2005	17.9	17.8	18.8
2006	18.1	17.9	19.0
2007	18.4	18.1	19.4
2008	19.1	18.8	19.7
2009	18.5	18.1	19.2
2010	18.7	18.4	19.4

It is apparent that MAM in 2010 for male is higher than that of female by 27.81% at the national level. It is also seen that MAM of urban male was higher than that of rural male by 8.09%. MAM of urban female is also higher than that of rural female by 5.43%.

Figure 8.3: Mean Age at Marriage (MAM) By Sex, 1991-2010

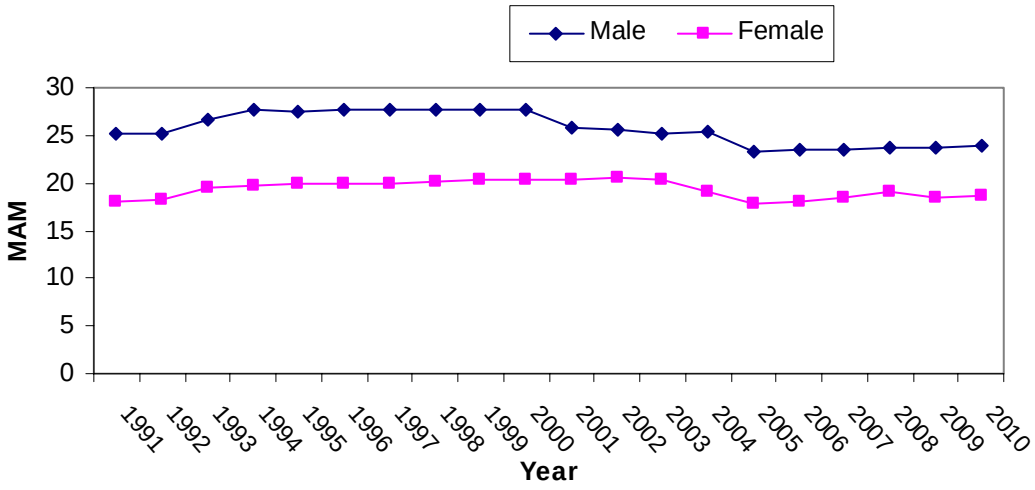
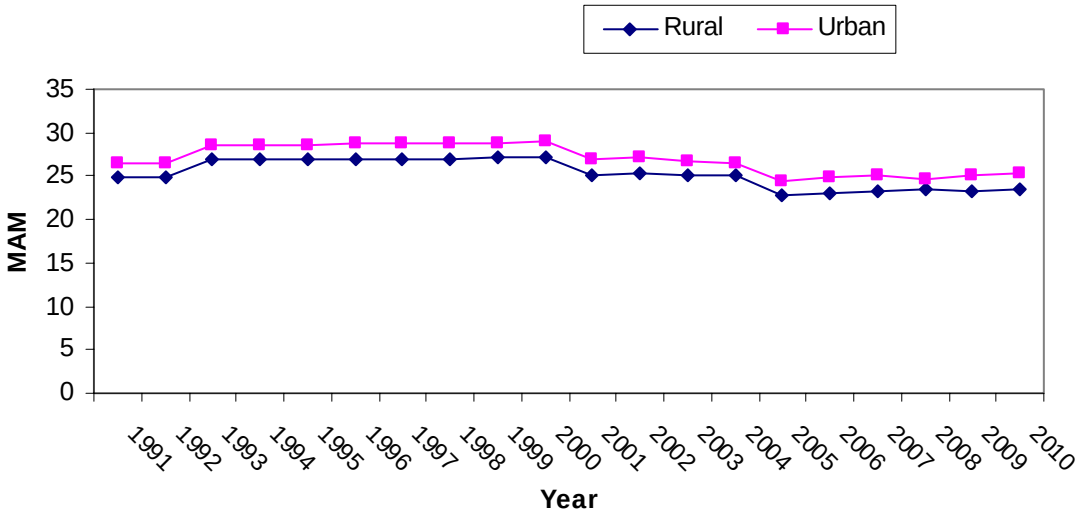


Figure 8.4 : Mean Age at Marriage (MAM) By Locality,2010



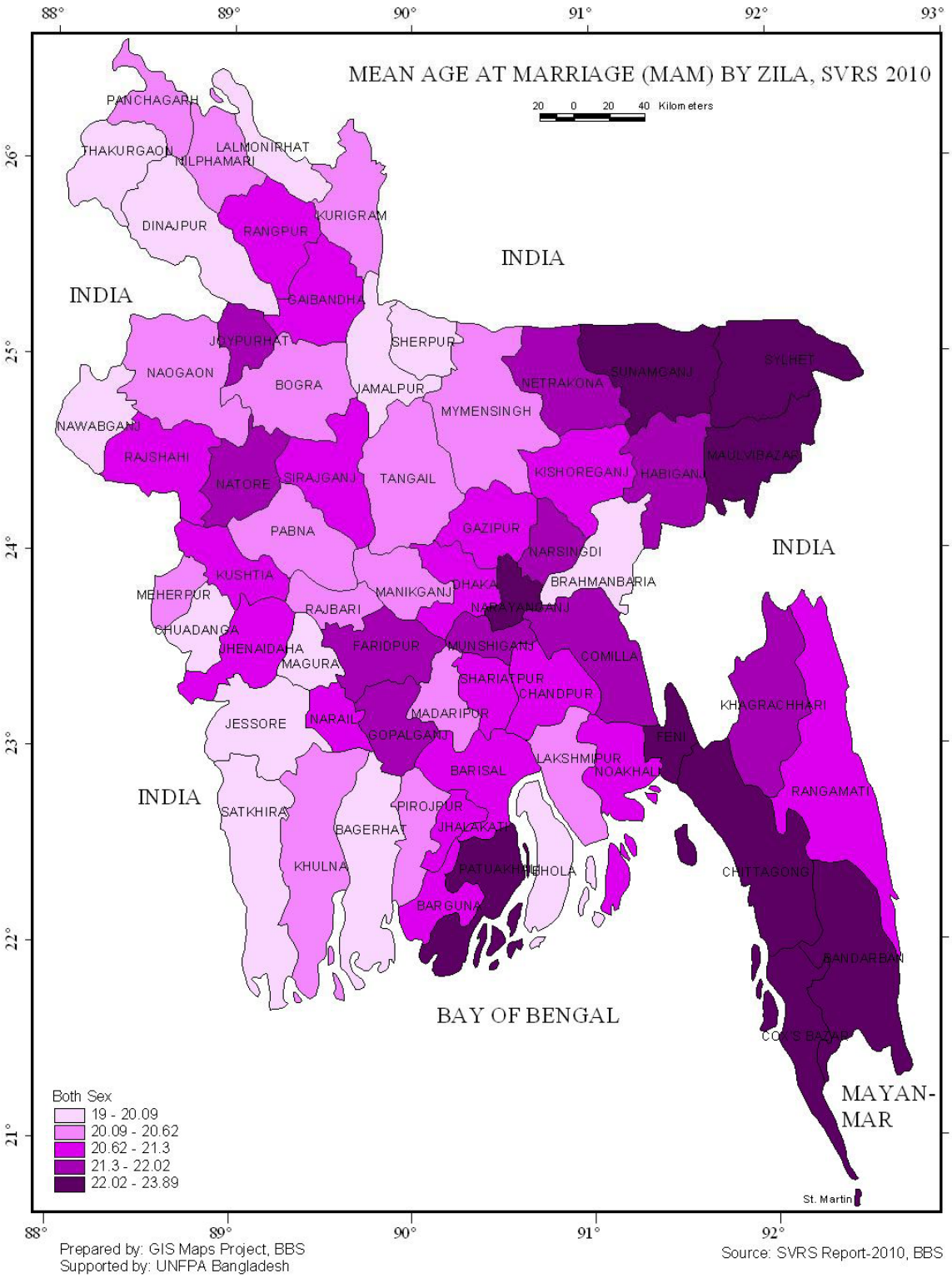

MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE (MAM) BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88° 89° 90° 91° 92° 93°
26° 25° 24° 23° 22° 21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
NAOGAON
BOGRA
SHERPUR
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
MYMENSINGH
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
BRAHMANBARIA
RAJBARI
NARAYANGANJ
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
MAGURA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
BARISAL
NOAKHALI
RANGAMATI
SATKHIRA
PIROJPUR
JHALAKATI
BAGERHAT
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
St. Martin
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-
MAR
Both Sex
19 - 20.09
20.09 - 20.62
20.62 - 21.3
21.3 - 22.02
22.02 - 23.89
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

Table 8.7: Mean age at marriage (MAM) by sex and division, 2007-2010

Division	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Barisal	23.3	18.4	24.0	18.5	23.9	19.1	24.0	19.2
Chittagong	24.9	18.7	24.8	19.0	24.8	19.0	24.8	19.1
Dhaka	23.8	18.6	24.1	18.4	24.2	18.5	24.2	18.6
Khulna	23.4	17.7	23.6	17.9	23.2	17.7	23.6	17.9
Rajshahi	22.6	18.0	22.8	18.2	23.0	18.2	23.1	18.3
Sylhet	24.5	19.8	25.2	20.1	25.0	20.1	25.0	20.2
Total	23.6	18.4	23.8	19.1	23.8	18.5	23.9	18.7

8.5 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

Singulate Mean age at marriage (SMAM) is another most important indicators of nuptiality. SMAM is defined as an estimate of the mean number of years lived by cohort of women before their first marriage. This is an indices method of estimation the mean age at marriage.

Table 8.8: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by sex and locality, 2001-2010

Year	Male			Female		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
2001 (Census	25.8	25.1	27.0	20.4	20.1	21.3
2002	24.7	24.4	25.6	19.1	18.8	20.3
2003	25.5	25.3	26.2	19.4	19.1	20.6
2004	25.4	25.2	26.3	19.4	19.2	20.5
2005	25.6	25.4	26.7	19.5	19.2	20.6
2006	25.7	25.3	26.3	19.3	19.2	20.6
2007	25.6	25.4	26.2	19.4	19.3	20.6
2008	25.9	25.4	26.7	20.3	20.1	20.9
2009	26.0	25.7	26.6	20.3	20.2	20.8
2010	26.1	25.7	26.8	20.2	20.1	20.7

It is apparent from the table that SMAM for male and female as obtained from SVRS 2010 and census 2001 were consistent. It is also evident from the table 8.6 that MAM for male were slightly smaller than those of SMAM at the national level. In case of female MAM of national, rural and urban area also were slightly smaller than those of SMAM.

Median age at marriage (MAM)

Median age at marriage is the middle most age with half of the marriage lying above and the other half lying below the age. To observe the median age at marriage by sex and division is shown at table 8.9 for the year 2010.

Table 8.9: Median age at marriage (MAM) by sex and division, 2010

Division	2010	
	Male	Female
Barisal	23	18
Chittagong	24	18
Dhaka	23	18
Khulna	22	17
Rajshahi	22	17
Sylhet	23.5	19
Total	**23**	**18**

8.5 Divorce and Separation

Data on divorce and separation were collected with schedule-6. The data collected with 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:

(1) Crude Divorce/Separation Rate (CDR/CSR)
(2) Age-specific Divorce/Separation Rate (ASDSR)
(3) General Divorce Rate (GDR);
(4) General Separation Rate (GSR);
(5) Reasons for Divorce (%); and
(6) Reasons for Separation (%).

8.5.1 Crude Divorce Rate and Crude Separation rate (CDR/CSR)

In SVRS 2010 crude divorce rate has been calculated as the number of divorces per 1000 population. In the same way crude separation rate are also calculated as the number of separations per 1000 population. Crude divorce and separation rate as obtained from SVRS 2010 are shown at the following tables.

Table 8.9: Crude divorce rate per 1000 population by sex and locality, 2006-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
2006	0.56	0.64	0.33
2007	0.59	0.64	0.43
2008	0.58	0.60	0.54
2009	0.70	0.77	0.58
2010	0.81	0.85	0.69

Crude divorce rate for 2006-2010 by sex and locality can be seen in table 8.9. It reveals from the table that crude divorce rate of rural area are 23.19% more than that of urban area in 2010.

Table 8.10: Crude separation rate per 1000 population, 2006-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
2006	0.20	0.21	0.21
2007	0.30	0.28	0.36
2008	0.21	0.24	0.14
2009	0.29	0.25	0.37
2010	0.24	0.23	0.27

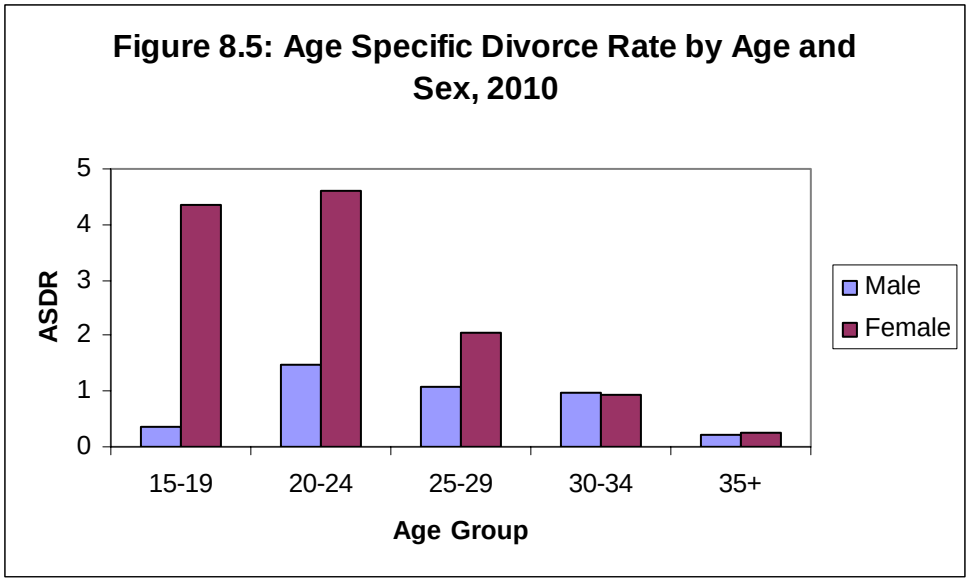
It is evident from the table 8.10 that crude separation rate for urban is higher than that of rural area by 17.39%.

8.5.2 Age-specific Divorce Rate

Age-specific divorce rate has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of defined age group to the per 1000 population of the age group. Age specific divorce rate as obtained in 2010, is shown in table 8.11.

Table 8.11: Age specific divorce rate by age and sex, 2007-2010

Age	2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	0.37	4.36	0.23	4.16	0.31	3.90	0.21	2.56
20-24	1.49	4.62	1.16	3.50	0.61	3.07	0.61	2.61
25-29	1.09	2.04	1.02	1.38	0.73	1.29	0.42	0.88
30-34	0.97	0.92	0.50	0.73	0.13	0.27	0.38	0.35
35+	0.23	0.26	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.14	0.13



It is apparent from the tables that age specific divorce rate for female is the highest (4.62) at the age group 20-24 which is followed by 4.36 at the age group 15-19. For male it is the highest (1.49) at the age group 20-24 which is followed by 1.09 at the age group 25-29.

8.5.3 Age-specific Separation Rate

Age specific separation rate has been calculated as the relative number of separation at a defined age group per 1000 population of that age group. Age specific separation rate as obtained in 2010 is shown at the table 8.12.

Table 8.12: Age specific separation rate by age group and sex, 2007-2010

Age	2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	0.19	0.71	0.09	0.78	0.18	0.68	0.16	0.58
20-24	0.41	1.08	0.35	1.14	0.42	0.86	0.32	1.98
25-29	0.33	0.57	0.46	0.55	0.51	0.59	0.26	0.52
30-34	0.21	0.52	0.32	0.39	0.31	0.33	0.12	0.23
35+	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.33

It is apparent from the table that age-specific separation rate for female is the highest (1.08) at the age group 20-24 followed by the age-group 15-19 (0.71). For male it is the highest (0.41) at the age group 20-24 followed by the age group 25-29 (0.33). There are least separation at the age group 35+ for both the males (0.17) and females (0.19).

8.5.4 General Divorce Rate (GDR)

General divorce rate (GDR) has been calculated as the relative number of divorces of age 15+ per 1000 population of the same age. General Divorce Rate by sex, locality and division at table 8.13.

Table 8.13: General divorce rate per 1000 Population 15+ by sex and division, 2010

Division	Both sex	Male	Female
Barisal	0.83	0.62	1.05
Chittagong	0.72	0.20	1.23
Dhaka	1.25	0.70	1.78
Khulna	1.90	1.07	2.72
Rajshahi	1.43	0.62	2.25
Sylhet	0.27	0.13	0.40

While doing the division wise comparison it is found that the highest GDR for male is in Khulna (1.07) and the lowest for male in Sylhet (0.13). In case of female it is the highest in Khulna division (2.72) and is the lowest in Sylhet division (0.40).

8.5.5 General Separation Rate (GSR)

General separation rate was measured as the relative number of separations at the age 15+ per 1000 population of the same age. It is shown at the table 8.14 by sex and division.

Table 8.14: General separation rate per 1000 population 15+ by sex and division, 2010

Division	Both sex	Male	Female
Barisal	0.22	0.14	0.31
Chittagong	0.29	0.18	0.38
Dhaka	0.42	0.26	0.58
Khulna	0.54	0.26	0.82
Rajshahi	0.32	0.26	0.38
Sylhet	0.20	0.17	0.22

It is evident from the table that for male GSR is the highest 0.26 for divisin Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, and was the lowest in Barisal division (0.14). In case of female it is the highest at Khulna division (0.82) and is the lowest at Sylhet division (0.22)

8.5.6 Reasons for Divorce

Reasons for divorce as evidence from SVRS 2010 are shown at table 8.15. It is apparent from the table that for male the main reasons for divorce were - Failure in conjugal life, immoral, polygamy/remarriage, incurable disease inability in maintaining expenditure. In case of female the main reasons for divorce were – inability in maintaining expenditure, physical tortures for dowry, and failure in conjugal life, characterless. The table also shows the reasons for divorces for males and females in urban and rural areas.

Table 8.15: Distribution of reasons of divorce by sex and residence, 2010

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Reasons of Divorce	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Failure in providing subsistence	11.77	12.47	11.53	11.30	11.97	11.09	13.14	13.92	12.82
Incapable to maintain conjugal life	17.12	17.24	17.01	17.11	16.20	17.39	17.15	20.25	15.90
Impotent	3.59	3.79	3.54	3.82	4.23	3.70	2.92	2.53	3.08
Uncurable disease	9.47	5.16	10.90	9.97	5.63	11.30	8.03	3.80	9.74
Pre-mature marriage	3.04	3.19	2.92	2.82	2.11	3.04	3.65	6.33	2.56
Missing/Desertion	2.38	3.79	1.95	2.33	4.23	1.74	2.55	2.53	2.56
Imprisonment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Physical assult	7.70	4.51	8.79	8.47	5.63	9.35	5.47	1.27	7.18
Immoral	11.17	8.95	11.90	12.13	9.86	12.83	8.39	6.33	9.23
Dowry	3.10	1.90	3.51	3.16	2.11	3.48	2.92	1.27	3.59
Polygamy/re-marriage	5.67	5.81	5.66	4.98	5.63	4.78	7.66	6.33	8.21
Infertile	2.61	2.09	2.87	1.99	2.82	1.74	4.38	0.00	6.15
Others	22.39	31.08	19.41	21.93	29.58	19.57	23.72	35.44	18.97
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

8.5.7 Reasons for Separation

Reasons for separation are shown at table 8.16. It is apparent from the table that for male the principal reason for separation was inability in maintaining expenditure failure in conjugal life, polygamy/remarriage, immoral, child marriage. In case of female the principal reasons for separation were inability in maintaining expenditure, child marriage, physical torture for dowry and failure in conjugal life. Urban-rural differentials can also be seen in the table 8.16.

Table 8.16: Distribution of reasons of separation by sex and residence, 2010

	National			Rural			Urban		
Reasons of Separation	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Failure in providing subsistence	19.33	19.94	19.03	21.21	22.64	20.54	13.89	12.12	14.67
Incapable to maintain conjugal life	11.70	16.36	9.43	10.30	18.87	6.25	15.74	9.09	18.67
Impotent	1.80	2.81	1.33	2.42	3.77	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uncurable disease	2.51	0.00	3.68	2.42	0.00	3.57	2.78	0.00	4.00
Pre-mature marriage	14.09	16.66	12.98	15.76	15.09	16.07	9.26	21.21	4.00
Missing/Desertion	2.56	2.33	2.70	1.21	0.00	1.79	6.48	9.09	5.33
Imprisonment	0.69	1.40	0.34	0.61	1.89	0.00	0.93	0.00	1.33
Physical assult	8.66	9.50	8.33	9.09	7.55	9.82	7.41	15.15	4.00
Immoral	3.20	0.78	4.35	3.03	0.00	4.46	3.70	3.03	4.00
Dowry	3.68	1.40	4.71	3.03	1.89	3.57	5.56	0.00	8.00
Polygamy/re-marriage	5.50	0.00	8.05	4.85	0.00	7.14	7.41	0.00	10.67
Infertile	2.06	2.18	2.01	1.82	1.89	1.79	2.78	3.03	2.67
Others	24.20	26.63	23.07	24.24	26.42	23.21	24.07	27.27	22.67
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Chapter-9

Contraceptive Uses

The report presented here is the outcome of data collected through schedule-9 under SVRS. With schedule-9 data was collected on name, age, education and economic activities of couples, ever use of family planning method, method used, current use and name of method using. This chapter deals with the situation of ever use and current use of contraceptive methods in Bangladesh. The statistics shown here is very important since family planning is one of the main programme of the Government of Bangladesh.

9.1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) has been defined as the percentage of couple who has been currently using any method of contraception to currently married women of reproductive age. CPR by locality has been shown at table 9.1. It is apparent that CPR is 10.13 % more in urban area as compared to rural area. Levels and Trends in CPR over time can be seen in Table 9.1

Table 9.1: Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) by locality in Bangladesh, 1975-2010

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1975	7.7	NA	NA
1990	39.7	38.6	46.8
1994	46.3	44.9	53.4
1995	48.7	43.9	57.1
1997	50.9	48.3	56.5
1998	51.5	48.9	56.6
2001	53.9	52.7	59.1
2002	53.4	51.7	60.1
2003	55.1	52.2	60.3
2004	56.0	53.3	60.9
2005	57.8	55.2	60.4
2006	58.3	57.1	60.5
2007	55.0	53.8	57.0
2008	52.6	51.1	55.3
2009	56.1	54.4	58.7
2010	56.7	55.3	60.9

It is evident from the table that as compared to 1975 CPR has increased many fold but as compared to 1990. It has increased by 42.8% during 1990-2010 with 43.26% in rural area and 30.13% in urban area

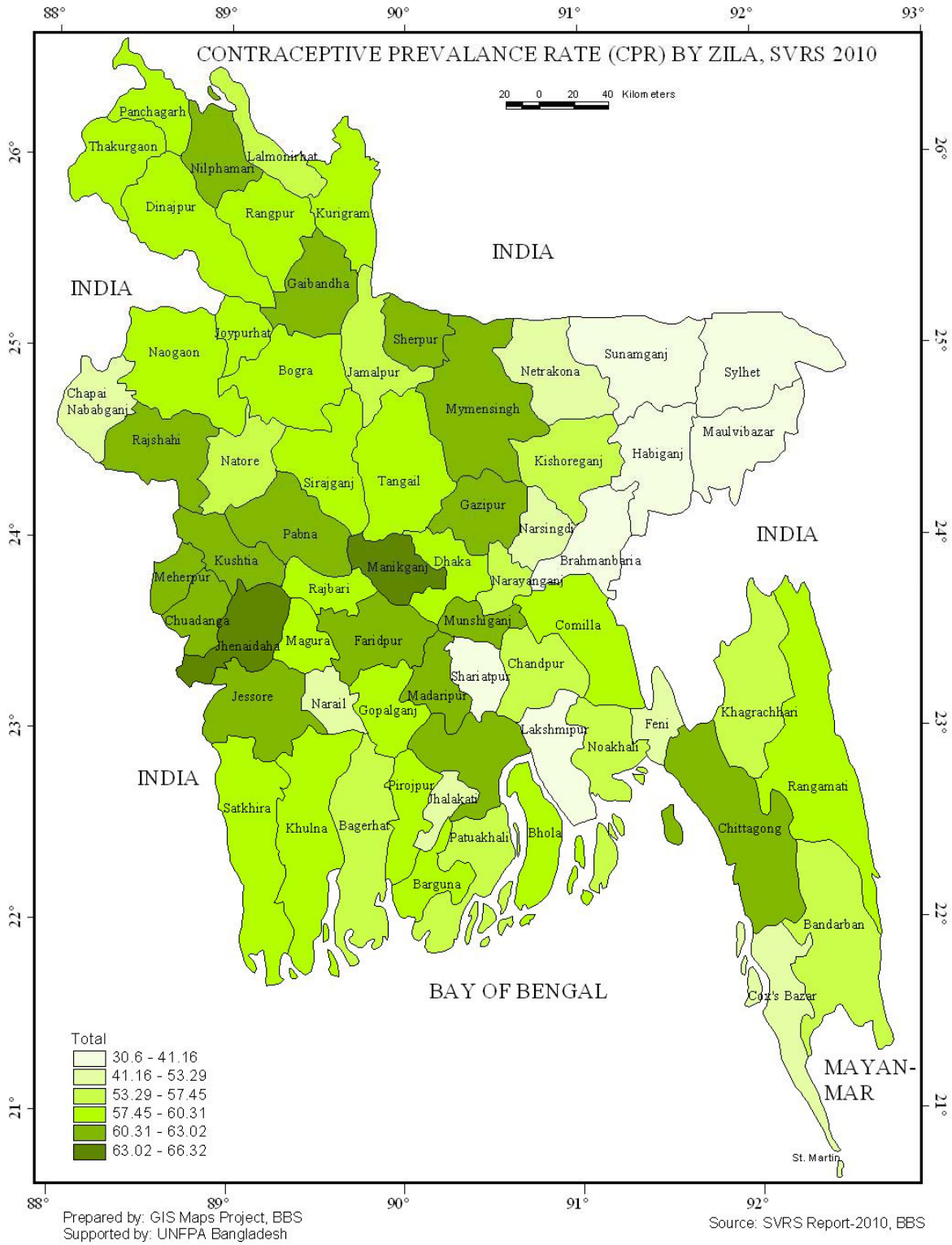

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALANCE RATE (CPR) BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
Panchagarh
Thakurgaon
Nilphamari
Lalmonirhat
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Kurigram
Gaibandha
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
Joypurhat
Naogaon
Bogra
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Netrakona
Sunamganj
Sylhet
Chapai Nababganj
Rajshahi
Natore
Sirajganj
Tangail
Mymensingh
Kishoreganj
Habiganj
Maulvibazar
Pabna
Gazipur
Narsingdi
Brahmanbaria
Kushtia
Meherpur
Manikganj
Dhaka
Narayanganj
Rajbari
Chuadanga
Jhenaidaha
Magura
Faridpur
Munshiganj
Comilla
Chandpur
Shariatpur
Jessore
Narail
Gopalganj
Madaripur
Lakshmipur
Noakhali
Feni
Khagrachhari
Rangamati
Satkhira
Khulna
Bagerhat
Pirojpur
Jhalakati
Patuakhali
Bhola
Chittagong
Barguna
Bandarban
Cox's Bazar
BAY OF BENGAL
MAYAN-MAR
St. Martin
Total
30.6 - 41.16
41.16 - 53.29
53.29 - 57.45
57.45 - 60.31
60.31 - 63.02
63.02 - 66.32
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
93°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

Table 9.2: Contraceptive prevalence rate by method and residence, 2010

Method	National	Rural	Urban
Any Method	56.7	55.3	60.9
Any Modern Method	54.8	53.5	58.5
Condom	3.8	2.7	7.0
Oral Pil	34.4	33.8	35.7
Injection	12.7	12.9	11.9
Male Sterilization	0.4	0.4	0.3
Female Sterilization	2.0	2.0	2.0
IUD	0.8	0.9	0.7
Norplant	0.4	0.3	0.5
Foam Tab.	0.5	0.4	0.5
Traditional Method	2.0	1.8	2.4

It is apparent from the above table that the overall rate of current use is higher in urban than in rural areas. Majority of contraceptive users now use the any method (56.7%) which is followed by any modern method (54.8%), oral pill (34.4%). It is observed from this table that the lowest use of contraceptive method is male sterilization and norplant (0.4%) in 2010.

Table 9.3: Contraceptive prevalence rate by division and residence, 2010

Division	2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Barisal	57.3	56.9	59.8
Chittagong	53.5	50.9	60.7
Dhaka	58.1	56.4	60.7
Khulna	60.0	58.9	64.0
Rajshahi	58.9	58.4	61.6
Sylhet	35.5	33.3	49.0

It is evident from the above table that at divisional level contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is the highest in Khulna division (60.0%) and followed by Rajshahi (58.9%), Barisal (57.3%) and Dhaka (58.1%). The lowest rate is found in Sylhet division (35.5%). It is observed from this table that the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) of current use is always is higher in urban than is rural areas.

9.2 Ever Use of Family Planning Methods

Ever use of family planning methods in SVRS refers to the use at any time before the interview date without making distinction between past and current use. Any respondent reporting that she or her husband had used some form of contraception was included as an ever user regardless of the time of use. Thus, a reported ever user might be a past or current user. Use of contraceptive by age of mother and method of contraception is shown at table 9.4.

Table 9.4: Distribution of contraceptives uses of ever married women by age, 2010

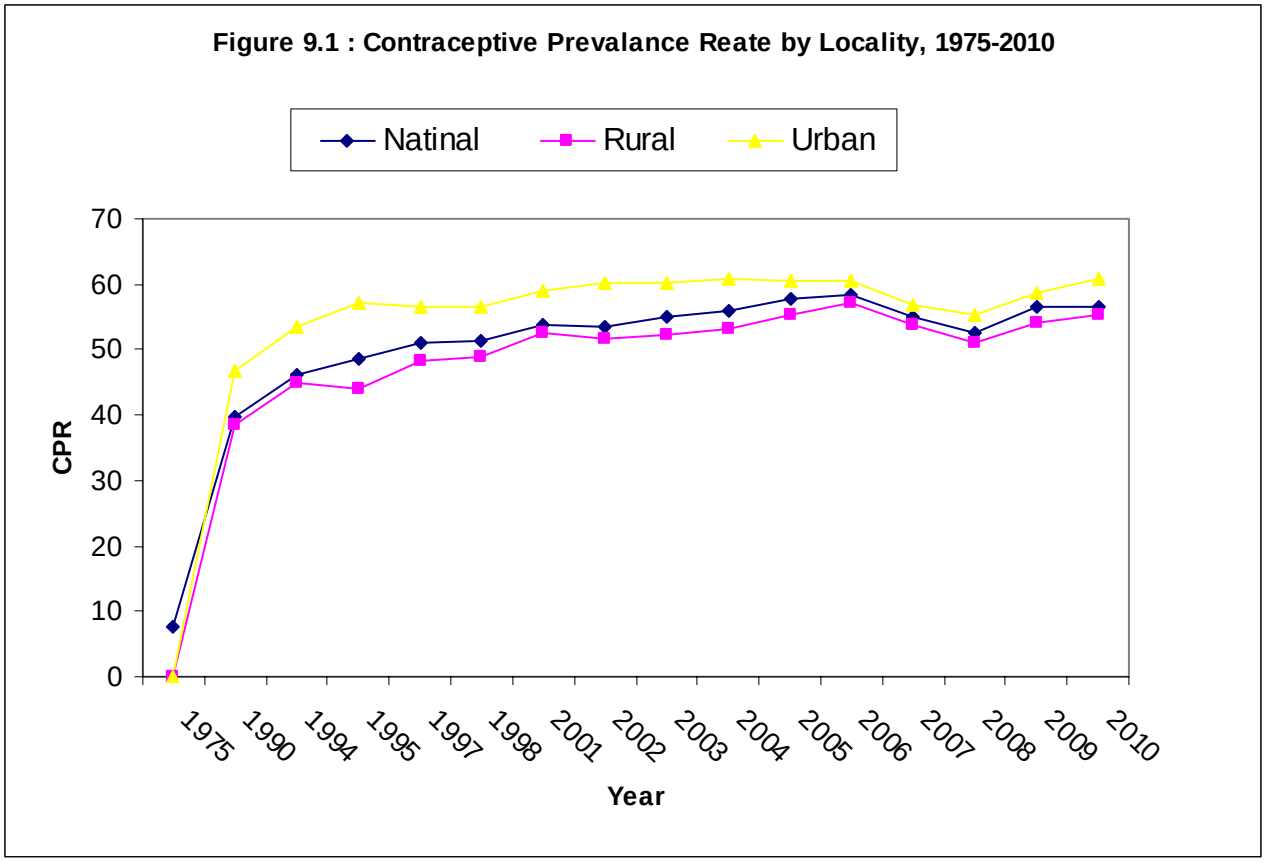
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Condom	Oral pill	Injection	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Foam	Norplant	Traditional method
Total	71.87	70.87	11.44	48.52	8.55	0.24	1.12	0.44	0.30	0.26	1.00
15-19	44.08	43.30	12.98	26.99	2.86	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.28	0.08	0.78
20-24	67.88	67.12	13.53	46.54	6.07	0.08	0.20	0.24	0.36	0.18	0.76
25-29	75.82	75.11	12.41	52.81	8.40	0.19	0.35	0.33	0.37	0.27	0.71
30-34	78.97	78.03	11.53	53.65	10.46	0.21	0.97	0.43	0.29	0.40	0.94
35-39	77.79	76.68	10.32	53.04	10.30	0.33	1.51	0.63	0.20	0.25	1.11
40-44	69.29	67.79	9.01	45.40	9.51	0.36	2.45	0.61	0.22	0.25	1.5
45-49	58.12	56.51	8.93	34.38	7.65	0.63	3.66	0.78	0.30	027	1.62

It is apparent from the table that a total of 71.87% of ever married women under 50 years of age had used at least one family planning method. The percentage user of any modern method was 70.87%.

Table 9.5: Distribution of contraceptives uses of currently married women by age, 2010

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Condom	Oral pill	Injection	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Foam Tab	Norplant	Traditional method
Total	56.73	54.78	3.77	34.35	12.67	0.37	2.02	0.80	0.35	0.45	1.95
15-19	42.64	41.53	5.98	30.68	4.43	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.17	1.11
20-24	52.91	51.57	4.70	36.22	9.22	0.12	0.30	0.35	0.33	0.33	1.34
25-29	69.41	57.89	4.34	39.40	11.80	0.27	0.80	0.53	0.46	0.32	1.52
30-34	64.43	62.71	4.60	38.10	15.67	0.35	2.05	0.84	0.43	0.67	1.72
35-39	62.64	60.42	4.22	34.05	16.66	0.53	2.79	1.24	0.33	0.59	2.23
40-44	54.25	50.76	3.50	27.57	13.17	0.50	4.01	1.23	0.33	0.46	3.48
45-49	45.67	42.07	2.81	22.02	8.87	0.78	5.96	1.06	0.23	0.32	3.59

Level of current use of contraceptive methods by currently married women is demonstrated in the table 9.5. The table shows that among the currently married women 56.73% were reportedly using family planning any methods at the time of interviewed. Among the users 54.78% were uses of modern method and 1.95% were the users of traditional method. Among the modern methods users of oral pill was the highest (34.35%) followed by injection (12.67%), condom (3.77%) and female sterilization (2.02%). Male sterilization is the lowest used method (0.37%). Use of contraceptive by age of mother is shown at the same table. It is evident from the table that in terms of age of the currently married women cohort of age 25-29 years was the highest user (69.41%), followed by the cohort of age 30-34 years (64.43%), cohort of age 35-39 (62.64), cohort of age 20-24 (52.91%). The lowest users of contraceptive are the cohort of age 15-19 years (42.64%).



9.3 Contraceptive Uses Trend (among users)

Contraceptive uses trend with respect to any family planning methods is displayed in table 9.6.

Table 9.6: Contraceptive uses trend by methods, 1975-2010 (among users)

Methods	Year												
	1975	1991	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Any method	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Any modern Method	64.9	78.0	86.9	87.8	89.6	91.0	90.9	90.7	90.1	94.2	96.1	95.8	96.6
Oral pill	35.1	34.9	47.6	47.9	56.9	58.7	58.6	62.1	62.1	62.7	72.1	66.3	60.6
IUD	6.5	4.5	3.9	3.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4
Injection	-	6.5	11.4	12.2	14.2	18.1	17.9	14.9	12.0	18.7	15.2	16.3	22.3
Condom	9.1	6.3	10.9	11.5	17.7	9.6	9.8	9.1	11.7	7.9	6.1	9.6	6.7
Female sterilization	7.8	22.9	11.2	10.9	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.5	3.6
Male sterilization	6.5	3.0	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
By traditional method	35.1	22.0	11.2	12.2	10.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.9	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.4
Others(Foam, Norplant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4

(Any method= modern method+ Traditional method)

It is evident from the above table that in 1975 only 64.9% used any modern method which has now increased to 96.6% in 2010. Majority of the users now use oral pill (60.6%) which is followed by injection (22.3%), condom (6.7%). Lowest use of contraceptive method is male sterilization (0.7%) in 2010.

