
Utilization of Essential Service Delivery Survey 2013

Provisional Report



**National Institute of Population
Research and Training**

CONTENTS

1. Background	2
2. Objectives	2
3. Methodology	2
Provisional Tables	
1. Coverage of sample	4
2. Description of samples	5
3. Results	9
3.1 Increase utilization of essential HPN services	9
3.2 Improve equity in essential HPN service utilization	21
3.3 Improve awareness of healthy behavior	22
3.4 Ensure quality and equitable health care for all citizens in Bangladesh	25
Key findings	26

1. BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) is implementing the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) for a period of five years from July 2011 to June 2016. The priority of HPNSDP is to stimulate demand and improve access to and utilization of health, population and nutrition (HPN) services in order to reduce morbidity and mortality, particularly among infants, children and women; reduce population growth rate and improve nutritional status, especially of women and children. HPNSDP has an M&E component with a provision of joint review of the sector program in the third quarter of every year (Annual Programme Review-APR) to oversee its implementation progress. APR supposes to assess the impact of the sector program on access to poor, equity, and gender and also to assess implementation performance against agreed upon indicators in the program framework and adjusts indicators as needed.

Although MIS exists in health and family planning programmes, this MIS cannot be expected to provide all necessary data for programme performance monitoring. The other credible national data sources that exist are either not implemented annually, or do not contain the information needed for the performance monitoring. Hence, there is a need to collect new data on utilization of essential HPN services component of the results framework to aid APR of HPNSDP.

In this context, since 2006 NIPORT is conducting the Utilization of Essential Service Delivery (UESD) Survey to gather information on indicators underlined in HPNSDP results framework to measure and monitor the current status of health care utilization annually. The 2013 UESD is the fourth survey of such kind. This survey is not undertaken every year, as because Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) also obtained this information in every three to four years. In that case the information on these important indicators could be obtained from BDHS.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the survey are:

- a. To obtain information on utilization of essential HPN services and equity in service utilization
- b. To measure mother's awareness on healthy behavior
- c. To assess quality of equitable health care in terms of nutritional status of children
- d. To determine utilization of public, private and NGO services, especially by the poor.

3. METHODOLOGY

Sample design

UESD survey 2013 used nationally representative samples of urban and rural households. The sampling scheme of the survey was similar to that of Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2011. The advantage of using the BDHS methodology is that the rates generated from this survey are comparable with the rates derived from BDHS. This enables to have annual rates in between BDHS which is conducted only once in three years.

BDHS 2011 used a stratified multistage cluster sampling scheme consisting 207 urban and 393 rural primary sampling units. On an average 30 households per primary sampling unit and 18,000 households in total were included in the survey. BDHS sample scheme provides reliable national, urban, rural, and divisional estimates. Estimates of service utilization by wealth quintiles can also be obtained with a specific level of error. However, for the purpose of UESD survey 2013, minimum required sample size was 12,000 households as because UESD does not do mortality estimates.

UESD Survey 2010 used a stratified multistage cluster sampling scheme of BDHS 2011. Instead of 600 primary sampling units (PSUs) of BDHS sampling scheme, UESD survey systematically selected 300 PSUs proportionately from urban and rural areas mainly due to reduce the time and cost of the survey. The household lists of all selected PSUs were updated and instead of taking 30 households as BDHS, UESD survey selected 43 households from each of the PSUs to cover the required sample size about 12,500 households. All ever-married women age 15-49 who are usual residence of selected households were selected for interview. The field survey was carried out during May-July 2013 through a private research agency (Associates for Community and Population Research).

List of indicators

Goal level: Ensure quality and equitable health care for all citizens of Bangladesh

- Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age
- Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age

Results level: Component 1- Service delivery improved

Result 1.1 Increase utilization of essential HPN services: maternal, neonatal, and child health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition services

- Percent of delivery by skilled birth attendant
- Antenatal care coverage (at least 4 visits)
- Postnatal care within 48 hours (at least 1 visit)
- Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)
- Measles Immunization Coverage by 12 months
- Percent of children (0-59 months) with pneumonia receiving antibiotics
- Percent of children (6-59 months) receiving Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months

Result 1.2 Improve equity in essential HPN service utilization (MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 6)

- Proportion of births in health facilities by wealth quintiles
- Use of modern contraceptives in low performing areas (Sylhet and Chittagong division)

Result 1.3 Improved awareness of healthy behaviour (MDG 1, 4, 5)

- Rate of exclusive breastfeeding in infants up to 6 months
- Percent of children 6-23months fed with appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices

Utilization of Essential Service Delivery (UESD) Survey 2013: Provisional Tables

1. Coverage of Sample

Division	Urban		Rural	
	Allocation in BDHS 2011	Allocation for UESD Survey 2013	Allocation in BDHS 2011	Allocation for UESD Survey 2013
Barisal	22	9	50	27
Chittagong	33	16	59	30
Dhaka	49	22	60	32
Khulna	29	17	56	26
Rajshahi	28	14	59	29
Rangpur	24	12	61	31
Sylhet	22	10	48	25
Total	207	100	393	200

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Bangladesh 2013

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,200	8,400	12,600
Households occupied	3,954	7,999	11,953
Households interviewed	3,806	7,808	11,614
Household response rate ¹	96.3	97.6	97.2
Interviews with ever-married women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women identified	4,082	8,314	12,396
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,884	7,817	11,701
Eligible woman response rate ²	95.1	94.0	94.4

¹Households interviewed/households occupied

²Eligible women interviewed/eligible women

2. Description of Samples

Table 2.1 Household population by age, sex, and residence
Percent distribution of the de jure household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Bangladesh 2013

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	9.8	9.2	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.1
5-9	10.1	9.8	9.9	12.3	12.1	12.2	11.7	11.6	11.6
10-14	10.5	11.1	10.8	13.0	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.0	12.2
15-19	10.1	11.6	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.3
20-24	8.5	10.4	9.4	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.0	9.1	8.5
25-29	9.0	10.1	9.5	6.5	8.3	7.4	7.1	8.7	7.9
30-34	7.7	8.5	8.1	5.6	7.7	6.6	6.1	7.8	7.0
35-39	7.1	7.4	7.2	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.5	7.2	6.8
40-44	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4
45-49	6.3	6.0	6.2	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.9
50-54	4.5	2.0	3.2	4.4	1.7	3.1	4.4	1.8	3.1
55-59	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.4
60-64	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
65-69	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.8
70-74	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.5
75-79	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7
80+	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,222	6,091	12,313	20,345	20,173	40,518	26,568	26,266	52,834

Table 2.2 Household composition
Percent distribution of households by household size, according to residence, Bangladesh 2013

Household size	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
1	1.4	1.3	1.3
2	8.7	8.6	8.6
3	21.5	17.1	18.2
4	28.7	26.6	27.1
5	20.2	21.0	20.8
6	9.8	12.7	12.0
7	5.4	6.1	6.0
8	2.2	3.1	2.9
9+	2.2	3.6	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size	4.35	4.61	4.55
Number of households	2,829	8,786	11,615

Note: Table is based on usual residents.