Chapter-10

Internal Migration

Migration has been defined as the movement of persons who changes his/her place of residence, for a period of six months or more except for marriage in which case the time period for the migration is not fixed. Internal migration is the process of migration that takes place within the country. Migration is an important component influencing growth and re-distribution of population and resources. For the socio-economic development and planning process, the analysis of data on migration is essential. Internal migration is the process of migration that takes place within the country. Migration takes place in different ways. In case of permanent migration, the migrant leaves the place of birth once for all and stay at the place of destination. On the other hand, repeated change of residence may take place in case of temporary migration.

10.1 Trends in Life Time Internal Migration

Data on life time internal migrants of Bangladesh were collected considering their places of birth and places of locality at the time of enumeration. A time series of life time internal migrants are shown at Table T-10.1 As can be seen from the table that migrants was 0.95 million which accounted for 2.31 percent of total population in 1951. This rose to 6.56 million of migrants in 1982 which accounted for 7.39 percent of population. During the period 1951 to 1974 there had been no significant increase in the percentage distribution. In 1982, the actual volume of migrants who changed their place of birth across the regions (old district) during enumeration accounted for 3.95 millions. Inter and intra-regional migration combined together constituted about 6.56 millions or 7.39 percent of the total population. The life time migrants found in 1991 population census is 10.44%. However the estimated life time migration rate for the period 1982-1991 was 10.44 and for the period 1991-2004 was 9.34 percent. Therefore population movement has increased manifolds in 2004.

Table 10.1: Life time internal migration of Bangladesh

Year	Population (000)	Non-migrants (000)	Life time migrants (000)	Percentage of migration
1951	41066	40116	950	2.31
1961	50190	48479	1711	3.41
1974	70718	68287	2431	3.44
1982	88730	82170	6560	7.39
1991	111455	99808	11647	10.44
2004	136362	123589	12773	9.37

10.2 In and Out Migration Rate

In-migration and out-migration rate per 1000 population for 1984-2010 is presented in table 10.2. It is evident from the table that in-migration rates estimated for national, rural and urban levels were respectively 6.8, 5.8 and 14.5 in 1984. In 1991, it was observed to be 16.7, 13.9 and 33.2. While in 2010 it was found to be 35.3, 22.2 and 73.4. The table shows that there had been an increasing trend in internal migration both in rural and urban areas. In 1984 in-migration rate in rural area was 5.8 per thousand and in 2010 it was 22.2 per thousand population. In urban areas in the year 1984 in-migration was 14.5 per thousand and in 2010 the rate was 73.4 per thousand population. Table shows that higher in-migration occurred in urban areas than in rural areas.

It is also evident from the table 10.2 that out-migration rates for national, rural and urban areas were 8.0, 7.3 and 13.3 respectively in 1984 and it is observed that 10.2, 8.8 and 17.2 in 1991. While in 2010 it was found to be 36.1, 25.9 and 65.7. It shows that it is increasing trend both in rural and urban areas.

Table 10.2: In-migration rate and out migration rate per 1000 population, 1984-2010

Year	In-migration			Out-migration		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1984	6.8	5.8	14.5	8.0	7.3	13.3
1985	9.5	6.5	17.2	8.5	7.1	12.4
1986	14.2	9.6	30.5	10.6	8.2	10.4
1987	14.0	8.7	30.5	11.1	7.9	19.6
1990	16.2	12.9	31.2	10.1	9.2	18.0
1991	16.7	13.9	33.2	10.2	8.8	17.2
1992	17.5	14.7	35.2	12.1	10.2	19.2
1993	17.9	15.7	36.2	13.1	11.2	19.9
1994	18.0	15.9	36.4	13.2	11.5	20.0
1995	18.6	16.2	36.7	13.4	12.0	20.3
1996	19.0	16.9	37.0	13.5	12.3	20.7
1997	19.5	17.2	37.2	13.7	13.2	21.1
1998	18.9	16.5	36.8	13.4	12.9	20.8
1999	21.3	13.2	42.7	14.7	13.3	21.0
2000	22.2	13.7	44.7	15.8	14.1	21.5
2001	22.6	14.0	45.4	17.3	16.0	22.7
2002	27.3	13.0	50.8	19.8	14.3	30.1
2003	27.7	13.1	51.7	24.5	14.8	42.6
2004	34.1	16.9	54.1	26.3	18.4	49.8
2005	36.1	17.1	63.8	28.9	19.6	46.0
2006	33.6	17.5	60.2	28.9	19.5	46.2
2007	37.1	20.7	64.8	37.2	22.3	61.4
2008	30.6	16.6	51.7	28.6	16.1	44.7
2009	30.9	19.5	50.2	31.7	21.0	51.1
2010	35.3	22.2	73.4	36.1	25.9	65.7

Table 10.3: In-migration rate per 1000 population by sex and direction, 2009-2010

Direction of migration	2010			2009		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total In-migrants	35.32	26.00	41.43	30.90	26.12	35.73
Rural In-migrants	22.19	15.72	28.70	19.45	13.99	24.96
Rural to Rural	16.23	10.18	22.32	14.46	9.31	19.66
Urban to Rural	5.96	5.54	6.38	4.99	4.69	5.30
Urban In-migrants	73.42	68.48	78.35	50.24	46.62	53.88
Rural to Urban	24.52	21.62	27.41	21.90	15.57	20.05
Urban to Urban	48.90	46.86	50.94	28.34	31.06	33.83

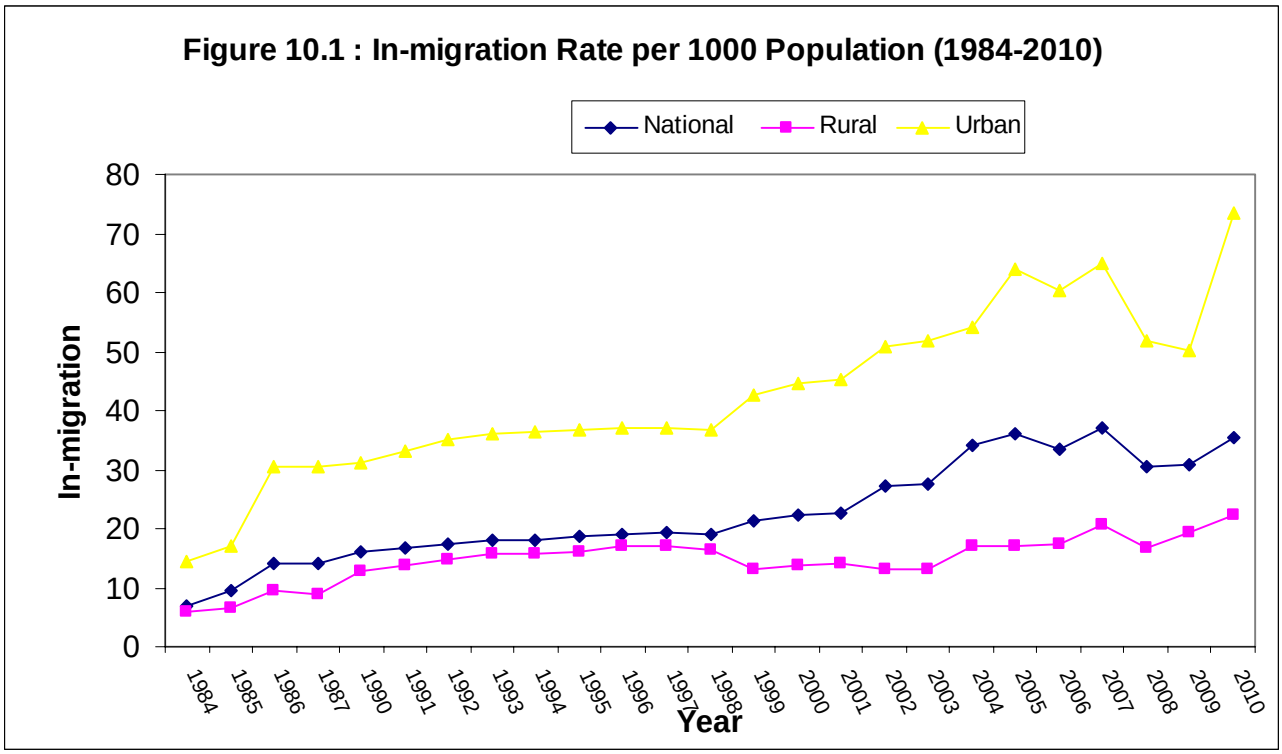


Table10.4: Distribution of In-migrants by sex, causes and direction, 2010

Direction	Causes of migration	Both sex	Male	Female
Rural In-migrants	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	25.31	2.10	38.14
	Education	2.18	3.14	1.64
	Looking for Job	8.94	16.51	4.75
	Getting Job	1.56	2.38	1.10
	Others	62.02	75.87	54.37
Rural to Rural	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	31.80	2.74	45.17
	Education	2.20	3.41	1.64
	Looking for Job	6.79	12.39	3.69
	Getting Job	1.41	2.19	1.06
	Others	55.31	72.54	47.38
Urban to Rural	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	7.65	0.92	13.54
	Education	2.11	2.65	1.65
	Looking for Job	8.00	11.70	4.77
	Getting Job	1.95	2.75	1.25
	Others	80.29	81.98	78.80
Urban In-migrants	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	5.73	1.11	9.75
	Education	5.98	6.37	5.64
	Looking for Job	14.36	21.11	8.48
	Getting Job	3.48	4.56	2.54
	Others	70.45	66.85	73.59
Rural to Urban	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	11.55	2.38	18.77
	Education	8.65	9.83	7.71
	Looking for Job	17.61	26.73	10.43
	Getting Job	5.34	7.35	3.75
	Others	56.86	53.71	59.33
Urban to Urban	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	2.80	0.53	4.89
	Education	4.65	4.78	4.53
	Looking for Job	12.74	18.51	7.43
	Getting Job	2.55	3.27	1.89
	Others	72.26	72.91	81.26

Table 10.5: In-migrants rate per 1000 population by age, sex and residence, 2010

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
00-04	44.12	43.31	44.99	24.86	23.21	26.61	99.96	101.59	90.28
05-09	33.14	33.38	32.90	18.47	18.46	18.49	75.68	76.66	74.68
10-14	25.86	23.56	28.34	13.34	11.70	15.12	62.18	57.95	66.65
15-19	62.43	18.99	112.07	54.40	9.63	107.28	85.74	46.14	125.94
20-24	49.08	25.67	68.90	35.81	15.52	53.58	87.58	55.09	113.34
25-29	45.67	42.33	48.51	28.07	25.40	30.41	96.68	91.43	101.025
30-34	35.96	42.52	30.29	19.09	22.69	16.06	84.91	100.04	71.55
35-39	32.03	39.10	25.50	16.58	20.52	13.03	76.85	92.99	61.68
40-44	22.01	26.98	16.79	11.38	14.60	8.15	52.84	62.91	41.84
45-49	19.99	22.42	16.98	10.27	12.11	8.02	48.18	52.31	42.96
50-54	17.23	19.53	14.61	7.66	8.66	6.74	44.97	51.08	37.43
55-59	13.96	14.45	13.22	7.05	7.07	7.03	34.00	35.85	31.15
60-64	15.92	16.94	14.76	9.13	9.16	9.09	35.62	39.52	31.21
65+	13.19	11.34	15.14	8.38	6.28	10.63	27.12	26.02	28.24
Total	35.32	29.25	41.43	22.19	15.72	28.70	73.42	68.48	78.35

Table10.6: Out-migration rate per 1000 population by sex and direction, 2010

Direction of migration	Both sex	Male	Female
Total Out-migrants	36.12	30.29	41.84
Rural Out-migrants	25.92	19.60	32.16
Rural to Rural	16.10	10.15	22.07
Rural to Urban	9.82	9.46	10.09
Urban Out-migrants	65.73	61.29	69.92
Urban to Rural	15.38	12.84	17.87
Urban to Urban	50.35	48.45	52.05

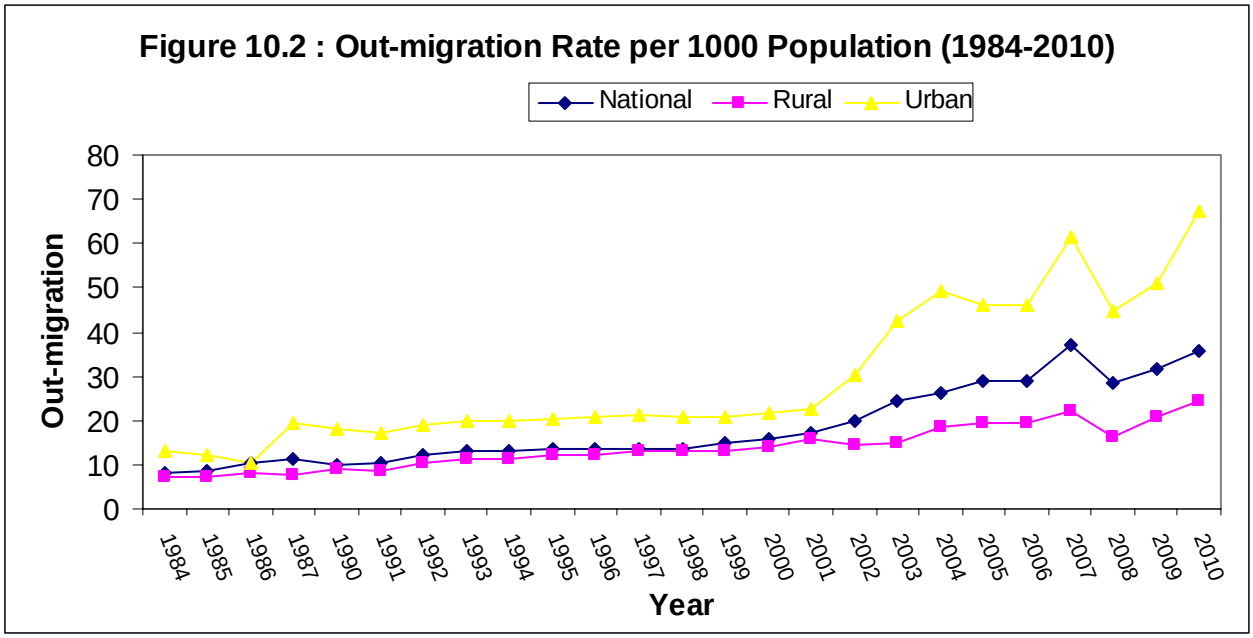
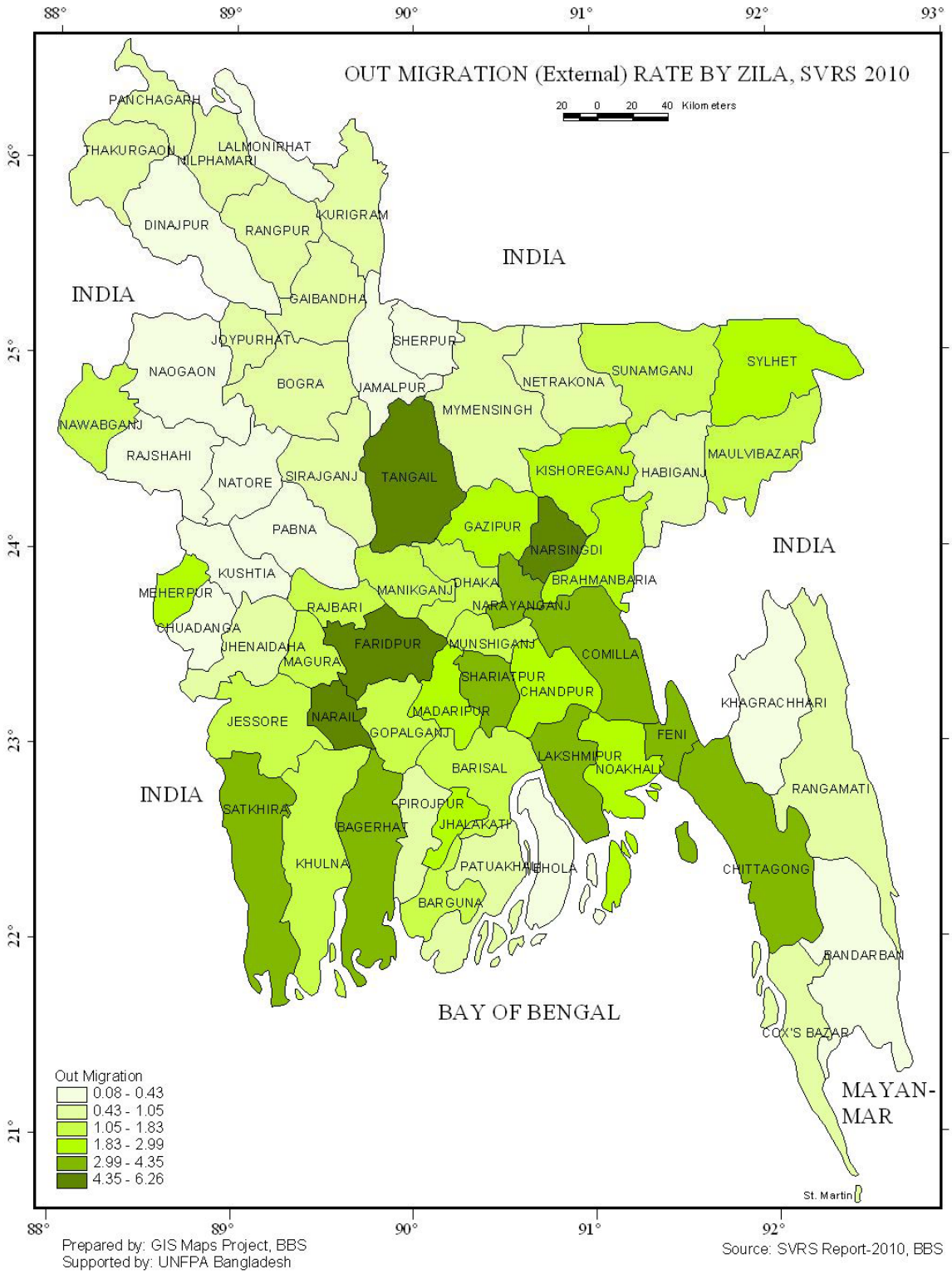


Table 10.7: Distribution of out-migrants by sex, causes and direction, 2010

Direction	Causes of migration	Both sex	Male	Female
Rural Out-migrants	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	21.85	0.99	34.73
	Education	3.03	4.51	2.12
	Looking for Job	18.94	29.73	12.28
	Getting Job	2.86	5.33	1.33
	Others	53.32	59.44	49.55
Rural to Rural	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	32.00	1.06	46.36
	Education	1.49	2.48	1.03
	Looking for Job	10.44	20.14	5.95
	Getting Job	1.05	1.84	0.69
	Others	55.01	74.48	45.97
Rural to Urban	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	5.20	0.92	9.27
	Education	5.56	6.67	4.50
	Looking for Job	32.87	39.95	26.12
	Getting Job	5.82	9.05	2.74
	Others	50.56	43.42	57.36
Urban Out-migrants	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	5.97	0.71	10.58
	Education	3.63	4.06	3.26
	Looking for Job	13.91	19.48	9.03
	Getting Job	1.99	2.73	1.34
	Others	74.50	73.03	75.79
Urban to Rural	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	13.68	1.15	22.68
	Education	3.06	3.33	2.87
	Looking for Job	17.29	25.63	11.30
	Getting Job	1.57	2.02	1.25
	Others	64.39	67.87	61.90
Urban to Urban	**Total**	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Marriage	3.61	0.59	6.43
	Education	3.80	4.25	3.39
	Looking for Job	12.88	17.85	8.25
	Getting Job	2.11	2.92	1.37
	Others	79.59	74.39	80.57

Table 10.8: Out-migration rate per 1000 population by age, sex and residence per, 2010

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
00-04	35.62	36.31	34.90	21.41	22.46	20.29	76.85	76.45	77.26
05-09	31.95	31.30	32.62	18.80	18.50	19.11	70.09	68.39	71.82
10-14	30.76	24.97	37.06	20.99	14.44	28.13	59.11	55.50	62.93
15-19	64.44	25.24	109.91	59.38	13.49	113.61	79.12	59.34	99.19
20-24	50.54	28.78	69.20	38.41	15.49	58.48	85.72	67.34	100.29
25-29	46.09	41.58	49.99	29.50	24.37	33.96	94.22	91.49	96.47
30-34	36.40	41.84	31.69	23.17	26.06	20.74	74.79	87.61	63.46
35-39	31.90	38.78	25.54	19.35	23.12	15.96	68.29	84.19	53.33
40-44	24.19	28.38	19.77	13.98	16.55	11.39	53.79	62.69	44.07
45-49	20.76	23.59	17.23	12.70	14.18	10.90	44.12	50.90	35.58
50-54	18.82	20.88	16.60	10.71	12.11	9.41	42.34	46.32	37.43
55-59	14.54	16.81	11.59	8.92	10.61	7.03	30.85	34.78	24.78
60-64	14.79	15.06	14.49	8.68	8.80	8.56	32.52	33.23	31.72
65+	11.82	10.85	12.85	8.59	7.74	9.51	21.20	19.87	22.54
Total	35.51	29.51	41.56	24.58	17.24	31.97	67.23	65.10	69.34


OUT MIGRATION (External) RATE BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
93°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
INDIA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
NAWABGANJ
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
BRAHMANBARIA
RAJBARI
NARAYANGANJ
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
MAGURA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
NOAKHALI
BARISAL
RANGAMATI
SATKHIRA
PIROJPUR
JHALAKATI
BAGERHAT
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
BAY OF BENGAL
COX'S BAZAR
MAYAN-
MAR
St. Martin
Out Migration
0.08 - 0.43
0.43 - 1.05
1.05 - 1.83
1.83 - 2.99
2.99 - 4.35
4.35 - 6.26
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

Chapter-11

Disability

Prevalence of disability is an integrant part of current health status of the country's population. This is why disability statistics is so important. In SVRS data collection system, disability related data were collected at the dwelling household level as health outcome. Disability level, pattern and differential are discussed in this chapter.

11.1 Level of Disability

Crude disability rate has been compiled as the related number of disable persons per 1000 population with urban-rural break-up and is presented in table 11.1. It is evident from the table that in 2010 crude disability rate per thousand populations is 10.18 with 11.47 for male and 8.84 for female. Crude disability rate by locality and sex is shown for 2009 and 2010 in the following table.

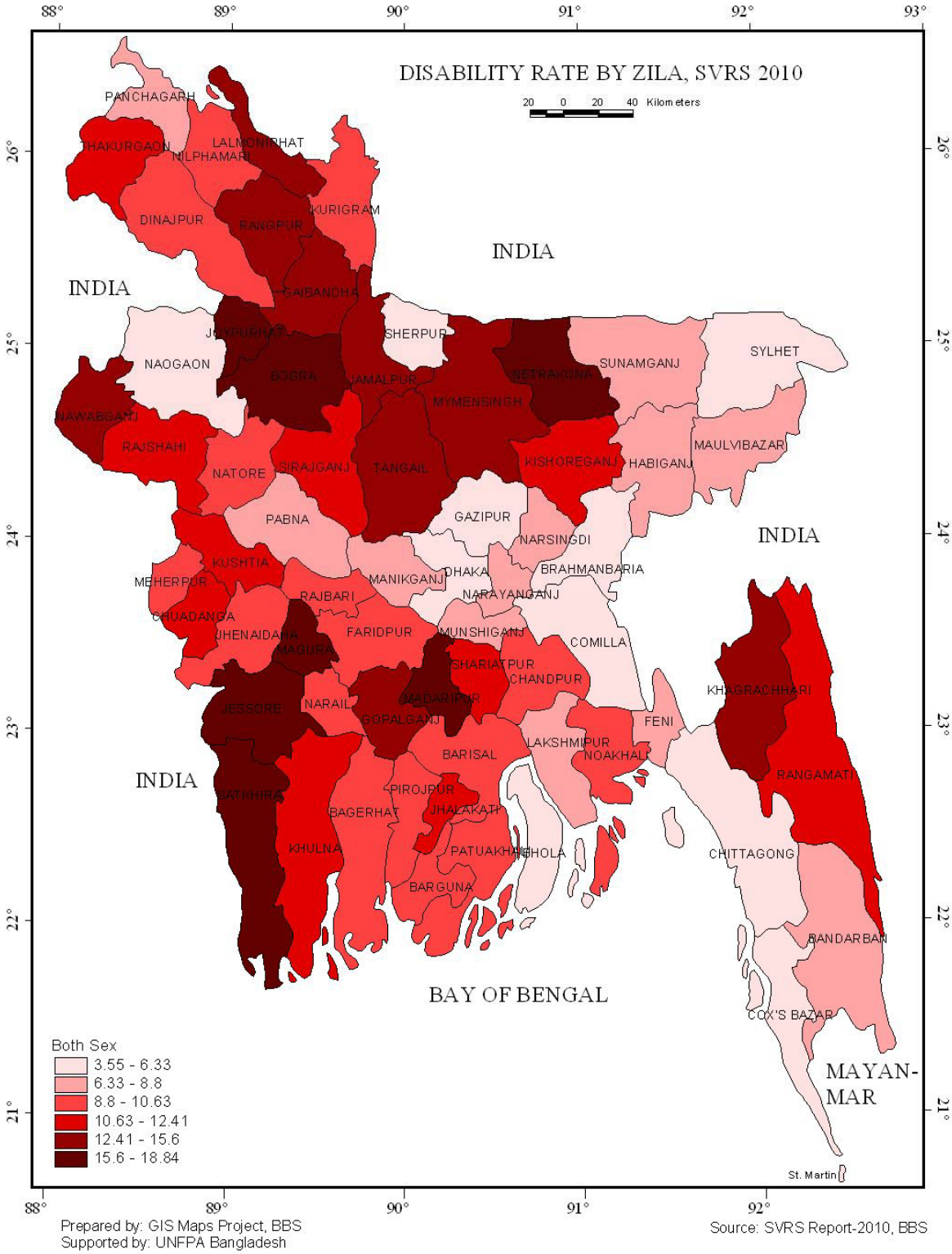
Table 11.1: Disability rate per 1000 population by sex and locality, 2009-2010

Sex	2010			2009		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Male	11.47	12.18	9.42	10.96	11.61	9.49
Female	8.84	9.27	7.60	9.00	9.41	8.07
Both sex	10.18	10.75	8.52	9.99	10.51	8.78

It is seen from the table 11.1 that disability rate for male was more than that of female by 29.75% in 2010. Disability rate in rural area was more than that of urban area for both male and female.

11.2 Sex Differentials in Disability

Table 11.1 also provides disability rate per 1000 population by sex. The disability rate for male was 11.47 and for female was 8.84. The corresponding figures for the year 2009 had been 10.96 for male and 9.00 for female. That means disability rate for female was decreased by 1.8% and for male also increased by 4.7% during 2009-2010.


DISABILITY RATE BY ZILA, SVRS 2010
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
88°
89°
90°
91°
92°
93°
26°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
PANCHAGARH
THAKURGAON
LALMONIRHAT
NILPHAMARI
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
KURIGRAM
GAIBANDHA
JOYPURHAT
SHERPUR
NAOGAON
BOGRA
JAMALPUR
NETRAKONA
SUNAMGANJ
SYLHET
MYMENSINGH
NAWABGANJ
RAJSHAHI
NATORE
SIRAJGANJ
TANGAIL
KISHOREGANJ
HABIGANJ
MAULVIBAZAR
PABNA
GAZIPUR
NARSINGDI
KUSHTIA
MEHERPUR
MANIKGANJ
DHAKA
BRAHMANBARIA
RAJBARI
NARAYANGANJ
CHUADANGA
JHENAIDAHA
FARIDPUR
MUNSHIGANJ
COMILLA
MAGURA
SHARIATPUR
CHANDPUR
KHAGRACHHARI
JESSORE
NARAIL
MADARIPUR
GOPALGANJ
FENI
LAKSHMIPUR
NOAKHALI
BARISAL
RANGAMATI
PIROJPUR
SATKHIRA
BAGERHAT
JHALAKATI
KHULNA
PATUAKHALI
BHOLA
CHITTAGONG
BARGUNA
BANDARBAN
COX'S BAZAR
St. Martin
INDIA
INDIA
INDIA
MAYAN-
MAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Both Sex
3.55 - 6.33
6.33 - 8.8
8.8 - 10.63
10.63 - 12.41
12.41 - 15.6
15.6 - 18.84
Prepared by: GIS Maps Project, BBS
Supported by: UNFPA Bangladesh
Source: SVRS Report-2010, BBS

11.3 Disability Rate by Age Group

Disability rate by age group and sex are given in the table 11.2

Table 11.2: Disability rate per 1000 population by age and sex, 2009-2010

Types of Disability	2010			2009		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
00-04	0.62	0.83	0.41	1.89	1.98	1.80
05-09	0.93	1.06	0.80	5.07	5.67	4.45
10-14	6.58	7.47	5.63	6.47	7.09	5.81
15-59	9.04	10.69	7.43	8.77	10.18	7.39
60+	53.77	54.84	52.62	49.85	48.79	50.99
Total	10.18	10.75	8.52	9.99	10.96	9.00

It is evident form the table 11.2 that disability rate for the male is higher than the female in all age groups. The disability rate is higher with the higher age group.

11.4 Disability by Type

The proportion of disability by types and sex is shown in table 11.3.

Table 11.3: Distribution of disability by types and sex, 2009-2010

Types of Disability	2010			2009		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Blind	8.23	8.05	8.47	8.00	7.75	8.31
Night blind	4.60	4.16	5.19	5.10	4.72	5.56
Dumb/Deaf	16.34	15.54	17.37	16.86	16.27	17.52
Mentaly retarded	12.87	12.68	13.12	13.74	13.75	13.74
Kushtha	0.68	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.85	0.75
Lame	22.89	26.61	18.05	22.27	25.84	17.88
Other	5.38	5.44	5.31	5.66	5.66	5.67
Dhabal	1.93	1.65	2.30	1.62	1.41	1.88
Goitre	1.90	1.30	2.68	1.45	0.65	2.44
Short in memory	10.01	8.91	11.43	10.13	9.12	11.36
Others	14.99	14.77	15.28	14.39	13.98	14.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Types of disability has been classified and shown in table 11.3. It is obtained from the table that the lame (22.89) is the highest proportion in the year of 2010. Among the lame males were more than female by 47.42% in the above table. As a reason of disability, Dump/Deaf is the 2nd highest (16.34) followed by others (14.99).

11.5 Reasons of Disability

Table 11.4: Percentage of disability by reasons and sex, 2009-2010

Reasons of disability	2010			2009		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
By born	45.44	46.52	44.05	44.74	45.52	43.77
Accident	11.01	12.99	8.45	10.44	12.22	8.26
Illness	26.47	26.76	26.72	26.50	26.64	26.34
Old age	12.55	9.82	16.09	13.47	11.07	16.42
Others	4.25	3.91	4.69	4.85	4.56	5.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the table 11.4 show that 45.44% of disability was caused by birth, about 26.47 % caused of illness, 12.55% from old age, 11.01% caused by various of accident and 4.25% from other reasons.

11.6 Divisions Differential in Disability 2009-2010

Table 11.5: Disability rate per 1000 population by sex and division, 2009-2010

Division	2010			2009		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Barisal	9.08	10.28	7.78	9.84	1.92	8.75
Chittagong	7.48	8.75	6.21	11.83	13.29	10.41
Dhaka	10.62	11.47	9.45	9.27	9.88	8.65
Khulna	12.47	13.90	11.00	12.67	13.41	11.91
Rajshahi	11.63	12.98	10.23	12.01	13.35	10.64
Sylhet	6.99	8.84	5.11	5.85	6.95	4.74

The above table shows that the highest disability rate was in Khulna division 12.47 and lowest rate in Sylhet division 6.99. Similar trend was found for male and female for the same two divisions.

Chapter-12

Measures of Reliability and Confidence Limit

12.1 Measure of Reliability

There three techniques for measures of reliability. These are

(1) Test-Re-Test Technique;
(2) Parallel Forms Technique; and
(3) Split-half Technique or Cronbach's Alpha.

We have adopted both the Test-Re-Test Technique and the Parallel Forms Techniques for determination of the measures of reliability of Births and Deaths. Under test-re-test technique data were collected under system-1 by the registrar on regular basis we called it test and under system-2, retrospective data for the last 3 months were collected by the supervisors we called it re-test. We matched the data obtained from both the systems and review survey was done for ascertaining quality of data obtained from system-1 and system-2. We have recorded the output as M- matched in all the 3 systems, as $M+n_{1}$- covered in system-1 only, as $M+n_2$ covered in system-2 only and as $M+n_3$ -covered in review survey. Thus, total coverage was $M+n_1+n_2+n_3$. Events missed by all the three systems were $\frac{n_1 \times (n_2 + n_3)}{M}$. Thus, total coverage was $M+ n_1+n_2+n_3 + \frac{n_1 \times (n_2 + n_3)}{M}$ On the basis of these information CBR and CDR were calculated for system-1 and system-2.

The same was interpreted under parallel forms techniques as –

White schedules were used by the registrars to collect data on births, deaths, marriages, and migration when they occurred and coloured scheduled were used by the supervisors to collect retrospective data on birth, death, marriage and migration and quarterly basis, in before, but now same colour schedules have been used to collect data for both system-1 and system-2.

Necessary steps were taken at the stages of system adoption, data collection and data analysis to improve the quality of SVRS data. Chandrasekaran and Deming dual recording system was adopted to introduce two more stages to check and improve the coverage and quality of data at collection stage. Under system-1 local registrar collected data on regular basis in prescribed schedule. Same information was independently collected by the Upazila Supervisors. Again officers from the headquarters collect retrospective data independently. Data obtained from these three sources were then matched in the headquarters according to the tolerance limit set in the methodology section. So far provisions have been kept to do the matching for birth, death and marriages. For SVRS–2010 matching was done for birth and death schedules. At the matching stage filled-in schedules of birth and death obtained from the local registrars were updated with the additional information obtained from the independently filled-in schedules of supervisors and headquarters officers. The following codes were then added against the line of each event in the schedule:

'1' System 1 and System 2 matched
'2' System 1 only
'3' System 2 only
'4' Headquarter officers only

12.2 Estimation

For SVRS two types of estimates were produced:

(i) Point estimates
(ii) Interval estimates

Points Estimation

Point estimations were done using the data collected through Chandrasekaran and Deming Dual Recording System. Interval estimation were done on the final data obtained from dual recording system for selected indicators with 95% confidence limit

So far in chapter 3-10 estimates were produced for particular point of item for the specific indicators of birth, death, marriage, migration and contraceptive use with the data obtained under system-1 and system-2 of the dual recording systems. In reality documents received under system-1 and system-2 were matched in the headquarters and then discrepancies were recorded and reviewed in the field. Estimates were then produced and final database were prepared. To measure the level of reliability completion rates were calculated and shown at table 12.1, 12.5 & 12.9 and 12.2, 12.6 & 12.10 for CBR and in table 12.3, 12.7 &12.11 and 12.4, 12.8 & 12.12 for CDR.