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by household characteristics, according to residence, Bangladesh 2013

Household characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
Yes	92.9	57.6	66.2
No	7.1	42.4	33.8
Source of drinking water			
Improve source			
Piped into dwelling	24.3	0.5	6.3
Piped to yard/plot	15.1	0.7	4.2
Public tap/standpipe	9.4	0.6	2.8
Tubewell or borehole	50.3	94.9	84.0
Protected well	0.1	0.3	0.3
Protected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rain water	0.0	1.3	1.0
Bottled water	0.1	0.1	0.1
Non-improve source			
Unprotected well	0.0	0.2	0.1
Tanker truck/ Cart with drum	0.5	0.2	0.3
Surface water	0.1	1.3	1.0
Sanitation facility			
Improved, not shared facility			
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	8.8	0.6	2.6
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	8.2	2.2	3.7
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.4	1.8	1.7
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	51.2	28.9	34.3
Pit latrine with slab	24.5	42.1	37.8
Composting toilet	0.0	0.2	0.1
Non-improved facility			
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine			
Flush to somewhere else/ Flush don't know where	1.5	1.5	0.9
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	3.5	15.9	12.9
Bucket toilet	0.1	0.4	0.3
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.2	2.4	1.8
No facility/bush/field	0.5	4.8	3.7
Flooring materials			
Earth, sand	27.0	84.3	70.3
Cement	69.2	15.3	28.4
Ceramic tiles	3.5	0.2	1.0
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	2,829	8,786	11,615

Table 2.4 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various durable consumer goods, and ownership of land, according to residence, Bangladesh 2013

Ownership	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	1.8	2.5	2.3
Television	74.5	29.5	40.5
Mobile phone	94.9	86.6	88.6
Non-mobile phone	4.5	0.2	1.2
Refrigerator	42.3	8.7	16.9
Cupboard			
Table	84.7	80.3	81.3
Chair	86.1	83.3	84.0
Electric fan	90.6	47.8	58.2
DVD/VCD player	15.0	5.6	7.8
Water pump	10.2	3.2	4.9
Means of transport			
Bicycle	14.1	24.6	22.0
Autobike	0.9	0.4	0.5
Motor cycle/scooter	7.9	5.0	5.7
Rickshaw/van	3.8	5.4	5.0
Ownership of agricultural land			
Homestead	91.8	94.5	93.9
Other land	36.4	44.2	42.3
Neither	7.0	4.6	5.2
Ownership of farm animals			
Bulls/buffalos	0.0	0.5	0.4
Cows	11.7	43.8	36.0
Goats/sheep	6.7	24.4	20.1
Chicken/ducks	19.4	58.8	49.2
Number of households	2,829	8,786	11,615

Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, according to residence and region, Bangladesh 2013

Residence/division	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Residence							
Urban	14.8	16.7	20.5	22.3	25.7	100.0	2,829
Rural	18.7	20.0	20.5	20.7	20.0	100.0	8,786
Division							
Barisal	26.9	27.7	23.0	14.0	8.2	100.0	6,73
Chittagong	15.2	19.7	19.6	20.3	25.0	100.0	1,981
Dhaka	12.3	15.9	21.9	24.4	25.4	100.0	3,816
Khulna	16.5	17.7	19.4	22.4	24.0	100.0	1,359
Rajshahi	19.0	19.8	21.2	22.1	17.9	100.0	1,730
Rangpur	27.9	25.7	18.8	15.4	12.2	100.0	1,413
Sylhet	25.6	15.8	16.2	17.8	24.6	100.0	641
Total	17.8	19.2	20.5	21.1	21.4	100.0	11,615

Table 2.6 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married women age 15-49, by selected characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Characteristics	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted Number
Age						
15-19	7.6	884	835	7.8	869	822
20-24	14.9	1,739	1,755	15.3	1,706	1,719
25-29	17.6	2,056	2,022	18.1	2,017	1,976
30-34	17.1	2,000	1,994	17.6	1,959	1,943
35-39	15.5	1,812	1,810	15.4	1,715	1,709
40-44	13.9	1,621	1,633	13.3	1,487	1,489
45-49	13.6	1,589	1,652	12.5	1,396	1,420
Marital status						
Currently married	95.3	11,150	11,078	100.0	11,150	11,078
Divorced, separated or widowed/deserted	4.7	551	623	-	-	-
Residence						
Urban	24.4	2,860	3,884	24.4	2,724	3,663
Rural	75.6	8,841	7,817	75.6	8,425	7,415
Division						
Barisal	6.0	702	1,400	5.9	659	1,315
Chittagong	16.9	1,977	1,709	16.7	1,866	1,612
Dhaka	31.9	3,736	2,019	32.3	3,607	1,949
Khulna	11.6	1,362	1,718	11.7	1,306	1,638
Rajshahi	15.4	1,802	1,750	15.4	1,721	1,666
Rangpur	12.3	1,435	1,688	12.2	1,358	1,591
Sylhet	5.9	687	1,417	5.7	633	1,307
Education						
No education	29.7	3,473	3,345	28.5	3,179	3,010
Primary incomplete	15.6	1,827	1,814	15.6	1,734	1,713
Primary complete	14.2	1,662	1,630	14.4	1,602	1,568
Secondary incomplete	27.9	3,259	3,293	28.5	3,180	3,207
Secondary complete or higher	12.6	1,480	1,619	13.0	1,455	1,580
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.2	1,890	2,134	15.5	1,731	1,943
Second	19.0	2,226	2,340	18.9	2,109	2,202
Middle	20.7	2,424	2,368	20.7	2,312	2,253
Fourth	21.7	2,534	2,388	22.0	2,448	2,298
Highest	22.5	2,628	2,471	22.9	2,549	2,382
Total	100.0	11,701	11,701	100.0	11,149	11,078

na = Not applicable

3. Results

3.1 Increase Utilization of Essential HPN Services

3.1.1 Antenatal care

Table 3.1.1a Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the three years preceding the survey by source of antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristics	Medically trained provider											Total	Any ANC	ANC from a medically trained provider	Number of women	
	Qualified doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ paramedic	FWV	CSBA	SACMO	HA/FWA	NGO worker	Trained TBA	Untrained TBA	Unqualified provider	No one					
Age																
< 20	38.4	5.4	7.6	1.5	0.3	4.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	32.9	100.0	67.1	53.3	331	
20-34	42.6	5.2	5.9	0.2	0.3	4.6	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	33.9	100.0	66.1	54.1	1,992	
35-49	28.3	2.8	6.1	0.8	0.0	3.6	2.8	0.0	1.6	0.8	53.0	100.0	47.0	38.2	247	
Residence																
Urban	59.9	7.2	4.4	0.3	0.0	2.5	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.2	100.0	80.8	71.8	640	
Rural	34.4	4.3	6.7	0.5	0.3	5.2	6.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	41.0	100.0	59.0	46.1	1,930	
Division																
Barisal	35.1	4.6	13.9	0.0	0.7	3.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	35.8	100.0	64.2	54.7	151	
Chittagong	42.5	5.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	46.9	100.0	53.1	50.0	520	
Dhaka	43.4	4.6	4.6	0.9	0.2	5.0	7.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	31.9	100.0	68.1	53.7	857	
Khulna	43.0	12.3	5.5	0.9	0.0	3.8	8.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	25.1	100.0	74.9	61.4	235	
Rajshahi	36.5	1.1	13.2	0.0	0.5	5.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	37.4	100.0	62.6	51.5	364	
Rangpur	31.7	3.9	9.3	0.4	0.4	8.9	18.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	27.0	100.0	73.0	45.3	259	
Sylhet	46.2	5.4	1.6	0.5	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	41.8	100.0	58.2	53.8	184	
Education																
No education	18.2	4.1	5.8	0.7	0.5	4.1	6.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	58.5	100.0	41.5	29.3	433	
Primary incomplete	21.4	6.1	7.2	0.6	0.6	6.1	7.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	49.2	100.0	50.8	35.8	358	
Primary complete	31.7	4.1	7.3	0.5	0.2	7.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	39.4	100.0	60.6	43.9	436	
Secondary incomplete	48.1	5.1	6.5	0.3	0.0	4.7	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	28.2	100.0	71.8	60.0	967	
Secondary complete or higher	76.4	5.8	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	10.6	100.0	89.4	85.9	376	
Wealth index																
Lowest	18.9	4.8	6.9	0.2	0.2	5.2	7.6	0.0	0.4	1.1	54.7	100.0	45.3	31.0	461	
Second	21.9	6.3	9.9	0.4	0.0	4.3	9.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	45.7	100.0	54.3	38.4	493	
Middle	37.8	3.6	6.1	0.4	0.0	4.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	38.6	100.0	61.4	47.8	495	
Fourth	51.0	6.6	5.8	0.7	0.3	6.1	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	25.1	100.0	74.9	64.4	573	
Highest	68.1	3.6	2.6	0.4	0.5	2.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	18.6	100.0	81.4	75.2	548	
Total	40.7	5.0	6.1	0.5	0.2	4.6	6.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	35.5	100.0	64.5	52.5	2,570	

Table 3.1.1b Place of ANC

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the three years preceding the survey, the percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy of the most recent birth by place of ANC care, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristic	Place of ANC					Number of women
	Home	Public facility	Private facility	NGO facility	Other	
Age						
<20	13.9	38.3	41.3	9.2	0.6	223
20-34	15.8	37.5	44.7	6.4	1.2	1,317
35-49	15.5	43.1	42.1	3.4	1.6	116
Residence						
Urban	9.5	27.1	54.6	11.5	2.4	517
Rural	18.2	42.9	39.3	4.4	0.5	1,139
Division						
Barisal	17.1	51.0	28.9	9.9	0.2	96
Chittagong	0.2	29.2	69.6	2.5	0.3	276
Dhaka	16.4	31.2	47.4	7.4	1.8	583
Khulna	20.1	39.0	32.1	11.0	3.0	177
Rajshahi	15.8	51.6	38.2	1.7	0.5	229
Rangpur	35.3	44.1	15.1	11.7	0.2	188
Sylhet	5.8	43.9	57.2	4.0	0.0	107
Education						
No education	28.6	45.6	22.4	5.2	3.5	180
Primary incomplete	27.3	38.5	34.5	6.5	0.2	181
Primary complete	20.4	40.1	33.7	7.2	1.6	265
Secondary incomplete	12.6	37.9	48.0	6.0	1.1	693
Secondary complete or higher	4.1	31.9	61.1	8.1	0.1	335
Wealth index						
Lowest	26.1	50.1	21.5	4.5	0.4	209
Second	28.2	42.3	25.4	7.9	1.0	266
Middle	16.1	40.2	38.9	9.0	0.9	304
Fourth	12.0	34.2	51.0	7.5	1.9	429
Highest	5.9	31.7	62.6	4.3	0.8	446
Total	15.5	37.9	44.1	6.6	1.1	1,655

Table 3.1.1c ANC from medically trained provider by wealth

Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey from whom mother received ANC from medically trained provider, according to place of ANC by wealth quintile, Bangladesh 2013

Wealth quintile	Place of ANC					Number of women
	Home	Public facility	Private facility	NGO facility	Other	
Lowest	6.5	63.2	28.9	4.2	0.6	143
Second	9.8	54.0	33.5	7.4	1.5	189
Middle	3.1	47.5	47.7	6.0	1.2	237
Fourth	4.3	34.5	58.0	8.2	2.2	369
Highest	2.1	32.0	66.6	4.3	0.9	412
Total	4.4	41.8	52.3	6.1	1.3	1,350

Table 3.1.1d Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the three years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent birth, according to residence, Bangladesh 2013

Number of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
None	19.2	41.0	35.6
1	7.5	11.6	10.5
2	11.9	15.1	14.3
3	16.4	13.9	14.5
4+	44.9	18.4	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median number of visits (for those with ANC)	4.1	3.0	3.3
Number of women	640	1,930	2,570

Table 3.1.1e Number of antenatal care visits by wealth

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the three years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent birth, according to wealth quintile, Bangladesh 2010

Number of ANC visits	Wealth quintile					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
None	54.8	46.0	38.6	25.1	18.6	35.6
1	11.3	11.2	11.7	10.6	8.0	10.5
2	10.0	14.3	14.9	18.7	13.0	14.3
3	15.0	12.8	14.3	13.4	16.8	14.5
4+	8.9	15.7	20.4	32.1	43.6	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median number of visits (for those with ANC)	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3
Number of women	461	493	495	573	548	2,570

3.1.2 Delivery Care

Table 3.1.2a Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristic	Place of delivery					Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Public facility	Private facility	NGO facility	Home	Other				
Age									
< 20	9.7	20.9	0.9	68.2	0.3	100.0	31.7	20.8	331
20-34	12.2	19.6	1.7	66.0	0.6	100.0	33.4	21.4	1,992
35-49	12.1	15.0	1.6	71.3	0.0	100.0	28.7	17.8	247
Residence									
Urban	18.1	30.8	4.2	45.5	1.4	100.0	53.1	36.9	640
Rural	9.7	15.5	0.7	73.8	0.2	100.0	26.0	15.8	1,930
Division									
Barisal	13.3	10.7	1.3	74.0	0.7	100.0	25.3	14.0	151
Chittagong	6.3	16.9	1.3	75.2	0.2	100.0	24.4	14.4	520
Dhaka	11.7	20.6	2.1	64.8	0.8	100.0	34.3	23.6	857
Khulna	14.9	31.5	3.4	49.8	0.4	100.0	50.0	36.4	235
Rajshahi	13.7	23.0	0.3	62.2	0.8	100.0	36.9	22.4	364
Rangpur	17.8	12.4	1.6	68.2	0.0	100.0	31.8	17.4	259
Sylhet	10.9	15.2	0.0	73.9	0.0	100.0	26.1	15.3	184
Education									
No education	6.5	7.8	1.4	83.6	0.7	100.0	15.7	8.0	433
Primary incomplete	9.5	6.1	1.1	83.2	0.0	100.0	16.8	9.2	358
Primary complete	8.0	10.3	1.6	80.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	11.9	436
Secondary incomplete	12.8	24.1	1.8	60.5	0.8	100.0	38.7	24.3	967
Secondary complete or higher	22.1	43.4	1.9	32.2	0.5	100.0	67.5	49.6	376
Wealth index									
Lowest	7.6	6.7	0.0	85.7	0.0	100.0	14.3	7.8	461
Second	8.7	7.1	1.4	82.3	0.4	100.0	17.3	10.0	493
Middle	12.1	16.2	2.0	69.7	0.0	100.0	30.3	17.2	495
Fourth	15.9	21.5	2.6	58.8	1.2	100.0	40.0	24.3	573
Highest	13.7	41.6	1.5	42.5	0.7	100.0	56.8	41.8	548
Total	11.8	19.3	1.6	66.7	0.5	100.0	32.8	21.0	2,570