Table 12.1 : Coverage rates (births) by division, locality and systems, 2007

Division	Matched/ Common	Events Recorded only by		Total Events Recorded by		Events Missed by both Systems	Total Events
	Events (M)	System-1 ($n_{1)}$)	System-2 ($n_{2)}$)	System-1 ($N_{1)}$)	System-2 ($N_{2)}$)	$\frac{n_1 n_2}{M}$	N
Rural							
Barisal	85.39	6.89	7.14	92.29	92.53	0.58	100
Chittagong	84.56	7.30	7.50	91.86	92.06	0.65	100
Dhaka	86.27	6.44	6.79	92.71	93.06	0.51	100
Khulna	85.29	6.93	7.20	92.22	92.49	0.58	100
Rajshahi	85.89	6.65	6.92	92.55	92.81	0.54	100
Sylhet	84.98	6.92	7.48	91.91	92.47	0.61	100
Total	**85.56**	**6.79**	**7.08**	**92.35**	**92.65**	**0.56**	**100**
Urban							
Barisal	84.32	7.08	7.94	91.40	92.25	0.67	100
Chittagong	83.85	7.48	7.96	91.33	91.81	0.71	100
Dhaka	85.54	6.82	7.08	92.35	92.62	0.56	100
Khulna	84.53	7.21	7.61	91.74	92.14	0.65	100
Rajshahi	85.76	6.74	6.95	92.50	92.71	0.55	100
Sylhet	82.46	8.70	8.00	91.15	90.46	0.84	100
Total	**84.90**	**7.08**	**7.40**	**91.99**	**92.30**	**0.62**	**100**

Estimates of CBR produced on the basis of above information are shown at table 12.2

Table 12.2 : Estimates of crude birth rate (CBR) by division, locality and systems, 2007

Division	Rural				Urban			
	System- 1	System-2	Dual Record System	Chandra sekaran and Deming	System- 1	System- 2	Dual Record System	Chandra Sekaran and Deming
Barisal	19.06	19.11	20.54	20.66	14.33	14.46	15.57	15.68
Chittagong	19.73	19.77	21.34	21.48	15.74	15.82	17.11	17.23
Dhaka	21.96	22.04	23.56	23.68	17.69	17.74	19.04	19.15
Khulna	19.26	19.31	20.76	20.88	16.63	16.70	18.01	18.12
Rajshahi	20.59	20.65	22.13	22.25	16.06	16.10	17.27	17.36
Sylhet	18.08	18.19	19.56	19.68	14.89	14.78	16.20	16.34
Total	**20.30**	**20.37**	**21.86**	**21.98**	**16.41**	**16.46**	**17.73**	**17.84**

Table 12.3: Coverage rate (deaths) by division, locality and systems, 2007

Division	Matched Events M	Events Recorded only by		Total Events Recorded by		Events Missed by both Systems	Total Events N
		System-1 n_1	System-2 n_2	System-1 N_1	System-2 N_2	$\frac{n_1 n_2}{M}$	
Rural							
Barisal	86.77	6.17	6.59	92.94	93.36	0.47	100
Chittagong	84.33	7.20	7.80	91.54	92.13	0.67	100
Dhaka	86.59	6.34	6.58	92.94	93.17	0.48	100
Khulna	86.32	6.42	6.75	92.74	93.07	0.50	100
Rajshahi	84.80	7.05	7.53	91.85	92.32	0.63	100
Sylhet	89.96	5.21	4.56	95.17	94.52	0.26	100
Total	**85.97**	**6.58**	**6.91**	**92.55**	**92.88**	**0.54**	**100**
Urban							
Barisal	85.41	6.37	7.65	91.78	93.06	0.57	100
Chittagong	84.21	7.27	7.83	91.49	92.05	0.68	100
Dhaka	83.50	7.18	8.58	90.68	92.08	0.74	100
Khulna	87.71	5.65	6.24	93.35	93.95	0.40	100
Rajshahi	85.92	6.77	6.77	92.69	92.69	0.53	100
Sylhet	82.44	9.56	7.17	92.00	89.61	0.83	100
Total	**84.98**	**6.89**	**7.52**	**91.86**	**92.50**	**0.62**	**100**

Estimates of CDR produced on the basis of above information are shown at table 12.4

Table 12.4: Estimates of crude death rates (CDR) by division, locality and systems, 2007

Division	Rural				Urban			
	System- 1	System-2	Dual Record System	Chandra Sekaran and Deming	System-1	System- 2	Dual Record System	Chandra-Sekaran and Deming
Barisal	7.32	7.35	7.84	7.88	4.84	4.91	5.25	5.28
Chittagong	5.50	5.53	5.96	6.00	4.53	4.56	4.92	4.95
Dhaka	6.47	6.49	6.93	6.96	4.86	4.94	5.32	5.36
Khulna	6.31	6.34	6.77	6.81	5.70	5.74	6.08	6.11
Rajshahi	5.68	5.71	6.15	6.19	5.39	5.39	5.79	5.82
Sylhet	6.42	6.37	6.72	6.74	4.38	4.26	4.72	4.76
Total	**6.13**	**6.15**	**6.58**	**6.62**	**5.01**	**5.05**	**5.42**	**5.46**

Table 12.5: Coverage rates (births) by division and systems, 2009

Division	Matched/ Common	Events Recorded only by		Total Events Recorded by		Events Missed by both Systems	Total Events N
	Events (M)	System-1 ($n_{1)}$	System-2 ($n_{2)}$	System-1 ($N_{1)}$	System-2 ($N_{2)}$	$\frac{n_1 n_2}{M}$	
Barisal	83.3	6.1	9.8	89.4	93.2	0.7	100.00
Chittagong	71.5	13.5	12.6	85.0	84.1	2.4	100.00
Dhaka	77.7	12.4	8.5	90.1	86.1	1.4	100.00
Khulna	85.8	4.0	9.7	89.8	95.6	0.5	100.00
Rajshahi	74.5	14.5	9.3	89.0	83.8	1.8	100.00
Sylhet	66.7	15.8	14.2	82.5	80.9	3.4	100.00
Total	**75.9**	**12.1**	**10.3**	**88.0**	**86.1**	**1.8**	**100.00**

Estimates of CBR produced on the basis of above information are shown at table 12.6

Table 12. 6 Crude birth rate (CBR) by division and systems, 2009

Division	System- 1	System-2	Dual Record System	Chandra sekaran and Deming
Barisal	14.95	15.59	16.60	16.73
Chittagong	17.05	26.54	19.57	20.05
Dhaka	16.92	16.18	18.52	18.79
Khulna	15.08	16.05	16.72	16.79
Rajshahi	17.65	16.62	19.50	19.84
Sylhet	21.52	21.09	25.22	26.08
Total	**17.05**	**18.60**	**19.04**	**1938**

Table 12.7 Coverage rate (deaths) by division and systems, 2009

Division	Matched Events M	Events Recorded only by		Total Events Recorded by		Events Missed by both Systems $\frac{n_1 n_2}{M}$	Total Events N
		System-1 n_1	System-2 n_2	System-1 N_1	System-2 N_2		
Barisal	79.2	6.3	12.5	85.4	91.7	2.1	100.00
Chittagong	72.5	11.3	13.8	83.8	86.3	2.1	100.00
Dhaka	81.0	10.6	7.3	91.6	88.3	1.0	100.00
Khulna	79.08	7.3	11.9	87.2	91.7	1.1	100.00
Rajshahi	83.1	6.5	9.7	89.6	92.9	0.8	100.00
Sylhet	70.6	8.8	17.6	79.4	88.2	2.2	100.00
Total	**79.5**	**8.6**	**10.6**	**88.1**	**90.1**	**1.3**	**100.00**

Estimates of CDR produced on the basis of above information are shown at table 12.8

Table 12.8 Crude death rates (CDR) by division and systems, 2009

Division	System- 1	System-2	Dual Record System	Chandra Sekaran and Deming
Barisal	5.20	5.58	5.96	6.08
Chittagong	3.25	3.34	3.78	3.86
Dhaka	5.55	5.35	5.99	6.05
Khulna	7.06	7.43	8.02	8.11
Rajshahi	5.30	5.49	5.87	5.92
Sylhet	3.85	4.28	4.70	4.81
Total	**5.09**	**5.20**	**5.70**	**5.77**

Table 12.9: Coverage rates (births) by division, locality and systems, 2010

Division	Matched/ Common Events (M)	Events Recorded only by System-1 ($n_{1)}$)	Events Recorded only by System-2 ($n_{2)}$)	Total Events Recorded by System-1 ($N_{1)}$)	Total Events Recorded by System-2 ($N_{2)}$)	Events Missed by both Systems $\frac{n_1 n_2}{M}$	Total Events N
Rural							
Barisal	79.73	10.81	8.11	90.54	87.84	1.10	100.0
Chittagong	85.21	6.34	7.75	91.55	92.96	0.58	100.0
Dhaka	81.43	7.62	10.00	89.05	91.43	0.94	100.0
Khulna	82.57	7.34	9.17	89.91	91.74	0.82	100.0
Rajshahi	81.25	8.13	9.38	89.38	90.63	0.94	100.0
Sylhet	82.61	8.70	7.61	91.30	90.22	0.80	100.0
Total	**82.32**	**7.89**	**8.91**	**90.20**	**91.22**	**0.86**	**100.0**
Urban							
Barisal	78.57	8.93	10.71	87.50	89.29	1.22	100.0
Chittagong	84.62	7.69	7.69	92.31	92.31	0.70	100.0
Dhaka	78.95	9.47	10.53	88.42	89.47	1.26	100.0
Khulna	79.69	9.38	9.38	89.06	89.06	1.10	100.0
Rajshahi	82.35	5.88	10.29	88.24	92.65	0.74	100.0
Sylhet	76.36	9.09	12.73	85.45	89.09	1.52	100.0
Total	**80.35**	**8.46**	**10.20**	**88.81**	**90.55**	**1.09**	**100.0**

Estimates of CBR produced on the basis of above information are shown at table 12.10

Table 12.10: Estimates of crude birth rate (CBR) by division, locality and systems, 2010

Division	Rural				Urban			
	System- 1	System-2	Dual Record System	Chandra sekaran And Deming	System- 1	System- 2	Dual Record System	Chandra sekaran and Deming
Barisal	16.65	16.16	18.15	18.39	13.96	14.24	15.67	15.95
Chittagong	18.00	18.27	19.52	19.66	15.63	15.63	16.94	16.94
Dhaka	17.89	18.36	19.89	20.09	16.46	16.66	18.42	18.62
Khulna	16.66	17.00	18.36	18.53	14.95	14.95	16.53	16.79
Rajshahi	17.74	17.99	19.60	19.85	15.14	15.90	16.91	16.91
Sylhet	16.91	16.71	18.32	18.52	14.74	15.37	16.94	17.25
Total	**17.46**	**17.65**	**19.18**	**19.35**	**15.23**	**15.53**	**16.98**	**17.15**

Table 12.11: Coverage rate (deaths) by division, locality and systems, 2010

Division	Matched Events M	Events Recorded only by		Total Events Recorded by		Events Missed by both Systems $\frac{n_1 n_2}{M}$	Total Events N
		System-1 n_1	System-2 n_2	System-1 N_1	System-2 N_2		
Rural							
Barisal	84.00	8.00	8.00	92.00	92.00	0.76	100
Chittagong	75.61	9.76	12.20	85.37	87.80	1.57	100
Dhaka	79.37	7.94	11.11	87.30	90.48	1.11	100
Khulna	85.29	5.88	8.82	91.18	94.12	0.61	100
Rajshahi	83.33	8.33	8.33	91.67	91.67	0.83	100
Sylhet	83.87	9.68	6.45	93.55	90.32	0.74	100
Total	**81.40**	**8.26**	**9.50**	**89.67**	**90.91**	**0.98**	**100**
Urban							
Barisal	82.35	5.88	11.76	88.24	94.12	0.84	100
Chittagong	84.21	5.26	10.53	89.47	94.74	0.66	100
Dhaka	83.33	8.33	8.33	91.67	91.67	0.83	100
Khulna	80.95	9.52	9.52	90.48	90.48	1.12	100
Rajshahi	85.00	5.00	10.00	90.00	95.00	0.59	100
Sylhet	80.00	6.67	13.33	86.67	93.33	1.11	100
Total	**82.05**	**6.84**	**10.26**	**88.89**	**92.31**	**0.84**	**100**

Estimates of CDR produced on the basis of above information are shown at table 12.12

Table 12.12: Estimates of crude death rates (CDR) by division, locality and systems, 2010

Division	Rural				Urban			
	System- 1	System-2	Dual Record System	Chandra Sekaran and Deming	System-1	System- 2	Dual Record System	Chandra-Sekaran and Deming
Barisal	5.72	5.72	6.21	6.21	4.27	4.56	4.84	4.84
Chittagong	4.84	4.98	5.54	5.68	4.43	4.69	4.95	4.95
Dhaka	5.26	5.45	5.93	6.03	4.31	4.31	4.70	4.70
Khulna	5.27	5.44	5.78	5.78	4.98	4.98	5.51	5.51
Rajshahi	5.46	5.46	5.95	5.95	4.54	4.80	5.05	5.30
Sylhet	5.84	5.64	6.24	6.24	4.08	4.39	4.71	4.71
Total	**5.34**	**5.42**	**5.91**	**5.96**	**4.44**	**4.61**	**4.95**	**4.99**

Estimates of Standard Error and Confidence Interval for CBR

Table 12.13 provides estimates of standard errors and confidence interval of CBR. The effect of intra-cluster correlation has been ignored in the calculation. CBR Standard error and confidence interval from 1993-2010 have been shown in table 12.13.

Table 12.13: Estimated CBR, standard error and confidence interval, 1993-2010

Year	Locality	CBR	± 2δ	Confidence interval	
				Lower limit	Upper limit
1993	National	28.80	0.70	28.10	29.50
	Rural	30.00	0.82	29.18	30.82
	Urban	22.12	1.09	21.03	23.21
1996	National	25.60	0.60	25.0	26.20
	Rural	27.80	0.50	27.30	28.30
	Urban	19.00	0.70	18.30	19.70
1998	National	19.87	0.35	19.52	20.22
	Rural	21.04	0.30	20.74	21.34
	Urban	14.00	0.50	13.50	14.50
2002	National	20.12	0.76	19.36	20.88
	Rural	20.96	1.06	19.90	22.02
	Urban	16.62	0.66	15.96	17.28
2005	National	20.75	0.74	20.01	21.49
	Rural	21.69	1.15	20.54	22.84
	Urban	17.85	0.94	16.91	18.79
2006	National	20.62	0.58	20.04	21.20
	Rural	21.66	0.94	20.72	22.60
	Urban	17.45	0.94	16.51	18.39
2007	National	20.93	0.92	20.01	21.85
	Rural	22.09	1.29	20.80	23.38
	Urban	17.39	1.03	16.36	18.42
2008	National	20.54	0.28	20.26	20.82
	Rural	22.37	0.36	22.01	22.73
	Urban	17.23	0.42	16.81	17.65
2009	National	19.36	0.41	18.95	19.77
	Rural	20.21	0.51	19.70	20.76
	Urban	16.84	0.59	16.25	17.43
2010	National	19.03	0.62	18.41	19.65
	Rural	19.71	0.59	19.12	20.30
	Urban	17.03	1.05	15.98	18.08

Estimates of Standard Error and Confidence Interval for CDR

The table below provides estimates of standard errors and confidence interval of CDR. The effect of intra-cluster correlation has been ignored in the calculation. CDR Standard error and confidence interval from 1993-2010 have been shown in table 12.14.

Table 12.14: CDR standard error and confidence interval, 1993-2010

Year	Locality	CDR	± 2δ	Confidence interval	
				Lower limit	Upper limit
1993	National	10.00	0.30	9.70	10.30
	Rural	10.40	0.20	10.20	10.60
	Urban	7.20	0.40	6.80	7.60
1996	National	8.10	0.40	7.70	8.50
	Rural	8.80	0.30	8.50	9.10
	Urban	6.50	0.50	6.00	7.00
1998	National	4.84	0.30	4.54	5.14
	Rural	5.40	0.20	5.20	5.60
	Urban	3.70	0.40	3.30	4.10
2002	National	5.11	0.36	4.7	5.47
	Rural	5.42	0.34	5.1	5.76
	Urban	3.80	0.36	3.4	4.16
2005	National	5.79	0.39	5.4	6.18
	Rural	6.08	0.45	5.6	6.53
	Urban	4.89	0.35	4.4	5.24
2006	National	5.63	0.27	5.3	5.9
	Rural	6.03	0.44	5.5	6.4
	Urban	4.41	0.19	4.2	4.6
2007	National	6.25	0.39	5.86	6.64
	Rural	6.61	0.45	6.16	7.06
	Urban	5.15	0.52	4.63	5.67
2008	National	6.02	0.16	5.86	6.18
	Rural	6.53	0.20	6.33	6.73
	Urban	5.09	0.24	4.85	5.33
2009	National	5.76	0.22	5.54	5.98
	Rural	6.13	0.39	5.74	6.52
	Urban	4.64	0.17	4.47	4.81
2010	National	5.66	0.18	5.48	5.84
	Rural	5.92	0.19	5.73	6.11
	Urban	4.91	0.24	4.67	5.15

Chapter-13 : Appendices

Annexure-1

TABULATION

Table H-1.1: Average Dwelling Household Size by Division, Zila and Locality,2010

Division/Zila	National	Rural	Urban
Barisal Division	**4.69**	**4.80**	**4.52**
Barguna	4.24	4.26	4.20
Barisal	4.86	5.10	4.54
Bhola	5.20	5.22	5.15
Jalokathi	4.57	4.64	4.46
Patuakhali	4.75	4.92	4.38
Pirojpur	4.47	4.46	4.49
Chittagong Division	**5.10**	**5.24**	**4.86**
Bandarban	4.62	4.68	4.51
Brahmanbaria	5.37	5.48	5.20
Chandpur	4.98	5.04	4.83
Chittagong	5.11	5.38	4.90
Comilla	5.20	5.33	4.80
Coxs Bazar	5.51	5.80	4.93
Feni	5.07	5.10	5.02
Khagrachari	4.60	4.72	4.39
Lakshimpur	4.98	5.06	4.84
Noakhali	5.42	5.57	5.15
Rangamati	4.72	4.85	4.51
Dhaka Division	**4.50**	**4.59**	**4.39**
Dhaka	4.31	4.40	4.27
Faridpur	4.59	4.69	4.34
Gazipur	4.04	4.13	3.98
Gopalganj	4.85	4.99	4.57
Jamalpur	4.21	4.28	4.04
Kishorganj	4.88	5.00	4.61
Madaripur	5.03	5.04	5.02
Manikganj	4.37	4.47	4.19
Munshiganj	4.52	4.41	4.72
Mymensingh	4.57	4.60	4.54
Narayanganj	4.46	4.68	4.29
Narshingdi	4.62	4.62	4.62
Netrokona	4.77	4.75	4.81
Rajbari	4.70	4.72	4.67
Sariatpur	4.94	4.96	4.90
Sherpur	4.17	4.14	4.22
Tangail	4.24	4.28	4.15
Khulna Division	**4.26**	**4.33**	**4.15**
Bagerhat	4.32	4.37	4.21
Chuadanga	4.01	4.05	3.95
Jessore	4.16	4.19	4.12
Jhenaidha	4.21	4.30	4.08
Khulna	4.37	4.57	4.11
Kushtia	4.25	4.28	4.20
Magura	4.62	4.70	4.46
Meherpur	3.92	3.81	4.13
Narail	4.56	4.74	4.18

Division/Zila	National	Rural	Urban
Rajshahi Division	**4.25**	**4.23**	**4.28**
Bogra	4.01	3.98	4.12
Dinajpur	4.17	4.18	4.13
Gaibandha	4.19	4.14	4.36
Joypurhat	3.77	3.67	3.89
Kurigram	4.45	4.46	4.42
Lalmonirhat	4.51	4.46	4.62
Naogaon	4.00	3.97	4.07
Natore	4.14	4.12	4.22
Chapai Nawabganj	4.41	4.44	4.35
Nilpharmari	4.60	4.61	4.56
Pabna	4.40	4.36	4.47
Panchagar	4.48	4.48	4.47
Rajshahi	4.11	4.01	4.18
Rangpur	4.12	4.03	4.37
Siraganj	4.59	4.60	4.55
Thakurgaon	4.32	4.42	4.11
Sylhet Division	**5.36**	**5.50**	**5.06**
Habiganj	5.32	5.40	5.13
Maulavibazar	5.16	5.18	5.11
Sunamganj	5.45	5.44	5.46
Sylhet	5.48	6.00	4.66
National	**4.59**	**4.63**	**4.46**

Table H-1.2 : Distribution of Household by Religion, Locality and Size of Household, 2010

Locality	Total	Household with number of persons									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
National	100	2.89	8.46	17.74	25.65	20.08	11.67	6.36	3.17	1.74	2.24
Rural	100	3.27	8.18	17.71	25.17	20.19	11.81	6.53	3.22	1.67	2.25
Urban	100	2.24	8.96	17.79	26.47	19.89	11.44	6.05	3.08	1.86	2.23

Table H-1.3 : Distribution of Household Headship by Religion, Sex and Locality, 2010

Religion	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
Muslim	100	86.67	13.33	100	86.58	13.42	100	86.92	13.08
Hindu	100	90.00	10.00	100	89.86	10.14	100	90.39	9.61
Buddhist	100	90.87	9.13	100	92.86	7.14	100	85.07	14.93
Christians	100	79.35	20.65	100	76.27	23.73	100	88.30	11.70
Others	100	87.03	12.97	100	86.81	13.19	100	87.69	12.31
Total	100	87.03	12.97	100	86.94	13.06	100	87.30	12.70

Table H-2.1 : Percentage Distribution of Living Structure by Division, Zila and Construction Material of Bed Room, 2010

Division/Zila	Total	Building	Semi pacca	Tin/ Wooden	Mud	Bamboo	Others
Barisal Division	**100**	**6.82**	**9.35**	**80.08**	**1.47**	**2.21**	**0.07**
Barguna	100	5.50	5.66	86.06	0.07	2.72	0.00
Barisal	100	8.64	14.47	73.61	0.58	2.70	0.00
Bhola	100	1.50	9.50	79.35	5.88	3.77	0.00
Jalokathi	100	11.50	9.48	78.69	0.06	0.28	0.00
Patuakhali	100	4.55	8.23	81.58	1.96	3.65	0.03
Pirojpur	100	7.47	7.19	83.14	1.01	0.92	0.27
Chittagong Division	**100**	**10.64**	**11.62**	**58.79**	**8.41**	**9.16**	**1.38**
Bandarban	100	5.25	5.14	38.28	8.30	29.84	13.18
Brahmanbaria	100	9.88	6.92	75.61	6.18	0.99	0.42
Chandpur	100	5.08	11.03	83.44	0.12	0.32	0.00
Chittagong	100	18.92	17.50	36.27	18.88	8.15	0.28
Comilla	100	11.40	9.68	68.42	5.85	4.62	0.03
Coxs Bazar	100	15.01	16.33	45.40	10.21	13.00	0.04
Feni	100	9.67	20.75	63.83	5.33	0.42	0.00
Khagrachari	100	3.10	13.15	56.96	15.30	9.12	2.37
Lakshimpur	100	6.39	7.78	83.18	1.39	1.23	0.03
Noakhali	100	8.94	10.08	63.64	4.29	12.71	0.34
Rangamati	100	7.38	4.95	57.62	3.39	23.86	2.79
Dhaka Division	**100**	**8.98**	**14.75**	**68.19**	**5.25**	**2.42**	**0.41**
Dhaka	100	33.60	22.78	40.70	2.65	0.18	0.08
Faridpur	100	3.10	8.50	85.55	1.82	0.36	0.67
Gazipur	100	4.41	27.95	35.22	29.37	1.46	1.59
Gopalganj	100	6.73	21.15	71.13	0.19	0.32	0.48
Jamalpur	100	1.65	6.94	82.12	3.92	5.32	0.05
Kishorganj	100	7.14	21.73	70.68	0.02	0.35	0.08
Madaripur	100	1.57	5.33	84.77	1.03	7.30	0.00
Manikganj	100	5.49	10.40	78.68	0.08	1.70	3.64
Munshiganj	100	8.85	9.18	81.34	0.16	0.46	0.00
Mymensingh	100	10.96	14.84	53.60	14.69	5.90	0.02
Narayanganj	100	16.19	22.72	59.72	0.99	0.34	0.04
Narshingdi	100	12.49	18.53	59.95	8.37	0.63	0.03
Netrokona	100	4.02	13.01	71.74	0.69	10.07	0.47
Rajbari	100	2.52	21.25	74.42	1.02	0.45	0.33
Sariatpur	100	2.82	5.44	91.04	0.54	0.06	0.10
Sherpur	100	2.13	6.70	79.20	7.27	4.61	0.09
Tangail	100	1.44	4.48	90.29	1.74	2.05	0.00
Khulna Division	**100**	**16.51**	**26.42**	**31.05**	**18.39**	**6.53**	**1.11**
Bagerhat	100	11.23	14.67	58.44	4.72	8.57	2.38
Chuadanga	100	23.09	23.25	8.50	41.40	3.69	0.05
Jessore	100	14.57	33.54	19.50	24.81	7.56	0.00
Jhenaidha	100	23.79	24.96	26.48	16.93	7.73	0.11
Khulna	100	17.09	21.28	25.39	22.88	13.37	0.00
Kushtia	100	10.72	25.43	56.23	1.72	3.27	2.63
Magura	100	6.15	25.74	61.81	1.66	4.02	0.61
Meherpur	100	24.83	30.64	10.36	24.89	9.18	0.09

Division/Zila	Total	Building	Semi pacca	Tin/ Wooden	Mud	Bamboo	Others
Satkhira	100	15.68	35.33	3.59	39.53	1.35	4.51
Rajshahi Division	**100**	**7.38**	**22.75**	**43.95**	**19.11**	**5.99**	**0.81**
Bogra	100	6.04	24.33	43.27	25.82	0.53	0.01
Chapai Nawabgan	100	21.36	46.20	6.30	15.77	10.31	0.08
Dinajpur	100	5.60	28.58	4.16	49.65	11.92	0.09
Gaibandha	100	3.08	20.87	66.07	8.08	1.90	0.00
Joypurhat	100	12.34	34.10	3.59	43.77	6.06	0.14
Kurigram	100	0.70	7.30	90.42	0.18	1.40	0.00
Lalmonirhat	100	1.58	5.90	86.44	0.14	4.29	1.65
Naogaon	100	7.38	20.70	6.84	62.48	2.60	0.00
Natore	100	3.86	28.68	40.36	13.41	8.64	5.05
Nilpharmari	100	4.15	21.81	68.53	0.50	4.69	0.32
Pabna	100	6.97	11.30	75.13	4.46	2.11	0.03
Panchagar	100	1.66	18.54	61.73	3.43	14.65	0.00
Rajshahi	100	16.22	33.78	10.35	30.44	6.97	2.25
Rangpur	100	12.15	21.78	48.03	14.16	3.35	0.53
Siraganj	100	1.91	6.59	86.99	0.35	2.77	1.39
Thakurgaon	100	4.09	29.03	16.03	27.85	22.30	0.71
Sylhet Division	**100**	**13.51**	**25.61**	**47.72**	**7.25**	**5.73**	**0.18**
Habiganj	100	14.30	17.59	53.34	6.00	8.27	0.51
Maulavibazar	100	8.94	31.66	36.09	18.14	5.11	0.06
Sunamganj	100	3.36	15.26	74.97	4.86	1.47	0.08
Sylhet	100	26.16	36.82	26.75	1.84	8.30	0.12
National	**100**	**9.86**	**18.24**	**54.27**	**11.50**	**5.37**	**0.76**

Table H-3.1: Percentage Distribution of Household by Division, Zila, Locality and Sources of Drinking Water, 2010

Division/Zila	Sources of drinking water						
	Total	Tap	Tube Well	Well	Pond	Canal /River	Rain Water/ other
Barisal Division	**100**	**4.30**	**91.83**	**1.09**	**1.97**	**0.73**	**0.08**
Barguna	100	4.34	90.20	0.58	3.86	1.03	0.00
Barisal	100	0.60	94.81	0.72	1.09	2.63	0.14
Bhola	100	0.41	96.89	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.03
Jalokathi	100	3.87	95.70	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.24
Patuakhali	100	6.23	91.54	2.18	0.03	0.00	0.03
Pirojpur	100	12.08	80.07	0.21	7.57	0.07	0.00
Chittagong Division	**100**	**13.12**	**83.58**	**1.16**	**0.95**	**1.17**	**0.02**
Bandarban	100	20.87	59.49	1.50	2.50	15.49	0.15
Brahmanbaria	100	1.93	97.79	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandpur	100	13.77	84.84	0.25	1.09	0.03	0.03
Chittagong	100	23.21	74.11	0.70	1.97	0.01	0.00
Comilla	100	7.61	92.13	0.11	0.14	0.01	0.00
Coxs Bazar	100	8.11	91.72	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.00
Feni	100	4.16	95.08	0.57	0.18	0.00	0.00
Khagrachari	100	7.51	90.03	2.35	0.04	0.00	0.08
Lakshimpur	100	9.32	89.50	0.69	0.07	0.38	0.03
Noakhali	100	12.25	86.27	0.14	1.33	0.00	0.00
Rangamati	100	30.13	53.41	10.41	2.73	3.29	0.04
Dhaka Division	**100**	**18.63**	**79.81**	**0.84**	**0.38**	**0.31**	**0.03**
Dhaka	100	55.12	44.71	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.04
Faridpur	100	3.07	90.89	5.50	0.40	0.05	0.08
Gazipur	100	25.89	74.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Gopalganj	100	23.44	76.42	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.07
Jamalpur	100	0.42	99.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Kishorganj	100	2.49	97.46	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Madaripur	100	0.07	99.80	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
Manikganj	100	20.53	79.22	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.03
Munshiganj	100	10.39	89.47	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.04
Mymensingh	100	3.73	95.57	0.36	0.30	0.00	0.04
Narayanganj	100	41.56	58.27	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.00
Narshingdi	100	7.35	92.56	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03
Netrokona	100	2.87	97.01	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00
Rajbari	100	12.09	80.13	0.21	7.51	0.07	0.00
Sariatpur	100	0.17	99.76	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
Sherpur	100	77.06	15.38	1.01	0.00	6.55	0.00
Tangail	100	2.57	92.74	4.62	0.02	0.02	0.03

Division/Zila	Sources of drinking water						
	Total	Tap	Tube Well	Well	Pond	Canal /River	Rain Water/ other
Khulna Division	**100**	**9.08**	**88.82**	**0.40**	**1.07**	**0.07**	**0.55**
Bagerhat	100	26.83	64.43	0.51	1.77	0.76	5.71
Chuadanga	100	8.86	89.27	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.03
Jessore	100	3.22	96.71	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06
Jhenaidha	100	1.80	97.54	0.63	0.03	0.00	0.00
Khulna	100	4.57	90.57	0.40	3.92	0.00	0.54
Kushtia	100	16.45	83.52	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Magura	100	5.18	94.75	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
Narail	100	0.43	99.40	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00
Satkhira	100	15.93	79.20	0.56	4.13	0.06	0.12
Rajshahi Division	**100**	**2.93**	**96.59**	**0.44**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.01**
Bogra	100	4.85	95.05	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00
Dinajpur	100	2.21	97.20	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.04
Gaibandha	100	3.31	96.53	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.03
Joypurhat	100	4.49	95.31	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kurigram	100	0.52	99.37	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lalmonirhat	100	0.56	98.68	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
Naogaon	100	5.26	93.32	1.36	0.05	0.00	0.00
Natore	100	3.84	95.92	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.03
Chapai Nawabganj	100	7.45	90.51	2.01	0.00	0.04	0.00
Nilpharmari	100	0.44	98.93	0.51	0.09	0.03	0.00
Pabna	100	0.77	99.11	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panchagar	100	0.61	98.15	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.03
Rajshahi	100	3.82	95.71	0.45	0.02	0.00	0.00
Rangpur	100	4.91	95.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00
Siraganj	100	1.40	98.44	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.02
Thakurgaon	100	0.53	99.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sylhet Division	**100**	**12.93**	**85.89**	**0.28**	**0.56**	**0.31**	**0.02**
Habiganj	100	4.28	95.25	0.07	0.40	0.00	0.00
Maulavibazar	100	15.72	83.50	0.68	0.07	0.00	0.04
Sunamganj	100	7.04	92.70	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.00
Sylhet	100	24.33	72.53	0.29	1.65	1.14	0.06
National	**100**	**10.77**	**87.39**	**0.72**	**0.63**	**0.39**	**0.10**

Table H-3.2 : Percentage Distribution of Household by Division/Zila and Sources of Water for Other Uses, 2010

Zila	Total	Tap	Tube Well	Well	Pond	Canal/River	Rain/Other
Barisal Division	**100**	**9.89**	**12.28**	**0.52**	**68.75**	**8.55**	**0.02**
Barguna	100	12.50	9.35	0.71	69.22	8.19	0.03
Barisal	100	1.35	35.29	0.46	42.02	20.83	0.05
Bhola	100	8.75	1.55	1.14	85.98	2.57	0.00
Jalokathi	100	17.18	5.75	0.20	70.07	6.79	0.00
Patuakhali	100	18.98	7.09	0.24	70.77	2.92	0.00
Pirojpur	100	2.41	6.84	0.38	84.19	6.18	0.00
Chittagong Division	**100**	**13.02**	**27.00**	**1.93**	**52.10**	**5.77**	**0.18**
Bandarban	100	18.72	25.79	1.00	14.68	39.62	0.19
Brahmanbaria	100	6.92	39.18	0.20	39.80	12.02	1.88
chandpur	100	11.04	18.27	3.76	66.57	0.35	0.00
chittagong	100	21.87	19.30	0.67	56.97	1.19	0.00
comilla	100	12.95	28.58	0.73	55.42	2.28	0.04
Coxs bazar	100	8.04	72.36	0.03	15.21	4.35	0.00
feni	100	5.42	20.42	0.57	73.15	0.43	0.00
Khagrachari	100	9.24	68.23	10.51	9.01	3.00	0.00
Lakshimpur	100	2.69	3.69	0.90	91.82	0.90	0.00
Noakhali	100	4.59	3.66	0.19	91.48	0.05	0.02
Rangamati	100	33.54	22.67	8.71	15.63	19.42	0.04
Dhaka Division	**100**	**15.10**	**52.51**	**1.46**	**24.84**	**6.05**	**0.04**
Dhaka	100	52.75	23.68	0.23	20.48	2.77	0.09
Faridpur	100	5.02	33.16	8.06	38.34	15.25	0.16
Gazipur	100	25.97	73.68	0.00	0.11	0.24	0.00
Gopalganj	100	17.11	25.68	0.18	41.64	15.40	0.00
Jamalpur	100	3.25	95.57	0.24	0.90	0.03	0.00
Kishorganj	100	7.39	67.35	0.41	12.69	12.10	0.05
Munshiganj	100	10.88	54.45	0.04	22.37	12.26	0.00
Mymensingh	100	9.50	49.01	0.30	38.86	2.31	0.01
Madaripur	100	2.92	10.36	0.03	70.87	15.72	0.10
Manikganj	100	19.32	63.40	0.10	16.72	0.31	0.14
Narayanganj	100	31.05	41.01	2.98	11.45	13.52	0.00
Narshingdi	100	10.17	85.56	0.09	0.88	3.25	0.06
Netrokona	100	2.17	29.85	0.03	60.13	7.82	0.00
Rajbari	100	5.38	59.03	0.10	35.03	0.45	0.00
Sariatpur	100	0.17	17.44	0.07	74.92	7.32	0.07
Sherpur	100	2.09	82.63	0.03	8.32	6.87	0.06
Tangail	100	3.06	84.05	7.93	4.82	0.15	0.00
khulna Division	**100**	**7.03**	**54.24**	**1.53**	**32.82**	**4.34**	**0.03**
Bagerhat	100	11.52	5.53	0.47	76.27	5.96	0.25
chuadanga	100	5.48	74.52	14.72	2.87	2.42	0.00
Jessore	100	2.52	62.45	0.00	30.77	4.27	0.00
Jhenaidha	100	8.91	69.22	0.05	19.22	2.60	0.00
khulna	100	8.93	33.30	0.29	57.08	0.35	0.04

Zila	Total	Tap	Tube Well	Well	Pond	Canal/River	Rain/Other
Magura	100	4.83	70.47	0.16	19.72	4.83	0.00
Meherpur	100	12.35	86.65	0.93	0.07	0.00	0.00
Narail	100	4.05	45.87	0.00	36.48	13.57	0.03
Satkhira	100	2.27	17.60	0.56	75.19	4.35	0.03
Rajshahi Division	**100**	**5.29**	**68.44**	**1.95**	**20.83**	**3.48**	**0.01**
Bogra	100	7.27	67.66	0.06	21.26	3.76	0.00
Dinajpur	100	4.07	78.21	0.96	16.74	0.02	0.00
Gaibandha	100	1.72	79.86	0.11	13.12	5.17	0.03
Joypurhat	100	6.59	67.52	0.20	25.70	0.00	0.00
Kurigram	100	0.76	76.31	0.14	22.63	0.16	0.00
Lalmonirhat	100	2.23	87.69	0.63	9.39	0.07	0.00
Naogaon	100	5.17	20.05	22.95	51.78	0.05	0.00
chapai Nawabgang	100	6.84	52.44	1.29	29.05	10.39	0.00
Natore	100	1.11	86.58	0.29	12.00	0.03	0.00
Nilpharmari	100	3.85	94.60	0.13	1.14	0.28	0.00
Pabna	100	4.43	58.80	0.49	24.55	11.66	0.07
Panchagar	100	4.04	87.42	1.65	6.86	0.00	0.03
Rajshahi	100	17.94	36.68	0.59	36.87	7.93	0.00
Rangpur	100	5.45	74.06	0.06	13.48	6.94	0.00
Siraganj	100	0.65	71.27	0.12	24.44	3.52	0.00
Thakurgaon	100	2.07	95.89	0.70	1.34	0.00	0.00
Sylhet Division	**100**	**11.61**	**34.60**	**4.31**	**37.57**	**11.88**	**0.02**
Habiganj	100	3.19	32.84	4.14	50.15	9.69	0.00
Maulavibazar	100	13.68	37.38	11.48	36.81	0.64	0.00
Sunamganj	100	6.98	29.50	0.03	33.64	29.83	0.03
Sylhet	100	22.11	39.15	2.66	31.47	4.54	0.06
National	**100**	**10.44**	**48.13**	**1.75**	**34.05**	**5.58**	**0.05**

Table H-4.1 : Percentage Distribution of Household by Locality and Ownership Sources of Water, 2010

Locality	Ownership of water for other uses						
	Total	Own	Hired	Government	Natural	Neighbour	Other
National	100	54.53	10.54	13.90	1.55	19.19	0.30
Rural	100	56.46	2.59	13.74	1.82	23.53	0.25
Urban	100	47.83	25.43	12.78	0.55	9.77	1.05

Table H-4.2 : Percentage Distribution of Household by ownership of sources of Water, Division and Zila, 2010

Division/Zila	Total	Own	Hired	Government	Natural	Neighbour	Other
Barisal Division	**100**	**21.68**	**9.19**	**48.37**	**2.61**	**17.92**	**0.23**
Barguna	100	10.73	18.38	44.89	2.28	23.43	0.29
Barisal	100	18.73	13.01	38.35	2.99	26.21	0.70
Bhola	100	21.03	5.39	73.01	0.54	0.03	0.00
Jalokathi	100	29.89	11.53	29.35	0.94	28.04	0.24
Patuakhali	100	14.54	3.43	78.34	0.72	2.95	0.03
Pirojpur	100	38.36	2.20	24.12	8.66	26.67	0.00
Chittagong Division	**100**	**52.33**	**11.57**	**14.74**	**3.93**	**17.11**	**0.33**
Bandarban	100	9.88	14.22	45.66	18.87	10.84	0.54
Brahmanbaria	100	62.78	9.00	3.36	0.39	24.24	0.22
Chandpur	100	59.56	7.36	5.84	0.46	25.63	1.15
Chittagong	100	49.22	18.61	14.95	0.66	16.52	0.04
Comilla	100	65.72	12.06	7.79	0.22	14.19	0.03
Coxs Bazar	100	44.20	10.16	22.31	0.52	22.80	0.00
Feni	100	83.88	9.94	1.18	0.04	4.88	0.07
Khagrachari	100	33.35	19.72	23.49	8.28	14.75	0.42
Lakshimpur	100	49.48	4.70	13.88	0.28	29.77	1.90
Noakhali	100	62.11	10.28	8.23	0.64	18.70	0.05
Rangamati	100	24.22	0.30	39.36	31.72	4.28	0.11
Dhaka Division	**100**	**55.41**	**14.23**	**8.41**	**0.36**	**21.46**	**0.12**
Dhaka	100	37.33	16.86	31.12	0.39	14.00	0.30
Faridpur	100	59.89	21.87	2.32	0.21	15.65	0.05
Gazipur	100	55.77	29.97	2.55	0.09	11.20	0.41
Gopalganj	100	47.94	6.72	17.50	0.71	26.92	0.21
Jamalpur	100	68.51	1.96	2.41	0.00	27.09	0.03
Kishorganj	100	58.32	5.59	6.86	0.27	28.84	0.12
Madaripur	100	57.22	5.13	6.01	0.61	30.97	0.07
Manikganj	100	52.32	11.81	9.14	0.55	26.11	0.07
Munshiganj	100	54.81	13.43	8.30	0.11	23.36	0.00
Mymensingh	100	50.84	14.22	4.03	0.29	30.50	0.12
Narayanganj	100	49.37	38.81	2.07	0.12	9.56	0.06
Narshingdi	100	67.01	26.22	0.59	0.12	6.01	0.06
Netrokona	100	45.98	3.97	15.86	0.98	33.09	0.12

Division/Zila	Total	Own	Hired	Government	Natural	Neighbour	Other
Sariatpur	100	36.87	0.77	13.64	2.51	46.22	0.00
Sherpur	100	77.06	2.72	1.01	0.00	19.21	0.00
Tangail	100	73.48	11.55	1.72	0.05	13.16	0.05
Khulna Division	**100**	**53.73**	**9.60**	**13.46**	**1.23**	**21.37**	**0.61**
Bagerhat	100	32.36	17.01	9.53	7.26	33.55	0.29
Chuadanga	100	65.34	10.15	5.96	0.23	12.53	5.80
Jessore	100	65.56	9.73	8.75	0.14	15.72	0.10
Jhenaidha	100	71.60	7.03	5.17	0.14	16.07	0.00
Khulna	100	24.45	14.67	35.55	0.61	24.54	0.19
Kushtia	100	55.82	3.18	10.56	0.47	29.95	0.03
Magura	100	60.62	7.77	8.55	0.19	22.86	0.00
Meherpur	100	75.79	10.36	2.82	0.07	10.79	0.17
Narail	100	60.28	4.31	13.91	0.37	21.06	0.07
Satkhira	100	30.21	10.65	25.27	4.56	29.18	0.12
Rajshahi Division	**100**	**68.33**	**6.73**	**7.81**	**0.55**	**16.34**	**0.25**
Bogra	100	75.42	7.23	2.05	0.54	14.76	0.00
Dinajpur	100	76.87	8.35	5.64	0.28	8.81	0.04
Gaibandha	100	70.66	2.76	3.26	4.16	18.69	0.48
Joypurhat	100	74.11	4.46	6.06	0.07	14.45	0.85
Kurigram	100	79.07	0.68	3.38	0.22	16.59	0.05
Lalmonirhat	100	88.59	0.28	3.20	0.24	7.69	0.00
Naogaon	100	40.23	26.22	19.74	1.29	10.67	1.85
Natore	100	60.92	7.08	2.71	0.32	28.74	0.23
Chapai Nawabganj	100	43.41	7.09	27.51	0.43	21.35	0.21
Nilpharmari	100	76.07	4.17	4.93	0.35	14.49	0.00
Pabna	100	68.55	4.33	2.77	0.27	23.95	0.12
Panchagar	100	78.27	8.34	3.87	0.10	9.38	0.03
Rajshahi	100	47.19	6.92	25.82	0.23	19.72	0.12
Rangpur	100	72.40	4.43	1.99	0.04	21.11	0.02
Siraganj	100	81.73	3.31	1.79	0.12	13.00	0.05
Thakurgaon	100	73.26	9.22	2.34	0.07	15.07	0.03
Sylhet Division	**100**	**42.13**	**10.10**	**18.96**	**4.18**	**23.96**	**0.67**
Habiganj	100	34.65	4.32	25.98	0.18	34.83	0.04
Maulavibazar	100	41.95	18.50	5.27	7.88	26.41	0.00
Sunamganj	100	31.57	0.59	36.89	6.47	24.48	0.00
Sylhet	100	60.15	17.89	5.77	1.94	11.71	2.54
Total	**100**	**54.53**	**10.54**	**13.90**	**1.55**	**19.19**	**0.30**

Table H-5.1 : Percentage Distribution of Household by Division, Zila and Soueces of Light, 2010

Division/Zila	Sources of light			
	Total	**Electricity**	**Kerosene**	**Others**
Barisal Division	**100**	**46.33**	**50.33**	**3.34**
Barguna	100	33.05	60.41	6.53
Barisal	100	58.11	37.25	4.63
Bhola	100	42.83	55.98	1.20
Jalokathi	100	56.09	43.74	0.17
Patuakhali	100	36.52	59.07	4.41
Pirojpur	100	49.05	48.56	2.39
Chittagong Division	**100**	**58.92**	**38.91**	**2.16**
Bandarban	100	49.13	50.24	0.63
Brahmanbaria	100	79.95	19.03	1.02
Chandpur	100	42.94	54.43	2.63
Chittagong	100	65.44	31.80	2.76
Comilla	100	64.04	33.26	2.70
Coxs Bazar	100	38.51	59.96	1.53
Feni	100	71.36	28.49	0.15
Khagrachari	100	59.47	39.17	1.36
Lakshimpur	100	38.66	58.32	3.02
Noakhali	100	66.37	31.71	1.92
Rangamati	100	47.03	48.67	4.31
Dhaka Division	**100**	**60.37**	**36.72**	**2.91**
Dhaka	100	86.73	8.49	4.78
Faridpur	100	53.88	44.40	1.72
Gazipur	100	74.23	25.64	0.13
Gopalganj	100	54.02	36.50	9.48
Jamalpur	100	36.47	63.19	0.33
Kishorganj	100	41.54	53.35	5.10
Madaripur	100	59.11	40.78	0.10
Manikganj	100	48.45	47.71	3.83
Munshiganj	100	79.45	10.63	9.91
Mymensingh	100	52.94	45.86	1.20
Narayanganj	100	89.03	7.11	3.86
Narshingdi	100	73.61	24.92	1.47
Netrokona	100	39.91	57.10	2.98
Rajbari	100	40.89	58.24	0.88
Sariatpur	100	47.02	46.88	6.10
Sherpur	100	39.55	58.44	2.01
Tangail	100	62.71	37.22	0.07

Division/Zila	Sources of light			
	Total	**Electricity**	**Kerosene**	**Others**
Khulna Division	**100**	**60.81**	**37.26**	**1.93**
Bagerhat	100	49.71	50.04	0.25
Chuadanga	100	69.83	29.71	0.46
Jessore	100	61.66	36.10	2.24
Jhenaidha	100	63.03	36.92	0.05
Khulna	100	67.05	32.89	0.06
Kushtia	100	70.23	21.95	7.82
Magura	100	48.70	51.11	0.20
Narail	100	57.07	38.57	4.36
Satkhira	100	48.22	50.09	1.69
Rajshahi Division	**100**	**45.76**	**52.77**	**1.47**
Bogra	100	54.44	43.17	2.39
Dinajpur	100	43.90	55.93	0.18
Gaibandha	100	32.72	66.48	0.80
Joypurhat	100	52.91	46.59	0.50
Kurigram	100	21.48	78.25	0.27
Lalmonirhat	100	18.10	81.73	0.18
Naogaon	100	66.57	33.31	0.12
Natore	100	48.47	45.65	5.88
Chapai Nawabganj	100	42.60	53.60	3.80
Nilpharmari	100	34.90	64.24	0.86
Pabna	100	54.41	43.00	2.59
Panchagar	100	34.09	65.44	0.47
Rajshahi	100	59.30	39.98	0.72
Rangpur	100	43.90	52.86	3.25
Siraganj	100	58.13	40.87	1.00
Thakurgaon	100	38.55	60.85	0.61
Sylhet Division	**100**	**45.81**	**51.13**	**3.06**
Habiganj	100	45.29	51.56	3.15
Maulavibazar	100	56.29	40.49	3.22
Sunamganj	100	29.57	67.42	3.01
Sylhet	100	54.41	42.69	2.90
National	**100**	**54.55**	**43.14**	**2.31**

Table H-6.1 : Percentage Distribution of Household by Division , Zila Sources of Fuel, 2010

Division/Zila	Sources of Fuel							
	Total	Straw	Husk	Wood/ Bamboo	Kerosene	Electricity	Gas	Other
Barisal Division	**100**	**37.45**	**7.34**	**52.98**	**0.35**	**0.50**	**1.10**	**0.27**
Barguna	100	30.59	23.81	42.64	0.51	0.96	0.77	0.71
Barisal	100	40.74	2.61	51.82	0.27	0.29	4.15	0.12
Bhola	100	37.01	12.84	49.25	0.35	0.32	0.03	0.19
Jalokathi	100	32.82	1.88	63.42	0.34	0.98	0.00	0.57
Patuakhali	100	48.48	1.94	48.39	0.39	0.45	0.30	0.06
Pirojpur	100	32.53	2.23	64.54	0.28	0.07	0.31	0.03
Chittagong Division	**100**	**27.35**	**6.09**	**49.04**	**0.70**	**2.30**	**12.70**	**1.83**
Bandarban	100	7.46	2.31	78.79	1.27	0.42	1.50	8.26
Brahmanbaria	100	45.74	8.18	17.97	0.76	11.41	10.03	5.91
Chandpur	100	46.20	3.25	30.98	0.44	1.80	17.23	0.11
Chittagong	100	7.05	12.08	52.13	0.60	1.48	24.14	2.53
Comilla	100	45.63	2.88	30.98	0.42	0.15	18.74	1.19
Coxs Bazar	100	24.82	6.47	57.22	1.53	2.99	6.20	0.77
Feni	100	39.12	13.50	40.63	0.25	0.36	5.78	0.36
Khagrachari	100	2.35	1.35	94.92	0.42	0.08	0.54	0.35
Lakshimpur	100	43.99	4.77	44.99	0.69	0.45	5.01	0.10
Noakhali	100	28.24	5.09	45.98	0.83	4.76	14.91	0.19
Rangamati	100	2.46	1.06	91.37	1.10	2.54	0.79	0.68
Dhaka Division	**100**	**39.47**	**4.40**	**34.23**	**0.30**	**1.03**	**17.27**	**3.31**
Dhaka	100	14.43	2.08	19.02	0.30	3.02	41.26	19.89
Faridpur	100	50.49	17.09	29.48	0.48	0.43	1.84	0.19
Gazipur	100	24.03	1.67	39.06	0.15	0.26	34.82	0.02
Gopalganj	100	48.29	3.91	39.26	0.18	0.39	1.07	6.90
Jamalpur	100	76.98	2.20	16.30	0.15	0.42	3.92	0.03
Kishorganj	100	34.21	1.39	43.75	0.17	0.29	10.91	9.27
Madaripur	100	66.66	5.23	26.83	0.07	0.17	0.88	0.17
Manikganj	100	61.25	5.47	14.23	0.07	1.73	17.14	0.10
Munshiganj	100	13.67	3.85	59.65	0.46	0.64	19.96	1.77
Mymensingh	100	33.26	4.43	45.75	0.44	0.53	15.47	0.12
Narayanganj	100	20.00	2.73	24.32	0.52	0.83	51.27	0.33
Narshingdi	100	20.83	5.89	36.74	0.62	0.53	35.07	0.32
Netrokona	100	34.62	3.18	55.12	0.21	4.80	1.59	0.49
Rajbari	100	49.39	5.31	43.87	0.52	0.07	0.84	0.00
Sariatpur	100	53.23	0.87	43.95	0.45	1.43	0.00	0.07
Sherpur	100	52.22	2.09	39.40	0.13	0.70	4.87	0.60
Tangail	100	63.02	7.98	24.48	0.13	0.26	4.04	0.10

Division/Zila	Sources of Fuel							
	Total	Straw	Husk	Wood/ Bamboo	Kerosene	Electricity	Gas	Other
Khulna Division	**100**	**28.92**	**4.87**	**61.24**	**0.38**	**0.58**	**2.75**	**1.25**
Bagerhat	100	37.38	4.62	47.96	0.18	0.51	1.44	7.91
Chuadanga	100	20.78	8.89	60.21	0.71	0.58	7.09	1.74
Jhenaidha	100	33.16	3.99	57.96	0.57	0.66	1.56	2.10
Khulna	100	23.62	3.03	65.55	0.54	0.29	6.84	0.13
Kushtia	100	33.19	9.01	50.51	0.15	1.20	5.89	0.06
Magura	100	40.84	2.88	54.44	0.19	0.23	1.42	0.00
Meherpur	100	24.28	4.25	69.11	0.23	0.53	1.26	0.33
Narail	100	33.77	0.64	62.69	0.33	0.40	0.20	1.97
Satkhira	100	28.75	5.77	64.14	0.43	0.43	0.28	0.19
Rajshahi Division	**100**	**54.08**	**5.76**	**35.67**	**0.40**	**0.37**	**2.99**	**0.74**
Bogra	100	53.66	9.24	28.43	0.58	0.73	7.11	0.25
Dinajpur	100	67.04	3.93	25.60	0.17	0.70	1.27	1.29
Gaibandha	100	57.96	2.07	38.22	0.03	0.50	1.03	0.19
Joypurhat	100	65.32	2.85	29.27	0.43	0.36	1.67	0.10
Kurigram	100	45.61	0.63	53.38	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00
Lalmonirhat	100	32.35	2.43	64.24	0.45	0.21	0.17	0.14
Naogaon	100	52.70	19.71	23.27	0.05	0.24	4.02	0.00
Natore	100	69.02	5.71	23.38	0.12	0.17	1.46	0.15
Chapai Nawabganj	100	55.95	21.78	15.19	0.32	0.64	0.29	5.84
Nilpharmari	100	46.95	2.08	49.32	0.19	0.44	0.95	0.06
Pabna	100	44.74	3.34	41.80	0.54	0.32	5.20	4.06
Panchagar	100	61.76	4.20	32.46	0.10	0.37	1.08	0.03
Rajshahi	100	53.59	3.65	37.10	1.49	0.20	3.62	0.34
Rangpur	100	42.94	0.89	50.38	0.11	0.32	5.13	0.24
Siraganj	100	55.15	7.92	29.73	0.35	0.19	6.59	0.07
Thakurgaon	100	62.07	3.31	31.18	0.47	0.27	2.67	0.03
Sylhet Division	**100**	**23.67**	**3.81**	**55.13**	**0.87**	**2.74**	**11.04**	**2.75**
Habiganj	100	18.94	1.05	65.60	0.11	1.42	12.41	0.47
Maulavibazar	100	29.40	8.02	47.29	1.10	0.86	13.19	0.14
Sunamganj	100	16.67	3.52	69.08	1.51	1.33	0.74	7.15
Sylhet	100	30.20	2.79	37.98	0.63	7.07	18.97	2.35
National	**100**	**38.56**	**5.33**	**43.74**	**0.44**	**1.06**	**9.05**	**1.81**

Table H-7.1 : Percentage Distribution of Household by Division, Zila and Toilet Facilities, 2010

Division/Zila	Toilet Facility			
	Total	**Sanitary**	**Others**	**None**
Barisal Division	**100**	**71.21**	**26.76**	**2.03**
Barguna	100	74.04	22.27	3.70
Barisal	100	76.54	20.61	2.85
Bhola	100	72.38	26.04	1.59
Jalokathi	100	68.96	27.27	3.77
Patuakhali	100	67.55	32.39	0.06
Pirojpur	100	65.79	34.17	0.03
Chittagong Division	**100**	**69.37**	**28.57**	**2.06**
Bandarban	100	58.65	36.89	4.46
Brahmanbaria	100	71.27	23.88	4.85
Chandpur	100	76.06	23.81	0.14
Chittagong	100	68.66	28.32	3.02
Comilla	100	81.32	17.78	0.90
Coxs Bazar	100	62.55	35.47	1.98
Feni	100	76.63	23.33	0.04
Khagrachari	100	53.06	46.82	0.12
Lakshimpur	100	64.92	29.35	5.73
Noakhali	100	65.68	33.44	0.88
Rangamati	100	63.78	35.31	0.91
Dhaka Division	**100**	**62.03**	**35.47**	**2.50**
Dhaka	100	62.73	32.85	4.41
Faridpur	100	71.30	28.49	0.21
Gazipur	100	72.69	24.22	3.09
Gopalganj	100	73.01	22.44	4.55
Jamalpur	100	51.64	45.28	3.07
Kishorganj	100	55.56	43.07	1.37
Madaripur	100	57.39	41.87	0.75
Manikganj	100	63.71	35.73	0.55
Munshiganj	100	65.37	34.42	0.21
Mymensingh	100	63.75	32.42	3.82
Narayanganj	100	57.36	41.44	1.20
Narshingdi	100	67.65	30.59	1.76
Netrokona	100	52.92	42.16	4.92
Rajbari	100	61.93	34.06	4.02
Sariatpur	100	74.54	21.56	3.91
Sherpur	100	53.35	45.41	1.23
Tangail	100	54.13	44.79	1.08

Division/Zila	Toilet Facility			
	Total	**Sanitary**	**Others**	**None**
Khulna Division	**100**	**60.62**	**37.75**	**1.62**
Bagerhat	100	61.79	34.02	4.19
Chuadanga	100	54.12	43.94	1.93
Jessore	100	59.39	37.42	3.20
Jhenaidha	100	56.83	41.99	1.18
Khulna	100	61.34	37.01	1.65
Magura	100	65.80	33.55	0.65
Meherpur	100	58.75	40.68	0.56
Narail	100	73.42	26.41	0.17
Satkhira	100	56.35	43.50	0.16
Rajshahi Division	**100**	**60.17**	**37.62**	**2.22**
Bogra	100	63.52	34.64	1.84
Dinajpur	100	60.17	37.75	2.08
Gaibandha	100	54.92	42.01	3.07
Joypurhat	100	55.69	39.92	4.39
Kurigram	100	62.75	34.66	2.59
Lalmonirhat	100	68.97	27.41	3.62
Naogaon	100	49.49	46.81	3.70
Natore	100	69.60	29.47	0.93
Chapai Nawabganj	100	54.84	43.59	1.58
Nilpharmari	100	59.77	36.15	4.07
Pabna	100	53.55	45.95	0.49
Panchagar	100	57.45	40.33	2.22
Rajshahi	100	61.10	37.58	1.32
Rangpur	100	57.41	40.56	2.03
Siraganj	100	74.00	24.58	1.42
Thakurgaon	100	57.19	41.11	1.70
Sylhet Division	**100**	**64.69**	**32.19**	**3.12**
Habiganj	100	67.05	30.70	2.25
Maulavibazar	100	61.19	35.74	3.06
Sunamganj	100	62.64	33.52	3.84
Sylhet	100	67.93	28.90	3.17
National	**100**	**63.54**	**34.25**	**2.22**

Table H-8.1: Percentage Distribution of Household by Division , Zila and Economic Condition, 2010

Division/Zila	Economic Condition					
	Total	Permanent insolvency	Temporary insolvency	Equal Income & Expenditure	Solvent	Savings
Barisal Division	**100**	**16.40**	**12.10**	**38.59**	**17.26**	**15.65**
Barguna	100	19.12	19.70	32.04	11.28	17.87
Barisal	100	21.34	13.71	33.79	16.70	14.46
Bhola	100	14.27	10.91	50.14	12.88	11.80
Jalokathi	100	15.37	10.63	44.72	14.79	14.49
Patuakhali	100	17.43	9.86	34.86	21.60	16.24
Pirojpur	100	8.52	6.98	37.94	26.84	19.72
Chittagong Division	**100**	**14.59**	**11.01**	**36.70**	**26.40**	**11.30**
Bandarban	100	11.49	5.30	54.61	20.02	8.57
Brahmanbaria	100	15.02	21.78	23.57	21.22	18.41
Chandpur	100	16.20	9.68	33.27	26.81	14.04
Chittagong	100	9.67	13.08	32.13	34.01	11.11
Comilla	100	12.36	5.98	38.05	32.09	11.51
Coxs Bazar	100	13.26	7.10	43.47	29.03	7.14
Feni	100	10.66	18.52	30.55	23.30	16.98
Khagrachari	100	17.79	10.05	43.86	21.91	6.39
Lakshimpur	100	23.65	19.23	32.29	15.57	9.25
Noakhali	100	15.51	9.85	39.30	25.00	10.35
Rangamati	100	26.99	1.70	44.44	19.15	7.72
Dhaka Division	**100**	**12.74**	**11.50**	**37.46**	**23.65**	**14.65**
Dhaka	100	8.99	4.32	42.37	28.72	15.60
Faridpur	100	8.38	22.70	28.36	26.57	13.99
Gazipur	100	7.40	7.63	48.29	19.74	16.93
Gopalganj	100	12.59	9.89	34.89	36.13	6.51
Jamalpur	100	18.11	22.69	31.70	15.76	11.75
Kishorganj	100	23.08	1.95	42.36	20.38	12.23
Madaripur	100	6.96	10.19	40.95	20.95	20.95
Manikganj	100	8.17	16.41	32.69	23.44	19.29
Munshiganj	100	8.62	13.14	37.03	23.60	17.60
Mymensingh	100	15.40	17.45	35.27	22.10	9.77
Narayanganj	100	7.45	3.83	52.04	27.26	9.42
Narshingdi	100	9.64	4.57	31.56	27.60	26.63
Netrokona	100	19.00	6.02	31.56	21.72	21.69
Rajbari	100	19.91	14.88	26.96	20.61	17.64
Sariatpur	100	9.28	2.30	50.58	22.81	15.03
Sherpur	100	26.55	9.30	34.34	18.39	11.42
Tangail	100	11.70	24.76	28.32	22.90	12.32

Division/Zila	Economic Condition					
	Total	**Permanent insolvency**	**Temporary insolvency**	**Equal Income & Expenditure**	**Solvent**	**Savings**
Khulna Division	**100**	**14.85**	**12.24**	**33.09**	**23.29**	**16.54**
Bagerhat	100	16.61	15.53	28.17	24.95	14.73
Chuadanga	100	13.43	24.26	24.65	21.46	16.20
Jessore	100	20.33	6.61	35.03	18.66	19.37
Jhenaidha	100	12.55	5.96	37.04	28.73	15.72
Khulna	100	21.53	18.49	34.61	14.85	10.52
Kushtia	100	9.07	6.94	43.22	24.99	15.78
Magura	100	18.98	9.13	35.62	25.42	10.85
Meherpur	100	5.81	15.44	22.32	26.80	29.62
Narail	100	12.91	5.18	33.87	30.02	18.02
Satkhira	100	11.24	16.61	31.76	23.87	16.52
Rajshahi Division	**100**	**22.94**	**15.84**	**26.28**	**20.34**	**14.60**
Bogra	100	23.08	14.44	20.92	23.79	17.77
Dinajpur	100	23.23	23.50	23.61	16.37	13.29
Gaibandha	100	29.71	17.63	25.92	14.58	12.17
Joypurhat	100	24.75	4.49	27.27	24.52	18.98
Kurigram	100	30.16	9.83	33.08	17.36	9.58
Lalmonirhat	100	43.27	20.59	11.55	10.61	13.98
Naogaon	100	14.45	32.53	19.93	17.13	15.96
Natore	100	20.53	10.98	29.38	24.61	14.50
Chapai Nawabganj	100	12.71	24.18	23.03	22.92	17.16
Nilpharmari	100	31.42	14.62	25.07	18.79	10.10
Pabna	100	8.66	6.63	40.29	27.94	16.48
Panchagar	100	36.80	19.31	19.51	11.81	12.58
Rajshahi	100	16.10	10.99	30.54	26.45	15.92
Rangpur	100	29.50	10.38	25.91	17.30	16.89
Siraganj	100	14.66	17.57	32.64	23.65	11.49
Thakurgaon	100	20.49	20.32	24.53	20.15	14.51
Sylhet Division	**100**	**25.56**	**7.37**	**29.40**	**23.56**	**14.11**
Habiganj	100	27.43	16.22	22.35	19.52	14.48
Maulavibazar	100	31.18	2.96	31.75	16.61	17.50
Sunamganj	100	23.56	7.57	31.51	27.40	9.96
Sylhet	100	21.07	3.36	31.19	29.16	15.23
National	**100**	**16.94**	**12.48**	**33.50**	**22.72**	**14.37**

Table-P01: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group Sex and Residence, 2010.

Age	Bangladesh			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
0	1.73	1.78	1.69	1.80	1.85	1.75	1.62	1.67	1.57
1	1.84	1.88	1.80	1.91	1.96	1.87	1.71	1.74	1.68
2	2.00	2.07	1.93	2.08	2.16	2.00	1.85	1.90	1.80
3	2.14	2.19	2.10	2.25	2.30	2.20	1.95	1.98	1.92
4	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.25	2.26	2.23	1.97	1.98	1.97
5-9	11.29	11.41	11.16	11.71	11.82	11.59	10.54	10.68	10.41
10-14	11.56	11.92	11.20	12.02	12.43	11.60	10.75	11.02	10.49
15-19	9.98	10.56	9.40	10.03	10.89	9.17	9.89	9.98	9.81
20-24	9.75	8.91	10.60	9.53	8.86	10.20	10.15	8.99	11.31
25-29	8.64	7.93	9.34	8.26	7.66	8.87	9.30	8.42	10.18
30-34	7.60	6.99	8.20	7.18	6.52	7.84	8.34	7.83	8.85
35-39	6.89	6.60	7.18	6.51	6.14	6.87	7.58	7.41	7.74
40-44	6.08	6.18	5.98	5.78	5.78	5.79	6.62	6.91	6.32
45-49	4.77	5.27	4.27	4.59	5.03	4.15	5.10	5.69	4.50
50-54	4.06	4.10	4.02	4.08	3.91	4.26	4.02	4.45	3.59
55-59	2.97	3.28	2.65	3.11	3.27	2.95	2.72	3.31	2.13
60-64	2.17	2.29	2.06	2.20	2.31	2.10	2.12	2.25	1.98
65-69	1.65	1.69	1.61	1.73	1.79	1.67	1.50	1.51	1.49
70-74	1.18	1.21	1.15	1.29	1.32	1.25	0.99	1.01	0.96
75-79	0.73	0.76	0.70	0.80	0.84	0.76	0.61	0.62	0.60
80+	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.68	0.66	0.69
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table-P02 : Percentage Distribution of Poppulation by Age, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age	Barisal			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
0	1.56	1.65	1.46	1.66	1.76	1.57	1.36	1.45	1.26
1	1.84	1.86	1.82	1.87	1.84	1.90	1.79	1.91	1.66
2	2.06	2.08	2.04	2.12	2.20	2.04	1.95	1.86	2.05
3	2.06	2.10	2.02	2.17	2.20	2.13	1.85	1.89	1.80
4	2.11	2.08	2.14	2.16	2.10	2.23	2.01	2.05	1.97
5-9	10.88	10.91	10.85	11.04	11.02	11.06	10.59	10.72	10.46
10-14	12.18	12.43	11.92	12.81	13.02	12.59	11.01	11.33	10.68
15-19	10.07	10.75	9.37	10.10	11.02	9.17	10.01	10.26	9.75
20-24	9.28	8.37	10.21	9.25	8.50	10.01	9.34	8.12	10.57
25-29	8.56	7.88	9.24	8.08	7.69	8.48	9.44	8.25	10.65
30-34	7.31	6.67	7.96	6.86	6.34	7.38	8.16	7.28	9.04
35-39	6.68	6.49	6.88	6.12	5.97	6.26	7.74	7.47	8.02
40-44	5.79	6.06	5.52	5.39	5.52	5.26	6.52	7.06	5.99
45-49	4.52	5.00	4.03	4.24	4.58	3.89	5.04	5.77	4.30
50-54	4.30	4.05	4.55	4.46	3.84	5.08	4.00	4.43	3.57
55-59	3.25	3.60	2.90	3.49	3.63	3.35	2.80	3.54	2.05
60-64	2.56	2.71	2.40	2.77	2.99	2.56	2.15	2.19	2.11
65-69	1.84	1.99	1.68	1.94	2.11	1.76	1.65	1.76	1.54
70-74	1.32	1.39	1.26	1.45	1.54	1.36	1.08	1.10	1.07
75-79	0.81	0.89	0.73	0.88	0.96	0.80	0.68	0.76	0.60
80+	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.15	1.18	1.12	0.83	0.80	0.85
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table-P03 : Percentage Distribution of Poppulation by Age, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age	Chittagong			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
0	1.81	1.84	1.78	1.84	1.89	1.79	1.77	1.76	1.78
1	1.83	1.88	1.79	1.93	2.03	1.83	1.66	1.62	1.71
2	2.07	2.24	1.91	2.14	2.23	2.06	1.94	2.24	1.64
3	2.15	2.19	2.11	2.26	2.34	2.19	1.96	1.94	1.98
4	2.32	2.36	2.28	2.40	2.46	2.33	2.19	2.19	2.20
5-9	12.52	12.66	12.38	13.00	13.14	12.87	11.67	11.82	11.53
10-14	12.79	13.28	12.29	13.35	13.91	12.79	11.80	12.18	11.41
15-19	11.02	11.61	10.43	11.12	11.98	10.27	10.85	10.97	10.73
20-24	10.07	9.30	10.85	9.76	9.16	10.35	10.63	9.54	11.72
25-29	8.25	7.53	8.98	7.78	7.17	8.38	9.10	8.16	10.03
30-34	7.04	6.45	7.62	6.59	5.89	7.30	7.82	7.44	8.19
35-39	6.23	5.85	6.61	5.75	5.25	6.24	7.08	6.90	7.26
40-44	5.40	5.36	5.44	5.20	4.98	5.43	5.75	6.03	5.47
45-49	4.19	4.46	3.92	4.05	4.27	3.84	4.42	4.80	4.05
50-54	3.52	3.56	3.47	3.56	3.41	3.70	3.44	3.83	3.06
55-59	2.66	2.92	2.39	2.79	2.90	2.67	2.42	2.94	1.90
60-64	2.03	2.18	1.89	2.06	2.21	1.91	1.99	2.12	1.86
65-69	1.52	1.60	1.43	1.57	1.72	1.42	1.42	1.40	1.44
70-74	1.10	1.18	1.03	1.22	1.30	1.14	0.90	0.97	0.83
75-79	0.69	0.74	0.63	0.75	0.84	0.66	0.58	0.57	0.60
80+	0.78	0.80	0.77	0.88	0.93	0.84	0.61	0.58	0.64
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table-P04 : Percentage Distribution of Poppulation by Age, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age	Dhaka			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**
0	1.79	1.84	1.73	1.83	1.89	1.78	1.72	1.78	1.67
1	1.92	2.01	1.83	2.01	2.12	1.90	1.78	1.83	1.72
2	2.00	2.03	1.97	2.07	2.13	2.00	1.90	1.88	1.93
3	2.20	2.24	2.16	2.28	2.33	2.23	2.07	2.09	2.06
4	2.19	2.18	2.21	2.32	2.33	2.31	2.01	1.96	2.06
5-9	11.45	11.64	11.27	11.97	12.17	11.76	10.70	10.87	10.54
10-14	11.33	11.75	10.92	11.95	12.47	11.43	10.42	10.67	10.17
15-19	9.52	9.94	9.11	9.65	10.44	8.86	9.34	9.19	9.48
20-24	9.70	8.58	10.81	9.38	8.48	10.27	10.17	8.73	11.60
25-29	8.84	8.10	9.57	8.22	7.61	8.84	9.74	8.82	10.66
30-34	7.60	7.12	8.08	6.98	6.38	7.58	8.52	8.21	8.82
35-39	6.86	6.59	7.12	6.44	6.03	6.84	7.48	7.42	7.54
40-44	6.13	6.29	5.97	5.74	5.78	5.70	6.71	7.05	6.37
45-49	4.77	5.28	4.27	4.58	4.99	4.16	5.07	5.70	4.44
50-54	4.10	4.23	3.98	4.12	4.01	4.24	4.07	4.55	3.60
55-59	2.98	3.29	2.67	3.16	3.25	3.08	2.71	3.35	2.06
60-64	2.16	2.32	2.00	2.25	2.38	2.12	2.03	2.24	1.82
65-69	1.67	1.72	1.62	1.85	1.89	1.80	1.42	1.47	1.37
70-74	1.20	1.24	1.15	1.36	1.43	1.30	0.95	0.96	0.93
75-79	0.73	0.76	0.71	0.85	0.89	0.82	0.56	0.58	0.54
80+	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.64	0.65	0.64
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table-P05 : Percentage Distribution of Poppulation by Age, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age	Khulna			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
0	1.67	1.72	1.62	1.71	1.75	1.66	1.60	1.66	1.54
1	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.76	1.70	1.81	1.60	1.70	1.50
2	1.80	1.82	1.77	1.84	1.92	1.75	1.72	1.63	1.81
3	1.99	2.08	1.90	2.08	2.14	2.03	1.82	1.97	1.67
4	1.92	1.93	1.91	1.99	1.99	2.00	1.79	1.81	1.76
5-9	10.29	10.34	10.25	10.52	10.53	10.52	9.88	10.00	9.77
10-14	10.71	11.05	10.37	10.93	11.24	10.62	10.31	10.70	9.93
15-19	9.54	10.18	8.90	9.70	10.68	8.70	9.26	9.28	9.25
20-24	9.52	8.76	10.28	9.26	8.74	9.79	9.97	8.79	11.14
25-29	8.73	7.96	9.52	8.59	7.93	9.26	8.99	8.00	9.97
30-34	8.24	7.58	8.91	7.90	7.25	8.55	8.85	8.17	9.54
35-39	7.49	7.13	7.86	7.11	6.70	7.53	8.18	7.91	8.44
40-44	6.74	6.98	6.51	6.52	6.67	6.37	7.14	7.54	6.75
45-49	5.19	5.86	4.52	4.97	5.60	4.34	5.59	6.33	4.85
50-54	4.39	4.59	4.19	4.45	4.42	4.49	4.27	4.89	3.66
55-59	3.07	3.37	2.77	3.18	3.31	3.05	2.88	3.47	2.28
60-64	2.35	2.41	2.29	2.42	2.47	2.37	2.22	2.30	2.14
65-69	1.75	1.77	1.73	1.84	1.88	1.79	1.60	1.58	1.62
70-74	1.32	1.27	1.36	1.45	1.39	1.52	1.07	1.07	1.07
75-79	0.79	0.77	0.81	0.90	0.86	0.93	0.59	0.60	0.59
80+	0.80	0.75	0.84	0.88	0.84	0.91	0.66	0.60	0.72
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table-P06 : Percentage Distribution of Poppulation by Age, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age	Rajshahi			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**
0	1.74	1.79	1.70	1.83	1.86	1.80	1.56	1.63	1.49
1	1.81	1.83	1.80	1.84	1.85	1.83	1.75	1.78	1.73
2	1.97	2.07	1.86	2.07	2.18	1.95	1.76	1.83	1.69
3	2.10	2.13	2.08	2.22	2.25	2.18	1.86	1.87	1.85
4	2.04	2.06	2.02	2.13	2.13	2.12	1.85	1.89	1.80
5-9	10.34	10.41	10.26	10.64	10.73	10.54	9.70	9.73	9.67
10-14	10.69	10.92	10.46	10.96	11.25	10.66	10.14	10.23	10.05
15-19	9.74	10.43	9.03	9.64	10.50	8.76	9.94	10.29	9.58
20-24	9.91	9.28	10.55	9.85	9.33	10.39	10.02	9.17	10.88
25-29	8.89	8.23	9.57	8.79	8.12	9.47	9.12	8.47	9.77
30-34	8.06	7.35	8.78	7.86	7.14	8.61	8.47	7.80	9.15
35-39	7.39	7.14	7.65	7.14	6.90	7.38	7.92	7.63	8.20
40-44	6.52	6.53	6.50	6.25	6.18	6.32	7.09	7.28	6.89
45-49	5.26	5.82	4.69	5.11	5.63	4.57	5.58	6.23	4.93
50-54	4.16	4.24	4.08	4.15	4.09	4.22	4.18	4.57	3.78
55-59	3.11	3.43	2.78	3.24	3.50	2.97	2.84	3.29	2.40
60-64	2.10	2.17	2.03	2.03	2.11	1.96	2.24	2.31	2.17
65-69	1.62	1.61	1.64	1.64	1.62	1.66	1.59	1.59	1.59
70-74	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.01	1.02	1.00
75-79	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.76	0.77	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.69
80+	0.72	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table-P07 : Percentage Distribution of Poppulation by Age, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age	Sylhet			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**
0	1.58	1.63	1.54	1.82	1.87	1.77	1.04	1.06	1.01
1	1.95	1.94	1.96	2.15	2.22	2.09	1.47	1.29	1.66
2	2.23	2.22	2.25	2.45	2.45	2.46	1.73	1.69	1.76
3	2.49	2.52	2.46	2.70	2.71	2.70	1.99	2.08	1.90
4	2.40	2.47	2.34	2.63	2.69	2.57	1.89	1.98	1.80
5-9	13.03	13.36	12.69	14.20	14.52	13.88	10.33	10.70	9.97
10-14	13.12	13.53	12.70	13.56	14.07	13.05	12.10	12.30	11.90
15-19	10.53	11.13	9.94	10.35	11.15	9.56	10.95	11.07	10.83
20-24	9.51	8.77	10.25	9.12	8.41	9.82	10.43	9.60	11.25
25-29	7.80	7.27	8.33	7.41	6.93	7.88	8.70	8.04	9.36
30-34	6.51	5.87	7.14	6.01	5.31	6.71	7.65	7.15	8.14
35-39	6.18	5.89	6.47	5.87	5.38	6.36	6.89	7.05	6.73
40-44	5.26	5.35	5.16	4.84	5.01	4.68	6.21	6.13	6.29
45-49	4.15	4.70	3.60	3.94	4.56	3.33	4.63	5.04	4.22
50-54	4.19	3.73	4.65	4.01	3.39	4.62	4.62	4.52	4.72
55-59	2.79	3.23	2.36	2.74	2.99	2.48	2.92	3.77	2.09
60-64	2.04	2.07	2.00	1.91	1.87	1.95	2.34	2.54	2.13
65-69	1.59	1.60	1.59	1.63	1.69	1.56	1.52	1.38	1.66
70-74	1.19	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.24	1.20	1.13	1.16	1.09
75-79	0.63	0.72	0.54	0.64	0.75	0.53	0.59	0.63	0.56
80+	0.83	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.88	0.81	0.95
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table-P11 : . Literacy Rate of Population 5+ years by Broad Age Group, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age	National			Rural			Urban		
Group	Both sex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
5	2.71	2.66	2.77	2.71	2.64	2.77	3.19	3.15	3.22
6	3.76	3.69	3.82	3.44	3.43	3.45	7.03	6.79	7.29
7	8.50	8.22	8.78	6.37	6.03	6.72	12.85	12.74	12.95
8	14.68	30.10	23.53	11.14	23.02	17.67	21.57	43.60	35.23
9	51.10	50.02	52.22	46.42	45.64	47.23	60.46	58.93	62.00
10-14	66.45	64.44	68.60	62.68	60.64	64.89	73.84	72.00	75.75
15-24	79.80	78.14	81.43	76.96	75.16	78.82	84.79	83.74	85.76
25-59	56.56	62.16	51.13	48.01	53.87	42.52	69.88	75.26	64.49
60+	31.24	44.39	16.84	25.35	37.53	12.03	43.74	58.90	27.06
Total 5+	54.25	57.45	51.61	50.09	53.23	47.42	66.30	69.68	63.77