Table 3.1.2b Type of delivery by place of birth

Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey delivered by type of delivery, according to place of birth, Bangladesh 2013

Type of delivery	Place of birth					Number of women
	Public facility	Private facility	NGO facility	Home	Other	
C-section	23.3	72.6	3.1	0.0	0.9	540
Normal	8.8	5.1	1.2	84.5	0.4	2,030
Total	11.9	19.3	1.6	66.7	0.5	2,570

Table 3.1.2c Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristics	Medically trained provider				HA/FWA	NGO worker	Trained TBA	Untrained TBA	Unqualified provider	Relatives & friends	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a medically trained provider	Number of women
	Qualified doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ paramedic	FWV	CSBA										
Age														
< 20	26.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	23.9	32.0	1.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	33.2	331
20-34	26.1	8.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	16.6	39.2	0.5	6.7	0.1	100.0	35.3	1,992
35-49	24.8	3.3	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.4	13.8	48.4	0.4	6.9	0.0	100.0	28.7	247
Residence														
Urban	42.3	12.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	17.5	21.5	0.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	55.0	640
Rural	20.6	6.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	17.2	45.0	0.7	7.2	0.1	100.0	27.6	1,930
Division														
Barisal	18.4	6.6	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	21.7	42.4	0.0	3.9	1.3	100.0	28.2	151
Chittagong	16.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.7	48.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	25.9	520
Dhaka	28.4	6.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	22.7	34.2	0.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	35.6	857
Khulna	42.6	8.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	14.3	30.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	52.5	235
Rajshahi	29.0	9.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.8	12.0	39.1	0.5	7.1	0.0	100.0	38.9	364
Rangpur	24.8	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.4	15.1	34.5	1.9	9.7	0.0	100.0	32.6	259
Sylhet	21.6	6.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	18.4	50.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	28.8	184
Education														
No education	10.6	6.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.3	16.6	54.8	0.7	7.6	0.0	100.0	17.6	433
Primary incomplete	12.6	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.7	16.9	54.5	0.8	8.4	0.3	100.0	16.8	358
Primary complete	15.3	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	24.3	44.2	0.7	7.8	0.0	100.0	20.6	436
Secondary incomplete	30.7	9.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	17.1	33.4	0.5	6.8	0.1	100.0	40.8	967
Secondary complete or higher	57.0	12.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	10.7	15.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	70.7	376
Wealth index														
Lowest	10.0	4.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.0	20.4	52.0	0.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	15.4	461
Second	13.2	3.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.6	20.3	48.7	0.6	9.5	0.2	100.0	17.9	493
Middle	22.8	7.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	17.1	42.3	0.2	7.7	0.2	100.0	30.9	495
Fourth	30.7	11.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	15.0	34.7	0.9	5.2	0.0	100.0	42.8	573
Highest	48.8	10.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	14.6	21.7	0.2	2.9	0.2	100.0	59.6	548
Total	26.0	7.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.2	17.2	39.2	0.6	6.7	0.1	100.0	34.4	2,570

Table 3.1.2d Place of skilled delivery by wealth

Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey attended by a skilled provider, according to place of birth by wealth quintile, Bangladesh 2013

Wealth quintile	Place of birth					Number of women
	Public facility	Private facility	NGO facility	Home	Other	
Lowest	49.3	43.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	71
Second	49.4	39.1	4.6	4.6	2.3	87
Middle	39.2	51.6	2.6	6.5	0.0	153
Fourth	35.9	49.4	6.1	5.7	2.9	245
Highest	22.6	69.7	2.4	4.6	0.6	327
Total	34.0	55.8	3.5	5.4	1.2	883

3.1.3 Postnatal Care

Table 3.1.3a Postnatal care for mothers and children

Percent distribution of last live births in the three years preceding the survey for which the mothers and/or the children received postnatal care from a medically trained provider, by timing of postnatal care, Bangladesh 2013

Timing	Received postnatal care from a medically trained provider					
	Mothers			Children		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Within 2 days of delivery	44.5	21.9	27.5	46.3	22.7	28.6
3-6 days after delivery	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3
7-41 days after delivery	3.9	2.0	2.5	4.1	2.3	2.8
Within 42 days of delivery	49.7	25.3	31.4	52.0	26.2	32.7
Non-medically trained provider	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.6
Did not receive postnatal checkup	46.3	71.2	65.0	43.8	69.0	62.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	640	1,930	2,570	640	1,930	2,570

3.1.4 Contraceptive Use

Table 3.1.4a Current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Bangladesh 2013

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Condom		Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other			
15-19	44.4	40.7	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.1	7.7	0.5	7.6	3.7	2.8	0.9	0.0	55.6	100.0	868
20-24	61.1	56.6	0.8	0.2	33.1	0.7	14.4	0.9	6.5	4.5	3.7	0.8	0.0	38.8	100.0	1,708
25-29	67.8	62.6	3.5	1.1	35.7	1.0	14.3	1.5	5.5	5.2	4.0	1.2	0.0	32.2	100.0	2,016
30-34	74.0	66.0	6.0	1.8	34.5	0.9	15.8	1.0	6.0	8.0	6.4	1.5	0.1	26.0	100.0	1,959
35-39	74.1	61.1	7.4	1.7	30.5	1.5	13.3	0.9	5.8	13.0	10.7	2.2	0.1	25.7	100.0	1,716
40-44	59.9	44.7	8.5	1.7	20.4	1.0	9.8	0.7	2.6	15.2	12.6	2.4	0.2	39.9	100.0	1,487
45-49	36.0	23.8	8.2	0.6	9.4	0.4	3.4	0.1	1.7	12.2	10.7	1.4	0.1	64.2	100.0	1,396
Total	62.0	53.1	5.1	1.1	28.1	0.9	11.9	0.9	5.1	8.9	7.3	1.5	0.1	38.0	100.0	11,150

Table 3.1.4b Trends in current use of contraceptive methods

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are currently using specific family planning methods, selected sources, Bangladesh 2004-2013

Method	2004		2006		2007		2008		2010		2011		2013	
	BDHS	UESD	UESD	UESD	BDHS	UESD	UESD	UESD	UESD	BDHS	BDHS	BDHS	UESD	UESD
Any method	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	55.8	59.5	61.7	61.2	62.0					
Any modern method	47.3	48.6	47.5	49.5	54.1	52.1	53.1							
Female sterilization	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.1							
Male sterilization	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1							
Pill	26.2	27.3	28.5	27.8	29.7	27.2	28.1							
IUD	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9							
Injectables	9.7	11.2	7.0	10.5	12.5	11.2	11.9							
Implants	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9							
Vaginal methods	u	u	u	u	u	u	u							
Condom	4.2	3.0	4.5	4.0	4.4	5.5	5.1							
Any traditional method	10.8	9.5	8.3	10.0	7.6	9.2	8.9							
Periodic abstinence	6.5	8.4	4.9	9.1	6.0	6.9	7.3							
Withdrawal	3.6	0.9	2.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.5							
Other traditional methods	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1							
Number of women	10,582	9652	10,192	9,636	11,012	16,635	11,150							

u = Unknown (not available)