Table-12. Literacy Rate of Population 7+ years by Broad Age Group, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age Group	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
7	8.50	8.22	8.78	6.37	6.03	6.72	12.85	12.74	12.95
8	14.68	30.10	23.53	11.14	23.02	17.67	21.57	43.60	35.23
9	51.10	50.02	52.22	46.42	45.64	47.23	60.46	58.93	62.00
10-14	66.45	64.44	68.60	62.68	60.64	64.89	73.84	72.00	75.75
15-24	79.80	78.14	81.43	76.96	75.16	78.82	84.79	83.74	85.76
25-59	56.56	62.16	51.13	48.01	53.87	42.52	69.88	75.26	64.49
60+	31.24	44.39	16.84	25.35	37.53	12.03	43.74	58.90	27.06
Total 7+	56.86	60.28	54.05	52.60	55.96	49.75	69.21	72.80	66.53

able-13. Literacy Rate of Population 15+ years by Broad Age Group, Sex and Locality, 2010

Age Group	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
15-19	82.37	79.85	85.22	80.33	77.51	83.69	86.08	84.41	87.81
20-24	77.18	76.14	78.07	73.45	72.33	74.44	83.54	82.99	83.98
25-59	56.56	62.16	51.13	48.01	53.87	42.52	69.88	75.26	64.49
60+	31.24	44.39	16.84	25.35	37.53	12.03	43.74	58.90	27.06
Total 15+	58.65	62.97	54.43	54.09	58.44	49.83	71.90	76.11	67.76

Table P-14 : Distribution of Population by Sex, Religion, and locality, 2010

Religion	**National**			**Rural**			**Urban**		
	Bothsex	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**
Muslim	89.37	89.13	89.61	89.00	88.87	89.13	90.03	89.59	90.47
Hindu	9.59	9.76	9.42	9.90	10.01	9.79	9.03	9.31	8.75
Buddist	0.65	0.73	0.58	0.62	0.65	0.60	0.71	0.87	0.55
Christian	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.13	0.13	0.13
Others	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.10
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table- P15 : Economic Activity of Population 10+ yers by Sex and Locality, 2010

Economic Activity Code	National			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Land Lord	0.58	1.07	0.09	0.76	1.43	0.10	0.26	0.45	0.07
Owner Farmer	3.12	6.06	0.19	4.36	8.46	0.26	0.96	1.86	0.08
Agricultural family worker	2.39	3.99	0.79	3.13	5.29	0.96	1.10	1.70	0.50
Contract agricultural worker	0.31	0.58	0.04	0.43	0.81	0.05	0.10	0.19	0.02
Tenant farmer with own land	1.96	3.71	0.23	2.67	5.06	0.28	0.73	1.35	0.12
Landless agricultural labour	1.50	2.87	0.13	2.13	4.07	0.18	0.40	0.76	0.05
Other agricultural labour	2.07	3.81	0.34	2.98	5.47	0.49	0.50	0.92	0.08
Other non agricultural labour	3.79	7.04	0.54	3.58	6.59	0.57	4.15	7.84	0.48
Fish culture	0.14	0.25	0.03	0.17	0.32	0.03	0.08	0.14	0.02
Fisherman	0.65	1.26	0.04	0.88	1.72	0.05	0.25	0.47	0.03
Professional Officer	0.26	0.47	0.05	0.14	0.25	0.03	0.47	0.86	0.09
Executive Officer	0.25	0.34	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.13	0.36	0.52	0.20
Professional Employee	1.44	2.56	0.32	0.86	1.59	0.14	2.44	4.25	0.64
Other Official Worker	1.93	3.31	0.56	1.11	1.93	0.29	3.36	5.72	1.02
Factory worker	2.58	3.92	1.24	1.97	3.22	0.72	3.63	5.14	2.14
Teacher	1.12	1.51	0.74	0.88	1.34	0.43	1.53	1.80	1.27
Transport/Communication worker	2.80	5.51	0.11	2.55	5.03	0.07	3.24	6.34	0.17
Weaver	0.27	0.49	0.06	0.31	0.57	0.05	0.22	0.36	0.08
Blacksmith	0.10	0.15	0.06	0.11	0.16	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.08
Potter	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
Goldsmith	0.22	0.30	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.49	0.14
Service related worker	0.56	0.77	0.36	0.50	0.70	0.31	0.67	0.90	0.44
Student	22.90	23.98	21.83	22.55	23.84	21.26	23.52	24.22	22.82
Housewife	27.72	1.46	53.92	28.21	1.48	54.96	26.88	1.42	52.12
Servant/Maid	0.63	0.33	0.94	0.38	0.32	0.43	1.09	0.35	1.82
Family helper	7.97	3.11	12.82	8.83	3.79	13.88	6.47	1.92	10.99
Looking for job	0.62	0.96	0.28	0.53	0.83	0.24	0.77	1.19	0.36
Unable to work	2.12	1.80	2.44	2.25	1.85	2.64	1.90	1.70	2.09
Begger	0.16	0.11	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.26	0.11	0.09	0.12
Other	1.63	2.52	0.75	1.24	1.89	0.59	2.32	3.62	1.03
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table -F01 : Crude Birth Rate (CBR) per 1000 Population by Zila and Locality, 2010

Zila	CBR		
	National	Rural	Urban
Barguna	16.16	16.46	14.27
Barisal	18.37	18.94	15.97
Bhola	17.56	18.55	12.80
Jalokathi	18.47	17.90	20.92
Patuakhali	21.14	21.82	15.37
Pirojpur	19.52	20.71	14.19
Bandarban	18.31	16.31	22.28
Brahmanbaria	19.40	19.65	18.13
Chandpur	21.04	20.58	23.54
Chittagong	16.46	19.49	13.72
Comilla	18.77	19.22	15.73
Coxs Bazar	20.00	20.45	17.58
Feni	21.97	22.70	18.29
Khagrachari	20.46	19.80	21.73
Lakshimpur	24.43	25.62	18.81
Noakhali	18.99	19.96	12.56
Rangamati	16.73	18.20	14.05
Dhaka	16.46	19.80	16.11
Faridpur	20.42	20.49	20.10
Gazipur	17.71	18.98	16.26
Gopalganj	18.53	19.57	10.46
Jamalpur	20.97	21.82	17.48
Kishorganj	24.76	24.76	24.88
Madaripur	19.31	18.93	21.68
Manikganj	16.56	16.37	18.63
Munshiganj	16.02	16.63	12.64
Mymensingh	22.62	22.91	21.20
Narayanganj	18.94	21.13	17.31
Narshingdi	19.79	17.16	29.39
Netrokona	24.05	24.79	18.43
Rajbari	18.55	18.72	17.63
Sariatpur	20.61	20.98	17.86
Sherpur	20.30	20.74	17.58
Tangail	21.92	21.91	22.02
Bagerhat	18.70	20.01	12.80
Chuadanga	19.51	19.20	20.27
Jessore	17.95	18.12	17.31
Jhenaidha	17.77	18.03	16.42
Khulna	19.03	19.12	18.89
Kushtia	16.59	16.47	17.59
Magura	21.75	22.60	16.48
Meherpur	16.28	16.81	12.76
Narail	22.43	23.88	11.54
Satkhira	16.84	16.66	18.81
Bogra	18.10	18.85	13.94
Dinajpur	19.21	19.92	15.41
Gaibandha	23.41	23.96	18.79

Zila	CBR		
	National	Rural	Urban
Joypurhat	18.35	18.87	14.28
Kurigram	18.71	18.13	21.76
Lalmonirhat	21.78	22.55	17.36
Naogaon	17.52	17.74	15.71
Natore	19.25	19.25	19.35
Chapai Nawabgan	20.83	21.37	19.24
Nilpharmari	23.78	24.56	19.22
Pabna	16.33	15.82	17.92
Panchagar	27.05	28.29	18.50
Rajshahi	18.29	19.18	16.73
Rangpur	18.81	19.52	15.60
Siraganj	18.75	19.20	15.71
Thakurgaon	21.10	21.81	14.65
Habiganj	21.87	23.50	10.90
Maulavibazar	13.16	13.53	10.10
Sunamganj	21.96	22.35	19.21
Sylhet	15.76	17.00	10.85
Total	**19.21**	**20.07**	**17.11**

Table -F02 : General Fertility Rate (GFR) per 1000 Women by Division, Zila and Locality, 2010

Division/Zila	GFR		
	National	Rural	Urban
Barisal Division	**72.55**	**76.08**	**54.65**
Barguna	61.49	63.75	46.82
Barisal	72.39	76.59	54.54
Bhola	72.35	77.56	47.14
Jalokathi	69.33	68.88	71.38
Patuakhali	83.60	87.30	52.02
Pirojpur	73.72	78.15	53.83
Chittagong Division	**72.19**	**77.00**	**58.69**
Bandarban	68.74	61.77	82.52
Brahmanbaria	78.50	79.86	71.24
Chandpur	78.61	77.22	86.27
Chittagong	58.20	71.85	45.96
Comilla	70.07	72.65	52.41
Coxs Bazar	83.06	86.52	64.20
Feni	77.44	80.09	63.98
Khagrachari	78.17	77.71	78.95
Lakshimpur	96.18	101.96	68.84
Noakhali	74.99	79.57	44.62
Rangamati	60.18	67.09	47.66
Dhaka Division	**73.62**	**79.31**	**63.90**
Dhaka	54.15	69.85	52.61
Faridpur	76.93	77.61	73.37
Gazipur	58.62	64.44	52.05
Gopalganj	71.02	75.63	35.14
Jamalpur	81.57	85.97	63.58
Kishorganj	100.63	102.77	89.24
Madaripur	75.05	73.81	82.74
Manikganj	59.04	58.95	60.61
Munshiganj	56.82	59.29	43.26
Mymensingh	89.08	92.23	72.97
Narayanganj	66.04	74.77	59.56
Narshingdi	73.94	65.59	104.30
Netrokona	95.91	100.40	61.37
Rajbari	68.48	69.72	61.48
Sariatpur	83.09	85.33	66.15
Sherpur	78.27	80.79	62.55
Tangail	79.56	80.30	75.78

Division/Zila	GFR		
	National	Rural	Urban
Khulna Division	**66.93**	**70.08**	**56.08**
Bagerhat	67.14	72.60	42.59
Chuadanga	70.67	71.33	69.02
Jessore	65.01	66.49	59.04
Jhenaidha	63.56	64.83	56.63
Khulna	65.83	70.37	62.02
Kushtia	59.41	59.72	57.49
Magura	80.71	84.32	58.23
Meherpur	56.71	58.80	42.96
Narail	85.85	92.15	38.65
Satkhira	61.03	61.03	61.73
Rajshahi Division	**71.30**	**74.11**	**57.70**
Bogra	62.55	65.65	45.24
Dinajpur	70.51	73.92	52.19
Gaibandha	85.81	88.12	66.46
Joypurhat	64.53	66.67	47.93
Kurigram	69.13	67.60	77.19
Lalmonirhat	80.00	83.26	61.10
Naogaon	61.41	62.25	54.41
Natore	66.77	67.30	64.25
Chapai Nawabgan	73.68	76.51	65.31
Nilpharmari	90.10	93.98	67.42
Pabna	60.80	59.91	63.57
Panchagar	97.85	103.00	62.04
Rajshahi	63.01	66.93	56.13
Rangpur	67.01	70.31	52.22
Siraganj	70.13	72.45	54.38
Thakurgaon	78.77	82.18	47.54
Sylhet Division	**73.75**	**78.57**	**45.28**
Habiganj	90.38	97.73	40.74
Maulavibazar	49.31	50.95	35.45
Sunamganj	89.36	92.57	65.52
Sylhet	66.26	73.26	38.42
Total	**71.52**	**75.89**	**58.82**

Table- F03 : Age Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women and TFR by Division and Locality, 2010

	ASFR							TFR
Division	**15-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	
Bangladesh	58.93	136.27	112.77	65.53	36.48	10.86	4.52	2.12
Rural	61.16	144.82	119.99	72.26	38.68	11.69	5.00	2.27
Urban	52.47	111.47	91.82	45.99	30.10	8.45	3.13	1.72
Barisal Division	44.18	149.45	110.05	71.68	33.90	16.30	3.37	2.14
Rural	44.74	157.10	116.18	77.90	33.28	17.25	3.46	2.25
Urban	41.45	110.59	78.86	39.89	37.24	11.42	2.89	1.61
Chittagong Division	45.90	134.12	119.75	72.71	37.93	13.15	6.43	2.15
Rural	47.45	144.19	130.34	80.79	38.23	14.40	7.39	2.31
Urban	41.51	105.84	90.04	50.05	37.09	9.66	3.73	1.69
Dhaka Division	57.12	141.03	114.25	70.01	36.48	11.19	4.59	2.17
Rural	60.30	150.07	122.31	83.84	40.48	12.25	5.42	2.37
Urban	51.64	125.51	100.41	46.57	29.65	9.38	3.19	1.83
Khulna Division	72.42	138.75	101.70	49.46	31.32	8.38	2.93	2.02
Rural	73.87	148.05	105.38	52.17	33.64	9.21	2.90	2.13
Urban	67.44	106.63	89.01	40.11	23.31	5.50	3.06	1.68
Rajshahi Division	80.98	135.89	112.24	53.30	37.00	6.71	2.88	2.15
Rural	83.47	141.56	117.16	54.90	39.10	6.83	2.98	2.23
Urban	68.93	108.39	88.36	45.62	26.74	6.16	2.39	1.73
Sylhet Division	26.03	118.37	123.26	112.54	46.93	21.96	11.98	2.31
Rural	27.13	126.68	129.88	121.89	49.79	23.50	13.19	2.46
Urban	19.61	69.18	84.23	57.14	30.03	12.86	4.80	1.39

Table-F04 A: Age specific Marital Fertility Rate per 1000 Women and TMFR by Division and Locality, 2010.

Division	ASMFR							TMFR
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Barisal Division	**213.71**	**189.65**	**111.31**	**66.09**	**37.34**	**15.90**	**3.87**	**3.19**
Rural	220.22	210.34	122.75	81.94	35.33	18.04	3.88	3.46
Urban	202.49	152.35	92.59	42.09	40.30	12.32	3.86	2.73
Chittagong Division	**240.07**	**193.22**	**128.37**	**72.96**	**40.79**	**13.26**	**7.01**	**3.48**
Rural	293.66	212.75	144.63	85.64	41.14	15.14	8.05	4.01
Urban	177.35	161.59	103.46	52.99	40.26	10.00	4.89	2.75
Dhaka Division	**241.35**	**190.39**	**125.54**	**71.54**	**38.87**	**11.80**	**5.39**	**3.42**
Rural	258.43	194.13	133.40	88.53	43.53	13.07	6.33	3.69
Urban	218.25	184.85	115.47	49.85	32.54	10.11	4.00	3.08
Khulna Division	**244.72**	**170.49**	**109.90**	**50.74**	**32.24**	**8.50**	**3.60**	**3.10**
Rural	242.69	182.54	114.83	55.31	36.40	9.92	3.43	3.23
Urban	248.52	149.18	101.40	43.33	25.57	6.07	3.88	2.89
Rajshahi Division	**259.11**	**168.43**	**118.62**	**55.05**	**37.84**	**7.14**	**3.46**	**3.25**
Rural	273.69	169.95	123.83	56.29	41.25	7.17	3.50	3.38
Urban	230.83	164.64	106.64	52.32	30.87	7.07	3.36	2.98
Sylhet Division	**171.31**	**188.68**	**140.53**	**108.31**	**48.68**	**21.60**	**13.03**	**3.46**
Rural	241.80	196.53	151.00	133.33	55.99	26.43	16.95	4.11
Urban	94.17	164.53	116.42	61.58	33.11	13.75	6.04	2.45
Bangladesh	**242.18**	**181.83**	**121.73**	**65.98**	**38.37**	**11.21**	**5.19**	**3.33**
Rural	262.68	189.62	130.29	75.91	41.49	12.41	5.79	3.54
Urban	210.46	167.55	107.49	49.89	33.30	9.20	4.09	2.88

Table-F05: Age Specific Fertility Rate Per 1000 Women and TFR By Division, Zila &Locality, 2010.

Zila	ASFR							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	TFR
Barguna	65.91	104.35	83.46	53.23	14.17	7.54	4.17	1.66
Barisal	42.39	168.65	96.60	37.24	26.52	16.67	0.00	1.94
Bhola	33.85	133.57	87.43	64.83	46.18	22.35	15.27	2.02
Jalokathi	42.03	129.60	129.63	71.15	47.62	15.12	0.00	2.18
Patuakhali	39.47	160.25	117.90	76.92	38.94	6.42	3.47	2.22
Pirojpur	46.51	134.17	99.82	81.59	43.67	19.90	0.00	2.13
Bandarban	47.79	123.13	109.54	71.14	40.82	6.41	13.22	2.06
Brahmanbaria	64.04	130.66	124.51	75.86	40.89	13.86	5.70	2.28
Chandpur	69.18	131.85	146.05	73.03	46.39	12.07	2.43	2.41
Chittagong	33.58	114.31	89.86	54.05	23.69	6.87	5.75	1.64
Comilla	40.29	130.09	117.24	54.04	41.36	7.10	2.80	1.96
Cox's bazar	33.45	138.77	128.05	103.27	55.56	20.36	14.08	2.47
Feni	53.23	147.29	119.65	67.80	34.69	13.89	7.07	2.22
Khagrachari	74.91	137.07	119.51	69.47	23.62	13.20	9.22	2.23
Lakshmipur	55.93	168.92	127.55	113.90	60.89	17.24	7.81	2.76
Noakhali	30.88	133.91	112.60	63.06	45.52	19.70	2.26	2.04
Rangamati	38.96	105.48	105.36	63.69	23.75	16.39	9.71	1.82
Dhaka	32.10	109.13	94.67	45.95	25.46	5.18	1.43	1.57
Faridpur	73.32	130.54	127.97	84.70	44.98	3.86	2.33	2.34
Gazipur	46.28	101.65	87.88	52.44	25.71	8.12	2.72	1.62
Gopalganj	37.21	130.62	76.53	77.05	35.87	12.29	3.16	1.86
Jamalpur	96.27	134.53	126.25	65.51	59.52	16.33	5.90	2.52
Kishoreganj	63.15	185.27	166.08	102.96	44.67	24.34	12.47	2.99
Madaripur	53.94	161.87	101.32	81.63	41.86	13.27	3.34	2.29
Manikganj	61.30	130.71	69.88	72.76	18.52	8.99	3.66	1.83
Munshiganj	37.63	119.36	84.85	45.53	14.78	2.31	0.00	1.52
Mymensingh	56.25	158.07	136.01	83.09	62.55	11.67	7.15	2.57
Narayanganj	63.22	126.71	95.74	41.34	34.87	3.21	4.57	1.85
Narshingdi	60.31	168.54	128.14	53.96	42.34	11.95	6.29	2.36
Netrokona	69.11	189.30	140.32	83.64	39.77	10.12	5.15	2.69
Rajbari	58.25	120.60	113.06	60.33	27.14	10.94	4.13	1.97
Sariatpur	55.23	141.46	137.32	78.47	27.71	18.32	11.36	2.35
Sherpur	74.20	123.67	126.37	73.93	31.32	4.99	4.20	2.19
Tangail	67.98	173.10	116.84	66.23	28.97	16.24	1.53	2.35

Division/Zila	ASFR							
	15-19	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**TFR**
Bagerhat	44.53	140.20	117.87	47.71	27.14	7.16	3.50	1.94
Chuadanga	84.63	138.37	85.07	57.72	33.78	10.03	4.48	2.07
Jessore	67.33	118.80	110.47	49.43	25.00	7.72	1.95	1.90
Jhenaidha	64.14	153.31	91.03	43.54	23.95	7.34	2.74	1.93
khulna	76.12	132.64	107.35	39.31	25.03	8.67	1.96	1.96
Kushtia	76.80	105.33	90.12	51.59	33.64	8.76	0.00	1.83
Magura	75.25	157.51	107.44	68.07	41.28	6.56	6.62	2.31
Meherpur	90.53	93.14	72.92	29.85	33.53	4.95	0.00	1.62
Narail	63.57	148.73	138.05	56.60	38.31	8.97	9.84	2.32
Satkhira	80.52	144.06	70.68	33.22	26.42	4.57	0.00	1.80
Bogra	60.75	131.82	95.84	47.41	31.55	6.27	1.68	1.88
Dinajpur	88.84	125.67	102.56	54.73	30.51	3.23	0.00	2.03
Gaibandha	110.61	148.56	123.27	70.15	42.96	9.16	5.76	2.55
Joypurhat	68.18	126.33	114.17	34.60	21.55	6.83	0.00	1.86
Kurigram	75.04	140.21	112.69	44.62	28.57	6.10	5.41	2.06
Lalmonirhat	56.36	143.30	145.10	54.00	61.22	9.43	3.01	2.36
Naogaon	72.86	126.60	85.38	48.39	26.16	9.35	2.53	1.86
Natore	86.52	117.50	107.04	46.83	31.13	7.97	3.02	2.00
Chapai Nawabganj	107.14	140.22	105.36	32.73	36.88	6.96	4.20	2.17
Nilpharmari	98.29	169.84	113.67	72.40	40.08	6.70	3.62	2.52
Pabna	50.72	107.66	100.61	55.48	38.46	9.33	5.12	1.84
Panchagar	106.94	165.13	129.60	81.08	37.78	2.13	3.65	2.63
Rajshahi	62.45	107.86	95.92	57.14	28.57	6.85	1.64	1.80
Rangpur	75.69	113.57	112.06	44.12	44.08	0.00	3.94	1.97
Siraganj	49.46	138.73	111.36	46.67	39.83	11.73	0.00	1.99
Thakurgaon	114.91	124.40	107.58	37.23	38.96	0.00	3.55	2.13
Habiganj	23.43	133.62	167.61	94.47	54.59	24.55	26.82	2.63
Maulavibazar	23.75	85.19	68.91	56.64	33.90	12.66	3.36	1.42
Sunamganj	32.18	141.87	141.03	116.07	46.64	13.16	3.22	2.47
Sylhet	20.60	78.21	88.31	122.87	44.28	23.81	9.68	1.94
Bangladesh	**58.23**	**133.13**	**109.34**	**62.04**	**35.98**	**10.09**	**4.31**	**2.12**

Table-F06A; Age Specific Fertility Rate Per 1000 Women and GRR By Division and Zila, 2010.

Division	ASFR							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	GRR
Barisal Division.	**20.23**	**61.89**	**52.00**	**31.27**	**17.29**	**3.74**	**1.11**	**0.93**
Barisal	12.95	50.61	44.79	21.46	25.29	2.29	0.00	0.78
Bhola	16.00	71.23	41.44	30.02	14.84	5.27	0.00	0.89
Jalokathi	18.81	63.96	59.38	29.18	24.08	0.00	4.02	0.99
Pirojpur	25.13	61.16	74.10	45.39	5.90	7.68	0.00	1.09
Barguna	50.83	61.09	65.57	34.65	5.91	4.08	0.00	1.11
Patuakhali	18.30	70.02	46.28	34.44	22.43	3.08	4.33	0.99
Chittagong Division.	**22.39**	**64.33**	**52.46**	**31.23**	**15.62**	**7.87**	**2.64**	**0.98**
Bandarban	13.78	55.95	54.49	20.21	26.55	3.35	0.00	0.87
Chittagong	20.36	63.05	41.94	28.98	16.17	5.15	3.22	0.89
Coxs	17.41	56.69	98.83	47.73	17.35	24.34	5.92	1.34
Brahman	29.29	61.67	50.30	28.03	14.22	9.22	0.00	0.96
Chandpur	20.13	67.30	52.63	42.60	6.58	13.31	0.00	1.01
Comilla	22.75	65.30	47.82	29.49	14.63	0.50	3.40	0.91
Khagrachari	17.75	74.00	62.71	23.39	5.06	3.37	0.00	0.93
Feni	21.91	60.92	46.08	23.82	21.65	2.60	0.00	0.88
LakshmiPur	39.90	69.38	80.65	47.65	20.63	9.68	4.52	1.36
Noakhali	19.80	72.79	49.20	24.26	18.78	15.87	4.06	1.02
Rangamati	16.09	43.97	50.73	18.11	17.50	9.72	3.25	0.79
Dhaka Division.	**28.55**	**62.85**	**49.45**	**34.63**	**20.62**	**5.47**	**1.90**	**1.01**
Dhaka	18.42	44.74	34.70	29.57	18.71	2.47	1.78	0.75
Gazipur	25.85	40.94	40.81	28.17	13.70	5.40	0.00	0.77
Manikganj	44.80	133.20	85.36	39.14	25.07	0.00	0.00	1.63
Munshiganj	18.60	72.40	43.95	18.97	13.75	2.97	0.00	0.85
Narayanganj	23.16	48.86	41.43	21.04	17.25	3.21	2.62	0.78
Narsindi	32.62	71.09	45.08	28.46	39.47	9.03	4.84	1.15
Faridpur	38.64	67.32	55.66	42.98	15.46	5.37	0.00	1.12
Gopalganj	17.79	73.52	32.96	44.04	8.29	7.44	0.00	0.92
Madaripur	22.06	71.25	68.53	47.58	10.43	4.28	4.59	1.14
Rajbari	26.07	64.59	45.08	37.91	10.41	3.04	5.27	0.96
Sariatpur	34.99	77.98	53.71	18.97	28.88	14.89	4.43	1.16
Jamalpur	56.22	83.46	63.12	45.18	23.01	8.44	0.00	1.39
Sherpur	52.76	67.28	62.32	50.72	21.60	5.43	0.00	1.30
Kishorganj	33.21	83.71	70.45	44.37	31.77	11.10	0.00	1.37
Mymensingh	24.46	60.06	68.16	42.71	28.36	9.72	8.46	1.20
Netrokona	26.87	57.90	53.41	48.56	22.77	13.35	0.00	1.11
Tangail	43.96	84.57	52.21	31.62	12.26	0.00	0.00	1.12
Khulna Division.	**35.00**	**67.78**	**43.49**	**25.00**	**13.05**	**3.16**	**1.63**	**0.94**
Jessore	44.39	52.97	41.91	19.59	10.43	0.00	0.00	0.84
Jenaidha	23.76	78.03	65.73	17.82	13.65	3.47	0.00	1.01
Magura	45.79	94.14	56.69	41.54	14.64	0.00	4.60	1.28
Narail	32.61	60.31	45.08	27.71	11.84	0.00	0.95	0.89

Division	ASFR							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	GRR
Bagerhat	30.68	81.75	42.20	22.74	15.70	9.39	4.45	1.03
Khulna	29.95	65.50	38.17	22.85	11.32	6.53	2.28	0.88
Satkhira	37.72	72.82	31.80	22.29	14.84	0.00	0.00	0.89
Chuadanga	35.22	76.28	46.04	27.46	12.24	3.58	0.00	1.00
Kushtia	36.30	48.66	41.66	35.63	17.57	2.50	4.09	0.93
Meherpur	32.83	73.50	34.70	29.51	6.87	3.56	0.00	0.90
Rajshahi Division.	**40.07**	**71.01**	**52.00**	**30.53**	**10.91**	**4.50**	**2.40**	**1.05**
Bogra	19.02	69.83	45.24	27.29	9.44	7.12	2.17	0.90
Joypurhat	32.84	53.26	34.76	33.78	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.78
Dinajpur	63.31	96.81	57.82	26.18	3.18	0.00	0.00	1.23
Panchagar	48.49	81.19	52.57	25.35	17.79	5.89	0.00	1.15
Thakurgaon	57.30	62.52	55.80	29.87	21.35	3.90	0.00	1.15
Pabna	37.42	47.13	45.04	28.09	13.19	0.00	7.28	0.89
Siraganj	25.48	71.35	68.03	25.24	19.43	2.86	3.35	1.07
Naogaon	32.72	60.31	39.43	32.07	4.43	2.38	0.00	0.85
Natore	57.60	57.40	53.64	26.95	3.20	2.57	3.84	1.02
Nawabganj	56.22	60.01	51.10	39.57	7.58	15.01	0.00	1.14
Rajshahi	29.69	72.52	46.86	23.22	7.55	3.84	1.13	0.92
Gaibandha	36.94	78.99	66.73	45.22	14.39	8.04	0.00	1.25
Kurigram	38.79	74.55	55.05	45.77	23.03	8.04	0.00	1.22
Lalmonirhat	44.49	60.08	54.95	18.31	7.55	0.00	4.27	0.94
Nilphamari	34.81	98.37	51.28	33.95	13.94	3.04	8.36	1.21
Rangpur	43.76	72.67	48.44	30.52	13.82	7.60	6.12	1.11
Sylhet Division.	**13.91**	**56.41**	**70.23**	**52.70**	**33.42**	**15.49**	**2.41**	**1.22**
Habiganj	14.72	61.89	77.32	63.19	36.42	27.70	9.68	1.45
Moulvibazar	13.85	34.09	60.76	44.98	35.68	9.96	0.00	0.99
Sunamganj	16.25	83.32	99.35	55.97	28.36	11.62	0.96	1.47
Sylhet	12.30	49.68	51.17	46.78	33.08	12.37	0.00	1.02
Total	**29.05**	**65.19**	**51.14**	**32.57**	**16.84**	**5.80**	**2.11**	**1.05**

Table-07 : Distribution of Birth by Registration Status, Division and Locality, 2010

Locality	Total			Rural			Urban		
	All	Regist.	Not. Regis	All	Regis	Not. Regis	All	Regis	Not. Regis
Barisal	100	15.01	84.99	100	18.34	81.66	100	4.99	95.01
Chittagong	100	8.93	91.07	100	9.51	90.49	100	7.18	92.82
Dhaka	100	5.10	94.90	100	5.80	94.20	100	3.00	97.00
Khulna	100	41.78	58.22	100	43.66	56.34	100	36.12	63.88
Rajshahi	100	11.08	88.92	100	12.24	87.76	100	7.59	92.41
Sylhet	100	3.96	96.04	100	2.71	97.29	100	7.73	92.27
Total	100	12.82	87.18	100	13.92	86.08	100	9.50	90.50

Table-F08 A : Distribution of Birth by Place of Occurrence and Residence, 2010.

Place of Birth	National	Rural	Urban
Own h/h of sample area	63.03	68.32	44.13
Other h/h of sample area	5.34	5.43	5.01
Outside of sample area	11.18	12.47	8.36
Hospital	11.57	8.32	23.27
Clinic	6.56	4.05	15.54
Maternal Clinic	1.24	0.88	2.53
Others	0.66	0.53	1.16
Total	100	100	100

Table - D01 : Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1000 Population by Zila and Locality, 2010

DivbisionZila	CDR		
	National	Rural	Urban
Barisal Division	**5.98**	**6.22**	**4.81**
Barguna	6.30	6.61	4.28
Barisal	4.92	5.11	4.12
Bhola	5.22	5.35	4.62
Jalokathi	8.48	9.38	4.67
Patuakhali	6.38	6.65	4.06
Pirojpur	5.44	4.94	7.76
Chittagong Division	**5.44**	**5.69**	**4.74**
Bandarban	4.51	4.37	4.79
Brahmanbaria	4.73	4.83	4.23
Chandpur	5.87	5.95	5.50
Chittagong	5.51	5.75	5.27
Comilla	5.60	5.88	3.65
Coxs Bazar	6.14	6.57	3.72
Feni	5.10	5.21	4.57
Khagrachari	4.97	5.11	4.67
Lakshimpur	6.66	6.61	6.88
Noakhali	5.51	5.70	4.27
Rangamati	5.12	5.82	3.85
Dhaka Division	**5.53**	**6.02**	**4.68**
Dhaka	4.10	7.12	3.83
Faridpur	5.89	5.91	5.80
Gazipur	3.80	4.44	3.08
Gopalganj	7.86	8.36	4.04
Jamalpur	6.44	6.65	5.56
Kishorganj	6.68	7.03	4.78
Madaripur	5.37	5.24	6.19
Manikganj	4.89	4.66	7.22
Munshiganj	3.99	3.94	4.29
Mymensingh	6.54	6.88	4.77
Narayanganj	4.86	5.60	4.31
Narshingdi	5.42	5.20	6.20
Netrokona	5.60	5.63	5.42
Rajbari	5.38	5.32	5.80
Sariatpur	6.18	6.10	6.85
Sherpur	5.26	5.44	4.11
Tangail	5.94	6.35	3.69
Khulna Division	**5.62**	**5.65**	**5.54**
Bagerhat	6.86	7.32	4.80
Chuadanga	5.50	4.90	6.97
Jessore	4.97	4.71	6.05
Jhenaidha	5.85	5.66	6.94
Khulna	6.64	6.09	7.04
Kushtia	5.52	5.77	3.68

Magura	4.77	4.52	6.37
Meherpur	5.34	5.51	4.18
Narail	5.61	5.84	3.93
Satkhira	6.06	6.42	2.51
Rajshahi Division	**5.82**	**5.98**	**5.07**
Bogra	5.56	5.49	5.94
Dinajpur	5.84	6.13	4.24
Gaibandha	6.67	6.88	4.91
Joypurhat	6.44	6.82	3.47
Kurigram	6.00	5.66	7.74
Lalmonirhat	6.15	6.62	3.42
Naogaon	5.98	5.97	6.19
Natore	4.94	4.98	4.77
Chapai Nawabgan	6.54	7.29	4.33
Nilpharmari	6.08	5.99	6.64
Pabna	5.62	5.97	4.55
Panchagar	6.24	6.61	3.65
Rajshahi	5.43	5.25	5.74
Rangpur	5.80	6.04	4.72
Siraganj	5.25	5.32	4.79
Thakurgaon	5.69	5.79	4.80
Sylhet Division	**6.02**	**6.23**	**4.77**
Habiganj	5.94	6.20	4.21
Maulavibazar	6.41	6.72	3.76
Sunamganj	6.39	6.30	7.08
Sylhet	5.42	5.78	4.03
National	**5.66**	**5.92**	**4.91**

Table- D02 : Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 Live Birth by Sex and Zila,2010

Division/Zila	Both Sex	Male	Female
Barisal Division	**34.48**	**36.36**	**32.26**
Barguna	34.65	34.78	34.48
Barisal	31.16	33.52	28.74
Bhola	33.21	32.47	34.19
Jalokathi	39.37	49.18	30.30
Patuakhali	35.14	39.77	29.20
Pirojpur	34.63	29.85	41.24
Chittagong Division	**39.30**	**40.29**	**38.25**
Bandarban	32.26	37.74	27.03
Brahmanbaria	44.32	42.11	46.78
Chandpur	28.35	25.77	30.93
Chittagong	35.98	33.90	38.34
Cox's bazar	45.90	52.63	39.22
Comilla	26.05	27.40	24.54
Feni	47.14	57.69	35.46
Khagrachari	49.79	50.42	49.18
Lakshmipur	39.04	38.46	39.55
Noakhali	33.08	34.83	31.25
Rangamati	29.13	30.30	28.04
Dhaka Division	**33.64**	**35.23**	**31.92**
Dhaka	34.66	36.91	32.26
Faridpur	28.90	27.93	29.94
Gazipur	33.95	33.52	34.48
Gopalganj	40.00	38.76	41.67
Jamalpur	38.60	37.59	39.47
Kishoreganj	32.59	31.75	33.47
Madaripur	27.68	33.78	21.28
Manikganj	51.40	50.00	52.63
Munshiganj	41.88	41.24	42.55
Mymensingh	37.18	37.22	37.14
Narayanganj	32.10	32.26	31.91
Narshingdi	37.04	44.44	29.24
Netrokona	33.90	46.15	18.87
Rajbari	44.90	32.52	57.38
Sariatpur	35.84	39.47	31.50
Sherpur	35.02	42.55	25.86
Tangail	31.86	33.78	29.74

Division/Zila	Both Sex	Male	Female
Khulna Division	**33.65**	**32.90**	**34.46**
Bagerhat	30.77	33.71	28.30
Chuadanga	30.04	41.32	17.86
Jessore	29.73	29.13	30.49
Jhenaidha	45.98	36.50	56.45
Magura	31.06	32.26	29.94
khulna	27.92	25.38	30.46
Kushtia	36.89	38.76	34.78
Meherpur	33.71	30.61	37.50
Narail	29.30	28.57	30.08
Satkhira	47.01	39.68	55.56
Rajshahi Division	**39.62**	**41.49**	**37.58**
Bogra	32.97	33.71	32.26
Dinajpur	37.04	32.79	41.67
Chapai Nawabganj	38.61	32.00	44.78
Gaibandha	44.94	47.37	42.17
Joypurhat	39.11	40.40	37.50
Kurigram	41.44	45.69	36.36
Lalmonirhat	44.53	47.62	41.32
Naogaon	39.57	34.97	44.44
Natore	25.93	28.99	22.73
Nilpharmari	36.47	41.67	31.06
Pabna	37.54	37.50	37.59
Panchagar	42.17	43.72	40.27
Rajshahi	36.04	39.30	32.56
Rangpur	50.00	68.75	33.33
Siraganj	49.42	41.03	60.40
Thakurgaon	36.00	46.51	24.79
Sylhet Division	**41.55**	**41.89**	**41.20**
Habiganj	35.09	40.27	29.41
Maulavibazar	45.71	32.26	60.98
Sunamganj	42.13	40.23	43.96
Sylhet	44.94	52.63	37.31

Table -D03 : Child Death Rate (1-4) per 1000 Population by Sex, and Zila/ 2010

Division/Zila	Child Death Rare		
	Total	Male	Female
Barisal Division	**2.76**	**2.85**	**2.68**
Barguna	1.25	2.54	0.00
Barisal	1.21	1.85	0.64
Bhola	4.13	1.63	6.68
Jalokathi	5.35	4.77	5.93
Patuakhali	2.96	3.75	2.08
Pirojpur	3.84	5.27	2.49
Chittagong Division	**3.04**	**3.48**	**2.56**
Bandarban	5.85	5.79	4.99
Brahmanbaria	2.69	4.98	0.46
Chandpur	3.27	3.35	3.37
Chittagong	2.75	4.10	1.33
Comilla	2.11	1.11	3.21
Coxs Bazar	3.17	4.55	1.66
Feni	2.07	4.09	0.00
Khagrachhari	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshimpur	3.97	2.93	5.18
Noakhali	3.89	5.23	2.57
Rangamati	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dhaka Division	**2.33**	**2.57**	**2.09**
Dhaka	1.02	2.06	0.00
Faridpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gazipur	1.62	0.00	3.26
Gopalganj	1.31	2.66	0.00
Jamalpur	0.91	1.69	0.00
Kishorganj	3.64	2.33	5.08
Madaripur	1.87	2.32	1.56
Manikganj	1.52	0.00	3.06
Munshiganj	1.45	0.00	2.91
Mymensingh	3.59	5.27	1.73
Narayanganj	1.81	1.29	2.38
Netrokona	3.32	6.52	0.00
Narshingdi	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajbari	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sariatpur	0.34	0.69	0.00
Sherpur	0.37	0.00	0.76
Tangail	2.69	1.71	3.70
Khulna Division	**2.29**	**2.88**	**1.92**
Bagerhat	1.53	3.17	0.00
Chuadanga	1.12	2.20	0.00
Jessore	2.60	3.39	1.78
Jhenaidha	1.23	2.48	0.00
Khulna	6.00	8.49	3.24
Kushtia	2.35	2.36	2.33

Magura	0.42	0.93	0.00
Meherpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
Narail	4.37	2.68	6.06
Satkhira	0.34	0.00	0.68
Rajshahi Division	**2.94**	**3.35**	**2.51**
Bogra	1.86	2.20	1.56
Dinajpur	2.23	1.43	3.12
Gaibandha	0.90	0.00	1.80
Joypurhat	7.03	8.93	4.94
Kurigram	4.08	4.80	3.33
Lalmonirhat	3.61	7.18	0.00
Naogaon	3.10	2.32	4.01
Natore	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chapai Nawabgan	1.16	0.00	2.31
Nilpharmari	3.95	5.68	2.06
Pabna	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panchagarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajshahi	0.36	0.69	0.00
Rangpur	0.00	0.00	0.00
Siraganj	0.73	1.43	0.00
Thakurgaon	2.87	5.23	0.78
Sylhet Division	**2.42**	**2.62**	**2.22**
Habiganj	3.51	3.55	3.48
Maulavibazar	1.93	1.86	1.99
Sunamganj	1.85	1.93	1.78
Sylhet	0.00	0.00	0.00
National	**2.65**	**3.00**	**2.28**

Table-D04A : Maternal Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Birth by Division and Locality, 2010

Division	Total	Rural	Urban
Barisal	3.77	4.29	0.98
Chittagong	3.42	3.93	1.60
Dhaka	2.60	3.39	0.87
Khulna	2.35	2.30	2.54
Rajshahi	2.66	2.87	1.35
Sylhet	3.03	3.08	2.64
Total	2.83	3.26	1.31

Table-D05: Distribution of Death by Registration Status, Division and Residence, 2010

Division	Total			Rural			Urban		
	All	Regist.	Not Regi.	All	Regist.	Not Regi.	All	Regist.	Not Regi.
Barisal	**100**	**19.04**	**2.68**	**100**	19.88	80.12	**100**	13.12	86.88
Chittagong	**100**	13.98	0.00	**100**	17.81	82.19	**100**	6.57	93.43
Dhaka	**100**	7.47	0.64	**100**	9.05	90.95	**100**	5.44	94.56
Khulna	**100**	36.85	6.68	**100**	41.22	58.78	**100**	18.24	81.76
Rajshahi	**100**	12.64	5.93	**100**	14.25	85.75	**100**	4.95	95.05
Sylhet	**100**	9.59	2.08	**100**	9.41	90.59	**100**	12.11	87.89
Total	**100**	14.36	2.49	**100**	17.38	82.62	**100**	7.21	92.79
Barisal	**100**	**19.04**	**2.68**	**100**	19.88	80.12	**100**	13.12	86.88
Chittagong	**100**	13.98	0.00	**100**	17.81	82.19	**100**	6.57	93.43
Dhaka	**100**	7.47	0.64	**100**	9.05	90.95	**100**	5.44	94.56
Khulna	**100**	36.85	6.68	**100**	41.22	58.78	**100**	18.24	81.76
Rajshahi	**100**	12.64	5.93	**100**	14.25	85.75	**100**	4.95	95.05
Sylhet	**100**	9.59	2.08	**100**	9.41	90.59	**100**	12.11	87.89

Table-D06A: Distribution of Death by Place of Occurrence and Residence, 2010

Place of Death	National	Rural	Urban
Own H/H Sample Area	80.26	82.54	71.34
Other H/H Sample Area	2.57	2.53	2.73
Outside Sample Area	3.18	3.06	3.64
Hospital	9.90	8.44	15.63
Clinic	1.70	1.09	4.09
Maternal Clinic	0.17	0.11	0.43
Other	2.21	2.23	2.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table-M01: Age Specific Marriage Rate(ASMR) Per 1000 Population by Sex, Division and Locality, 2010

Division	Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Barisal	15-19	49.20	12.77	92.56	49.64	13.27	93.88	47.12	10.25	86.10
	20-24	38.57	49.34	29.40	40.09	51.99	29.88	30.89	35.85	27.06
	25-29	18.88	30.91	8.06	19.44	31.98	7.93	16.10	25.53	8.76
	30-34	8.39	16.40	1.48	8.77	17.29	1.37	6.46	11.90	2.06
	35+	1.32	2.33	0.25	1.26	2.26	0.21	1.62	2.66	0.41
	Total	11.26	9.90	12.66	11.52	10.35	12.70	9.98	7.59	12.47
Chittagong	15-19	36.26	8.30	68.12	41.70	10.11	78.44	21.00	3.21	39.17
	20-24	33.17	33.53	32.81	37.18	38.43	36.08	21.90	19.79	23.62
	25-29	18.85	32.90	6.98	19.85	35.17	6.78	16.04	26.51	7.52
	30-34	9.20	18.46	1.53	9.60	19.37	1.75	8.05	15.89	0.92
	35+	1.08	1.94	0.21	1.20	2.15	0.25	0.75	1.34	0.09
	Total	10.64	9.01	12.23	11.86	10.01	13.65	7.22	6.22	8.25
Dhaka	15-19	59.48	22.05	101.12	66.00	24.57	114.78	48.37	17.75	77.88
	20-24	45.20	56.76	35.84	50.31	65.06	38.14	36.49	42.66	31.89
	25-29	26.78	46.38	10.11	29.90	53.07	9.96	21.47	35.01	10.34
	30-34	9.43	18.16	1.86	9.46	19.19	1.27	9.36	16.40	2.85
	35+	1.40	2.46	0.29	1.63	2.95	0.28	1.02	1.63	0.32
	Total	13.76	13.07	14.46	15.18	14.84	15.52	11.32	10.05	12.63
khulna	15-19	60.73	29.83	97.89	64.49	30.69	106.35	47.74	26.86	68.65
	20-24	42.23	60.20	26.48	42.86	60.97	26.53	40.08	57.55	26.32
	25-29	22.31	39.14	7.94	22.55	40.52	7.01	21.51	34.40	11.17
	30-34	7.79	15.02	1.59	7.92	15.16	1.71	7.35	14.57	1.17
	35+	1.29	2.18	0.34	1.27	2.07	0.44	1.36	2.56	0.00
	Total	12.40	12.88	11.91	12.84	13.25	12.43	10.87	11.63	10.09
Rajshahi	15-19	62.61	30.18	101.78	65.20	32.28	105.77	50.05	19.91	82.47
	20-24	42.20	59.93	25.99	42.57	61.55	25.03	40.56	52.14	30.78
	25-29	19.15	33.51	6.51	18.22	32.49	5.64	23.78	38.66	10.86
	30-34	7.55	14.01	2.03	7.05	13.31	1.72	10.01	17.52	3.61
	35+	1.23	2.00	0.41	1.11	1.89	0.29	1.81	2.53	1.02
	Total	12.77	13.00	12.54	12.93	13.29	12.56	12.04	11.63	12.46
Sylhet	15-19	19.83	6.15	35.47	21.99	7.18	39.08	6.96	0.00	14.01
	20-24	25.55	28.84	22.76	26.91	32.26	22.38	17.53	8.50	25.16
	25-29	19.30	35.31	5.39	20.88	38.49	5.57	9.92	16.50	4.32
	30-34	8.37	16.89	1.68	9.56	19.25	1.97	1.33	2.85	0.00
	35+	1.55	3.11	0.00	1.68	3.37	0.00	0.80	1.54	0.00
	Total	7.65	8.39	6.94	8.31	9.33	7.31	3.76	2.80	4.73
National	15-19	51.92	20.12	88.79	55.94	22.04	96.53	40.26	14.57	66.33
	20-24	40.06	51.10	30.51	42.36	55.09	31.20	33.38	39.54	28.50
	25-29	21.81	37.90	7.94	22.46	39.79	7.37	19.92	32.43	9.59
	30-34	8.49	16.43	1.76	8.54	16.81	1.60	8.37	15.33	2.22
	35+	1.31	2.27	0.31	1.33	2.36	0.28	1.24	2.00	0.39
	Total	11.96	11.51	12.41	12.53	12.17	12.90	10.32	9.61	11.02

Table-M02: Mean Age at Marriage (MAM) by Sex, Division, Zila, and Locality, 2010.

Division/Zila	National		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Barisal Division	**23.35**	**18.11**	**23.1**	**17.96**	**24.7**	**18.94**
Barguna	22.58	17.56	22.28	17.37	24.72	18.92
Barisal	24.22	18.61	24.17	18.47	24.48	19.27
Bhola	22.47	17.67	22.15	17.43	24.13	18.93
Jalokathi	23.29	18.06	23.13	18.00	24.00	18.35
Patuakhali	22.97	17.94	22.73	17.76	25.30	19.65
Pirojpur	24.38	18.67	24.13	18.72	25.59	18.50
Chittagong Division	**24.12**	**18.67**	**23.67**	**18.49**	**25.38**	**19.16**
Bandarban	23.73	18.82	22.77	18.55	25.60	19.33
Brahmanbaria	23.63	17.89	23.36	17.80	25.24	18.48
Chandpur	24.19	18.95	23.87	18.95	26.00	19.04
Chittagong	25.05	19.85	24.64	19.63	25.33	19.97
Comilla	23.66	19.07	23.26	19.10	26.61	19.00
Coxs Bazar	24.13	18.07	23.84	17.98	25.86	18.64
Feni	24.38	18.78	24.18	18.63	25.50	19.63
Khagrachari	23.61	17.72	22.98	17.40	24.81	18.31
Lakshimpur	23.61	17.97	23.25	17.75	25.38	19.08
Noakhali	24.41	18.47	24.46	18.39	24.25	19.11
Rangamati	24.05	19.59	23.74	19.23	24.55	20.21
Dhaka Division	**24.21**	**18.43**	**23.77**	**18.16**	**24.89**	**18.84**
Dhaka	24.90	19.76	24.48	17.48	24.82	19.85
Faridpur	24.68	18.16	24.63	18.08	25.10	18.74
Gazipur	23.81	19.10	23.27	18.39	24.33	19.82
Gopalganj	23.99	18.19	23.89	18.21	25.00	18.18
Jamalpur	23.15	17.98	23.00	17.63	23.82	19.46
Kishorganj	23.78	18.11	23.33	18.04	26.35	18.56
Madaripur	23.94	18.68	23.95	18.68	24.03	18.75
Manikganj	25.29	18.96	25.41	18.97	24.38	19.11
Munshiganj	26.37	19.78	26.37	19.82	26.50	19.68
Mymensingh	23.22	17.85	23.08	17.70	24.04	18.70
Narayanganj	25.75	18.79	25.41	18.04	25.90	19.26
Narshingdi	22.43	18.18	21.76	17.89	24.90	19.24
Netrokona	24.33	18.38	24.03	18.58	26.90	17.00
Rajbari	23.42	18.05	23.25	17.76	24.54	19.87
Sariatpur	24.80	18.76	24.76	18.84	25.33	18.30
Sherpur	21.62	16.94	21.37	16.84	23.36	17.71
Tangail	22.34	17.80	22.10	17.77	23.76	18.07

Division/Zila	National		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Khulna Division	**22.66**	**17.82**	**22.26**	**17.61**	**24.05**	**18.56**
Bagerhat	22.72	17.58	22.58	17.67	23.44	17.22
Chuadanga	21.90	17.20	21.27	17.06	23.41	17.54
Jessore	22.79	17.56	22.32	17.51	24.79	17.79
Jhenaidha	21.73	18.37	21.31	18.30	24.21	18.83
Khulna	23.42	18.00	22.71	17.53	23.90	18.30
Kushtia	23.77	17.47	23.58	17.16	25.42	19.92
Magura	22.73	17.54	22.67	17.35	23.24	18.82
Meherpur	21.72	17.10	21.36	16.78	24.33	19.36
Narail	22.79	18.38	22.69	18.29	23.76	19.19
Satkhira	22.24	18.41	22.10	18.41	23.96	18.65
Rajshahi Division	**22.72**	**17.61**	**22.41**	**17.34**	**24.31**	**18.99**
Bogra	23.27	17.98	23.26	17.67	23.46	19.83
Dinajpur	22.48	17.32	22.27	17.22	23.73	17.91
Gaibandha	23.44	17.42	23.25	17.21	25.31	19.44
Joypurhat	23.48	17.78	23.51	17.57	23.45	19.63
Kurigram	23.08	16.99	22.84	16.68	24.40	18.65
Lalmonirhat	22.82	18.31	22.47	18.40	25.00	17.90
Naogaon	22.65	17.46	22.62	17.33	23.18	18.81
Natore	22.64	16.30	22.03	15.83	25.96	18.84
Chapai Nawabgan	22.30	17.42	21.86	17.23	23.59	18.00
Nilpharmari	21.74	16.86	21.16	16.74	25.30	17.68
Pabna	22.75	18.21	22.36	17.84	23.96	19.37
Panchagar	21.51	17.84	21.23	17.60	23.69	19.69
Rajshahi	23.25	18.67	22.48	18.12	24.54	19.58
Rangpur	23.79	18.10	23.45	17.84	25.41	19.34
Siraganj	22.55	16.98	22.41	16.67	23.73	19.30
Thakurgaon	21.68	17.66	21.43	17.45	24.29	19.84
Sylhet Division	**24.05**	**18.99**	**23.95**	**18.87**	**24.80**	**19.78**
Habiganj	23.18	18.48	23.08	18.40	24.00	19.12
Maulavibazar	24.42	18.48	24.29	18.35	25.80	19.82
Sunamganj	23.68	19.53	23.61	19.46	24.38	20.25
Sylhet	24.85	19.40	24.82	19.28	25.00	19.91
Total	**23.57**	**18.32**	**23.19**	**18.07**	**24.69**	**19.04**

Table-M03: Median Age at Marriage by Zila and Sex, 2010

Division/Zila	Male	Female
Barisal Division	**23**	**18**
Barguna	22	18
Barisal	25	19
Bhola	22	18
Jalokathi	22.5	16
Patuakhali	22	18
Pirojpur	24.5	18
Chittagong Division	**24**	**18**
Bandarban	23	18.5
Brahmanbaria	24.5	18
Chandpur	24	18
Chittagong	27	20
Comilla	24	16
Coxs Bazar	24	18
Feni	27	19
Khagrachari	22.5	18
Lakshimpur	23	18
Noakhali	24	18
Rangamati	24	20
Dhaka Division	**23**	**18**
Dhaka	24	18
Faridpur	25	17
Gazipur	22.5	18
Gopalganj	23	18
Jamalpur	22	16
Kishorganj	23.5	18
Madaripur	23.5	18
Manikganj	24	18
Munshiganj	27	20
Mymensingh	22	18
Narayanganj	25	18
Narshingdi	23	18
Netrokona	24	18
Rajbari	22	18
Sariatpur	25.5	19
Sherpur	21	17
Tangail	22	18

Division/Zila	Male	Female
Khulna Division	**22**	**17**
Bagerhat	23	17
Chuadanga	21	16
Jessore	22	17
Jhenaidha	22	18
Khulna	23	17.5
Kushtia	23.5	17
Magura	22	18
Meherpur	21	16
Narail	23	18
Satkhira	22	18
Rajshahi Division	**22**	**17**
Bogra	22	18
Dinajpur	21	17
Gaibandha	22	18
Joypurhat	22.5	18
Kurigram	22	17
Lalmonirhat	22.5	18
Naogaon	22	17
Natore	22	16
Chapai Nawabgan	21	16
Nilpharmari	22	17
Pabna	21	18
Panchagar	21	18
Rajshahi	23	17
Rangpur	24	18
Siraganj	22	18
Thakurgaon	21	18
Sylhet Division	**23.5**	**19**
Habiganj	22	19
Maulavibazar	24	18
Sunamganj	23	20
Sylhet	24	20
Total	**23**	**18**

Table –MO6: Crude Marriage Rate by Zila and Locality, 2010

Zila name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Barisal Division	**17.64**	**15.74**	**19.56**	**18.01**	**16.15**	**19.88**	**16.96**	**14.96**	**18.97**
Barguna	33.80	25.83	41.65	26.79	20.38	33.04	45.72	34.98	56.47
Barisal	14.72	13.85	15.61	17.34	15.31	19.41	10.76	11.62	9.90
Bhola	14.47	13.26	15.76	12.49	12.05	12.96	19.24	16.21	22.38
Jalokathi	9.46	7.78	11.06	14.04	12.48	15.49	2.45	0.76	4.11
Patuakhali	15.43	16.10	14.74	16.20	15.78	16.63	13.58	16.88	10.30
Pirojpur	20.93	19.35	22.52	24.14	23.09	25.20	15.00	12.48	17.54
Chittagong Division	**13.08**	**11.79**	**14.37**	**13.38**	**12.44**	**14.31**	**12.55**	**10.63**	**14.46**
Bandarban	20.03	17.61	22.58	18.65	17.46	19.90	22.63	17.87	27.56
Brahmanbaria	12.26	12.42	12.10	12.28	13.14	11.42	12.24	11.34	13.15
Chandpur	10.28	6.78	13.72	10.65	7.57	13.65	9.44	5.05	13.88
Chittagong	12.13	11.30	12.96	18.32	18.48	18.17	6.90	5.23	8.56
Comilla	10.72	9.18	12.24	6.72	5.59	7.84	23.78	21.04	26.43
Coxs Bazar	18.88	14.83	23.24	18.37	14.16	22.95	20.07	16.43	23.89
Feni	13.37	14.35	12.49	14.86	16.40	13.52	10.32	10.35	10.30
Khagrachari	9.54	8.22	10.95	10.01	9.56	10.48	8.71	5.87	11.79
Lakshimpur	7.18	5.93	8.40	7.73	6.90	8.53	6.12	4.10	8.14
Noakhali	7.74	7.76	7.72	8.09	7.92	8.26	7.04	7.44	6.66
Rangamati	34.32	32.05	36.69	37.55	34.49	40.77	28.40	27.53	29.30
Dhaka Division	**12.15**	**11.63**	**12.67**	**14.03**	**13.62**	**14.43**	**9.38**	**8.69**	**10.08**
Dhaka	8.99	8.36	9.59	29.69	28.56	30.70	2.26	2.08	2.43
Faridpur	13.74	14.10	13.38	14.61	14.57	14.66	11.50	12.91	10.09
Gazipur	7.99	7.93	8.04	13.49	14.44	12.56	3.59	2.73	4.44
Gopalganj	11.24	11.32	11.16	9.28	8.68	9.89	15.69	17.35	14.02
Jamalpur	16.80	16.09	17.54	16.10	15.78	16.44	18.70	16.97	20.45
Kishorganj	8.02	6.69	9.36	8.10	7.48	8.73	7.83	4.80	10.81
Madaripur	15.22	13.88	16.56	18.27	16.55	20.00	8.96	8.35	9.56
Manikganj	15.43	18.11	12.79	17.09	20.85	13.33	12.17	12.62	11.74
Munshiganj	19.80	18.38	21.19	19.75	19.23	20.26	19.88	16.90	22.83
Mymensingh	6.54	6.43	6.65	7.20	7.12	7.29	5.36	5.19	5.54
Narayanganj	11.84	10.88	12.80	15.33	12.88	17.78	9.08	9.31	8.84
Narshingdi	13.09	10.55	15.59	16.66	14.60	18.64	8.34	5.31	11.41
Netrokona	24.95	24.16	25.75	14.36	14.14	14.58	50.25	48.11	52.42
Rajbari	18.52	17.23	19.85	19.89	17.93	21.93	15.77	15.80	15.74
Sariatpur	19.84	19.48	20.20	23.31	24.61	22.03	13.06	9.62	16.57
Sherpur	13.37	12.18	14.57	15.88	14.77	17.00	8.30	6.92	9.69
Tangail	3.81	3.91	3.71	3.96	4.13	3.78	3.47	3.39	3.54

Zila name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Khulna Division	**13.52**	**11.06**	**15.99**	**15.50**	**12.47**	**18.56**	**9.96**	**8.50**	**11.42**
Bagerhat	18.65	13.75	23.62	18.56	14.31	22.93	18.85	12.50	25.08
Chuadanga	18.98	15.40	22.71	23.26	19.53	27.08	11.86	8.73	15.25
Jessore	14.96	12.43	17.52	14.89	10.87	18.98	15.06	14.77	15.36
Jhenaidha	34.39	27.21	41.67	46.51	34.56	58.82	14.84	15.10	14.58
Khulna	5.45	4.48	6.42	7.75	6.34	9.19	2.31	1.87	2.73
Kushtia	5.81	3.58	8.05	6.53	4.91	8.19	4.36	0.84	7.76
Magura	9.61	10.34	8.88	9.33	9.56	9.11	10.19	12.00	8.40
Satkhira	10.05	8.34	11.79	10.33	9.47	11.22	9.35	5.56	13.14
Rajshahi Division	**11.93**	**10.95**	**12.93**	**11.90**	**10.84**	**12.99**	**11.99**	**11.17**	**12.80**
Bogra	5.19	4.31	6.08	4.79	4.09	5.52	6.49	5.04	7.94
Dinajpur	9.73	9.65	9.81	7.99	7.91	8.08	14.37	14.37	14.37
Gaibandha	20.53	21.43	19.63	18.12	19.49	16.73	29.16	28.54	29.77
Joypurhat	21.07	20.94	21.20	23.40	22.08	24.77	18.24	19.55	16.90
Kurigram	12.53	13.63	11.43	10.50	9.63	11.39	18.54	25.74	11.54
Lalmonirhat	17.60	17.95	17.24	18.44	18.81	18.05	15.79	16.06	15.52
Naogaon	14.84	11.96	17.84	14.00	11.09	16.99	17.29	14.45	20.32
Natore	11.29	10.12	12.48	10.52	8.81	12.27	13.57	14.04	13.10
Chapai Nawabgan	16.18	14.32	17.95	17.65	15.96	19.34	13.31	10.90	15.42
Nilpharmari	12.19	12.49	11.89	12.37	12.24	12.51	11.78	13.12	10.48
Pabna	7.76	6.66	8.90	8.35	7.20	9.54	6.81	5.79	7.86
Panchagar	14.68	13.40	16.00	13.68	13.56	13.80	16.92	13.06	20.90
Rajshahi	5.99	4.62	7.38	10.60	8.64	12.60	2.92	1.93	3.92
Rangpur	10.26	7.64	12.93	8.40	6.14	10.74	14.82	11.43	18.16
Siraganj	11.99	10.26	13.77	13.77	12.09	15.51	7.04	5.07	9.03
Thakurgaon	10.82	8.26	13.36	8.85	6.68	11.06	15.28	11.97	18.46
Sylhet Division	**6.46**	**6.64**	**6.28**	**7.58**	**8.25**	**6.91**	**3.87**	**2.90**	**4.82**
Habiganj	6.34	6.30	6.37	7.98	8.42	7.55	2.00	0.96	3.13
Maulavibazar	6.38	6.08	6.66	7.06	7.46	6.68	4.74	2.84	6.62
Sunamganj	6.94	8.14	5.71	8.42	10.37	6.40	3.57	2.91	4.20
Sylhet	6.12	5.74	6.48	6.74	6.38	7.10	4.84	4.41	5.24
Total	**12.59**	**11.47**	**13.72**	**13.48**	**12.40**	**14.58**	**10.99**	**9.81**	**12.18**

Table-DS01: Distribution of Reasons of Divorce by Sex and Locality, 2010.

Reasons of Divorce	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
Failure in providing subsistence	11.77	12.47	11.53	11.30	11.97	11.09	13.14	13.92	12.82
Incapable to maintain conjugal life	17.12	17.24	17.01	17.11	16.20	17.39	17.15	20.25	15.90
Impotent	3.59	3.79	3.54	3.82	4.23	3.70	2.92	2.53	3.08
Uncurable disease	9.47	5.16	10.90	9.97	5.63	11.30	8.03	3.80	9.74
Pre-mature marriage	3.04	3.19	2.92	2.82	2.11	3.04	3.65	6.33	2.56
Missing/Desertion	2.38	3.79	1.95	2.33	4.23	1.74	2.55	2.53	2.56
Imprisonment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Physical assult	7.70	4.51	8.79	8.47	5.63	9.35	5.47	1.27	7.18
Immoral	11.17	8.95	11.90	12.13	9.86	12.83	8.39	6.33	9.23
Dowry	3.10	1.90	3.51	3.16	2.11	3.48	2.92	1.27	3.59
Polygamy/re-marriage	5.67	5.81	5.66	4.98	5.63	4.78	7.66	6.33	8.21
Infertile	2.61	2.09	2.87	1.99	2.82	1.74	4.38	0.00	6.15
Others	22.39	31.08	19.41	21.93	29.58	19.57	23.72	35.44	18.97
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table-DS02: Distribution of Reasons of Separation by Sex and Locality, 2010

Reasons of Separation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female	Bothsex	Male	Female
Failure in providing subsistence	18.32	18.60	18.18	21.21	22.64	20.54	13.89	12.12	14.67
Incapable to maintain conjugal life	12.45	15.12	11.23	10.30	18.87	6.25	15.74	9.09	18.67
Impotent	1.47	2.33	1.07	2.42	3.77	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uncurable disease	2.56	0.00	3.74	2.42	0.00	3.57	2.78	0.00	4.00
Pre-mature marriage	13.19	17.44	11.23	15.76	15.09	16.07	9.26	21.21	4.00
Missing/Desertion	3.30	3.49	3.21	1.21	0.00	1.79	6.48	9.09	5.33
Imprisonment	0.73	1.16	0.53	0.61	1.89	0.00	0.93	0.00	1.33
Physical assult	8.42	10.47	7.49	9.09	7.55	9.82	7.41	15.15	4.00
Immoral	3.30	1.16	4.28	3.03	0.00	4.46	3.70	3.03	4.00
Dowry	4.03	1.16	5.35	3.03	1.89	3.57	5.56	0.00	8.00
Polygamy/re-marriage	5.86	0.00	8.56	4.85	0.00	7.14	7.41	0.00	10.67
Infertile	2.20	2.33	2.14	1.82	1.89	1.79	2.78	3.03	2.67
Others	24.18	26.74	22.99	24.24	26.42	23.21	24.07	27.27	22.67
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table- C01 : Contraceptive Prevalance Rate by Division, Zila and Locality, 2010

Division /Zila	Total	Rural	Urban
Barisal Division	**57.35**	**56.91**	**59.80**
Barguna	58.90	58.37	60.05
Barisal	61.90	60.77	63.05
Bhola	59.68	59.54	60.00
Jalokathi	50.96	50.00	52.29
Patuakhali	55.65	54.75	57.99
Pirojpur	58.88	56.02	61.95
Chittagong Division	**53.49**	**50.92**	**60.67**
Bandarban	56.50	52.04	59.81
Brahmanbaria	40.49	33.02	51.25
Chandpur	54.76	52.43	60.03
Chittagong	61.10	54.85	67.02
Comilla	58.04	55.28	66.00
Coxs Bazar	48.21	42.69	56.76
Feni	52.65	52.06	53.65
Khagrachari	57.45	56.36	59.56
Lakshimpur	40.20	37.07	46.57
Noakhali	57.42	56.79	58.61
Rangamati	58.84	53.83	69.59
Dhaka Division	**58.06**	**56.44**	**60.66**
Dhaka	59.55	56.42	60.65
Faridpur	62.43	63.39	60.80
Gazipur	62.17	59.20	64.18
Gopalganj	59.87	58.08	63.31
Jamalpur	55.31	53.85	58.70
Kishorganj	57.14	54.98	62.58
Madaripur	61.01	59.23	64.64
Manikganj	66.32	64.73	69.36
Munshiganj	62.35	59.94	65.95
Mymensingh	60.90	58.61	64.42
Narayanganj	57.10	53.96	59.61
Narshingdi	51.92	52.57	51.18
Netrokona	53.29	48.45	63.69
Rajbari	59.87	58.70	62.00
Sariatpur	30.60	35.62	22.18
Sherpur	62.54	61.61	64.09
Tangail	59.48	56.91	65.24
Khulna Division	**60.01**	**58.86**	**64.03**
Bagerhat	56.57	55.75	57.80
Chuadanga	62.70	61.67	64.35
Jessore	62.99	62.77	65.21
Jhenaidah	65.34	64.28	66.89
Khulna	59.60	57.06	62.43
Kushtia	62.55	59.39	68.92
Magura	59.71	55.52	69.33
Meherpur	61.10	57.34	67.24
Narail	51.71	50.75	53.95
Satkhira	60.03	59.22	61.94

Division /Zila	Total	Rural	Urban
Rajshahi Division	**58.91**	**58.41**	**61.56**
Bogra	60.26	59.18	64.19
Dinajpur	58.26	57.69	59.98
Gaibandha	61.70	61.10	63.65
Joypurhat	60.31	58.90	61.78
Kurigram	59.29	58.82	60.35
Lalmonirhat	57.34	56.67	58.71
Naogaon	59.11	58.64	60.40
Natore	54.71	54.14	56.39
Chapai Nawabgan	53.28	58.50	45.12
Nilpharmari	61.13	60.79	61.87
Pabna	60.87	59.64	62.57
Panchagar	58.68	57.14	62.07
Rajshahi	63.02	58.95	65.55
Rangpur	59.64	57.67	64.95
Siraganj	59.85	58.89	62.53
Thakurgaon	60.20	58.08	64.26
Sylhet Division	**35.51**	**33.29**	**49.01**
Habiganj	34.17	31.19	42.80
Maulavibazar	36.52	32.10	47.87
Sunamganj	39.57	29.94	60.53
Sylhet	41.16	40.84	41.85
Total	**56.73**	**55.30**	**60.89**

Table-D01-01 : Disability Rate per 100 Population by Division, Zila, Sex and Locality, 2010

Division/Zila	National			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	Male	Female		Bothsex	Male	Female		Bothsex
Barisal Division	**9.08**	**10.28**	**7.78**	**9.44**	**10.73**	**8.03**	**7.26**	**7.99**	**6.53**
Barguna	10.23	12.27	8.24	10.33	12.90	7.83	9.58	8.16	11.01
Barisal	9.22	10.17	8.11	9.80	11.28	8.13	6.74	5.47	8.02
Bhola	5.22	6.36	3.85	5.78	7.00	4.29	2.52	3.30	1.71
Jalokathi	11.28	14.43	8.11	12.66	15.61	9.67	5.42	9.44	1.48
Patuakhali	10.15	10.59	9.70	10.47	10.78	10.14	7.47	9.00	5.96
Pirojpur	9.28	9.54	9.01	8.55	8.45	8.65	12.64	14.56	10.69
Chittagong Division	**7.48**	**8.75**	**6.21**	**7.88**	**9.26**	**6.49**	**6.35**	**7.30**	**5.41**
Bandarban	6.86	6.38	7.37	6.93	6.74	7.14	6.71	5.64	7.81
Brahmanbaria	6.33	7.46	5.22	6.29	7.63	4.97	6.62	6.55	6.68
Chandpur	9.20	10.08	8.33	9.33	9.92	8.74	8.59	10.97	6.20
Chittagong	4.81	5.79	3.80	5.59	6.42	4.66	4.11	5.21	3.03
Comilla	5.23	6.62	3.86	5.36	6.48	4.25	4.33	7.65	1.12
Coxs Bazar	6.10	6.63	5.52	6.12	6.66	5.53	6.00	6.48	5.50
Feni	8.80	12.58	5.49	9.58	14.07	5.66	4.79	4.91	4.68
Khagrachari	13.00	12.09	13.96	15.21	14.12	16.34	8.65	8.07	9.27
Lakshimpur	8.38	10.00	6.80	7.56	8.96	6.20	12.34	15.01	9.68
Noakhali	10.21	13.58	6.87	10.54	14.39	6.73	8.03	8.18	7.88
Rangamati	10.72	11.71	9.66	12.13	13.99	10.18	8.16	7.61	8.72
Dhaka Division	**10.62**	**11.74**	**9.45**	**12.01**	**13.30**	**10.66**	**8.27**	**9.08**	**7.40**
Dhaka	5.13	4.95	5.30	8.33	9.71	7.10	4.84	4.54	5.13
Faridpur	9.14	11.39	6.90	9.48	12.01	6.95	7.25	7.84	6.66
Gazipur	6.15	7.56	4.76	7.09	8.95	5.25	5.10	6.01	4.21
Gopalganj	13.02	15.59	10.42	13.75	15.96	11.51	7.37	12.80	1.91
Jamalpur	14.70	15.65	13.27	14.87	14.48	14.69	14.04	20.49	7.48
Kishorganj	12.41	12.47	12.35	12.63	12.28	12.99	11.20	13.61	8.83
Madaripur	16.61	20.95	12.23	16.81	21.64	11.94	15.49	17.00	13.99
Manikganj	7.86	7.87	7.82	7.53	7.18	7.88	11.18	14.72	7.31
Munshiganj	8.46	8.70	8.22	8.75	8.72	8.78	6.86	8.65	5.09
Mymensingh	14.58	15.99	13.08	15.98	17.51	14.35	7.27	8.12	6.43
Narayanganj	8.27	8.62	7.73	10.88	11.63	10.14	6.38	6.44	5.98
Narshingdi	8.28	8.57	8.01	9.19	9.48	8.91	5.02	5.28	4.76
Netrokona	17.50	19.18	15.79	16.71	18.91	14.47	23.86	21.51	26.25
Rajbari	10.63	9.44	11.74	11.08	9.76	12.46	8.03	7.60	7.58
Sariatpur	10.76	12.50	9.04	11.13	13.16	9.13	7.89	7.43	8.36
Sherpur	6.33	6.98	5.67	6.57	7.22	5.92	4.79	5.48	4.11
Tangail	13.57	15.57	11.49	13.30	15.60	10.91	15.15	15.50	14.81