Sources: 2004 BDHS (NIPORT et al., 2005:67); 2006 UESD (Al-Sabir et al., 2007:26); 2007 BDHS (NIPORT et al., 2008:52); 2008 UESD (Al-Sabir et al., 2009:38); 2010 UESD (Sultana, S. et al., 2011:30); and 2011 BDHS (NIPORT et al., 2013:86)

Table 3.1.4c Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injections	Implants	Condom		Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other			
Residence																
Urban	65.2	56.0	4.5	1.1	27.9	1.3	10.3	0.7	10.2	9.2	7.5	1.7	0.0	34.7	100.0	2,725
Rural	60.9	52.1	5.3	1.1	28.2	0.7	12.5	0.9	3.4	8.8	7.2	1.5	0.1	39.0	100.0	8,425
Division																
Barisal	60.2	49.4	2.7	2.0	25.0	0.9	14.5	1.7	2.6	10.8	9.1	1.5	0.2	39.9	100.0	662
Chittagong	49.9	43.9	4.3	0.8	22.0	1.2	12.0	0.2	3.4	6.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	50.1	100.0	1,866
Dhaka	62.8	54.1	4.6	0.8	29.9	0.8	10.4	1.2	6.4	8.7	7.2	1.4	0.1	37.4	100.0	3,606
Khulna	67.1	57.1	5.7	0.9	31.0	0.4	11.7	1.1	6.3	10.0	8.3	1.7	0.0	32.9	100.0	1,305
Rajshahi	67.0	57.8	4.9	1.5	30.7	1.2	12.4	0.7	6.4	9.2	7.2	1.9	0.1	32.9	100.0	1,722
Rangpur	70.9	62.0	8.4	1.8	31.0	0.7	16.4	0.7	3.0	8.9	7.9	0.9	0.1	29.0	100.0	1,357
Sylhet	52.8	39.4	5.1	1.6	19.9	0.8	7.6	0.6	3.8	13.4	11.4	1.7	0.3	47.2	100.0	632
Education																
No education	59.8	49.3	8.1	2.0	22.0	1.0	13.9	0.9	1.4	10.5	9.0	1.2	0.3	40.2	100.0	3,177
Primary incomplete	63.7	54.9	5.7	1.4	30.0	0.6	13.7	1.1	2.4	8.8	7.2	1.6	0.0	36.3	100.0	1,734
Primary complete	63.2	55.9	4.3	1.1	30.3	0.7	15.3	1.0	3.2	7.3	6.1	1.2	0.0	36.9	100.0	1,603
Secondary incomplete	63.7	55.9	3.5	0.5	32.6	0.9	10.8	0.8	6.8	7.8	5.9	1.9	0.0	36.3	100.0	3,180
Secondary complete or higher	60.0	50.0	2.2	0.3	27.0	0.9	4.3	0.5	14.8	10.0	8.2	1.8	0.0	40.0	100.0	1,456
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	62.6	55.5	6.4	2.7	24.7	0.9	17.3	1.7	1.8	7.1	6.1	0.8	0.2	37.4	100.0	1,731
Second	65.1	57.4	6.0	1.9	29.8	1.1	15.0	1.3	2.3	7.7	6.6	1.0	0.1	34.8	100.0	2,110
Middle	62.7	53.9	4.7	0.8	30.3	0.9	12.6	0.8	3.8	8.8	7.5	1.3	0.0	37.3	100.0	2,313
Fourth	61.6	52.7	4.4	0.7	29.6	0.7	10.4	0.7	6.2	8.9	7.0	1.9	0.0	38.4	100.0	2,448
Highest	59.0	47.9	4.6	0.2	25.5	0.9	6.7	0.3	9.7	11.1	8.8	2.3	0.0	41.2	100.0	2,548
Total	62.0	53.1	5.1	1.1	28.1	0.9	11.9	0.9	5.1	8.9	7.3	1.5	0.1	38.0	100.0	11,150

Table 3.1.4d Source of supply of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific method, Bangladesh 2013

Source of supply	Contraceptive method							Total
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Condom	
Public sector								
Government hospital	21.1	16.5	0.3	4.1	1.3	6.2	0.2	3.1
Maternal and child welfare center	7.7	10.2	0.6	14.4	2.9	13.4	0.5	2.4
Upazila health complex	32.5	48.0	3.5	38.1	10.1	47.4	1.6	9.8
Union health & family welfare center	7.9	9.4	6.2	27.8	16.0	16.5	2.7	8.8
Satellite clinic or EPI outreach site	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.1
Community clinic	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.1	6.8	2.1	1.2	4.2
Government fieldworker	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	7.1	17.7
Other public	0.7	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Private sector								
Private hospital or clinic	26.0	8.7	0.3	6.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	3.5
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	48.8	0.0	20.6	0.0	72.9	37.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.9	4.2
Other private	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.2	2.1	0.2	2.1
NGO sector								
Static clinic	3.3	0.8	0.5	4.1	5.0	10.3	0.9	2.0
Fieldworker	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.9	2.4
Other NGO	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other								
Friend/relatives	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	570	128	3,136	96	1,332	97	565	5,924

Table 3.1.4e Source of supply of modern contraceptive methods by wealth

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to wealth quintile, Bangladesh 2013

Wealth quintile	Source of supply				Number of women
	Public	Private	NGO	Other	
Lowest	62.8	30.5	6.0	0.7	960
Second	57.2	37.2	5.4	0.2	1,210
Middle	47.4	46.2	5.5	1.0	1,247
Fourth	43.2	52.1	4.2	0.5	1,290
Highest	30.3	65.8	3.5	0.4	1,217
Total	47.5	47.1	4.8	0.6	5,924

3.1.5 Immunization

Table 3.1.5a Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccinations at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by 12 months of age, Bangladesh 2013

Source of information	BCG	Pentavalent			Polio			Measles	All vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3				
Vaccination card	73.7	71.0	70.1	68.7	73.6	72.5	70.7	64.4	61.4	0.0	654
Mother's report	24.6	24.5	23.9	22.9	24.5	23.9	22.9	21.0	20.6	1.7	233
Either source	98.2	95.5	94.0	91.6	98.0	96.3	93.5	85.4	82.0	1.7	887
Vaccinated by 12 months ²	97.7	94.8	93.2	90.6	97.2	95.7	92.4	81.9	78.4	1.7	887

¹ BCG, measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).

² For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life was assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

Table 3.1.5b Vaccinations by 12 months by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who vaccinated by 12 months of age by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristics	BCG	Pentavalent			Polio			Measles	All vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3				
Sex											
Male	98.9	95.4	93.2	91.7	98.3	96.1	93.9	82.8	80.1	1.1	459
Female	96.5	94.2	93.2	89.5	96.3	95.6	90.9	81.0	76.6	2.3	428
Residence											
Urban	96.3	96.3	95.3	94.0	96.3	95.4	93.5	84.3	83.8	2.3	216
Rural	98.2	94.5	92.5	89.6	97.6	95.8	92.1	81.2	76.7	1.3	670
Division											
Barisal	98.1	96.2	94.3	94.3	96.2	96.2	94.2	84.9	82.7	1.9	53
Chittagong	94.8	94.2	92.9	89.6	94.8	93.5	89.6	80.5	79.9	3.9	154
Dhaka	97.6	91.1	89.1	86.3	97.6	95.6	91.8	81.6	76.5	1.7	293
Khulna	100.0	98.8	96.5	96.5	98.8	96.5	96.5	90.6	87.2	0.0	85
Rajshahi	99.4	99.4	96.8	92.3	99.4	96.8	92.3	77.4	76.8	0.0	155
Rangpur	96.6	97.7	97.7	96.6	96.6	97.7	94.3	83.9	79.3	1.1	87
Sylhet	98.3	93.2	93.2	90.0	94.9	96.6	93.2	81.4	71.7	1.7	60
Education											
No education	97.8	93.4	90.5	87.7	97.8	94.2	92.0	74.5	72.5	1.5	137
Primary incomplete	95.7	90.5	88.8	79.3	94.8	93.1	84.3	71.6	65.2	1.7	116
Primary complete	93.7	91.0	89.5	86.7	93.0	91.6	86.0	79.9	75.7	4.9	143
Secondary incomplete	99.2	97.3	96.2	95.1	98.9	98.1	96.5	86.1	83.4	0.8	368
Secondary complete or higher	100.0	98.3	95.9	95.9	99.2	97.5	95.9	89.3	85.2	0.0	122
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	95.8	91.6	88.0	82.5	95.8	92.2	86.7	71.1	66.9	2.4	166
Second	98.8	97.0	93.4	89.8	98.2	95.2	89.2	79.6	76.0	0.6	167
Middle	98.1	95.5	94.3	93.0	96.8	96.2	94.2	85.4	82.7	1.9	157
Fourth	97.1	94.2	93.3	91.3	97.1	96.6	94.7	84.6	81.6	2.9	208
Highest	98.4	96.8	96.8	95.8	97.9	98.4	96.3	87.3	83.7	0.5	189
Total	97.7	94.8	93.2	90.6	97.2	95.7	92.4	81.9	78.4	1.7	887

¹ BCG (for tuberculosis), Measles, and three doses each of Pentavelon and Polio vaccine

3.1.6 Treatment of ARI

Table 6.3 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristic	% with ARI ¹	Number of children	Among children with ARI, ¹ % taken to health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children with ARI
Age in months					
<11	4.8	827	(48.7)	(75.0)	40
12-23	5.3	886	(48.9)	(100.0)	47
24-59	3.7	2,239	37.3	85.4	82
Sex					
Male	4.9	2,059	54.0	90.0	100
Female	3.7	1,893	28.6	82.6	69
Residence					
Urban	3.8	1,001	(40.5)	(89.5)	38
Rural	4.5	2,951	44.3	86.3	131
Division					
Barisal	4.7	232	*	*	11
Chittagong	4.7	738	(47.2)	(88.9)	36
Dhaka	3.1	1,312	(41.5)	(81.0)	42
Khulna	2.9	384	*	*	11
Rajshahi	4.0	556	*	*	22
Rangpur	6.5	444	(41.4)	(90.0)	30
Sylhet	6.6	286	*	*	19
Education					
No education	5.7	740	(35.7)	(76.2)	42
Primary incomplete	6.8	546	(45.9)	(94.6)	37
Primary complete	3.8	634	*	*	24
Secondary incomplete	3.7	1,472	(41.5)	(83.0)	53
Secondary complete or higher	2.3	560	*	*	13
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.3	737	(32.6)	(84.8)	46
Second	3.3	754	(32.0)	(88.0)	25
Middle	5.6	762	(44.2)	(88.4)	43
Fourth	4.0	866	(50.0)	(88.6)	35
Highest	2.4	833	*	*	19
Total	4.3	3,952	43.2	87.0	169

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

¹ Refers to cough with either rapid or difficult breathing or chest indrawing

² Includes GOB/NGO/Private health facilities, as well as medically qualified doctor; excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

3.1.7 Vitamin A Supplementation

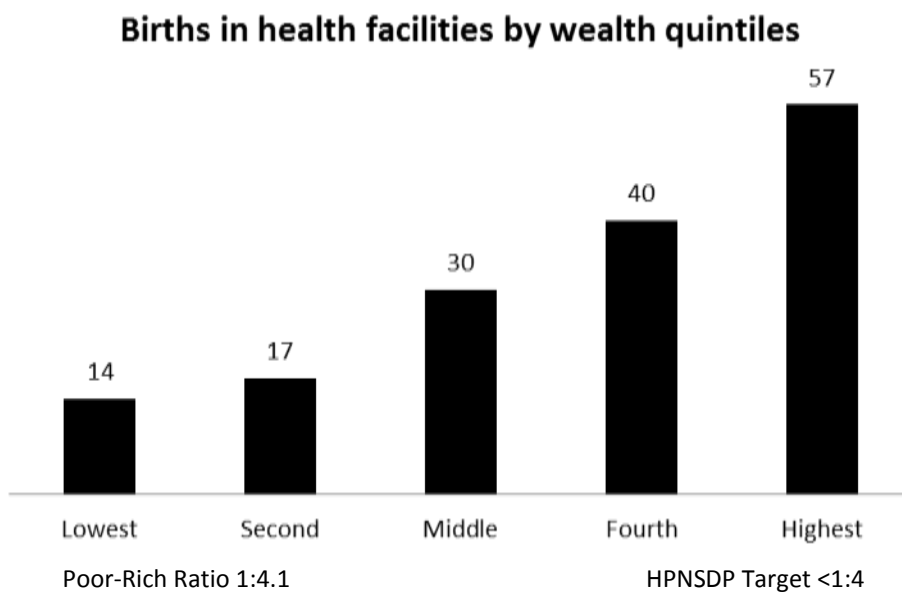
Table 3.1.7 Vitamin A intake among children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