Division/Zila	National			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**
Khulna Division	**12.47**	**13.90**	**11.00**	**13.20**	**14.69**	**11.66**	**9.96**	**11.19**	**8.73**
Bagerhat	9.57	9.64	9.49	9.27	9.63	8.90	10.93	9.67	12.18
Chuadanga	12.12	16.06	8.03	11.73	15.27	8.09	13.09	17.97	7.87
Jessore	17.04	18.28	15.78	19.00	20.43	17.54	9.01	9.44	8.58
Jhenaidha	9.30	10.53	8.04	9.01	10.53	7.45	11.00	10.57	11.43
Khulna	11.59	12.44	10.75	11.77	12.09	11.45	11.40	12.66	10.17
Kushtia	10.92	10.88	10.98	11.33	10.96	11.70	7.98	10.38	5.64
Magura	18.34	17.80	18.88	19.52	18.53	20.49	10.99	13.22	8.77
Meherpur	10.35	14.09	6.74	10.75	14.89	6.76	7.70	8.78	6.62
Narail	9.45	11.26	7.72	10.12	12.17	8.16	4.42	4.42	4.42
Satkhira	16.14	19.97	11.80	16.56	20.58	11.99	12.04	14.04	10.03
Rajshahi Division	**11.63**	**12.98**	**10.23**	**11.62**	**13.07**	**10.10**	**11.72**	**12.53**	**10.92**
Bogra	16.34	17.67	14.98	16.67	17.82	15.48	14.55	16.89	12.23
Dinajpur	10.48	11.19	9.74	10.39	11.42	9.34	10.98	10.02	11.93
Gaibandha	14.76	16.51	13.02	14.81	16.46	13.15	14.45	17.06	11.93
Joypurhat	18.84	21.15	16.46	19.67	21.86	17.40	12.35	15.63	8.99
Kurigram	10.38	10.80	9.97	9.11	9.09	9.13	16.92	19.62	14.31
Lalmonirhat	15.60	16.38	14.77	15.48	16.80	14.08	16.39	13.96	18.89
Naogaon	5.32	5.92	4.72	5.31	6.12	4.49	5.47	4.16	6.86
Natore	9.87	11.77	7.94	10.42	12.63	8.16	7.01	7.23	6.79
Chapai Nawabgan	14.24	15.76	12.87	11.98	12.38	11.58	20.92	25.75	16.70
Nilpharmari	9.99	11.89	8.02	10.22	12.34	8.01	8.70	9.29	8.12
Pabna	8.38	9.72	6.99	9.04	11.18	6.82	6.32	5.17	7.52
Panchagar	7.18	8.90	5.40	6.83	8.95	4.63	9.73	8.63	10.87
Rajshahi	10.76	12.83	8.53	10.40	12.65	7.91	11.36	13.11	9.58
Rangpur	14.31	15.27	13.20	13.19	14.05	12.15	19.41	20.83	18.01
Siraganj	11.62	13.76	9.41	12.36	14.48	10.16	6.51	8.78	4.23
Thakurgaon	11.05	12.18	9.89	11.24	12.82	9.64	9.35	6.21	12.33
Sylhet Division	**6.99**	**8.84**	**5.11**	**7.62**	**9.60**	**5.63**	**3.25**	**4.34**	**2.04**
Habiganj	8.38	10.75	5.86	9.40	11.92	6.73	1.49	2.86	0.00
Maulavibazar	8.03	9.41	6.70	8.47	9.80	7.21	4.23	6.12	2.34
Sunamganj	8.56	10.81	6.22	8.84	11.27	6.33	6.47	7.38	5.49
Sylhet	3.55	4.86	2.21	4.13	5.67	2.61	1.24	1.61	0.60
Total	**10.18**	**11.47**	**8.84**	**10.75**	**12.18**	**9.27**	**8.52**	**9.42**	**7.60**

Table-Dis-02 : Disability Rate per 1000 Population by Types, Sex and Locality, 2010

Types Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Bothsex	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**
Blind	8.23	8.05	8.47	8.51	8.24	8.86	7.43	7.48	7.36
Night Blind	4.60	4.16	5.19	5.21	4.72	5.85	2.84	2.51	3.25
Dumb/Deaf	16.34	15.54	17.37	16.79	16.20	17.56	15.06	13.63	16.83
Mentaly	12.87	12.68	13.12	12.19	11.94	12.50	14.85	14.80	14.91
Kushtha	0.86	0.90	0.80	0.99	1.06	0.89	0.47	0.43	0.53
Lame	22.89	26.61	18.05	22.72	26.30	17.99	23.37	27.53	18.22
Othorbo	5.38	5.44	5.31	4.81	4.95	4.63	7.04	6.84	7.29
Dhabal	1.93	1.65	2.30	1.96	1.64	2.39	1.83	1.66	2.05
Goitre	1.90	1.30	2.68	2.03	1.41	2.85	1.51	0.96	2.19
Short	10.01	8.91	11.43	9.97	8.98	11.28	10.12	8.71	11.86
Others	14.99	14.77	15.28	14.82	14.54	15.20	15.47	15.45	15.51
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table -Dis-03 : Number and percentage of Disability by Causes, Sex and locality, 2010

Causes of Disability	Number			Percentage		
	Bothsex	**Male**	**Female**	**Bothsex**	**Male**	**Female**
By born	4982	2880	2102	45.44	46.52	44.05
Accident	1207	804	403	11.01	12.99	8.45
Illness	2932	1657	1275	26.74	26.76	26.72
Old age	1376	608	768	12.55	9.82	16.09
Others	466	242	224	4.25	3.91	4.69
Total	**10963**	**6191**	**4772**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table S-1 : Sample Population by , Division, Zila and Locality, 2010

Division/Zila	Total	Rural	Urban
Barisal Division	**92082**	**59851**	**32231**
Barguna	13227	8323	4904
Barisal	20159	12144	8015
Bhola	16357	11593	4764
Jalokathi	13565	8212	5353
Patuakhali	15957	11273	4684
Pirojpur	12817	8306	4511
Chittagong Division	**220053**	**140570**	**79483**
Brahmanbaria	19164	11606	7558
Chandpur	18260	12439	5821
Chittagong	41149	18778	22371
Comilla	37865	29091	8774
Coxs Bazar	15786	10951	4835
Feni	14198	9605	4593
Khagrachari	11907	7628	4279
Lakshimpur	14469	9525	4944
Noakhali	22804	15083	7721
Rangamati	12489	8077	4412
Dhaka Division	**313005**	**186324**	**126681**
Dhaka	34110	8282	25828
Faridpur	17174	12348	4826
Gazipur	18717	8325	10392
Gopalganj	13659	9454	4205
Jamalpur	13995	10220	3775
Kishorganj	20001	13932	6069
Madaripur	14776	9933	4843
Manikganj	12663	8368	4295
Munshiganj	12783	8116	4667
Mymensingh	35313	22527	12786
Narayanganj	21541	9464	12077
Narshingdi	15806	9034	6772
Netrokona	15622	11011	4611
Rajbari	13508	9027	4481
Sariatpur	14160	9344	4816
Sherpur	13204	8823	4381
Tangail	25973	18116	7857

Division/Zila	Total	Rural	Urban
Khulna Division	**149782**	**95962**	**53820**
Bagerhat	11947	8197	3750
Chuadanga	12496	7761	4735
Jessore	20963	12528	8435
Jhenaidha	15451	9542	5909
Khulna	20925	11978	8947
Kushtia	14602	9713	4889
Magura	14286	9736	4550
Meherpur	11801	7257	4544
Narail	13661	9588	4073
Satkhira	13650	9662	3988
Rajshahi Division	**263463**	**178601**	**84862**
Bogra	20897	16018	4879
Dinajpur	19051	13858	5193
Gaibandha	15813	12353	3460
Joypurhat	11486	6305	5181
Kurigram	16326	12190	4136
Lalmonirhat	13003	8914	4089
Naogaon	16434	12232	4202
Natore	14217	10652	3565
Chapai Nawabgan	12254	8096	4158
Nilpharmari	14549	10179	4370
Pabna	17870	11063	6807
Panchagar	13336	9227	4109
Rajshahi	26501	10479	16022
Rangpur	19086	13573	5513
Siraganj	19697	14477	5220
Thakurgaon	12943	8985	3958
Sylhet Division	**64941**	**45248**	**19693**
Habiganj	14674	10637	4037
Maulavibazar	14533	10274	4259
Sunamganj	17162	12217	4945
Sylhet	18572	12120	6452
Total	**1103326**	**706556**	**396770**

Annexure-2

Concepts and Definitions

(a) SOCIAL INDICATORS

Household

A group of persons, related or unrelated, living together and taking food from the same kitchen.

Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio has been defined as the ratio of sum of population aged 0-14 years and 60+ years to the population aged 15-59 years expressed as percentage.

Sex Ratio

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

Index of Ageing

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

Literacy

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

Literacy Rate (Age 7+yrs)

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

Adult Literacy (Age 15+ yrs)

Percentage of population of age 15 years and over who 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 often called the child-women ratio. This is commonly expressed per 1000.

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 percentages.

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.

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. It is commonly given as a value per 1000, and can be expressed as

$$GFR = B/FP_{15\text{-}49}$$

Where B is the total number of birth and $FP15_{\text{-}49}$ is the female population in the reproductive age range.

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 (ASFR) 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.

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

The average number of daughters that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she would passed through the childbearing ages experiencing the average age-specific fertility pattern of a given year. The rate is related to the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the following manner: GRR = TFR x proportion of female births.

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

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

(c) MORTALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

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

Child Death Rate (ChDR)

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

Under Five Mortality Rate (U_5MR)

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

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

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

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)

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

Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR)

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

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

Life Expectancy at Birth (e^0_x)

Expectation of life is the average remaining lifetime or the average number of year of life remaining at the beginning of age. Expectation of life at birth (e^{o}_{o}) is the average number of years of life remaining at beginning, i.e. '0' year of age.

Natural growth rate (NGR)

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

Crude Marriage Rate (CMR)

CMR is the ratio of marriages in a given year to the mid-year population of that year.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Number of maternal deaths due to pregnancy reasons to the number of mothers expressed in 1000.

(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.

OR

CMR is the ratio of marriages in a given year to the mid-year population of that year.

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 indices method of estimation the mean age at marriage.

Crude Divorce Rate

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.

General Marriage Rate (GMR)

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

(e) MIGRATION RELATED INDICATORS

Migration is defined in this survey as the movement of person who changes his/her place of residence for a period of six months or more expect for marriage. The time period for the migration due to marriage is not fixed.

Migration Rate (MR)

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

Internal Migration (IM)

Migration that takes place within the country.

Rural-to-Rural Migration

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

Rural-to-Urban Migration

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

Urban –to Rural Migration

Migration that takes place from urban to rural areas.

Urban-to-Urban Migration:

Migration that takes place firm urban to urban area.

Reasons for Migration

1. Marriage: Migrants who have changed his/her place of residence on getting married.
2. Economic Activity: Migrant who has changed his/her place of residence for seeking employment or business.
3. Others: Except reasons 1 & 2 all types of Migration are termed as “others”.

(f) DISABILITY RELATED INDICATORS

Crude Disability Rate

Crude disability rate has been defined as the numbers of disable persons per1000 population.

(g) CONTRACEPTIVE USE RELATED INDICATORS

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

Annexure –3

গোপনীয়
খানা তালিকা
তফসিল-১

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন
ই-২৭/এ আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭।

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ

জিও কোড

PSU নং ..... | | | | |

জেলা ..... | | |

উপজেলা ..... | | |

ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড ..... | | |

মৌজা/মহল্লা ..... | | | |

RMO ..... | |

স্থানীয় রেজিষ্ট্রারের পরিচিতিঃ

নাম .....

পিতার/স্বামীর নাম .....

স্থানীয় রেজিষ্ট্রারের খানার নম্বর | | |

আবাসিক ঠিকানাঃ

গ্রাম/মহল্লা .....

ডাকঘর .....

উপজেলা .....

মোবাইল নং .....

খানা তালিকা প্রণয়ন তফসিল

নমুনা এলাকার মৌজা/মহল্লার নাম ..... উপজেলা .....নমুনা এলাকার নিকটতম

রেলওয়ে ষ্টেশন/লঞ্চঘাট/ষ্টীমারঘাট/বাস ষ্টেশনের নাম ..... নমুনা এলাকা হতে দূরত্ব ..... (কিঃ মিঃ)

নমুনা এলাকায় যাতায়াতের উপায় .....

১। বাৎসরিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত ০১জানুয়ারীর খানা ও জনসংখ্যাঃ

বৎসর		201	201
খানার সংখ্যা			
জনসংখ্যা	পুরুষ		
	মহিলা		
	সর্বমোট		
গণনাকারীর নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			
সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ			

২। ত্রৈমাসিক সাম্প্রতিকৃত খানা ও জনসংখ্যাঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	201				201			
	খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা			খানার সংখ্যা	জনসংখ্যা		
		পুঃ	মঃ	মোট		পুঃ	মঃ	মোট
জানুয়ারী-মার্চঃ ১ম (৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা)								
এপ্রিল-জুনঃ ২য় (৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা)								
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য় (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)								
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)								

৩। সুপারভাইজারের নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	201		201	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারী-মার্চঃ ১ম				
এপ্রিল-জুনঃ ২য়				
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য়				
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ				

৪। সুপারভাইজিং কর্মকর্তার নাম, স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখঃ

ত্রৈমাসিক	201		201	
	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ	নাম ও পদবী	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
জানুয়ারী-মার্চঃ ১ম				
এপ্রিল-জুনঃ ২য়				
জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বরঃ ৩য়				
অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বরঃ ৪র্থ				

খানা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

গৃহ/ হোল্ডিং নম্বর	খানা প্রধানের তথ্য							মন্তব্য
	খানার নম্বর	খানা প্রধানের নাম	পিতা/স্বামীর নাম	বয়স	লিংগ পু-1 ম-2	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন (কোড)	খানার মাসিক ব্যয় (টাকায়)	

খানার জনসংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য

খানার সদস্য সংখ্যা																		
201										201								মন্তব্য
0		1		2		3		4		1		2		3		4		
পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	পু	ম	

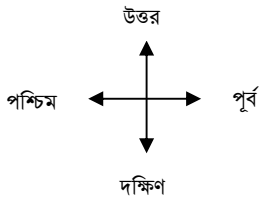
0 = ১ জানুয়ারীর জনসংখ্যা
1 = জানুয়ারী-মার্চ (৩১ মার্চের জনসংখ্যা)
2 = এপ্রিল-জুন (৩০ জুনের জনসংখ্যা)
3 = জুলাই-সেপ্টেম্বর (৩০ সেপ্টেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)
4 = অক্টোবর-ডিসেম্বর (৩১ ডিসেম্বরের জনসংখ্যা)

নমুনা এলাকার খানার হ্রাস/বৃদ্ধির তালিকা

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

নমুনা এলাকার স্কেচ ম্যাপ

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



নমুনা এলাকার নামঃ

ঠিকানাঃ

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

সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিষ্ট্রেশনে 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 চাষ	09
জেলে	10
পেশাজীবি কর্মকর্তা	11
নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা	12
পেশাগত কর্মচারী	13
অন্যান্য অফিস কর্মচারী	14
কারখানা/উৎপাদন শ্রমিক	15
শিক্ষকতা	16
ব্যবসায়ী	17
পরিবহন/যোগাযোগ শ্রমিক	18
তাঁতী	19
কামার	20
কুমার	21
স্বর্ণকার	22
সেবামুলক কার্য	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 সম্পর্ক

খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	কোড
খানা প্রধান স্বয়ং	1
স্বামী/স্ত্রী	2
সন্তান	3
পিতা/মাতা	4
অন্যান্য	9

৩। খানা সদস্য/ সদস্যদের বৈবাহিক অবস্থাঃ

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

৪। শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহ

শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহ	কোড
১ম শ্রেনী উর্ত্তীণ হয়নি	00
১ম শ্রেনী উর্ত্তীণ	01
২য় শ্রেনী উর্ত্তীণ	02
৩য় শ্রেনী ,,	03
৪র্থ শ্রেনী ,,	04
৫ম শ্রেনী ,,	05
৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেনী ,,	06
৭ম শ্রেনী ,,	07
৮ম শ্রেনী ,,	08
৯ম শ্রেনী ,,	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। প্রসব কালীন সাহায্যকারিনীঃ

আত্মীয়া	1
দাই/ধাত্রী	2
নার্স/পরিচারিকা	3
ডাক্তার	4

৭। ধর্ম সংক্রান্তঃ

ধর্ম	কোড
ইসলাম	1
হিন্দু	2
বৌদ্ধ	3
খ্রীষ্টান	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
অন্যান্য জ্বর	07
জন্ডিস	08
আর্সেনিক	09
কলেরা	10
জটিল ডায়রিয়া	11
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ডায়রিয়া	12
জটিল আমাশয়	13
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী আমাশয়	14
রক্ত আমাশয়	15
যক্ষা	16
হাঁপানী	17
শ্বাসরোগ	18
নিউমোনিয়া	19
হুপিং কফ	20
উচ্চ রক্তচাপ	21
হৃদরোগ	22
হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ/হার্ট ষ্ট্রোক	23
বহুমূত্র (ডায়বেটিস)	24
পিত্ত রোগ	25
বাত রোগ	26
বাত জ্বর	27
পক্ষাঘাত	28
ডিপথেরিয়া	29
পেপটিক আলসার	30
মেনিনজাইটিস	31
অপুষ্টিজনিত ব্যাধি	32
টিউমার	33
ক্যানসার	34
চর্মরোগ	35
কুষ্ঠ	36
জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/ বিতৃষ্ণা /ক্ষুধামন্দা/ পায়ে পানি নামা/ ফুলে যাওয়া	37
জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/ গর্ভ ফুল আটকে যাওয়া / প্রসবকালে প্রচন্ড ব্যথা,জরায়ুর বিচ্যুতি হওয়া/ছিঁড়ে যাওয়া।	38
প্রসবের পর রক্তক্ষরণ(PPH)	39
জটিলতার সাথে গর্ভপাত/ জটিল গর্ভপাত	40
গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত(APH)	41
সূতিকা	42
ধনুষ্টংকার	43
পোলিও	44
আত্নহত্যা	45
খুন	46
পুড়ে যাওয়া	47
সাপে কাটা	48
বিষক্রিয়া	49
পানিতে ডুবে মৃত্যু	50
অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা	51
মানসিক রোগ	52
মাদকাশক্ত	53
জলাতঙ্ক	54
বার্ধক্যজনিত জটিলতা	55
কৃমি সংক্রান্ত রোগ	56

মৃত্যুর কারণসমূহ	কোড
নাক,কান ও গলা সংক্রান্ত রোগ	57
মস্তিস্কের রক্তক্ষরণ	58
যৌন রোগ	59
এইচ আই ভি/এইডস	60
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মৃগী	63
কিডনী সমস্যা	64
অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	99
৯। তালাক / পৃথক বসবাসের কারণসমূহঃ	
কারণসমূহ	কোড
ভরণ পোষনদানে ব্যর্থতা	01
দাম্পত্য জীবন পালনে ব্যর্থতা	02
পুরুষত্বহীনতা	03
দুরারোগ্য ব্যাধি	04
বয়স প্রাপ্ত না হওয়ার আগে বিবাহ হওয়া	05
নিরুদ্দেশ হওয়া	06
কারাদন্ড	07
শারীরিক নির্যাতন	08
দুশ্চরিত্র	09
যৌতুক	10
পুনঃ বিবাহ	11
সন্তান না হওয়া	12
অন্যান্য	99
১০। আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিতঃ	
আগমন/ বহির্গমনের কারণ	কোড
বিবাহের কারণে	1
লেখাপড়ার জন্য	2
চাকুরীর উদ্দেশ্য	3
চাকুরী পেয়ে	4
বদলীজনিত কারণে	5
ছিন্নমূল/নদীভাঙ্গা	6
রোজগারের জন্য	7
স্বামী/স্ত্রী/পিতামাতা/আত্মীয়ের নিকট বসবাসের জন্য	8
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চাকুরী হতে অবসর জনিত কারণে	10
বিদেশ ফেরত	11
অন্যান্য	12
১১। আন্তঃগমন/ বহির্গমনের শহরসমূহঃ	
শহরের নাম	কোড
একই শহরে	99
দিনাজপুর অঞ্চলঃ	
পঞ্চগড়	01
ঠাকুরগাঁও	02
দিনাজপুর	03
পার্বতীপুর	04

রংপুর অঞ্চলঃ	
নীলফামারী	05
সৈয়দপুর	06
লালমনিরহাট	07
রংপুর	08
কুড়িগ্রাম	09
গাইবান্ধা	10
বগুড়া অঞ্চলঃ	
বগুড়া	11
জয়পুরহাট	12
শেরপুর	13
সান্তাহার	14
রাজশাহী অঞ্চলঃ	
নওগাঁ	15
চাঁপাই নবাবগঞ্জ	16
রাজশাহী মহানগরী	17
নাটোর	18
পাবনা অঞ্চলঃ	
সিরাজগঞ্জ	19
পাবনা	20
ঈশ্বরদী	21
কুষ্টিয়া অঞ্চলঃ	
কুষ্টিয়া	22
কুমারখালী	23
চুয়াডাংগা	24
মেহেরপুর	25
যশোর অঞ্চলঃ	
ঝিনাইদহ	26
মাগুড়া	27
নড়াইল	28
কালিয়া	29
যশোর	30
মহেশপুর	31
কোর্টচাঁদপুর	32
খুলনা অঞ্চলঃ	
সাতক্ষীরা	33
রামপাল	34
খুলনা মহানগর	35
মংলা বন্দর	36
চালনা বন্দর	37
বাগের হাট	38
পটুয়াখালী অঞ্চলঃ	
বরগুনা	39
পটুয়াখালী	40
বরিশাল অঞ্চলঃ	
ভোলা	41
বরিশাল	42
ঝালকাঠি	43
পিরোজপুর	44

ফরিদপুর অঞ্চলঃ	
শরিয়তপুর	45
মাদারীপুর	46
গোপালগঞ্জ	47
ফরিদপুর	48
রাজবাড়ী	49
ঢাকা অঞ্চলঃ	
মানিকগঞ্জ	50
ঢাকা	51
টংগী	52
গাজীপুর	53
সাভার	54
নারায়নগঞ্জ	55
মুন্সিগঞ্জ	56
বন্দর (নারায়নগঞ্জ)	57
নরসিংদী	58
টাংগাইল অঞ্চলঃ	
টাংগাইল	59
গোপালপুর	60
জামালপুর অঞ্চলঃ	
জামালপুর	61
শেরপুর	62
ময়মনসিংহ অঞ্চলঃ	
ময়মনসিংহ	63
মুক্তাগাছা	64
গৌরিপুর	65
ঈশ্বরগঞ্জ	66
কিশোরগঞ্জ অঞ্চলঃ	
কিশোরগঞ্জ	67
বাজিতপুর	68
ভৈরব বাজার	69
নেত্রকোনা	70
মোহনগঞ্জ	71
সিলেট অঞ্চলঃ	
সুনামগঞ্জ	72
সিলেট	73
মৌলভীবাজার	74
হবিগঞ্জ	75
কুমিল্লা অঞ্চলঃ	
ব্রাহ্মণবাড়ীয়া	76
কুমিল্লা	77
চাঁদপুর	78
নোয়াখালী অঞ্চলঃ	
লক্ষীপুর	79
নোয়াখালী	80
ফেনী	81
চট্রগ্রাম অঞ্চলঃ	
চট্রগ্রাম মহানগরী	82
কক্সবাজার	83
পার্বত্য অঞ্চলঃ	
বান্দরবান	84
রাংগামাটি	85
খাগড়াছড়ি	86

১২। আন্তঃগমন/ বহির্গমনের দেশসমূহঃ

দেশের নাম	কোড
ভারত	01
পাকিস্তান	02
নেপাল	03
শ্রীলংকা	04
ভূটান	05
সৌদি আরব	06
ইরাক	07
ইরান	08
কুয়েত	09
অন্যান্য মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশ সমূহ	10
জাপান	11
কোরিয়া	12
সিংগাপুর	13
মালয়েশিয়া	14
অন্যান্য এশিয়ান দেশ সমূহ	15
গ্রেট বৃটেন	16
জার্মানী	17
ইটালী	18
অন্যান্য ইউরোপীয়ান দেশসমূহ	19
মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র	20
কানাডা	21
অন্যান্য আমেরিকান দেশ সমূহ	22
অষ্ট্রেলিয়া	23
লিবিয়া	24
মিশর	25
অন্যান্য আফ্রিকান দেশসমূহ	26
অন্যান্য (নাম উল্লেখ করুন)	99

পরিদর্শনকারী কর্মকর্তার মন্তব্য ও তারিখসহ স্বাক্ষর

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়

হাউজহোল্ড কার্ড

তফসিল- ২

২.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং০ঃ ____ জেলাঃ ____ ..... উপজেলাঃ ____ .....
....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ____ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ____ ..... RMO x ____ খানা নম্বরঃ ____
....

১-খানা মডিউল

১। খানার প্রকার ভেদ

সাধারন খানা	1
অন্যান্য	2

২। খানায় বসবাসের ঘরের সংখ্যা

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

(কোন ভবনে একাধিক খানা বসবাস করিলে প্রথম খানার গৃহের সংখ্যা হইবে '১' এবং অন্যান্য খানার গৃহের সংখ্যা হইবে '০')।

৩। উৎস ভেদে পানির ব্যবহার

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

৪। পানির উৎসের মালিকানা ৫। আলোর উৎস

নিজস্ব	1
ভাড়া	2
সরকারী	3
প্রাকৃতিক	4
পড়শী/আত্নীয়	5
অন্যান্য	9

৬। জ্বালানীর উৎস

কেরোসিন	1
বিদ্যুৎ	2
অন্যান্য	9

৭। পায়খানার সুবিধা

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

সেনিটারী		সেনিটারী নয়	
পাকা	1	পাকা	4
কাঁচা	2	কাচা	5
ফ্লাস	3	খোলা জায়গা	6
অন্যান্য	8	ঝোপ জঙ্গল	7
		অন্যান্য	9

৮। আর্থিক অবস্থা (গত১বৎসরের)

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

২ - ব্যক্তি মডিউল

৯। লাইন নং	১০। খানার সদস্যদের নাম	১১। বয়স (পূর্ন বৎসরে) (এক বছরের কম হইলে '০০' লিখুন)	১২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা- 2	১৩। ধর্ম ইসলাম -1 হিন্দু-2 বৌদ্ধ-3 খ্রীষ্টান-4 অন্যন্য-9	১৪। খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক খানা প্রধান-1 স্বামী-স্ত্রী- 2 সন্তান-3 পিতা/মাতা-4 অন্যান্য-9	১৫। বৈবাহিক অবস্থান অবিবাহিত-1 বিবাহিত-2 বিধবা/বিপত্নীক-3 তালাক/বিচ্ছিন্ন-4 পৃথক বসবাস-5	১৬। সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণী পাশ করিয়াছেন ? (৫ বছরের উর্ধে) (কোড)	১৭। শিক্ষালয়ে যান কি ? হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2	১৮। শিক্ষা অসমাপ্ত রেখে লেখাপড়া ছাড়িয়াছেন কি? (গত এক বৎসরে) হ্যাঁ- 1 না - 2 প্রযোজ্য নয়-3	১৯। চিঠি লিখতে পারেন কি ? হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2	২০ z কোথায় লেখা পড়া শিখিয়াছেন ? প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষালয় -1 পরিবার -2 সরকারী অ-প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম -3 এনজিও শিক্ষা কার্যক্রম-4 অন্যান্য-9	২১z অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন ? (কোড)
০১												
০২												
০৩												
০৪												
০৫												
০৬												
০৭												
০৮												
০৯												
১০												

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

সুপারভাইজারের নাম ..... স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম ..... স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
জন্ম
তফসিল- ৩

৩.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং০ঃ | | | | | জেলাঃ | | | .... উপজেলাঃ | | | ....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ | | .... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ | | | .... RMO x | |

৩.২ (ক) গত.....হতে.....পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকৎয় নিয়মিত উপস্থিত/ সাময়িকভাবে অনুপস্থিত সদস্যাদের গর্ভে যে সমস্থ শিশু জন্ম গ্রহণ করেছে তাদের জন্ম সংক্রান্ত তথ্য নিম্নের ছক অনুযায়ী সংগ্রহ করুন।
(খ) একই খানায় একাধিক শিশুর জন্ম হলে "খানা নম্বর" কলামে ঐ খানার নম্বরটি পূনরায় লিখুন এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট শিশুর তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন।

খানার নম্বর	শিশুর মায়ের লাইন নং	জন্ম -শিশু সংক্রান্ত তথ্য															শিশুর মাতার ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য			
		১। শিশুর নাম কি?	২। জন্ম শিশু ছেলে না মেয়ে ছেলে-1 মেয়ে-2	৩। শিশুর জন্ম তারিখ কত ?			৪। জন্ম শিশুর ইউঃ পরিষদ/ পৌরসভা/সিটি করপোরেশন/ ক্যান্টনমেন্ট বোর্ডে নিবন্ধনকরণ করা হয়েছে কি? হাঁ- 1 না- 2	৫। জন্ম নিবন্ধনকরণের তারিখ কত ?			৬। শিশুর জন্মস্থান কোথায় ? (কোড)	৭। শিশুর জন্ম/প্রসবকালীন সময়ে সাহায্যকারী কে ছিলেন? (কোড)	৮। জন্মের রকম একক-1 যমজ-2 বহু-3	৯। শিশু জীবিত না মৃত অবস্থায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেছে? জীবিত জন্ম-1 মৃত জন্ম -2	১০। এই শিশু এখনও জীবিত আছে কি? হাঁ-1 না- 2	১১। শিশুর মাতার নাম কি?	১২। মাতার বয়স (পূর্ণ বৎসরে)	১৩। মাতা কোন শ্রেনী পাশ করেছেন (কোড)	১৪। সমস্থ সন্তানের মধ্যে (জীবিত এবং মৃতসহ) বর্তমান শিশু কত নম্বর ?
				দিন	মাস	সন		দিন	মাস	সন										

(৭ নং প্রশ্নের কোডঃ) প্রসব কালীণ সাহায্যকারীর কোডঃ আত্মীয়া-1, দাই/ধাত্রী-2, নার্স/পরিচারিকা-3, ডাক্তার-4।
৬ ও ১৩ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো

সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
মৃত্যু
তফসিল- ৪

৪.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং◌ঃ [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলাঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপজেলাঃ [ ][ ] .....
....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ [ ][ ] ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO [ ]
.... x

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

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

বিঃদ্রঃ মৃত জন্ম হইলে তফসিল-৪ পূরণ করিতে হইবে না।
*** মৃত্যু কারণ আত্মহত্যা (৪৫) হলে কারণসহ লিখুন।**
৪ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....
স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

মৃত্যুর কারণ ও কোড			
মৃত্যুর কারণ	**কোড**	**মৃত্যুর কারণ**	**কোড**
গুটি বসন্ত	01	ক্যানসার	34
হাম	02	চর্মরোগ	35
ম্যালেরিয়া	03	কুষ্ঠ	36
টাইফয়েড/ প্যারা টাইফয়েড	04	জটিল গর্ভাবস্থা/বিতৃষ্ণা/ ক্ষুধামনদ্ব/ পায়ে পনি নামা /ফুলে যাওয়া	37
ইনফ্লুয়েঞ্জা	05	জটিলতার সাথে সন্তান প্রসব/গর্ভ ফুল আটকে যাওয়া/প্রসবকালে প্রচন্ড ব্যথা, জরায়ুর বিচ্যুতি হওয়া /ছিঁড়ে যাওয়া।	38
ডেঙ্গু	06	প্রসবের পর রক্তক্ষরণ (PPH)	39
অন্যান্য জ্বর	07	জটিলতার সাথে গর্ভপাত/জটিল গর্ভপাত	40
জন্ডিস	08	গর্ভাবস্থায় রক্তপাত (APH)	41
আর্সেনিক	09	সুতিকা	42
কলেরা	10	ধনুষ্টংকার	43
জটিল ডায়রিয়া	11	পোলিও	44
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী ডায়রিয়া	12	আত্মহত্যা	45
জটিল আমাশয়	13	খুন	46
দীর্ঘস্থায়ী আমাশয়	14	পুড়ে যাওয়া	47
রক্ত আমাশয়	15	সাপে কাটা	48
যক্ষা	16	বিষক্রিয়া	49
হাঁপানী	17	পানিতে ডুবে মৃত্যু	50
শ্বাসরোগ	18	অন্যান্য দুর্ঘটনা	51
নিউমোনিয়া	19	মানসিক রোগ	52
হুপিং কফ	20	মাদকাশক্ত	53
উচ্চ রক্তচাপ	21	জলাতঙ্ক	54
হৃদরোগ	22	বার্ধক্যজনিত জটিলতা	55
হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ/হার্ট ষ্ট্রোক	23	কৃমি সংক্রান্ত রোগ	56
বহুমূত্র (ডায়াবেটিস)	24	নাক,কান ও গলা সংক্রান্ত রোগ	57
পিত্ত রোগ	25	মস্তিষ্কের রক্তক্ষরণ	58
বাত রোগ	26	যৌন রোগ	59
বাত জ্বর	27	এইচ আই ভি/এইডস	60
পক্ষাঘাত	28	ফুসফুসে পানি জমা	61
ডিপথেরিয়া	29	এ্যাপেন্ডিসাইটিস	62
পেপটিক আলসার	30	মৃগী	63
মেনিনজাইটিস	31	কিডনী সমস্যা	64
অপুষ্টিজনিত ব্যাধি	32	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	99
টিউমার	33		

বিঃদ্রঃ মাতৃমৃত্যু জনিত কারনের কোডঃ 37,38,39,40,41,42,43.

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
বিবাহ
তফসিল- ৫

৫.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং০ঃ | | | | | জেলাঃ | | | .... | উপজেলাঃ | | | ....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ | | .... | মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ | | | .... | RMO x | |

৫.২ (ক) গত.....হতে..... পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় নিয়মিত উপস্থিত/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 লিখুন এবং বিবাহিত দম্পতির তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন।

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

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

রেজিষ্ট্রার/ সুপারভাইজারের নাম .....

স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
তালাক/পৃথক বসবাস
তফসিল- ৬

৬.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং◌ঃ ☐☐☐☐ জেলাঃ ☐☐ ..... উপজেলাঃ ☐☐ .....
....
ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ ☐☐ ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ ☐☐☐ ..... RMO
.... x ☐

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

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

৫ ও ৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

সুপারভাইজার/রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিষ্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
বহির্গমন
তফসিল- ৭

৭.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং০ঃ | | | | | জেলাঃ | | ..... উপজেলাঃ | | ....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ | | ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ | | | ..... RMO | | x

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

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। বহির্গমনকারীর নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2	৩। বয়স কত ? (পূর্ন বৎসরে)	৪Z যে স্থানে বহির্গমন কর্ন্ধরছেন পল্লী-1 শহর-2 দেশের বাইরে-3	৫। যে জেলা/শহর/দেশে বহির্গমন কর্ন্ধরছেন তার নাম ও কোড লিখুন		৬। বহির্গমনের কারণ কি ? (কোড নিচে দেখুন)	৭। বহির্গমনের মাস ও বৎসর লিখুন		বর্হিগমের ধরণ খানা-1 ব্যক্তি-2
						নাম	কোড		মাস	বৎসর	

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

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম .....স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেন্সাস ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
আগমন
তফসিল- ৮

৮.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং০ঃ | | | | | জেলাঃ | | ..... | উপজেলাঃ | | ....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ | | .... | মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ | | | .... | RMO x | |

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

(খ) যে সমস্থ ব্যক্তিবর্গ অন্য জায়গা হতে নমুনা এলাকা খানায় স্থায়ীভাবে ৬ মাস বা ৬ মাসের বেশী সময়ের জন্য বসবাসের উদ্দেশ্যে আগমন কন্ধরছেন তাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য এই তফসিলে সংগ্রহ করতে হবে।

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

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

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

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। আগমনকারীর নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা-2	৩। বয়স (পূর্ন বৎসরে)	৪। আগমনের কারণ কি? (কোড নিচে দেখুন)	৫z যে স্থান হইতে আগমন কন্ধরছেন পল্লী-1 শহর-2 বিদেশ-3	৬। যে জেলা/ শহর/ দেশ হতে আগমন কন্ধরছেন তার নাম ও কোড লিখুন		৭। আগমনের মাস ও বৎসর লিখুন		৮। আগমনের ধরণ খানা-1 ব্যাক্তি-2
							নাম	কোড	মাস	বৎসর	

আগমনের কারণ সম্পর্কিত কোডঃ (৪নং প্রশ্নের কোড)

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

৬ নং প্রশ্নের কোড ১নং তফসিলে আছে।

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম ..... স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোবপনীয়
জন্মনিয়Ã¼ণ
তফসিল- ৯

৯.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং০ঃ | | | | | জেলাঃ | | | .... | উপজেলাঃ | | | ....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ | | .... | মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ | | | .... | RMO x | |

৯.২ গত.....হতে.....পর্যন্ত নমুনা এলাকায় নিয়মিত বসবাসরত দম্পতির ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য (কেবল মাত্র স্ত্রীর বয়স ১৫ -৪৯ বৎসরের মধ্যে হলে এই তফসিল পুরুণ করতে হব্ব)।

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 (পূর্ন বৎসরে)	শিক্ষা (কোড)	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন ? (কোড)	লাইন নং	স্ত্রীর নাম	বর্তমান বয়স (পূর্ন বৎসরে)	শিক্ষা (কোড)	অর্থনৈতিক কি কাজ করেন? (কোড)	আপনি কি কখনো জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছেন? হ্যাঁ-1,না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোন কোন জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার কর্ছরছেন? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে) (কোড)	আপনি কি বর্তমানে কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন ? হ্যাঁ-1, না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে আপনি বর্তমানে কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন? (একটি উত্তর হবে) (কোড)	পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া আছে কি? হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার কোড লিখুন (কোড)

জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রন পদ্ধতির নাম ও কোড (১৩নং ও ১৫নং প্রশ্ন কোড)০ঃ কনডম-01 খাওয়ার বড়ি-02 ইনজেকশন-03 পুরুষ বন্ধ্যাকরণ (ভ্যাসেকটমি)-04 আই,ইউ,ডি/কাটা (কপারটি)-05 মহিলা বন্ধ্যাকরণ (লাইগেশন)-06 ফোম ট্যাবলেট-07 নরপ্ল্যান্ট-08, গর্ভপাত (এম আর)-09 হেকিমি/আয়ুর্বেদিক-10 হোমিওপ্যাথিক-11 প্রত্যাহার/আযল-12 নিরাপদকাল-13 বিরতি-14 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)-15 নিরুত্তর-88 জানিনা-99.

১৭ নং প্রশ্নঃ পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার কোডঃ ওজন বেড়ে যাওয়া-1, মাথা ঘোরানো/মাথা ব্যাথা হয়-2, অতিমাত্রায় রক্তক্ষরণ-3, মাসিক বন্ধ হওয়া-4, অনিয়মিত মাসিক হওয়া-5, শরীর জ্বালা পোড়া করা-6, তলপেটে ব্যাথা হওয়া-7, হৃদ স্পন্দন বেড়ে যাওয়া-8, অধিক সময় মাসিক চলা-9, নিরুত্তর-10, অন্যান্য-99 ।

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

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম.....স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
সেম্পল ভাইটাল রেজিস্ট্রেশন পদ্ধতি শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭

গোপনীয়
প্রতিবন্ধী
তফসিল- ১০

১০.১ নমুনা এলাকা পরিচিতিঃ PSU নং০ঃ [ ][ ][ ][ ] জেলাঃ [ ][ ] ..... উপজেলাঃ [ ][ ] .....
....

ইউঃ/ওয়ার্ডঃ [ ][ ] ..... মৌজা/মহল্লাঃ [ ][ ][ ] ..... RMO [ ]
.... x

১০.২ ..... তারিখে প্রতিবন্ধীর তথ্য।

১০.৩ প্রতিবন্ধী ও প্রকৃতি

খানার নম্বর	লাইন নং	১। প্রতিবন্ধীর নাম	২। লিংগ পুরুষ-1 মহিলা- 2	৩। বয়স (পূর্ন বৎসরে)	৪। কত দিন যাবৎ প্রতিবন্ধী		৫। প্রতিবন্ধীর প্রকার		৬। প্রতিবন্ধীর কারণ
					বৎসর	মাস	01. অন্ধ 02. রাতকানা 03. বোবা/ বধির 04. মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধি 05. কুষ্ঠ রোগী 06. পঙ্গু	07. অথর্ব 08. ধবল 09. গলগন্ড 10. স্বরণশক্তি কম 99. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ্য করুন)	1. জন্মগত 2. দুর্ঘটনা 3. অসুখ 4. অধিক বয়স 9. অন্যান্য

রেজিষ্ট্রারের নাম ..... স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ .....

Annexure – 4

Technical Committee on Population, Demography and Health Wing.

01	Prof. Barkat-e-khuda, Economics Department, University of Dhaka	Chairperson
02	Director General/ Deputy Director General, BBS	Co- Chairperson
03	Joint Secretary, Statistics Division	Member
04	Representative, Chairman, Applied Statistics Department, University of Dhaka	Member
05	Representative, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (not below DS)	Member
06	Director (Research), NIPORT	Member
07	Director (MIS), DG Health, Mohakhali, Dhaka	Member
08	Representative, Department of Gender Studies, University of Dhaka	Member
09	Director (Demography), ICDDR'B	Member
10	Project Director, SVRS Project, BBS	Member
11	Director, Demography and Health Wing, 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;
(8) Any other tasks assigned by the NSC from time to time;

Annexure – 5

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যন ব্যুরো
ডেমোগ্রাফী এন্ড হেল্থ উইং
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন
ই-২৭/এ আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭।

বিষয়ঃ বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর ডেমোগ্রাফী এন্ড হেল্থ উইং এর কার্যক্রম সুষ্ঠুভাবে সম্পাদনের জন্য গঠিত টেকনিক্যাল কমিটির প্রথম সভার কার্য্যবিবরণী।

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর ডেমোগ্রাফী এন্ড হেল্থ উইং এর কার্যক্রম সুষ্ঠুভাবে সম্পাদন এবং পদ্ধতিগত উন্নয়ন ও সমন্বয়ের জন্য সরকার কর্তৃক গঠিত কমিটির প্রথম সভা অদ্য ০৬-০৪-১১ সকাল ১০.০০ ঘটিকায় বিবিএস এর মহাপরিচালক এর সভা কক্ষে অধ্যাপক বরকত-ই-খুদা এর সভাপতিত্বে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সভায় উপস্থিত সদস্যদের তালিকা সংযোজনী 'ক'তে দ্রষ্টব্য।

০২। সভার প্রারম্ভে সভাপতি উপস্থিত সকলকে স্বাগত জানিয়ে পরিচিতি পর্ব দিয়ে সভার কাজ শুরু করেন। অতঃপর তিনি সভার আলোচ্য বিষয় উপস্থাপনের জন্য ডেমোগ্রাফী এন্ড হেল্থ উইং এর পরিচালককে অনুরোধ করেন । পরিচালক জনাব আবদুল্যাহ হারুন পাশা অত্র উইং এর অতীত, বর্তমান ও ভবিষ্যৎ কার্যক্রমের উপর সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ পেশ করেন। সভাকে অবহিত করেন যে, অত্র উইং এর SVRS-২০০৯ এর খসড়া প্রতিবেদন প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। উক্ত প্রতিবেদনের মান উন্নয়নে ও প্রাপ্ত তথ্যসমূহ পর্যালোচনার জন্য প্রকল্প পরিচালক, SVRS-কে অনুরোধ করেন।

০৩। অতঃপর প্রকল্প পরিচালক জনাব এ কে এম ফজলুল হক খসড়া প্রতিবেদনে জরিপের উদ্দেশ্য, পদ্ধতি, সময়সূচি জরিপে ব্যবহৃত তফসিলসমূহ এবং জরিপে সংগৃহিত তথ্য বিশ্লেষণ পূর্বক Indicator গুলো ধারাবাহিকভাবে বর্ণনা করেন।

০৪। সভাপতি উপস্থিত সদস্যগণকে খসড়া প্রতিবেদনের উপর আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহনের জন্য আহবান জানান। প্রতিবেদনের উপর আলোচানায় অংশ গ্রহন করে উপ-মহাপরিচালক বেগম তাজকেরা বেগম উল্লেখ করেন যে জরিপ প্রতিবেদনে বিভিন্ন বছরে খানার আকার প্রায় একই রকম দেখা যাচ্ছে এবং বিদ্যুৎ ব্যবহারকারীর সংখ্যা ক্রমান্বয়ে কমে আসছে এ তথ্যগুলো ছাড়াও কিছু কিছু তথ্য তিনি যাচাই করার জন্য মতামত দেন । ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের লেকচারার ফাতেমা জাহান আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহন করে উল্লেখ করেন যে Sex ratio calculation এর ক্ষেত্রে Male vs Female কথাটি উল্লেখ থাকা প্রয়োজন এবং উক্ত তথ্য উপস্থাপনের পাশাপাশি life expectancy বিষয়টি উপস্থাপিত হলে Gender disparity সুস্পষ্টভাবে প্রতীয়মান হতো। অধ্যাপক ড. এম আমির হোসেন, পরিচালক, ISRT আলোচানায় অংশগ্রহন করে বলেন বৈবাহিক অবস্থা নির্ণয়ের ক্ষেত্রে ১০ বছর ও তদুর্ধ বয়ঃসীমাকে বিবেচনায় নেয়া হয়েছে, কিন্তু ১০ হতে ১৪ বছর বয়ঃসীমার বৈবাহিক অবস্থা সারণীতে আনা প্রয়োজন। ড.এ,এম,এম আনিসুল আউয়াল, পরিচালক, Niport, SVRS এর খসড়া প্রতিবেদনের উপর তথ্য সংগ্রহের পদ্ধতি, তথ্য সংগ্রহকারী, উপস্থাপিত তথ্যের TFR, IMR, U_5MR,CBR, CDR, Life expectancy তে Population age group এর তথ্য সমূহ আরো যাচাই করার জন্য মতামত দেন। পরিচালক আবদুল্যাহ হারুন পাশা আলোচনায় অংশ গ্রহন করে সভাপতি মহোদয়ের দৃষ্টি আর্কষণ করে উল্লেখ করেন যে জাতীয় পরিসংখ্যান প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে BBS এর পক্ষ থেকে ধারাবাহিক ভাবে SVRS-২০০৯ এর খসড়া প্রতিবেদন টি উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। সে ক্ষেত্রে উক্ত প্রতিবেদনে তথ্য সমূহের মান উন্নয়নের জন্য সকল সদস্যদের নিকট থেকে প্রয়োজনীয় পরামর্শ আহবান করেন।

০৫। যুগ্ম-সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান বিভাগ, SVRS-২০০৯ প্রতিবেদনের তথ্যে অন্যান্য সংস্থার সাথে বৈষম্য কমিয়ে আনার জন্য একটি কমিটি গঠন করার জন্য মতামত দেন। সে আলোকে সভাপতি স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়, স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর, নিপোর্ট, পরিবার পরিকল্পনা অধিদপ্তর, ISRT এর প্রতিনিধি ও বিবিএস এর প্রতিনিধি সমন্বয়ে একটি কমিটি গঠন করে বিষয়টির সমাধানের প্রস্তাব করেন যাতে SVRS এর রিপোর্ট এবং স্বাস্থ্য ও জনসংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত পরিসংখ্যান এর মান উন্নয়ন করা যায়।

০৬। মহাপরিচালক, জাতীয় স্বার্থে দেশের উন্নয়নে বিবিএস এবং সকল প্রতিষ্ঠানের তথ্য একই রকম হওয়ার ব্যাপারে গুরুত্বারোপ করেন।

০৭। সিদ্ধান্ত সমূহঃ

(৭.১) সভায় উপরোক্ত আলোচনার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে Vital Statistics এর মান উন্নয়নের জন্য সর্বসম্মতিক্রমে একটি ওয়ার্কিং কমিটি গঠিত হয়। কমিটির গঠন নিম্নরূপঃ

(১) উপ-মহাপরিচালক, বিবিএস	আহবায়ক
(২) স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়ের একজন প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
(৩) স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তরের একজন প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
(৪) নিপোর্টের একজন প্রতিনিধি	সদস্য
(৫) পরিচালক, পরিবার পরিকল্পনা অধিদপ্তর, এমসিএইচ	সদস্য
(৬) পরিচালক, আইএসআরটি, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়	সদস্য
(৭) প্রকল্প পরিচালক, এসভিআরএস প্রকল্প, বিবিএস	সদস্য
(৮) পরিচালক ডেমোগ্রাফী এন্ড হেলথ উইং, বিবিএস	সদস্য-সচিব

কমিটির কার্য্য পরিধিঃ

(ক) Survey Methodology, Modality of data collection, Selection of Sample Size, Definition of Different Terminology ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে আন্তর্জাতিকভাবে স্বীকৃত পদ্ধতিসমূহ পর্যালোচনাপূর্বক তথ্য Harmonization এর ব্যাপারে সুপারিশ করা;

(খ) তথ্য সংগ্রহের ক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন সংস্থার উপর অর্পিত দায়িত্ব (mandate)এবং সংস্থাসমূহের Comparative advantages অনুযায়ী সার্ভে পরিচালনার জন্য সুপারিশ করা;

(গ) আগামী মে- ২০১১ মাসের মধ্যে উক্ত কমিটি সুচিন্তিত মতামতের ভিত্তিতে একটি রিপোর্ট প্রণয়ন করবে।

(৭.২) টেকনিক্যাল কমিটি কর্তৃক SVRS- ২০০৯ এর রিপোর্ট এবং ২০১০ এর খসড়া রিপোর্ট প্রয়োজনীয় মান উন্নয়নপূর্বক প্রকাশ করার পূর্বে টেকনিক্যাল কমিটি Review করবে।

০৮। আর কোন আলোচ্য বিষয় না থাকায় সভাপতি উপস্থিত সকলকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন।

স্বাক্ষরিত/-
(অধ্যাপক বরকত-ই-খুদা)
সভাপতি

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Demography and Health Wing
Parisankhyan Bhaban
E-27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207

Subject**: Minutes of the meeting of Technical Committee of Demography and Health Wing, BBS held on 18-05-2011 at Statistics Division.**

01.The second meeting of Technical Committee of Demography and Health Wing, BBS for improving and harmonizing its activities in collecting data on (demographic and other socio-economic indicators) vital statistics held in the conference room of Secretary, Statistics Division on 18-05-2011.The meeting was presided over by Professor Barkat-e-Khuda, Chairperson of the Technical Committee.

1. Annexure-I, The list of honorable members were present in the meeting;
2. Annexure-II, Minutes of the meeting of working group held on 25-04-2011 & 03-05-2011 and
3. Annexure-III, Minutes of the 1st meeting of Technical Committee held on 06-04-2011.

02. Welcoming all the members in the meeting, the Chairperson commenced the discussion of the meeting. In his speech, the chairperson presented the decisions taken in the meeting of working group held on 25-04-2011 & 03-05-2011 at Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**.** He then requested the members present in the meeting to pass their comments or observations of the report of SVRS-2009. The Chairperson himself observed that the Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) of SVRS-2009 should be consistent with the findings of other concerned Ministries/ Agencies.

03. Mr. Shahjahan Ali Mollah , Director General, BBS, proposed that a field visit might be arranged on sample basis to recheck the validation of the findings of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Net Reproduction Rate (NRR). Regarding this issue, Mr. A.K.M Fazlul Haque, Project Director, SVRS Project informed that the report of SVRS-2009 was prepared after it had been rechecked via collected data in 100 PSUs. It confirms the accuracy of the findings of SVRS-2009 and became more acceptable to the users.

04. Mr. A.M.M Anisul Awwal, PhD, Director, NIPORT opined that validation checking of findings is essential to provide all with reliable statistics.

05. After a thorough discussion, the draft report of SVRS-2009 is approved for publication. It is also decided that the resolution of meeting of Technical Committee and working group have to be set as Annexure of the publication.

06. The Chairperson drew attention to decision "Kha" of the working group. He put special importance on conducting survey or census according to the mandate and comparative advantages of concerned departments/agencies in data collection, compilation and dissemination. Participating in the discussion, the Convener of Working Group and Mrs. Tajkera Begum, Deputy Director General of BBS said that decision would be taken in this regard, and a meeting could be convened soon. The Chairperson requested the members of Working Group to submit a recommendation in this regard to the Technical Committee by June 30, 2011 and also suggested a review of the finding of NRR in the draft report of SVRS-2010. Mr. A.M.M Anisul Awwal proposed that a seminar on Methodology, Data Collection Method & Definitions used by different agencies should be organized to determine the strengths and weakness or limitations of respective agencies in conducting survey.

07. Mr. Abdullah Harun Pasha, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, with due permission of the Chair, presented the current and future work plan of the wing in the meeting. Participating in the discussion, Dr. A.M.M Anisul Awwal stated that several surveys already have been conducted in collaboration with some donor agencies. Hence, he opined that duplication can be eliminated by consulting with the concerned agencies. He also observed that surveys on Women & Children Trafficking need to be conducted. Mr. Abdullah Harun Pasha informed in the meeting that UNFPA officially requested BBS to conduct a survey on Violence Against Women. Mr.A.H.M Shafiqujjaman, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare pointed out the need for prior consultations with other Division/Department is needed to conduct the surveys proposed by Demography and Health Wing. Otherwise, duplication in this field may be occurred. Dr. A.M.M Anisul Awwal asserted that BBS is the only national statistical organization (apex body for most of the data) for collecting, compiling & disseminating official statistics of all sector of the Government. In this circumstance, if any Department/Agency, other than BBS, conducts any survey, active participation of BBS should be ensured.

08. Kazi Akhtar Uddin, Joint Secretary, Statistics Division said that BBS may conduct surveys in coordination with other Government Agencies and he also requested to publish survey reports in time.

09. The Director General, BBS expressed his deep realization that data collected by BBS and other Government Agencies should be consistent for the greater interest of the nation as well as for the development of the country. “To eliminate duplication, multiple Agencies may conduct surveys jointly”, he said. Besides this, it is a burning issue to increase the acceptability of data to the users.

10. In the concluding speech referring to the above discussion, the Chairperson assigned the Working Group to contact with the concerned agencies regarding this issue.

11**. Decisions:**

(a) The Minutes of the meeting of working group has been endorsed;

(b) The Working Group will continue its assignment in accordance with Agenda no. “Kha” mentioned in its TOR;

(c) The draft report of SVRS -2009 has been approved by the Technical Committee to be published, with an observation from Chairperson that the reporting of NRR is low.

12. The Chairperson ended the meeting with a vote of thanks, as there were no more issues to be discussed.

Sd/-
(Professor Barkat-e-Khuda)
Chairperson

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন
ই-২৭/এ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা-১২০৭

বিষয়ঃ **বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ উইং এর কার্যক্রম সুষ্ঠুভাবে সম্পাদনের জন্য গঠিত ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির তৃতীয় সভার কার্যবিবরণী।**

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ উইং এর জনমিতি ও জনস্বাস্থ্য সংক্রান্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ , তথ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ ও এতদসংক্রান্ত প্রকাশনা ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রমের মান উন্নয়ন ও সুষ্ঠুভাবে সম্পাদনে প্রয়োজনীয় পরামর্শ প্রদানের জন্য সরকার কর্তৃক গঠিত টেকনিক্যাল কমিটির দ্বিতীয় সভার সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন এবং Vital Statistics এর মান উন্নয়নের জন্য গঠিত ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির তৃতীয় সভা বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর উপ-মহাপরিচালক জনাব তাজকেরা বেগম এর সভাপতিত্বে তাঁর সম্মেলন কক্ষে গত ২৯-০৬-১১ খ্রীঃ তারিখ সকাল ১১:০০ ঘটিকায় অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। পরিসিষ্ট 'ক'- সভায় উপস্থিত সদস্যদের নামের তালিকা।

০২. সভায় উপস্থিত সদস্যবৃন্দকে স্বাগত জানিয়ে সভাপতি সভার কার্য্যক্রম শুরু করেন। তিনি সভায় গত ১৮-০৫-১১ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত টেকনিক্যাল কমিটির সভায় গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ উপস্থাপন করেন। অতঃপর এসভিঅরএস-২০০৯ এর রিপোর্ট চূড়ান্ত করণের ক্ষেত্রে অবদানের জন্য ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির সকল সদস্যকে ধন্যবাদ জানান। আলোচনার শুরুতে সভাপতি বলেন- নিপোর্ট ও বিবিএস কর্তৃক পরিচালিত জরিপের অভিন্ন ইন্ডিকেটরের তথ্যে প্রায়ই তারতম্য পরিলক্ষিত হয়। এছাড়া সরকারের অপরাপর সংস্থাসমূহের জরিপ পরিচালনাকালে বিবিএস এর ভূমিকা এবং বিবিএস এর তথ্য যেন সরকারের অপরাপর সংস্থাসমূহের সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ন হয় এবং পরবর্তীতে যাতে ভুল বোঝাবুঝির অবতারনা না হয় সে লক্ষ্যে কি করা উচিত এ বিষয়ে আলোচনা করার জন্য উপস্থিত সকল সদস্যকে আহবান জানান।

০৩. পরিচালক, আইএসআরটি, অধ্যাপক ড. এম আমির হোসেন বলেন- ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির কার্যপরিধির (খ) নং এজেন্ডা বিবিএস তথা জাতির জন্য খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। সরকারের যে সকল বিভাগ/অধিদপ্তর সাধারনতঃ জরিপ পরিচালনা করে থাকে তাদের দায় দায়িত্ব ও জরিপ পরিচালনার ক্ষেত্রে কার কতটুকু সামর্থ্য বা দুর্বলতা রয়েছে তা পারস্পরিক জানা প্রয়োজন। বিভিন্ন সংস্থা কর্তৃক ব্যবহৃত Survey Methodology, Data collection Procedure, Definitions ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের উপর একটি সেমিনার হলে জরিপ পরিচালনার ক্ষেত্রে কার কতটুকু দুর্বলতা রয়েছে তা জানা সম্ভব হবে। এজন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট সংস্থা সমূহের সাথে বিষেশ করে নিপোর্ট এর সাথে আলোচনসাপেক্ষে একটি সেমিনারের আয়োজনের করা যেতে পারে। তিনি আরো বলেন ২০১২ সালের তথ্য সংগ্রহ শুরু করার পূর্বে এসভিআরএস এর প্রশ্নপত্র, Sample design, Data Collection Procedure ইত্যাদির মানোন্নয়ন নিয়ে ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির আরও সভা আহবান করা যেতে পারে।

০৪. ডা. শিমুল কলি হোসেন আলোচনায় অংশ গ্রহণ করে বলেন- পাহাড়ি এলাকায় (Hill Tracks) এসভিআরএস এর পিএসইউ-এর সংখ্যা তুলনামূলকভাবে কম । জনাব একেএম ফজলুল হক , প্রকল্প পরিচালক, এসভিআরএস প্রকল্প সভায় ষ্ট্রাটা ভিত্তিক এসভিআরএস এর পিএসইউ এ্যালোকেশন উপস্থাপন করেন। এ ছাড়াও তিনি সভাকে অবহিত করেন যে, এসভিআরএস -২০১০ এর সংগৃহী তথ্য এডিটিং ও এন্ট্রির কাজ ইতোমধ্যে সম্পন্ন হয়েছে। যথাসম্ভব অল্প সময়ের মধ্যে খসড়া রিপোর্ট ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির সভায় উপস্থাপন করা সম্ভব হবে। তিনি ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির সম্মানীত সদস্যদেরকে এসভিআরএস এর তথ্য সংগ্রহের কাজ সরেজমিনে পর্যবেক্ষন এবং তদারকির জন্য মাঠ পর্যায়ে ভ্রমণের জন্য আহবান জানান।

০৫. ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ উইং এর পরিচালক জনাব আব্দুল্লাহ হারুন পাশা বলেন- নিপোর্ট ছোট সেম্পল সাইজ নিয়ে জরিপ পরিচালনা করে থাকে। তাঁদের সেম্পল সাইজ কতটা প্রতিনিধিত্বশীল তাও যাচাই করে দেখা প্রয়োজন। নিপোর্ট ও বিবিএস এর তথ্যের সামাঞ্জস্যতা বজায় রাখতে হলে উভয় সংস্থা কর্তৃক ব্যবহৃত Survey Methodology এবং বিভিন্ন Indicator এর Definitions অভিন্ন হওয়া বাঞ্চনীয়।

০৬. বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর উপ-মহাপরিচালক ও ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির আহবায়ক সভাকে অবহিত করেন যে, নিপোর্ট ও বিবিএস কর্তৃক পরিচালিত কিছু কিছু জরিপে অভিন্ন ইন্ডিকেটরের তথ্য সংগৃহীত হয়। নিপোর্ট ও বিবিএস একই সরকারের অধীন দুটি স্বতন্ত্র সংস্থা। একই সরকারের অধীন সংস্থাসমূহের অভিন্ন ইন্ডিকেটরের তথ্য অভিন্ন হওয়াই বাঞ্চনীয় বলে সভাপতি অভিমত প্রকাশ করেন। এ বিষয়ে আলোচনা করার জন্য তিনি উপস্থিত সদস্যদেরকে আহবান জনান।

০৭. প্রফেসর ড. এম আমির হোসেন বলেন- নিপোর্ট ও বিবিএস কর্তৃক পরিচালিত জরিপে ২/১ টি অভিন্ন ইন্ডিকেটর রাখা যায়। এতে সংস্থা দুটি কর্তৃক সংগৃহীত তথ্যের গুনগতমান যাচাই করা সম্ভব হবে। তবে অভিন্ন ইন্ডিকেটরের সংগৃহীত তথ্য রিপোর্ট-এ প্রকাশ করা যাবে না। শুধু সংগৃহীত তথ্যের গুনগতমান যাচাই করার কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

০৮. ডা. বশিরুল ইসলাম, উপ-পরিচালক, ডিজিএইচএস বলেন- নিপোর্ট ও বিবিএস কর্তৃক ব্যবহৃত Survey Methodology এবং Definitions তুলনা করে দেখা প্রয়োজন।

০৯. এ পর্যায়ে সভাপতি বলেন- বিভিন্ন সংস্থা কর্তৃক ব্যবহৃত Survey Methodology, Data collection Procedure, Definitions ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের উপর বিস্তারিত সুপারিশ টেকনিক্যাল কমিটি বরাবর পেশ করতে ওয়াকিং কমিটির আরো কয়েকটি সভা করা দরকার এবং এজন্য অন্তত: দুমাস সময় বৃদ্ধির প্রয়োজন।

১০. সিদ্ধান্তঃ

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা শেষে সর্বসম্মতিক্রমে সভায় নিম্নোক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত সমূহ গৃহীত হয় ।

(ক) আগামী ২৪ জুলাই , ২০১১ এসভিঅরএস-২০১০ এর খসড়া রিপোর্ট এর উপর ওয়ার্কি কমিটির সভা আহবান;

(খ) ওয়ার্কিং কমিটি আগামী ৩১ আগষ্ট , ২০১১ এর মধ্যে বিভিন্ন সংস্থা কর্তৃক ব্যবহৃত Survey Methodology, Data collection Procedure, Definitions ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের উপর বিস্তারিত সুপারিশ টেকনিক্যাল কমিটি বরাবর পেশ করবে;

(গ) সংশ্লিষ্ট সংস্থাসমূহের সাথে আলোচনাসাপেক্ষে অতি শীঘ্রই একটি সেমিনার আয়োজনের তারিখ নির্ধারন করা হবে।

১১. সভায় আর কোন আলোচ্য বিষয় না থাকায় সভাপতি উপস্থিত সকল সদস্যকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষনা করেন।

স্বাক্ষরিত/-

(তাজকেরা বেগম)
উপ-মহাপরিচালক, বিবিএস
ও
আহবায়ক, ওয়াকিং কমিটি
ফোনঃ ৯১৩৩৩৮৫

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো
এসভিআরএস প্রকল্প
পরিসংখ্যান ভবন
ই-২৭/এ আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা -১২০৭।

বিষয়ঃ বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর এসভিআরএস প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম সুষ্ঠুভাবে সম্পাদনের নিমিত্ত গঠিত ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির চতুর্থ সভার কার্যবিবরণী।

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর এসভিআরএস প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম সুষ্ঠুভাবে সম্পাদন এবং পদ্ধতিগত উন্নয়ন ও সমন্বয়ের জন্য সরকার কর্তৃক গঠিত ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির এক সভা গত ২৬-০৭-১১ তারিখ রোজ মঙ্গলবার বিকাল ৩.০০ ঘটিকায় বিবিএস এর উপ-মহাপরিচালক এর সভা কক্ষে তাঁরই সভাপতিত্বে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সভায় উপস্থিত সদস্যদের তালিকা সংযোজনী 'ক'তে দ্রষ্টব্য।

০২। সভার প্রারম্ভে সভাপতি উপস্থিত সকলকে স্বাগত জানিয়ে পরিচিতি পর্ব দিয়ে সভার কাজ শুরু করেন। অতঃপর তিনি সভার আলোচ্য বিষয় উপস্থাপনের জন্য এসভিআরএস প্রকল্পের প্রকল্প পরিচালককে অনুরোধ করেন । প্রকল্প পরিচালক জনাব একেএম ফজলুল হক সভাকে অবহিত করেন যে, SVRS-২০১০ প্রতিবেদনের Key Findings প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। তিনি উক্ত জরিপের মান উন্নয়নে ও প্রাপ্ত তথ্য পর্যালোচনাপূর্বক মতামত প্রদানের জন্য উপস্থিত সকলকে অনুরোধ করেন।

০৩। শুরুতেই উপ-মহাপরিচালক বেগম তাজকেরা বেগম পূর্বের সভার কার্যবিবরণী সম্মানিত সদস্যবৃন্দ কর্তৃক প্রাপ্তির বিষয়টি নিশ্চিত করেন। তিনি সভাকে আরো অবহিত করেন যে ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির সদস্যবৃন্দের স্ব-স্ব প্রতিষ্ঠানের পক্ষ থেকে যে রিপোর্ট প্রদানের সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করা হয়েছিল তার ধারাবাহিকতায় নিপোর্ট ব্যতীত সকল প্রতিষ্ঠানই তাদের স্ব-স্ব রিপোর্ট ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির সম্মুখে উপস্থাপন করেছেন। যতদ্রুত সম্ভব রিপোর্ট উপস্থাপনের জন্য তিনি নিপোর্টের উপস্থিত প্রতিনিধিকে অনুরোধ করেন। সভাপতি আরও উল্লেখ করেন যে, নিপোর্টের রিপোর্ট ব্যতীত ওয়ার্কিং কমিটি টেকনিক্যাল কমিটি বরাবর সুপারিশ সম্বলিত প্রতিবেদন পেশ করতে পারবে না।

০৪। অতঃপর সভাপতি ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের আইএসআরটির পরিচালক ড. এম আমির হোসেনকে আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আহবান জানান। জনাব আমির হোসেন সংক্ষিপ্ত ফলাফলসমূহ স্টাডি করে মোটামুটি সবকিছু সঠিক আছে বলে সভাকে অবহিত করেন। তথাপি তিনি এর সাথে আদম শুমারি ও গৃহ গণনা ২০১১ এর সদ্য প্রকাশিত প্রাথমিক ফলাফলের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য বিধান করে ফলাফল প্রকাশের অনুরোধ করেন। উপ-মহাপরিচালক তাজকেরা বেগম উল্লেখ করেন যে নিপোর্ট ও এসভিআরএস কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত বিভিন্ন common indicators অথবা definition এ কোন প্রভেদ থাকলে সেগুলো দ্রুত Harmonize করা প্রয়োজন। সভাপতিকে সাপ্লিমেন্ট করতে গিয়ে জনাব আমির বলেন শুধু এসভিআরএস নয় বরং ডেমোগ্রাফি ও হেলথ উইং এর সকল সূচক/সংজ্ঞা সমূহকেই নিপোর্টের সাথে Harmonize করতে হবে। পরবর্তীতে সভাপতি, ড. এ এম এম আনিসুল আউয়াল, পরিচালক (গবেষণা), নিপোর্টকে তাঁর মতামত প্রদানের অনুরোধ করেন।

০৫। আলোচনায় অংশ গ্রহণ করে জনাব আউয়াল বেশ কিছু বিষয়ে তাঁর সুচিন্তিত মতামত তুলে ধরেন। নিপোর্টের সাথে বিবিএস কর্তৃক পরিচালিত Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) এর বিভিন্ন সূচক/সংজ্ঞার মধ্যেও পার্থক্য রয়েছে বলে সভাকে অবহিত করেন। তিনি SVRS-2010 এর খসড়া রিপোর্টে Sex Ratio, Growth Rate, Female headed household, Mean age at marriage, TFR, IMR, NMR ইত্যাদি সূচকসমূহ আরও যাচাইপূর্বক প্রকাশের জন্য পরামর্শ প্রদান করেন। তিনি এসভিআরএস প্রতিবেদনে প্রকাশিত জনসংখ্যার তথ্যের পাশে 'Projected' কথাটি উল্লেখ করা প্রয়োজন বলে অভিমত প্রকাশ করেন। এছাড়া তিনি Birth per minute and death per minute সংক্রান্ত তথ্যে Urban-Rural break-up confusing বলে শুধু National Figure প্রকাশ করার পক্ষে মত প্রকাশ করেন। তদুপরি তিনি Population by broad age group indicator এর ক্ষেত্রে <1 এবং <5 শীর্ষক দুটি age group দেয়ার পাশাপাশি 15-49 বছর বয়সের তথ্য পুনঃযাচাই করার অনুরোধ করেন। অধিকন্তু তিনি dependency ratio ঠিক আছে কিনা জানতে চাইলে পরিবার পরিকল্পনা অধিদপ্তরের প্রতিনিধি বেগম শিমুল কলি হোসেন এটা সঠিক আছে বলে দৃঢ় মত পোষণ করেন। সবশেষে জনাব

আউয়াল বলেন যে প্রতিটি রিপোর্টে একটি 'সার অনুচ্ছেদ' (Catchy Paragraph) দিতে হবে যেখানে সংশ্লিষ্ট রিপোর্টটি কোন সময়ে সংগৃহীত তথ্যের উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রনয়ণ করা হয়েছে তার উল্লেখ থাকবে।

০৬। পরবর্তীতে ডিজিএইচএস এর উপ-পরিচালক জনাব বশিরুল ইসলামকে মতামত প্রদানের অনুরোধ করা হলে তিনি সভায় ইতোমধ্যে উত্থাপিত বিষয়গুলো বিবেচনাপূর্বক প্রয়োজনীয় সংশোধন/পরিমার্জন করার পরামর্শ প্রদান করেন।

০৭। পরিশেষে, জনাব আবুল কালাম আজাদ, উপ-পরিচালক, বিবিএস, নিপোর্ট ও ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ উইং এর সাথে বিভিন্ন সূচক/সংজ্ঞাগত Harmonization সংক্রান্ত ব্যাপারে দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করলে সভাপতি ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ উইং এর পরিচালক জনাব আবদুল্যাহ হারুন পাশাকে নিপোর্টের সাথে বসে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয় সুরাহা করার পরামর্শ প্রদান করেন। সবশেষে সভাপতি সভায় আলোচিত বিষয়সমূহ যাচাইপূর্বক টেকনিক্যাল কমিটির সভায় উপস্থাপন করার জন্য মতামত প্রদান করেন।

০৮। **সিদ্ধান্ত সমূহঃ**

সভায় উপরোক্ত আলোচনার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে সর্বসম্মতিক্রমে নিম্নরূপ সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ গৃহীত হয়ঃ

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(৮.১) সভায় আলোচিত বিষয়সমূহ পুনঃযাচাইপূর্বক SVRS 2010 রিপোর্টের key findings টেকনিক্যাল কমিটির সভায় উপস্থাপন করা।

(৮.২) যতদ্রুত সম্ভব নিপোর্টের পক্ষ থেকে একটি Presentation এর ব্যবস্থা করা।

(৮.৩) প্রতিটি রিপোর্টে একটি 'সার অনুচ্ছেদ' (Catchy Paragraph) দেয়া।

(৮.৪) নিপোর্ট ও ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ উইং এর সাথে বিভিন্ন সূচক/সংজ্ঞাগত Harmonization এর ব্যাপারে ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ উইং এর পরিচালক কর্তৃক নিপোর্টের সাথে আলোচনাপূর্বক প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা নেয়া।

০৯। আর কোন আলোচ্য বিষয় না থাকায় সভাপতি উপস্থিত সকলকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন।

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Annexure-6

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 Sex
CBR	=	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	=	Crude Death Rate
CDR	=	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

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Printed at: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics Division,
Ministry of planning
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