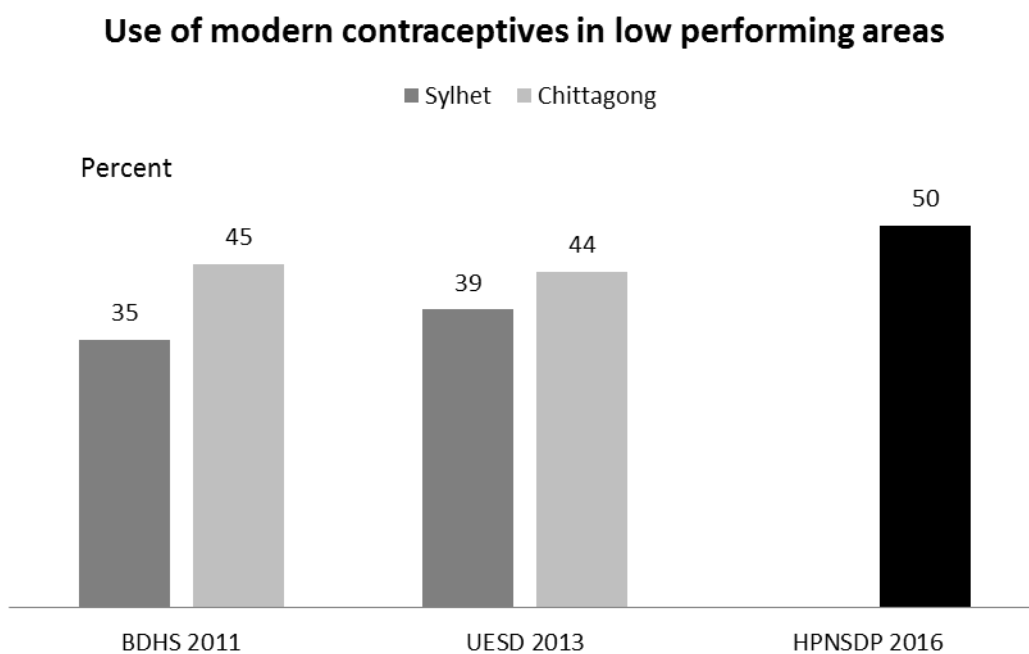
Background Characteristic	Consumed vitamin A supplements	Number of children age 6-59 months
Age in months		
6-11	55.8	466
12-23	75.7	886
24-35	76.7	811
36-47	79.4	763
48-59	79.4	666
Sex		
Male	75.1	1,867
Female	74.5	1,724
Residence		
Urban	77.1	889
Rural	74.1	2,703
Division		
Barisal	70.3	209
Chittagong	71.0	641
Dhaka	74.9	1,184
Khulna	81.4	354
Rajshahi	71.4	525
Rangpur	79.2	419
Sylhet	78.7	258
Mother's education		
No education	70.2	691
Primary incomplete	71.7	492
Primary complete	74.1	568
Secondary incomplete	76.3	1,332
Secondary complete or higher	81.3	509
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	70.2	689
Second	71.8	678
Middle	75.4	694
Fourth	75.6	782
Highest	80.6	749
Total	74.8	3592

3.2 Improve equity in essential HPN service utilization

3.2.1 Births in health facilities by wealth quintiles



3.2.2 Use of modern contraceptives in low performing areas (Sylhet and Chittagong division)



3.3 Improved awareness of healthy behaviour

3.3.1 Breastfeeding

Table 3.3.1a Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Number of last-born children
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth	
Sex				
Male	97.7	44.2	93.0	899
Female	98.9	44.5	93.0	853
Assistance at delivery				
Medically trained provider	97.8	30.6	88.3	631
Untrained provider	98.6	52.0	95.6	1,119
Place of delivery				
Health facility	97.7	28.9	87.7	610
Home	98.6	52.5	95.8	1,139
Residence				
Urban	98.5	37.8	93.5	460
Rural	98.2	46.6	92.8	1,292
Division				
Barisal	97.1	44.2	95.2	104
Chittagong	99.1	62.4	96.0	346
Dhaka	98.2	29.6	90.5	600
Khulna	98.1	34.0	91.8	159
Rajshahi	98.4	46.8	92.8	250
Rangpur	97.6	50.3	94.0	165
Sylhet	98.4	65.4	94.5	127
Mother's education				
No education	98.2	42.5	94.5	275
Primary incomplete	98.7	50.4	94.4	234
Primary complete	99.0	51.7	94.2	291
Secondary incomplete	98.6	41.4	91.5	694
Secondary complete or higher	96.9	40.1	92.2	257
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.4	50.7	95.4	304
Second	98.0	53.8	94.2	344
Middle	99.4	38.1	92.9	312
Fourth	97.6	45.0	92.0	412
Highest	98.7	35.1	91.1	380
Total	98.3	44.3	93.0	1,752

Note: Table is based on children born in the two years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

Table 3.3.1b Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding, according to age in months, Bangladesh 2013

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest child under two years living with their mother
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming plain water only	Breastfeeding and consuming non milk liquids ¹	Breastfeeding and consuming other milk	Breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods			
0-1	0.0	83.1	8.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
2-3	0.0	65.9	9.3	2.3	15.5	7.0	100.0	100.0	129
4-5	1.3	41.3	14.7	4.0	16.0	22.7	100.0	98.7	150
6-8	3.1	6.6	8.3	2.2	8.3	71.5	100.0	96.9	228
9-11	1.7	1.3	3.8	0.4	2.5	90.3	100.0	98.3	238
12-17	3.5	0.5	2.4	0.9	0.5	92.2	100.0	96.5	423
18-23	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.5	100.0	93.5	464
0-3	0.0	72.6	9.0	1.4	12.7	4.2	100.0	100.0	212
0-5	0.6	59.7	11.3	2.5	14.1	11.9	100.0	99.4	362
6-9	2.3	5.8	7.7	1.6	6.8	75.8	100.0	97.7	310
12-15	4.0	0.7	3.3	0.7	0.7	90.5	100.0	96.0	273
12-23	5.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	92.8	100.0	94.9	888
20-23	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.1	100.0	92.1	280

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth or other liquids.

3.3.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding practices

Table 3.3.2a Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum times or more ²	Both 4+ food groups and minimum times or more	Number of breast-fed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ³	4+ food groups	4+ times or more	With 3 IYCF practices ⁴	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, or milk products ³	4+ food groups	Minimum times or more ⁵	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-11	23.1	65.7	19.3	455	*	*	*	*	12	99.1	23.0	65.0	19.3	466
12-23	46.0	77.2	38.8	842	(51.1)	(47.7)	(47.7)	(25.0)	44	97.5	46.0	75.7	38.1	886
Sex														
Male	36.4	74.1	30.6	653	(61.8)	(33.3)	(45.5)	(20.6)	33	98.1	36.3	72.7	30.1	686
Female	39.5	72.2	33.3	644	*	*	*	*	23	98.0	40.1	71.3	33.2	666
Residence														
Urban	43.4	76.1	38.1	318	(64.0)	(54.2)	(56.0)	(25.0)	25	97.4	44.2	74.6	37.1	343
Rural	36.2	72.2	30.0	979	(45.2)	(35.5)	(38.7)	(22.6)	31	98.3	36.1	71.2	29.7	1,009
Division														
Barisal	35.1	67.6	29.7	74	*	*	*	*	5	94.9	35.4	67.1	28.2	79
Chittagong	35.4	66.5	25.3	229	*	*	*	*	13	95.9	35.4	65.0	24.7	243
Dhaka	38.3	70.5	33.3	441	*	*	*	*	22	98.7	38.1	68.7	32.4	462
Khulna	46.7	89.1	42.9	120	*	*	*	*	5	98.4	48.0	88.7	43.1	123
Rajshahi	39.0	80.4	33.3	210	*	*	*	*	4	100.0	40.2	80.8	34.6	214
Rangpur	45.8	75.6	38.2	131	*	*	*	*	4	97.8	45.2	74.1	37.8	136
Sylhet	19.6	67.4	17.6	92	*	*	*	*	3	98.9	20.0	65.6	17.9	95
Mother's education														
No education	21.3	67.6	19.4	216	*	*	*	*	4	98.2	21.4	66.5	19.1	221
Primary incomplete	30.4	74.9	25.6	168	*	*	*	*	3	99.4	31.6	74.9	26.9	171
Primary complete	30.8	69.2	25.6	211	*	*	*	*	10	98.2	30.0	67.7	25.0	220
Secondary incomplete	44.6	74.5	37.0	522	*	*	*	*	22	98.0	44.4	73.3	36.3	543
Secondary complete or higher ²	53.9	78.9	46.1	180	*	*	*	*	17	97.0	54.3	77.2	44.7	197
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	26.7	66.5	22.3	243	*	*	*	*	5	98.4	26.7	66.0	22.3	247
Second	34.1	75.4	26.6	252	*	*	*	*	9	97.7	34.2	73.5	26.1	260
Middle	38.8	76.3	34.5	232	*	*	*	*	4	99.6	38.4	76.4	34.6	237
Fourth	39.1	74.0	34.2	304	*	*	*	*	16	97.2	40.0	72.3	32.5	320
Highest	49.6	73.3	41.0	266	*	*	*	*	22	97.9	49.3	72.0	41.2	288
Total	37.9	73.2	32.0	1,297	53.6	42.9	45.5	23.2	56	98.1	38.2	72.0	31.7	1,352

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

¹ Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.

² At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

³ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁴ Non-breastfed children ages 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and young child feeding practices if they receive other milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

⁵ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3+ times for other breastfed children, and 4+ times for non-breastfed children

3.4 Ensure quality and equitable health care for all citizens of Bangladesh

3.4.1 Nutritional status of children

Table 3.4.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2013

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
0-11	9.7	20.3	-0.8	5.1	15.8	7.1	-0.5	7.1	20.6	2.3	-0.9	729
12-23	16.1	42.3	-1.7	3.4	14.4	2.1	-0.8	6.9	27.7	0.2	-1.4	827
24-59	17.3	43.0	-1.9	5.3	20.0	1.4	-1.0	14.1	41.8	0.3	-1.8	2,473
Sex												
Male	16.5	39.6	-1.6	5.3	18.2	3.0	-0.8	10.3	33.4	0.9	-1.5	2,068
Female	14.8	37.8	-1.6	4.4	18.0	2.0	-0.9	12.6	36.9	0.4	-1.6	1,961
Residence												
Urban	11.8	31.3	-1.4	4.3	16.7	2.7	-0.8	8.3	29.6	0.7	-1.3	1,033
Rural	17.0	41.3	-1.7	5.0	18.6	2.5	-0.9	12.4	36.9	0.6	-1.6	2,996
Division												
Barisal	14.8	44.8	-1.8	3.6	18.4	2.7	-0.9	12.1	38.1	0.4	-1.7	223
Chittagong	24.6	48.3	-1.9	5.1	14.2	3.8	-0.7	13.1	37.5	0.6	-1.6	780
Dhaka	14.7	36.6	-1.5	4.6	17.5	2.8	-0.9	10.8	33.1	1.2	-1.4	1,362
Khulna	11.0	28.2	-1.4	5.7	18.0	1.8	-0.9	7.6	31.1	0.3	-1.4	383
Rajshahi	12.3	32.7	-1.5	3.2	18.7	2.0	-0.9	9.6	31.6	0.2	-1.5	554
Rangpur	6.9	33.1	-1.5	6.1	23.9	1.7	-1.1	10.2	34.3	0.0	-1.6	423
Sylhet	22.7	51.2	-2.0	5.9	20.8	2.0	-1.1	18.8	47.7	0.0	-1.9	303
Mother's education³												
No education	23.7	50.1	-2.0	6.3	19.2	2.9	-0.9	17.3	43.5	0.4	-1.8	768
Primary incomplete	20.2	44.3	-1.8	5.5	21.7	3.1	-0.9	15.4	41.3	0.9	-1.7	540
Primary complete	16.8	40.0	-1.8	6.2	17.6	2.2	-0.9	11.0	38.0	0.2	-1.7	648
Secondary incomplete	12.0	36.9	-1.5	3.7	17.2	2.2	-0.9	9.3	31.7	0.7	-1.5	1,469
Secondary complete or higher	7.8	21.1	-1.1	3.9	15.5	3.1	-0.6	5.7	22.0	0.9	-1.1	541
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	23.2	49.7	-2.0	6.8	21.1	1.2	-1.0	16.1	44.0	0.4	-1.8	762
Second	18.7	45.1	-1.8	4.6	17.5	3.4	-0.9	13.2	40.1	0.9	-1.7	760
Middle	17.6	41.2	-1.7	5.3	18.8	3.7	-0.9	13.6	37.9	0.9	-1.6	789
Fourth	11.6	33.8	-1.5	3.8	17.9	2.1	-0.8	8.5	30.6	0.5	-1.4	887
Highest	8.5	25.9	-1.2	3.7	15.4	2.4	-0.8	6.4	24.3	0.6	-1.2	831
Total	15.7	38.7	-1.6	4.9	18.1	2.6	-0.9	11.4	35.1	0.6	-1.5	4,029

Note: Table is based on children who spent the night before the interview in the household. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO reference.

Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

³ Excludes 63 children whose mothers are not interviewed.

Utilization of Essential Service Delivery (UESD) Survey 2013

Key Indicators

Indicators	BDHS 2004	UESD 2006	BDHS 2007	UESD 2008	UESD 2010	BDHS 2011	UESD 2013	HPNSDP aims 2016
Goal: Ensure quality and equitable health care for all citizens of Bangladesh								
<i>Among children under 5 years of age</i>								
Prevalence of stunting (%)	51	-	43	-	-	41	39	38
Prevalence of underweight (%)	43	-	41	-	-	36	35	33
Result 1.1: Increase utilization of essential HPN services								
<i>Among births three years before the survey</i>								
Antenatal care (at least 4 visits) (%)	17	15	22	17	20	26	25	50
Delivery attended by a medically trained provider (%)	16	18	21	21	26	32	34	50
PNC for mothers within 2 days of delivery from a medically trained provider (%)	16	14	20	16	21	27	28	50
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	58	58	56	60	62	61	62	72
Measles immunization by 12 months (%)	70	-	77	-	-	88	82	90
Under 5 children with pneumonia receiving antibiotics (%)	-	-	-	-	-	71	87	50
Children (6-59 months) receiving Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months (%)	-	-	-	-	-	62	75	90
Result 1.2: Improve equity in essential HPN service utilization								
Births delivered in health facilities in the three years before the survey among poorest and richest women (%)	1:13	1:10	1:8	1:8	1:7	1:6	1:4	<1:4
Use of modern contraceptives in low performing areas (%)								
Sylhet division	22	25	25	25	36	35	39	50
Chittagong division	37	41	38	40	47	45	44	50
Result 1.3: Improved awareness of healthy behaviour								
Rate of exclusive breastfeeding in infants up to 6 months (%)	42	-	43	-	-	64	60	50
Children 6-23 months fed with appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices (%)	-	-	-	-	-	21	32	52

Notes: