2003 BPHC EVALUATION SURVEY

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT

Dr. Gustavo Angeles, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Dr. Peter Lance, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Dr. Paul Hutchinson, Tulane University
Dr. M. Sekander Hayat Khan, ACPR
Prof. Nitai Chakraborty, University of Dhaka

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SUMMARY

Since 1988, the BPHC project's principal objective has been to deliver maternal and child health and family planning services to poor and underserved communities in Bangladesh. The 2003 BPHC evaluation survey was conducted in Bangladesh to assess the performance of BPHC nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in terms of this objective. The survey was designed to assess performance – as measured by U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) performance indicators – relative to the rural component of the NGO Service Delivery Partnership (NSDP) and comparable NSDP project areas adjacent to BPHC project areas.

Survey Work

Using a representative sample of households, the 2003 BPHC evaluation survey was conducted in areas of rural Bangladesh served by BPHC-supported NGOs. The 2003 NSDP evaluation survey, conducted concurrently, used the same design and instruments to insure comparability. The 2003 BPHC evaluation survey provided information for the BPHC project as a whole and BPHC project areas that were the same as, or adjacent to, rural NSDP areas. In all, 5,887 women from BPHC project areas were interviewed. Of those, 4,221 were living in areas adjacent to rural NSDP areas. Samples were also obtained for two NSDP domains: the rural NSDP project as a whole and NSDP project areas that were the same as, or were adjacent to, BPHC areas. A total of 7,507 women were interviewed from NSDP project areas. There were 2,424 in areas adjacent to BPHC areas. Estimates were obtained for these four domains to compare performance of the projects.

Main Findings

Health and utilization indicators tended to be slightly better in BPHC areas. Indicators in BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas also tended to be better, though to a slightly lesser extent. For example, the contraceptive prevalence rate was highest in the full BPHC sample (56.4%), followed by the BPHC adjacent (55.5%), rural NSDP (53.6%), and NSDP adjacent (52.4%) samples. Other key indicators are presented in Table S.1.

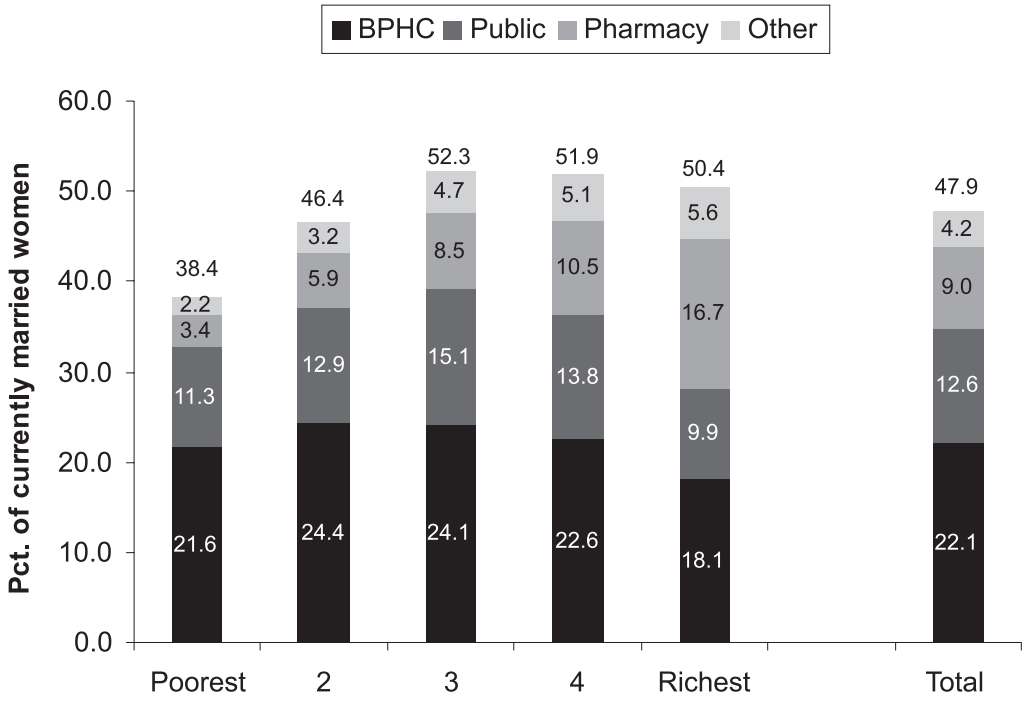
Socioeconomic Status

In order to gauge the performance of the BPHC project in terms of delivering services to the poor, households in the 2003 BPHC and NSDP evaluation surveys were classified into wealth quintiles (from poorest to richest) using an index based on durable goods ownership and dwelling characteristics. This classification is specific to the 2003 BPHC and NSDP area populations. The 2003 BPHC evaluation survey revealed that socioeconomic status (SES) was generally positively associated with contraceptive use, antenatal care (ANC) use, and iron supplementation during pregnancy, as well as a variety of indicators of health services utilization. For many services, BPHC clinics were more commonly used by poorer women. Socioeconomic status was negatively associated with early childhood mortality and home births.

Contraceptive Use

Awareness of modern family planning methods was almost universal. Nearly all respondents were aware of at least one modern contraceptive method. Overall, 56.4% of currently married women in BPHC areas were using contraception, and 47.9% overall were using modern contraception. In BPHC areas, 46.2% received their contraception from BPHC sources, including over half of those in the poorest quintile. While the poorest women were less likely to use modern contraception, they were more likely to rely on BPHC providers when they did so (Figure S.1). Among currently married women in the poorest quintile, 21.6% used modern contraception provided by BPHC sources, compared with 18.1% in the richest quintile. Women relying on pharmacies for their methods were more likely to be from higher quintiles.

Figure S.1 Market shares for modern contraception by asset quintile, BPHC areas.



Among modern methods, the pill was the most popular (at 24.6%), followed by injections (14.9%), female sterilization (3.9%), and condoms (2.6%). Only a small proportion (8.1%) used traditional methods (most of them relied on periodic abstinence).

Among currently married women in the rural NSDP project areas, 53.6% were current users of contraception. The modern contraceptive prevalence rate among married adolescent women was higher in BPHC areas: 26.2% of those aged 10-14 and 39.5% of those aged 15-19, compared with 21.7% and 35.2%, respectively, in NSDP areas. Just over one-third of women discontinued modern contraceptive methods within one year of initiation. Rates were highest for condoms (56.3%), the pill (36.5%), injectables (35.0%), and IUDs (34.3%).

Antenatal Care

About 40% of women in BPHC areas with a live birth within three years preceding interview did not seek ANC during their most recent pregnancy, while only 13.6% made four or more visits. The overall ANC coverage rate for BPHC areas was 63%. In rural NSDP areas, it was considerably lower (51.1%) and only 9% made four or more visits. In BPHC project areas, 54% of women received ANC from a trained provider. The level for NSDP areas was 43.9%.

Overall use of antenatal care was lower in lower asset quintiles: Only 51.7% in the poorest quintile made an antenatal care visit as compared with 79.8% in the richest quintile. However, a higher proportion of women in the poorest quintile used BPHC providers. Approximately 37.9% in the lowest quintile (and 73.4% of those in that quintile who sought antenatal care) used BPHC sources for ANC, as compared with 34.4% in the highest one (and 43.1% of users of antenatal care in that quintile). A similar pattern was observed in NSDP project areas.

Just over half of women in BPHC areas – 55.4% – received iron supplementation during their most recent pregnancy in the preceding year, compared with 48.2% in NSDP areas. Iron supplementation was positively associated with socioeconomic status. More than 60% in BPHC areas also received two or more tetanus toxoid (TT) injections for their most recent pregnancy, compared with 51% in NSDP areas.

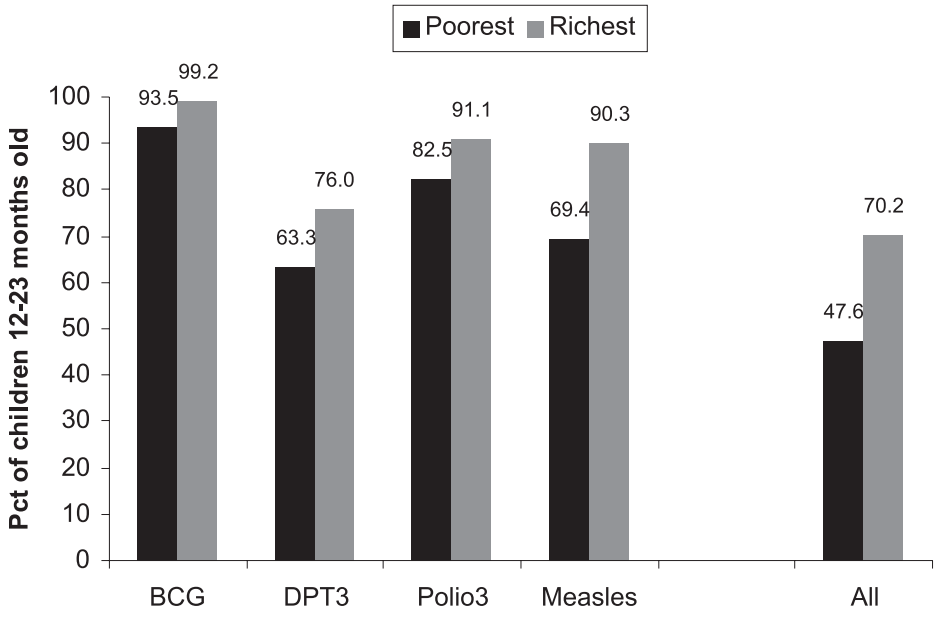
Childhood Vaccinations

In BPHC areas, 59.9% of children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized, compared with 49.2% in NSDP areas. In BPHC areas, 4.8% received no vaccinations, and 5.4% received no vaccinations by 12 months. The figures in NSDP areas were 8.9% and 10.2%, respectively.

In BPHC areas, the levels of coverage for Bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccination (94.7%), first doses of diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DPT) vaccination (93.1%), and polio (94.5%) were quite high. However, the proportion receiving third doses of DPT and polio was relatively low (69.4% and 86.7%, respectively). Similar patterns were observed in NSDP areas: Coverage for BCG (90.7%), first doses of DPT (89.0%), and polio (88.3%) were high, but relatively low for third doses of DPT and polio (60.3% and 82.9%, respectively).

Considerable differences in vaccination rates existed between children in the poorest and richest asset quintiles (Figure S.2). More than 70% of children aged 12-23 months in the highest quintile were fully vaccinated, as compared with less than half in the poorest one. The gap was largest for measles: over 90% in the richest quintile as compared with only 69.4% in the poorest.

Figure S.2 Vaccinations among children 12-23 months of age by asset quintile, BPHC areas.



Child Health

In BPHC areas, 80.2% of children 9-59 months of age received vitamin A, whereas in NSDP areas 73.9% received it. Children aged 9-59 months in the highest quintile were 10 percentage points more likely to receive vitamin A than those in the lowest (83.1% versus 73.8%).

Around 7% of children younger than 5 years of age suffered from diarrhea in the two weeks preceding interview. About 18% in BPHC and 16% in NSDP areas with diarrhea were taken to a health facility or provider. In adjacent NSDP and BPHC areas, a higher percentage of infected children (23% and 20%, respectively) were taken to a health facility or provider. Children of better educated and wealthier mothers were more likely to receive treatment. Treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORT) was highest in BPHC areas (84.2%, as compared with 80.0% in NSDP areas).

Among children less than 5 years of age in BPHC project areas, 7.4% were reported to have symptoms of acute respiratory tract infection (ARI) and 27.1% had fever within the two weeks preceding interview. Prevalence was about the same in NSDP areas. Prevalence in adjacent NSDP areas was higher (9%) than in adjacent BPHC areas (6%). Among children with symptoms of ARI in BPHC areas, 29.3% sought treatment from a health facility/provider (the figure for NSDP areas was 31.9%). Nearly all children born in the past five years in BPHC and NSDP project areas were ever breastfed. The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in BPHC areas was 53% among children less than six months of age. The figure in NSDP project areas was 47%.

Awareness of BPHC Services

About 94% of respondents in BPHC areas were aware of temporary satellite clinics within the communities where they lived. The majority of people in BPHC areas who could identify BPHC satellite clinics were aware that these provided family planning (75%), maternal health (87%), child health (86%), and services from Bangladesh's Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) (64%). Only 13.5% knew that they provided general care. In BPHC areas, only 60% who knew of government temporary clinics were aware of the availability of family planning services. However, awareness of maternal health (86%) at government clinics was similar, while that of child health services (98%) and EPI (89%) was higher. At BPHC static clinics, over 60% were aware of family planning services. Other commonly identified services were maternal health (64%) (including ANC, 56%; and postnatal care, 12%), as well as child health (64%) (including EPI, 31%; and diarrhea treatment, 10%).

Overall satisfaction with BPHC, NSDP and hospital/clinic services was quite high. Almost all users of BPHC and NSDP clinics reported that providers spent enough time with them, that they were spoken to respectfully, and that they were provided enough attention. For nearly all measures of quality at BPHC satellite clinics, services were rated essentially as highly as they were at NSDP sources. Similar levels of satisfaction were apparent at BPHC static clinics.

The mean travel time to BPHC static clinics was 41 minutes, compared with 26 minutes to NSDP clinics in NSDP areas. Even so, mean waiting time at BPHC static and NSDP clinics was comparable, and about half that at government clinics (42 minutes at government clinics). The mean travel time to BPHC satellite clinics was 10.6 minutes, similar to that at NSDP satellite clinics (11.4 minutes). Waiting times were also similar.

Knowledge of Health Promotion Behaviors

Mothers in BPHC areas reported that vitamin A improves child health (48%), enhances resistance to infection (19%), and prevents night blindness (34%). Knowledge about the importance of vitamin A was similar in NSDP, BPHC, and NSDP-adjacent areas. Maternal education was positively associated with knowledge of vitamin A importance. Nearly all of the better-educated people in BPHC areas knew that vitamin A prevents night blindness, but only 28.5% with no education and 32.0% with a primary education knew this. A higher proportion in the highest asset quintile (48.0%) knew this, compared with those in the lowest (27.4%).

About two-thirds of women across study areas were aware of tetanus as an important complication during pregnancy, though knowledge of other complications was quite low. In BPHC areas, more than 63% of women reported tetanus as a life-threatening complication. Others complications that were cited frequently were retained placenta (43%), bad fetal position (39%), convulsions/eclampsia (31%), obstructed labor (27%), excessive vaginal bleeding (18%), prolonged labor (18%), and edema/pre-eclampsia (16%). Though knowledge of complications was somewhat more limited in NSDP areas, their rankings were similar. Approximately 5% of women in all study areas were unaware of any life-threatening complications. Almost all women who knew of complications were aware of the need to seek medical care in such situations.

Early Childhood Mortality

Large overall declines in infant and child mortality in the last 20 years were evident in all study areas. For the five-year period preceding survey, infant mortality was 71.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in BPHC project areas, compared with 72.9 in NSDP areas. Mortality rates for under the age of 5 years was 91.3 in NSDP project areas and 93.8 in BPHC areas. Following this pattern, the risk of death between the first and fifth birthday was lower in NSDP areas: 19.9 deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months compared with 23.9 in BPHC areas.

During the past two decades, early childhood mortality rates have declined in all study areas. However, the drop was sharper in BPHC areas, thereby closing a gap with NSDP areas. Infant mortality in BPHC areas declined from 151 deaths per 1,000 live births during the period of 20-24 years before the survey, to 72 during the period 0-4 years prior to survey. In NSDP areas, the figures were 133 and 72, respectively.

Fertility

The total fertility rate (TFR) for women 15-49 years of age in the BPHC project area in the three years preceding the survey was 3.5 births per woman. In rural NSDP areas, it was slightly lower at 3.3.

Table S.1 Summary table of results by framework indicators, BPHC and comparison areas, 2003

	Study Areas			
	BPHC Area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total Rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
SO: Fertility reduced; family health improved				
Total fertility rate 15-49 (three year recall)	**3.5**	3.4	**3.3**	3.5
Infant Mortality Rate (within four years of survey)	**71.7**	82.1	**72.9**	70.8
Child Mortality Rate (within four years of survey)	**23.9**	22.3	**19.9**	20.6
Under 5 Mortality Rate (within four years of survey)	**93.8**	102.6	**91.3**	89.9
IR 1: Increased use of high-impact elements of an "Essential Service Package" among target populations, especially in low-performing areas				
Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) Among currently married women				
Any method	**56.4**	52.4	**53.6**	55.5
Any modern method	**47.9**	44.3	**46.0**	44.7
Pill	**24.6**	23.3	**23.1**	24.4
IUD	**0.5**	0.7	**0.5**	0.7
Injection	**14.9**	12.1	**13.8**	12.8
Condom	**2.6**	1.8	**1.8**	2.3
Female Sterilization	**3.9**	5.4	**5.8**	3.3
Male Sterilization	**0.5**	0.5	**0.4**	0.4
Norplant	**0.8**	0.5	**0.6**	0.8
Any traditional	**8.1**	7.5	**7.2**	10.3
Not Using Any method	**43.6**	47.6	**46.4**	44.5
Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) Among married adolescents				
Age 10-14	**26.2**	16.9	**21.7**	26.1
Age 15-19	**39.5**	34.0	**35.2**	38.4
Percent of children age 12-23 months who received Specific vaccines at any time before the survey (source is either vaccination card or mother's report)				
BCG	**94.7**	93.8	**90.7**	94.5
DPT3	**69.4**	65.5	**60.3**	66.9
Polio3	**86.7**	84.3	**82.9**	85.9
Measles	**77.6**	74.1	**70.7**	75.8
All	**59.9**	51.7	**49.2**	57.0
Percent of children (9-59 months) receiving Vitamin-A capsules semi-annually	**80.2**	78.4	**73.9**	80.7
Percent of child diarrheal episodes treated with ORT in target populations				
Packet ORS	**76.0**	77.5	**73.4**	73.1
Laban gur saline	**26.8**	39.9	**21.6**	47.3
Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORS or *laban gur*)	**84.2**	82.5	**80.0**	80.6
Percent of child ARI cases treated in target populations				
Health Facility	**29.3**	36.0	**31.9**	26.7
Percent of live births for which women in target populations made one or more ANC visits, by age				
Women with live birth in last one year	**68.8**	56.6	**53.9**	65.7
Women with live birth in last three years	**63.0**	55.2	**51.1**	60.2

Table S.1 Summary table of results by framework indicators, BPHC and comparison areas, 2003 (continued)

	Study Areas			
	BPHC Area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total Rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Percent of women with a live birth in the past 3 years visiting a trained provider for ANC	**54.0**	48.2	**43.9**	50.8
Percent of pregnant women taking iron supplementation (last one year)	**55.4**	49.6	**48.2**	51.8
IR 2: Increased knowledge and changed behaviors related to high-priority health problems, especially in low-performing areas.				
Percent of married women in catchment populations that can name available ESP services related to maternal health, reproductive health, child health				
Static Clinic				
Clinical FP Method	**50.2**	56.8	**61.5**	50.0
Non-clinical FP Method	**39.3**	53.4	**52.8**	39.1
Advice for side effects	**9.0**	6.2	**6.1**	10.5
ANC	**55.8**	60.7	**63.9**	58.4
PNC	**11.7**	10.3	**10.3**	10.0
EPI	**30.9**	46.3	**47.4**	27.1
Oral Saline	**10.0**	12.4	**12.9**	10.7
Satellite Clinic				
Clinical FP Method	**58.4**	55.3	**64.3**	58.1
Non-clinical FP Method	**54.3**	60.3	**59.5**	54.9
Advice for side effects of family planning use	**8.0**	3.3	**3.9**	9.5
ANC	**72.3**	59.6	**62.0**	72.8
PNC	**9.5**	4.7	**5.0**	8.9
EPI	**63.6**	67.8	**70.0**	56.3
Oral Saline	**10.2**	9.7	**10.1**	11.1
Know three contraceptive methods	**98.4**	97.5	**98.1**	98.5
Knows when child's next immunization due & date is valid				
DPT3	**19.1**	18.8	**16.7**	21.4
Polio3	**17.4**	19.2	**18.3**	19.8
Both	**17.5**	19.2	**16.8**	19.9
Importance of vitamin A				
To prevent night blindness	**33.8**	34.8	**30.9**	37.8
To increase resistance to infections	**19.0**	19.7	**21.9**	20.8
To improve child's health	**47.8**	46.7	**48.8**	47.7
Know danger signs for pregnancy				
Tetanus	**63.3**	60.7	**58.1**	64.2
Obstructed Labor	**26.9**	25.6	**26.1**	25.1
Convulsions/Eclampsia	**31.2**	28.4	**24.2**	31.0
Retained Placenta	**42.8**	40.6	**39.0**	40.3
Poor positioning of fetus	**39.4**	36.7	**36.6**	36.7
Excessive vaginal bleeding	**18.2**	14.2	**16.6**	16.0
Don't Know	**5.3**	5.5	**6.4**	4.9
Seek medical care	**99.5**	99.3	**99.6**	99.6
Percent of married women who know the recommended number of TT vaccinations	**35.9**	30.2	**30.5**	37.4

Table S.1 Summary table of results by framework indicators, BPHC and comparison areas, 2003 (continued)

	Study Areas			
	BPHC Area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total Rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Percent of women who exclusively breastfeed, by 2 month intervals				
< 2 month	**75.8**	72.0	**68.3**	71.7
2-3 months	**61.0**	64.4	**50.4**	58.8
4-5 months	**33.7**	33.7	**32.5**	27.5
6-7 months	**15.4**	11.8	**7.2**	6.5
8-9 months	**3.9**	8.1	**4.8**	1.5
10-11 months	**3.4**	0.0	**2.0**	0.0
IR 3: Improved quality of services at NSDP facilities				
Drop-out rates for EPI				
DPT3	**25.5**	28.8	**32.2**	27.8
Polio3	**8.3**	7.3	**6.1**	8.7
Contraceptive Method Discontinuation Rates				
Oral Contraceptives	**36.5**	40.7	**41.4**	33.4
IUDs	**34.3**	34.0	**32.6**	39.1
Injectables	**35.0**	45.3	**40.9**	34.5

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the BPHC project

The BPHC project, launched in 1988 under the auspices of the Official Development Assistance of the United Kingdom (ODA), delivers maternal and child health and family planning services to poor and underserved communities in Bangladesh. Following the initial phase, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Swiss International Development Agency (SIDA), and Netherlands International Development Agency (NIDA) each contributed funding and expertise. Under the current Health and Population Sector Program (HPSP), BPHC is implementing, with DFID support, the Public-NGO Partnership (PNP) project. PNP provides financial and technical support to local NGOs delivering the government of Bangladesh's Essential Services Package (ESP). BPHC-supported local NGOs deliver diverse and integrated programs – including health programs – to their communities.[1] Currently, BPHC funds 36 NGOs providing the five components of the ESP.[2]

BPHC-supported NGOs provide ESP clinical services through satellite and stand-alone clinics, perform behavior change communication (BCC) activities and supply non-clinical family planning methods. About 100 paramedics, 500 family health visitors (FHVs), and 1,200 trained traditional birth attendants (TBAs) provide services through BPHC-supported NGOs.

At BPHC satellite clinics, held at least once a month for a defined population, trained paramedics provide antenatal care (ANC), identification of risky pregnancies, referrals, postnatal care (PNC), immunizations, clinical contraceptives, and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and other communicable diseases. Pathogen tests, such as urine sugar and blood albumen, are also performed. FHVs visit women and adolescents at home on a bimonthly basis or in a group setting (a *para*) to distribute non-clinical family planning methods. NGO-supported trained TBAs work at the household level to encourage safe delivery. This service delivery model is similar to the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) NGO Service Delivery Program (NSDP), except for the home-delivery of family planning.

In 2003, an evaluation was conducted in areas serviced by the BPHC ESP program to assess the performance of the PNP program in terms of use of the ESP services. The 2003 NSDP evaluation survey was conducted concurrently to assess that program's performance. This report presents the main results of the 2003 BPHC evaluation survey with results from the rural NSDP evaluation survey for comparison.

The BPHC-supported NGOs reach an area inhabited by over 3.2 million people in 47 upazilas of six divisions of Bangladesh. The Eligible Couple Population (ELCOs) addressed is 326,676. Nearly two-thirds of this population (213,760) live in the same project thana (area) or in the adjacent thana. The remainder are located in other non-adjacent thanas.

[1] In addition to health programs and ESP services, BPHC-supported NGOs receive support from other sources to engage in nutrition, education, micro credit, and other development activities.

[2] Some organizations are implementing sub-components of ESP along with the five main components of ESP.

Table 1.1 Distribution of project population (ELCOs) by division

Areas	Population
Same or adjacent to NSDP thana	213,760
Other BPHC thana	112,916

1.2 Survey Objective

The main objective was to assess the performance of BPHC NGOs in providing ESP services. It was designed to capture USAID performance indicators at the time the survey was designed, and by these measures to compare the performance of the BPHC project with that of the rural NSDP project. Both the BPHC and NSDP programs have the overall strategic objective of reducing fertility and improving family health. Through individual and household questionnaires on health behaviors, knowledge, and outcomes, information was obtained regarding the indicators.

1.3 Survey Organization

The 2003 BPHC evaluation survey was conducted in rural areas of Bangladesh served by BPHC-supported NGOs. A representative sample of households was selected. Because the NSDP evaluation survey was conducted concurrently, both evaluations used the same design, instruments, and sampling procedures to allow for comparability.

Design

The 2003 BPHC evaluation survey was intended to provide information about two sample domains: the BPHC project and BPHC areas adjacent to rural NSDP areas. Overall, 5,887 women from BPHC areas were interviewed. Of these, 4,221 were living in areas adjacent to rural NSDP areas. Samples were also obtained for two NSDP domains: the rural NSDP project and areas of the project adjacent to BPHC areas. The first involved 7,507 women while 2,424 were interviewed from the second. Thus, information from four different groups was available for comparison.

The BPHC evaluation survey used a two-stage sampling approach to obtain a representative sample. In the first, 193 clusters were selected from all areas covered by BPHC NGO clinics. 140 of these were from BPHC projects areas located in NSDP areas (or adjacent to them). The remaining 53 were taken from other BPHC areas. The eligible couple population in BPHC project upazilas was used to obtain the number of clusters from each project upazila. Because the number of clusters drawn from the two BPHC domains was not proportional to their size, weighting factors were used to obtain overall BPHC estimates.

For every cluster, 150 to 350 households were listed. Thirty-four were then systematically selected with the expectation that 30 women (ever-married, aged 10-49 years) would be available for interview. In all, 5,887 women from BPHC project areas and 4,221 from areas coinciding with or adjacent to NSDP areas were interviewed.

A similar procedure was followed to select 237 rural NSDP clusters, of which 87 were from clusters coinciding with or adjacent to BPHC areas. From every NSDP cluster, 36 households were systematically selected after household listing with the expectation of interviewing 32 eligible women. Interviews were conducted among 7,507 women from NSDP areas and 2,424 from NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas.

Estimates for identical sets of indicators were obtained for the four study domains in order to compare the performance of the BPHC and rural NSDP projects.

Implementation

The 2003 BPHC evaluation survey was implemented by Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR), a Bangladesh research firm located in Dhaka. A four-member research team headed by Professor M. Sekander Hayat Khan was responsible for implementing the survey. Nitai Chakraborty, A.P.M. Shafiur Rahman, and Tauhida Nasrin were the other members. MEASURE Evaluation, a USAID-funded project implemented by the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and partners, provided technical assistance during the survey and data analysis.

Survey Instruments

Three instruments were used for the 2003 BPHC evaluation survey:

- household listing schedule
- household questionnaire
- women's questionnaire

These were initially developed by MEASURE Evaluation and reviewed by USAID/Dhaka, as well as the BPHC project, and then pre-tested by ACPR. Questionnaires were developed in English and translated into Bangla. The household listing schedule was used for the household listing exercise in each cluster in order to facilitate a systematic selection of the required number of households. The household questionnaire was used to list all members and visitors in the selected households. Some basic information was collected concerning each, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. The main purpose of the household questionnaire was to identify ever-married women age 10-49 years for individual interview. In addition, information was collected about the house itself, such as the water source, type of toilet facilities, residential materials and ownership of various consumer goods. The women's questionnaire was used to collect relevant information from ever-married women between age 10-49 years. They were asked about the following topics:

- background characteristics (age, current marital status, education, religion, exposure to mass media, etc.)
- reproductive history
- knowledge and use of family planning methods
- pregnancy, postnatal care, and breastfeeding practices
- immunization and child health care

- fertility preferences
- knowledge of existing health services and providers
- husband's background, respondent's work, and respondent's level of autonomy within the household

Training and Field Work

Field staff to conduct the household listing exercise were recruited during May 2003. Staff members for the household listing were trained at ACPR in Dhaka from May 17 to May 21, 2003. The listing exercise was conducted from May 22 to June 30, 2003. Fourteen listers and three supervisors were involved.

The household listing and women's interview for both the BPHC survey and the rural NSDP survey were conducted simultaneously. The women's questionnaire was pre-tested from May 15-22, 2003. For the pretest, male and female interviewers were trained at ACPR. After training, interviews were conducted in the Suvadda and Chunkutia areas of Manikganj under the observation of the ACPR's research team, MEASURE Evaluation, BPHC, and USAID/Dhaka. A total of 48 questionnaires were completed. Based on the experience in the field and suggestions made by the pretest staff, modifications were made in the wording and translations of the questionnaire. In mid-May 2003, field staff were recruited for the main survey. Recruitment criteria included level of education, prior survey experience, and availability (three weeks training and up to three months in the field). Training for the main survey was conducted for 17 days from May 25 to June 10, 2003, including two days of field practice. Training consisted of lectures on the objectives and methodology of the survey, interviewing techniques, and questionnaire completion. Group discussions and mock interviews between training participants were used to gain practice. Those who demonstrated satisfactory performance in the training were selected for fieldwork. Trainees whose performance was considered superior were selected as supervisors.

Fieldwork started on June 11, 2003 and was completed on September 17, 2003. The main survey was carried out by seven teams. Each consisted of one male and one female supervisor, four female interviewers, and one field assistant. In addition to supervision and team management, the male supervisor was responsible for recording the Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of the cluster. The field work was done in four phases. ACPR fielded three quality control officers to monitor the field activities of the teams. In addition, ACPR research team members, experts from MEASURE Evaluation and USAID/Dhaka monitored the field work by visiting and observing teams in the field.

Data Processing

Data processing began in mid-July 2003 and was completed by September 30, 2003. It took place at the ACPR office in Dhaka. All filled-in questionnaires for the survey were returned to the data processing cell of ACPR. The data processing operations consisted of office editing, data entry, and editing inconsistencies found by computer programs. The data were processed on 11 microcomputers working in double shifts, carried out by 22 data entry operators and two data entry supervisors. To minimize error, a double data entry procedure was used.

Response Rates

Table 1.2 shows response rates for the survey. A total of 6,557 households in BPHC project areas and 8,532 households in rural NSDP areas were selected. Of these, 6,187 of BPHC project and 7,926 of NSDP project households were successfully interviewed. Non-response was primarily due to either vacant homes or absence of respondents from their homes for an extended period of time. Almost 99% of households were successfully interviewed. In the interviewed households, 6,518 women in BPHC project areas and 8,416 in NSDP project areas were identified as eligible for the individual interviews (i.e. ever-married women age 10–49 years). Interviews were completed for 5,887 women (90.3%) in BPHC project areas and 7,507 women (89.2%) in NSDP project areas. The main reason for non-response among the eligible women was the failure to find them at home despite repeated visits to the households.

Table 1.2 Number of households, eligible women interviewed, and response rates by residence, Bangladesh 2003

	Study Area			
	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Interview Results				
Dwellings sampled	6,557	2,736	8,532	4,755
Households found	6,259	2,574	7,979	4,526
Households interview	6,187	2,553	7,926	4,464
HH response rate	98.8	99.2	99.3	98.6
Eligible Women	6,518	2,736	8,416	4,698
EW interviewed	5,887	2,424	7,507	4,221
EW response rate	90.3	88.6	89.2	89.8

The household and individual interview response rates for the BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP areas were 98.6% and 89.8%, respectively. The corresponding response rates for the NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC area were 99.2% and 88.6%.

CHAPTER 2. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter reviews the demographics and household circumstances of the population living in the various study areas. BPHC projects areas coinciding with or adjacent to NSDP areas will be referred to henceforth as being adjacent to NSDP areas (omitting for the sake of brevity specific mention of instances where the project areas actually coincide). A similar convention will be applied to NSDP areas coinciding with or adjacent to BPHC areas.

The aim of this analysis is to examine the environment in which women and children live. The characteristics assessed are age-sex structure, literacy and education, household size and headship, marital status, housing characteristics (including sanitation facilities and household possession of durable items), and characteristics of the children of the household. This information provides background that will help to enhance understanding of and place into context the many social and demographic phenomena discussed in the following chapters.

For the purposes of the survey, a "household" was defined as a person or group of people who live together and share food. A household questionnaire was used to collect information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the de facto household population (those who spent the night at the household before the interview in that household).

2.1 Age and Sex Composition

The distribution of household populations in the BPHC project areas, rural NSDP project areas, BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP programs areas, and NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas is shown in Table 2.1A and Table 2.1B. The population was basically equally divided by gender. There were more young people than old due to higher fertility rates in the past. Around 40% of the population was below 15 years of age in all the areas, while about 5% were 65 years old or older. The age distribution was similar across study areas.

Table 2.1A Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age group, according to sex and BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2003.

Age group	Study Area											
	BPHC area			NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC			Total Rural NSDP			BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.0	13.1
5-9	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.3	13.9	14.1	14.1	13.2	13.7	14.1	13.7	13.9
10-14	13.4	13.0	13.2	12.6	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.9
15-19	11.0	12.4	11.7	10.1	12.4	11.2	10.5	12.6	11.6	10.3	12.2	11.3
20-24	7.2	9.4	8.3	7.3	8.7	8.0	7.1	9.1	8.1	7.2	9.3	8.2
25-29	6.6	7.3	7.0	6.7	8.0	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.2	6.7	7.6	7.1
30-34	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3
35-39	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.0
40-44	5.3	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.7
45-49	4.3	3.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	3.3	4.1	3.0	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.7
50-54	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0
55-59	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
60-64	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5
65-69	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5
70-74	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.7
75-79	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
80 +	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
Missing /DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	15,893	15,518	31,412	6,222	6,204	12,426	19,721	19,547	39,267	10,304	10,072	20,376

Table 2.1B Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age group, according to sex and BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2003.

	Study Area											
	BPHC area			NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC			Total rural NSDP			BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP		
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	6.5	6.3	12.8	6.5	6.4	12.8	6.3	6.1	12.4	6.7	6.4	13.1
5-9	7.0	6.9	13.9	7.2	6.9	14.1	7.1	6.6	13.7	7.1	6.8	13.9
10-14	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.3	6.5	12.9	6.6	6.5	13.1	6.5	6.4	12.9
15-19	5.6	6.1	11.7	5.0	6.2	11.2	5.3	6.3	11.6	5.2	6.0	11.3
20-24	3.6	4.6	8.3	3.7	4.4	8.0	3.6	4.5	8.1	3.7	4.6	8.2
25-29	3.3	3.6	7.0	3.3	4.0	7.3	3.4	3.8	7.2	3.4	3.7	7.1
30-34	3.1	3.3	6.3	3.3	3.3	6.6	3.1	3.4	6.5	3.1	3.2	6.3
35-39	3.1	2.9	6.1	3.1	2.9	6.0	3.1	2.9	6.0	3.1	2.9	6.0
40-44	2.7	2.1	4.8	2.6	2.4	4.9	2.8	2.3	5.1	2.6	2.1	4.7
45-49	2.2	1.6	3.7	2.0	1.4	3.3	2.1	1.5	3.6	2.1	1.6	3.7
50-54	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.7	1.4	3.1	1.7	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.4	3.0
55-59	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.3
60-64	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.5
65-69	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.5
70-74	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.7
75-79	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
80 +	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.0
Missing /DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	50.6	49.4	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0
Number	15,893	15,518	31,412	6,222	6,204	12,426	19,721	19,547	39,267	10,304	10,072	20,376

2.2 Household Composition

The distribution of household heads (by gender) and size according to areas of residence is provided in Table 2.2. In all four areas, only a small minority of households were headed by females, with a range from 5.6% of households in BPHC adjacent areas (BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas) to 7.8% in the overall rural NSDP project area.

Table 2.2 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household, household size, and presence of foster children in household, according to BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2003.

Characteristic	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total Rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Sex of household head				
Male	94.2	92.9	92.2	94.4
Female	5.8	7.1	7.8	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members				
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7
2	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.0
3	15.4	13.1	14.1	14.7
4	21.0	20.6	21.1	21.1
5	20.0	21.3	20.8	20.2
6	13.6	15.0	14.7	13.8
7	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.4
8	6.2	6.0	4.8	6.5
9+	7.9	6.7	7.0	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2

The average household had 5.2 members. Only 1% were single-member households. These figures match those recovered with the 2001 RSDP evaluation survey, the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 1999-2000, and the 1998 RSDP baseline survey.

2.3 Marital Status of Household Population

Table 2.3 describes the distribution of household population (partitioned into five-year age groups) by marital status and study area. Many people married at an early age, and the likelihood of being married grew rapidly with age. About 5% of the men aged 15-19 had ever been married. Males aged 20-24 were about 24 percentage points more likely to be married than those aged 15-19. Early marriage was significantly higher among women. About half of women aged 15-19 had ever been married. This number was over 80% by age 20–24.

2.4 Characteristics of Child Household Members

The 2003 BPHC Evaluation Survey also addressed school attendance and child employment. The distribution of children aged 7-13 years by school attendance and employment status is shown in Table 2.4. By Bangladeshi law, children over the age of 6 are expected to attend school. Table 2.4 shows that among 7-year-old children, around three fourths of boys and a slightly higher percentage of girls in BPHC project areas were currently enrolled in schools. Their attendance rates were actually somewhat higher in rural NSDP areas. The same pattern emerged with adjacent communities. About 15% of 13-year old boys in BPHC and rural NSDP project areas worked. The corresponding rates for BPHC adjacent (i.e. BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas) and NSDP adjacent (i.e. NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas) communities were approximately 17% and 13%, respectively. Just over half of boys in BPHC areas who worked did so for money. Girls were much less likely to work.

Table 2.3 Marital status

Percent distribution of household population by five year age group according to marital status, according to BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh 2003.

Age group	BPHC area			NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC			Total rural NSDP			BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP		
	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM
						MALE						
10-14	0.4	0.1	99.6	0.5	0.0	99.5	0.3	0.1	99.6	0.1	0.0	99.9
15-19	4.6	0.3	95.1	5.5	0.0	94.5	4.7	0.2	95.1	4.6	0.3	95.1
20-24	28.6	0.4	71.0	27.7	0.0	72.3	27.8	0.4	71.8	27.4	0.4	72.1
25-29	65.6	0.0	34.4	65.9	1.0	33.2	65.5	0.4	34.1	63.2	0.0	36.8
30-34	89.4	0.4	10.2	89.4	0.2	10.3	88.2	0.6	11.1	88.1	0.6	11.3
35-39	97.4	0.6	2.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	96.2	0.4	3.4	96.8	0.5	2.7
40-44	98.6	0.4	0.9	98.9	0.8	0.3	98.8	0.6	0.6	98.3	0.5	1.3
45-49	99.0	0.7	0.3	98.6	0.8	0.6	98.6	0.7	0.7	99.2	0.8	0.0
50-54	98.3	1.3	0.4	97.9	2.1	0.0	98.1	1.4	0.5	98.4	1.3	0.3
55-59	98.6	0.9	0.5	96.8	3.2	0.0	97.3	2.4	0.2	98.9	0.4	0.7
60-64	98.7	1.3	0.0	96.1	3.9	0.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	99.4	0.6	0.0
65-69	96.5	3.5	0.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	96.6	3.4	0.0	95.5	4.5	0.0
70-74	93.9	6.1	0.0	93.4	6.2	0.4	93.3	6.3	0.4	95.0	5.0	0.0
75-79	90.2	8.8	1.0	87.6	12.4	0.0	90.7	9.3	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0
80 +	86.2	13.8	0.0	82.0	18.0	0.0	87.3	12.7	0.0	87.0	13.0	0.0
Missing /DK	33.3	66.7	0.0	-	-	-	74.7	25.3	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0
Total	55.8	0.9	43.3	56.6	1.3	42.0	55.8	1.1	43.1	56.0	0.9	43.0
Number	6,836.0	110.0	5,297.0	2,742.0	65.0	2,034.0	8,589.0	170.0	6,633.0	4,425.0	74.0	3,396.0
						FEMALE						
10-14	3.7	0.2	96.1	3.7	0.0	96.3	4.0	0.1	95.8	3.7	0.1	96.2
15-19	47.8	0.8	51.3	51.1	0.9	48.0	46.8	0.9	52.4	47.5	0.8	51.7
20-24	81.1	2.7	16.2	82.2	3.1	14.7	81.3	2.7	16.0	80.9	2.9	16.3
25-29	93.5	3.0	3.5	94.4	3.2	2.4	93.1	3.4	3.5	93.5	3.1	3.4
30-34	94.4	4.9	0.7	94.6	5.0	0.4	94.2	4.7	1.1	93.9	5.4	0.7
35-39	91.9	7.8	0.3	89.6	9.7	0.7	90.2	9.4	0.4	91.5	8.2	0.3
40-44	87.2	12.8	0.0	87.4	12.6	0.0	87.6	12.4	0.0	86.8	13.2	0.0
45-49	86.2	13.8	0.0	86.2	13.8	0.0	85.5	13.9	0.5	85.6	14.4	0.0
50-54	76.2	23.8	0.0	67.8	31.6	0.6	72.6	26.7	0.7	75.4	24.6	0.0
55-59	68.4	31.6	0.0	65.2	34.8	0.0	67.8	32.2	0.0	67.4	32.6	0.0
60-64	46.1	53.3	0.6	47.8	52.2	0.0	51.7	48.1	0.2	50.9	48.7	0.4
65-69	37.4	62.6	0.0	48.4	51.6	0.0	39.1	60.5	0.4	35.4	64.6	0.0
70-74	19.9	79.6	0.5	29.3	70.7	0.0	24.7	75.3	0.0	20.7	78.7	0.7
75-79	13.4	85.0	1.7	21.7	78.3	0.0	17.4	81.1	1.5	11.7	88.3	0.0
80 +	5.4	93.7	0.9	6.7	91.3	1.9	9.8	89.7	0.6	7.3	92.7	0.0
Missing /DK	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Total	60.8	11.1	28.1	61.8	10.8	27.4	61.1	11.0	27.9	60.8	11.3	27.9
Number	7,047.0	1,282.0	3,258.0	2,878.0	505.0	1,273.0	9,105.0	1,633.0	4,165.0	4,586.0	856.0	2,107.0

Table 2.4 Characteristics of child household members

Percentage of child household members age 7-13 years by school attendance status and employment status by division, according to BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2003 .

	BPHC area		NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC		Total rural NSDP		BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	
Sex and Age	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Boys currently attending school								
7	76.1	491	85.1	194	83.9	608	80.5	319
8	85.1	452	95.7	176	91.2	572	87.9	304
9	85.7	415	90.7	168	90.3	538	88.8	273
10	86.8	466	86.2	181	85.1	609	88.1	295
11	74.8	393	85.2	128	82.1	482	80.2	246
12	76.3	495	77.0	198	75.9	618	78.3	303
13	69.6	397	71.8	145	71.3	472	70.7	261
Girls currently attending school								
7	79.5	453	90.9	182	86.9	547	84.6	292
8	86.2	466	88.4	186	88.9	559	89.7	306
9	88.2	411	94.7	151	91.1	486	89.4	254
10	86.0	464	91.8	177	91.9	537	89.2	301
11	84.3	345	87.9	159	87.1	467	88.2	236
12	83.7	451	85.8	167	86.0	532	83.0	291
13	70.8	402	75.8	150	76.1	502	74.1	254

Table 2.4 Characteristics of child household members (continued)

Percentage of child household members age 7-13 years by school attendance status and employment status by division, according to BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2003 .

Sex and Age	BPHC area %	BPHC area N	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC %	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC N	Total rural NSDP %	Total rural NSDP N	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP %	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP N
Boys currently working								
7	0.8	491	0.5	194	0.9	608	0.8	319
8	1.7	452	1.2	176	1.2	572	2.1	304
9	2.0	415	4.5	168	4.3	538	2.6	273
10	4.3	466	4.2	181	4.5	609	4.3	295
11	9.3	393	8.0	128	9.0	482	8.8	246
12	13.2	495	9.8	198	12.8	618	12.8	303
13	14.9	397	12.9	145	15.1	472	16.9	261
Girls currently working								
7	1.0	453	0.3	182	1.1	547	1.5	292
8	1.4	466	2.3	186	2.1	559	0.9	306
9	2.0	411	3.6	151	2.9	486	1.8	254
10	2.1	464	1.8	177	2.7	537	2.4	301
11	3.1	345	5.7	159	5.5	467	3.4	236
12	5.7	451	4.8	167	5.6	532	5.0	291
13	6.7	402	2.5	150	4.1	502	5.7	254
Sex: Male								
Type of work								
Cash	56.3	113	56.4	38	53.8	138	54.7	73
Kind	9.1	18	6.4	4	5.8	15	8.1	11
Both	13.6	27	18.6	12	13.7	35	14.9	20
Nothing	21.0	42	18.7	12	26.7	69	22.3	30
Sex: Female								
Type of work								
Cash	17.0	16	45.4	16	35.9	44	14.5	8
Kind	9.6	9	18.8	6	10.5	13	11.3	6
Both	24.8	23	7.8	3	14.6	18	27.4	15
Nothing	48.7	45	28.0	10	39.0	48	46.8	26

2.5 Housing Characteristics

Information was also collected on specific housing characteristics. As Table 2.5 shows, tube wells were the major source of drinking water: More than nine out of 10 of households obtained drinking water from tube-wells. Only a small fraction depended on surface water.[3] Piped water was rare in all the study areas. Tube wells (approximately 70%) and pond/tank/lake (approximately 25%) were the most common sources of dishwashing water.

Sanitation facilities varied little between BPHC and rural NSDP project areas. Around 80% of households had some type of toilet facility; however, only half had toilets.[4] About 40% of those with some kind of toilet facility shared it with other households.

[3] Surface water refers to pond/tank/lake; river-streams; and rain water.
[4] This includes septic tank/modern toilets, water-sealed/slab toilets, and pit latrine.

Table 2.5 Housing characteristics, water and sanitation

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2003. Note: sharing of toilet facility excludes no facility, bush.

Characteristic	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Water source for dishwashing				
Piped inside dwelling	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Piped outside dwelling	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tubewell	71.1	68.5	69.8	67.4
Surface/other well	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.5
Pond/tank/lake	23.5	26.6	26.6	27.1
River/stream	3.5	2.9	2.1	4.6
Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Piped inside dwelling	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Piped outside dwelling	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8
Tubewell	93.1	90.5	94.0	93.6
Surface/other well	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2
Pond/tank/lake	3.7	6.7	4.0	4.6
River/stream	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
Rainwater	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of toilet facility				
Septic tank/toilet	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.3
Water sealed/slab latrine	21.3	22.3	17.5	23.6
Pit latrine	27.8	28.8	29.6	29.0
Open latrine	22.6	23.1	23.2	20.3
Hanging latrine	6.1	6.5	8.1	8.1
No facility, bush	21.0	17.6	19.2	17.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share toilet facility with other households				
Yes	40.6	42.3	41.2	39.4
No	59.4	57.7	58.8	60.6
Total				
Total percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	6,187	2,484	7,926	4,021

2.6 Housing Characteristics and Possession of Durable Goods

Table 2.6 presents data on housing construction and conditions. Most dwellings (ranging from 88.9% in NSDP adjacent areas [i.e., NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas] to 80.1% in BPHC areas) had a rudimentary roof. There was a little variation among study areas in terms of roof material: 13.5% in BPHC project areas had one made of natural fibers (made of katcha, bamboo, or thatch) while 10.6% in rural NSDP areas did.

In BPHC and NSDP households, 59.4% and 53.3%, respectively, had walls made of natural materials (such as jute stick, bamboo, or mud). The figures for tin walls were 26.4% and 37.3%, respectively, while for brick/cement they were 10.7% and 7.8%. The most common floor material across study areas was earth or bamboo (about 94%), followed very distantly by cement/concrete at 5-6%.
Ownership of land is one indicator of socio-economic status. Land ownership patterns were similar across study areas. Table 2.6 shows that about 95% of the households owned the land on which the residence was located, while about half possessed additional land. Only about 4% of households in any study area had more than four acres of land.

Food availability also provides insight into the illusive concepts of socioeconomic security and vulnerability. About 85% of both BPHC and NSDP households said they had enough food for the next day while around nine in 10 reported having sufficient means to buy enough.

Table 2.6 Housing characteristics, structure, ownership, food

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to residence, Bangladesh 2003.

Characteristic	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Main material of the roof				
Natural roof	13.5	9.5	10.6	8.2
Rudimentary roof	80.1	88.9	87.9	88.4
Finished roof	6.3	1.6	1.5	3.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Main material of the walls				
Natural walls	59.4	45.9	53.3	50.2
Rudimentary walls	3.5	2.8	1.5	4.8
Brick/cement	10.7	7.5	7.8	10.1
Tin	26.4	43.7	37.3	34.9
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main material of the floor				
Earth/bamboo	93.5	94.4	94.6	94.5
Wood	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cement/concrete	6.0	5.3	5.1	5.4
Household owns homestead				
Yes	95.7	94.9	95.1	96.5
No	4.3	5.1	4.9	3.5
Household owns any other land				
Yes	51.9	50.6	51.5	53.2
No	48.1	49.4	48.5	46.8
Amount of land owned				
No land	48.1	49.4	48.5	46.8
< 50 decimals	14.3	15.4	14.9	14.3
50-99 decimals	12.6	11.4	12.7	13.3
1.00 acres - 1.99 acres	11.1	11.5	11.4	11.5
2.00 acres - 4.99 acres	10.2	8.3	9.0	10.3
5+ acres	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7
DK/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household has enough food for tomorrow				
Yes	84.3	83.2	85.4	86.2
No	15.7	16.8	14.6	13.8
Household has enough means to get enough food				
Yes	89.2	88.5	90.1	89.9
No	10.8	11.5	9.9	10.1
Total	6,187	2,484	7,926	4,021

There were slight differences in electricity access across BPHC and rural NSDP project areas (Table 2.7): 23.3% of BPHC project area households had electricity as compared with 27.7% in NSDP areas. Household durable goods were not common in rural Bangladesh. Table 2.7 provides ownership rates for several (almirah, table or chair, watch or clock, bicycle, motorcycle, sewing machine, and telephone). While the patterns were certainly uneven, they perhaps suggest that households in BPHC areas were slightly better endowed in terms of possessions. However, the differences were extremely modest in any case. Generally speaking, economic conditions appear to have been similar across study areas.

Table 2.7 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2001.

Characteristic	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Electricity				
Yes	23.3	26.5	27.7	24.7
No	76.7	73.5	72.3	75.3
Almirah				
Yes	30.5	35.9	33.4	32.5
No	69.5	64.1	66.6	67.5
Table or chair				
Yes	55.5	54.4	55.3	56.2
No	44.5	45.6	44.7	43.8
Bench				
Yes	58.1	58.0	59.7	59.2
No	41.9	42.0	40.3	40.8
Watch or clock				
Yes	56.4	55.6	54.5	55.3
No	43.6	44.4	45.5	44.7
Cot or bed				
Yes	86.8	89.4	90.6	88.5
No	13.2	10.6	9.4	11.5
Radio				
Yes	26.4	28.6	28.3	26.2
No	73.6	71.4	71.7	73.8
Television				
Yes	12.1	12.8	12.9	12.3
No	87.9	87.2	87.1	87.7
Bicycle				
Yes	24.8	18.5	19.6	20.2
No	75.2	81.5	80.4	79.8
Motorcycle				
Yes	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.1
No	98.8	99.3	98.9	98.9
Sewing machine				
Yes	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
No	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.4
Telephone				
Yes	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
No	99.0	98.7	98.8	98.8
Total	6,187	2,484	7,926	4,021

2.7 Socioeconomic Status

Households interviewed in the 2003 BPHC and NSDP evaluation surveys were differentiated by socioeconomic status (SES) using an index based on household durable goods ownership (beds, tables/chairs, radios, televisions, bicycle, almirahs, and watches/clocks) and dwelling characteristics (electricity, water source, toilet type, and floor/wall/roof materials). Land ownership (whether the home was self-owned and whether other land was owned) was also included. The index was constructed using an extension of the principal components method that accounts for the binary and ordinal nature of the measures included. The method assigns each variable a factor score or weight. The index is then a weighted sum of the characteristics of the dwelling and the durable goods available in the household. Using their index scores, households were sorted into quintiles from poorest to richest.

The procedure described above was used to classify the 2003 survey households in all the study areas by quintiles. In the following chapters, we sometimes refer to the SES classification as the "asset quintiles." The 2003 SES classification was specific to the BPHC project population and to the population in NSDP comparison areas.

CHAPTER 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN IN THE SURVEY

This chapter presents information regarding social, economic, and demographic characteristics of eligible women. In particular, it examines age distribution, marital status, level of education, religious affiliation, exposure to mass media, asset ownership, and NGO membership.

3.1 General Characteristics

Table 3.1 provides the distribution of women between the ages of 10 and 49 by various background characteristics. In order to determine a respondent's age, they were asked "In what month and year were you born?" and "How old were you at your last birthday?". When a woman did not know her age or date of birth, interviewers probed to determine it and, finally, simply recorded the best estimate. Among ever-married women, 15% in the BPHC project areas were between the ages of 10 and 19. About 50% were between age 20 and 34, while the remaining 35% were in the 35-49 age range. The age distribution was similar in the other study areas.

Over 94% in BPHC project areas were currently married, while 3.8% were widowed (with the remainder separated, deserted, or divorced). The marital status of women in other domains was similar. Across study areas, around 90% of ever-married women lived with their husband. Roughly 96% had been married only once.

Almost 55% of ever-married women in BPHC project areas never attended school (a slightly higher proportion than in the other areas). While 27.7% had some primary education, and 17.1% had a secondary education, less than 1% had attended higher educational institutions. The educational status of ever-married women in other study areas was comparable. Literacy, or comfort with reading and writing, was slightly lower in the BPHC project areas (25.7% against 27.1% in rural NSDP areas).

Table 3.1 also presents the distribution of ever-married women by household asset quintile. The socioeconomic classification was obtained using the 2003 BPHC and NSDP samples, and each quintile should have 20% of the respective population groups. Deviations from 20% for some study areas were due to households with identical asset scores.

In all, 91.6% of women in the BPHC areas were Muslim while most of the remaining women were Hindu. This generally held true across all study areas.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics and BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Study Area: BPHC area			NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC			Total rural NSDP			BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP		
	Weighted %	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted %	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted %	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted %	Weighted	Unweighted
Age group												
10-14	1.2	69	68	1.0	23	23	1.2	91	93	1.1	42	47
15-19	13.8	812	808	14.6	345	351	13.3	997	1,005	13.4	510	567
20-24	18.4	1,083	1,084	17.2	407	420	17.7	1,330	1,314	18.5	701	779
25-29	16.9	997	1,003	18.9	448	460	17.6	1,322	1,323	17.5	663	737
30-34	16.3	957	952	15.9	377	396	16.7	1,252	1,273	15.8	601	668
35-39	14.8	873	871	14.3	338	340	14.4	1,081	1,077	14.6	556	618
40-44	10.8	637	637	11.4	271	277	11.6	873	871	10.8	410	456
45-49	7.8	458	464	6.7	159	157	7.5	561	551	8.3	314	349
Marital status												
Married	94.3	5,553	5,548	94.4	2,233	2,290	94.0	7,057	7,067	93.9	3,564	3,963
Separated	0.8	45	46	0.8	18	18	0.8	63	61	0.9	33	37
Deserted	0.4	21	21	0.3	8	7	0.3	23	24	0.4	13	15
Divorced	0.8	47	47	0.7	16	16	0.9	68	66	0.8	31	34
Widowed	3.8	221	225	3.9	92	93	3.9	295	289	4.1	155	172
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	20.1	1,184	1,163	17.8	421	441	20.3	1,525	1,502	18.4	697	775
2	19.9	1,174	1,171	20.5	486	494	20.1	1,510	1,504	19.7	748	832
3	19.9	1,174	1,184	21.2	503	521	19.6	1,473	1,502	20.8	788	876
4	20.0	1,178	1,188	21.8	517	525	20.0	1,499	1,506	20.8	791	879
Richest	20.0	1,177	1,181	18.6	440	443	20.0	1,499	1,493	20.4	773	859
Husband staying with her												
Yes	90.8	5,344	5,330	89.7	2,122	2,179	88.5	6,646	6,672	89.6	3,402	3,783
No	3.6	210	218	4.7	111	111	5.5	411	395	4.3	162	180
Missing	5.7	334	339	5.6	133	134	6.0	450	440	6.1	232	258

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents (continued)

Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics and BPHC/NSDP residence, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Study Area: BPHC area			NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC			Total rural NSDP			BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP		
	Weighted %	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted %	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted %	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted %	Weighted	Unweighted
Married once/more than once												
Once	95.6	5,627	5,631	96.9	2,293	2,349	96.8	7,269	7,265	95.9	3,642	4,049
More than once	4.4	257	253	3.0	72	74	3.1	235	239	4.0	152	169
Missing	0.0	3	3	0.0	1	1	0.0	3	3	0.1	3	3
Highest educational level												
No education	54.6	3,215	3,200	52.6	1,243	1,230	54.2	4,067	4,014	53.4	2,025	2,252
Primary	27.7	1,629	1,638	27.9	661	707	26.9	2,018	2,057	28.4	1,079	1,200
Secondary	17.1	1,005	1,012	18.5	437	461	17.9	1,344	1,357	17.7	671	746
Higher secondary	0.5	27	26	0.6	15	16	0.7	53	53	0.4	14	16
College/University	0.2	11	11	0.4	10	10	0.3	25	26	0.2	6	7
Can read or write letter												
Easily	25.7	1,514	1,525	28.4	672	712	27.1	2,037	2,060	26.6	1,010	1,123
With difficulty	11.5	679	698	10.5	249	262	10.3	771	780	13.1	497	553
Not at all	62.7	3,693	3,664	61.1	1,445	1,450	62.6	4,698	4,667	60.3	2,289	2,545
Religion												
Islam	91.6	5,391	5,396	91.0	2,152	2,213	91.0	6,829	6,861	92.0	3,493	3,884
Hinduism	7.5	444	447	8.5	201	200	8.8	657	625	7.8	297	330
Buddhism	0.7	40	32	0.2	6	5	0.1	7	6	0.0	1	1
Christianity	0.2	13	12	0.3	7	6	0.2	14	15	0.1	5	6
Total	100.0	5,887	5,887	100.0	2,366	2,424	100.0	7,507	7,507	100.0	3,796	4,221

3.2 Differences in Educational Levels

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of education among ever-married women. In BPHC areas, older women were generally less educated than younger ones. About a quarter of those aged 15-19 never attended school, compared with nearly 70% in the 45-49 age group. Of the younger cohort, about 38% had attended secondary school or higher, whereas only 6.6% of those age 45-49 had done so. While women aged 10 to 24 had, at the median, five years of schooling, for those aged 25 to 49 the figure was zero.

Educational attainment was similar across study areas. We discuss the distribution in NSDP areas. Approximately 54% had no education, roughly 26.9% had a primary level education, and 17.9% had attended secondary school. Education was positively associated with SES. For instance, in BPHC areas about eight in 10 in the lowest asset quintile received no formal education, as compared with 29.4% in the highest one. While 2.6% of the wealthiest had higher secondary or university education, none of the poorest women did.

3.3 Exposure to Mass Media

Women were also asked whether and how often they read newspapers or magazines, listened to the radio, or watched television. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of exposure to different types of mass media. Only 8.4% in BPHC project areas reported reading a newspaper or magazine frequently, with less than 1% doing so daily. The pattern was similar in other study areas.

In Bangladesh, television is emerging as a powerful medium of mass communication. About 28% of ever-married women in BPHC project areas frequently watched it. About 12% did so every day (10.9% watched at least once a week). Television viewing was a little more intense in rural NSDP areas (30.8%). 27% in BPHC project areas usually listened to the radio (12.6% did so every day). Listening to the radio was slightly more common in rural NSDP areas.

Table 3.2 Educational attainment by background characteristics

Percent distribution of women by highest level of schooling attained, and median and mean number of years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, BPHC areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Highest educational level					Total	Total, median, and mean		
	No education	Primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	College/ University		Number of women	Median years of schooling	Mean years of schooling
Age group									
10-14	21.7	47.1	31.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	69	4.5	5.1
15-19	24.3	37.9	37.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	812	5.2	6.0
20-24	43.3	30.5	24.6	1.0	0.6	100.0	1,083	4.9	6.0
25-29	53.2	28.8	17.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	997	0.0	5.5
30-34	64.8	23.2	11.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	957	0.0	5.2
35-39	69.4	23.2	7.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	873	0.0	4.7
40-44	71.8	21.6	6.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	637	0.0	4.7
45-49	69.8	23.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	458	0.0	4.5
Study Area									
BPHC area	54.6	27.7	17.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	5,887	0.0	5.4
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	52.6	27.9	18.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	2,366	0.0	5.6
Total rural NSDP	54.2	26.9	17.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	7,507	0.0	5.6
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	53.4	28.4	17.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,796	0.0	5.4
Household asset quintile									
Poorest	79.0	18.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,184	0.0	3.7
2	67.2	26.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,174	0.0	4.3
3	54.5	31.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,174	0.0	5.0
4	42.8	32.5	24.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,178	4.7	5.6
Richest	29.4	29.6	38.4	1.7	0.9	100.0	1,177	6.2	6.8

Table 3.3 Exposure to mass media

Percent distribution of women by whether they are exposed to mass media, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	BPHC area		NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC		Total rural NSDP		BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	
	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number
Usually reads paper or magazine								
Yes	8.4	493	9.4	222	8.3	622	8.6	326
No	91.6	5,394	90.6	2,144	91.7	6,885	91.4	3,470
How often reads newspaper								
Does not read/cannot read	91.6	5,394	90.6	2,144	91.7	6,885	91.4	3,470
Every day	0.8	50	1.0	23	0.8	58	0.7	27
At least once a week	3.2	189	3.4	82	3.3	248	3.6	138
Less than once a week	4.3	255	5.0	117	4.2	316	4.3	162
Usually listens to radio								
Yes	27.0	1,591	31.0	734	29.5	2,212	25.8	979
No	73.0	4,296	69.0	1,633	70.5	5,295	74.2	2,817
How often listens to radio								
Does not listen	73.0	4,296	69.0	1,633	70.5	5,295	74.2	2,817
Every day	12.6	741	14.3	339	14.8	1,109	12.3	466
At least once a week	10.1	592	11.4	271	10.4	780	10.0	381
Less than once a week	4.4	258	5.3	124	4.3	323	3.5	132
Watches TV								
Yes	27.5	1,616	31.7	750	30.8	2,314	26.6	1,009
No	72.5	4,271	68.3	1,616	69.2	5,193	73.4	2,787
How often watches TV								
Does not watch	72.5	4,271	68.3	1,616	69.2	5,193	73.4	2,787
Every day	12.3	724	13.7	323	14.0	1,050	12.3	467
At least once a week	10.9	639	12.8	302	12.2	913	10.8	408
Less than once a week	4.3	253	5.3	125	4.7	351	3.5	134
Total	100.0	5,887	100.0	2,366	100.0	7,507	100.0	3,796

3.4 NGO Membership

Respondents were asked about membership or affiliation with any NGOs. The major NGOs engaged in development activities are Grameen Bank, BRAC, BRDP, Proshika, Asha, and The Mother's Club. Table 3.4 shows that more than a quarter of those in BPHC areas belonged to (or were somehow affiliated with) at least one NGO: 5.7% belonged to Grameen Bank, 6.4% to BRAC, 5.1% to Asha, 1.9% to Proshika, 0.9% to BRDP, and 12.4% to other NGOs. NGO affiliation was similar in NSDP areas.

Table 3.4 Membership in NGOs

Percent of women who are member of selected NGO's, by BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh 2003.

NGO	BPHC area		NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC		Total rural NSDP		BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	
	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number	Total	Number
Belongs to Grameen bank								
Yes	5.7	334	8.3	195	8.5	642	6.2	234
No	94.3	5,553	91.7	2,171	91.5	6,865	93.8	3,562
Belongs to BRAC								
Yes	6.4	374	7.6	179	7.2	541	5.6	212
No	93.6	5,513	92.4	2,187	92.8	6,966	94.4	3,584
Belongs to BRDP								
Yes	0.9	54	1.3	32	1.4	105	0.9	32
No	99.1	5,833	98.7	2,334	98.6	7,402	99.1	3,764
Mother's club								
Yes	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.1	4	0.0	2
No	100.0	5,885	100.0	2,366	99.9	7,503	100.0	3,794
Proshika								
Yes	1.9	113	1.9	46	1.9	142	2.0	76
No	98.1	5,774	98.1	2,320	98.1	7,365	98.0	3,721
Asha								
Yes	5.1	300	5.4	127	4.8	360	4.3	165
No	94.9	5,587	94.6	2,239	95.2	7,147	95.7	3,632
Belongs to other organization								
Yes	12.4	730	9.1	215	9.3	701	11.2	426
No	87.6	5,157	90.9	2,151	90.7	6,806	88.8	3,370
Belongs to any NGO								
Yes	28.1	1,655	28.3	669	28.1	2,111	26.3	1,000
No	71.9	4,232	71.7	1,697	71.9	5,396	73.7	2,796
Total	100.0	5,887	100.0	2,366	100.0	7,507	100.0	3,796

CHAPTER 4. FERTILITY

The 2003 BPHC evaluation survey gathered information from ever-married women aged 10-49 regarding their reproductive history. In addition to information on the number of sons and daughters that a woman had, they were asked for a history of all live births, including information on the year of each birth, the sex of the child, and his or her survival. This chapter presents a description of current and past fertility, trends in fertility, and birth spacing.

4.1 Current Fertility

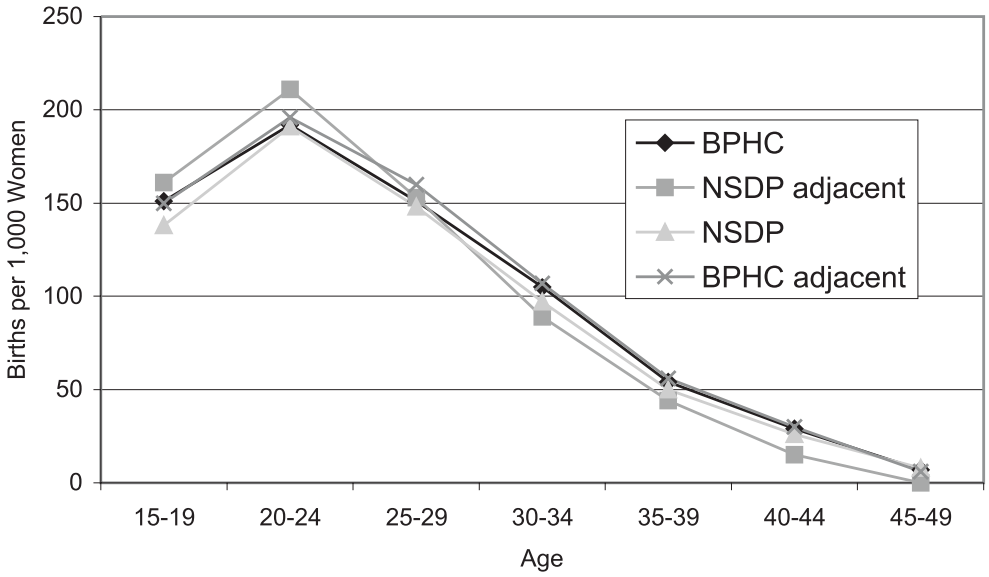
The total fertility rate is defined as the number of births that a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years using currently observed age-specific fertility rates. Table 4.1A presents age-specific fertility rates, total fertility rates (TFR), and crude birth rates (CBR) for women between 10 and 49 for the three years preceding interview in each study area. Overall, in BPHC project areas the TFR in the three years preceding interview for those aged 15-49 was 3.5 births per woman. In the rural NSDP areas, it was slightly lower (3.3). The highest age-specific fertility rate in all study areas was in the 20-24 age range. Table 4.1A also presents the gross fertility rate (GFR) and the crude birth rate (CBR) for the three years preceding the survey by project area. Both the GFR and CBR were slightly higher in BPHC areas.

Table 4.1A Current fertility

Age-specific and cumulative fertility rates and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh 2003.

	BPHC	NSDP same/adjacent BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP
Age group				
15–19	151.0	161.0	138.0	150.0
20–24	192.0	211.0	191.0	196.0
25–29	151.0	153.0	148.0	160.0
30–34	105.0	89.0	97.0	107.0
35–39	54.0	44.0	50.0	56.0
40–44	29.0	15.0	26.0	30.0
45–49	7.0	0.0	8.0	6.0
Fertility				
TFR 15–49	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
TFR 15–44	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5
GFR	128.0	130.0	122.0	131.0
CBR	29.0	29.6	28.2	29.4

Figure 4.1 Age-specific fertility rates by BPHC/NSDP area, 2003.



The change over time in the percentage of women who are currently pregnant is an independent indicator of fertility change. Table 4.1B shows the proportion of currently married women who reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey. 6.6% in NSDP project areas were pregnant at the time of interview. At 6.5%, the figure was slightly lower in BPHC areas. It was highest in BPHC adjacent areas (BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas) at 6.9%.

Table 4.1B Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey and percentage currently pregnant (women ages 40–49 years), by study area, Bangladesh 2003.

Study area	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant
BPHC	3.5	6.5
NSDP same/ adjacent BPHC	3.4	6.1
Total rural NSDP	3.3	6.6
BPHC same/adjacent NSDP	3.5	6.9

4.2 Fertility Trends

While fertility rates declined in all project areas from 2001 to 2003, the trend was most pronounced in BPHC and BPHC adjacent (i.e., BPHC adjacent to NSDP) areas. Table 4.2A shows trends in total fertility rates, with the percent decline in TFR determined by comparing the TFR of the 1-60 months prior to the evaluation with that of the 61-120 and 121-180 months preceding it. In BPHC areas, there was a 1.1 birth change in TFR between 1-60 months and 61-120 months. The change was 1.6 when compared with the 121–180 period. In rural NSDP areas, the changes were 1.3 and 1.8 births, respectively.

Table 4.2A Trends in total fertility rate

Total fertility rates for the periods 1–60 months (0–4 years), 61–120 months (5–9 years), and 121–180 months (10–14 years) prior to the survey, by BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh 2003 .

Study area	Period before survey			Change in TFR			
				0–4 vs. 5–9 years		0–4 vs. 10–14 years	
	0–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	%	Absolute	%	Absolute
BPHC	3.7	4.8	5.3	23.6	1.1	30.2	1.6
NSDP same/adjacent BPHC	3.5	4.9	5.3	28.6	1.4	33.4	1.8
Total rural NSDP	3.4	4.7	5.2	27.1	1.3	34.1	1.8
BPHC same/adjacent NSDP	3.8	4.9	5.3	23.4	1.2	28.5	1.5

Fertility declined in all study domains. Table 4.2B presents trends in age-specific fertility rates for the five-year intervals preceding the survey. Period-specific fertility rates for five-year intervals preceding the survey were determined using the birth histories. Fertility exhibited a consistent downward trend in all study areas over the last 20 years. The rate of decline was greatest in the five years preceding the survey. Some values for certain age groups were missing due to truncation; women would have been too old to be interviewed at the time of the survey for certain periods. For example, no data were available for women age 45-49 years in the period 5-9 years prior to the survey because they would have been 50-54 years old at the time of the survey and so ineligible for interview.

Table 4.2B Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for five year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of birth, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Age group, by study area	Number of years preceding survey			
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
BPHC				
15–19	157	210	226	248
20—24	199	237	260	291
25–29	166	196	235	265
30–34	112	152	196	244
35–39	60	116	141	-
40–44	34	56	-	-
45–49	10	-	-	-
NSDP same/adjacent BPHC				
15–19	162	208	233	239
20—24	205	253	259	293
25–29	160	202	246	263
30–34	97	146	188	248
35–39	52	97	125	-
40–44	18	74	-	-
45–49	5	-	-	-
Total rural NSDP				
15–19	145	202	227	239
20—24	195	245	268	291
25–29	154	193	229	267
30–34	100	139	184	228
35–39	53	98	134	-
40–44	28	65	-	-
45–49	12	-	-	-
BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP				
15–19	155	202	218	233
20—24	204	244	253	289
25–29	172	199	243	270
30–34	114	157	199	252
35–39	62	122	141	-
40–44	37	61	-	-
45–49	11	-	-	-

4.3 Birth Intervals

Birth intervals, defined as the length of time between two successive live births, are indicative of the pace of childbearing. Research has shown that birth spacing patterns have far-reaching implications for fertility as well as child mortality. Proper birth spacing is beneficial to the health of the mother and her children. Birth intervals of less than 24 months are considered to be "too short." Table 4.3 shows the percent distribution of non-first births occurring in the five years preceding the survey by the number of months since the preceding birth. In BPHC areas, about 13% of births occurred within 24 months of the previous birth; 6.2% occurred seven to 17 months after the previous birth. In the rural NSDP project areas, the figures were roughly the same. In all study areas, over 50% of the births occurred 36 months or more after the previous one.

The median birth interval in BPHC areas was 38.1 months, which was about 0.7 months less than in NSDP areas. Younger women had shorter birth intervals (24 months for those aged 15-19 years against 41 months for those 30-39 years old). This was presumably because they were more fecund and wanted to build families. Substantial differences in median birth interval were observed if the previous child died (25.8 months, against 40 in cases where the previous child survived). Median birth interval was also associated with socioeconomic status, at about 35.9 months for women in the lowest asset quintile as compared to 46 months for the highest one. Similar differences existed between those with no education and those with higher education.

Table 4.3 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey, by number of months since preceding birth, by demographic and background characteristics, BPHC area, Bangladesh 2003.

	Months since previous birth						
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48+	Median, months since previous birth	Number of births
Age							
15–19	26.7	23.0	35.5	11.2	3.5	24.0	128
20–29	6.9	7.9	31.1	23.4	30.7	37.2	1,646
30–39	3.5	4.5	28.1	25.4	38.5	41.0	1,037
40+	1.8	.9	32.6	24.4	40.3	43.7	198
Birth order							
2–3	6.6	7.3	26.7	21.0	38.4	40.6	1,632
4–6	5.5	6.0	33.2	27.3	28.1	37.2	1,101
7+	6.3	7.7	39.0	25.5	21.5	35.4	366
Sex of prior birth							
Male	6.5	7.0	31.3	22.3	33.0	37.7	1,519
Female	5.9	6.9	29.4	25.0	32.8	38.6	1,489
Survival of prior birth							
Still living	4.0	5.6	30.1	25.0	35.2	40.0	2,692
Deceased	24.8	18.0	32.4	11.8	13.0	25.8	317
Study area							
BPHC	6.2	6.9	30.3	23.6	32.9	38.1	3,009
NSDP same/adjacent BPHC	7.5	9.4	27.8	22.6	32.6	37.8	1,176
Total rural NSDP	6.5	7.6	27.7	23.0	35.2	38.8	3,570
BPHC same/adjacent NSDP	6.6	7.1	29.2	23.9	33.2	38.1	1,982
Education							
None	5.6	7.2	32.2	24.9	30.2	37.3	1878
Primary	7.7	6.5	28.5	23.1	34.2	39.2	783
Secondary	6.5	6.6	24.4	18.6	43.9	43.6	341
Higher secondary	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	86.1	63.9	6
Household asset quintile							
Poorest	6.5	8.1	35.7	25.4	24.3	35.9	869
2	5.4	6.6	32.6	27.8	27.7	37.1	711
3	6.5	6.5	27.8	23.6	35.7	39.6	557
4	6.0	6.9	27.4	19.1	40.6	41.6	457
Richest	6.9	5.6	21.8	18.0	47.7	46.0	414

CHAPTER 5. FAMILY PLANNING KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Both evaluation surveys collected information on knowledge of family planning methods, as well as current or ever-use of family planning. They also contained questions about family planning supply sources and method discontinuation. This chapter presents information on contraceptive prevalence rates, method mix, differences in current use of family planning, and family planning suppliers in the study areas.

5.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Currently and ever-married women were asked whether they had heard about any family planning methods. Table 5.1A provides the percentage aware of various methods. Awareness of modern methods was almost universal, with nearly everyone aware of at least one. About three-fourths knew at least one traditional method. The pill, injection, and female sterilization were the most commonly known methods in all study areas, with at least 90% aware of each. While awareness of these was roughly the same across study areas, knowledge of other methods was somewhat more widespread in BPHC areas. For instance, 88.6% in BPHC areas identified IUDs, against 83.5% in NSDP areas. Gaps in knowledge were even wider in adjacent areas, with awareness most extensive in BPHC adjacent areas and least so in NSDP adjacent areas.

The most widely known traditional methods in BPHC areas were periodic abstinence (about 68%), followed by the withdrawal method (about 41%). Like modern methods, higher proportions of currently married women in BPHC adjacent areas identified them compared to those in NSDP adjacent areas. The mean number of methods known to women in BPHC and NSDP areas was 7.4 and 7.2, respectively. Similar patterns were observed across study areas.

Table 5.1A Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of currently married women who know any contraceptive method, by specific method and BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

Method	Study Area			
	BPHC	NSDP same/ adjacent BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP
CURRENTLY MARRIED				
Method				
Any method	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Modern methods				
Any modern method	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Modern method				
Pill	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
IUD	88.6	81.9	83.5	88.4
Injection	98.5	97.5	98.5	98.4
Male condom	89.7	86.5	88.3	90.2
Female sterilization	94.4	93.2	93.8	94.0
Male sterilization	72.2	64.6	67.5	71.2
Implants	77.2	70.4	73.2	78.6
Menstrual regulation	67.9	63.0	65.8	69.3
Traditional methods				
Any traditional method	72.9	68.5	72.6	76.7
Traditional method				
Periodic abstinence	68.6	63.9	68.9	72.8
Withdrawal	40.9	35.8	38.6	44.6
Folk method				
Other	6.3	7.6	5.7	6.8
Any traditional or folk method	74.0	70.3	73.8	77.8
Mean no. methods known	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.4
Number of women	5,553	2,233	7,057	3,564
EVER MARRIED WOMEN				
Method				
Any method	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Modern methods				
Any modern method	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Modern method				
Pill	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8
IUD	88.2	81.4	83.0	87.9
Injection	98.4	97.2	98.3	98.2
Male condom	89.1	86.1	87.6	89.5
Female sterilization	94.2	93.0	93.7	93.7
Male sterilization	71.8	64.3	67.3	70.7
Implants	76.5	69.5	72.2	77.8
Menstrual regulation	67.3	63.2	65.5	68.6
Traditional methods				
Any traditional method	72.4	68.0	72.2	76.0
Traditional method				
Periodic abstinence	68.3	63.6	68.6	72.3
Withdrawal	40.0	35.1	37.9	43.6
Folk method				
Other	6.4	7.4	5.6	6.9
Any traditional or folk method	73.5	69.8	73.4	77.2
Mean no. methods known	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.4
Number of women	5,887	2,366	7,507	3,796

Knowledge of contraceptive methods by various characteristics is provided in Table 5.1B. Because knowledge of methods was nearly universal, no strong relationships between background characteristic and contraceptive knowledge were apparent. However, educational attainment seems to have been correlated with knowledge of methods, though the extent of the relationship was modest. Similar patterns were observed in NSDP areas.

Table 5.1B Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics

Percentage of ever married women who know at least three contraceptive methods by selected background characteristics, project areas, Bangladesh, 2003.

Background Characteristic	BPHC		NSDP same/adjacent to BPHC		Total rural NSDP		BPHC same/adjacent to NSDP	
	Knows any three modern methods	Number of women	Knows any three modern methods	Number of women	Knows any three modern methods	Number of women	Knows any three modern methods	Number of women
Age								
10-14	90.3	69	90.5	23	94.0	91	87.2	42
15-19	97.8	812	95.9	345	97.5	997	98.2	510
20-24	99.0	1,083	98.1	407	98.6	1,330	99.4	701
25-29	99.5	997	98.3	448	98.7	1,322	99.3	663
30-34	98.9	957	97.8	377	98.3	1,252	98.7	601
35-39	97.8	873	97.6	338	98.6	1,081	98.4	556
40-44	97.5	637	98.0	271	97.6	873	97.6	410
45-49	97.7	458	96.5	159	96.0	561	97.4	314
Highest educational level								
No education	97.8	3,215	96.8	1,243	97.3	4,067	98.2	2,025
Primary	98.8	1,629	98.0	661	98.7	2,018	98.6	1,079
Secondary	99.3	1,005	98.8	437	99.3	1,344	98.9	671
Higher secondary	100.0	27	100.0	15	100.0	53	100.0	14
College/University	100.0	11	100.0	10	100.0	25	100.0	6
Household asset quintile								
Poorest	97.1	1,184	95.1	421	97.3	1,525	97.4	697
2	97.9	1,174	97.0	486	97.5	1,510	98.2	748
3	98.7	1,174	98.9	503	98.6	1,473	98.6	788
4	98.9	1,178	97.9	517	98.6	1,499	99.0	791
Richest	99.3	1,177	98.4	440	98.4	1,499	99.0	773
Total	98.4	5,887	97.5	2,366	98.1	7,507	98.5	3,796

5.2 Current Use of Contraception

Current use of contraception is defined as the proportion of currently married women who were using a family planning method at the time of interview, also known as contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). Table 5.2 shows the percentage of currently married women between 10 and 49 by current use of methods and study area.

Overall, 56.4% in BPHC areas were current users of a method, with 47.9% using modern ones. Among the latter, the pill was most popular (24.6%), followed by injections (14.9%) and, more distantly, female sterilization, condoms, implants, male sterilization, and IUDs. Only a small portion (8.1%) used traditional methods (with most relying on periodic abstinence).

In rural NSDP project areas, 53.6% of currently married women were current users of contraception, with 23.1% using the pill, 13.8% relying on injection and 5.8% turning to female sterilization. While current use of contraception was generally lower in NSDP areas, female sterilization was more popular than in BPHC areas (5.8% vs. 3.9%).

Table 5.2 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to selected background characteristics, BPHC areas, Bangladesh, 2003.

Background characteristic	Using any method	Using any modern method	Modern method: Pill	IUD	Injection	Male condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Implants	Traditional method: Using any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Using any folk method	Not using a method	Total	Number of women
Age																
10-14	39.7	26.2	16.8	0.0	2.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	10.7	2.8	0.0	60.3	100.0	65
15-19	45.3	39.5	23.6	0.6	12.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.8	5.4	0.4	0.0	54.7	100.0	799
20-24	52.2	48.1	28.2	0.5	14.8	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.9	4.1	3.6	0.5	0.0	47.8	100.0	1,046
25-29	57.9	52.2	28.2	0.2	18.8	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.7	5.7	4.6	1.1	0.0	42.1	100.0	965
30-34	65.3	56.2	29.7	0.4	17.1	2.4	4.1	0.8	1.6	8.5	7.8	0.7	0.5	34.7	100.0	913
35-39	66.9	54.7	23.3	1.0	17.8	3.3	7.2	0.8	1.4	11.4	10.1	1.3	0.9	33.1	100.0	809
40-44	58.5	43.8	18.1	0.6	11.6	2.2	9.5	1.2	0.6	13.5	12.2	1.3	1.2	41.5	100.0	557
45-49	44.0	30.8	10.0	0.5	7.2	1.5	10.2	1.4	0.0	12.5	11.4	1.1	0.7	56.0	100.0	398
Study Area																
BPHC	56.4	47.9	24.6	0.5	14.9	2.6	3.9	0.5	0.8	8.1	7.2	0.9	0.4	43.6	100.0	5,553
NSDP adjac. BPHC	52.4	44.3	23.3	0.7	12.1	1.8	5.4	0.5	0.5	7.5	6.9	0.7	0.6	47.6	100.0	2,233
Total Rural NSDP	53.6	46.0	23.1	0.5	13.8	1.8	5.8	0.4	0.6	7.2	6.5	0.7	0.4	46.4	100.0	7,057
BPHC adjac. NSDP	55.5	44.7	24.4	0.7	12.8	2.3	3.3	0.4	0.8	10.3	9.3	1.0	0.5	44.5	100.0	3,564
Highest educational level																
No education	54.7	46.4	20.9	0.5	16.5	1.5	5.4	0.6	1.0	7.9	7.3	0.6	0.4	45.3	100.0	2,967
Primary	58.2	49.2	26.8	0.5	14.9	2.7	2.8	0.5	1.0	8.4	7.3	1.1	0.6	41.8	100.0	1,568
Secondary	58.2	49.9	31.7	0.4	10.5	5.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	8.3	6.8	1.4	0.1	41.8	100.0	981
Higher secondary	71.7	71.7	44.8	3.5	4.8	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	100.0	26
College/University	73.0	65.1	46.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.0	27.0	100.0	11
Household asset quintile																
Poorest	45.0	38.4	18.1	1.0	13.9	1.1	2.7	0.8	0.8	6.2	5.8	0.4	0.4	55.0	100.0	1,090
2	54.6	46.4	23.4	0.2	16.0	1.2	4.2	0.4	1.0	7.5	7.1	0.4	0.7	45.4	100.0	1,098
3	61.0	52.3	28.2	0.5	16.6	1.6	4.0	0.4	1.0	8.5	7.3	1.2	0.3	39.0	100.0	1,106
4	61.5	51.9	26.3	0.4	16.6	2.6	4.3	0.5	1.0	9.2	8.3	0.9	0.3	38.5	100.0	1,132
Richest	59.5	50.4	27.1	0.5	11.4	6.2	4.5	0.4	0.4	8.8	7.3	1.6	0.3	40.5	100.0	1,128
Number of living children																
No living children	18.9	12.0	7.8	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	6.9	5.5	1.4	0.0	81.1	100.0	511
1-2	58.1	52.5	29.5	0.7	15.7	2.8	2.8	0.3	0.7	5.5	5.0	0.5	0.1	41.9	100.0	2,266
3-4	66.2	55.9	26.2	0.4	17.6	2.6	6.8	0.8	1.5	9.8	8.8	1.0	0.5	33.8	100.0	1,711
5+	55.2	42.8	19.8	0.6	16.0	2.1	3.4	0.4	0.5	11.4	10.2	1.3	1.0	44.8	100.0	1,066

Table 5.2 also presents differentials in contraceptive use in BPHC project areas by select background characteristics. Current use varied somewhat with age while there was no apparent pattern across education levels. Overall, currently married older women and those with some living children were more likely to use female sterilization.

5.3 Married Adolescents Contraceptive Method Use

Current contraceptive use among adolescent women aged 10-19 years is presented in Table 5.3. The CPR among married adolescent women was higher in BPHC areas: 39.7% of those aged 10-14 and 45.3% of those 15-19 currently used contraception, compared with 29.5% and 40.2%, respectively, in NSDP areas. Similarly, use of any modern methods was also higher in BPHC areas, but that of the pill was actually slightly lower. In adjacent areas, the gap in current use of contraceptives among adolescents was actually more pronounced. Current use was higher among older adolescents (aged 15-19) in all study areas. The pill appears to have been the most popular method for married adolescents across study areas.

Table 5.3 Current use of contraception by married adolescents

Percent distribution of currently married adolescent women by contraceptive method currently used, according to age of the respondent, Bangladesh, 2003 .

Background characteristic	Using any method	Using any modern method	Modern method						Using any traditional method	Traditional method			Not using a method	Total	Number of women
			Pill	IUD	Injection	Male condom	Female sterilization	Implants		Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Using any folk method			
BPHC															
Age															
10-14	39.7	26.2	16.8	0.0	2.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	13.5	10.7	2.8	0.0	60.3	100.0	65
15-19	45.3	39.5	23.6	0.6	12.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	5.4	0.4	0.0	54.7	100.0	799
NSDP same/adjacent BPHC															
Age															
10-14	28.9	16.9	9.7	0.0	2.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	12.1	7.1	5.0	0.0	71.1	100.0	23
15-19	39.1	34.0	22.6	0.3	8.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.3	60.9	100.0	338
Total Rural NSDP															
Age															
10-14	29.5	21.7	19.9	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	4.8	1.9	1.2	70.5	100.0	90
15-19	40.2	35.2	23.8	0.2	9.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	4.9	4.1	0.8	0.1	59.8	100.0	976
BPHC same/adjacent NSDP															
Age															
10-14	41.3	26.1	17.4	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	15.2	10.9	4.3	0.0	58.7	100.0	41
15-19	45.9	38.4	23.7	0.9	10.4	3.2	0.0	0.2	7.5	7.3	0.2	0.0	54.1	100.0	502

5.4 Modern contraceptive use by asset quintile

As Table 5.4 demonstrates, wealthier women in BPHC areas were more likely to use modern contraceptives: 38.4% in the lowest asset quintile were using them, but more than 50% in the three highest ones were doing so. However, differentials by socioeconomic status were less obvious in NSDP areas.

Table 5.4 Current use of modern contraception by asset quintile

Percentage of currently married women who use modern contraceptive methods by asset quintile and by BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003 .

Asset Quintile	BPHC	NSDP same/ adjacent BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP
Household asset quintile				
Poorest	38.4	43.8	46.1	35.7
2	46.4	44.1	45.6	42.9
3	52.3	42.4	46.7	49.1
4	51.9	47.9	48.5	48.8
Richest	50.4	42.9	43.3	45.8
Total	47.9	44.3	46.0	44.7
Number of women	5,553	2,233	7,057	3,564

5.5 Family Planning Methods Supply

The distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply is shown in Tables 5.5A and 5.5B. To maintain the current contraceptive use rate and/or to accelerate the CPR, easily accessible and continuous supplies are required. In rural areas of Bangladesh, the most common sources of family planning methods are public sector dispensers, BPHC or NSDP NGOs, other NGOs, private medical sector providers, and other private sources.

In BPHC areas, the main sources of supply were BPHC NGO providers (Table 5.5A), with a total share of 46.2%. This was followed by the public sector (26.3%), the private medical sector (20.6%) and pharmacies (18.8%). Of the BPHC providers, satellite clinics were the most popular (23.8%), followed by fieldworkers (21.1%) and, distantly, static clinics (1.3%). Fieldworkers were the main source for the pill (35.1%) and condoms (34.5%) while injectables were mostly dispensed by satellite clinics (61.5%). Surprisingly, a significant proportion of IUD users (18.6%) indicated that satellite clinics had provided them.

Among public sector sources in BPHC areas, the major sources were: thana health complexes for female sterilization (50.5%) and implants (47.2%), family welfare centers for IUDs (32.3%) and injection (12.6%), and public sector hospitals for male sterilization (43.9%). Other NGOs were not cited very frequently. However, pharmacies (31.5% of pills and 40.2% of condoms) and shops (15.8% of condoms and 7.3% of pills) were the dominant sources for the pill and condoms in BPHC areas.

Unsurprisingly, NSDP providers in NSDP areas were the main suppliers of contraception, with a total share of 45.5%. Satellite clinics were the most popular NSDP providers (at 25.1%), followed by depotholders (15.6%) and static clinics (4.8%). NSDP providers were followed in market share by the public (27.6%) and private medical sector (19.1%) (including private clinics/doctors and pharmacies). NSDP providers were the main suppliers of pills (38.1%) and injectables (81.9%), while the public sector was the main source for clinical methods, particularly IUD (59.5%), female sterilization (89.3%), male sterilization (84%) and, implants (76.5%). Pharmacies were the largest suppliers of pills (31.6%) and condoms (35.4%).

The share of NSDP NGOs was slightly higher in NSDP adjacent areas (at 47.2%) compared with NSDP areas as a whole. The share of BPHC NGOs was actually slightly lower in BPHC adjacent areas (at 43.8%) (compared with the BPHC area as a whole).

Table 5.5A Source of supply

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific method, by BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

	Modern Method							
Source	Pill	IUD	Injection	Male condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Implants	Total
BPHC								
Source of method								
PUBLIC SECTOR	15.1	68.9	24.7	2.8	88.5	92.3	75.8	26.3
..Hospital/Medical college	0.1	10.5	0.5	0.6	31.2	43.9	14.5	3.8
..Family welfare centre	1.8	32.3	12.6	0.9	3.5	0.0	2.7	5.6
..Thana health complex	1.1	26.1	3.5	0.0	50.5	39.4	47.2	7.6
..MCWC	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.8	9.0	11.3	0.8
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	2.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
..FWA	9.6	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
NSDP NGO	0.3	3.1	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.8
..Static clinic	0.3	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.5
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
..Depotholder	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
OTHER NGO	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	4.5	8.6	0.8
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	4.5	2.7	0.2
..NGO clinic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.9	0.2
..Satellite clinic	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
..Fieldworker	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
..Depotholder	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRIVATE MEDICAL	31.8	3.1	4.4	40.2	8.1	3.2	2.0	20.6
..Private clinic/doctor	0.1	3.1	1.1	0.0	8.1	3.2	2.0	1.2
..Traditional doctor	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
..Pharmacy	31.5	0.0	1.9	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8
OTHER PRIVATE	7.6	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
..Shop	7.3	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
..Friends/relatives	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
BPHC NGO	43.8	24.9	68.3	39.3	1.3	0.0	9.8	46.2
..Static clinic	0.2	6.2	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.8	1.3
..Satellite clinic	8.5	18.6	61.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8
..Field worker	35.1	0.0	4.1	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1
Other	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,369	29	829	143	234	28	46	2,678

Table 5.5A Source of supply (continued)

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific method, by BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

	Modern Method							
Source	Pill	IUD	Injection	Male condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Implants	Total
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC								
Source of method								
PUBLIC SECTOR	16.0	66.0	10.4	2.7	85.5	81.2	59.7	24.8
..Hospital/Medical college	0.0	13.7	0.4	0.0	20.2	23.5	14.8	3.3
..Family welfare centre	3.1	28.0	4.4	0.0	9.7	9.5	9.8	4.7
..Thana health complex	0.9	20.8	0.8	0.0	53.0	48.2	25.3	8.6
..MCWC	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	9.8	0.4
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
..FWA	10.3	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
NSDP NGO	42.3	34.0	82.4	35.3	2.6	9.4	29.8	47.2
..Static clinic	3.1	23.8	16.1	2.7	2.6	9.4	24.8	7.2
..Satellite clinic	9.7	10.2	65.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	23.5
..Depotholder	29.5	0.0	1.2	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5
OTHER NGO	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	10.5	1.1
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..NGO clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	10.5	0.5
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Fieldworker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Depotholder	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
PRIVATE MEDICAL	30.5	0.0	4.8	40.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	19.8
..Private clinic/doctor	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
..Traditional doctor	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
..Pharmacy	30.5	0.0	2.4	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2
OTHER PRIVATE	8.9	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
..Shop	7.9	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
..Friends/relatives	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
BPHC NGO	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
..Field worker	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.8	0.0	1.2	2.7	1.3	9.4	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	520	16	270	40	127	11	11	995

Table 5.5A Source of supply (continued)

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific method, by BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

	Modern Method							
Source	Pill	IUD	Injection	Male condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Implants	Total
TOTAL RURAL NSDP								
Source of method								
PUBLIC SECTOR	17.5	59.5	14.7	8.6	89.3	84.0	76.5	27.6
..Hospital/Medical college	0.1	5.7	0.2	0.0	17.3	34.0	10.1	2.9
..Family welfare centre	3.4	34.9	7.0	0.8	9.3	3.9	7.7	5.6
..Thana health complex	1.5	17.4	2.3	0.9	60.0	44.1	52.5	10.6
..MCWC	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.9	6.3	0.5
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
..FWA	10.9	0.0	1.4	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1
NSDP NGO	38.1	40.5	81.9	32.5	1.0	3.9	15.5	45.5
..Static clinic	2.0	30.5	9.9	4.3	1.0	3.9	14.2	4.8
..Satellite clinic	7.4	10.0	70.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	25.1
..Depotholder	28.7	0.0	1.1	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6
OTHER NGO	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.7	8.2	2.7	1.2
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
..NGO clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	8.2	2.7	0.5
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Fieldworker	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
..Depotholder	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
PRIVATE MEDICAL	32.1	0.0	2.6	35.4	6.4	0.0	5.3	19.1
..Private clinic/doctor	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	5.3	1.1
..Traditional doctor	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
..Pharmacy	31.6	0.0	1.6	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6
OTHER PRIVATE	9.5	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
..Shop	8.8	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
..Friends/relatives	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
BPHC NGO	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
..Field worker	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,630	38	974	126	431	28	42	3,268

Table 5.5A Source of supply (continued)

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific method, by BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

	Modern Method							
Source	Pill	IUD	Injection	Male condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Implants	Total
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP								
Source of method								
PUBLIC SECTOR	17.2	64.3	26.2	3.3	89.0	94.1	66.7	27.3
..Hospital/Medical college	0.1	7.1	1.0	1.1	26.0	47.1	18.2	3.4
..Family welfare centre	1.9	32.1	10.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.7
..Thana health complex	1.8	25.0	3.9	0.0	57.5	47.1	39.4	8.3
..MCWC	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	9.1	0.7
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	1.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
..FWA	11.7	0.0	4.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
NSDP NGO	0.0	3.6	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.0	6.1	0.6
..Static clinic	0.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.1	0.3
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
..Depotholder	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
OTHER NGO	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.1	0.9
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
..NGO clinic	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.1	0.3
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
..Fieldworker	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
..Depotholder	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
PRIVATE MEDICAL	31.5	3.6	6.7	42.9	6.8	5.9	3.0	21.8
..Private clinic/doctor	0.2	3.6	1.8	0.0	6.8	5.9	3.0	1.3
..Traditional doctor	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
..Pharmacy	31.1	0.0	3.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8
OTHER PRIVATE	7.4	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
..Shop	6.9	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
..Friends/relatives	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
BPHC NGO	42.5	28.6	64.1	35.2	1.4	0.0	15.2	43.8
..Static clinic	0.3	7.1	2.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	15.2	1.3
..Satellite clinic	6.7	21.4	57.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4
..Field worker	35.4	0.0	4.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0
Other	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	868	25	456	82	131	15	30	1,607

As with their rural NSDP counterparts, BPHC sources were more likely to be used for modern contraception by the poor (Table 5.5B). This was particularly true of satellite clinics and fieldworkers: 28% in the lowest asset quintile used BPHC satellite clinics for modern contraception, compared with only 16.2% in the highest. Similarly, BPHC fieldworkers were used by 27.7% in the lowest quintile and only 17.6% in the highest. There were only small differences in use of static clinics across socioeconomic strata. On the other hand, a significantly higher proportion in the highest quintile used pharmacies (33.1% against 8.8% in the lowest).

Similar patterns were observed in NSDP areas. Approximately 50.7% in the lowest asset quintile used NSDP providers for modern contraception (with 30.7% using satellite clinics and 14% using depotholders), compared with 33.1% in the highest one. As in BPHC areas, women in the highest quintile were more likely to use pharmacies (31.9%, against 9.9% in the lowest quintile). The gap in the share of NSDP NGOs by socioeconomic status was even wider in NSDP adjacent areas (51.6% vs. 32.7%) than in NSDP areas as a whole. On the other hand, the difference was slightly lower in BPHC adjacent areas (47.5% vs. 35.0%).

Table 5.5B Source of supply

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to asset quintile and BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

Source	Household asset quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
BPHC						
Source of method						
PUBLIC SECTOR	29.3	27.9	28.9	26.5	19.7	26.3
..Hospital/Medical college	3.6	3.1	3.4	4.7	4.0	3.8
..Family welfare centre	5.8	6.8	5.8	5.3	4.4	5.6
..Thana health complex	10.1	9.5	6.7	8.0	4.5	7.6
..MCWC	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	2.5	0.9	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.2
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
..FWA	5.3	7.0	8.1	5.2	3.7	5.9
NSDP NGO	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.8
..Static clinic	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.5
..Satellite clinic	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
..Depotholder	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
OTHER NGO	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.8
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
..NGO clinic	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
..Satellite clinic	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
..Fieldworker	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
..Depotholder	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRIVATE MEDICAL	10.2	14.4	17.5	21.9	35.8	20.6
..Private clinic/doctor	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.2	2.5	1.2
..Traditional doctor	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
..Pharmacy	8.8	12.8	16.2	20.2	33.1	18.8
OTHER PRIVATE	2.0	3.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	4.7
..Shop	2.0	3.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.6
..Friends/relatives	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1
BPHC NGO	56.3	52.5	46.0	43.5	36.0	46.2
..Static clinic	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.3
..Satellite clinic	28.0	28.6	24.3	23.6	16.2	23.8
..Field worker	27.7	22.4	20.6	19.0	17.6	21.1
Other	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	422	513	584	590	569	2,678

Table 5.5B Source of supply (continued)

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to asset quintile and BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

Source	Household asset quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC						
Source of method						
PUBLIC SECTOR	30.9	26.5	27.5	20.3	20.3	24.8
..Hospital/Medical college	6.0	3.1	2.1	2.1	4.1	3.3
..Family welfare centre	2.9	4.7	6.7	4.5	4.4	4.7
..Thana health complex	11.7	8.7	10.4	8.3	4.2	8.6
..MCWC	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	2.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
..FWA	7.1	6.8	6.1	4.1	5.5	5.8
NSDP NGO	51.6	51.6	50.0	49.0	32.7	47.2
..Static clinic	9.8	5.5	7.5	7.8	5.6	7.2
..Satellite clinic	27.3	30.2	21.2	21.8	17.1	23.5
..Depotholder	14.6	15.9	21.4	19.4	10.1	16.5
OTHER NGO	1.3	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.1
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..NGO clinic	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Fieldworker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Depotholder	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6
PRIVATE MEDICAL	10.1	11.4	17.9	22.9	36.0	19.8
..Private clinic/doctor	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.9	1.4
..Traditional doctor	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
..Pharmacy	10.1	10.1	16.1	21.8	32.5	18.2
OTHER PRIVATE	3.9	6.0	2.9	6.0	7.7	5.3
..Shop	3.2	5.5	2.1	5.5	7.7	4.9
..Friends/relatives	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
BPHC NGO	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
..Field worker	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.7	2.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	167	206	203	237	183	995

Table 5.5B Source of supply (continued)

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to asset quintile and BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

Source	Household asset quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
TOTAL RURAL NSDP						
Source of method						
PUBLIC SECTOR	31.4	31.3	27.9	25.0	22.4	27.6
..Hospital/Medical college	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9
..Family welfare centre	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.1	4.1	5.6
..Thana health complex	12.1	11.1	11.4	11.1	7.5	10.6
..MCWC	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	1.4	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.2
..FWA	6.3	8.0	5.7	4.9	5.9	6.1
NSDP NGO	50.7	48.7	49.5	45.2	33.1	45.5
..Static clinic	5.8	4.2	5.1	5.3	3.6	4.8
..Satellite clinic	30.7	30.0	26.9	23.1	14.8	25.1
..Depotholder	14.1	14.5	17.5	16.8	14.8	15.6
OTHER NGO	1.0	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.2
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
..NGO clinic	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Fieldworker	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
..Depotholder	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
PRIVATE MEDICAL	10.5	12.4	15.8	22.1	34.8	19.1
..Private clinic/doctor	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.1
..Traditional doctor	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
..Pharmacy	9.9	11.3	14.9	20.3	31.9	17.6
OTHER PRIVATE	4.9	4.9	4.5	6.5	7.2	5.6
..Shop	4.2	4.7	3.9	6.2	7.1	5.2
..Friends/relatives	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
BPHC NGO	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
..Field worker	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	641	654	652	693	628	3,268

Table 5.5B Source of supply (continued)

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to asset quintile and BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003.

Source	Household asset quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP						
Source of method						
PUBLIC SECTOR	36.2	28.4	29.1	26.2	19.5	27.3
..Hospital/Medical college	3.9	1.5	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.4
..Family welfare centre	6.2	5.7	5.9	4.4	1.9	4.7
..Thana health complex	12.5	10.7	5.1	9.0	6.1	8.3
..MCWC	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.7
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	2.3	1.2	3.2	2.2	1.3	2.1
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3
..FWA	9.7	8.7	8.8	6.6	5.9	7.8
NSDP NGO	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.6
..Static clinic	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3
..Satellite clinic	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
..Depotholder	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
OTHER NGO	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
..NGO clinic	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
..Satellite clinic	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
..Fieldworker	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
..Depotholder	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
PRIVATE MEDICAL	9.3	15.8	18.8	21.6	39.3	21.8
..Private clinic/doctor	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.2	2.7	1.3
..Traditional doctor	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7
..Pharmacy	8.9	13.4	17.1	19.7	36.1	19.8
OTHER PRIVATE	3.1	3.3	6.6	5.6	4.3	4.8
..Shop	3.1	3.3	6.4	5.6	3.5	4.5
..Friends/relatives	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2
BPHC NGO	47.5	49.9	44.0	44.2	35.0	43.8
..Static clinic	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	2.1	1.3
..Satellite clinic	19.1	22.1	20.5	23.3	16.6	20.4
..Field worker	27.2	26.6	21.8	20.4	16.3	22.0
Other	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	231	301	368	371	336	1,607

5.6 Knowledge of Contraceptive Supply Sources among Non-users

In the 2003 BPHC and NSDP evaluation surveys, currently married women who were not using contraception were asked about their awareness of sources for it. Table 5.6 provides the distribution of their knowledge of sources of supply.

Respondents in BPHC areas were most likely to know about BPHC providers (with 52.4% reporting them as a potential source). About 26% mentioned BPHC satellite clinics and another 24.1% suggested BPHC fieldworkers. These were followed by public sector sources (22%). Only 2.3% identified BPHC static clinics. As expected, respondents in NSDP areas most commonly knew of NSDP providers (55.2%). Virtually no one in NSDP adjacent areas identified BPHC sources.

Table 5.6 Knowledge of sources for non-users

Percent distribution of women who do not currently use a contraceptive method by knowledge of source of supply, according to BPHC/NSDP area, Bangladesh, 2003 .

Source	BPHC	NSDP same/ adjacent BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP
Source of method				
PUBLIC SECTOR	22.0	19.8	21.3	24.8
..Hospital/Medical college	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3
..Family welfare centre	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.0
..Thana health complex	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.1
..MCWC	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
..Rural Disp./comm. clinic	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.0
..Satellite clinic/EPI outreach	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.0
..FWA	4.8	3.4	4.8	5.9
NSDP NGO	0.4	53.8	55.2	0.4
..Static clinic	0.1	9.2	6.9	0.1
..Satellite clinic	0.1	24.8	27.0	0.1
..Depotholder	0.1	19.8	21.4	0.1
OTHER NGO	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9
..Hospital	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
..NGO clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
..Fieldworker	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
..Depotholder	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
PRIVATE MEDICAL	7.8	9.2	8.4	8.2
..Private clinic/doctor	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
..Traditional doctor	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
..Pharmacy	7.4	8.9	7.7	7.8
OTHER PRIVATE	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2
..Shop	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2
..Friends/relatives	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
BPHC NGO	52.4	0.4	0.1	47.2
..Static clinic	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.1
..Satellite clinic	26.1	0.0	0.0	23.0
..Field worker	24.1	0.2	0.1	22.0
Other	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8
DK	14.2	13.6	11.7	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,740	1,189	3,701	1,806

5.7 Contraceptive Discontinuation Rates

Contraceptive discontinuation rates are the proportion of users of a method who discontinue within 12 months of initiating use. A contraceptive calendar tracked episodes of use for various methods by calendar months for the five years preceding the survey. The discontinuation rates calculated for this section refer only to episodes of contraceptive use beginning in the five-year period preceding the survey up to three months prior to it. The two months prior to the survey are omitted to avoid under-estimating method failure from as yet unnoticed pregnancies. When a break in use was noted, women were asked the principal reason for discontinuation.[5]

Table 5.7A shows discontinuation rates for women who discontinue methods within 12 months of initiating use. The overall discontinuation rate in BPHC project area for the modern methods listed below, as well as for periodic abstinence and withdrawal, was 36.2%. The rate was highest for condom users (56.3%) and lowest for implants (10.4%). It was around 35% for pills, injectables, and IUDs.

The discontinuation rate for all methods in NSDP areas was roughly 5 percentage points higher than in BPHC areas. Discontinuation rates for pills, condoms, and injectables were slightly higher in NSDP areas, but those for IUDs and implants were lower. BPHC adjacent areas had the lowest overall discontinuation rate, at 33.9%.

In BPHC areas, the main reason for discontinuation was something other than method failure, desire to become pregnant or side effects. Approximately one in five users stopped for unknown reasons (Table 5.7B). This was most common for condom users. The desire to become pregnant accounted for 7.4% of discontinuations, followed by side effects (5.2%) and method failure (2.9%). These percentages were similar in other study areas.

[5] The reasons for discontinuation included the following: infrequent sex/husband away; method failure/became pregnant; wanted to become pregnant; husband disapproved; wanted a more effective method; health concerns; side effects; lack of access; cost; inconvenient to use; fatalistic; entered a period of amenorrhea; marital dissolution; and other.

Table 5.7A First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Proportion of contraceptive users who discontinue use of a method by 12 months after beginning its use, period of observation 3-47 months before the survey, by domain according to specific method, project areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Method Discontinued	BPHC Discontinuation (all)	NSDP same/ adjacent BPHC Discontinuation (all)	Total rural NSDP Discontinuation (all)	BPHC same/adjacent NSDP Discontinuation (all)
Pill	36.5	40.7	41.4	33.4
IUD	34.3	34.0	32.6	39.1
Injectables	35.0	45.3	40.9	34.5
Implants	10.4	8.2	6.1	9.2
Condom	56.3	55.3	63.9	52.2
Periodic abstinence	29.7	30.5	35.7	26.7
Withdrawal	65.1	45.1	53.8	63.4
Other	17.1	13.1	38.7	18.6
Total	36.2	40.3	41.1	33.9

Table 5.7B First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Proportion of contraceptive users who discontinue use of a method by 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation, according to specific method, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003.

	Reason for Discontinuation				
Method discontinued	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health	Other	All reasons
BPHC					
Pill	3.2	8.1	7.0	18.2	36.5
IUD	0.0	3.4	6.8	24.1	34.3
Injectables	0.2	5.8	5.6	23.4	35.0
Implants	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.8	10.4
Condom	4.0	12.0	0.0	40.3	56.3
Periodic abstinence	6.7	7.2	0.0	15.9	29.7
Withdrawal	8.7	14.1	1.4	40.9	65.1
Other	11.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	17.1
Total	2.9	7.4	5.2	20.8	36.2
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT TO BPHC					
Pill	2.2	9.4	9.6	19.5	40.7
IUD	0.0	0.0	23.8	10.2	34.0
Injectables	0.3	4.1	12.5	28.3	45.3
Implants	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.2
Condom	7.1	10.8	1.2	36.2	55.3
Periodic abstinence	2.9	13.1	0.0	14.5	30.5
Withdrawal	12.5	12.8	0.0	19.8	45.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	13.1
Total	2.0	8.2	8.6	21.6	40.3
TOTAL RURAL NSDP					
Pill	2.6	9.3	7.2	22.3	41.4
IUD	0.0	0.0	16.4	16.2	32.6
Injectables	0.2	5.0	8.8	26.9	40.9
Implants	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1
Condom	3.4	12.7	0.7	47.0	63.9
Periodic abstinence	7.6	10.8	0.0	17.2	35.7
Withdrawal	5.0	9.0	0.0	39.7	53.8
Other	4.8	12.2	3.5	18.1	38.7
Total	2.5	8.2	6.2	24.2	41.1
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT TO NSDP					
Pill	3.0	7.2	7.2	16.0	33.4
IUD	0.0	4.4	8.9	25.7	39.1
Injectables	0.2	5.3	5.3	23.7	34.5
Implants	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.1	9.2
Condom	4.6	15.1	0.0	32.5	52.2
Periodic abstinence	7.0	6.8	0.0	12.9	26.7
Withdrawal	10.2	12.9	1.6	38.6	63.4
Other	12.7	0.0	0.0	5.9	18.6
Total	3.1	7.1	5.1	18.7	33.9

5.8 Reasons for Discontinuing Contraceptive Method

Currently-married women in BPHC and NSDP areas, who were past users of family planning but not currently using any method, were asked to specify the reasons for discontinuing contraceptive methods. Table 5.8 provides the distribution of reasons in the five years preceding the survey.

Among those who discontinued in BPHC areas, desire to become pregnant (29.9%) and side effects (29.3%) were the most commonly cited reasons. A substantial proportion – 10.7% – became pregnant while using a method, including 11.9% of pill users. Other reasons for discontinuation included: health concerns (7.2%), desire for a more effective method (5.2%), spousal disapproval (5.1%), inconvenience (4.1%) and infrequent intercourse (3.5%).

Table 5.8 Reasons for discontinuing contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the five years preceding the survey by main reason for discontinuation, according to specific method, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh, 2003.

Reason for discontinuation	Method Discontinued								
	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	Implants	Other	Total
BPHC									
Reason for discontinuation									
Infrequent sex/husband away	4.3	0.0	2.0	3.3	4.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.5
Became pregnant while using	11.9	0.0	1.5	8.3	25.4	16.1	0.0	60.0	10.7
Wanted to become pregnant	33.2	14.3	25.2	24.7	30.6	22.5	28.0	0.0	29.9
Husband disapproved	1.2	0.0	1.0	32.4	12.6	30.1	0.0	0.0	5.1
Wanted a more effective method	3.8	0.0	1.2	9.7	17.1	14.7	0.0	10.0	5.2
Health concerns	7.1	12.3	11.9	0.8	0.7	3.5	19.5	0.0	7.2
Side effects	31.0	56.7	46.4	5.6	2.2	0.0	35.5	0.0	29.3
Access/availability	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Cost too much	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Inconvenient to use	3.6	9.3	3.0	13.8	1.7	8.1	12.0	0.0	4.1
Fatalistic	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.2
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.5	2.5	2.6	0.4	5.2	2.3	2.5	10.0	2.1
Marital dissolution/separation	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other	0.3	4.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,855	36	774	219	368	78	36	9	3,377
NSDP same/adjacent BPHC									
Reason for discontinuation									
Infrequent sex/husband away	4.8	0.0	2.0	11.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Became pregnant while using	10.0	0.0	0.7	12.5	21.0	22.4	0.0	16.5	9.0
Wanted to become pregnant	35.0	13.2	21.6	23.7	43.9	22.2	22.9	50.5	31.6
Husband disapproved	0.5	0.0	0.3	21.7	6.2	33.2	0.0	0.0	2.5
Wanted a more effective method	3.6	0.0	0.5	12.5	14.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.5
Health concerns	10.3	21.4	10.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	46.8	0.0	9.1
Side effects	28.4	46.5	51.2	6.9	1.4	0.0	30.3	0.0	29.7
Access/availability	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	1.0
Cost too much	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Inconvenient to use	3.6	4.2	3.2	11.0	1.8	11.1	0.0	16.5	3.8
Fatalistic	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.0	4.2	4.6	0.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Marital dissolution/separation	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	1.6	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	743	25	318	78	148	5	7	6	1,332

Table 5.8 Reasons for discontinuing contraceptive methods (continued)

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the five years preceding the survey by main reason for discontinuation, according to specific method, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh, 2003.

Reason for discontinuation	Method Discontinued								
	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Implants	Other	Total
Total Rural NSDP									
Reason for discontinuation									
Infrequent sex/husband away	6.1	0.0	2.3	11.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Became pregnant while using	9.3	0.0	0.8	8.9	30.6	12.9	0.0	16.5	9.6
Wanted to become pregnant	32.0	15.9	19.6	23.0	32.6	24.4	11.0	38.3	28.0
Husband disapproved	0.6	0.0	0.8	30.8	6.5	22.2	0.0	5.4	3.6
Wanted a more effective method	4.1	0.0	0.8	8.1	15.9	23.0	0.0	18.2	5.2
Health concerns	9.1	12.5	12.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	29.7	0.0	8.2
Side effects	30.3	57.7	52.4	2.9	1.0	1.3	51.9	5.4	30.7
Access/availability	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.8
Cost too much	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Inconvenient to use	4.7	4.3	2.3	13.5	2.2	8.8	0.0	5.4	4.4
Fatalistic	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.2	1.7	4.3	0.4	3.4	3.3	7.3	0.0	2.3
Marital dissolution/separation	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other	1.0	4.3	2.1	0.4	1.1	4.0	0.0	5.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,426	63	1,164	281	538	81	15	20	4,588
BPHC same/adjacent NSDP									
Reason for discontinuation									
Infrequent sex/husband away	4.2	0.0	2.2	5.9	3.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.6
Became pregnant while using	11.7	0.0	0.4	11.9	26.7	19.2	0.0	60.0	11.7
Wanted to become pregnant	33.7	10.7	24.2	31.1	34.4	19.2	26.9	0.0	30.8
Husband disapproved	1.5	0.0	0.4	19.3	9.3	30.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
Wanted a more effective method	3.8	0.0	1.1	10.4	17.0	13.7	0.0	10.0	5.7
Health concerns	8.2	17.9	14.6	1.5	1.0	4.1	19.2	0.0	8.1
Side effects	29.5	57.1	47.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	38.5	0.0	26.7
Access/availability	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Cost too much	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Inconvenient to use	3.5	3.6	1.8	17.8	2.3	9.6	7.7	0.0	4.1
Fatalistic	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.3
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.2	3.6	2.9	0.7	4.2	2.7	3.8	10.0	2.1
Marital dissolution/separation	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other	0.4	7.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	10.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,125	25	401	121	280	66	23	9	2,051

CHAPTER 6. INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Infant and child mortality rates reflect underlying socioeconomic circumstances, the quality of life enjoyed by children, and their overall health situation. They are therefore useful indicators for monitoring and evaluating ongoing population and health programs. This chapter examines the mortality of children under 5 years of age. The data were compiled from birth histories provided by ever-married women, including each live birth, twin status, sex of the child, month and year of birth, whether the child still resides with the mother, and the age at death if the child died. Ages at death were recorded in days if the child died in the first month of life or in months if the child died before 24 months of age. Mortality rates were defined as follows (per 1,000 live births):

Neonatal mortality rate:	The number of children dying in the first month of life
Postneonatal mortality rate:	The number of children dying after the first month of life but before the first birthday
Infant mortality rate:	The number of children dying before the first birthday
Child mortality rate:	The number of children dying after the first birthday but before the fifth birthday
Under-five mortality rate:	The number of children dying before the fifth birthday.

Considerable effort was made during the training of interviewers to minimize errors that might lead to age heaping mortality reports. They were instructed to probe for exact ages when dates corresponded to common heaping dates. For example, if a child was reported to have died at age one, interviewers were instructed to ask if the child died at exactly one year or whether the child died before one year. Such heaping may bias infant mortality downwards.

6.1 Early Childhood Mortality Rates

Table 6.1 presents various measures of infant and child mortality for five five-year periods preceding the survey. Large overall declines in infant and child mortality in the last 20 years were evident. For the five-year period preceding the survey, infant mortality was 71.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in BPHC project areas compared with 72.9 in NSDP areas. Under-five mortality was 91.3 in NSDP project areas and 93.8 in BPHC areas. The risk of death between the first and fifth birthday was lower in NSDP areas: 19.9 deaths per 1,000 children age 12–59 months in NSDP areas against 23.9 in BPHC areas.

Over the past two decades, early childhood mortality rates declined in all study areas. However, the decline was sharper in BPHC project areas, thereby closing the gap with non-BPHC areas. Infant mortality in BPHC areas declined from 151 deaths per 1,000 live births during period 20–24 years before the survey to 72 during the period 0-4 years preceding the survey. In NSDP areas, figures were 133 and 73, respectively. The biggest decline in infant mortality occurred in BPHC adjacent areas (i.e., BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas).

Table 6.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality for five-year periods preceding the survey, BPHC/ NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
BPHC Area					
Yrs preceding the survey					
0-4	47.5	24.2	71.7	23.9	93.8
5-9	45.8	25.9	71.7	33.1	102.4
10-14	51.0	32.7	83.7	41.5	121.7
15-19	69.6	36.4	106.0	50.6	151.2
20-24	97.3	53.5	150.8	78.8	217.7
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC					
Yrs preceding the survey					
0-4	58.0	24.1	82.1	22.3	102.6
5-9	52.0	33.0	84.9	37.6	119.3
10-14	72.9	35.7	108.6	48.3	151.7
15-19	74.6	41.5	116.1	72.0	179.7
20-24	88.4	45.9	134.3	106.9	226.8
Total rural NSDP					
Yrs preceding the survey					
0-4	49.8	23.0	72.9	19.9	91.3
5-9	55.3	31.2	86.5	32.1	115.9
10-14	61.9	32.7	94.5	48.4	138.3
15-19	74.0	44.3	118.3	72.6	182.4
20-24	88.0	44.9	132.9	73.3	196.4
BPHC Same or adjacent to NSDP					
Yrs preceding the survey					
0-4	48.0	22.9	70.8	20.6	89.9
5-9	46.1	25.2	71.3	31.2	100.3
10-14	48.6	31.5	80.1	48.7	124.9
15-19	72.0	41.2	113.2	55.6	162.5
20-24	100.3	53.7	154.1	84.7	225.7

6.2 Early Childhood Mortality by Socioeconomic Characteristics

Infant mortality rates differed by region and socioeconomic characteristics. Table 6.2 presents differentials in infant and child mortality rates in BPHC areas for the 10-year period preceding the survey by select socioeconomic characteristics. Differences clearly did exist in infant mortality and under-five mortality by study area. Mortality was strongly associated with maternal education: women with secondary education had an infant mortality rate of 61 deaths and a child mortality rate of 1.5 deaths (per 1,000 births), while the figures for those with no education were 76 and 33, respectively. Limited numbers of observations made calculations of early childhood mortality rates imprecise for children of college educated mothers. Other mortality indicators showed similar patterns across different levels of maternal education.

Similarly, the richest asset quintile had an under-five mortality rate of 60.9 deaths per 1,000 births compared with 121.6 for the poorest. In fact, virtually all mortality indicators showed a very consistent pattern of decline with improvement in socioeconomic status. For instance, infant mortality decreased consistently from 84.5 deaths per 1,000 live births for children in the lowest quintile to 50.6 for those in the highest. Neonatal mortality decreased steadily from 53.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest quintile to 33 in the highest.

Table 6.2 Early childhood mortality by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality for ten-year period preceding the survey, BPHC areas, Bangladesh 2003.

	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Study area					
BPHC Area	44.6	25.1	71.7	28.4	98.0
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	55.0	29.1	84.1	29.9	111.5
Total rural NSDP	52.7	27.4	80.1	26.2	104.2
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	47.3	24.9	72.2	27.6	97.8
Highest educational level					
No education	49.4	26.2	75.6	33.0	106.1
Primary	43.6	25.2	68.9	27.8	94.8
Secondary	41.2	20.1	61.2	1.5	62.7
Household asset quintile					
Poorest	53.6	30.9	84.5	40.6	121.6
2	54.8	26.4	81.3	35.0	113.4
3	50.6	25.6	76.1	25.4	99.6
4	32.2	20.4	52.6	22.1	73.5
Richest	33.0	17.6	50.6	10.9	60.9

6.3 Demographic Characteristics and Mortality

Demographic characteristics were strongly associated with early childhood mortality. Tables 6.3A, 6.3B, 6.3C, and 6.3D present infant and child mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey by select demographic characteristics (each study area is afforded a table). As is typically found, boys faced a higher likelihood of infant mortality. Infant mortality in BPHC project areas was 78.6 deaths per 1,000 live births for boys and 64.4 for girls. In NSDP areas the gap was smaller (82 versus 78.1).

Neonatal mortality was higher with younger mothers. BPHC adjacent areas had the highest neonatal mortality rate for mothers under 20 at 76.5 (NSDP adjacent areas had the lowest at 64.4). In terms of post-neonatal mortality, babies with mothers between the ages of 40-49 were at greatest risk. Depending on the study area, children of mothers under 20 and those between the ages of 40 to 49 years were at greatest risk of dying in infancy or before the age of five.

All mortality measures were correlated with asset quintile in all study areas, with children in the poorest one experiencing much greater mortality risk. A U-shaped relationship emerged between parity and mortality: first births faced a higher risk of neonatal and infant mortality than second or third ones but those risks ultimately rose again at seven or more children. High mortality at seven or more children likely reflected the effects of short birth intervals, as higher parity children were more likely to have short preceding birth intervals.

Table 6.3A Early childhood mortality by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality for ten-year period preceding the survey, by selected demographic characteristic, Bangladesh 2003, BPHC areas.

	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Sex of the child					
Male	52.7	25.9	78.6	25.6	102.2
Female	40.2	24.2	64.4	31.3	93.6
Mothers age at birth					
< 20	69.9	26.9	96.7	29.0	123.0
20 29	33.9	25.6	59.5	27.2	85.1
30 39	41.3	19.5	60.8	28.7	87.7
40 49	35.4	39.3	74.8	58.6	129.0
Household asset quintile					
Poorest	53.6	30.9	84.5	40.6	121.6
2	54.8	26.4	81.3	35.0	113.4
3	50.6	25.6	76.1	25.4	99.6
4	32.2	20.4	52.6	22.1	73.5
Richest	33.0	17.6	50.6	10.9	60.9
Birth order					
1	72.8	23.0	95.8	23.5	117.0
2 3	40.1	24.7	64.8	24.5	87.7
4 6	32.2	27.1	59.2	35.2	92.4
7+	43.9	26.5	70.4	34.1	102.1
Previous birth interval					
< 2	65.8	37.8	103.7	38.2	137.9
2 years	35.0	25.6	60.6	37.9	96.2
3 years	31.4	25.4	56.8	30.6	85.6
4 years or more	29.5	18.3	47.8	11.7	58.9

Table 6.3B Early childhood mortality by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality for ten-year period preceding the survey, by selected demographic characteristic, Bangladesh 2003, NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC.

	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Sex of the child					
Male	52.9	31.4	84.3	26.9	109.0
Female	57.1	26.9	84.0	32.8	114.0
Mothers age at birth					
< 20	64.4	38.4	102.8	32.8	132.2
20 29	55.8	21.4	77.3	28.1	103.2
30 39	36.1	31.1	67.2	27.5	92.9
40 49	43.4	78.1	121.5	59.6	173.9
Household asset quintile					
Poorest	65.8	35.1	100.9	50.7	146.5
2	61.6	35.6	97.2	31.1	125.3
3	60.6	41.4	102.0	25.9	125.3
4	54.6	14.7	69.2	20.9	88.7
Richest	21.4	12.7	34.1	16.9	50.4
Birth order					
1	68.5	33.7	102.2	18.2	118.5
2 3	39.6	25.4	65.0	31.9	94.9
4 6	64.8	24.8	89.6	33.7	120.3
7+	57.6	44.3	101.9	40.0	137.9
Previous birth interval					
< 2	92.0	52.3	144.3	53.0	189.7
2 years	41.4	24.6	66.0	30.5	94.5
3 years	53.5	25.4	79.0	37.4	113.4
4 years or more	28.9	15.9	44.8	21.8	65.7

Table 6.3C Early childhood mortality by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality for ten-year period preceding the survey, by selected demographic characteristic, Bangladesh 2003, total rural NSDP.

	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Sex of the child					
Male	55.1	26.9	82.0	21.8	102.0
Female	50.2	27.9	78.1	30.7	106.5
Mothers age at birth					
< 20	68.8	29.7	98.5	27.1	122.9
20 29	48.7	22.4	71.2	24.3	93.7
30 39	35.9	32.9	68.9	29.9	96.7
40 49	64.1	68.8	132.9	23.0	152.8
Household asset quintile					
Poorest	65.2	40.7	105.9	40.1	141.7
2	58.9	32.2	91.1	28.6	117.0
3	45.2	22.9	68.1	24.7	91.1
4	54.1	16.3	70.4	19.5	88.5
Richest	31.7	17.5	49.2	12.7	61.3
Birth order					
1	67.1	28.5	95.6	20.1	113.9
2 3	42.5	23.1	65.6	24.3	88.3
4 6	53.0	28.2	81.2	29.0	107.9
7+	56.3	39.9	96.2	41.5	133.7
Previous birth interval					
< 2	84.5	40.0	124.5	39.1	158.7
2 years	43.7	27.8	71.4	33.2	102.2
3 years	49.5	25.1	74.6	28.7	101.2
4 years or more	28.9	19.3	48.2	13.2	60.8

Table 6.3D Early childhood mortality by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality for ten-year period preceding the survey, by selected demographic characteristic, Bangladesh 2003, BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP.

	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Sex of the child					
Male	52.7	24.8	77.5	24.4	100.0
Female	41.6	25.0	66.6	30.9	95.4
Mothers age at b irth					
< 20	76.5	25.8	102.2	29.1	128.4
20 29	32.9	24.0	56.9	24.5	80.1
30 39	38.3	24.9	63.3	30.7	92.0
40 49	37.6	30.6	68.2	61.3	125.3
Household asset quintile					
Poorest	62.7	33.0	95.7	36.2	128.4
2	57.9	21.5	79.4	33.8	110.5
3	51.6	31.9	83.5	24.1	105.6
4	28.6	16.9	45.4	26.5	70.7
Richest	25.8	18.0	43.8	13.9	57.1
Birth order					
1	78.8	21.6	100.4	22.4	120.5
2 3	36.2	24.0	60.2	23.4	82.2
4 6	34.5	28.6	63.1	32.4	93.4
7+	45.0	26.5	71.5	41.1	109.7
Previous birth interval					
< 2	69.4	33.0	102.4	41.3	139.4
2 years	39.4	25.5	64.9	39.1	101.4
3 years	23.8	26.4	50.3	24.3	73.4
4 years or more	23.9	21.0	44.9	12.2	56.5

CHAPTER 7. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND CHILD HEALTH

The 2003 BPHC survey collected information from ever-married women on various aspects of reproductive and child health in both the BPHC and NSDP areas. This chapter presents findings related to antenatal and delivery care, pregnancy-related complications, child health care, and awareness of maternal and child health services by type of study area.

7.1 Antenatal Care

ANC, an important component of ESP, refers to visits to medical care providers in order to detect, monitor, and treat problems that arise in the course of pregnancy. Included in this category are tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccinations to protect the newborn from tetanus and iron supplementation to prevent anemia in the mother. Timely and appropriate ANC helps to maintain the health of the mother and her baby.

Antenatal Care Providers

Every married woman with a live birth in the five years preceding interview was asked whether they had an antenatal care visit and to specify the type of caregiver that treated them. Table 7.1A provides the distribution of visits in terms of the type of caregiver visited for last births in the three years preceding interview. Just over 60% of women in BPHC project areas received any ANC, with 54% doing so from a trained provider. The levels for NSDP areas were just over 50% and 43.9%, respectively. Older women in BPHC areas were less likely to have an ANC visit, but generally more likely to be seen by a qualified doctor when they did. Younger women were generally somewhat more likely to be seen by nurses, midwives or paramedics. Those with many children were less likely to seek care and, when they did, were less likely to be seen by a qualified doctor. There were pronounced relationships between care seeking behavior and maternal education and socioeconomic status, with wealthier and better educated women far more likely to seek care and be seen by a doctor when they did so.

Table 7.1A Antenatal care

Percent distribution of last births in the three years preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy, according to selected b ackground characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Received ANC	Medically Trained: Qualified Doctor	Medically Trained: Nurse, midwife or Paramedic	Medically Trained: MA or SACMO	Medically Trained: HA or FWA	Non-Medically Trained: Trained Birth Attendants	Non-Medically Trained: Untrained Birth Attendants	Non-Medically Trained: Unqualified Provider	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number
BPHC AREA													
Mother's age at birth													
10-14	71.6	6.5	52.1	2.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	100.0	42
15-19	70.2	13.8	45.1	0.4	8.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	29.8	0.0	100.0	649
20-34	60.9	12.5	39.7	0.3	6.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.7	39.1	0.0	100.0	1,296
35-49	50.6	10.2	33.1	1.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	49.4	0.0	100.0	178
Birth order													
1	71.8	17.2	43.8	0.5	8.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	28.2	0.0	100.0	584
2-3	65.3	13.2	43.1	0.3	6.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	34.7	0.0	100.0	877
4-5	56.1	8.6	37.2	0.2	7.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.8	43.9	0.0	100.0	415
6+	48.5	7.4	34.6	0.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	51.5	0.0	100.0	290
Highest educational level													
No education	53.6	6.6	37.0	0.6	7.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	46.4	0.0	100.0	1,105
Primary	69.2	12.2	47.3	0.4	7.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.8	30.8	0.0	100.0	625
Secondary	78.0	26.9	43.6	0.0	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	22.0	0.0	100.0	419
Higher secondary	77.6	62.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	22.4	0.0	100.0	12
College/University	100.0	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Household asset quintile													
Poorest	51.7	5.7	34.9	0.6	7.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	48.3	0.0	100.0	566
2	60.6	6.5	43.8	0.7	7.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.8	39.4	0.0	100.0	485
3	62.7	9.0	44.7	0.2	7.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3	37.3	0.0	100.0	435
4	69.2	16.2	44.0	0.3	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	30.8	0.0	100.0	347
Richest	79.8	34.3	39.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	20.2	0.0	100.0	334
Total	63.0	12.6	41.0	0.4	7.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6	37.0	0.0	100.0	2,166

Table 7.1A Antenatal care (continued)

Percent distribution of last births in the three years preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy, according to selected b ackground characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Received ANC	Medically Trained: Qualified Doctor	Medically Trained: Nurse, midwife or Paramedic	Medically Trained: MA or SACMO	Medically Trained: HA or FWA	Non-Medically Trained: Trained Birth Attendants	Non-Medically Trained: Untrained Birth Attendants	Non-Medically Trained: Unqualified Provider	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number
NSDP SAME OR ADJACENT TO BPHC													
Mother's age at birth													
10-14	84.5	25.4	40.4	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	17
15-19	59.9	16.8	34.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	40.1	0.0	100.0	258
20-34	53.2	13.7	33.1	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	46.8	0.0	100.0	533
35-49	40.9	20.4	18.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	0.0	100.0	47
Birth order													
1	70.4	26.0	36.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	29.6	0.0	100.0	224
2-3	56.0	13.2	35.5	0.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	100.0	382
4-5	39.6	8.3	27.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.4	0.0	100.0	174
6+	41.6	9.9	23.2	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	58.4	0.0	100.0	76
Domains													
Rural - Chittagong	67.7	30.8	30.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	100.0	190
Rural - Khulna/ Barisal	49.7	11.9	35.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	50.3	0.0	100.0	95
Rural - Dhaka	49.6	8.7	33.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	50.4	0.0	100.0	455
Rural - Rajshahi	60.8	18.6	34.3	1.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2	0.0	100.0	116
Highest educational level													
No education	44.5	9.6	27.3	0.3	6.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	55.5	0.0	100.0	397
Primary	51.4	11.9	31.9	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	48.6	0.0	100.0	260
Secondary	80.7	28.4	46.8	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	100.0	187
Higher secondary	100.0	65.4	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
College/University	79.3	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	100.0	5
Household asset quintile													
Poorest	38.7	7.1	25.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	61.3	0.0	100.0	185
2	43.7	7.3	27.8	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	56.3	0.0	100.0	187
3	55.9	11.5	36.6	0.7	5.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	44.1	0.0	100.0	168
4	67.0	23.1	35.9	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	100.0	183
Richest	77.2	31.8	41.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	100.0	132
Total	55.2	15.3	32.8	0.1	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	44.8	0.0	100.0	856

Table 7.1A Antenatal care (continued)

Percent distribution of last births in the three years preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy, according to selected b ackground characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Received ANC	Medically Trained: Qualified Doctor	Medically Trained: Nurse, midwife or Paramedic	Medically Trained: MA or SACMO	Medically Trained: HA or FWA	Non-Medically Trained: Trained Birth Attendants	Non-Medically Trained: Untrained Birth Attendants	Non-Medically Trained: Unqualified Provider	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number
TOTAL RURAL NSDP													
Mother's age at birth													
10-14	72.4	16.4	47.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	100.0	60
15-19	59.3	14.9	33.9	0.0	8.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	40.7	0.0	100.0	717
20-34	48.3	14.5	27.6	0.1	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	51.7	0.0	100.0	1,639
35-49	37.9	12.2	21.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	0.5	100.0	200
Birth order													
1	65.2	21.5	34.7	0.0	7.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	34.8	0.0	100.0	690
2-3	51.5	14.1	30.2	0.2	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	48.5	0.0	100.0	1,090
4-5	41.4	10.0	25.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	58.4	0.2	100.0	551
6+	33.9	7.5	20.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	66.1	0.0	100.0	285
Domains													
Rural - Chittagong	50.8	20.5	22.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	49.1	0.1	100.0	803
Rural - Khulna/ Barisal	51.5	10.8	31.9	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	48.5	0.0	100.0	271
Rural - Dhaka	46.6	10.1	30.1	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	53.4	0.0	100.0	1,039
Rural - Rajshahi	60.4	15.8	36.7	0.5	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	39.6	0.0	100.0	503
Highest educational level													
No education	37.4	7.1	23.9	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	62.6	0.0	100.0	1,284
Primary	53.0	13.5	30.4	0.2	7.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	46.8	0.1	100.0	736
Secondary	77.0	29.1	40.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	23.0	0.0	100.0	562
Higher secondary	97.5	66.5	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	21
College/University	91.1	82.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	13
Household asset quintile													
Poorest	32.4	4.2	21.4	0.0	5.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	67.6	0.0	100.0	647
2	41.8	7.7	28.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	58.0	0.2	100.0	573
3	53.8	11.8	32.8	0.2	8.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	46.2	0.0	100.0	457
4	63.6	21.0	34.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	36.4	0.0	100.0	486
Richest	73.1	33.2	33.0	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	26.9	0.0	100.0	454
Total	51.1	14.5	29.3	0.1	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	48.9	0.0	100.0	2,617

Table 7.1A Antenatal care (continued)

Percent distribution of last births in the three years preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy, according to selected b ackground characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Received ANC	Medically Trained: Qualified Doctor	Medically Trained: Nurse, midwife or Paramedic	Medically Trained: MA or SACMO	Medically Trained: HA or FWA	Non-Medically Trained: Trained Birth Attendants	Non-Medically Trained: Untrained Birth Attendants	Non-Medically Trained: Unqualified Provider	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number
BPHC SAME OR ADJACENT TO NSDP													
Mother's age at birth													
10-14	71.0	9.7	41.9	3.2	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	100.0	28
15-19	68.1	15.6	41.2	0.7	9.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	31.9	0.0	100.0	415
20-34	57.5	14.2	34.2	0.4	6.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	42.5	0.0	100.0	861
35-49	49.2	12.3	26.9	1.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	50.8	0.0	100.0	117
Birth order													
1	70.3	19.7	38.4	0.7	9.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.7	29.7	0.0	100.0	384
2-3	63.9	14.4	40.0	0.5	7.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	36.1	0.0	100.0	576
4-5	50.8	9.8	30.9	0.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	49.2	0.0	100.0	276
6+	41.5	10.2	24.4	1.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	58.5	0.0	100.0	184
Highest educational level													
No education	48.2	8.4	28.9	0.9	8.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	51.8	0.0	100.0	688
Primary	67.6	13.1	44.2	0.6	7.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	419
Secondary	76.2	27.7	41.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	23.8	0.0	100.0	299
Higher secondary	75.0	58.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	0.0	100.0	11
College/University	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Household asset quintile													
Poorest	46.4	8.2	26.6	1.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	53.6	0.0	100.0	327
2	55.0	6.8	37.0	1.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	45.0	0.0	100.0	316
3	60.4	10.4	38.8	0.3	9.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	39.6	0.0	100.0	304
4	68.5	16.7	42.0	0.4	7.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	31.5	0.0	100.0	231
Richest	77.3	35.3	36.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	22.7	0.0	100.0	242
Total	60.2	14.4	35.8	0.6	7.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	39.8	0.0	100.0	1,420

Table 7.1B provides the distribution of ANC visit counts and the duration of pregnancy at first visit. Once again, those in BPHC areas were more likely to have at least one visit (though only slightly more so than those in NSDP project areas). They were also generally more likely to have more visits. They had a median of 2.1 visits, compared with 1.7 in NSDP project areas. However, the median months pregnant at the time of the first visit was essentially the same across project areas.

Table 7.1B Number of antenatal care visits and stage of pregnancy

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the three years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the last pregnancy by the stage of pregnancy at the time of the first visit, Bangladesh 2003.

Number and timing of ANC visits	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Number of ANC visits				
None	37.0	44.8	48.9	39.8
1	12.5	15.4	15.0	13.2
2	17.6	14.9	15.4	18.0
3	19.3	13.6	11.7	16.6
4+ visits	13.6	11.1	9.0	12.3
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median number of visits (for those with ANC)	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9
Number of months pregnant at the time of the first ANC visit				
No antenatal care	37.0	44.8	48.9	39.8
<4 months	13.4	12.9	11.7	14.1
4-5 months	29.3	24.0	20.7	25.0
6-7 months	15.9	12.8	13.0	16.6
8+ months	4.3	5.3	5.6	4.4
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5
Total	2,166	856	2,617	1,420

Source of Antenatal Care

Table 7.1C shows the frequency distribution of sources of ANC for women with a live birth in the 36 months preceding the survey who made at least one ANC visit. In BPHC areas, BPHC sources were the main ANC providers, followed somewhat distantly by public sector sources and, even more so, by the private medical sector. Satellite clinics were by far the most popular BPHC providers. As was expected, NSDP sources were the predominant providers of antenatal care in rural NSDP project areas, providing 51.1% of ANC, principally through NSDP satellite clinics (38.6%) and static clinics (12.6%). It is interesting to note that public sector sources (29.8%) were major sources of ANC in rural NSDP project areas, whereas they provide only 18% of ANC care in BPHC areas.

The proportion of women seeking antenatal care from BPHC sources in BPHC areas increased slightly during the survey period, from 65.6% of women with a live birth in the last 36 months to 68.8% of women with a live birth in the last 12 months.

Table 7.1C Source of antenatal care

Percentage of women with a live birth in the three years preceding the survey by whether they had at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit during the last pregnancy by source of care for BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Received antenatal care				
Percentage received ANC	63.0	55.2	51.1	60.2
Women with at least one birth in the reference period	2,166	856	2,617	1,420
Place for antenatal checkup				
HOME	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.1
..Medical person at home	1.1	1.8	1.7	0.9
..Non-medical person at home	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	20.4	25.7	29.8	25.3
..Hospital/Medical college	2.3	3.9	3.8	3.1
..Family welfare centre	3.8	7.1	7.9	4.4
..Thana health complex	8.5	9.1	12.3	10.9
..MCWC	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.6
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.5
..Satellite/EPI clinic	1.4	3.0	2.2	2.3
..FWA	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5
NSDP NGO	0.8	57.6	51.1	0.8
..Static clinic	0.6	14.6	12.6	0.5
..Satellite clinic	0.2	43.1	38.6	0.3
OTHER NGO	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.9
..Hospital	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
..NGO clinic	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.8
..Satellite clinic	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
..Fieldworker	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	9.9	12.6	13.5	11.9
..Private clinic/doctor	7.9	10.2	11.6	10.0
..Traditional doctor	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4
..Pharmacy	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5
BPHC NGO	65.6	0.7	0.4	58.1
..Static clinic	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.5
..Satellite clinic	60.5	0.6	0.3	54.3
..Field worker	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Other	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9
DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,365	472	1,336	854

Interestingly, while overall use of ANC may have been lower in lower asset quintiles, use of BPHC providers was actually higher among women in lower asset quintiles than those in higher ones (Table 7.1D). Approximately 73.4% of those in the lowest asset quintile who had a live birth in the 36 months preceding the survey used BPHC sources for ANC as compared with only 43.1% of those in the highest ones. A similar pattern was observed in rural NSDP project areas.

Table 7.1D Source of antenatal care by asset quintile

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 36 months preceding the survey by whether they had at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit during the last pregnancy by source of care in BPHC/NSDP areas according to household asset quintile, Bangladesh 2003.

	BPHC area						NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC						Total rural NSDP						BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP					
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total
Place for antenatal checkup																								
HOME	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.0	3.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.1
..Medical person at home	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	3.0	3.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.9
..Non-medical person at home	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	19.7	16.1	20.3	21.4	25.2	20.4	23.5	26.5	21.4	29.0	26.4	25.7	28.0	27.6	27.5	33.8	30.6	29.8	27.2	22.3	26.0	24.4	26.4	25.3
..Hospital/Medical college	1.2	0.3	1.8	3.5	5.0	2.3	1.5	4.6	2.3	3.9	6.4	3.9	1.5	2.5	3.7	5.1	4.9	3.8	2.4	0.5	2.0	4.5	5.8	3.1
..Family welfare centre	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.8	7.6	6.6	5.8	7.9	7.4	7.1	9.4	10.3	5.6	8.7	6.2	7.9	3.0	4.1	4.4	5.1	5.3	4.4
..Thana health complex	9.6	4.8	9.9	7.0	11.3	8.5	11.3	5.9	7.0	10.2	10.6	9.1	11.3	9.2	10.7	14.1	14.5	12.3	13.6	6.7	14.7	7.4	12.0	10.9
..MCWC	0.6	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.7	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.5	2.5	3.0	1.2	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.6
..Rural Disp./ Comm. Clinic	1.2	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.0	1.5
..Satellite/EPI clinic	1.2	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.0	1.4	3.1	8.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	1.9	0.7	2.2	2.4	4.7	0.5	2.8	1.4	2.3
..FWA	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.5	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.6	1.0	1.7	0.0	1.5
NSDP NGO	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.8	0.8	67.3	65.0	64.9	52.4	44.4	57.6	60.9	64.3	58.4	45.0	35.7	51.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.8
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.8	0.6	9.0	15.7	15.1	17.7	13.3	14.6	13.0	14.1	10.8	13.7	11.5	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.5
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	58.3	49.3	49.8	34.7	31.2	43.1	48.0	50.3	47.6	31.4	24.2	38.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3
OTHER NGO	1.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.1	0.5	1.1	3.8	4.8	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.3	3.4	1.9
..Hospital	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.7
..NGO clinic	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.8
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2
..Fieldworker	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	3.6	5.8	4.8	12.1	24.7	9.9	5.4	3.3	9.1	15.5	24.9	12.6	8.1	4.3	7.7	14.0	27.4	13.5	5.3	6.2	4.4	13.6	28.4	11.9
..Private clinic/doctor	2.7	3.0	3.0	10.3	21.9	7.9	3.9	2.0	6.8	11.5	22.9	10.2	4.5	3.3	6.8	11.8	25.4	11.6	3.6	3.6	2.5	12.5	26.4	10.0
..Traditional doctor	0.9	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4
..Pharmacy	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5
BPHC NGO	73.4	75.5	72.2	61.5	43.1	65.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	64.5	67.9	66.2	55.1	38.5	58.1
..Static clinic	2.1	2.0	2.6	4.1	5.3	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.5
..Satellite clinic	69.3	71.2	68.8	55.7	34.6	60.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	61.5	64.2	63.2	51.1	33.2	54.3
..Field worker	2.0	2.3	0.8	1.6	3.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.7	2.4	1.3
Other	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.9
DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	293	294	273	240	266	1,365	71	82	94	123	102	472	209	240	246	309	332	1,336	152	174	183	158	187	854

7.2 Iron Supplementation

Many mothers in Bangladesh suffer from anemia and iron deficiency-related complications during pregnancy. Respondents were asked whether they had taken any iron tablet/syrup during their most recent pregnancy (if pregnant during the five years preceding interview). Table 7.2A provides the distribution of women who had a live birth in the 12 months preceding the survey by intake of iron supplements (tablets/syrup) during pregnancy for the most recent birth. In BPHC areas, over half of women took iron supplements during their most recent pregnancy. That was about 7 percentage points lower in rural NSDP project areas (48.2%). The BPHC adjacent areas had slightly lower rates of iron supplementation (51.8%) than the full BPHC sample.

Table 7.2A Iron supplementation

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in 12 or 36 months preceding the survey by intake of iron supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent birth according to selected background characteristics, BPHC Areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	Took iron tablet/syrup during pregnancy				Number
	Yes	No	DK/ Missing	Total	
< 12 MONTHS					
Mother's age at birth					
10-14	51.0	49.0	0.0	100.0	18
15-19	59.9	39.7	0.4	100.0	214
20-34	54.1	45.9	0.0	100.0	466
35-49	51.7	48.3	0.0	100.0	68
Birth order					
1	61.8	38.2	0.0	100.0	193
2-3	56.5	43.3	0.3	100.0	331
4-5	51.9	48.1	0.0	100.0	134
6+	45.3	54.7	0.0	100.0	108
Study area					
BPHC area	55.4	44.5	0.1	100.0	766
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	49.6	50.4	0.0	100.0	301
Total rural NSDP	48.2	51.6	0.2	100.0	908
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	51.8	48.0	0.2	100.0	505
Highest educational level					
No education	47.1	52.9	0.0	100.0	379
Primary	58.6	41.0	0.4	100.0	224
Secondary	69.9	30.1	0.0	100.0	157
Higher secondary	84.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	6
College/University	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
< 36 MONTHS					
Mother's age at birth					
10-14	72.4	27.6	0.0	100.0	42
15-19	60.1	39.8	0.1	100.0	649
20-34	55.4	44.5	0.1	100.0	1,296
35-49	46.6	52.9	0.5	100.0	178
Birth order					
1	63.0	37.0	0.0	100.0	584
2-3	59.0	40.7	0.2	100.0	877
4-5	50.6	49.4	0.0	100.0	415
6+	43.7	56.0	0.3	100.0	290
Study area					
BPHC area	56.4	43.4	0.1	100.0	2,166
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	49.7	50.3	0.0	100.0	856
Total rural NSDP	46.8	53.1	0.1	100.0	2,617
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	51.7	48.2	0.1	100.0	1,420
Highest educational level					
No education	48.5	51.3	0.2	100.0	1,105
Primary	60.8	39.1	0.1	100.0	625
Secondary	69.6	30.4	0.0	100.0	419
Higher secondary	85.1	14.9	0.0	100.0	12
College/University	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5

Iron supplementation during pregnancy was negatively correlated with parity and the age of the mother and positively related to maternal education and socioeconomic status (Table 7.2A and Table 7.2B). Based on last births during the year preceding interview, women in BPHC areas reporting on their first birth (61.8%) were nearly 10 percentage points more likely to use iron supplementation than those reporting on their fourth or fifth birth. Women aged 15-19 were about 8 percentage points more likely to take iron than those aged 35-49. Women with secondary education or better were nearly twice as likely to do so as those with none.

Table 7.2B presents data on iron supplementation in BPHC and NSDP areas as a whole as well as adjacent BPHC and NSDP areas. In BPHC areas, women in the richest quintile with a live birth during the past 12 months were substantially more likely to take iron than those in the poorest (71.4% vs. 45%). While overall supplementation was lower in NSDP areas, there was a wide gap across socioeconomic strata.

Table 7.2B Iron supplementation by asset quintile

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the one/three year(s) preceding the survey by intake of iron supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent birth according to asset quintile, 2003.

Household asset Quintile	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
< 12 MONTHS				
Household asset quintile				
Poorest	45.0	33.6	31.5	38.2
2	52.0	45.8	42.8	46.2
3	56.2	48.3	47.3	51.7
4	61.6	63.5	59.3	64.2
Richest	71.4	65.5	67.4	67.3
Total	55.4	49.6	48.2	51.8
Number	766	301	908	505
< 36 MONTHS				
Household asset quintile				
Poorest	44.9	36.5	30.8	36.3
2	56.1	43.1	40.6	50.4
3	56.0	46.9	46.7	52.4
4	63.5	60.8	57.2	59.9
Richest	69.7	65.9	66.5	65.4
Total	56.4	49.7	46.8	51.7
Number	2,166	856	2,617	1,420

7.3 Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination

TT injections are given during pregnancy to prevent the disease among newborns. Pregnant women should receive two doses during pregnancy unless they were vaccinated during a prior pregnancy, in which case they may only require one booster. Five doses are believed to convey lifetime protection. Women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey were asked whether they had received injections during their most recent pregnancy. Table 7.3A provides the distribution of injections received during pregnancy for the most recent birth if that birth occurred in the 12 or 36 months preceding the survey.

Around 83% in BPHC areas received at least one dose during their most recent pregnancy, with 22.9% and 60.3% receiving one and two or more doses, respectively. Overall, coverage was about 5 percentage points lower in rural NSDP project areas. In NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas, it was slightly better than that in NSDP areas not adjacent to BPHC areas. As with antenatal care, TT vaccination during pregnancy was negatively associated with parity and the age of the mother and positively related to maternal education and socioeconomic status (Table 7.3A and Table 7.3B).

Table 7.3A Tetanus toxoid injections

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the one/three year(s) preceding the survey by number of tetanus toxoid injections received during pregnancy for the most recent birth according to selected background characteristics, BPHC areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	Number of tetanus toxoid injections				Know # of TT injections for lifetime protection		
	None	One injection	Two or more injections	DK/Missing	%	Total	Number
			< 12 MONTHS				
Mother's age at birth							
10-14	10.0	5.0	85.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	18
15-19	10.2	16.0	73.9	0.0	38.8	100.0	214
20-34	19.6	26.5	53.9	0.0	35.9	100.0	466
35-49	20.5	25.2	54.3	0.0	26.2	100.0	68
Birth order							
1	6.1	9.1	84.7	0.0	42.9	100.0	193
2-3	17.3	28.7	54.0	0.0	39.1	100.0	331
4-5	20.9	28.7	50.5	0.0	28.5	100.0	134
6+	29.4	22.8	47.8	0.0	23.1	100.0	108
Study area							
BPHC area	16.8	22.9	60.3	0.0	35.9	100.0	766
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	20.0	27.7	52.3	0.0	30.2	100.0	301
Total rural NSDP	22.0	27.1	50.9	0.0	30.5	100.0	908
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	16.5	23.8	59.6	0.0	37.4	100.0	505
Highest educational level							
No education	21.2	24.0	54.8	0.0	26.0	100.0	379
Primary	16.1	22.2	61.7	0.0	38.4	100.0	224
Secondary	7.9	22.4	69.7	0.0	54.9	100.0	157
Higher secondary	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	84.4	100.0	6
College/University	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
			< 36 MONTHS				
Mother's age at birth							
10-14	4.3	2.2	93.5	0.0	36.2	100.0	42
15-19	10.3	13.1	76.3	0.3	40.5	100.0	649
20-34	17.6	22.5	59.7	0.1	36.5	100.0	1,296
35-49	22.9	20.4	56.0	0.7	25.5	100.0	178
Birth order							
1	8.5	8.3	83.1	0.2	42.1	100.0	584
2-3	13.5	22.6	63.7	0.2	41.1	100.0	877
4-5	21.4	25.7	52.9	0.0	31.0	100.0	415
6+	28.2	21.0	50.4	0.4	21.8	100.0	290
Study area							
BPHC area	15.6	19.1	65.1	0.2	36.8	100.0	2,166
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	15.7	22.7	61.5	0.0	28.7	100.0	856
Total rural NSDP	18.7	21.0	60.3	0.1	28.2	100.0	2,617
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	15.3	18.7	65.8	0.2	36.6	100.0	1,420
Highest educational level							
No education	20.3	20.1	59.4	0.2	29.0	100.0	1,105
Primary	14.0	18.2	67.7	0.1	40.5	100.0	625
Secondary	6.1	18.8	74.9	0.2	50.8	100.0	419
Higher secondary	7.5	0.0	92.5	0.0	62.7	100.0	12
College/University	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	62.9	100.0	5

Table 7.3B Number of tetanus toxoid injections by asset quintile

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the one/three year(s) preceding the survey by number of tetanus toxoid injections received during pregnancy for the most recent birth according to household asset quintile, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

	BPHC area					NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC				Total rural NSDP				BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP				
	None	One injection	Two or more injections	DK/Missing	Total	None	One injection	Two or more injections	Total	None	One injection	Two or more injections	DK/Missing	Total	None	One injection	Two or more injections	DK/Missing	Total
< 12 MONTHS																			
Household asset quintile																			
Poorest	21.3	28.4	50.3	0.0	100.0	33.4	28.3	38.3	100.0	35.6	24.0	40.4	0.0	100.0	25.0	28.5	46.5	0.0	100.0
2	18.1	21.9	60.0	0.0	100.0	18.8	28.6	52.6	100.0	21.3	28.6	50.1	0.0	100.0	16.2	24.8	59.0	0.0	100.0
3	15.3	19.4	65.2	0.0	100.0	19.6	35.6	44.8	100.0	21.5	32.3	46.1	0.0	100.0	16.4	21.6	62.1	0.0	100.0
4	12.5	21.5	66.0	0.0	100.0	9.9	23.4	66.7	100.0	13.0	26.9	60.1	0.0	100.0	8.6	22.2	69.1	0.0	100.0
Richest	13.2	21.0	65.8	0.0	100.0	12.7	23.0	64.3	100.0	13.2	25.7	61.1	0.0	100.0	11.5	20.2	68.3	0.0	100.0
Total	16.8	22.9	60.3	0.0	100.0	20.0	27.7	52.3	100.0	22.0	27.1	50.9	0.0	100.0	16.5	23.8	59.6	0.0	100.0
Number	129	176	462	0.0	766	60	83	158	301	200	246	462	0.0	908	84	121	301	0.0	505
< 36 MONTHS																			
Household asset quintile																			
Poorest	21.2	22.7	55.9	0.2	100.0	26.1	20.8	53.1	100.0	29.0	17.6	53.4	0.0	100.0	22.8	20.9	56.3	0.0	100.0
2	16.0	15.7	68.1	0.2	100.0	18.0	25.4	56.6	100.0	21.1	21.2	57.7	0.0	100.0	15.4	17.4	67.0	0.3	100.0
3	14.9	17.4	67.7	0.0	100.0	13.8	25.1	61.1	100.0	15.5	23.2	61.1	0.2	100.0	13.9	18.6	67.5	0.0	100.0
4	13.4	17.3	68.8	0.5	100.0	8.5	19.2	72.3	100.0	13.0	20.5	66.3	0.2	100.0	12.5	16.7	70.0	0.8	100.0
Richest	9.0	22.2	68.8	0.0	100.0	10.5	23.7	65.8	100.0	10.5	23.7	65.8	0.0	100.0	9.3	19.7	71.0	0.0	100.0
Total	15.6	19.1	65.1	0.2	100.0	15.7	22.7	61.5	100.0	18.7	21.0	60.3	0.1	100.0	15.3	18.7	65.8	0.2	100.0
Number	338	414	1,409	4	2,166	135	195	526	856	489	548	1,577	2	2,617	217	266	934	3	1,420

Source of Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine

Table 7.3C in rural NSDP project areas presents information about the source of the most recent TT vaccine received by women with a live birth in the 12 or 36 months preceding the survey. In BPHC areas, the most frequent sources were BPHC NGO clinics (59.6%), followed by public sector facilities (33.2%) and, far more distantly, the private medical sector (2.4%). BPHC satellite clinics were the most important provider, providing around 55% of vaccines. In NSDP project areas, NSDP facilities (led by satellite clinics) enjoyed a similar market share, followed by public facilities. BPHC facilities were less commonly used in the BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas, with much of the difference accounted for by increased use of public facilities.

Table 7.3C Source of tetanus toxoid injections

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the one/three or five year(s) preceding the survey who received a tetanus toxoid injection by source of most recent tetanus toxoid injection received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

Source	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
< 12 MONTHS				
Source for most recent tetanus toxoid injection				
HOME	1.5	2.7	1.9	1.7
..Medical person at home	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.5
..Non-medical person at home	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
PUBLIC SECTOR	33.2	31.5	34.6	40.3
..Hospital/Medical college	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.7
..Family welfare centre	4.5	9.2	6.4	6.0
..Thana health complex	7.8	7.8	10.7	8.7
..MCWC	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	4.5	1.8	1.9	5.3
..Satellite/EPI clinic	10.7	10.9	11.0	13.2
..FWA	3.5	0.0	2.7	4.7
NSDP NGO	0.4	58.2	57.1	0.6
..Static clinic	0.3	15.5	9.8	0.4
..Satellite clinic	0.1	42.7	47.3	0.2
OTHER NGO	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.1
..Hospital	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
..NGO clinic	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
..Satellite clinic	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.2
..Fieldworker	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	2.4	1.3	2.9	2.1
..Private clinic/doctor	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.7
..Traditional doctor	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
..Pharmacy	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
BPHC NGO	59.6	0.7	0.5	51.4
..Static clinic	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
..Satellite clinic	55.9	0.7	0.4	48.2
..Field worker	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.7
Other	2.1	3.1	1.6	2.6
DK	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	638	241	708	422

Table 7.3C Source of tetanus toxoid injections (continued)

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the one/three or five year(s) preceding the survey who received a tetanus toxoid injection by source of most recent tetanus toxoid injection received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

Source	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
< 36 MONTHS				
Source for most recent tetanus toxoid injection				
HOME	1.4	3.2	2.0	1.7
..Medical person at home	1.3	2.9	1.9	1.5
..Non-medical person at home	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
PUBLIC SECTOR	34.5	30.5	33.4	41.0
..Hospital/Medical college	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.4
..Family welfare centre	4.6	6.9	5.1	5.6
..Thana health complex	8.4	7.7	11.6	9.8
..MCWC	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	3.1	0.9	1.7	3.1
..Satellite/EPI clinic	11.4	12.1	11.3	13.7
..FWA	4.6	1.3	2.2	5.9
NSDP NGO	0.5	57.7	57.5	0.5
..Static clinic	0.3	11.3	8.1	0.3
..Satellite clinic	0.1	46.4	49.4	0.2
OTHER NGO	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.2
..Hospital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
..NGO clinic	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1
..Fieldworker	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	2.0	3.1	3.2	2.5
..Private clinic/doctor	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.6
..Traditional doctor	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
..Pharmacy	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4
BPHC NGO	58.8	0.7	0.4	50.9
..Static clinic	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.8
..Satellite clinic	54.9	0.5	0.3	47.5
..Field worker	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.6
Other	1.9	3.0	1.8	2.0
DK	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,826	721	2,127	1,203

7.4 Knowledge of Pregnancy Complications and Care

Respondents were asked about their knowledge of life-threatening pregnancy, delivery or postpartum complications. Table 7.4A gives the distribution of awareness of such complications.

While about two thirds of women across study areas were aware of tetanus as an important complication during pregnancy, knowledge of other complications was really quite low. In BPHC areas, the others most commonly mentioned were retained placenta (42.8%), baby's hand or feet emerging first/bad baby position (39.4%), convulsions/eclampsia (31.2%), obstructed labor (26.9%), excessive vaginal bleeding (18.2%), prolonged labor (17.7%), and edema/pre-eclampsia (16.1%). Although awareness of complications during pregnancy was lower in NSDP project areas, the ranking was similar.

Table 7.4A Knowledge of complications for pregnancy

Percentage women who know of complications threatening the life of a mother during pregnancy delivery, or post delivery according t o region, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003 .

Problems associated with pregnancy	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Pregnancy complications				
Severe headache/blurry vision/high blood pressure	15.2	12.9	12.6	15.9
Edema/pre-eclampsia	16.1	9.8	10.4	14.5
Convulsions/eclampsia	31.2	28.4	24.2	31.0
Excessive vaginal bleeding	18.2	14.2	16.6	16.0
Foul smelling discharge with high fever	3.5	2.6	2.0	4.0
Jaundice	5.5	7.4	6.4	6.6
Tetanus	63.3	60.7	58.1	64.2
Baby's hand or feet come first/baby in bad position	39.4	36.7	36.6	36.7
Prolonged labor	17.7	16.7	17.3	18.8
Obstructed labor	26.9	25.6	26.1	25.1
Retained placenta	42.8	40.6	39.0	40.3
Torn uterus	9.3	6.5	7.4	8.3
Other	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
DK/Missing	5.3	5.5	6.4	4.9
Total				
Number	5,887	2,366	7,507	3,796

Women who knew complications of pregnancy, delivery, or postpartum were asked what should be done in the event of one. Their responses by select background characteristics and study area are shown in Table 7.4B. Almost all were aware of the need for seeking medical care in such situations.

Table 7.4B Response to complications of pregnancy

Of women knowing of complications of pregnancy, the percentage mentioning different responses for what of woman should do if she experiences complications of pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, BPHC Areas, 2003 .

Background Characteristic	What should a woman do during pregnancy complications					Total
	Seek medical care	Consult relative/ friends	Pray to God	Do nothing	Other	Number
Study area						
BPHC area	99.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	5,577
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	99.3	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.1	2,235
Total rural NSDP	99.6	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	7,024
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	99.6	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	3,612
Highest educational level						
No education	99.1	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.3	3,034
Primary	99.9	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1,557
Secondary	99.8	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	951
Higher secondary	100.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
College/University	100.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	11
Household asset quintile						
Poorest	98.8	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.2	1,100
2	99.4	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.2	1,092
3	99.6	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.4	1,129
4	99.8	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.3	1,120
Richest	99.7	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	1,136

In both BPHC and NSDP areas, public sector facilities, particularly hospitals/medical colleges (around 70%) and thana health complexes (60.8% in BPHC and 66.1% in NSDP area) were the most commonly known sources of medical services for complications (Table 7.4C). The next most frequently cited sources were private doctors/clinics (21.8% in BPHC areas and 17% in NSDP areas). Only 8.8% and 8.6% of women in BPHC and NSDP areas mentioned BPHC and NSDP clinics, respectively, as potential sources of medical services for such complications.

Table 7.4C Knowledge of potential source of medical services for complication during pregnancy

Of women who know to seek medical care during pregnancy complications the percentage mentioning potential medical sources, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003 .

Medical Source	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Place for antenatal checkup				
HOME	10.7	6.4	9.2	9.9
..Medical person at home	9.5	6.1	8.3	8.6
..Non-medical person at home	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.6
PUBLIC SECTOR	96.4	95.9	96.7	97.0
..Hospital/Medical college	68.7	70.7	70.2	71.0
..Family welfare centre	14.2	15.3	18.7	14.7
..Thana health complex	60.8	60.6	66.1	60.8
..MCWC	6.6	2.9	2.9	3.8
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
..Satellite/EPI clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
..FWA	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
NSDP NGO	1.0	10.9	8.6	0.8
..Static clinic	0.9	8.8	6.9	0.8
..Satellite clinic	0.1	2.7	2.0	0.0
OTHER NGO	4.4	3.8	3.4	2.1
..Hospital	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.0
..NGO clinic	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.0
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Fieldworker	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	24.4	19.6	19.2	22.9
..Private clinic/doctor	21.8	18.2	17.0	21.2
..Traditional doctor	2.6	1.2	2.5	2.1
..Pharmacy	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
BPHC NGO	8.8	0.6	0.2	8.2
..Static clinic	6.6	0.5	0.2	6.2
..Satellite clinic	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.2
..Field worker	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
DK/Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total				
Number	5,547	2,219	6,995	3,598

7.5 Delivery Care

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery are essential to reduce the risks of complications and infections that can cause death or serious illness for either the mother or newborn. Deliveries should occur in competent health facilities or be attended to by trained medical providers. Many factors influence the decision about where to give birth and from whom to seek assistance.

Delivery Location

Table 7.5A provides the distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to select background characteristics. A woman's home was by far the most common place of delivery in all study areas (at around 95%). Delivery location was associated with maternal education, birth order, number of ANC visits, and asset quintile. In BPHC areas, delivery in a health facility was more common among mothers with more education, at least four ANC visits during the most recent birth, belonging to highest asset quintile, and giving birth for the first time.

Table 7.5A Place of delivery

Percent distribution of last born live birth in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to selected background characteristics, BPHC Areas, 2003.

Background characteristic		Public Sector			NGO Sector		Home	Other	Total	Number
		Government hospital	Thana health complex	MCWC	NSDP static clinic	BPHC static clinic				
Mother's age at birth										
10-14	NSDP	2.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.1	7.5	100.0	62
15-19		1.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	94.4	1.6	100.0	857
20-34		1.4	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	94.8	1.6	100.0	1,895
35-49		1.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	96.0	1.1	100.0	289
Birth order										
1		2.6	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	90.1	3.1	100.0	766
2-3		1.3	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	94.9	1.5	100.0	1,262
4-5		1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	97.2	1.0	100.0	599
6+		0.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.6	100.0	476
Study area										
BPHC area		1.5	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	94.6	1.7	100.0	3,103
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC		1.6	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	94.3	1.6	100.0	1,222
Total rural NSDP		1.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	94.3	2.0	100.0	3,763
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP		1.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	94.6	1.5	100.0	2,033
Highest educational level										
No education		0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	97.7	0.6	100.0	1,638
Primary		2.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	94.8	1.5	100.0	879
Secondary		2.6	3.7	1.9	0.0	0.2	87.2	4.3	100.0	562
Higher secondary		4.9	16.7	13.7	4.9	0.0	48.1	11.8	100.0	18
College/University		0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	46.9	100.0	6
Household asset quintile										
Poorest		0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.4	100.0	782
2		1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	97.8	0.1	100.0	691
3		0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.3	1.1	100.0	614
4		1.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	94.0	2.2	100.0	523
Richest		4.6	2.4	2.9	0.4	0.4	83.2	6.0	100.0	492
Number of antenatal care visits										
None		0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.2	0.6	100.0	1,295
1-3 visits		1.8	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	94.0	1.6	100.0	1,430
4+ visits		3.8	3.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	84.3	5.6	100.0	376
Don't know/missing		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2

Assistance During Delivery

The distribution of live births in the five years preceding survey by the person providing assistance during delivery is presented in Table 7.5B. The interviewer was instructed to record all responses if more than one person assisted. For the purpose of this tabulation, only the most highly qualified one was considered.

In BPHC areas, only 7.9% of births were assisted by competent health professionals.[6] Most birth attendants were untrained traditional birth attendants (TBAs) (64.3%), followed by trained TBAs (15.1%), and relatives (10.6%). Assistance during delivery by a qualified health professional was slightly less common in NSDP areas (7.3% of births). Another 11% of births were assisted by trained TBAs. Such was also the case for the other study areas.

The person providing assistance did not depend on the age of the mother, but was associated with birth order, maternal education, number of ANC visits and socioeconomic status. In BPHC areas, 13.2% of first time deliveries were assisted by competent health personnel, compared with only about 5% giving birth for the fourth time or more. Mothers with secondary education were several times more likely to be assisted by competent personnel than those with none. Women in the highest quintile were more likely to choose qualified doctors (13.9% versus 1.7%) and nurse/midwives (7.5% versus 1.6%) than those in the lowest. Those with more antenatal care visits were also more likely to seek the assistance of doctors and nurses for delivery.

[6] Competent health providers include doctors, nurses, midwives, field workers, and MAs.

Table 7.5B Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of last born live birth in the five years preceding the survey by type of assistance during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, BPHC areas, 2003.

Background Characteristic	Attendant Assisting During Delivery											
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Family welfare visitor	MA/SACMO	Trained traditional birth attendant	Untrained TBA (DAI)	Unqualified doctor	Relatives	Others	No one	Total	Number
Mother's age at birth												
10-14	5.5	10.5	2.0	0.0	12.8	57.3	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
15-19	4.2	3.2	0.3	0.0	16.7	63.7	1.0	10.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	857
20-34	4.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	64.5	1.3	10.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,895
35-49	3.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	12.9	66.7	0.7	12.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	289
Birth order												
1	7.8	5.0	0.4	0.0	14.1	62.4	1.3	8.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	766
2-3	3.9	3.3	0.1	0.0	17.0	61.9	1.4	11.5	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,262
4-5	2.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	68.9	0.6	10.5	0.4	1.0	100.0	599
6+	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.0	13.5	68.2	0.8	11.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	476
Study area												
BPHC area	4.4	3.3	0.2	0.0	15.1	64.3	1.1	10.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	3,103
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	4.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	12.7	61.5	2.9	15.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,222
Total rural NSDP	4.6	2.4	0.2	0.1	11.0	65.2	1.9	13.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	3,763
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	4.6	2.7	0.2	0.0	13.5	66.3	1.2	10.4	0.1	1.1	100.0	2,033
Highest educational level												
No education	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	14.0	68.4	1.0	12.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	1,638
Primary	4.6	3.6	0.3	0.0	16.2	61.8	1.3	11.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	879
Secondary	9.4	6.7	0.4	0.0	17.2	58.2	1.2	6.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	562
Higher secondary	56.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	11.8	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
College/University	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	12.2	69.8	1.4	12.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	782
2	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	13.2	68.1	1.3	12.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	691
3	2.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	17.2	63.8	0.5	10.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	614
4	4.5	3.6	0.4	0.0	17.1	63.3	0.9	9.1	0.2	0.9	100.0	523
Richest	13.9	7.5	0.2	0.0	18.0	52.2	1.4	6.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	492
Number of antenatal care visits												
None	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	71.6	0.7	13.9	0.2	1.1	100.0	1,295
1-3 visits	4.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	17.7	62.7	1.5	8.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,430
4+ visits	13.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	23.4	45.3	1.1	8.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	376
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2

7.6 Childhood Vaccinations

Vaccination Coverage

The 2003 BPHC evaluation survey collected data on immunizations for all surviving children born during the five-years before the survey. Even in rural areas, immunization records are supposed to be maintained on a child health card. However, the retention rate of these cards is low. For each child, mothers were asked whether they had the card and, if so, to show it to the interviewer. When it was available, the date of vaccinations was transferred to the questionnaire. When it was unavailable, immunization data were collected from mothers themselves.

The government of Bangladesh's Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) and the vaccination program in the ESP follow the international guidelines recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). According to these, all children should receive a Bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine against tuberculosis, three doses of diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DPT) vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccine. Children should receive all of these before their first birthday, and each should be recorded on a health card, which is given to the parents.

Table 7.6A provides the percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey and the percentage vaccinated by 12 months of age. The data show that roughly 60% of children of age 12-23 months in BPHC areas were fully immunized. This was considerably higher than in NSDP areas (slightly below 50%).

A child is supposed to complete all vaccinations by their first birthday. In BPHC areas, 55% aged 12-23 months at the time of interview completed their full course of vaccinations before their first birthday. A substantially lower proportion (44.3%) did so in NSDP areas. In BPHC and NSDP adjacent areas, the corresponding figures were 52.1% and 46.2%, respectively.

Table 7.6A Vaccinations by source of information

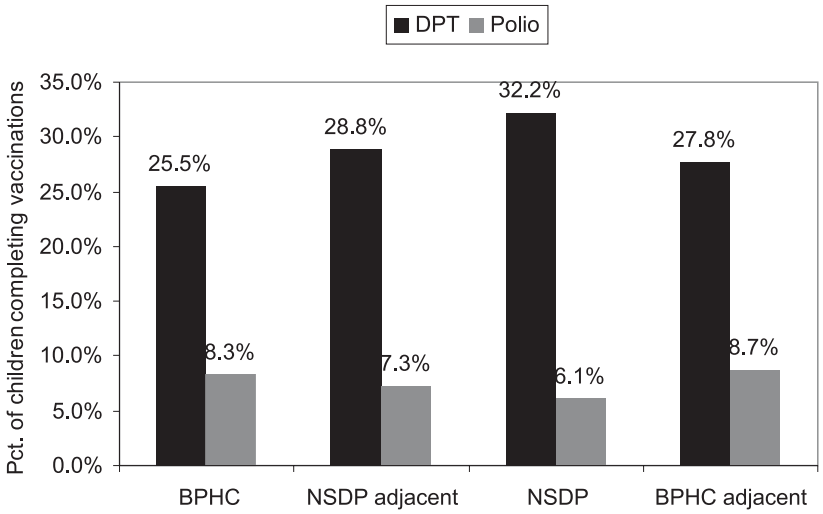
Percentage of children 12-23 months who had received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccina tion card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by 12 months of age and by BPHC/NSDP area, 2003 .

Source of information	Percentage of children who had received: BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All	No vacci-nations	Number of children
BPHC AREA											
Vaccinated at any time before survey											
Vaccination card	51.8	51.8	50.2	48.2	51.8	50.3	48.1	42.1	42.1	0.0	378
Mother's report	42.9	41.3	36.9	21.2	42.7	40.1	38.7	35.5	17.8	4.8	352
Either source	94.7	93.1	87.1	69.4	94.5	90.5	86.7	77.6	59.9	4.8	729
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	94.0	92.5	86.0	67.5	93.8	89.3	84.0	70.0	55.0	5.4	729
NSDP SAME OR ADJACENT TO BPHC											
Vaccinated at any time before survey											
Vaccination card	39.1	38.9	38.5	36.3	38.9	38.5	36.3	33.2	32.8	0.0	115
Mother's report	54.7	53.1	47.0	29.2	52.0	48.2	48.0	40.9	18.8	5.4	180
Either source	93.8	92.0	85.5	65.5	90.9	86.7	84.3	74.1	51.7	5.4	295
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	92.9	91.2	84.7	62.8	90.0	85.9	80.7	64.9	46.2	6.3	295
TOTAL RURAL NSDP											
Vaccinated at any time before survey											
Vaccination card	34.2	34.0	33.5	31.8	34.1	33.6	31.8	28.9	28.6	0.0	306
Mother's report	56.5	55.0	47.5	28.6	54.2	51.7	51.1	41.8	20.6	8.9	589
Either source	90.7	89.0	80.9	60.3	88.3	85.3	82.9	70.7	49.2	8.9	894
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	89.4	87.7	79.2	56.8	87.1	83.4	78.0	60.9	44.3	10.2	894
BPHC SAME OR ADJACENT TO NSDP											
Vaccinated at any time before survey											
Vaccination card	48.4	48.4	46.7	44.8	48.4	46.7	44.8	39.0	39.0	0.0	228
Mother's report	46.1	44.2	39.2	22.1	45.7	42.9	41.1	36.8	17.9	5.0	244
Either source	94.5	92.6	85.9	66.9	94.1	89.5	85.9	75.8	57.0	5.0	472
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	93.3	91.5	84.1	64.5	93.0	87.7	82.9	68.0	52.1	6.1	472

A significant proportion (4.8% and 8.9% in BPHC and NSDP areas, respectively) of children aged 12–23 months received no vaccinations. Although levels of coverage for BCG and first doses of DPT and polio were quite high in BPHC areas, the proportion receiving the third dose of DPT was relatively low (69.4%). Dropout rates from the first to the third dose of DPT and polio[7] were 25.5% and 8.3%. respectively (Figure 7.1).

Similar dropout rates were reported in NSDP areas. While levels of coverage for BCG and first doses of DPT and polio were likewise quite high (though somewhat lower than in BPHC areas), the proportion receiving the third dose of DPT was also quite low (60.3%). Dropout rates from the first to the third dose of DPT and polio were 32.2% and 6.1%, respectively.

Figure 7.1. Dropout rates from first to third DPT and polio vaccinations, children ages 12-23 months, BPHC/NSDP areas.



Vaccination coverage rates in BPHC areas by sex, birth order, and mother's education are presented in Table 7.6B. Full vaccination coverage for boys age 12-23 months was 2.4 percentage points higher than for girls of same age. Around 60% of first-born children in BPHC areas received the full course of vaccinations as compared with only 46.8% of sixth or higher order births. Children with more educated mothers were more likely to be fully vaccinated.

As shown in Table 7.6C, the proportion receiving vaccinations was positively associated with socioeconomic status for all vaccines. In BPHC areas, the proportion receiving all vaccinations in the highest asset quintile was 22.6 percentage points higher than in the lowest one. Consequently, the proportion receiving no vaccinations was higher in the lowest SES quintile (6.1%) than the highest (0.8%). This association was even more pronounced in NSDP areas.

Table 7.6D presents vaccination rates for children of different ages at the time of the survey by whether or not they had received specific antigens by 12 months. The results indicate that overall immunization rates in BPHC areas were increasing. For example, 84.6% of children between 48 and 59 months old received a BCG vaccination, compared with 94.0% between 12 to 23 months.

[7] Estimated by dropout rate = (dose 1 – dose 3)*100/dose 1.

Table 7.6B Vaccinations by background characteristics

Among children age 12-23 months, the percentage who had received specific vaccines by the time of the survey (vaccination card or mother's report), and the percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, BPHC areas, 2003.

Background Characteristic	Percentage of children who had received: BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card	Number of children
	CARD+MOTHER'S REPORT											
Sex of child												
Male	95.9	94.8	88.7	70.0	95.4	90.8	87.5	81.6	61.1	3.6	51.5	363
Female	93.5	91.4	85.5	68.9	93.5	90.1	86.0	73.7	58.7	5.9	52.1	367
Birth order												
1	95.4	94.2	86.9	70.5	95.4	91.7	88.3	78.2	60.8	4.6	58.0	228
2-3	96.7	94.9	89.7	71.2	96.2	92.0	88.8	80.4	62.4	2.7	52.6	280
4-5	94.4	93.0	88.6	69.4	93.0	90.7	85.6	79.1	62.4	5.6	48.6	131
6+	87.4	85.0	77.5	61.5	88.7	82.4	78.1	65.7	46.8	10.3	38.3	91
Study area												
BPHC area	94.7	93.1	87.1	69.4	94.5	90.5	86.7	77.6	59.9	4.8	51.8	729
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	93.8	92.0	85.5	65.5	90.9	86.7	84.3	74.1	51.7	5.4	39.1	295
Total rural NSDP	90.7	89.0	80.9	60.3	88.3	85.3	82.9	70.7	49.2	8.9	34.2	894
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	94.5	92.6	85.9	66.9	94.1	89.5	85.9	75.8	57.0	5.0	48.4	472
Highest educational level												
No education	91.7	89.3	82.1	65.9	91.2	86.3	81.9	71.1	53.9	7.4	46.7	365
Primary	97.2	96.0	91.1	70.8	96.8	93.4	89.2	81.3	62.5	2.8	54.3	209
Secondary	98.2	98.2	93.2	76.0	98.8	96.2	94.8	87.7	70.4	1.2	61.2	152
Higher secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	3
College/University	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1

Table 7.6B Vaccinations by background characteristics (continued)

Among children age 12-23 months, the percentage who had received specific vaccines by the time of the survey (vaccination card or mother's report), and the percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, BPHC areas, 2003.

Background Characteristic	Percentage of children who had received: BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card	Number of children
					CARD ONLY							
Sex of child												
Male	51.5	51.5	50.0	48.0	51.5	50.0	48.0	43.2	43.2	0.0	51.5	187
Female	52.1	52.1	50.3	48.5	52.1	50.7	48.2	41.1	41.1	0.0	52.1	191
Birth order												
1	58.0	58.0	55.7	53.3	58.0	56.3	53.3	46.9	46.9	0.0	58.0	132
2-3	52.6	52.6	51.0	49.3	52.6	51.0	49.3	44.0	44.0	0.0	52.6	147
4-5	48.6	48.6	47.9	45.9	48.6	47.9	44.9	39.6	39.6	0.0	48.6	64
6+	38.3	38.3	36.9	35.9	38.3	36.9	35.9	28.4	28.4	0.0	38.3	35
Study area												
BPHC area	51.8	51.8	50.2	48.2	51.8	50.3	48.1	42.1	42.1	0.0	51.8	378
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	39.1	38.9	38.5	36.3	77.4	76.7	71.0	33.2	32.8	0.0	39.1	115
Total rural NSDP	34.2	34.0	33.5	31.8	34.1	33.6	31.8	28.9	28.6	0.0	34.2	306
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	48.4	48.4	46.7	44.8	96.4	92.8	88.2	39.0	39.0	0.0	48.4	228
Highest educational level												
No education	46.7	46.7	44.7	42.3	46.7	45.0	41.9	35.2	35.2	0.0	46.7	170
Primary	54.3	54.3	52.6	50.7	54.3	52.6	50.7	45.4	45.4	0.0	54.3	114
Secondary	61.2	61.2	60.6	59.8	61.2	60.6	59.8	54.8	54.8	0.0	61.2	93
Higher secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College/University	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1

Table 7.6C Vaccinations by background characteristics, household asset quintiles

Among children age 12-23 months, the percentage who had received specific vaccines by the time of the survey (vaccination card or mother's report), and the percentage with a vaccination card, by household asset quintile, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

	Percentage of children who had received:											
	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card	Number of children
	CARD+MOTHER'S REPORT											
BPHC area												
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	93.5	90.4	81.7	63.3	93.3	86.6	82.5	69.4	47.6	6.1	49.9	201
2	91.8	91.1	85.3	68.6	90.8	87.6	84.3	74.9	58.1	7.4	43.4	144
3	95.0	93.7	84.9	70.0	94.3	90.7	87.1	76.6	61.1	5.0	51.4	146
4	95.6	94.9	92.4	73.6	97.1	96.4	92.1	83.5	71.1	2.9	57.3	123
Richest	99.2	97.7	95.8	76.0	98.4	94.2	91.1	90.3	70.2	0.8	60.2	115
Total	94.7	93.1	87.1	69.4	94.5	90.5	86.7	77.6	59.9	4.8	51.8	729
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC												
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	88.4	86.4	75.9	48.6	83.2	78.0	73.8	64.3	38.1	11.6	35.0	51
2	91.0	85.2	76.8	62.6	86.8	81.7	80.0	68.5	46.9	9.0	34.5	65
3	95.1	92.6	84.3	62.6	93.4	90.9	87.4	69.2	47.6	3.3	39.3	65
4	96.0	98.0	96.0	73.8	95.9	92.9	90.9	75.7	56.5	2.0	38.3	53
Richest	98.3	98.3	94.8	78.8	94.7	89.5	88.6	92.0	68.3	1.7	47.9	61
Total	93.8	92.0	85.5	65.5	90.9	86.7	84.3	74.1	51.7	5.4	39.1	295
Total rural NSDP												
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	82.3	79.6	67.3	49.4	78.7	76.3	73.9	56.1	36.3	17.2	27.7	203
2	87.6	84.9	74.0	55.1	84.2	80.7	77.5	64.3	44.1	12.4	28.7	197
3	93.8	92.3	84.5	58.7	92.6	90.5	88.6	71.8	47.6	5.6	31.2	180
4	94.6	94.6	91.9	73.4	93.1	89.9	87.7	78.1	61.3	4.7	46.9	148
Richest	98.0	96.7	92.2	70.2	96.1	91.8	89.9	88.5	62.2	2.0	40.6	166
Total	90.7	89.0	80.9	60.3	88.3	85.3	82.9	70.7	49.2	8.9	34.2	894
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP												
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	92.0	88.5	78.8	58.4	92.9	85.8	81.4	65.5	43.4	7.1	44.2	102
2	91.3	90.3	82.5	59.2	88.3	83.5	79.6	71.8	45.6	8.7	35.0	93
3	96.9	95.3	85.3	69.8	96.1	91.5	89.1	76.0	59.7	3.1	49.6	116
4	93.4	92.3	90.1	72.5	95.6	94.5	91.2	81.3	70.3	4.4	57.1	82
Richest	98.9	96.6	95.5	76.4	97.8	93.3	88.8	87.6	69.7	1.1	58.4	80
Total	94.5	92.6	85.9	66.9	94.1	895	85.9	75.8	57.0	5.0	48.4	472

Table 7.6D Vaccinations in first year of life

Among children age 12-59 months, the percentage who had received specific vaccines during the first year of life, and the percentage with a vaccination card, by current age of the child, BPHC areas, 2003.

Current age of child	Percentage of children who had received:									No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card	Number of children
	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All			
FINAL TABLE												
Child's age												
12-23 months	94.0	92.5	86.0	67.5	94.5	90.5	86.7	70.0	59.9	5.4	51.8	729
24-35 months	88.4	87.4	78.0	56.2	87.9	80.8	80.0	65.9	51.7	10.7	29.6	738
36-47 months	84.0	82.5	72.3	53.6	75.7	68.3	67.2	60.2	41.9	14.7	22.2	825
48-59 months	84.6	80.3	73.8	51.2	72.3	63.0	62.1	60.6	39.5	15.1	14.6	708
Total	88.4	86.5	78.2	57.9	82.4	75.5	73.9	66.1	48.1	10.9	29.4	3,002

Vaccination Sources

In BPHC areas, joint government of Bangladesh (GOB) and BPHC sessions were the most common source of vaccinations for all antigens except measles, with roughly 40% market share (Table 7.6e). Following these were BPHC satellite (approximately 25%) and government (about 15%) clinics. For measles, BPHC Field-workers were the most common source (26.1%) followed closely by BPHC satellite clinics and, more distantly, joint NSDP-EPI sessions. In NSDP areas, joint GOB-BPHC sessions were the most common source of vaccinations for all antigens including measles (with about 42% of the market), followed by NSDP satellite (approximately 25%) and government (roughly 14%) clinics.

Table 7.6E Source of vaccinations

Percent distribution of source of vaccinations for children age 12-23 months of age who received the vaccination, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
12-23 MONTHS				
Source of BCG vaccination				
NSDP Static Clinic	0.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.1	31.0	23.6	0.2
Joint NSDP-EPI session	0.8	33.8	41.1	1.2
Government Clinic	15.5	13.3	15.7	19.8
FWA	5.1	5.5	4.2	6.5
Other NGO	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Private	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0
BPHC Static Clinic	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.6
BPHC Satellite Clinic	25.0	0.0	0.2	17.3
BPHC NGO Field Worker	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.0
Joint GOB-BPHC session	38.5	0.6	0.2	34.9
Other	11.9	9.3	9.5	16.7
Total				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	691	277	811	446
Source of Polio-3 vaccination				
NSDP Static Clinic	0.6	5.2	4.4	0.0
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.3	35.1	25.6	0.4
Joint NSDP-EPI session	0.9	33.3	42.5	1.3
Government Clinic	15.5	10.9	14.0	20.2
FWA	5.0	5.2	4.0	6.2
Other NGO	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Private	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0
BPHC Static Clinic	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.1
BPHC Satellite Clinic	24.5	0.0	0.2	16.2

Table 7.6E Source of vaccinations (continued)

Percent distribution of source of vaccinations for children age 12-23 months of age who received the vaccination, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
	12-23 MONTHS			
BPHC NGO Field Worker	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.0
Joint GOB-BPHC session	39.6	0.0	0.0	36.1
Other	11.0	9.1	8.6	16.0
Total				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	633	248	741	406
Source of DPT-3 vaccination				
NSDP Static Clinic	0.5	6.7	5.6	0.0
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.2	33.2	24.0	0.3
Joint NSDP-EPI session	0.9	33.7	42.4	1.4
Government Clinic	14.1	11.7	13.0	20.2
FWA	5.1	5.6	4.6	6.6
Other NGO	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Private	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0
BPHC Static Clinic	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.1
BPHC Satellite Clinic	23.9	0.0	0.3	14.8
BPHC NGO Field Worker	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Joint GOB-BPHC session	41.9	0.3	0.1	38.2
Other	11.4	7.2	8.8	16.2
Total				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	506	193	540	316
Source of Measles vaccination				
NSDP Static Clinic	0.4	5.2	4.6	0.0
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.2	32.7	24.2	0.3
Joint NSDP-EPI session	1.0	31.5	41.3	1.5
Government Clinic	14.4	14.6	15.6	18.6
FWA	4.7	5.4	4.8	6.0
Other NGO	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Private	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
BPHC Static Clinic	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.3
BPHC Satellite Clinic	24.9	0.0	0.3	16.6
BPHC NGO Field Worker	26.1	0.0	0.0	22.4
Joint GOB-BPHC session	16.1	0.2	0.1	17.3
Other	10.7	8.8	8.0	15.6
Total				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	566	218	632	358

Table 7.6F provides vaccination sources by socioeconomic quintile. A somewhat higher proportion of children in lower quintiles received DPT3 vaccination from BPHC providers. Children in the higher quintiles were more likely to receive vaccinations from government clinics and private clinics. There was considerable variation across the socioeconomic strata in terms of the type of BPHC facility providing vaccinations. Joint GOB-BPHC sessions were essentially equally popular across all quintiles. However, the poorest were more likely to use BPHC satellite clinics.

In NSDP areas, a somewhat higher proportion of children in lower quintiles received DPT3 vaccinations from NSDP providers. Three fourths in the poorest quintile received a vaccination from an NSDP provider as compared to 67% in the richest. There was considerable variation across socioeconomic strata in terms of the type of NSDP provider for vaccinations. Wealthier children were more likely to receive vaccinations from static clinics, while poorer ones were more likely to receive them from joint NSDP-GOB EPI sessions.

Table 7.6F Source of vaccinations by asset quintile

Percent distribution of source of vaccinations for children age 12-23 months of age who received the vaccine by asset quintile, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	BPHC area						NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC						Total rural NSDP						BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP					
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total
12-23 MONTHS																								
Source of BCG vaccination																								
NSDP Static Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.6	3.5	5.5	4.4	2.1	9.0	5.0	1.6	3.8	2.9	7.8	7.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.4
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	32.4	29.6	32.4	39.5	22.5	31.0	23.5	26.7	21.8	26.7	19.4	23.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Joint NSDP-EPI session	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	33.2	39.0	27.9	30.7	37.7	33.8	42.3	42.4	42.7	37.2	40.1	41.1	1.0	0.0	3.2	1.2	0.0	1.2
Government Clinic	13.6	11.8	17.0	17.4	19.0	15.5	4.9	11.3	17.8	16.1	14.7	13.3	11.1	11.9	20.1	16.8	18.9	15.7	19.2	17.0	17.6	23.5	22.7	19.8
FWA	4.7	4.6	7.8	6.1	1.9	5.1	2.4	5.5	7.2	8.4	3.7	5.5	2.9	5.7	5.2	5.0	2.4	4.2	6.7	4.3	9.6	9.4	1.1	6.5
Other NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4
Private	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BPHC Static Clinic	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.5	3.4	1.6
BPHC Satellite Clinic	33.0	32.9	17.6	21.2	15.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	19.2	27.7	18.4	12.9	6.8	17.3
BPHC NGO Field Worker	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
Joint GOB-BPHC session	35.7	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.6	38.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	32.7	37.2	32.0	34.1	39.8	34.9
Other	10.3	8.7	13.0	10.5	18.4	11.9	18.9	9.2	10.4	2.1	7.1	9.3	16.6	8.8	7.3	5.4	8.6	9.5	19.2	10.6	16.0	12.9	25.0	16.7
Total																								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	188	132	139	118	114	691	45	59	61	51	60	277	167	172	169	140	163	811	94	85	112	76	79	446
Source of Polio-3 vaccination																								
NSDP Static Clinic	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	4.3	4.1	4.7	2.2	9.9	5.2	2.5	2.9	2.3	6.8	8.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	35.9	34.5	40.9	39.5	24.9	35.1	26.1	28.2	25.4	28.0	20.4	25.6	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Joint NSDP-EPI session	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	37.0	37.1	26.5	30.2	36.8	33.3	43.4	44.0	45.6	37.6	40.9	42.5	1.1	0.0	3.5	1.2	0.0	1.3
Government Clinic	13.0	12.1	17.1	16.2	20.7	15.5	3.0	11.7	10.6	14.8	12.3	10.9	10.6	12.0	14.8	15.6	17.4	14.0	18.5	18.3	17.4	22.9	25.3	20.2
FWA	4.8	3.5	7.1	6.3	2.9	5.0	2.8	6.2	5.9	8.9	2.1	5.2	2.8	5.7	4.8	5.4	1.1	4.0	6.5	2.4	8.7	9.6	2.5	6.2
Other NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4
Private	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BPHC Static Clinic	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.6	1.3	1.1
BPHC Satellite Clinic	31.3	33.6	16.1	21.2	16.8	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	14.1	28.0	17.4	12.0	8.9	16.2
BPHC NGO Field Worker	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.4	2.6	3.6	0.0	2.0
Joint GOB-BPHC session	37.6	42.0	39.7	39.1	40.6	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	40.2	33.0	32.5	40.5	36.1
Other	10.9	6.5	13.4	9.0	15.8	11.0	17.0	6.3	11.3	4.4	7.9	9.1	14.2	6.4	7.0	6.6	8.6	8.6	21.7	7.3	16.5	12.0	21.5	16.0

Table 7.6F Source of vaccinations by asset quintile (continued)

Percent distribution of source of vaccinations for children age 12-23 months of age who received the vaccine by asset quintile, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	BPHC area						NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC						Total rural NSDP						BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP					
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total
12-23 MONTHS																								
Total																								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	166.0	121.0	127.0	114.0	105.0	633.0	38.0	52.0	57.0	48.0	54.0	248.0	150.0	152.0	160.0	130.0	149.0	741.0	83.0	74.0	103.0	75.0	71.0	406.0
Source of DPT-3 vaccination																								
NSDP Static Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.5	2.2	7.9	7.9	2.7	10.1	6.7	1.6	5.1	4.0	9.1	7.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	50.1	26.8	36.0	43.4	19.1	33.2	24.0	27.2	23.1	31.1	15.4	24.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Joint NSDP-EPI session	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.9	34.6	37.0	25.2	28.9	41.5	33.7	48.4	42.5	43.4	34.5	43.5	42.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.5	0.0	1.4
Government Clinic	9.0	13.1	17.1	19.2	13.8	14.1	4.6	12.3	12.1	12.6	13.8	11.7	8.5	9.1	12.5	13.6	20.2	13.0	15.2	21.3	20.0	27.3	17.6	20.2
FWA	5.2	3.5	7.0	5.9	3.5	5.1	4.3	5.3	8.2	8.2	2.2	5.6	4.8	5.0	7.3	3.5	2.4	4.6	9.1	1.6	8.9	9.1	2.9	6.6
Other NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.6
Private	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BPHC Static Clinic	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.0	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.0	1.5	1.1
BPHC Satellite Clinic	31.3	31.4	18.6	17.0	17.6	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	12.1	24.6	18.9	9.1	8.8	14.8
BPHC NGO Field Worker	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.6
Joint GOB-BPHC session	43.9	42.2	41.5	40.2	40.9	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	45.5	39.3	32.2	31.8	44.1	38.2
Other	8.8	8.9	11.4	10.3	18.9	11.4	4.3	10.7	10.6	2.7	6.7	7.2	12.1	10.0	9.7	6.9	6.0	8.8	16.7	11.5	14.4	13.6	25.0	16.2
Total																								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	127	99	102	91	88	506	25.0	41.0	40.0	39.0	48.0	193.0	100.0	108.0	106.0	109.0	116.0	540.0	59.0	55.0	81.0	59.0	61	316
Source of Measles vaccination																								
NSDP Static Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.2	2.4	3.5	1.7	8.5	6.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	44.4	31.7	30.2	39.3	24.0	32.7	28.7	28.4	20.1	26.7	18.8	24.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Joint NSDP-EPI session	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	24.6	30.2	28.6	28.2	41.2	31.5	40.7	39.9	47.0	35.2	42.6	41.3	1.4	0.0	4.1	1.4	0.0	1.5
Government Clinic	12.6	12.0	16.2	15.2	16.6	14.4	6.7	16.2	19.4	15.2	13.7	14.6	9.1	12.8	17.7	18.5	18.7	15.6	18.9	17.6	16.3	21.6	19.2	18.6
FWA	4.4	3.2	7.2	7.0	1.7	4.7	3.3	7.3	7.5	8.0	1.9	5.4	5.2	6.9	6.4	4.2	1.9	4.8	5.4	1.4	9.2	10.8	2.6	6.0
Other NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.5
Private	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BPHC Static Clinic	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.7	2.6	1.3
BPHC Satellite Clinic	32.1	31.8	15.4	24.2	19.0	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	16.2	27.0	15.3	14.9	10.3	16.6
BPHC NGO Field Worker	26.9	23.3	29.7	24.1	26.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	18.9	23.5	20.3	24.4	22.4
Joint GOB-BPHC session	12.5	22.8	15.4	15.7	14.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	14.9	25.7	15.3	14.9	16.7	17.3
Other	9.3	6.2	12.9	8.2	17.6	10.7	16.2	9.8	9.6	2.7	7.6	8.8	13.5	7.7	6.2	5.6	7.7	8.0	17.6	8.1	16.3	10.8	24.4	15.6
Total																								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	139	108	112	103	104	566	33.0	44.0	45.0	40.0	56.0	218.0	114.0	126.0	130.0	116.0	147.0	632.0	67.0	67.0	88.0	67.0	70	358

Vaccination Schedule Knowledge

Table 7.6G provides information about knowledge of the correct schedule for DPT and polio immunizations: whether a woman with a child under age one who had not completed the DPT or polio immunization sequence at the time of interview knew when the next installment was due. It was calculated only for children who had immunization cards in order to verify that the date reported correctly followed the recommended schedule. For each antigen, two statistics were calculated – the percentage who reported any date for the next immunization and the percentage who reported a "correct" date (one corresponding to the recommended schedule of vaccinations). DPT vaccinations are recommended at 6, 10 and 14 weeks of age. Polio vaccinations are provided concurrently. A reported date was considered to follow the recommended schedule if it was four to five weeks from the previous vaccination.

Overall, the mothers of 19.6% of children in BPHC areas and 17.3% of those in NSDP areas reported a date for the next DPT immunization. The rates at which a date for the next polio vaccination was reported were similar in BPHC and NSDP areas. Almost all reported dates for the next polio and DPT vaccinations were correct. The rates of (valid) vaccination knowledge in BPHC areas were therefore 19.1% and 17.4% for DPT and polio, respectively. In NSDP areas, the corresponding figures were 16.8% and 18.3%, respectively.

Table 7.6G Knowledge of next shot by background characteristics

Percentage of mothers of children less than one year of age with immunization cards and incomplete series of Polio or DPT immunizations who report a date for the next DPT and Polio immunizations and report a date within the recommended interval for the antigen by background characteristics, BPHC areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	Vaccine: DPT — Percentage reporting next immunization date	DPT — Date recorded is valid	DPT — Number of children	Polio — Percentage reporting next immunization date	Polio — Date recorded is valid	Polio — Number of children	Both DPT and Polio — Percentage reporting next immunization date	Both DPT and Polio — Date recorded is valid	Both DPT and Polio — Number of children
Sex of child									
Male	23.7	95.8	89	21.3	90.6	89	20.3	95.0	89
Female	15.9	100.0	98	16.8	94.6	98	15.9	100.0	98
Birth order									
1	24.8	100.0	52	24.8	93.1	52	23.1	100.0	52
2-3	19.5	94.4	82	19.0	88.5	82	17.9	93.9	82
4-5	6.0	100.0	36	6.0	100.0	36	6.0	100.0	36
6+	32.7	100.0	18	27.6	100.0	18	27.6	100.0	18
Study area									
BPHC area	19.6	97.6	188	18.9	92.4	188	18.0	97.3	188
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	18.8	100.0	58	19.2	100.0	57	19.2	100.0	57
Total rural NSDP	17.3	97.1	215	18.3	100.0	214	17.3	97.1	214
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	22.3	96.3	109	22.3	88.9	109	20.7	96.0	109
Highest educational level									
No education	12.1	100.0	91	11.1	100.0	91	11.1	100.0	91
Primary	22.1	100.0	59	23.6	93.6	59	22.1	100.0	59
Secondary	34.6	93.0	37	31.2	84.4	37	28.8	91.5	37
Higher secondary	0.0	-	1	0.0	-	1	0.0	-	1
Household asset quintile									
Poorest	11.7	92.2	99	12.8	93.4	106	11.8	92.2	97
2	21.3	91.9	63	15.9	100.0	78	19.8	91.3	63
3	6.8	100.0	59	4.5	100.0	70	5.3	100.0	59
4	19.2	100.0	68	18.1	88.0	83	19.2	100.0	68
Richest	36.9	100.0	57	30.4	100.0	65	34.7	100.0	57

7.7 Prevalence and Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection

Acute respiratory tract infection (ARI) is a common childhood illness and major contributing factor to high childhood mortality in Bangladesh. ARI is an illness characterized by coughing and rapid breathing (and, sometimes, fever). In the 2003 BPHC and NSDP evaluation surveys, the prevalence of ARI symptoms was estimated by asking mothers if their children under five years of age had a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding interview. Statistics were also computed for those with fever. Table 7.7A gives the percentage under age 5 with symptoms of ARI and fever in the two weeks preceding interview and the percentage of those children who sought treatment from a health facility/provider.

In BPHC areas, 7.4% had ARI symptoms while 27.1% had fever. Prevalence levels were essentially the same in NSDP areas. As expected, the prevalence of ARI symptoms and fever was higher in younger children. In BPHC project areas, about 11% younger than one year were reported to have symptoms of ARI as compared to 4.7% between 48 and 59 months. A slightly higher portion of boys were reported to have ARI symptoms.

Among those with ARI, roughly 30% sought treatment from a health facility or provider. In BPHC areas, this was much more common with boys (with a 35.3% treatment rate against 22.3% for girls). Maternal education had no clear effect on either prevalence or treatment rates.

Table 7.7A Prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infection and/or fever

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing (ARI) and/or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey, and percentage of children with ARI taken to a health facility or provider, by selected background characteristics, BPHC areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	Children with symptoms of ARI/fever and treatment				
	Percent of children with ARI	Percentage of children with fever	Number of children	Treatment in a health facility or provider (ARI)	Number of children with ARI
Child's age					
<6 months	10.1	31.7	305	39.8	31
6-11 months	11.6	38.8	422	25.6	49
12-23 months	8.5	31.8	729	27.1	62
24-35 months	6.4	26.5	738	23.8	48
36-47 months	6.6	21.7	825	29.1	54
48-59 months	4.7	20.1	708	37.1	33
Sex of child					
Male	7.8	27.1	1,911	35.3	148
Female	7.1	27.0	1,818	22.3	129
Birth order					
1	8.0	27.8	938	35.1	75
2-3	7.3	26.6	1,526	28.7	111
4-5	7.8	28.9	717	22.7	56
6+	6.6	24.7	548	29.0	36
Study area					
BPHC area	7.4	27.1	3,728	29.3	278
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	9.3	29.2	1,460	36.0	135
Total rural NSDP	7.7	28.6	4,472	31.9	345
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	6.4	25.4	2,457	26.7	158
Highest educational level					
No education	7.0	24.5	2,027	26.4	142
Primary	8.3	33.2	1,036	33.3	86
Secondary	7.5	25.1	640	28.9	48
Higher secondary	11.2	25.2	19	58.3	2
College/University	0.0	37.5	6	-	0
Household asset quintile					
Poorest	6.4	27.2	982	20.9	63
2	6.7	23.6	835	26.2	56
3	9.6	30.9	721	30.4	69
4	6.7	25.9	611	25.1	41
Richest	8.5	28.4	578	45.2	49

There was no clear pattern of ARI prevalence across socioeconomic strata. However, one was apparent for seeking care: In BPHC areas 45.2% in the highest quintile sought care as compared to 20.9% in the lowest.

Table 7.7B presents the percent distribution of children less than five years of age with symptoms ARI during the two weeks prior to the survey by source of treatment. 49.1% In BPHC areas, 49.1% received treatment from the private medical sector, split among private clinics/doctors (15.3%), traditional doctors (19.2%), and pharmacies (14.6%). About one in 10 received treatment from the public sector. Few received care at BPHC clinics, while 29% did not receive any treatment.

Treatment seeking behavior for ARI and sources of treatment in NSDP areas were similar. Approximately 54% received treatment from the private medical sector while only about 2% received care at NSDP clinics, and approximately one in four did not receive any treatment. The remaining two study areas were comparable.

Table 7.7C shows that wealthier children were more likely to use private medical doctor/clinics. For instance, in BPHC areas nearly a quarter of the wealthiest children received treatment from private medical doctor/clinics, as compared with only 7.7% of those in the lowest quintile. Children in the lowest quintile were, however, more likely to be seen by a traditional doctor.

Table 7.7B Treatment source for acute respiratory infection and/or fever

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing (ARI) and/or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of treatment and by BPHC/NSDP area, 2003.

Source of Treatment	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Where did she seek advice/treatment for ARI				
HOME	4.3	6.4	5.1	1.1
..Medical person at home	3.4	4.8	4.5	1.1
..Non-medical person at home	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.0
PUBLIC SECTOR	10.2	10.4	8.8	6.8
..Hospital/Medical college	2.7	0.0	0.3	2.3
..Family welfare centre	1.1	4.0	3.8	1.1
..Thana health complex	6.1	5.6	4.4	2.8
..MCWC	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0
NSDP NGO	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.0
..Static clinic	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0
..Depotholder	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
OTHER NGO	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.6
..Hospital	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0
..NGO clinic	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	49.1	47.5	54.2	47.2
..Private clinic/doctor	15.3	16.8	15.5	18.2
..Traditional doctor	19.2	12.8	17.3	19.3
..Pharmacy	14.6	17.9	21.4	9.7
BPHC NGO	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7
..Satellite clinic	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7
Other	5.0	4.8	4.1	5.7
Did not receive treatment	29.2	26.9	24.7	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	278	135	345	158

Table 7.7C Treatment source for acute respiratory infection and/or fever by asset quintile

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing (ARI) and/or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of treatment according to household asset quintile, 2003.

Source of Treatment	Household asset quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
	BPHC AREA					
Children with ARI						
Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI	6.4	6.7	9.6	6.7	8.5	7.4
Where did she seek advice/treatment for ARI						
HOME	0.0	6.1	3.6	5.3	7.7	4.3
..Medical person at home	0.0	6.1	3.6	2.2	5.1	3.4
..Non-medical person at home	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.6	0.9
PUBLIC SECTOR	11.7	2.2	15.6	2.2	16.5	10.2
..Hospital/Medical college	1.4	0.0	3.1	2.2	7.0	2.7
..Family welfare centre	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.0	1.8	1.1
..Thana health complex	8.9	0.0	11.2	0.0	7.7	6.1
..MCWC	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSDP NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Depotholder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER NGO	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..NGO clinic	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	46.4	49.8	46.6	59.0	46.7	49.1
..Private clinic/doctor	7.7	17.9	11.2	20.7	23.5	15.3
..Traditional doctor	22.9	19.2	20.3	19.4	12.5	19.2
..Pharmacy	15.8	12.8	15.1	18.9	10.7	14.6
BPHC NGO	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	0.0	1.9
..Satellite clinic	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	0.0	1.9
Other	4.9	8.6	0.0	10.6	3.7	5.0
Did not receive treatment	33.5	31.0	31.5	20.7	25.4	29.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	63	56	69	41	49	278

Table 7.7C Treatment source for acute respiratory infection and/or fever by asset quintile (continued)

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing (ARI) and/or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of treatment according to household asset quintile, 2003.

Source of Treatment	Household asset quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
NSDP SAME OR ADJACENT TO BPHC						
Children with ARI						
Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI	12.5	6.8	9.1	10.3	7.1	9.3
Where did she seek advice/treatment for ARI						
HOME	16.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	7.0	6.4
..Medical person at home	10.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	7.0	4.8
..Non-medical person at home	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
PUBLIC SECTOR	5.4	18.8	4.3	18.2	6.6	10.4
..Hospital/Medical college	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Family welfare centre	2.7	0.0	4.3	7.2	6.6	4.0
..Thana health complex	2.7	14.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	5.6
..MCWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
NSDP NGO	0.0	5.0	4.0	3.6	0.0	2.4
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.6	0.0	1.2
..Depotholder	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
OTHER NGO	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.6
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.8
..NGO clinic	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	36.4	47.5	56.9	43.7	66.5	47.5
..Private clinic/doctor	6.7	23.7	26.4	3.7	40.0	16.8
..Traditional doctor	12.2	4.7	8.1	20.2	19.9	12.8
..Pharmacy	17.5	19.1	22.3	19.8	6.6	17.9
BPHC NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	4.0	9.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.8
Did not receive treatment	35.4	18.9	26.6	27.3	16.6	26.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	40	23	27	30	16	135

Table 7.7C Treatment source for acute respiratory infection and/or fever by asset quintile (continued)

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing (ARI) and/or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of treatment according to household asset quintile, 2003.

Source of Treatment	Household asset quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
TOTAL RURAL NSDP						
Children with ARI						
Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI	9.2	7.0	7.4	8.8	5.6	7.7
Where did she seek advice/treatment for ARI						
HOME	8.4	3.2	1.9	4.8	5.3	5.1
..Medical person at home	6.3	3.2	1.9	4.8	5.3	4.5
..Non-medical person at home	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
PUBLIC SECTOR	5.2	12.4	11.0	9.1	7.8	8.8
..Hospital/Medical college	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
..Family welfare centre	3.2	6.3	1.9	3.0	5.2	3.8
..Thana health complex	1.0	4.6	9.1	6.1	2.6	4.4
..MCWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
NSDP NGO	1.1	4.8	3.6	1.5	0.0	2.2
..Static clinic	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8
..Satellite clinic	0.0	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.8
..Depotholder	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
OTHER NGO	1.1	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.9
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3
..NGO clinic	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	46.6	53.9	58.1	50.5	73.9	54.2
..Private clinic/doctor	9.6	18.6	23.6	8.4	25.8	15.5
..Traditional doctor	16.4	19.8	14.5	16.4	20.7	17.3
..Pharmacy	20.7	15.6	20.1	25.7	27.3	21.4
BPHC NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.9	4.8	1.8	3.1	3.9	4.1
Did not receive treatment	31.7	20.9	21.9	29.6	9.2	24.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	103	70	60	71	42	345

Table 7.7C Treatment source for acute respiratory infection and/or fever by asset quintile (continued)

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing (ARI) and/or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of treatment according to household asset quintile, 2003.

Source of Treatment	Household asset quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
BPHC SAME OR ADJACENT TO NSDP						
Children with ARI						
Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI	4.9	5.9	8.5	6.5	6.8	6.4
Where did she seek advice/treatment for ARI						
HOME	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.1
..Medical person at home	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.1
..Non-medical person at home	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PUBLIC SECTOR	12.5	0.0	10.9	3.3	6.3	6.8
..Hospital/Medical college	3.1	0.0	2.2	3.3	3.1	2.3
..Family welfare centre	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.1	1.1
..Thana health complex	6.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.8
..MCWC	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSDP NGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Depotholder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER NGO	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..NGO clinic	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	53.1	36.1	41.3	56.7	53.1	47.2
..Private clinic/doctor	12.5	19.4	6.5	26.7	31.3	18.2
..Traditional doctor	28.1	13.9	21.7	20.0	12.5	19.3
..Pharmacy	12.5	2.8	13.0	10.0	9.4	9.7
BPHC NGO	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.3	0.0	1.7
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.3	0.0	1.7
Other	6.3	11.1	0.0	6.7	6.3	5.7
Did not receive treatment	25.0	50.0	43.5	26.7	34.4	36.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	29	32	41	27	29	158

7.8 Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A deficiency is the leading cause of preventable childhood blindness. It is also a contributing factor to the severity of several other causes of childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A deficiency can be avoided by providing supplements in capsule form every six months. Vitamin A supplementation is part of the child health component of the ESP. High-dose vitamin A capsules are distributed by government and NGOs alike twice a year[8] and during National Immunization Days (NID) to children aged 6-59 months. The 2003 BPHC Evaluation Survey asked respondents who had children between the ages of 1 and 5 if the youngest child had received a vitamin A capsule in the six months preceding interview. Respondents were also asked where they received the vitamin A supplement.

Table 7.8A provides the percentage of children between 6 and 59 months who received a capsule in the last six months by select background characteristics. In BPHC areas, 80.2% of children received vitamin A (about 6 percentage points more than in NSDP areas). There was little difference between the two remaining study areas. In BPHC areas, children in the highest quintile were 10 percentage points more likely to receive vitamin A than those in the lowest. Children of more educated mothers were more likely to have received vitamin A capsules. Similar patterns emerged in other study areas.

Table 7.8B provides the sources of vitamin A for children in the last six months in BPHC and NSDP areas. In BPHC areas, nearly three-fourths received vitamin A from BPHC or joint GOB-BPHC sources – 38.5% from joint GOB-BPHC sessions, 30.1% from BPHC satellite clinics and another 5.2 % from BPHC fieldworkers. NSDP and joint NSDP-GOB sessions played similarly important roles in NSDP areas.

[8] Distribution occurs in April-May and in October-November.

Table 7.8A Vitamin A.

Percentage of children 9-59 months of age (most recent births in last 5 years) receiving vitamin A in the last six months by region of residence, Bangladesh 2003.

	Study Area																			
	BPHC Area					NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC					Total Rural NSDP					BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP				
	Yes	No	DK/Missing	Total	Number	Yes	No	DK/Missing	Total	Number	Yes	No	DK/Missing	Total	Number	Yes	No	DK/Missing	Total	Number
Study area																				
BPHC Area	80.2	18.9	0.9	100.0	2,427	-	-	-	0.0	0	-	-	-	0.0	0	-	-	-	0.0	0
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	-	-	-	0.0	0	78.4	21.0	0.6	100.0	968	-	-	-	0.0	0	-	-	-	0.0	0
Total Rural NSDP	-	-	-	0.0	0	-	-	-	0.0	0	73.9	25.6	0.5	100.0	2,959	-	-	-	0.0	0
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	-	-	-	0.0	0	-	-	-	0.0	0	-	-	-	0.0	0	80.7	18.5	0.8	100.0	1,601
Highest educational level																				
No education	78.3	20.8	1.0	100.0	1,275	-	-	-	0.0	0	70.1	29.4	0.5	100.0	1,469	-	-	-	0.0	0
Primary	79.7	19.2	1.0	100.0	689	-	-	-	0.0	0	77.0	22.4	0.6	100.0	868	-	-	-	0.0	0
Secondary	86.3	13.3	0.4	100.0	444	-	-	-	0.0	0	78.4	21.2	0.4	100.0	578	-	-	-	0.0	0
Higher secondary	81.4	18.6	0.0	100.0	13	-	-	-	0.0	0	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0	30	-	-	-	0.0	0
College/University	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	-	-	-	0.0	0	63.5	36.5	0.0	100.0	14	-	-	-	0.0	0
Household asset quintile																				
Poorest	73.8	25.0	1.2	100.0	590	-	-	-	0.0	0	68.5	31.4	0.2	100.0	667	-	-	-	0.0	0
2	78.3	20.5	1.2	100.0	540	-	-	-	0.0	0	73.2	25.7	1.1	100.0	657	-	-	-	0.0	0
3	84.1	15.5	0.4	100.0	481	-	-	-	0.0	0	76.4	23.2	0.4	100.0	563	-	-	-	0.0	0
4	84.4	14.7	0.9	100.0	419	-	-	-	0.0	0	77.1	22.9	0.0	100.0	554	-	-	-	0.0	0
Richest	83.1	16.2	0.7	100.0	398	-	-	-	0.0	0	75.5	23.6	0.9	100.0	518	-	-	-	0.0	0
Total	80.2	18.9	0.9	100.0	2,427	-	-	-	0.0	0	73.9	25.6	0.5	100.0	2,959	-	-	-	0.0	0

Table 7.8B Source of vitamin A

Source of vitamin A for children 9 -59 months of age (most recent births in last 5 years) who received Vitamin A in the last six months by region of residence, Bangladesh 2003.

Study area	Household Asset Quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
BPHC area						
From where received vitamin A						
NSDP Static Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Joint NIPHP-EPI session	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Government Clinic	9.4	9.2	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.1
FWA	8.1	6.6	8.7	3.4	4.5	6.4
Other NGO	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
BPHC Static Clinic	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5
BPHC Satellite Clinic	33.6	34.8	25.9	30.1	24.3	30.1
BPHC NGO Field Worker	7.2	5.2	5.1	3.8	4.1	5.2
Joint GoB-BPHC session	34.2	34.2	40.0	41.5	44.7	38.5
Other	6.8	8.8	9.9	11.1	11.4	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	435	423	404	353	331	1,947
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC						
From where received vitamin A						
NSDP Static Clinic	2.2	1.6	3.8	2.0	5.7	3.0
NSDP Satellite Clinic	41.8	41.0	41.6	41.0	32.3	39.6
Joint NIPHP-EPI session	24.9	31.5	28.7	34.4	30.0	30.1
Government Clinic	9.0	8.4	8.6	7.3	13.2	9.2
FWA	11.6	7.3	9.2	8.0	6.2	8.4
Other NGO	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
BPHC Satellite Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Joint GoB-BPHC session	0.0	1.6	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.0
Other	10.1	8.6	7.4	4.7	11.1	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	127	169	160	163	140	759
Total Rural NSDP						
From where received vitamin A						
NSDP Static Clinic	1.8	1.5	3.2	2.4	5.9	2.9
NSDP Satellite Clinic	32.7	29.5	35.9	32.2	27.3	31.6
Joint NIPHP-EPI session	39.3	45.0	37.0	39.3	33.2	39.0
Government Clinic	7.1	8.1	9.0	9.8	16.0	9.8
FWA	7.2	6.4	5.7	7.5	6.8	6.7
Other NGO	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Private	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
BPHC Satellite Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Joint GoB-BPHC session	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Other	10.8	8.1	8.7	7.5	9.6	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	457	481	430	427	391	2,186

Table 7.8B Source of vitamin A (Continued)

Source of vitamin A for children 9 -59 months of age (most recent births in last 5 years) who received Vitamin A in the last six months by region of residence, Bangladesh 2003.

Study area	Household Asset Quintile					Total
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP						
From where received Vitamin A						
NSDP Static Clinic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
NSDP Satellite Clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Joint NIPHP-EPI session	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Government Clinic	14.0	12.3	10.1	10.8	11.2	11.7
FWA	12.2	8.5	10.5	4.3	6.0	8.4
Other NGO	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
BPHC Static Clinic	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.7
BPHC Satellite Clinic	21.7	31.8	24.8	27.1	22.5	25.8
BPHC NGO Field Worker	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.3	4.4	5.3
Joint GoB-BPHC session	33.9	30.8	38.2	38.3	40.2	36.1
Other	10.5	9.1	9.5	13.7	12.9	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	257	286	275	249	224	1,292

Knowledge of Vitamin A Importance

Table 7.8C provides the percentage of women who knew the reasons that vitamin A is given to children. About half in BPHC areas knew that vitamin A improves child health, with smaller numbers recognizing that it enhances resistance against infection (19.0%) and prevents night blindness (33.8%). Knowledge levels in NSDP areas were similar.

Maternal education was positively associated with understanding of the importance of vitamin A. For instance, nearly all women in BPHC areas with higher educational levels knew that vitamin A prevents night blindness, but only about 30% of those with no education or just a primary education did. More mothers in the highest asset quintile knew this (48% versus 27.4% in the lowest quintile).

Table 7.8C Knowledge of importance of vitamin A

Percentage of women with children born in the five years before the survey who know why vitamin A is given to children, by selected background characteristics, BPHC areas, 2003.

Background Characteristic	Why is a child given vitamin A				Total
	To prevent night blindness	To provide resistance against infections	To improve child's health	Other	Number
Study area					
BPHC area	33.8	19.0	47.8	0.5	3,103
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	34.8	19.7	46.7	0.1	1,222
Total rural NSDP	30.9	21.9	48.8	0.2	3,763
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	37.8	20.8	47.7	0.4	2,033
Highest educational level					
No education	28.5	19.1	48.2	0.4	1,638
Primary	32.0	20.7	49.8	0.2	879
Secondary	49.4	15.8	44.5	1.0	562
Higher secondary	90.2	23.5	28.4	0.0	18
College/University	100.0	15.6	31.3	0.0	6
Household asset quintile					
Poorest	27.4	17.8	47.0	0.4	782
2	27.2	22.5	47.5	0.4	691
3	34.1	20.5	51.6	0.4	614
4	38.2	16.2	46.2	1.2	523
Richest	48.0	16.9	46.5	0.0	492

7.9 Childhood Diarrhea

Dehydration as a result of severe watery diarrhea is a major cause of childhood death. Such mortality can be reduced if proper action is taken. Administration of oral rehydration solution (ORS) is a simple way of countering the effects of dehydration. In the case of severe diarrhea, advice and treatment from a competent medical practitioner is necessary. ORS, developed in Bangladesh more than 30 years ago by the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR, B), is currently available in shops and pharmacies in packet form. The 2003 BPHC and NSDP Evaluation Surveys asked mothers of children under age 5 whether those children had suffered diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, what type of treatment, if any, was given, and where this treatment was obtained.

Diarrhea Prevalence

Table 7.9A shows the prevalence of diarrhea. Roughly the same percentage – approximately 7% – suffered diarrhea in the two weeks preceding interview in all study areas. Gender did not appear to affect the likelihood of diarrhea. Prevalence was higher in lower asset quintiles: 7.5% of those in the lowest quintile reported having had diarrhea as opposed to 6.3% in the highest. Surprisingly, children with access to piped drinking water were at higher risk of diarrhea: more than 12% of those with piped water had diarrhea as compared to 3.8% of those using surface water. Prevalence was highest among children of about 12 months of age.

Table 7.9A Prevalence of diarrhea

Percentage of children under five years with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

Background characteristic	Diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of Children
Child's age in months		
<6	4.6	305
6-11	7.4	422
12-23	11.0	729
24-35	7.4	738
36-47	5.0	824
48-59	5.4	708
Child's sex		
Male	6.9	1,911
Female	7.0	1,818
Mother's education		
No education	7.2	2,027
Primary	6.5	1,036
Secondary	7.1	640
Higher Secondary	9.4	19
University/College	0.0	6
Asset Quintile		
Poorest	7.5	1,017
2	7.1	853
3	6.8	738
4	5.8	625
Richest	6.3	593
Source of drinking water		
Piped	12.4	83
Protected well	7.0	3457
Open well	4.6	27
Surface	3.8	151
Other	8.8	10
BPHC area	7.0	3,728
NSDP adjacent to BPHC	6.7	1,460
Total rural NSDP	7.2	4,472
BPHC adjacent to NSDP	6.8	2,457

Treatment of Diarrhea

Roughly 17-18% of those with diarrhea in BPHC and NSDP areas were taken to a health facility/provider[9] for treatment (Table 7.9B). As with ARI, children of better educated mothers were more likely to be taken to health care providers when sick. A slightly higher proportion of boys were taken for treatment.

Around three fourths of children with diarrhea were treated with ORS, with slightly higher percentages receiving ORS in BPHC areas. Treatment with either ORS or recommended home fluids (RHF)[10] was about 4 percentage points higher in BPHC areas. A slightly higher proportion in NSDP adjacent areas were treated as compared with BPHC adjacent areas.

[9] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.
[10] Laban Gur, a homemade solution.

Diarrhea treatment with ORS was positively associated with socioeconomic status, as shown in Table 7.9C. A considerably higher proportion of children in the highest asset quintile in BPHC areas received either ORS or RHF (92.8% against 83.7% for those in the lowest quintile). The association between socioeconomic status and ORS/RHF treatment appears to be even more pronounced in NSDP areas: 95.6% of children in the highest asset quintile received either as compared with 70.8% of those in the lowest one.

Table 7.9B Diarrhea treatment

Percentage of children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey taken for treatment to a health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage given other treatments, according to background characteristics, BPHC areas.

Background characteristic	% taken to a health provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatments						None	Number of children
		ORS packets	RHF at home	Either ORS or RHF	Water	Other Liquid	Pill, Capsule or syrup	Injection	Intra-venous solution	Home remedies/ Herbal Medicines		
Child's age in months												
<6	9.0	28.2	28.2	43.6	28.2	6.4	28.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	21.8	14
6-11	28.2	91.4	16.7	94.2	59.2	14.4	46.6	4.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	31
12-23	24.2	78.5	24.0	88.3	64.8	17.3	56.7	0.0	2.2	9.0	2.2	80
24-35	14.4	80.7	27.1	86.3	61.8	21.9	43.8	1.6	0.0	3.3	1.6	55
36-47	9.5	77.5	31.1	79.6	68.4	21.6	42.4	5.2	0.0	2.2	9.5	41
48-59	17.4	67.1	35.2	84.0	80.8	26.3	40.8	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	38
Child's sex												
Male	19.2	79.0	24.4	84.7	62.9	18.1	44.5	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.9	133
Female	17.6	72.8	29.3	83.6	66.0	20.6	48.8	3.4	1.4	7.8	3.5	127
Mother's education												
No education	16.5	74.3	28.0	83.3	62.3	14.9	40.8	2.1	0.0	6.2	5.4	146
Primary	20.3	75.2	30.4	82.9	77.3	25.3	55.7	1.9	0.0	5.9	1.3	67
Secondary	22.6	81.3	18.7	88.1	52.8	25.4	53.6	0.0	4.0	11.5	2.0	45
Higher Secondary	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Asset Quintile												
Poorest	28.9	74.0	24.3	83.7	62.4	19.4	37.1	2.8	0.0	3.3	5.9	76
2	14.4	70.2	32.4	76.8	72.0	21.7	39.9	1.5	0.0	13.1	3.6	60
3	27.5	70.0	27.1	79.6	57.5	17.5	46.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	6.1	50
4	21.3	84.0	31.5	95.0	69.5	25.5	58.0	3.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	36
Richest	39.7	89.5	17.7	92.8	60.7	12.0	65.5	0.0	4.8	2.4	0.0	38
Source of drink water												
Piped	12.3	78.9	29.9	100.0	36.8	12.3	21.1	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	10
Protected well	18.8	75.9	26.6	83.4	66.1	19.5	48.3	1.8	0.7	6.1	3.6	242
Open well	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Surface	0.0	62.5	37.5	84.4	68.7	31.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	15.6	6
Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
BPHC areas	18.4	76.0	26.8	84.2	64.4	19.3	46.6	1.7	0.7	7.0	3.7	260
NSDP adj to BPHC	23.1	77.5	20.0	82.5	52.9	23.2	45.1	0.5	1.1	4.9	7.6	98
Total rural NSDP	16.3	73.4	21.6	80.0	59.6	16.8	48.7	1.0	0.3	6.8	6.9	323
BPHC adj to NSDP	20.4	73.1	23.7	80.6	63.4	18.8	46.2	1.1	1.1	4.8	4.3	167

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (OS) packets, recommended home fluids (RHF/sugar-salt water solution/labon-gur sharbat), or increased fluids.

[1]Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 7.9C Diarrhea and diarrhea treatment by asset quintile

Percentage of children under five year s who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, and of those with diarrhea the percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) (solution prepared from ORS packets or recommended home fluids (RHF), according to household asset quintile, NSDP/non-NSDP areas, 2003.

	BPHC area				NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC			Total rural NSDP				BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP		
Background characteristic	Diarrhea in preceding 2 weeks	ORS packets	RHF at home	Either ORS or RHF	Diarrhea in preceding 2 weeks	ORS packets	Either ORS or RHF	Diarrhea in preceding 2 weeks	ORS packets	RHF at home	Either ORS or RHF	Diarrhea in preceding 2 weeks	ORS packets	Either ORS or RHF
Household asset quintile														
Poorest	7.7	74.0	24.3	83.7	11.0	76.9	80.1	8.7	61.8	21.3	70.8	6.8	65.9	75.0
2	7.2	70.2	32.4	76.8	5.3	60.4	69.4	6.3	71.6	20.0	81.1	6.9	69.0	76.2
3	7.0	70.0	27.1	79.6	5.7	80.8	87.2	7.8	72.4	26.8	79.4	7.7	66.7	76.2
4	5.9	84.0	31.5	95.0	4.7	76.1	84.0	6.3	78.8	22.2	82.0	5.6	80.8	92.3
Richest	6.5	89.5	17.7	92.8	6.7	96.5	96.5	6.6	94.5	16.7	95.6	6.8	90.6	90.6
Total	7.0	76.0	26.8	84.2	6.7	77.5	82.5	7.2	73.4	21.6	80.0	6.8	73.1	80.6
Number	260	198	70	219	98	76	81	323	237	70	258	167	122	135

Sources of Diarrhea Treatment

Table 7.9D provides the percent distribution of source of treatment for diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Just under half of children with diarrhea in BPHC areas were not taken for treatment to a facility/provider. Of the rest, 35.7% received treatment from the private medical sector, 3.8% from the public sector, and 2.3% were treated at home. Only 4.7% were treated at BPHC facilities. Among the private medical sector facilities, pharmacies and traditional doctors were the two main sources of treatment. A similar pattern prevailed in NSDP areas.

Table 7.9D Source of diarrhea treatment

Percentage distribution source of treatment of children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by region, BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003 .

Facility / Provider	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Place/provider taken for diarrhea treatment				
HOME	2.3	7.1	2.9	2.2
..Medical person at home	1.9	4.4	1.7	2.2
..Non-medical person at home	0.5	2.7	1.2	0.0
PUBLIC SECTOR	3.8	5.5	4.7	5.9
..Hospital/Medical college	2.1	1.2	0.4	3.2
..Family welfare centre	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.5
..Thana health complex	1.4	2.7	3.2	2.2
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0
NSDP NGO	0.0	4.5	1.7	0.0
..Static clinic	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0
..Satellite clinic	0.0	3.9	1.5	0.0
OTHER NGO	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
..NGO clinic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	35.7	35.7	40.8	32.3
..Private clinic/doctor	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.1
..Traditional doctor	12.6	14.4	13.0	9.1
..Pharmacy	15.0	12.6	19.7	15.1
BPHC NGO	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.3
..Static clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
..Satellite clinic	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.7
..Field worker	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1
Other	7.3	0.0	2.7	5.4
Not taken for treatment/provider	46.1	47.2	47.1	50.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	260	98	323	167

Feeding Practices during Diarrhea

To mitigate dehydration, a child with diarrhea must receive more liquid and food than usual. Table 7.9E provides the distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding interview, by amount of liquids and food offered.

In BPHC areas, less than half (43.1%) who had diarrhea were offered more liquid during the illness than normal. Just over one in three were provided the same amount of liquid while one in five were given less. Similar patterns were observed in NSDP areas. However, in adjacent NSDP areas, a markedly higher proportion of those with diarrhea (54.4%) received more liquids. A greater proportion was offered more food in the adjacent NSDP areas (33.1%) than the other study areas. Feeding practices during diarrhea were strongly associated with maternal education, as well as socioeconomic status. More educated mothers were more likely to offer more or the same quantity of liquid as well as food to their children when stricken with diarrhea. Girls with diarrhea in all study areas were offered more liquid and food.

Table 7.9E Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by amount of liquid given and amount of food given compared with normal practice, BPHCareas, 2003.

	Amount of liquid given						Amount of food given				
	Same as usual	More	Somewhat less	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Same as usual	More	Somewhat less	Total	Number
Child's age											
<6 months	65.4	6.4	28.2	0.0	100.0	14	71.8	0.0	28.2	100.0	14
6-11 months	44.8	32.8	18.4	4.0	100.0	31	41.9	18.4	39.7	100.0	31
12-23 months	28.7	48.2	23.1	0.0	100.0	80	24.7	35.4	39.9	100.0	80
24-35 months	35.3	51.3	13.4	0.0	100.0	55	35.0	33.7	31.4	100.0	55
36-47 months	41.1	37.2	21.7	0.0	100.0	41	43.3	7.4	49.3	100.0	41
48-59 months	36.1	48.8	12.7	2.4	100.0	38	39.4	18.3	42.3	100.0	38
Sex of child											
Male	41.0	41.1	17.2	0.7	100.0	133	38.2	25.9	36.0	100.0	133
Female	33.0	45.1	20.9	1.0	100.0	127	35.0	22.3	42.7	100.0	127
Study area											
BPHC area	37.1	43.1	19.0	0.8	100.0	260	36.6	24.1	39.3	100.0	260
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	29.2	54.4	16.4	0.0	100.0	98	30.9	33.1	36.1	100.0	98
Total rural NSDP	32.7	44.1	22.8	0.4	100.0	323	32.0	23.7	44.3	100.0	323
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	38.2	39.2	22.0	0.5	100.0	167	34.4	24.7	40.9	100.0	167
Highest educational level											
No education	34.8	44.1	20.2	0.9	100.0	146	36.6	21.2	42.2	100.0	146
Primary	38.1	45.6	14.9	1.3	100.0	67	36.3	22.9	40.8	100.0	67
Secondary	42.5	35.7	21.8	0.0	100.0	45	36.5	36.1	27.4	100.0	45
Higher secondary	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	2
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	25.7	49.9	23.3	1.1	100.0	111	29.0	25.7	45.3	100.0	111
2	45.1	37.0	17.9	0.0	100.0	78	46.0	19.5	34.4	100.0	78
3	32.6	50.6	15.5	1.3	100.0	67	31.4	27.8	40.8	100.0	67
4	30.8	52.8	16.4	0.0	100.0	49	29.7	28.1	42.1	100.0	49
Richest	46.0	40.3	13.6	0.0	100.0	53	40.9	35.6	23.5	100.0	53
Source of drinking water											
Piped	17.6	49.1	33.3	0.0	100.0	10	8.8	0.0	91.2	100.0	10
Protected well	37.5	43.0	18.6	0.9	100.0	242	37.0	25.5	37.5	100.0	242
Open well	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Surface	46.9	37.5	15.6	0.0	100.0	6	62.5	0.0	37.5	100.0	6
Other (rainwater/bottled water/other/missing)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1

CHAPTER 8. INFANT FEEDING

This chapter presents results on infant feeding practices including the initiation of breastfeeding, introduction to complementary weaning food, and duration of breastfeeding. Infant feeding affects both mother and child by influencing postpartum infertility and overall fertility levels for the mother, and by influencing nutritional status and the overall health of the child.

8.1 Breastfeeding Initiation

Table 8.1 shows the proportion of children born in the five years preceding the survey ever-breastfed and the proportion who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth by select background characteristics. Although nearly all children in both BPHC and NSDP project areas born in the last five years were ever-breastfed, less than one-third started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. Just over three-fourths started doing so within one day of birth. Variations in breastfeeding practices by sex were small. They were also comparable across study areas.

Mothers with higher levels of education were more likely to start breastfeeding within one hour or one day of birth. For instance, while 46.9% of children with college-educated mothers received breast milk within one hour of birth, only 27% of those with mothers with no education did so. The differences by socioeconomic status, however, were considerably smaller. Among children delivered by medically trained personnel, 35.3% received breast milk within one hour (as compared to 24.5% of those delivered without trained assistance).

Table 8.1 Breastfeeding initiation

Percentage of last born children in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, and who received a pre-lacteal feed, by background characteristics, BPHC areas, Bangladesh 2003.

	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	Number of children
Sex of child				
Male	97.9	30.0	78.0	1,594
Female	98.4	28.9	77.2	1,509
Study area				
BPHC area	98.2	29.5	77.6	3,103
NSDP area same or adjacent to BPHC	97.6	33.1	73.1	1,222
Total rural NSDP	97.8	30.7	76.0	3,763
BPHC area same or adjacent to NSDP	97.9	28.2	74.3	2033
Highest educational attainment				
No education	98.1	27.0	76.7	1,638
Primary	98.1	28.3	75.8	879
Secondary	98.2	37.9	83.0	562
Higher secondary	100.0	40.2	78.4	18
College/university	100.0	46.9	100.0	6
Household asset quintile				
Poorest	98.5	24.3	76.5	782
2	98.4	27.3	76.8	691
3	98.0	32.2	76.1	614
4	98.6	35.8	79.0	523
Richest	97.1	30.5	81.2	492
Assistance at delivery				
Medically trained	94.0	35.3	78.1	244
Traditional midwife	98.8	28.8	78.1	2,466
Other	96.8	30.3	74.7	367
No one	96.6	24.5	67.1	27
Place of delivery				
Health facility	93.1	36.1	75.5	167
At home	98.4	29.1	77.7	2,936
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0	1

8.2 Breastfeeding Status

The timing of introduction of complementary foods in addition to breast milk has important implications for the mother and child. Tables 8.2A, 8.2B, 8.2C and 8.2D provide the proportion of children in BPHC and NSDP project areas under 3 years of age by breastfeeding status. Data are shown by child's age in months. Roughly half (with a slightly larger number in BPHC areas) were exclusively breastfed in the first six months of life. The exclusive breastfeeding rate was higher among newborns in BPHC areas and consistently decreased over subsequent months. In BPHC project areas, about one in 10 children 6-9 months of age – the recommended age at which weaning should start – were exclusively breastfed. The pattern of exclusive breastfeeding was similar in NSDP project areas.

The introduction of supplementary food before four months of age may put infants at risk of malnutrition because other liquids and solid foods are nutritionally inferior to breast milk. On the other hand, lack of complementary feeding among older children may also be a problem, since children older than six months often experience protein, energy, and micro-nutrient deficiencies. The United Nations Children's Fund and WHO recommend that children be exclusively breastfed (no complementary liquid or solid food or plain water) during the first six months of life and that they be given solid complementary food in the seventh month of life. The standard complementary feeding indicator is the percentage of children between the ages of 6 and 9 months who are breastfeeding and receiving complementary foods. Giving other milk to children is acceptable after the first six months, but it is recommended that breastfeeding be continued through the second year of life.

Mothers were asked if their youngest child (if less than 3 years old and living with them) had been given plain water, water-based liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) anytime during the 24 hours prior to interview. The data presented in Tables 8.2A-8.2D show that introduction of complementary food in addition to breast milk among children ages 6-9 months was similar among all study groups (at roughly 55% of children). However, the proportion of children less than 6 months old who started complementary food was slightly lower in BPHC areas.

Table 8.2A Breastfeeding status by child's age

Percent distribution of youngest child under three years of age who is living with the mother, by breastfeeding status, according to child's age in months, Bangladesh 2003, BPHC areas.

	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and:				Total	Number of children
			Plain water only	Water-based liquids, juice	Milk	Complementary foods		
Age								
< 2	2.6	75.8	8.9	2.6	4.4	5.7	100.0	69
2–3	0.8	61.0	8.1	7.0	15.3	7.8	100.0	113
4–5	1.8	33.7	17.3	5.2	16.6	25.4	100.0	122
6–7	0.7	15.4	20.5	6.4	12.1	45.0	100.0	133
8–9	0.0	3.9	17.9	2.0	12.1	64.0	100.0	176
10–11	2.0	3.4	7.5	1.6	4.1	81.4	100.0	110
12–15	1.8	3.9	4.9	0.4	3.2	85.8	100.0	220
16–19	1.1	1.3	4.1	0.0	0.4	93.1	100.0	254
20–23	6.4	1.1	2.9	0.6	1.7	87.3	100.0	226
24–27	14.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	84.4	100.0	206
28–31	22.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	76.6	100.0	219
32–35	29.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	69.1	100.0	200
Age								
< 6	1.6	53.4	12.0	5.3	13.4	14.4	100.0	304
6–9	0.3	8.8	19.0	3.9	12.1	55.9	100.0	309

Table 8.2B Breastfeeding status by child's age

Percent distribution of youngest child under three years of age who is living with the mother, by breastfeeding status, according to child's age in months, Bangladesh 2003, NSDP areas same or adjacent to BPHC areas.

	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and:				Total	Number of children
			Plain water only	Water-based liquids, juice	Milk	Complementary foods		
Age								
< 2	0.0	72.0	12.8	4.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	25
2–3	0.0	64.4	5.8	2.9	15.7	11.3	100.0	38
4–5	0.0	33.7	17.8	10.3	12.8	25.4	100.0	42
6–7	0.0	11.8	16.0	5.4	11.9	55.0	100.0	50
8–9	0.0	8.1	19.9	5.5	11.2	55.4	100.0	68
10–11	2.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	4.2	84.5	100.0	52
12–15	0.0	2.6	13.0	1.3	3.8	79.3	100.0	83
16–19	4.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	3.5	89.9	100.0	91
20–23	6.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	91.4	100.0	112
24–27	14.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.5	80.2	100.0	77
28–31	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	60.9	100.0	73
32–35	36.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	62.9	100.0	92
Age								
< 6	0.0	53.9	12.3	6.2	13.4	14.2	100.0	105.8
6–9	0.0	9.6	18.2	5.5	11.5	55.2	100.0	118

Table 8.2C Breastfeeding status by child's age

Percent distribution of youngest child under three years of age who is living with the mother, by breastfeeding status, according to child's age in months, Bangladesh 2003, total rural NSDP.

	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and:				Total	Number of children
			Plain water only	Water-based liquids, juice	Milk	Complementary foods		
Age								
< 2	1.3	68.3	12.6	7.6	8.9	1.2	100.0	86
2–3	2.4	50.4	13.8	5.0	13.6	14.8	100.0	131
4–5	0.7	32.5	16.8	7.5	12.4	30.2	100.0	149
6–7	0.0	7.2	13.1	6.2	15.9	57.6	100.0	156
8–9	0.6	4.8	19.5	4.7	10.6	59.8	100.0	184
10–11	3.2	2.0	10.8	1.2	7.2	75.7	100.0	138
12–15	1.3	1.1	9.4	1.4	3.5	83.3	100.0	240
16–19	5.3	0.7	3.6	0.0	3.0	87.4	100.0	305
20–23	6.6	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.7	89.9	100.0	321
24–27	19.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	78.2	100.0	250
28–31	30.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	67.8	100.0	257
32–35	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	65.9	100.0	266
Age								
< 6	1.5	47.3	14.7	6.6	12.0	17.9	100.0	365
6–9	0.3	5.9	16.5	5.4	13.0	58.8	100.0	340

Table 8.2D Breastfeeding status by child's age

Percent distribution of youngest child under three years of age who is living with the mother, by breastfeeding status, according to child's age in months, Bangladesh 2003, BPHC areas same or adjacent to NSDP areas.

	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and:				Total	Number of children
			Plain water only	Water-based liquids, juice	Milk	Complementary foods		
Age								
< 2	4.3	71.7	8.7	4.3	4.3	6.5	100.0	41
2–3	1.2	58.8	7.1	7.1	17.6	8.2	100.0	76
4–5	1.3	27.5	13.8	8.8	21.3	27.5	100.0	72
6–7	1.1	6.5	20.4	8.6	16.1	47.3	100.0	84
8–9	0.0	1.5	12.5	2.9	15.4	67.6	100.0	122
10–11	1.2	0.0	5.9	2.4	5.9	84.7	100.0	76
12–15	2.1	2.7	3.4	0.7	3.4	87.7	100.0	131
16–19	1.7	0.6	3.4	0.0	0.6	93.9	100.0	161
20–23	6.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	89.8	100.0	158
24–27	12.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	86.9	100.0	130
28–31	19.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	78.9	100.0	154
32–35	29.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	69.4	100.0	132
Age								
< 6	1.9	49.8	10.0	7.1	16.1	15.2	100.0	190
6–9	0.4	3.5	15.7	5.2	15.7	59.4	100.0	206

8.3 Duration of Breastfeeding

Table 8.3 provides the median and mean duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding in the five years preceding the survey among children by selected background characteristics.

The overall median length of any breastfeeding in BPHC project areas was 37 months with some variation by background characteristics, such as maternal education and the child's sex. The median duration of breastfeeding was one month longer in NSDP project areas. The median duration of any breastfeeding was one month longer among boys (38 months) than girls. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding was somewhat higher (0.6 months) in BPHC areas than in NSDP areas. Exclusive breastfeeding was inversely related to education: children of mothers with no education were exclusively breastfed one month longer than those of mothers with secondary or higher education.

A child is considered predominantly breastfed if he/she was either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, water-based liquids, and/or juice only (excludes other milk). Table 8.3 also shows that the median length of predominant breastfeeding was 0.8 months higher in BPHC project areas than in NSDP areas. The mother's educational level was inversely related to predominant breastfeeding of the most recent child.

Table 8.3 Median duration and frequency of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeedi ng among youngest children under five years living with the mother, by selected background characteristic, BPHC areas, Bangladesh 2003.

	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children
Sex of child				
Male	38.0	2.8	5.1	1,511
Female	37.0	3.0	5.5	1,432
Study area				
BPHC area	37.0	2.9	5.3	2,942
NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	39.0	2.9	5.1	1,156
Total rural NSDP	38.0	2.3	4.5	3,574
BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP	37.0	2.5	4.7	1,925

CHAPTER 9. AWARENESS AND USE OF NSDP CLINICS

One of the major objectives of the 2003 BPHC evaluation survey was to assess awareness and use of BPHC satellite and fixed clinics and other services. Respondents' awareness of service providers/ facilities speaks to the effectiveness of the program and particularly the outreach strategies employed. This chapter assesses knowledge and awareness of BPHC and NSDP health services/providers, clinic locations, and the availability of services by ever-married women aged 10-49 years. It also examines utilization of these facilities/providers for ESP services and the perceived quality of those services.

9.1 Smiling Sun Symbol Recognition

The use of a facility for primary health care services depends partly on awareness of its location and operations (including the suite of services offered). The Smiling Sun logo is used by NSDP clinics to generate local awareness of NSDP facilities and services. The use of the Smiling Sun logo has two objectives: (1) to inform people that NSDP facilities provide ESP services; and (2) to promote the idea that clinics/sites marked with a Smiling Sun logo provide ESP services with "special care and a smile." Although BPHC NGO facilities do not use any such logo for service promotion, a certain proportion of the BPHC population would presumably be influenced by the publicity and promotion activities given the close proximity of BPHC and NSDP locations. Furthermore, the Smiling Sun logo and the messages that accompany it have been promoted on television, the reach of which transcends the distinct areas of operation of the two programs. Respondents in all of the study areas were asked if they recognized such a logo and, if so, where they had seen it.

Table 9.1A presents the distribution of women who reported having seen the Smiling Sun symbol according to select background characteristics and study area. Overall, 25.8% of women in BPHC project areas recognized the Smiling Sun logo. Unsurprisingly, this figure is much lower than in NSDP areas or NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas, where over 60% reported recognizing the logo. Surprisingly, however, awareness was no better (and actually slightly lower) in BPHC areas adjacent NSDP project areas than in BPHC areas as a whole.

Awareness of the Smiling Sun logo varied with respondent's backgrounds. It was significantly more common among educated women. Almost all women with higher levels of education could recognize the symbol, compared with 15.9% of uneducated women in BPHC areas and 51.4% of uneducated women in NSDP areas. Awareness was also higher among women in higher asset quintiles. In BPHC areas, about half of the women in the highest asset quintile recognized the logo, as opposed to 13.2% in the lowest quintile. In NSDP areas, the general pattern was similar, with about three-fourths of women in the highest asset quintile able to recognize the logo but only half in the lowest one able to do so.

Table 9.1A Awareness of Smiling Sun symbol

Percentage of women recognizing the Smiling Sun symbol according to background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003.

	BPHC		NSDP same/adjacent BPHC		Total rural NSDP		BPHC same/adjacent NSDP	
	Yes	Number	Yes	Number	Yes	Number	Yes	Number
Highest educational level								
No education	15.9	3,215	56.2	1,243	51.4	4,067	15.3	2,025
Primary	29.0	1,629	66.4	661	64.6	2,018	27.3	1,079
Secondary	50.1	1,005	85.1	437	81.5	1,344	48.1	671
Higher secondary	75.3	27	100.0	15	95.9	53	62.5	14
College/University	100.0	11	100.0	10	100.0	25	100.0	6
Household asset quintile								
Poorest	13.2	1,184	59.8	421	51.7	1,525	11.5	697
2	17.1	1,174	58.2	486	55.9	1,510	16.6	748
3	19.4	1,174	61.9	503	56.5	1,473	19.7	788
4	27.7	1,178	66.4	517	65.8	1,499	26.3	791
Richest	51.6	1,177	78.7	440	74.2	1,499	48.5	773
Total	25.8	5,887	64.9	2,366	60.8	7,507	24.8	3,796

Table 9.1B presents the percentage of women who reported seeing the Smiling Sun logo at various sites by the source of awareness according to asset quintile and study area. Among women in BPHC project areas, half reported seeing the symbol on a sign at health clinics, roughly 40% in a television advertisement, about one in six on posters or television dramas, and 6.5% on a billboard. Television – either through an advertisement or drama – was a more common source of awareness for women in higher asset quintiles. In the BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas, the pattern of awareness sources did not differ significantly from that in the full BPHC sample. Among women in NSDP areas who reported seeing the Smiling Sun logo, the main sources of awareness were signs at health clinics (about three-fourths), posters and television advertisements (approximately one in five), billboards (just under 10%), and television drama (only 4.8%).

Table 9.1B Source of awareness of Smiling Sun symbol

Of women who know of the Smiling Sun Symbol, the percentage of women who have seen the symbol at various sites according to household asset quintile, BPHC/NSDP areas Bangladesh 2003.

	Household asset quintile					
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total
BPHC						
Where has seen symbol						
On television in an advertisement	15.8	19.2	26.5	37.8	65.9	42.6
On television in a drama	4.1	3.8	5.2	15.3	20.6	13.2
On a poster	13.1	20.0	19.7	15.6	14.0	15.9
On a pamphlet or brochure	3.1	5.0	9.2	3.9	3.8	4.7
On a billboard sign	10.7	7.8	7.6	7.1	4.3	6.5
On a sign at a health clinic	75.4	58.4	55.5	49.6	44.3	52.2
Other	0.8	0.4	0.9	3.2	0.4	1.1
Number	157	201	228	327	607	1,520
NSDP same/adjacent BPHC						
Where has seen symbol						
On television in an advertisement	10.3	7.0	11.4	13.9	39.2	17.2
On television in a drama	0.9	1.2	3.4	4.3	11.7	4.6
On a poster	23.1	29.0	30.7	26.9	20.2	25.9
On a pamphlet or brochure	3.2	1.7	2.6	3.2	4.5	3.1
On a billboard sign	6.5	9.2	7.8	12.7	8.2	9.0
On a sign at a health clinic	77.1	76.6	75.0	72.2	71.4	74.2
Other	0.4	1.2	2.4	3.0	1.2	1.7
Number	252	283	311	343	346	1,535
Total rural NSDP						
Where has seen symbol						
On television in an advertisement	7.5	9.0	11.5	18.5	39.2	18.6
On television in a drama	1.0	1.7	3.7	4.3	11.2	4.8
On a poster	21.2	20.2	24.4	21.6	20.0	21.4
On a pamphlet or brochure	5.1	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.7
On a billboard sign	6.4	8.0	7.0	8.7	8.3	7.7
On a sign at a health clinic	74.7	76.7	76.3	73.5	68.4	73.6
Other	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.1
Number	789	844	832	987	1,113	4,565
BPHC same/adjacent NSDP						
Where has seen symbol						
On television in an advertisement	16.9	18.8	26.0	34.2	66.9	42.4
On television in a drama	3.4	2.2	5.2	15.6	23.0	14.0
On a poster	22.5	15.2	20.8	17.3	14.6	17.0
On a pamphlet or brochure	4.5	5.1	8.7	4.3	3.8	5.0
On a billboard sign	14.6	11.6	8.7	6.9	4.3	7.4
On a sign at a health clinic	62.9	63.0	57.2	53.2	42.2	51.6
Other	0.0	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.7	1.0
Number	80	124	156	208	375	943

9.2 Knowledge and Awareness of Temporary/Satellite Clinics

In the 2003 BPHC evaluation survey, ever-married women in all study areas were asked about their awareness and use of BPHC/NSDP providers. Women were directed to different sets of questions based on the areas in which they lived. If a woman did not spontaneously report awareness of a specific clinic, she was asked directly if she was aware of a BPHC/NSDP clinic. If she was aware of a BPHC/NSDP clinic, she was asked a series of questions about her experiences with BPHC/NSDP services. If she was not, she was asked the same set of questions about awareness and use of services at the clinic type she had mentioned with prompting. While these probing questions regarding specific clinics provided a lot of data, the technique may have led to bias toward over-reporting awareness of BPHC/NSDP clinics as compared to other clinic types.

Women who were ever-married were asked whether they knew of a temporary/satellite clinic in their area of residence. If they had knowledge of a temporary clinic, they were asked if the clinic was held during the past three months and, if so, what type of clinic was. Table 9.2 presents these proportions by background characteristics for BPHC and NSDP project areas, respectively.

Most respondents in BPHC project areas were aware of temporary satellite clinics in their area and, of these, most indicated that these clinics were conducted during the past three months. Almost all of those who knew of a satellite clinic held in the last three months identified it as a BPHC satellite clinic, while 5.1% described it as a government clinic. Awareness of temporary clinics did not vary significantly across age groups or educational levels.

Table 9.2 Knowledge and awareness of temporary and satellite clinics

Percentage of women who are aware of a temporary or satellite clinic in her area and whether such a clinic was held in the last three months, by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Knowledge of temporary clinics: Aware of temporary clinics	Number of women	Clinic held in last three months	Number of women knowing of temp. clinics	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government	BPHC	Other	DK/missing	Number of women reporting clinics in last 3 months
BPHC										
Age										
15-19	89.5	812	87.4	727	0.6	3.2	97.9	0.3	0.0	636
20-24	96.6	1,083	89.7	1,046	0.2	4.5	96.1	0.4	0.1	939
25-29	96.1	997	88.8	957	0.1	5.8	95.7	0.7	0.0	850
30-39	94.4	957	88.6	904	0.0	5.2	95.9	0.7	0.2	801
40-49	94.5	1,969	88.0	1,861	0.0	5.7	96.0	0.6	0.1	1,638
Marital status										
Currently married	94.4	5,553	88.7	5,241	0.1	5.1	96.2	0.6	0.1	4,651
Separated	87.1	45	84.3	39	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	33
Deserted	95.7	21	100.0	20	0.0	4.5	95.5	4.5	0.0	20
Divorced	95.4	47	77.5	45	0.0	7.8	92.2	0.0	0.0	35
Widowed	90.0	221	82.7	199	0.0	5.7	97.1	0.0	0.0	165
Highest educational level										
No education	93.9	3,215	88.3	3,020	0.1	5.5	96.2	0.2	0.1	2,666
Primary	95.2	1,629	88.4	1,551	0.1	3.6	96.5	1.0	0.0	1,371
Secondary	93.3	1,005	89.2	937	0.3	5.9	95.8	0.6	0.1	836
Higher secondary	96.7	27	84.8	26	0.0	8.1	87.8	8.1	0.0	22
College/University	92.1	11	75.9	10	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	8
Household asset quintile										
Poorest	92.5	1,184	87.0	1,095	0.2	5.5	95.7	0.5	0.2	952
2	95.0	1,174	88.3	1,115	0.0	4.2	97.2	0.5	0.2	984
3	94.7	1,174	90.1	1,113	0.0	4.6	96.3	0.4	0.0	1,002
4	94.1	1,178	88.5	1,109	0.2	5.1	96.5	0.5	0.0	982
Richest	94.6	1,177	88.3	1,113	0.3	6.0	95.4	0.7	0.1	982
Total	94.2	5,887	88.4	5,544	0.1	5.1	94.2	0.6	0.1	4,903

Table 9.2 Knowledge and awareness of temporary and satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who are aware of a temporary or satellite clinic in her area and whether such a clinic was held in the last three months, by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Knowledge of temporary clinics: Aware of temporary clinics	Number of women	Clinic held in last three months	Number of women knowing of temp. clinics	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government	BPHC	Other	DK/missing	Number of women reporting clinics in last 3 months
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC										
Age										
15-19	80.7	345	81.8	278	92.6	10.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	227
20-24	87.4	407	86.5	356	92.6	10.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	308
25-29	90.0	448	83.0	403	95.0	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	334
30-39	86.9	377	84.5	327	94.7	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	277
40-49	85.6	767	83.4	656	94.8	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	547
Marital status										
Currently married	86.0	2,233	83.9	1,921	94.1	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	1,612
Separated	87.9	18	89.8	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
Deserted	85.7	8	83.7	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Divorced	93.1	16	89.0	15	83.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
Widowed	80.7	92	77.6	75	96.3	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	58
Highest educational level										
No education	85.2	1,243	83.3	1,059	93.4	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	882
Primary	88.6	661	83.2	586	95.1	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	488
Secondary	84.0	437	86.4	367	95.1	5.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	317
Higher secondary	89.4	15	83.7	14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
College/University	77.8	10	56.5	8	62.6	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Household asset quintile										
Poorest	85.7	421	85.4	361	93.5	8.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	308
2	88.7	486	83.5	431	94.7	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	360
3	88.8	503	84.8	446	92.9	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	378
4	84.2	517	83.3	435	96.3	7.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	362
Richest	81.7	440	81.5	359	93.1	7.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	293
Total	85.9	2,366	83.7	2,032	92.0	7.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	1,702

Table 9.2 Knowledge and awareness of temporary and satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who are aware of a temporary or satellite clinic in her area and whether such a clinic was held in the last three months, by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Knowledge of temporary clinics: Aware of temporary clinics	Number of women	Clinic held in last three months	Number of women knowing of temp. clinics	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government	BPHC	Other	DK/missing	Number of women reporting clinics in last 3 months
TOTAL RURAL NSDP										
Age										
15-19	82.1	997	83.9	819	94.2	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	687
20-24	89.9	1,330	85.8	1,196	93.4	9.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	1,026
25-29	91.5	1,322	84.8	1,209	94.2	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	1,026
30-39	90.2	1,252	88.0	1,129	94.8	6.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	993
40-49	87.5	2,515	85.3	2,200	93.0	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,876
Marital status										
Currently married	88.2	7,057	85.7	6,227	93.9	7.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	5,338
Separated	86.1	63	90.1	54	97.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49
Deserted	81.3	23	77.4	19	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
Divorced	91.3	68	85.1	62	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Widowed	82.2	295	80.2	243	89.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	195
Highest educational level										
No education	88.5	4,067	85.2	3,600	93.5	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,069
Primary	89.3	2,018	84.9	1,802	94.0	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,530
Secondary	84.7	1,344	87.4	1,138	93.7	7.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	995
Higher secondary	85.7	53	88.0	45	100.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40
College/University	78.4	25	77.5	20	89.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
Household asset quintile										
Poorest	87.7	1,525	86.1	1,337	94.6	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,151
2	89.4	1,510	84.5	1,351	94.5	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,141
3	89.5	1,473	86.7	1,319	93.4	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,144
4	87.3	1,499	85.8	1,309	93.3	9.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1,123
Richest	86.0	1,499	84.6	1,290	92.7	8.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,091
Total	88.0	7,507	85.5	6056,	91.8	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	5,649

Table 9.2 Knowledge and awareness of temporary and satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who are aware of a temporary or satellite clinic in her area and whether such a clinic was held in the last three months, by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Knowledge of temporary clinics: Aware of temporary clinics	Number of women	Clinic held in last three months	Number of women knowing of temp. clinics	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government	BPHC	Other	DK/missing	Number of women reporting clinics in last 3 months
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP										
Age										
15-19	89.4	510	84.6	456	0.7	3.3	97.4	0.5	0.0	386
20-24	95.3	701	88.5	667	0.3	6.7	94.2	0.6	0.2	591
25-29	95.4	663	88.8	632	0.2	7.4	94.2	1.1	0.0	561
30-39	94.5	601	87.3	568	0.0	7.6	94.2	1.1	0.4	496
40-49	94.0	1,280	88.0	1,203	0.0	7.4	95.1	0.9	0.2	1,059
Marital status										
Currently married	94.0	3,564	87.8	3,350	0.2	6.8	94.9	0.9	0.2	2,943
Separated	86.5	33	87.5	29	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	25
Deserted	93.3	13	100.0	13	0.0	7.1	92.9	7.1	0.0	13
Divorced	97.1	31	78.8	30	0.0	11.5	88.5	0.0	0.0	23
Widowed	89.0	155	85.0	138	0.0	6.9	96.9	0.0	0.0	117
Highest educational level										
No education	93.5	2,025	87.7	1,894	0.2	7.6	95.1	0.3	0.2	1,662
Primary	94.7	1,079	87.2	1,023	0.2	4.7	95.3	1.6	0.0	891
Secondary	92.9	671	88.5	623	0.2	7.2	94.3	1.0	0.2	551
Higher secondary	93.8	14	80.0	13	0.0	16.7	75.0	16.7	0.0	11
College/University	85.7	6	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5
Household asset quintile										
Poorest	92.8	697	85.7	647	0.3	7.6	94.2	0.8	0.3	554
2	94.0	748	87.3	703	0.0	6.1	95.9	0.9	0.3	614
3	94.1	788	89.3	741	0.0	5.4	95.8	0.7	0.0	662
4	93.6	791	87.2	740	0.3	6.1	95.4	0.8	0.0	646
Richest	94.2	773	88.6	728	0.3	8.5	93.3	1.1	0.1	645
Total	93.7	3,796	87.7	3,559	0.2	6.7	92.1	0.9	0.1	3,121

Knowledge and awareness of temporary/satellite clinics was lower in NSDP areas. About 90% of the women in NSDP project areas knew of local temporary clinics. Of these, 85.5% recalled a temporary clinic in the last three months, and approximately 90% of those women identified it as an NSDP temporary/satellite clinic. Knowledge did not vary significantly by educational level, age group, or socioeconomic status.

Knowledge and awareness of satellite clinics in NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas was similar to awareness of satellite clinics in BPHC areas. More educated women were less aware of satellite clinics. There does not appear to have been substantial variation in knowledge by asset quintile. These patterns held true for adjacent areas as well.

9.3 Knowledge of ESP Services at Satellite Clinics

Respondents who were aware of temporary/satellite clinics were asked about the availability of services at them. Table 9.3A provides the proportions of women who were aware of satellite clinics, given that they previously reported that they had attended a clinic in the last three months. The data reveal a complex and somewhat mixed story in terms of knowledge of service availability at each strata of clinic.

Table 9.3A Knowledge of ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics

Percentage of women who identify specific services at temporary/satellite clinics by BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003 Note: denominator as women knowing of sat. clinics and having had a clinic in the last three months.

	BPHC				NSDP same/adjacent BPHC			Total rural NSDP				BPHC same/adjacent NSDP			
Services	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Govt. Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Govt. Satellite Clinic	BPHC	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Govt. Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Govt. Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other
What services are available															
Family planning	68.3	59.6	74.8	88.9	76.5	49.5	66.7	80.1	46.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	61.1	76.0	88.9
..Clinical methods	68.3	41.1	58.4	77.8	55.3	31.1	46.7	64.3	28.6	46.7	0.0	100.0	46.5	58.1	77.8
..Non clinical methods	45.5	36.1	54.3	77.8	60.3	31.5	53.3	59.5	33.3	53.3	0.0	66.7	34.7	54.9	77.8
..Advise for side effects	0.0	3.1	8.0	59.3	3.3	1.8	6.7	3.9	1.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.5	59.3
Maternal health	45.5	83.3	86.7	88.9	82.2	78.1	60.0	84.3	84.6	60.0	32.1	66.7	84.7	85.6	88.9
..Antenatal care	22.8	44.1	72.3	81.5	59.6	40.4	53.3	62.0	37.1	53.3	32.1	33.3	47.2	72.8	81.5
..Postnatal care	0.0	7.5	9.5	44.4	4.7	5.9	0.0	5.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.9	44.4
..Tetanus	45.5	66.8	55.5	74.1	56.8	58.4	26.7	61.2	71.5	26.7	32.1	66.7	68.8	52.2	74.1
Child health	77.2	97.5	86.3	92.6	86.2	94.6	86.7	86.9	95.2	86.7	32.1	66.7	97.9	82.3	92.6
..EPI	22.8	89.5	63.6	70.4	67.8	89.9	60.0	70.0	92.0	60.0	0.0	33.3	90.3	56.3	70.4
..Diarrhea treatment	22.8	8.3	10.2	29.6	9.7	8.3	0.0	10.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	9.0	11.1	29.6
..ARI treatment	0.0	0.0	1.2	11.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	11.1
..Vitamin A	0.0	39.0	25.1	18.5	28.2	45.8	20.0	27.8	41.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	23.3	18.5
..General illnesses	77.2	20.0	30.5	66.7	29.7	17.9	26.7	26.6	12.5	26.7	32.1	66.7	20.1	29.8	66.7
..Other child care	0.0	4.0	10.3	7.4	6.8	4.1	6.7	5.5	2.4	6.7	32.1	0.0	4.9	9.5	7.4
Other reproductive health	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
..Treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
General health	22.8	3.5	13.5	7.4	13.0	6.0	33.3	12.2	7.3	33.3	67.9	33.3	4.2	14.1	7.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
DK/missing	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.8	6.7	1.0	0.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Number															
Number	4	156	4,717	24	1,602	92	8	5,295	342	8	2	3	130	2,963	24

At least 75% of those in BPHC areas who could identify BPHC satellite clinics were aware that they provide services for family planning, maternal health, and child health (with slightly fewer (63.6%) aware of EPI-related services). However, only 13.5% knew that BPHC satellite clinics provide general health care. Few identified specific child curative services (such as diarrhea, 10.2%, or ARI treatment, 1.2%), though these may have been subsumed into the overall category of child health.

In BPHC areas, only about 60% of those who knew of government temporary clinics were aware of the availability of family planning services (as compared to three-fourths of those aware of BPHC satellite clinics). However, awareness of maternal health (83.3%) at government clinics was similar to awareness at BPHC clinics, while knowledge of child health and EPI services were actually higher.

Among those women in BPHC areas who knew of NSDP satellite clinics, awareness of family planning services, maternal health care and child health services were relatively lower than awareness of such services at BPHC satellite clinics. Among those who knew of NSDP satellite clinics in the rural NSDP project area, at least 80% were aware of the availability of family planning services, maternal health care and child health (fewer knew of EPI services, 70%). These figures were on par with the figures for BPHC respondents regarding BPHC satellite services. The pattern was similar for the other two study areas as well.

Table 9.3B presents the percentage of women who could name ESP services at satellite clinics held in the last three months by select background characteristics. For BPHC satellite clinics in BPHC areas, awareness of family planning was higher among currently married and better educated women. Awareness of maternal and child health services was positively associated with education and number of children. There was not any obvious any relationship between socioeconomic status and awareness of most services.

Table 9.3B Knowledge of ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics

Percentage of women who can name ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003 Note: denominator as women knowing of sat. clinics and having had a clinic in the last three months.

	Type of clinic																		
	NSDP Satellite Clinic					Government Satellite Clinic					BPHC					Other			
Background characteristic	Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Number
BPHC																			
Age																			
15-19	41.7	41.7	58.3	0.0	2	77.8	77.8	100.0	0.0	10	72.0	88.7	85.7	1.0	622	50.0	50.0	100.0	2
20-24	100.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	2	72.1	87.7	97.2	0.0	32	74.2	89.2	86.1	0.7	902	100.0	100.0	66.7	3
25-29	-	-	-	-	0	61.5	84.9	97.0	0.0	30	76.6	88.0	87.9	0.9	814	100.0	100.0	100.0	6
30-39	-	-	-	-	0	66.5	84.9	100.0	0.0	26	78.2	85.4	86.8	0.0	768	83.3	100.0	100.0	5
40-49	-	-	-	-	0	45.2	79.4	96.1	0.0	56	74.1	84.7	85.9	0.6	1,573	88.9	77.8	88.9	8
Marital status																			
Currently married	68.3	45.5	77.2	0.0	4	61.5	84.9	97.3	0.0	148	75.3	87.1	86.5	0.6	4,473	92.3	88.5	92.3	23
Separated	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	65.9	62.1	76.9	0.0	33	-	-	-	0
Deserted	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	72.9	72.9	76.6	4.7	19	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Divorced	-	-	-	-	0	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	3	65.7	83.1	88.8	0.0	32	-	-	-	0
Widowed	-	-	-	-	0	18.5	62.9	100.0	0.0	5	66.8	81.0	84.4	0.6	160	-	-	-	0
Highest educational level																			
No education	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	58.8	80.2	95.8	0.0	93	74.3	85.8	85.9	0.3	2,565	80.0	60.0	100.0	4
Primary	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	56.8	85.3	100.0	0.0	33	75.3	86.3	86.7	0.9	1,323	100.0	100.0	86.7	13
Secondary	41.7	41.7	100.0	0.0	2	64.2	90.6	100.0	0.0	29	75.6	90.1	87.3	1.1	801	80.0	80.0	100.0	4
Higher secondary	-	-	-	-	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	82.4	93.5	79.6	0.0	19	50.0	100.0	100.0	2
College/University	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	88.6	88.6	77.2	0.0	8	-	-	-	0
Household asset quintile																			
Poorest	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	71.7	72.7	93.8	0.0	35	71.6	84.2	84.9	0.5	911	80.0	60.0	80.0	4
2	-	-	-	-	0	71.8	87.9	96.0	0.0	22	74.6	87.7	86.5	0.8	957	100.0	100.0	80.0	4
3	-	-	-	-	0	56.0	82.6	97.3	0.0	33	77.4	86.6	84.6	0.7	965	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
4	-	-	-	-	0	52.7	84.7	100.0	0.0	29	74.7	85.8	86.5	0.9	947	100.0	100.0	100.0	5
Richest	58.9	29.5	100.0	0.0	3	49.5	90.1	100.0	0.0	36	75.8	89.0	89.0	0.2	937	71.4	85.7	100.0	6
Number of living children																			
0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	67.7	75.8	100.0	0.0	11	65.6	83.6	81.4	1.1	384	33.3	66.7	100.0	3
1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	56.2	80.9	94.4	0.0	16	72.8	89.5	85.8	0.6	952	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	65.8	95.0	100.0	0.0	36	77.7	86.2	87.0	0.5	1,038	100.0	100.0	66.7	3
3	-	-	-	-	0	59.6	72.7	96.9	0.0	29	75.5	86.8	87.5	0.6	851	100.0	75.0	100.0	4
4+	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	55.5	83.3	96.6	0.0	63	76.1	86.0	86.7	0.5	1,492	92.9	92.9	92.9	13
Total	68.3	45.5	77.2	0.0	4	59.6	83.3	97.5	0.0	156	74.8	86.7	86.3	0.6	4,717	88.9	88.9	92.6	24

Table 9.3B Knowledge of ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who can name ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003 Note: denominator as women knowing of sat. clinics and having had a clinic in the last three months.

Background characteristic	Type of clinic: NSDP Satellite Clinic — Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Government Satellite Clinic — Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	BPHC — Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Other — Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Number
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC																			
Age																			
15-19	72.0	83.1	82.3	0.5	211	43.7	86.4	86.4	0.0	16	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
20-24	76.6	88.5	87.4	0.4	285	46.7	68.6	97.6	2.4	22	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
25-29	81.4	80.5	86.1	0.2	317	46.6	92.4	100.0	0.0	14	60.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	3	-	-	-	0
30-39	77.8	80.2	86.6	0.2	262	59.8	82.2	100.0	0.0	12	60.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	3	-	-	-	0
40-49	74.2	80.6	87.6	0.2	519	52.4	71.7	91.8	0.0	27	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
Marital status																			
Currently married	77.5	82.4	86.3	0.3	1,516	49.6	80.8	95.5	0.6	87	66.7	60.0	86.7	0.0	8	-	-	-	0
Separated	69.1	88.6	69.1	0.0	14	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Deserted	59.1	79.1	79.1	0.0	5	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Divorced	59.8	64.6	79.5	0.0	11	48.5	48.5	100.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Widowed	55.6	78.7	91.1	0.0	56	49.6	0.0	49.6	0.0	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Highest educational level																			
No education	74.6	79.8	85.4	0.3	823	56.7	79.2	94.1	0.9	57	100.0	66.7	66.7	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
Primary	76.3	83.5	86.7	0.1	464	44.1	76.8	92.3	0.0	21	20.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	3	-	-	-	0
Secondary	81.5	87.2	87.2	0.4	301	31.4	72.4	100.0	0.0	12	85.7	85.7	100.0	0.0	4	-	-	-	0
Higher secondary	85.7	76.3	95.3	0.0	11	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
College/University	100.0	80.0	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Household asset quintile																			
Poorest	75.6	77.9	86.1	0.0	288	41.7	88.5	100.0	0.0	19	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
2	74.6	82.4	87.9	0.9	341	70.8	76.7	100.0	2.9	18	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
3	76.3	84.7	84.1	0.0	352	49.7	69.9	82.7	0.0	26	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
4	77.5	78.9	87.2	0.3	349	47.7	76.5	95.3	0.0	11	100.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
Richest	78.7	87.5	85.6	0.0	273	36.5	81.8	100.0	0.0	18	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	3	-	-	-	0
Number of living children																			
0	68.5	81.3	77.0	0.0	142	33.9	83.0	94.5	0.0	10	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
1	79.4	90.5	82.7	0.6	287	37.8	75.3	89.8	0.0	22	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
2	78.0	80.7	86.9	0.3	344	62.1	77.4	95.3	2.2	24	100.0	66.7	66.7	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
3	77.4	82.3	86.3	0.2	329	65.8	84.4	100.0	0.0	14	66.7	66.7	100.0	0.0	3	-	-	-	0
4+	75.5	78.7	90.4	0.2	500	44.0	75.5	95.1	0.0	22	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
Total	76.5	82.2	86.2	0.3	1,602	49.5	78.1	94.6	0.6	92	66.7	60.0	86.7	0.0	8	-	-	-	0

Table 9.3B Knowledge of ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who can name ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003 Note: denominator as women knowing of sat. clinics and having had a clinic in the last three months.

	Type of clinic																		
	NSDP Satellite Clinic					Government Satellite Clinic					BPHC					Other			
Background characteristic	Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Number
TOTAL RURAL NSDP																			
Age																			
15-19	75.4	85.1	85.2	0.2	647	47.2	84.5	90.2	0.0	39	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
20-24	81.6	87.7	89.4	0.2	958	40.3	81.6	94.3	0.8	68	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
25-29	82.7	83.8	86.7	0.1	966	47.1	86.4	98.1	0.0	56	60.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	3	-	-	-	0
30-39	81.9	84.5	86.4	0.1	941	47.2	92.2	100.0	0.0	48	60.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
40-49	78.6	82.5	86.8	0.1	1,744	49.1	83.2	94.1	0.9	129	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0	2	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Marital status																			
Currently married	80.7	84.6	87.0	0.1	5,012	47.2	85.4	95.8	0.5	316	66.7	60.0	86.7	0.0	8	0.0	32.1	32.1	2
Separated	72.6	80.5	82.9	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Deserted	83.7	75.7	67.9	0.0	14	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Divorced	74.1	76.5	83.0	0.0	49	24.2	50.0	100.0	0.0	4	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Widowed	64.5	80.8	87.4	0.0	173	40.5	83.9	83.9	0.0	20	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Highest educational level																			
No education	80.3	82.9	86.9	0.1	2,871	49.0	84.0	94.9	0.9	194	100.0	66.7	66.7	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Primary	80.3	85.1	86.2	0.2	1,439	46.0	82.3	92.6	0.0	88	20.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Secondary	78.5	87.6	87.7	0.1	932	38.8	89.7	100.0	0.0	59	85.7	85.7	100.0	0.0	4	-	-	-	0
Higher secondary	90.3	79.5	89.1	0.0	40	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
College/University	84.4	88.3	96.1	0.0	14	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Household asset quintile																			
Poorest	79.7	81.6	87.0	0.0	1,089	42.5	85.3	98.2	0.0	59	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
2	81.9	84.3	88.5	0.4	1,078	55.4	78.7	94.6	0.9	61	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
3	80.0	85.4	86.5	0.1	1,069	51.9	85.2	90.3	0.0	74	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
4	80.7	84.0	86.1	0.2	1,048	42.8	86.6	96.2	1.6	73	100.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
Richest	77.8	86.5	86.3	0.0	1,011	39.8	86.5	97.2	0.0	76	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Number of living children																			
0	70.5	80.8	80.1	0.0	449	36.7	80.4	85.6	0.0	22	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
1	80.8	88.7	86.7	0.2	969	38.4	84.5	95.6	0.0	77	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	0
2	82.5	83.5	88.4	0.2	1,188	51.2	80.4	95.2	0.8	70	100.0	66.7	66.7	0.0	2	-	-	-	0
3	81.6	84.7	87.7	0.2	1,044	47.7	89.9	98.5	0.0	70	66.7	66.7	100.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
4+	79.5	83.1	87.2	0.1	1,645	49.7	85.0	94.8	1.1	104	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Total	80.1	84.3	86.9	0.1	5,295	46.3	84.6	95.2	0.5	342	66.7	60.0	86.7	0.0	8	0.0	32.1	32.1	2

Table 9.3B Knowledge of ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who can name ESP services at temporary/satellite clinics by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003 Note: denominator as women knowing of sat. clinics and having had a clinic in the last three months.

Background characteristic	Type of clinic: NSDP Satellite Clinic — Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Government Satellite Clinic — Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	BPHC — Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Other reproductive health	Number	Other — Family planning	Maternal health	Child health	Number
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP																			
Age																			
15-19	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	87.5	87.5	100.0	0.0	7	71.8	88.0	82.1	0.2	376	50.0	50.0	100.0	2
20-24	100.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	2	69.7	90.9	97.0	0.0	30	74.6	89.3	81.6	1.1	557	100.0	100.0	66.7	3
25-29	-	-	-	-	0	65.5	82.8	96.6	0.0	26	77.7	86.7	85.4	1.4	529	100.0	100.0	100.0	6
30-39	-	-	-	-	0	72.0	88.0	100.0	0.0	22	79.8	83.8	82.1	0.0	467	83.3	100.0	100.0	5
40-49	-	-	-	-	0	43.8	79.2	97.9	0.0	43	75.8	83.5	81.9	0.8	1,007	88.9	77.8	88.9	8
Marital status																			
Currently married	100.0	66.7	66.7	0.0	3	62.8	86.9	97.8	0.0	123	76.6	86.2	82.6	0.7	2,792	92.3	88.5	92.3	23
Separated	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	60.7	60.7	75.0	0.0	25	-	-	-	0
Deserted	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	76.9	76.9	61.5	7.7	12	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Divorced	-	-	-	-	0	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	3	65.2	73.9	82.6	0.0	21	-	-	-	0
Widowed	-	-	-	-	0	25.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	4	64.3	81.0	80.2	0.8	113	-	-	-	0
Highest educational level																			
No education	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	60.2	81.9	96.4	0.0	75	74.4	84.6	81.2	0.4	1,580	80.0	60.0	100.0	4
Primary	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	58.1	87.1	100.0	0.0	28	76.1	85.4	83.4	1.3	849	100.0	100.0	86.7	13
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	65.5	89.7	100.0	0.0	26	80.3	89.1	84.6	1.0	520	80.0	80.0	100.0	4
Higher secondary	-	-	-	-	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	88.9	100.0	66.7	0.0	8	50.0	100.0	100.0	2
College/University	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	83.3	83.3	66.7	0.0	5	-	-	-	0
Household asset quintile																			
Poorest	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	86.2	82.8	96.6	0.0	26	71.0	82.9	78.4	0.9	522	80.0	60.0	80.0	4
2	-	-	-	-	0	68.2	86.4	95.5	0.0	20	74.4	86.4	82.6	0.9	589	100.0	100.0	80.0	4
3	-	-	-	-	0	55.6	81.5	96.3	0.0	24	78.0	86.0	80.9	1.0	634	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
4	-	-	-	-	0	48.1	81.5	100.0	0.0	24	77.2	84.1	82.9	0.7	616	100.0	100.0	100.0	5
Richest	100.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	2	51.3	89.7	100.0	0.0	35	78.3	88.5	86.4	0.3	602	71.4	85.7	100.0	6
Number of living children																			
0	-	-	-	-	0	63.6	72.7	100.0	0.0	10	65.5	80.3	78.4	0.8	237	33.3	66.7	100.0	3
1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	66.7	86.7	93.3	0.0	13	73.3	88.6	80.8	0.6	582	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	65.6	93.8	100.0	0.0	29	78.3	86.7	83.2	0.8	654	100.0	100.0	66.7	3
3	-	-	-	-	0	53.6	78.6	96.4	0.0	25	76.7	86.6	84.0	0.7	518	100.0	75.0	100.0	4
4+	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	60.3	84.5	98.3	0.0	52	78.1	84.0	82.7	0.8	971	92.9	92.9	92.9	13
Total	100.0	66.7	66.7	0.0	3	61.1	84.7	97.9	0.0	130	76.0	85.6	82.3	0.8	2,963	88.9	88.9	92.6	24

For NSDP satellite clinics in NSDP areas, awareness of family planning was also higher among currently married and better educated women. Once again, there did not appear to be any obvious relationship between socioeconomic status and awareness of most services, with the exception of child health services. Awareness of maternal and child health services increased with education and number of children. The pattern of awareness by education, marital and socioeconomic status was also similar in the BPHC and NSDP adjacent study areas.

9.4 Use of Temporary/Satellite Clinics

Women who knew of a temporary/satellite clinic conducted in their area during the past three months were asked if they had ever used that clinic and, if so, if they had used it during the past three months. These questions were used to elicit information about satisfaction with care while reducing the possibility of recall bias by focusing on more recent behavior. Women who did not identify a clinic or recall one being conducted in their area in the past three months were assumed not to have used one. By asking questions about the use of specific types of satellite clinics, comparisons can be made in women's assessments of satisfaction and quality between BPHC and NSDP clinics.

Table 9.4 shows the proportion of women who ever used services at satellite clinics by selected background characteristics. In BPHC areas, just over half of women reported having used a BPHC satellite clinic and about one in four reported using one for ESP services during the three months preceding interview.

Table 9.4 Use of temporary/satellite clinics

Percentage of women who ever used services at temporary/satellite clinics and who used the clinics in the last three months by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	Type of clinic: NSDP Satellite Clinic Ever used	NSDP Satellite Clinic Used in last three months	Government Satellite Clinic Ever used	Government Satellite Clinic Used in last three months	BPHC Ever used	BPHC Used in last three months	Other Ever used	Other Used in last three months	Number
BPHC									
Age									
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	54.8	24.9	0.0	0.0	812
20-24	0.2	0.0	2.5	1.0	65.0	28.6	0.2	0.2	1,083
25-29	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.8	65.5	28.7	0.6	0.3	997
30-39	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	58.8	24.2	0.5	0.3	957
40-49	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	43.5	16.5	0.2	0.1	1,969
Marital status									
Currently married	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	56.7	24.2	0.3	0.2	5,553
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	45
Deserted	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	21
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	47
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	221
Highest educational level									
No education	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	53.9	22.5	0.1	0.0	3,215
Primary	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.5	58.3	25.7	0.5	0.3	1,629
Secondary	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.7	54.1	21.5	0.4	0.2	1,005
Higher secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	14.0	3.3	3.3	27
College/University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	11
Household asset quintile									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.0	54.9	23.3	0.3	0.2	1,184
2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	59.8	25.8	0.3	0.2	1,174
3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	58.6	25.9	0.3	0.1	1,174
4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	52.3	22.3	0.2	0.2	1,178
Richest	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.7	49.3	18.5	0.3	0.2	1,177
Total	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	55.0	23.1	0.3	0.2	5,887

Table 9.4 Use of temporary/satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who ever used services at temporary/satellite clinics and who used the clinics in the last three months by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	Type of clinic: NSDP Satellite Clinic Ever used	NSDP Satellite Clinic Used in last three months	Government Satellite Clinic Ever used	Government Satellite Clinic Used in last three months	BPHC Ever used	BPHC Used in last three months	Other Ever used	Other Used in last three months	Number
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC									
Age									
15-19	41.6	18.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	345
20-24	52.5	23.5	3.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	407
25-29	55.2	26.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	448
30-39	50.5	22.6	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	377
40-49	33.9	12.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	767
Marital status									
Currently married	46.0	20.1	2.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,233
Separated	39.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18
Deserted	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Divorced	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Widowed	19.9	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Highest educational level									
No education	43.2	18.0	3.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,243
Primary	47.8	22.4	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	661
Secondary	45.7	18.6	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	437
Higher secondary	25.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
College/University	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Household asset quintile									
Poorest	48.9	22.1	3.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	421
2	45.4	21.8	2.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	486
3	45.1	18.7	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	503
4	44.1	17.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	517
Richest	39.9	15.8	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	440
Total	44.7	19.2	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,366

Table 9.4 Use of temporary/satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who ever used services at temporary/satellite clinics and who used the clinics in the last three months by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	Type of clinic: NSDP Satellite Clinic Ever used	NSDP Satellite Clinic Used in last three months	Government Satellite Clinic Ever used	Government Satellite Clinic Used in last three months	BPHC Ever used	BPHC Used in last three months	Other Ever used	Other Used in last three months	Number
TOTAL RURAL NSDP									
Age									
15-19	42.6	18.7	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	997
20-24	57.4	25.8	4.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,330
25-29	58.4	26.3	3.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,322
30-39	57.0	26.0	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,252
40-49	37.4	13.5	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,515
Marital status									
Currently married	49.9	21.7	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,057
Separated	29.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
Deserted	18.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
Divorced	26.1	3.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
Widowed	21.0	3.1	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	295
Highest educational level									
No education	47.9	20.5	3.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,067
Primary	51.3	22.0	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,018
Secondary	45.3	19.2	3.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,344
Higher secondary	47.7	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
College/University	30.5	13.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
Household asset quintile									
Poorest	51.4	23.1	3.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,525
2	49.8	22.7	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,510
3	50.5	22.1	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,473
4	47.0	18.4	3.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,499
Richest	42.8	16.9	3.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,499
Total	48.3	20.6	3.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,507

Table 9.4 Use of temporary/satellite clinics (continued)

Percentage of women who ever used services at temporary/satellite clinics and who used the clinics in the last three months by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	Type of clinic: NSDP Satellite Clinic Ever used	NSDP Satellite Clinic Used in last three months	Government Satellite Clinic Ever used	Government Satellite Clinic Used in last three months	BPHC Ever used	BPHC Used in last three months	Other Ever used	Other Used in last three months	Number
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP									
Age									
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	49.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	510
20-24	0.3	0.0	3.5	1.4	59.6	24.6	0.3	0.3	701
25-29	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.1	62.3	27.0	0.9	0.4	663
30-39	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.0	54.5	22.6	0.7	0.4	601
40-49	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	40.7	14.5	0.3	0.1	1,280
Marital status									
Currently married	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.9	53.2	22.0	0.5	0.3	3,564
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	33
Deserted	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	13
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	31
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	155
Highest educational level									
No education	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	49.5	19.9	0.2	0.0	2,025
Primary	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.7	54.8	22.9	0.8	0.5	1,079
Secondary	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.1	51.2	21.7	0.5	0.3	671
Higher secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	6.2	6.2	14
College/University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	6
Household asset quintile									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.4	49.8	19.4	0.5	0.3	697
2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	55.4	22.5	0.5	0.4	748
3	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	54.8	24.0	0.5	0.1	788
4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	49.8	21.4	0.2	0.2	791
Richest	0.2	0.0	2.2	1.0	45.9	17.6	0.5	0.2	773
Total	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.8	51.1	21.0	0.4	0.2	3,796

Ever-use of BPHC satellite clinics was negatively associated with education levels and the age of the mother but does not appear to have been related to socioeconomic status. These patterns hold for use of BPHC satellite clinics in the past three months as well.

The use of NSDP satellite clinics in NSDP project areas – both ever-use and use in the past three months – was lower than use of BPHC clinics in BPHC areas. Approximately half of women in NSDP areas reported ever using an NSDP satellite clinic and while one in five reported doing so in the past three months. The use of NSDP satellite clinics by NSDP women was negatively associated with socioeconomic status and education and highest for those aged 20-39.

Ever-use and use in the past three months of BPHC clinics in BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas (51.1% and 21%, respectively) were slightly higher when compared to the same for NSDP satellite clinics in NSDP areas adjacent BPHC areas (44.7% and 19.2%, respectively). Use by age, education level, and asset quintile followed a pattern similar to that observed in the BPHC and NSDP areas.

9.5 ESP Services Ever-Used at Temporary/Satellite Clinics

Women aware of a satellite clinic in their area of residence that had been held in the past three months, and had ever attended it, were asked which services they had ever used at it. Table 9.5 shows the proportion of these women who had ever used specific ESP services at satellite clinics by the type of service received.

Table 9.5 Ever-use of ESP services in temporary/satellite clinics

Percentage of women who ever used specific services at temporary/satellite clinics by BPHC/NSDP Areas, Bangladesh 2003 Note: denominator as all women who have ever gone to a clinic.

	BPHC				NSDP same/adjacent BPHC			Total rural NSDP				BPHC same/adjacent NSDP			
Services	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other
What services were ever used															
Family planning	100.0	20.6	36.9	27.8	41.3	8.3	63.6	42.4	14.1	63.6	0.0	100.0	18.2	34.4	27.8
..Clinical methods	100.0	13.2	26.0	16.7	28.7	4.8	45.5	32.9	8.7	45.5	0.0	100.0	12.5	23.3	16.7
..Non clinical methods	50.0	10.3	14.0	11.1	18.0	6.7	27.3	15.3	7.5	27.3	0.0	50.0	9.1	13.1	11.1
..Advise for side effects	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.6	1.5	0.0	9.1	1.6	0.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.6
Maternal health	0.0	48.5	52.3	50.0	42.3	45.9	36.4	46.3	45.7	36.4	100.0	0.0	54.5	50.8	50.0
..Antenatal care	0.0	10.9	32.1	16.7	19.9	10.1	9.1	19.9	5.1	9.1	100.0	0.0	11.4	30.5	16.7
..Postnatal care	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.6
..Tetanus	0.0	47.5	36.8	33.3	34.3	39.0	36.4	37.4	42.9	36.4	100.0	0.0	53.4	35.2	33.3
Child health	100.0	73.1	66.1	88.9	66.5	75.3	36.4	63.5	78.0	36.4	0.0	100.0	72.7	63.3	88.9
..EPI	50.0	59.7	44.8	44.4	47.6	63.9	36.4	48.1	67.5	36.4	0.0	50.0	56.8	40.2	44.4
..Diarrhea treatment	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0
..ARI treatment	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6
..Vitamin A	0.0	22.3	15.5	11.1	20.2	30.9	0.0	18.2	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	14.5	11.1
..General illnesses	100.0	15.3	19.0	55.6	17.3	9.8	0.0	13.8	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.2	20.6	55.6
..Other child care	0.0	1.0	5.6	5.6	3.4	1.6	0.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.7	5.6
Other reproductive health	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6
..Treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6
General health	0.0	8.6	9.3	11.1	5.8	2.4	9.1	6.3	1.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	11.0	11.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number	2	94	3,236	16	1,057	66	6	3,627	243	6	1	2	79	1,942	16

Note: If a clinic type was not reported in a particular study area, no column appears for that type.

In BPHC project areas, women who reported ever attending a BPHC satellite clinic used the following services particularly frequently: child health, EPI, and maternal health services (family planning, 36.9%, was a bit less popular). At NSDP satellite clinics in NSDP project areas, use of family planning (42.4%) was higher, while that of maternal (46.3%) and child (63.5%) health services was lower relative to what prevailed with BPHC clinics in BPHC areas. Ever-use of government clinics for ESP was similar in BPHC and NSDP areas. Patterns of ever-use of ESP at satellite clinics in the adjacent BPHC and NSDP areas were also similar.

9.6 Referral Information about Satellite/Temporary Clinics

Women who ever went to a satellite clinic for services were asked whether they had been referred there by someone. Table 9.6 gives the percentage of women informed in advance about satellite clinics by sources of information, types of clinics, and area of residence.

Table 9.6 Referral information about satellite/temporary clinic

Percentage of women who were informed in advance about the temporary/satellite clinic by source of information and type of clinic, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003.
Note: denominator as all women who have ever gone to a clinic.

	BPHC				NSDP same/adjacent BPHC			Total rural NSDP				BPHC same/adjacent NSDP			
Services	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other
Who told the respondent															
Health professional	0.0	29.6	2.7	27.8	2.3	15.7	0.0	2.4	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	2.5	27.8
..Qualified doctor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
..Nurse/midwife	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Family welfare visitor	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
..MA/SACMO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..FWA	0.0	29.6	2.2	27.8	1.7	14.1	0.0	1.9	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	2.1	27.8
NSDP	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	73.7	23.7	9.1	71.8	18.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
..Static clinic worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Satellite clinic worker	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.1	1.6	0.0	5.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
..Community mobilizer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.0	8.1	0.0	4.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
..Depotholder	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.7	12.3	9.1	61.8	10.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other person	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
..Trained traditional birth attendant	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
..Untrained TBA	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
..Unqualified doctor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Relative	0.0	9.0	2.7	5.6	3.8	6.7	0.0	4.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.8	5.6
Neighbor	50.0	13.7	5.7	11.1	5.1	11.6	0.0	6.1	15.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	14.8	5.1	11.1
BPHC NGO	50.0	13.4	73.9	44.4	1.2	13.0	90.9	1.2	10.3	90.9	0.0	50.0	15.9	73.4	44.4
..Static clinic worker	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
..Satellite clinic worker	0.0	1.0	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.1	0.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	11.0	0.0
..Field worker	50.0	1.9	61.2	44.4	0.0	0.0	81.8	0.2	0.0	81.8	0.0	50.0	2.3	61.3	44.4
..Government satellite clinic worker	0.0	10.5	1.0	0.0	1.1	13.0	0.0	0.9	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	1.0	0.0
Other	0.0	7.1	3.6	5.6	1.6	14.7	0.0	2.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.8	2.6	5.6
Was not informed	0.0	26.0	10.2	5.6	12.1	13.0	0.0	11.8	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	11.3	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2	94	3,236	16	1,057	66	6	3,627	243	6	1	2	79	1,942	16

Note: If a clinic type was not reported in a particular study area, no column appears for that clinic type.

In BPHC areas, three out of four users of BPHC satellite clinics received information in advance by people employed by them. Over 60% of women were informed of BPHC satellite clinics by BPHC fieldworkers. An additional one in ten were informed by BPHC satellite clinic workers. In NSDP areas, the majority of women (over 60%) were informed of NSDP satellite clinics by NSDP depotholders. BPHC field workers in BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP areas and NSDP depotholders in NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas were the most common sources for information in those communities (about 60% in both cases).

9.7 Use of ESP Services at Satellite Clinics in Most Recent Visit in the Past Three Months

Women who attended a satellite clinic in the past three months were asked what services they had used during their most recent visit. Table 9.7 shows the services used by type of clinic and by study areas. Because these numbers reflect only users of clinic services, they should have been similar to the shares of each type of service in routine reporting of clinic service statistics. The data, however, should be interpreted with caution due to limited numbers of observations, particularly with regard to government and other satellite clinics, which are relatively uncommon in project areas.

In BPHC areas, the most commonly utilized services during the past three months were family planning services, particularly clinical methods of family planning, and child health services. Nearly half of all users of BPHC satellite clinics sought family planning services and, of those, about 35% sought clinical family planning methods. Additionally, about half sought child health care, while one in five used EPI services for their children. However, less than 10% of women sought care for general health.

A comparison of BPHC satellite clinics in BPHC project areas with NSDP satellite clinics in NSDP areas, shows the same patterns as ever-use of NSDP satellite clinics; relative to the use of BPHC clinics in BPHC areas, the use in the past three months of NSDP clinics in NSDP project areas was higher for family planning (52.6%), but lower for maternal health (12.8%) and child health services (41.7%). Child health and family planning services were also the most frequently used services from the respective satellite clinics in the other two study areas.

9.8 Quality of Care at Satellite Clinics

Women who used temporary/satellite clinics in the past three months answered questions about the quality of care that they received during their most recent visit. The questions addressed payment, staff behavior, time given for care, travel time, and waiting time. Responses are reported in Table 9.8 by BPHC and NSDP project areas.

Table 9.7 Use of ESP services in temporary/satellite clinics during last visit

Percentage of women who have used specific services at temporary/satellite clinics during their last visit in the three months preceding the survey by BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003 Note: denominator as all women who have gone to a clinic in the last three months (and know of clinics and there was a clinic in the last three months).

	BPHC			NSDP same/adjacent BPHC			Total rural NSDP			BPHC same/adjacent NSDP		
Services	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other
What services were used during last visit												
Family planning	30.4	46.1	40.0	48.6	5.5	80.0	52.6	18.0	80.0	25.7	42.8	40.0
..Clinical methods	20.3	34.9	30.0	34.8	5.5	60.0	41.7	13.5	60.0	17.1	31.4	30.0
..Non clinical methods	10.1	10.1	0.0	16.0	5.5	20.0	11.2	6.0	20.0	8.6	9.6	0.0
..Advise for side effects	0.0	2.0	10.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	10.0
Maternal health	17.1	15.6	40.0	14.7	8.3	0.0	12.8	9.0	0.0	17.1	17.0	40.0
..Antenatal care	6.9	11.0	20.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	11.2	20.0
..Postnatal care	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
..Tetanus	17.1	7.0	40.0	9.5	8.3	0.0	8.3	9.0	0.0	17.1	8.5	40.0
Child health	61.8	47.7	90.0	48.8	86.2	0.0	41.7	73.0	0.0	68.6	46.7	90.0
..EPI	37.8	18.8	30.0	22.2	46.9	0.0	18.3	38.2	0.0	42.9	18.8	30.0
..Diarrhea treatment	4.6	3.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.0	0.0	5.7	3.4	0.0
..ARI treatment	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
..Vitamin A	21.7	12.7	10.0	15.7	55.9	0.0	13.4	34.6	0.0	22.9	11.2	10.0
..General illnesses	16.1	20.1	50.0	17.2	11.1	0.0	13.1	12.2	0.0	20.0	19.5	50.0
..Other child care	0.0	5.8	10.0	3.1	5.5	0.0	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	10.0
Other reproductive health	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
..Treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
General health	2.3	7.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	20.0	4.4	1.5	20.0	2.9	9.6	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Number												
Number	39	1,363	9	454	19	3	1,550	72	3	31	797	9

Note: If a clinic type was not reported in a particular study area, no column appears for that clinic type.

Table 9.8 Quality of temporary/satellite clinics

Women's perceptions of quality of treatment in temporary/satellite clinics during their last visit in the three months preceding the survey by BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003 Note: denominator as all women who have gone to a clinic in the last three months (and know of clinics and there was a clinic in the last three months).

	BPHC			NSDP same/adjacent BPHC			Total rural NSDP			BPHC same/adjacent NSDP		
Quality Indicators	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	NSDP Satellite Clinic	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Government Satellite Clinic	BPHC	Other
Spent enough time												
Yes	100.0	99.3	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0
No	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Talked to her nicely												
Nicely	84.3	92.8	100.0	91.0	100.0	100.0	91.5	91.7	100.0	88.6	91.0	100.0
Somewhat	15.7	6.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	5.2	0.0	11.4	8.8	0.0
Not nicely	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Gave enough attention to her needs												
Yes	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.4	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0
No	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Mean travel time												
Mean (minutes)	11.3	10.6	24.5	12.9	7.3	7.4	11.4	9.5	7.4	12.6	9.6	24.5
Mean waiting time												
Mean (minutes)	11.0	15.6	59.0	17.8	3.4	12.0	14.6	4.2	12.0	12,9	15.1	59.0
Did pay for services												
Yes	12.4	62.0	40.0	66.9	5.5	100.0	68.9	9.1	100.0	11.4	63.5	40.0
No	87.6	38.0	60.0	33.1	94.5	0.0	31.1	90.9	0.0	88.6	36.5	60.0
Paid the exact amount												
Service was for free	87.6	38.0	60.0	33.1	94.5	0.0	31.1	90.9	0.0	88.6	36.5	60.0
Same amount	12.4	56.2	40.0	58.8	5.5	100.0	60.6	7.6	100.0	11.4	58.5	40.0
More	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Less	0.0	4.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
Credit	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Number	39	1,363	9	454	19	3	1,550	72	3	31	797	9

Note: If a clinic type was not reported in a particular study area, no column appears for that clinic type.

Responses indicated generally comparable quality of care across the different types of providers and across study areas. Almost all of the BPHC and NSDP satellite clinic users reported that providers spent enough time with them during their last visit. Other indicators of quality were similar across BPHC/NSDP areas and types of clinics as well. Over 90% said that staff talked nicely, and equal proportions said that staff gave enough attention to her needs. Both travel times and waiting times were also similar for BPHC clinics in BPHC areas relative to NSDP clinics in NSDP project areas. The mean waiting time for service at the BPHC satellite clinics was 15.6 minutes, and the mean travel time was reported to be 10.6 minutes. The corresponding mean waiting and mean travel times in NSDP areas were about the same. About 70% of users of NSDP services and 60% of users of BPHC services reported paying for the services they received. The above measures indicated high quality of services and satisfaction with the care received (at NSDP and BPHC facilities).

9.9 Health and Family Planning Services Source Awareness

As with satellite clinics, women in the 2003 BPHC evaluation survey were asked about clinics and hospitals in the areas in which they lived from where they could receive health or family planning services. Women were directed to different sets of questions based on the areas in which they lived – BPHC project area or NSDP project area. If a woman did not spontaneously report awareness of a BPHC/NSDP clinic, she was asked directly if she was aware of a BPHC/NSDP clinic. If she was, a series of questions about her experiences with BPHC/NSDP services were asked. If she was not, she was asked the same set of questions about awareness and use of services at whatever type she had spontaneously mentioned.

Table 9.9 gives the proportion of women who knew of a clinic or hospital in their area where they could receive health or family planning services, by project area. Almost all women in BPHC areas knew of a clinic or hospital in their area of residence from which they can obtain health and family planning services. In NSDP project areas, nine in 10 women were also aware of such a clinic or hospital. Awareness was positively associated with age, education and socioeconomic service. Knowledge of clinics/hospitals providing health and family planning services among women in the NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC project areas and BPHC areas adjacent to NSDP project areas were similar.

Table 9.9 Awareness of clinics and hospitals in the area from which a woman can get health or family planning services

Percentage of women who know of a clinic or hospital in the area in which they live from which one can obtain health of family planning services, by background characteristic, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	BPHC				NSDP same/adjacent BPHC				Total rural NSDP				BPHC same/adjacent NSDP			
	Yes	No	Total	Number	Yes	No	Total	Number	Yes	No	Total	Number	Yes	No	Total	Number
Age																
15-19	92.5	7.5	100.0	812	86.9	13.1	100.0	345	88.5	11.5	100.0	997	91.0	9.0	100.0	510
20-24	94.5	5.5	100.0	1,083	88.5	11.5	100.0	407	91.7	8.3	100.0	1,330	92.9	7.1	100.0	701
25-29	94.3	5.7	100.0	997	88.4	11.6	100.0	448	91.7	8.3	100.0	1,322	92.8	7.2	100.0	663
30-39	94.7	5.3	100.0	957	88.1	11.9	100.0	377	91.5	8.5	100.0	1,252	94.3	5.7	100.0	601
40-49	94.9	5.1	100.0	1,969	88.6	11.4	100.0	767	92.0	8.0	100.0	2,515	93.9	6.1	100.0	1,280
Marital status																
Currently married	94.4	5.6	100.0	5,553	88.4	11.6	100.0	2,233	91.4	8.6	100.0	7,057	93.3	6.7	100.0	3,564
Separated	98.0	2.0	100.0	45	81.5	18.5	100.0	18	88.7	11.3	100.0	63	97.3	2.7	100.0	33
Deserted	94.0	6.0	100.0	21	85.7	14.3	100.0	8	93.0	7.0	100.0	23	100.0	0.0	100.0	13
Divorced	96.2	3.8	100.0	47	72.1	27.9	100.0	16	84.1	15.9	100.0	68	94.1	5.9	100.0	31
Widowed	88.4	11.6	100.0	221	87.0	13.0	100.0	92	90.8	9.2	100.0	295	86.6	13.4	100.0	155
Highest educational level																
No education	93.5	6.5	100.0	3,215	87.9	12.1	100.0	1,243	91.1	8.9	100.0	4,067	92.5	7.5	100.0	2,025
Primary	94.9	5.1	100.0	1,629	87.8	12.2	100.0	661	90.5	9.5	100.0	2,018	93.7	6.3	100.0	1,079
Secondary	95.3	4.7	100.0	1,005	89.7	10.3	100.0	437	92.8	7.2	100.0	1,344	93.8	6.2	100.0	671
Higher secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	27	92.8	7.2	100.0	15	92.7	7.3	100.0	53	100.0	0.0	100.0	14
College/University	100.0	0.0	100.0	11	77.8	22.2	100.0	10	84.7	15.3	100.0	25	100.0	0.0	100.0	6
Household asset quintile																
Poorest	92.6	7.4	100.0	1,184	81.9	18.1	100.0	421	88.3	11.7	100.0	1,525	91.2	8.8	100.0	697
2	92.4	7.6	100.0	1,174	90.9	9.1	100.0	486	91.2	8.8	100.0	1,510	91.7	8.3	100.0	748
3	94.8	5.2	100.0	1,174	89.2	10.8	100.0	503	91.4	8.6	100.0	1,473	93.5	6.5	100.0	788
4	95.0	5.0	100.0	1,178	88.2	11.8	100.0	517	92.4	7.6	100.0	1,499	93.6	6.4	100.0	791
Richest	96.5	3.5	100.0	1,177	90.0	10.0	100.0	440	93.0	7.0	100.0	1,499	95.3	4.7	100.0	773
Total	94.2	5.8	100.0	5,887	88.2	11.8	100.0	2,366	91.3	8.7	100.0	7,507	93.1	6.9	100.0	3,796

9.10 Type of Clinics Identified as Providing Health or Family Planning Services

Women who knew of a clinic or hospital in their area providing health or family planning services were asked about the type of clinic or hospital. Table 9.10 provides the distribution of facility types for all women by BPHC and NSDP project areas. Most women were able to identify a source for health or family planning services. In BPHC and NSDP areas, public sector sources were most likely to be identified. In their respective areas of operation, BPHC and NSDP providers were less likely to be mentioned (almost half and around one in three, respectively). Very few (6%) did not know of a clinic or hospital that provides health or family planning services. Thana health complexes were the public providers most commonly mentioned.

In neither BPHC nor NSDP project areas were private medical centers identified as major sources of health or family planning services. Awareness of public sector sources as providers of health and family planning services was slightly lower in both NSDP areas adjacent to BPHC areas and BPHC areas adjacent NSDP areas.

Table 9.10 Type of clinic that the respondent identifies as providing health or family planning services

Percentage distribution of all women by type of clinic in the area in which they live from which one can obtain health or family planning services by BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Clinic Type	BPHC	NSDP same/ adjacent BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP
What type of clinic				
PUBLIC SECTOR	78.9	61.5	71.0	76.4
..Hospital/Medical college	15.9	5.0	6.9	18.1
..Family welfare centre	18.6	20.1	19.3	16.8
..Thana health complex	40.7	35.0	42.6	38.7
..MCWC	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.0
..Dispensary/Community Clinic	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8
NSDP Static clinic	0.5	42.4	33.5	0.5
BPHC static clinic	48.1	0.3	0.1	48.7
OTHER NGO	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
..Hospital	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
..NGO clinic	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	4.0	2.4	3.3	4.4
..Private clinic/doctor	3.8	2.1	3.1	4.2
..Traditional doctor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
..Pharmacy	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
DK Clinic + DK Type	5.8	12.3	9.0	6.9
Number	5,887	2,366	7,507	3,796

9.11 Knowledge of ESP Services at Hospitals/Clinics

Women were asked if they were aware of ESP services at the facilities they mentioned. Table 9.11 gives the proportion of women who identify specific ESP services at different types of hospitals/ clinics, by project areas.

Most respondents in BPHC project areas who identify BPHC clinics knew that these provide family planning methods. Close to two-thirds of women reported that BPHC static clinics provided maternal and child health services, with a bit less than half that many reporting provision of EPI. In NSDP project areas, about three fourths who identified NSDP clinics were aware that these provide family planning services and maternal and child health services.

9.12 Identification of ESP Services at Hospitals/Clinics

Table 9.12 provides the proportion who could name ESP services at different types of clinics/ hospitals, according to selected background characteristics by study area. It shows that the proportion of women in BPHC area who knew of specific services at a hospital/clinic in their area varied by age, education, and asset quintile. Women in the highest asset quintile, for example, were 15 percentage points more likely to have known of family planning services through a BPHC clinic than women in the lowest quintile (69.9% versus 54.2%), 16 percentage points more likely to have known of maternal health services (75.1% versus 58.7%), and 9 percentage points more likely to have known of child health services (69.6% versus 60.6%). These relationships generally held for awareness of NSDP clinics in NSDP areas as well.

Table 9.11 Knowledge of ESP services at hospitals/clinics

Percentage of all women who identify specific services at different types of hospitals/clinics by BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003.

	BPHC					NSDP same/adjacent BPHC					Total rural NSDP					BPHC same/adjacent NSDP				
Type of Service	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other
What services are available																				
Family planning	60.3	60.7	63.6	35.8	60.5	72.7	50.0	51.8	42.7	45.7	74.5	40.1	57.0	39.7	56.7	58.3	62.1	62.5	35.1	62.0
..Clinical methods	45.7	50.2	56.6	32.9	50.1	56.8	50.0	42.5	32.6	45.7	61.5	40.1	49.4	31.2	43.8	41.7	50.0	53.7	32.1	50.0
..Non clinical methods	39.7	39.3	37.9	19.2	39.1	53.4	12.5	30.1	20.1	26.7	52.8	10.0	31.9	12.7	39.9	41.7	39.1	35.3	20.9	39.1
..Advise for side effects	6.0	9.0	5.4	0.5	8.9	6.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	15.2	6.1	0.0	3.6	4.1	7.7	0.0	10.5	6.2	0.7	10.4
Maternal health	79.3	63.7	58.4	60.4	63.9	75.3	62.5	53.8	47.7	58.1	76.3	70.0	58.1	49.7	63.8	83.3	65.3	57.6	57.5	65.5
..Antenatal care	58.6	55.8	47.9	54.2	56.1	60.7	62.5	40.8	37.6	42.4	63.9	70.0	45.6	42.9	44.3	66.7	58.4	46.1	50.7	58.7
..Postnatal care	10.3	11.7	15.4	30.7	11.7	10.3	0.0	13.0	20.0	7.6	10.3	0.0	14.1	18.3	14.2	8.3	10.0	15.7	32.1	10.0
..Tetanus	52.6	25.8	25.3	20.3	25.9	39.1	12.5	23.9	15.2	19.5	41.8	29.9	29.9	14.2	28.6	66.7	24.0	27.0	19.4	24.4
Child health	60.3	64.4	83.0	83.5	64.7	75.4	75.1	84.8	81.2	69.5	77.5	80.0	85.1	80.5	67.8	58.3	63.1	81.7	82.8	63.4
..EPI	29.3	30.9	21.5	6.7	31.0	46.3	37.6	24.7	10.1	34.3	47.4	50.0	27.8	12.0	20.6	33.3	27.1	21.2	2.2	27.4
..Diarrhea treatment	20.7	10.0	32.7	34.1	10.2	12.4	37.5	29.5	37.5	11.4	12.9	30.0	31.7	28.2	18.1	16.7	10.7	32.7	35.8	11.0
..ARI treatment	0.0	1.6	7.7	13.1	1.7	1.1	0.0	6.8	15.0	7.6	1.3	0.0	6.4	9.3	2.6	0.0	1.3	7.0	16.4	1.3
..Vitamin A	0.0	8.4	8.4	1.8	8.5	14.8	0.0	11.7	5.1	7.6	13.1	19.8	8.3	3.0	7.7	0.0	8.9	9.0	1.5	9.0
..General illnesses	51.7	34.9	63.3	73.9	35.3	37.4	12.5	64.5	68.6	27.6	40.5	10.0	64.3	66.3	43.3	41.7	35.1	62.2	77.6	35.4
..Other child care	4.3	12.4	17.3	17.7	12.4	10.3	24.0	10.7	10.0	15.2	10.6	20.0	11.4	12.7	11.7	8.3	12.0	16.0	20.9	12.0
Other reproductive health	0.0	0.9	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	3.0	0.7
..Treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	0.9	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	3.0	0.7
General health	51.7	14.6	39.5	49.3	15.0	15.4	12.5	45.9	69.9	26.6	16.1	10.0	45.9	54.1	27.3	41.7	11.9	43.8	55.2	12.3
Other	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.0	0.0
DK/missing	0.0	18.1	5.1	3.4	17.8	4.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.7	2.4	1.3	0.0	16.5	3.9	3.7	16.3
Number	21	2,831	2,483	171	2,869	1,003	4.0	1,023	43	14	2,515	5.0	4,104	182	41	11	1,848	1,531	121	1,873

Table 9.12 Knowledge of ESP services at hospitals/clinics

Percentage of all women who can name ESP services at hospitals/clinics by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003

Background characteristic	NSDP NGO					BPHC NGO					PUBLIC SECTOR					PRIVATE SECTOR					OTHER				
	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N
BPHC Areas																									
Age																									
15-19	26.4	100.0	63.2	0.0	3	59.1	60.2	61.0	1.5	387	63.1	62.5	81.9	0.5	331	33.8	53.7	91.2	0.0	24	34.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	5
20-24	46.3	70.7	70.7	0.0	7	58.5	66.0	63.8	0.5	536	63.6	62.1	83.8	1.7	452	27.6	55.2	74.1	0.0	21	47.2	100.0	66.7	0.0	6
25-29	81.5	55.6	62.9	0.0	5	57.9	66.6	63.6	1.0	505	64.4	59.5	86.2	1.4	398	40.2	83.6	90.2	4.1	22	55.6	77.8	100.0	0.0	10
30-39	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	64.8	62.9	70.3	1.1	462	68.6	55.8	82.0	2.0	398	36.1	64.4	87.6	0.0	42	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	4
40-49	79.1	100.0	50.0	0.0	4	62.4	62.6	64.2	0.7	917	62.1	56.5	82.7	1.3	871	38.7	55.5	77.8	4.5	60	42.4	76.7	83.6	6.9	13
Marital status																									
Currently married	60.3	79.3	60.3	0.0	21	61.0	64.1	64.7	0.9	2690	64.0	58.5	83.3	1.4	2335	36.5	61.9	84.0	1.1	157	48.5	85.6	88.1	0.0	36
Separated	-	-	-	-	0	55.3	49.6	49.6	0.0	22	52.1	48.7	80.9	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
Deserted	-	-	-	-	0	56.4	74.3	56.4	0.0	7	60.7	44.3	80.3	0.0	11	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	-	0
Divorced	-	-	-	-	0	48.6	52.4	47.6	0.0	19	61.6	50.3	64.3	3.5	26	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
Widowed	-	-	-	-	0	56.3	56.5	62.3	1.0	93	56.4	62.1	79.5	0.0	91	27.8	50.0	68.5	18.5	10	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	2
Highest educational level																									
No education	82.1	100.0	61.5	0.0	7	56.9	61.1	62.7	0.8	1468	61.8	54.6	82.3	1.4	1431	39.1	60.0	77.5	3.5	78	52.5	77.8	82.8	5.1	18
Primary	72.2	52.8	47.2	0.0	6	63.1	62.6	65.3	0.6	816	66.7	58.4	83.3	1.1	663	29.5	43.0	84.3	0.0	50	45.6	78.9	100.0	0.0	10
Secondary	29.3	83.0	70.7	0.0	7	67.2	71.9	66.9	1.6	523	63.9	71.6	84.4	2.0	376	36.6	81.2	93.3	2.2	40	44.7	100.0	78.6	0.0	10
Higher secondary	-	-	-	-	0	54.2	79.4	79.4	0.0	19	86.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
College/University	-	-	-	-	0	100.0	75.9	82.7	0.0	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
Household asset quintile																									
Poorest	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2	54.2	58.7	60.6	0.2	538	57.2	51.6	79.1	0.8	534	30.4	43.8	88.7	0.0	16	0.0	33.3	100.0	33.3	3
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	58.1	62.3	64.6	1.2	595	65.5	55.2	78.9	0.7	465	28.2	54.1	60.0	0.0	15	38.5	100.0	69.3	0.0	7
3	68.7	46.9	31.3	0.0	6	61.9	60.8	65.0	0.7	590	63.5	58.5	84.6	2.2	492	50.5	59.2	81.6	0.0	18	77.4	77.4	77.4	0.0	6
4	41.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	59.3	61.7	61.8	1.2	560	64.0	57.8	86.5	2.1	512	30.6	45.2	78.9	2.5	36	53.0	86.3	90.2	0.0	9
Richest	42.0	86.0	86.0	0.0	9	69.9	75.1	69.6	1.1	548	68.4	69.8	85.7	1.1	480	37.1	71.3	89.0	3.2	85	48.7	86.8	93.4	0.0	14
Number of living children																									
0	41.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	58.8	64.1	61.4	1.3	239	59.5	57.7	75.6	1.1	243	46.9	46.9	89.8	0.0	18	58.9	100.0	70.5	0.0	3
1	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	4	57.9	64.1	63.2	1.2	573	63.8	62.9	83.7	1.1	461	35.6	63.3	83.7	3.0	30	51.3	100.0	82.1	0.0	7
2	54.1	50.0	75.0	0.0	9	59.3	65.0	65.1	0.4	621	64.9	60.5	87.4	1.1	520	27.8	64.4	88.9	0.0	32	47.8	58.7	63.0	0.0	8
3	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2	67.2	67.4	66.3	1.3	513	63.9	58.2	80.0	1.8	446	39.4	70.2	91.0	0.0	34	46.0	84.1	100.0	7.9	11
4+	77.2	100.0	22.8	0.0	4	60.2	60.1	64.3	0.6	885	63.6	54.9	83.5	1.6	814	34.9	55.0	73.9	4.7	57	46.8	89.4	100.0	0.0	8
Total	60.3	79.3	60.3	0.0	21	60.7	63.7	64.4	0.9	2831	63.6	58.4	83.0	1.4	2483	35.8	60.4	83.5	2.1	171	48.6	84.0	86.3	2.4	38

Table 9.12 Knowledge of ESP services at hospitals/clinics (continued)

Percentage of all women who can name ESP services at hospitals/clinics by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003

Background characteristic	NSDP NGO					BPHC NGO					PUBLIC SECTOR					PRIVATE SECTOR					OTHER				
	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N
NSDP SAME OR ADJACENT TO BPHC																									
Age																									
15-19	64.8	75.6	72.1	0.7	146	-	-	-	-	0	42.7	55.2	81.4	1.5	143	33.3	50.0	100.0	0.0	6	0.0	68.0	100.0	0.0	3
20-24	76.2	77.9	81.4	0.6	188	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	1	58.5	57.5	87.3	1.3	161	14.5	28.8	85.7	0.0	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
25-29	79.2	77.2	70.7	0.3	204	-	-	-	-	0	52.2	59.2	91.4	1.2	184	85.7	57.3	71.6	0.0	4	50.1	50.1	49.9	0.0	4
30-39	79.2	75.2	81.1	0.9	170	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	51.2	50.2	82.9	0.7	154	22.2	0.0	88.8	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
40-49	66.7	71.6	73.5	0.4	286	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	3	53.4	51.3	83.2	1.2	371	52.8	63.3	73.7	0.0	20	-	-	-	-	0
Marital status																									
Currently married	73.1	75.5	75.9	0.4	961	50.0	62.5	75.1	0.0	4	53.0	54.7	85.2	1.2	953	43.8	48.9	80.8	0.0	42	43.9	56.2	67.1	0.0	10
Separated	100.0	67.1	78.1	0.0	5	-	-	-	-	0	22.3	33.7	77.9	0.0	10	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Deserted	75.5	75.5	100.0	24.7	4	-	-	-	-	0	49.6	50.4	100.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Divorced	33.0	67.0	21.9	0.0	5	-	-	-	-	0	41.9	25.3	83.4	0.0	6	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Widowed	59.2	69.0	64.4	0.0	28	-	-	-	-	0	36.4	45.9	78.0	0.0	52	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
Highest educational level																									
No education	71.3	71.7	73.8	0.9	480	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	2	50.1	50.1	84.6	0.9	578	35.6	35.6	80.0	0.0	24	39.0	61.0	61.0	0.0	5
Primary	74.2	73.6	78.0	0.2	276	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	53.8	53.7	84.2	2.2	291	28.9	57.3	71.6	0.0	8	50.1	50.1	75.0	0.0	4
Secondary	73.2	83.4	75.1	0.2	230	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	53.2	67.2	86.3	0.0	150	66.9	66.9	90.4	0.0	11	-	-	-	-	0
Higher secondary	94.8	89.6	84.4	0.0	10	-	-	-	-	0	100.0	85.8	100.0	0.0	4	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
College/University	57.8	100.0	82.6	0.0	7	-	-	-	-	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Household asset quintile																									
Poorest	73.5	71.5	76.8	1.1	147	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	49.7	48.7	84.6	0.6	187	40.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	5	19.5	41.5	80.5	0.0	5
2	75.1	73.4	77.2	1.4	193	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	50.4	46.7	85.9	1.8	239	16.7	50.1	49.9	0.0	6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
3	72.0	73.0	74.7	0.5	216	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	49.4	50.5	85.6	1.4	222	18.2	18.2	81.8	0.0	6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
4	72.9	78.3	73.5	0.0	251	0.0	33.5	100.0	0.0	2	57.3	63.2	81.7	1.1	195	0.0	0.0	90.8	0.0	6	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2
Richest	70.1	78.6	75.8	0.0	195	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	53.0	62.5	85.9	0.6	181	72.4	66.9	83.3	0.0	19	-	-	-	-	0
Number of living children																									
0	62.8	77.8	67.6	0.0	102	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	46.3	49.4	76.2	1.0	102	0.0	16.7	91.6	0.0	6	0.0	51.5	100.0	0.0	2
1	70.1	76.4	75.8	0.8	201	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	50.3	57.3	86.3	1.2	175	50.2	50.2	75.1	0.0	4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
2	78.1	77.5	78.8	0.9	229	100.0	100.0	33.5	0.0	2	51.0	55.0	86.0	1.6	203	62.6	37.6	87.5	0.0	9	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0	3
3	77.9	76.2	78.5	0.3	196	-	-	-	-	0	56.4	52.2	86.2	1.6	207	0.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	4	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2
4+	70.0	70.9	73.0	0.4	273	33.5	33.5	100.0	0.0	2	52.0	53.7	85.0	0.6	336	55.8	66.8	72.2	0.0	19	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Total	72.7	75.3	75.4	0.5	1003	50.0	62.5	75.1	0.0	4	51.8	53.8	84.8	1.2	1023	42.7	47.7	81.2	0.0	43	43.9	56.2	67.1	0.0	10

Table 9.12 Knowledge of ESP services at hospitals/clinics (continued)

Percentage of all women who can name ESP services at hospitals/clinics by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003

Background characteristic	NSDP NGO					BPHC NGO					PUBLIC SECTOR					PRIVATE SECTOR					OTHER				
	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N
TOTAL RURAL NSDP																									
Age																									
15-19	69.2	79.0	74.4	1.0	345	-	-	-	-	0	48.6	58.1	80.2	1.6	510	43.3	59.5	84.0	0.0	20	32.7	73.9	87.0	0.0	8
20-24	76.7	78.3	79.5	0.7	500	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	1	58.0	62.2	87.5	1.3	682	35.7	50.9	83.1	3.3	32	100.0	50.2	50.2	0.0	2
25-29	78.3	75.8	75.7	0.7	467	-	-	-	-	0	59.2	58.1	86.8	2.0	702	47.0	45.6	65.4	0.0	34	77.8	66.7	44.4	0.0	10
30-39	80.7	80.3	81.6	0.9	439	33.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	59.3	58.6	85.0	1.5	664	37.1	31.4	90.6	0.0	29	61.7	49.8	75.3	0.0	9
40-49	70.3	71.8	76.4	0.6	746	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	3	58.1	56.4	85.4	2.2	1489	38.9	57.6	81.1	3.4	65	49.3	64.8	64.7	0.0	8
Marital status																									
Currently married	74.9	76.4	78.1	0.7	2402	40.1	70.0	80.0	0.0	5	57.9	58.9	85.4	1.9	3827	41.0	52.2	79.9	1.2	171	57.2	64.3	67.5	0.0	34
Separated	85.0	75.6	66.5	0.0	18	-	-	-	-	0	41.5	47.2	86.9	2.9	37	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
Deserted	73.2	73.2	72.3	13.0	8	-	-	-	-	0	56.0	64.2	100.0	4.0	13	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Divorced	57.6	74.8	35.5	0.0	15	-	-	-	-	0	42.1	49.5	84.4	0.0	39	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.6	3	-	-	-	-	0
Widowed	64.9	74.0	71.3	0.0	72	-	-	-	-	0	45.0	45.8	79.6	0.6	188	33.3	16.7	83.3	0.0	6	100.0	33.6	33.6	0.0	2
Highest educational level																									
No education	74.1	73.2	77.6	0.6	1192	33.4	66.6	66.6	0.0	3	55.0	53.9	84.0	2.0	2387	36.2	41.2	78.5	2.3	95	64.4	61.0	56.3	0.0	23
Primary	76.0	75.8	78.4	0.6	708	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	58.9	61.2	85.6	1.8	1062	38.3	57.1	82.5	2.5	43	63.0	68.6	79.0	0.0	10
Secondary	73.0	82.3	75.2	1.1	570	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	60.2	67.8	88.0	1.2	630	48.7	60.8	83.0	0.0	44	0.0	58.6	100.0	0.0	3
Higher secondary	90.1	92.2	86.4	0.0	28	-	-	-	-	0	89.9	76.7	100.0	0.0	21	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
College/University	71.1	93.7	90.1	0.0	17	-	-	-	-	0	75.6	100.0	100.0	26.1	4	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Household asset quintile																									
Poorest	77.9	74.2	78.3	0.6	442	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	53.2	49.6	81.2	1.5	863	30.7	45.7	84.7	0.0	28	60.2	31.3	65.6	0.0	12
2	77.4	72.9	80.2	1.6	463	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	56.0	56.7	85.4	2.2	881	37.7	42.4	82.4	4.4	24	100.0	80.1	40.1	0.0	5
3	72.0	75.3	76.3	0.3	465	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	55.9	57.3	86.1	1.8	833	27.1	34.4	74.3	0.0	36	35.3	64.7	78.9	0.0	8
4	76.0	80.9	77.2	0.4	573	0.0	33.5	100.0	0.0	2	61.7	64.6	84.5	1.6	769	31.8	54.0	89.1	6.4	34	41.4	100.0	83.4	0.0	6
Richest	70.2	77.1	75.9	0.8	572	0.0	66.4	100.0	0.0	2	59.1	63.8	88.9	2.0	757	56.9	61.2	76.6	0.0	60	73.8	73.8	50.7	0.0	4
Number of living children																									
0	67.0	80.3	70.9	0.0	239	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	48.2	54.1	76.0	1.9	429	11.8	41.2	85.4	0.0	18	0.0	67.4	100.0	0.0	3
1	74.7	78.6	76.8	0.7	528	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	56.2	60.0	86.3	1.1	690	48.2	54.9	80.8	3.2	33	54.7	78.2	78.2	0.0	5
2	75.7	76.1	77.5	1.4	575	100.0	100.0	33.5	0.0	2	58.7	60.4	86.5	2.3	846	53.6	44.5	87.9	3.2	35	73.2	60.2	73.5	0.0	8
3	79.1	77.1	80.1	0.6	484	-	-	-	-	0	60.2	56.1	86.5	2.2	802	29.3	33.5	78.4	3.0	35	86.8	62.0	25.6	0.0	9
4+	72.9	73.0	78.5	0.5	690	20.1	59.9	100.0	0.0	3	57.4	58.2	85.8	1.6	1337	41.4	61.9	75.8	0.0	60	47.1	57.6	76.4	0.0	11
Total	74.5	76.3	77.5	0.7	2515	40.1	70.0	80.0	0.0	5	57.0	58.1	85.1	1.8	4104	39.7	49.7	80.5	1.8	182	59.1	62.9	66.0	0.0	36

Table 9.12 Knowledge of ESP services at hospitals/clinics (continued)

Percentage of all women who can name ESP services at hospitals/clinics by selected background characteristics, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003

Background characteristic	NSDP NGO					BPHC NGO					PUBLIC SECTOR					PRIVATE SECTOR					OTHER				
	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N	FP	MH	CH	OR	N
BPHC SAME OR ADJACENT TO NSDP																									
Age																									
15-19	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	58.6	60.8	57.4	0.4	237	61.4	57.5	79.8	0.9	210	31.2	56.2	93.8	0.0	14	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	3
20-24	25.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	4	58.9	67.6	62.6	0.7	361	58.6	59.9	80.1	1.0	267	26.3	52.6	68.4	0.0	17	66.7	100.0	66.7	0.0	3
25-29	75.0	75.0	50.0	0.0	4	62.9	67.5	63.1	1.0	349	65.5	61.0	87.6	1.9	240	43.7	75.0	93.8	6.2	14	75.0	87.5	100.0	0.0	7
30-39	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	66.4	64.2	70.7	0.9	289	67.0	54.8	79.3	3.3	243	41.2	67.6	91.2	0.0	31	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	4
40-49	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2	63.1	64.9	62.5	0.5	597	62.2	56.8	82.4	1.8	552	34.0	48.9	74.5	6.4	42	22.2	77.8	88.9	11.1	8
Marital status																									
Currently married	58.3	83.3	58.3	0.0	11	62.6	65.9	63.6	0.7	1747	62.7	57.7	81.8	1.8	1436	35.2	59.0	82.8	1.6	110	56.0	88.0	92.0	0.0	22
Separated	-	-	-	-	0	42.1	42.1	42.1	0.0	17	31.2	43.7	81.3	0.0	14	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
Deserted	-	-	-	-	0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	4	75.0	50.0	87.5	0.0	7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2	-	-	-	-	0
Divorced	-	-	-	-	0	66.7	53.3	46.7	0.0	13	75.0	37.5	62.5	6.2	14	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
Widowed	-	-	-	-	0	54.1	58.1	56.8	1.4	67	60.0	64.6	83.1	0.0	58	37.5	50.0	75.0	25.0	7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	2
Highest educational level																									
No education	100.0	100.0	40.0	0.0	4	60.0	66.2	63.1	0.7	954	60.5	53.9	81.6	1.7	845	33.9	57.6	76.3	5.1	53	52.9	82.4	88.2	5.9	15
Primary	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	3	63.3	60.6	62.6	0.5	546	65.8	57.6	80.8	1.5	426	28.9	34.2	84.2	0.0	34	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	3
Secondary	25.0	100.0	75.0	0.0	4	66.3	69.5	63.1	1.1	334	62.9	68.9	83.4	2.5	255	42.9	80.0	91.4	2.9	31	71.4	100.0	85.7	0.0	6
Higher secondary	-	-	-	-	0	46.2	76.9	76.9	0.0	12	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
College/University	-	-	-	-	0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	-	-	-	-	0
Household asset quintile																									
Poorest	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2	56.7	62.9	59.9	0.3	335	60.6	48.8	80.1	1.6	290	50.0	62.5	75.0	0.0	7	0.0	33.3	100.0	33.3	3
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	59.9	67.3	64.0	0.9	399	59.1	49.8	75.6	0.7	273	20.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	9	60.0	100.0	80.0	0.0	4
3	60.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	4	65.4	60.9	63.9	0.6	418	64.8	58.9	81.7	2.4	304	25.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2
4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	59.5	61.4	60.2	1.5	371	62.0	57.8	84.0	2.4	336	26.7	36.7	76.7	3.3	27	66.7	100.0	83.3	0.0	5
Richest	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	3	69.1	75.1	67.4	0.0	326	65.2	70.4	86.0	1.6	328	39.7	70.5	88.5	3.8	70	54.5	81.8	90.9	0.0	10
Number of living children																									
0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	55.6	63.7	57.9	1.2	154	58.7	53.3	73.1	1.8	150	35.7	35.7	85.7	0.0	13	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2
1	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2	58.9	65.2	60.4	0.5	377	60.0	60.0	84.3	1.0	270	40.9	63.6	81.8	4.5	20	80.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	4
2	25.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	4	60.3	66.2	63.0	0.7	413	63.4	60.8	87.8	1.5	309	34.5	65.5	86.2	0.0	26	60.0	80.0	60.0	0.0	4
3	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2	67.6	66.5	67.3	0.6	322	61.2	56.9	75.3	2.0	269	48.0	72.0	92.0	0.0	22	42.9	71.4	100.0	14.3	6
4+	66.7	100.0	33.3	0.0	3	64.0	64.4	63.9	0.8	583	64.9	56.1	82.6	2.2	532	25.0	47.7	75.0	6.8	40	37.5	87.5	100.0	0.0	7
Total	58.3	83.3	58.3	0.0	11	62.1	65.3	63.1	0.7	1848	62.5	57.6	81.7	1.8	1531	35.1	57.5	82.8	3.0	121	55.6	85.2	88.9	3.7	24

NOTE: FP= Family Planning; MH = Maternal Health; CH = Child Health: OR = Other reproductive health

9.13 Use of Clinics/Hospitals

Women who identified clinics or hospitals in the area in which they live were asked whether they had ever used them and, if so, whether the visit had occurred in the three months prior to the survey. Table 9.13A presents the percentages of women who had ever used clinics/hospitals, as well as those who had used them in last three months, by select background characteristics. Ever usage and use in the previous three months were low across all study areas. In BPHC areas, about one in 10 reported ever attending a BPHC fixed clinic while only 2.7% mentioned attending one in the last three months. Public sector facilities tend to have been more commonly used in BPHC areas. For NSDP project areas, 13.4% reported ever attending an NSDP static clinic, while only 3.9% visited one in the last three months. In comparison, ever-use of public sector hospital and use in last three months were 28.9% and 4.7%, respectively. Thus, public sector hospitals were the major health providers in NSDP areas despite the presence of NSDP static clinics.

Ever-use of hospital/clinics was clearly related to health service need. Ever-use and use in the last three months of BPHC fixed clinics by BPHC area women was higher among those who were currently married women and in higher asset quintiles. In NSDP areas, utilization was higher among those currently married, with more children, and of prime reproductive age. Ever-use was also slightly higher among wealthier women relative to those in the poorest quintile, though use in the past three months was roughly equal across quintiles.

9.14 Use of ESP Services at Hospitals/Clinics

Respondents who could identify different types of hospitals and clinics in their areas were asked whether they had ever sought any services from these hospitals and clinics and what services they received. In all study areas, the most common ones used were child health services. Table 9.14A shows that, in BPHC areas, about 15% reported using BPHC clinics for child health services, while 8.4% used maternal health services, and 6.5% used family planning services.

By comparison, in NSDP areas static clinics were most commonly used for maternal and child health services, family planning services, antenatal care, tetanus toxoid immunization, and general child illnesses. About 32% of women identifying public sector clinics/hospitals used them for child health services, followed by roughly 10% for maternal health and family planning services. The remaining study areas had roughly the same breakdown of services use by source. Table 9.14B shows ESP service usage within the past three months. Most notably, 3.4% of responding BPHC area women reported using BPHC clinics for child health services; only 1.5% recalled using them for family planning services.

9.15 Quality of Care Assessment at Hospitals/Clinics

Users of hospitals and fixed/static clinics in the past three months were asked questions about the quality of care received during their most recent visit. Table 9.15 presents data on the respondents' perceptions of the quality of treatment at the hospitals/clinics, by study area.

Overall satisfaction with BPHC clinics and NSDP hospital/clinic services was quite high. Almost all users reported that providers spent enough time with them, that they were spoken to respectfully, and that they received enough attention. For many measures of quality, BPHC services rated higher than public sector sources, and were roughly comparable to NSDP static clinics in NSDP areas. This included spending enough time listening to problems, providing sufficient attention and speaking respectfully.

The mean travel time to BPHC clinics was 40.6 minutes, as compared with 26 minutes for NSDP clinics in NSDP areas. The mean waiting time at BPHC clinics was 21.2 minutes as compared with 19.1 at NSDP hospital/clinics. Payments were made for services in about three-fourths of visits to BPHC clinics and 80% of those made to NSDP clinics in the past three months.

Table 9.13A Use of hospitals/clinics

Percentage of all women who ever used a hospital/clinic and who used a hospital/clinic in the last three months, by BPHC/NSDP area according to hospital/clinic type, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	What type of clinic										
	NSDP NGO		BPHC NGO		Public sector		Private		Other		
	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Number
	BPHC										
Age											
15-19	0.4	0.3	10.7	2.5	13.6	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	812
20-24	0.5	0.1	12.9	4.2	19.0	4.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	1,083
25-29	0.1	0.1	12.7	2.8	20.1	4.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	997
30-39	0.1	0.0	12.5	2.1	22.1	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	957
40-49	0.1	0.1	9.4	2.2	22.2	3.2	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	1,969
Marital status											
Currently married	0.2	0.1	11.5	2.8	20.0	3.8	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	5,553
Separated	0.0	0.0	7.6	2.0	13.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Deserted	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	37.6	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
Widowed	0.0	0.0	7.3	1.5	18.4	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	221
Highest educational level											
No education	0.2	0.1	10.7	2.3	20.9	3.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	3,215
Primary	0.1	0.0	11.5	2.7	19.7	4.2	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	1,629
Secondary	0.5	0.3	12.5	3.9	17.5	3.5	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	1,005
Higher secondary	0.0	0.0	8.0	3.3	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
College/University	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.9	11.1	11.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	0.1	0.0	10.2	1.6	19.2	3.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1,184
2	0.1	0.0	11.4	2.8	18.7	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	1,174
3	0.2	0.0	9.6	2.4	21.4	3.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	1,174
4	0.2	0.2	12.2	3.2	21.3	4.2	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	1,178
Richest	0.5	0.3	12.6	3.5	18.9	3.4	4.7	1.1	1.0	0.1	1,177
Number of living children											
0	0.4	0.2	5.6	1.8	9.8	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	566
1	0.4	0.2	12.0	3.3	17.7	3.7	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	1,131
2	0.3	0.1	12.2	3.4	20.9	4.2	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	1,250
3	0.0	0.0	12.3	2.6	21.3	3.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	1,068
4+	0.1	0.0	11.1	2.3	22.8	4.1	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1,871
Total	0.2	0.1	11.2	2.7	19.9	3.7	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	5,887

Table 9.13A Use of hospitals/clinics (continued)

Percentage of all women who ever used a hospital/clinic and who used a hospital/clinic in the last three months, by BPHC/NSDP area according to hospital/clinic type, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	What type of clinic										
	NSDP NGO		BPHC NGO		Public sector		Private		Other		
	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Number
	NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC										
Age											
15-19	19.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	16.8	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	345
20-24	22.0	7.1	0.1	0.0	17.9	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	407
25-29	22.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	19.2	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	448
30-39	20.8	8.5	0.1	0.0	21.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	377
40-49	12.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	26.1	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	767
Marital status											
Currently married	19.1	6.4	0.1	0.0	20.8	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2,233
Separated	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18
Deserted	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Divorced	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Widowed	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.2	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Highest educational level											
No education	18.3	5.7	0.1	0.0	22.1	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	1,243
Primary	16.8	4.8	0.2	0.0	21.9	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	661
Secondary	21.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	17.3	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	437
Higher secondary	21.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
College/University	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	17.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	18.4	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	421
2	19.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	21.4	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	486
3	18.0	5.6	0.1	0.0	22.6	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	503
4	20.9	7.1	0.3	0.0	18.6	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	517
Richest	16.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	23.9	3.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	440
Number of living children											
0	13.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	11.9	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	248
1	21.4	6.0	0.1	0.0	19.2	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	430
2	20.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	19.9	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	510
3	19.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	22.9	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	464
4+	16.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	24.8	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	715
Total	18.5	6.0	0.1	0.0	21.0	2.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2,366

Table 9.13A Use of hospitals/clinics (continued)

Percentage of all women who ever used a hospital/clinic and who used a hospital/clinic in the last three months, by BPHC/NSDP area according to hospital/clinic type, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	What type of clinic										
	NSDP NGO		BPHC NGO		Public sector		Private		Other		
	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Number
	TOTAL RURAL NSDP										
Age											
15-19	14.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	20.4	4.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	997
20-24	17.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	25.9	4.7	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1,330
25-29	15.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	27.9	4.7	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	1,322
30-39	14.4	4.9	0.1	0.0	29.5	3.9	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	1,252
40-49	9.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	34.5	5.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	2,515
Marital status											
Currently married	13.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	28.8	4.6	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	7,057
Separated	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
Deserted	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
Divorced	9.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	32.8	6.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
Widowed	8.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	30.8	5.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	295
Highest educational level											
No education	12.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	30.3	4.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	4,067
Primary	14.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	28.9	4.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	2,018
Secondary	16.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	25.0	4.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1,344
Higher secondary	22.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	24.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
College/University	15.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	11.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	26.2	5.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	1,525
2	13.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	28.8	4.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,510
3	12.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	31.3	4.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	1,473
4	16.2	5.0	0.1	0.0	28.5	4.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	1,499
Richest	13.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	29.7	5.0	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	1,499
Number of living children											
0	8.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	15.9	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	781
1	16.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	26.0	4.7	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1,370
2	13.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	29.6	4.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1,611
3	14.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	31.9	5.0	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	1,436
4+	12.5	3.6	0.1	0.0	32.6	4.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	2,309
Total	13.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	28.9	4.7	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	7,507

Table 9.13A Use of hospitals/clinics (continued)

Percentage of all women who ever used a hospital/clinic and who used a hospital/clinic in the last three months, by BPHC/NSDP area according to hospital/clinic type, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	What type of clinic										
	NSDP NGO		BPHC NGO		Public sector		Private		Other		
	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Ever gone to hospital/ clinic	Gone in the last three months	Number
	BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP										
Age											
15-19	0.2	0.0	9.3	3.0	13.6	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	510
20-24	0.4	0.1	11.7	3.6	16.2	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	701
25-29	0.1	0.1	11.7	2.7	18.5	3.8	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	663
30-39	0.1	0.0	9.9	1.5	21.0	3.6	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	601
40-49	0.1	0.0	8.5	2.0	22.6	3.2	2.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	1,280
Marital status											
Currently married	0.2	0.1	10.2	2.5	19.1	3.5	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	3,564
Separated	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33
Deserted	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
Widowed	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.6	17.4	2.9	2.9	0.0	1.2	0.6	155
Highest educational level											
No education	0.1	0.0	9.8	2.1	19.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	2,025
Primary	0.1	0.0	10.6	2.5	19.1	4.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	1,079
Secondary	0.4	0.1	9.0	3.1	17.6	3.5	3.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	671
Higher secondary	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
College/University	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	0.1	0.0	10.7	1.7	17.5	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	697
2	0.0	0.0	11.4	3.0	16.6	3.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	748
3	0.3	0.0	9.0	2.5	20.2	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	788
4	0.1	0.1	9.9	2.7	20.5	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	791
Richest	0.2	0.1	8.5	2.2	19.9	3.5	6.1	1.4	1.2	0.1	773
Number of living children											
0	0.2	0.0	4.9	1.7	7.6	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	367
1	0.3	0.1	10.3	3.7	15.6	2.9	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	713
2	0.2	0.0	10.8	2.6	19.3	3.6	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	805
3	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.5	20.1	3.5	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	670
4+	0.1	0.1	10.9	2.4	23.5	4.0	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	1,241
Total	0.2	0.0	9.9	2.4	19.0	3.4	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	3,796

Table 9.13B Use of hospitals/clinics

Percentage of all women identifying a clinic who ever used specific services at hospitals/clinics by type of clinic, BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003.

Type of Clinic	Ever gone to hospital/clinic				Gone in the last three months			
	BPHC	NSDP same/ adjacent BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP	BPHC	NSDP same/ adjacent BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP
What type of clinic								
PUBLIC SECTOR	19.9	21.0	28.9	19.0	3.7	2.6	4.7	3.4
..Hospital/Medical college	3.7	1.6	2.3	4.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
..Family welfare center	6.7	7.1	8.6	5.5	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.4
..Thana health complex	8.8	12.0	17.3	8.4	1.3	1.4	2.5	1.2
..MCWC	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
..Dispensary/Community Clinic	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
NSDP Static clinic	0.2	18.5	13.4	0.2	0.1	6.0	3.9	0.0
BPHC static clinic	11.2	0.1	0.0	9.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.4
OTHER NGO	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
..Hospital	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..NGO clinic	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
..Private clinic/doctor	1.5	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4
..Traditional doctor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Pharmacy	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK Clinic + DK Type	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number	5,887	2,366	7,507	3,796	5,887	2,366	7,507	3,796

Table 9.14A ESP services ever used at hospitals/clinics

Percentage of all women who ever used a specific services at hospital/clinics, by BPHC/NSDP area according to service type Bangladesh 2003

	BPHC					NSDP same/adjacent BPHC					Total rural NSDP					BPHC same/adjacent NSDP				
Service	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other
What services were ever used																				
Family planning	20.7	6.5	12.4	3.4	16.0	15.9	0.0	8.1	5.0	21.9	14.4	0.0	9.8	5.7	13.3	16.7	5.9	11.7	3.7	14.8
..Clinical methods	14.7	4.5	9.4	2.8	13.7	11.5	0.0	5.9	2.5	21.9	10.4	0.0	7.8	2.7	11.8	16.7	3.9	8.6	3.0	11.1
..Non clinical methods	6.0	2.0	3.3	1.1	2.4	5.6	0.0	2.1	2.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	1.9	3.2	1.5	3.7
..Advise for side effects	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0
Maternal health	23.3	8.4	9.9	12.4	27.8	20.2	12.5	10.6	12.6	11.0	18.4	29.9	12.6	11.0	25.2	33.3	6.4	10.3	13.4	33.3
..Antenatal care	13.0	5.4	6.3	10.3	18.4	13.0	12.5	6.7	7.5	11.0	12.5	29.9	6.9	9.2	22.2	25.0	4.0	6.4	10.4	18.5
..Postnatal care	6.0	0.8	1.5	7.1	5.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	5.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	9.0	3.7
..Tetanus	17.3	4.2	5.0	0.7	24.5	13.5	12.5	4.6	5.1	11.0	11.3	10.0	7.2	1.8	22.2	33.3	3.3	5.9	0.0	33.3
Child health	28.4	14.7	28.1	32.8	52.4	26.9	37.5	29.1	35.1	34.3	22.8	49.9	32.1	35.0	27.1	8.3	13.4	27.4	35.1	66.7
..EPI	10.3	4.2	3.9	0.0	21.3	9.7	0.0	4.3	5.1	11.0	8.7	0.0	4.6	2.4	7.4	8.3	3.5	4.5	0.0	33.3
..Diarrhea treatment	0.0	1.9	4.5	4.9	15.1	3.1	24.9	4.4	10.0	0.0	2.6	20.0	5.5	7.7	3.0	0.0	2.1	3.8	6.0	18.5
..ARI treatment	0.0	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.0
..Vitamin A	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	19.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0
..General illnesses	18.1	8.7	20.4	29.2	35.9	15.1	37.5	21.1	25.0	23.3	12.9	30.0	23.5	27.8	16.7	0.0	8.4	19.9	29.9	40.7
..Other child care	0.0	2.2	4.7	7.6	7.1	2.5	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.3	3.6	3.0	0.0	2.2	4.5	9.7	11.1
Other reproductive health	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
..Treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
General health	10.3	2.6	13.0	20.0	22.2	4.7	0.0	15.7	31.1	11.0	3.7	0.0	16.8	24.8	12.1	8.3	1.9	13.6	23.1	29.6
Other	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.0
Number																				
Number	21	2,831	2,483	171	38	1,003	4	1,023	43	10	2,515	5	4,104	182	36	11	1,848	1,531	121	24

Table 9.14B ESP services used in last three months at hospitals/clinics

Percentage of all women who used a specific services at hospital/clinics, in the last three months by BPHC/NSDP area according to service type Bangladesh 2003.

	BPHC					NSDP same/adjacent BPHC					Total rural NSDP					BPHC same/adjacent NSDP				
Service	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other
What services were used (last 3 months)																				
Family planning	16.4	1.5	3.2	0.7	2.4	6.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	8.3	1.1	2.5	0.0	3.7
..Clinical methods	10.3	0.8	2.6	0.0	2.4	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	8.3	0.7	1.8	0.0	3.7
..Non clinical methods	6.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
..Advise for side effects	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maternal health	10.3	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.5	8.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0
..Antenatal care	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.0
..Postnatal care	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
..Tetanus	10.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Child health	0.0	3.4	4.1	8.0	4.7	6.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	4.8	9.9	2.9	0.0	3.1	4.4	8.2	7.4
..EPI	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	3.7
..Diarrhea treatment	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0
..ARI treatment	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
..Vitamin A	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
..General illnesses	0.0	1.8	2.8	6.2	2.4	3.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.4	8.7	2.9	0.0	1.7	2.9	6.7	3.7
..Other child care	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.0
Other reproductive health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General health	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.6	4.7	1.3	0.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.2	7.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0
Number	21	2,831	2,483	171	38	1,003	4	1,023	43	10	2,515	5	4,104	182	36	11	1,848	1,531	121	24

Table 9.15 Quality of hospitals/clinics by specific domain

Women's perception of quality of treatment at hospitals/clinics during the most recent visit in the last three months by BPHC/NSDP areas, Bangladesh 2003

	BPHC					NSDP same/adjacent BPHC			Total rural NSDP				BPHC same/adjacent NSDP				
Service	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	Public sector	Private	NSDP NGO	Public sector	Private	Other	NSDP NGO	BPHC NGO	Public sector	Private	Other
Spent enough time																	
Yes	100.0	97.0	93.4	95.4	100.0	98.4	98.3	100.0	97.9	94.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	91.7	93.8	100.0
No	0.0	3.0	6.6	4.6	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	2.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	8.3	6.2	0.0
Talked to her nicely																	
Nicely	100.0	89.5	80.7	95.4	80.0	97.7	87.8	100.0	95.5	84.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.4	80.0	93.8	80.0
Somewhat	0.0	9.9	13.2	4.6	20.0	0.7	10.5	0.0	3.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	14.5	6.2	20.0
Not nicely	0.0	0.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
Gave enough attention to her needs																	
Yes	100.0	95.6	91.8	100.0	100.0	98.4	96.5	100.0	98.3	93.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	91.0	100.0	100.0
No	0.0	4.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.5	0.0	1.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	9.0	0.0	0.0
How long to get there – minutes																	
Mean (minutes)	21.0	40.6	56.5	38.7	31.0	21.0	54.7	30.0	26.0	47.7	57.3	79.9	30.0	35.6	48.4	36.6	31.0
Waiting time - minutes																	
Mean (minutes)	11.1	21.2	42.1	20.6	14.0	16.9	46.2	67.3	19.1	35.0	41.6	16.7	10.0	22.6	48.5	20.0	14.0
Paid for services																	
Yes	77.4	73.7	39.9	100.0	40.0	78.5	69.3	100.0	80.8	44.6	100.0	33.6	100.0	73.8	44.1	100.0	40.0
No	22.6	26.3	60.1	0.0	60.0	21.5	30.7	0.0	19.2	55.4	0.0	66.4	0.0	26.2	55.9	0.0	60.0
Paid full amount																	
Service was for free	22.6	26.3	60.1	0.0	60.0	21.5	30.7	0.0	19.2	55.4	0.0	66.4	0.0	26.2	55.9	0.0	60.0
Same amount	61.3	65.7	35.4	82.4	40.0	70.2	58.8	100.0	68.5	38.4	78.5	33.6	50.0	64.1	39.3	93.8	40.0
More	0.0	0.6	1.8	11.1	0.0	1.1	4.4	0.0	1.7	3.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.1	6.2	0.0
Less	0.0	7.5	2.8	6.5	0.0	6.4	6.2	0.0	9.9	2.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	2.8	0.0	0.0
Credit	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number	6	159	220	19	4	142	61	2	296	353	28	2	2	93	130	14	4

Note: If a clinic of a certain type in a specific study area was not reported by a single respondent, no column appears for that type of clinic.

9.16 Sources of Health Information and Services

Respondents were asked whether they were able to receive health information, pills, condoms, ORS, or vitamin A from someone in their area of residence. Table 9.16 shows that 68.4% of respondents in BPHC project areas reported being able to do so. The vast majority – 84.8% – identified a BPHC field worker. Only 8.5% mentioned a government family planning worker. Knowledge of sources of information and services was positively associated with being currently married. There did not appear to be significant differences in knowledge across age groups, levels of education, or socioeconomic status.

A higher percentage of NSDP women reported being able to receive these items from someone in their area (almost 75%). Over 80% identified that person as an NSDP depotholder, while just over 10% identified a government health worker. Variations by background characteristics were similar to those in the BPHC data.

9.17 Health and Family Planning Information and Services Received in the Past Three Months

Table 9.17A provides the percentage of women who mentioned receiving specific information about health and family planning from a provider in the past three months by the type of information as well as by the provider's affiliation. For women in BPHC areas who received information from BPHC field workers, the most common type of information provided concerned family planning (36.5%). Other, less commonly mentioned, types of information provided included maternal health, child health, illnesses and advice for side effects from treatments. In comparison, for women in NSDP areas receiving information from NSDP depotholders, the most common type of information concerned family planning (26.4%) and, far less often, maternal and child health and illnesses.

Table 9.16 Source of health information and services in the area

Percentage of all women who report being able to get health information or supplies of pills, condoms, ORS, or vitamin A from someone affiliated with an organization in their area, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	Anybody with information on health, pill supplies etc.		Organization								Number
	Could get information	Number	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing	Number
BPHC											
Age											
15-19	62.5	812	0.4	0.2	7.1	2.2	0.7	87.6	3.3	0.4	508
20-24	69.7	1,083	0.4	0.1	9.4	4.6	0.6	84.8	1.5	0.4	755
25-29	72.1	997	0.4	0.5	7.8	4.3	0.5	85.6	2.1	0.3	719
30-39	72.2	957	0.4	0.2	8.8	5.2	0.5	84.0	1.7	0.3	691
40-49	66.9	1,969	0.5	0.6	8.9	4.2	0.5	83.7	2.8	0.1	1,318
Marital status											
Currently married	69.4	5,553	0.4	0.3	8.6	4.2	0.6	84.7	2.3	0.2	3,854
Separated	48.4	45	0.0	0.0	20.0	4.2	0.0	71.7	4.2	0.0	22
Deserted	53.0	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	11
Divorced	52.1	47	0.0	3.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	85.3	3.7	0.0	24
Widowed	50.8	221	0.0	0.8	7.0	3.2	0.0	88.2	1.6	0.0	112
Highest educational level											
No education	67.3	3,215	0.4	0.4	7.5	3.9	0.4	86.0	2.6	0.1	2,162
Primary	69.4	1,629	0.6	0.1	9.3	4.8	0.9	83.4	2.0	0.3	1,130
Secondary	70.3	1,005	0.4	0.6	10.4	3.9	0.5	83.3	2.1	0.4	706
Higher secondary	75.3	27	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	93.8	0.0	0.0	20
College/University	46.0	11	0.0	0.0	24.1	17.3	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	5
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	64.7	1,184	0.4	0.0	6.5	3.0	1.0	87.7	3.1	0.0	766
2	70.2	1,174	0.3	0.4	8.5	4.7	0.7	85.7	1.3	0.4	824
3	70.3	1,174	0.4	0.2	10.0	3.5	0.5	83.7	2.0	0.4	826
4	69.2	1,178	0.7	0.4	8.9	4.2	0.4	83.5	3.1	0.2	815
Richest	67.4	1,177	0.3	0.7	8.8	5.5	0.1	83.6	2.1	0.1	793
Number of living children											
0	58.8	566	0.5	0.8	9.4	1.1	0.0	88.1	0.9	0.3	333
1	68.3	1,131	0.2	0.1	6.9	3.3	0.7	87.2	3.4	0.1	773
2	71.1	1,250	0.3	0.5	11.0	4.4	1.0	82.3	1.8	0.4	889
3	71.0	1,068	0.4	0.0	9.3	5.7	0.2	82.6	2.6	0.3	758
4+	67.9	1,871	0.6	0.5	7.2	4.4	0.4	85.5	2.1	0.1	1,271
Total	68.4	5,887	0.4	0.3	8.5	4.2	0.5	84.8	2.3	0.2	4,024

Table 9.16 Source of health information and services in the area (continued)

Percentage of all women who report being able to get health information or supplies of pills, condoms, ORS, or vitamin A from someone affiliated with an organization in their area, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	Anybody with information on health, pill supplies etc.		Organization								Number
	Could get information	Number	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing	Number
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC											
Age											
15-19	66.1	345	92.9	0.5	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.0	228
20-24	75.0	407	92.2	0.4	7.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	306
25-29	78.9	448	89.4	0.0	7.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.5	0.3	353
30-39	78.5	377	84.7	0.2	12.0	1.1	0.4	0.9	2.2	0.5	296
40-49	70.0	767	86.3	0.4	11.6	2.8	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	537
Marital status											
Currently married	73.5	2,233	88.4	0.3	9.3	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.8	0.4	1,641
Separated	94.0	18	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	17
Deserted	70.7	8	100.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Divorced	61.8	16	89.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Widowed	56.3	92	91.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
Highest educational level											
No education	71.1	1,243	87.5	0.1	10.9	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.7	884
Primary	74.0	661	89.8	0.0	8.3	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.0	489
Secondary	76.9	437	89.7	1.1	6.6	1.3	0.0	1.4	2.3	0.2	336
Higher secondary	68.1	15	100.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
College/University	49.7	10	77.7	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	69.2	421	89.1	0.4	9.2	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	291
2	72.7	486	90.3	0.0	9.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	353
3	75.8	503	90.0	0.0	8.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	381
4	75.2	517	87.8	0.1	9.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.0	388
Richest	70.6	440	85.8	1.0	8.9	2.1	0.0	1.4	3.5	0.5	310
Number of living children											
0	61.4	248	92.2	1.4	7.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	152
1	72.9	430	93.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.2	313
2	77.8	510	89.2	0.6	7.6	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.7	0.7	397
3	75.9	464	87.3	0.2	10.7	1.8	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.3	352
4+	71.3	715	85.1	0.0	12.3	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.4	510
Total	72.9	2,366	88.6	0.3	9.3	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.4	1,724

Table 9.16 Source of health information and services in the area (continued)

Percentage of all women who report being able to get health information or supplies of pills, condoms, ORS, or vitamin A from someone affiliated with an organization in their area, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	Anybody with information on health, pill supplies etc.		Organization								Number
	Could get information	Number	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing	Number
TOTAL RURAL NSD P											
Age											
15-19	66.4	997	89.4	0.6	8.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	663
20-24	78.9	1,330	87.7	0.2	11.0	2.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	1,050
25-29	78.6	1,322	88.0	0.4	10.5	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	1,039
30-39	80.1	1,252	85.4	0.5	13.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	1,003
40-49	72.0	2,515	84.8	0.3	13.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	1,810
Marital status											
Currently married	75.1	7,057	86.7	0.4	11.6	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	5,303
Separated	77.9	63	87.7	0.0	9.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	49
Deserted	76.7	23	91.1	0.0	9.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18
Divorced	74.5	68	87.4	2.1	11.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	51
Widowed	60.7	295	85.0	0.0	12.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	179
Highest educational level											
No education	74.3	4,067	86.8	0.4	11.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	3,022
Primary	75.6	2,018	86.8	0.2	12.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	1,525
Secondary	73.9	1,344	86.1	0.6	12.6	2.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	993
Higher secondary	80.7	53	89.9	0.0	10.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
College/University	67.7	25	87.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	75.1	1,525	89.1	0.3	9.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	1,146
2	76.2	1,510	87.4	0.2	11.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	1,151
3	75.0	1,473	88.7	0.4	9.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	1,104
4	75.3	1,499	86.2	0.4	12.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	1,128
Richest	71.4	1,499	81.7	0.4	16.3	2.3	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.1	1,070
Number of living children											
0	60.1	781	90.4	0.6	8.4	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	470
1	75.5	1,370	87.5	0.3	9.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.2	1,035
2	80.1	1,611	88.1	0.5	10.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	1,291
3	78.8	1,436	84.2	0.6	14.7	2.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	1,131
4+	72.5	2,309	85.7	0.1	12.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1,674
Total	74.6	7,507	86.7	0.4	11.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	5,600

Table 9.16 Source of health information and services in the area (continued)

Percentage of all women who report being able to get health information or supplies of pills, condoms, ORS, or vitamin A from someone affiliated with an organization in their area, Bangladesh 2003.

Background Characteristic	Anybody with information on health, pill supplies etc.		Organization								Number
	Could get information	Number	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing	Number
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP											
Age											
15-19	58.0	510	0.6	0.3	7.9	2.1	1.2	87.2	2.7	0.6	296
20-24	65.3	701	0.4	0.2	9.2	5.1	0.8	83.7	1.4	0.6	458
25-29	68.1	663	0.6	0.2	8.0	5.2	0.8	85.1	1.2	0.4	451
30-39	69.9	601	0.6	0.0	9.4	7.1	0.9	81.2	2.1	0.2	420
40-49	64.2	1,280	0.4	0.8	9.1	5.4	0.8	82.3	2.6	0.1	821
Marital status											
Currently married	66.0	3,564	0.6	0.3	8.9	5.1	0.9	83.5	2.0	0.3	2,351
Separated	45.9	33	0.0	0.0	11.8	5.9	0.0	76.5	5.9	0.0	15
Deserted	73.3	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	10
Divorced	47.1	31	0.0	6.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	75.0	6.2	0.0	14
Widowed	48.3	155	0.0	1.2	7.2	4.8	0.0	85.5	2.4	0.0	75
Highest educational level											
No education	64.4	2,025	0.4	0.5	8.6	5.7	0.6	83.3	2.6	0.1	1,304
Primary	64.3	1,079	0.8	0.1	8.9	4.4	1.3	83.4	1.6	0.5	694
Secondary	67.8	671	0.6	0.4	9.3	4.7	0.8	84.0	1.6	0.6	455
Higher secondary	62.5	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	9
College/University	42.9	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	3
Household asset quintile											
Poorest	61.8	697	0.6	0.0	9.2	4.8	1.5	82.3	4.0	0.0	431
2	66.0	748	0.5	0.4	8.0	6.6	1.1	83.2	1.5	0.4	494
3	66.8	788	0.7	0.3	8.7	3.8	0.9	84.6	1.0	0.7	526
4	63.6	791	0.4	0.7	7.2	4.8	0.7	85.0	2.5	0.4	503
Richest	66.2	773	0.5	0.4	10.7	5.8	0.2	82.2	1.8	0.2	512
Number of living children											
0	54.2	367	0.9	1.4	8.1	1.8	0.0	88.2	0.9	0.5	199
1	63.8	713	0.4	0.2	6.5	3.8	1.0	87.2	2.8	0.2	455
2	66.0	805	0.3	0.2	10.8	4.1	1.7	82.9	1.4	0.7	532
3	67.4	670	0.6	0.0	9.8	7.4	0.4	80.9	2.2	0.2	451
4+	66.7	1,241	0.7	0.5	8.3	6.2	0.7	82.2	2.4	0.2	828
Total	64.9	3,796	0.5	0.4	8.8	5.1	0.8	83.5	2.1	0.3	2,465

Approximately a quarter of women in BPHC areas reported receiving family planning or health services from a BPHC provider in the previous three months (Table 9.17B). A slight majority received oral contraceptives, while almost one in five were provided other family planning methods. In contrast, 17.5% of women in NSDP areas reported receiving family planning and health services from an NSDP depotholder in the past three months. Nearly two-thirds received oral pill, while other services were less commonly provided.

9.18 Referral to Health and Family Planning Services in the Last Three Months

Women were asked whether they had been referred to a satellite or static/fixed clinic for health and family planning services in the past three months. Table 9.18 reports the percentage of women who were referred to any satellite or static clinics for health or family planning services in the past three months by provider and service type. In the BPHC project areas, nearly one-fourth of women who came in contact with a BPHC provider reported that the BPHC provider referred them to a satellite or static clinic. The most common reasons of referral were for clinical family planning methods (37.2%), illnesses (17.1%), non-clinical family planning method (15.5%), antenatal care (12.7%), and EPI (10.5%). Just over 60% of BPHC women reported that the BPHC provider had visited them in their homes in the past three months.

The referral scenario in NSDP project areas was similar. One-fifth of those who visited an NSDP depotholder reported being referred to a satellite clinic. The most common reason for referral was clinical family planning method (47.5%), but referrals were also less commonly made for antenatal care, general health, illnesses, and EPI (7.3%). Nearly half reported that the NSDP depotholder visited them in their homes in the past three months.

9.19 Community Meetings Attendance

Women were asked if they had ever attended any meetings organized by any BPHC provider or NSDP community mobilizer or service promoter. Table 9.19 reports that only 11.1% of BPHC area respondents and 5.0% of those in NSDP areas reported attending such meetings. On average, the last meeting was held 4.8 and 6.5 months earlier in BPHC and NSDP areas, respectively. The main topics discussed in the meetings were family planning, pregnancy, and child health.

Table 9.17A Health or family planning information received in the past three months

Percentage of women who mentioned receiving specific information about health or family planning from a provider in the past three months by provider type, Bangladesh 2003.

Information Received	Organization							
	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
BPHC								
What information was received								
Family planning	49.0	12.8	29.7	21.3	20.5	36.5	21.7	0.0
Advice for side effects of treatment	15.6	0.0	3.1	1.1	4.1	5.4	8.4	0.0
Maternal health	15.6	6.4	4.7	3.7	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.6
Child health	15.6	0.0	2.0	4.8	16.4	8.0	5.7	9.6
Diarrhea treatment/ORS	12.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
ARI treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Vitamin A	22.9	0.0	1.5	4.8	0.0	4.0	2.7	0.0
Illnesses	5.2	0.0	4.3	2.3	0.0	6.4	6.7	0.0
Other child care	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	3.1	2.3	0.0
Other reproductive health treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
General health	5.2	6.4	1.0	1.6	0.0	2.7	9.2	19.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	17.0	14.0	344.0	168.0	22.0	3,413.0	92.0	9.0

Table 9.17A Health or family planning information received in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who mentioned receiving specific information about health or family planning from a provider in the past three months by provider type, Bangladesh 2003.

Information Received	Organization							
	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC								
What information was received								
Family planning	25.3	0.0	22.4	19.9	0.0	12.0	3.9	0.0
Advice for side effects of treatment	2.3	0.0	0.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maternal health	4.2	21.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.3	0.0
Child health	3.7	21.8	0.7	5.0	0.0	4.0	7.3	0.0
Diarrhea treatment/ORS	2.9	0.0	2.0	14.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
ARI treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vitamin A	3.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	4.0	19.5	0.0
Illnesses	4.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Other child care	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.9	0.0
Other reproductive health treatment of RTI/STD	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General health	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,528.0	5.0	160.0	22.0	2.0	13.0	29.0	7.0

Table 9.17A Health or family planning information received in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who mentioned receiving specific information about health or family planning from a provider in the past three months by provider type, Bangladesh 2003.

Information Received	Organization							
	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
TOTAL RURAL NSDP								
What information was received								
Family planning	26.4	10.7	22.0	12.5	14.9	12.0	6.2	13.0
Advice for side effects of treatment	2.9	5.4	2.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maternal health	4.1	5.4	2.3	5.7	22.3	4.0	3.0	13.0
Child health	3.7	5.4	2.3	5.3	7.7	4.0	3.0	13.0
Diarrhea treatment/ORS	2.2	0.0	1.1	4.1	0.0	4.0	1.5	0.0
ARI treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vitamin A	2.4	0.0	1.5	9.0	7.3	4.0	9.5	0.0
Illnesses	3.2	0.0	1.3	4.2	7.7	4.0	2.3	0.0
Other child care	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.0	1.6	0.0
Other reproductive health treatment of RTI/STD	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General health	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.1	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,854.0	20.0	651.0	104.0	15.0	13.0	71.0	9.0

Table 9.17A Health or family planning information received in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who mentioned receiving specific information about health or family planning from a provider in the past three months by provider type, Bangladesh 2003.

Information Received	Organization							
	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP								
What information was received								
Family planning	53.3	20.0	22.9	21.3	21.7	36.0	19.6	0.0
Advice for side effects of treatment	20.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	4.3	4.7	5.4	0.0
Maternal health	20.0	10.0	6.2	5.0	8.7	8.1	8.9	11.1
Child health	20.0	0.0	2.1	6.4	17.4	6.9	5.4	11.1
Diarrhea treatment/ORS	6.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
ARI treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Vitamin A	20.0	0.0	1.2	6.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Illnesses	6.7	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	6.0	7.1	0.0
Other child care	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.0
Other reproductive health treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
General health	6.7	10.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	2.9	1.8	22.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	13.0	9.0	216.0	127.0	21.0	2,059.0	50.0	8.0

Table 9.17B Health or family planning services received in the past three months

Percentage of women who received health or family planning services in the past three months and type of supplies received by provider type, Bangladesh 2003.

Supplies received	Organization							
	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
BPHC								
Received FP and health services last three months								
Yes	17.7	9.0	24.3	17.2	4.1	24.5	15.1	9.6
Total	17.0	14.0	344.0	168.0	22.0	3,413.0	92.0	9.0
What services where received								
Oral pill	29.5	100.0	68.7	64.6	100.0	56.6	48.1	0.0
Condom	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
Other family planning method	70.5	0.0	13.1	6.2	0.0	18.6	18.2	0.0
ORS	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.2	0.0	6.7	9.1	0.0
Vitamin A	0.0	0.0	5.6	15.5	0.0	7.9	15.6	0.0
Child health	0.0	0.0	8.6	3.1	0.0	8.2	18.2	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Number	3	1	84	29	1	838	14	1

Table 9.17B Health or family planning services received in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who received health or family planning services in the past three months and type of supplies received by provider type, Bangladesh 2003.

Supplies received	Organization							
	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC								
Received FP and health services last 3 months								
Yes	19.9	0.0	26.7	15.0	50.0	8.0	7.3	0.0
Total	1,528.0	5.0	160.0	22.0	2.0	13.0	29.0	7.0
What services where received								
Oral pill	54.8	-	72.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	-
Condom	3.6	-	5.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Other family planning method	18.5	-	2.5	33.2	0.0	0.0	50.0	-
ORS	11.7	-	7.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	-
Vitamin A	11.0	-	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Child health	5.8	-	7.5	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Other	1.8	-	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-
Number	304	0	43	3	1	1	2	0

Table 9.17B Health or family planning services received in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who received health or family planning services in the past three months and type of supplies received by provider type, Bangladesh 2003.

Supplies received	Organization							
	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
TOTAL RURAL NSD P								
Received FP and health services last three months								
Yes	17.5	5.5	19.2	15.7	14.9	8.0	11.4	13.0
Total	4,854.0	20.0	651.0	104.0	15.0	13.0	71.0	9.0
What services where received								
Oral pill	62.4	0.0	78.1	46.2	51.5	50.0	53.7	100.0
Condom	3.6	0.0	6.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other family planning method	16.8	0.0	5.2	26.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0
ORS	9.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	50.0	13.2	0.0
Vitamin A	7.3	100.0	4.3	20.9	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0
Child health	4.5	0.0	2.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	0.0	6.6	0.0
Number	848	1	125	16	2	1	8	1

Table 9.17B Health or family planning services received in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who received health or family planning services in the past three months and type of supplies received by provider type, Bangladesh 2003.

Supplies received	Organization							
	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP								
Received FP and health services last three months								
Yes	13.3	0.0	19.6	19.9	4.3	24.0	12.5	11.1
Total	13.0	9.0	216.0	127.0	21.0	2,059.0	50.0	8.0
What services where received								
Oral pill	50.0	-	76.6	64.3	100.0	57.4	85.7	0.0
Condom	0.0	-	2.1	3.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Other family planning method	50.0	-	17.0	7.1	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0
ORS	0.0	-	2.1	7.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Vitamin A	0.0	-	2.1	17.9	0.0	8.7	14.3	0.0
Child health	0.0	-	2.1	3.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Number								
Number	2	0	42	25	1	494	6	1

Table 9.18 Referral to health or family planning services in the past three months

Percentage of women who were referred to any satellite or static clinic for health or family planning services in the past three months by provider type and type of service, Bangladesh 2003.

	Organization							
Referral	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
BPHC								
Referred to a satellite or static clinic								
Yes	40.6	0.0	20.1	13.6	8.2	24.1	30.5	9.6
Visited home last three months								
Yes	51.0	28.2	43.0	46.6	41.0	62.3	36.8	9.6
Total	17.0	14.0	344.0	168.0	22.0	3,413.0	92.0	9.0
For what services								
Clinical method	38.5	-	33.2	29.9	0.0	37.2	19.9	0.0
Non-clinical method	43.6	-	34.4	11.8	0.0	15.5	9.0	0.0
Advice for side effects of treatment	0.0	-	3.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	9.0	0.0
Antenatal care	12.8	-	4.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	9.0	0.0
Postnatal care	0.0	-	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Tetanus	12.8	-	11.9	13.4	0.0	7.3	4.5	0.0
EPI	25.7	-	6.7	17.3	50.0	10.5	10.9	0.0
Diarrhea treatment/ORS	0.0	-	6.7	3.9	0.0	2.7	3.2	0.0
ARI treatment	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Vitamin A	12.8	-	3.1	11.8	0.0	8.1	12.2	0.0
Illnesses	0.0	-	28.0	9.4	50.0	17.1	4.5	0.0
Other child care	0.0	-	8.5	15.8	0.0	5.0	4.5	0.0
Other reproductive health treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
General health	17.9	-	1.3	7.9	0.0	9.3	34.6	100.0
Other	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Number	7	0	69	23	2	824	28	1

Table 9.18 Referral to health or family planning services in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who were referred to any satellite or static clinic for health or family planning services in the past three months by provider type and type of service, Bangladesh 2003.

	Organization							
Referral	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
NSDP SAME/ADJACENT BPHC								
Referred to a satellite or static clinic								
Yes	19.8	0.0	10.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0
Visited home last three months								
Yes	43.2	21.8	47.1	25.0	0.0	52.0	49.9	8.2
Total	1,528.0	5.0	160.0	22.0	2.0	13.0	29.0	7.0
For what services								
Clinical method	38.2	-	22.5	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Non-clinical method	18.2	-	38.8	0.0	-	-	50.0	-
Advice for side effects of treatment	3.2	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Antenatal care	10.3	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Postnatal care	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Tetanus	5.6	-	6.4	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
EPI	8.0	-	12.9	0.0	-	-	50.0	-
Diarrhea treatment/ORS	4.6	-	12.9	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
ARI treatment	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Vitamin A	11.0	-	6.4	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Illnesses	18.2	-	12.9	100.0	-	-	0.0	-
Other child care	5.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Other reproductive health treatment of RTI/STD	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
General health	6.9	-	6.4	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Other	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Number	302	0	17	1	0	0	2	0

Table 9.18 Referral to health or family planning services in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who were referred to any satellite or static clinic for health or family planning services in the past three months by provider type and type of service, Bangladesh 2003.

	Organization							
Referral	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
TOTAL RURAL NSD P								
Referred to a satellite or static clinic								
Yes	20.8	18.9	8.9	9.9	30.0	0.0	10.1	0.0
Visited home last three months								
Yes	44.3	18.8	41.3	34.0	14.9	52.0	36.6	19.1
Total	4,854.0	20.0	651.0	104.0	15.0	13.0	71.0	9.0
For what services								
Clinical method	47.5	0.0	24.2	20.9	25.6	-	38.2	-
Non-clinical method	18.1	42.6	29.0	10.4	0.0	-	54.1	-
Advice for side effects of treatment	4.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Antenatal care	9.3	28.5	2.8	15.7	50.0	-	0.0	-
Postnatal care	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Tetanus	5.4	0.0	4.7	15.7	50.0	-	0.0	-
EPI	7.3	0.0	9.3	21.2	0.0	-	15.8	-
Diarrhea treatment/ORS	3.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
ARI treatment	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Vitamin A	6.4	0.0	17.0	10.3	0.0	-	14.9	-
Illnesses	12.7	28.9	13.2	21.5	50.0	-	15.2	-
Other child care	3.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Other reproductive health treatment of RTI/STD	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
General health	5.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	24.4	-	0.0	-
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Number	1,009	4	58	10	4	0	7	0

Table 9.18 Referral to health or family planning services in the past three months (continued)

Percentage of women who were referred to any satellite or static clinic for health or family planning services in the past three months by provider type and type of service, Bangladesh 2003.

	Organization							
Referral	NSDP depotholder	BRAC shasthashabika	Government family planning worker	Government health worker	Other NGO worker	BPHC	Other	DK/missing
BPHC SAME/ADJACENT NSDP								
Referred to a satellite or static clinic								
Yes	33.3	0.0	7.1	12.1	8.7	21.0	10.7	11.1
Visited home last three months								
Yes	46.7	30.0	34.2	53.9	43.5	61.9	32.1	11.1
Total	13.0	9.0	216.0	127.0	21.0	2,059.0	50.0	8.0
For what services								
Clinical method	60.0	-	35.3	11.8	0.0	32.8	33.3	0.0
Non-clinical method	40.0	-	0.0	17.6	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0
Advice for side effects of treatment	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
Antenatal care	20.0	-	11.8	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0
Postnatal care	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Tetanus	20.0	-	29.4	11.8	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0
EPI	40.0	-	5.9	17.6	50.0	8.7	33.3	0.0
Diarrhea treatment/ORS	0.0	-	5.9	5.9	0.0	3.3	16.7	0.0
ARI treatment	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Vitamin A	20.0	-	5.9	17.6	0.0	7.7	16.7	0.0
Illnesses	0.0	-	11.8	5.9	50.0	19.5	0.0	0.0
Other child care	0.0	-	5.9	23.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0
Other reproductive health treatment of RTI/STD	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
General health	0.0	-	5.9	11.8	0.0	13.3	16.7	100.0
Other	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Number	4	0	15	15	2	433	5	1

Table 9.19 Attendance at community meetings

Percentage of women who attended a meeting by a community mobilizer/service promoter by specific domain, Bangladesh 2003 Note: - % contents on all women, not just those who attended a meeting - cannot do this table for non-project areas (see questionnaire).

Meetings	BPHC	NSDP same/adjacent BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same/ adjacent NSDP
Attended a meeting by a community mobilizer				
Yes	11.1	5.5	5.0	7.8
No	88.9	94.5	95.0	92.2
What was the meeting about				
Newlywed meeting	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3
Pregnancy care	5.0	2.3	2.3	4.0
Family planning	6.4	4.0	3.4	4.6
Child health	5.8	2.2	2.0	4.1
HIV/AIDS/STD's	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nutrition	4.0	0.6	0.8	2.9
Other	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6
When was the last meeting				
Mean (months)	4.8	-	6.5	-
Number	5,887	2,366	7,507	3,796

APPENDIX A. STANDARD ERRORS

Table A.1 BPHC total

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using method	0.564	0.009	5548	5553	1.346	0.016	0.546	0.582
Current users of modern method	0.479	0.009	5548	5553	1.298	0.018	0.462	0.497
Currently using pills	0.246	0.007	5548	5553	1.193	0.028	0.233	0.260
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.001	5548	5553	1.055	0.196	0.003	0.007
Currently using injections	0.149	0.007	5548	5553	1.465	0.047	0.135	0.163
Currently using condom	0.026	0.002	5548	5553	1.097	0.091	0.021	0.030
Currently female sterilization	0.039	0.003	5548	5553	1.285	0.085	0.033	0.046
Currently male sterilization	0.005	0.001	5548	5553	1.138	0.215	0.003	0.007
Currently using norplant	0.008	0.001	5548	5553	1.134	0.167	0.006	0.011
Currently using any traditional	0.085	0.004	5548	5553	1.016	0.045	0.077	0.092
Currently not using	0.436	0.009	5548	5553	1.346	0.021	0.418	0.454
Currently modern 10-14	0.262	0.052	65	65	0.942	0.198	0.158	0.365
Currently modern 15-19	0.395	0.021	795	799	1.190	0.052	0.353	0.436
Children (12-23M) with BCG	0.947	0.008	730	729	1.011	0.009	0.930	0.964
Children (12-23M) 3 DPT doses	0.694	0.019	730	729	1.124	0.028	0.656	0.733
Children(12-23M) 3 POLIO doses	0.867	0.013	730	729	1.005	0.015	0.842	0.893
Children (12-23M) with measles	0.776	0.017	730	729	1.107	0.022	0.742	0.811
Children (12-23M) full immunized	0.599	0.020	730	729	1.093	0.033	0.559	0.639
Child received vitamin A	0.776	0.008	2653	2642	1.026	0.011	0.759	0.792
Child (9-59 months) received vitamin A	0.802	0.008	2438	2427	1.040	0.010	0.785	0.819
Children ORS treat diarrhea	0.760	0.026	260	260	0.947	0.034	0.708	0.811
Labon gur treatment diarrhea	0.268	0.029	260	260	1.041	0.108	0.210	0.326
Oral rehydratation therapy	0.842	0.023	260	260	0.987	0.027	0.796	0.888
Children with ARI and no fever Treatment in health facility	0.293	0.026	271	278	0.909	0.087	0.241	0.344
ANC with a birth < 12 months	0.688	0.023	770	766	1.360	0.033	0.643	0.734
ANC with a birth < 3 yrs	0.630	0.014	2173	2166	1.379	0.023	0.602	0.659
ANC with a birth < 5 years	0.582	0.013	3113	3103	1.418	0.022	0.557	0.607
Received tetanus injection < 12 months before the survey	0.832	0.014	770	766	1.066	0.017	0.803	0.861
Received tetanus injection <= 35 months before the survey	0.842	0.010	2173	2166	1.241	0.012	0.822	0.861
Received tetanus injection 5 years before the survey	0.834	0.009	3113	3103	1.348	0.011	0.816	0.852
Received antenatal care from medically trained person <= 35 months before the survey	0.541	0.015	2173	2166	1.404	0.028	0.510	0.571
Knows at least three modern methods	0.984	0.003	5887	5887	1.514	0.003	0.979	0.989
Next DPT3 known	0.191	0.032	184	188	1.115	0.167	0.127	0.255
Next polio 3 known	0.185	0.029	184	188	1.032	0.158	0.126	0.243
Both DPT3 and Polio 3 known	0.180	0.029	184	188	1.034	0.161	0.122	0.238

Table A.1 BPHC total (continued)

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Knowledge of Vitamin A:								
Vita A to prevent Night Blindness	0.338	0.010	3113	3103	1.211	0.030	0.317	0.358
Vitamin A to provide resistance	0.190	0.008	3113	3103	1.165	0.043	0.174	0.206
Vitamnin A to imporve child health	0.478	0.010	3113	3103	1.123	0.021	0.458	0.498
Knowledge of preg. Complications								
Tetanus as a complication	0.633	0.009	5887	5887	1.359	0.013	0.616	0.650
Prolonged labor as a complication	0.269	0.008	5887	5887	1.372	0.029	0.253	0.285
Convulsions as a complication	0.312	0.008	5887	5887	1.243	0.024	0.297	0.327
Retained placenta as a complication	0.428	0.009	5887	5887	1.354	0.020	0.411	0.446
Fetus in poor position as a complication	0.394	0.008	5887	5887	1.232	0.020	0.378	0.410
Excessive vaginal bleeding as a complication	0.182	0.008	5887	5887	1.628	0.045	0.165	0.198
Don't know danger sign	0.053	0.003	5887	5887	1.121	0.062	0.046	0.059
Seek care when having complication	0.995	0.001	5582	5577	1.317	0.001	0.992	0.997
Know recommended TT vaccinations	0.349	0.011	3113	3103	1.292	0.032	0.327	0.371
Exclusively breastfeeding								
Children 0-1 month	0.758	0.057	68	69	1.090	0.075	0.644	0.872
children 2-3 months	0.610	0.047	114	113	1.029	0.077	0.515	0.704
children 4-5 months	0.337	0.039	120	122	0.906	0.117	0.258	0.415
children 6-7 months	0.154	0.035	132	133	1.125	0.230	0.083	0.225
8-9 months	0.039	0.016	179	176	1.105	0.413	0.007	0.071
10-11 months	0.034	0.019	112	110	1.107	0.559	-0.004	0.072
DPT3 drop out rate	0.254	0.020	679	679	1.193	0.079	0.215	0.294
Polio 3 drop out rate	0.082	0.011	689	689	1.066	0.136	0.059	0.104

Table A.2 BPHC same or adjacent

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using method	0.555	0.011	3963	3564	1.407	0.020	0.533	0.577
Current users of modern method	0.447	0.010	3963	3564	1.248	0.022	0.428	0.467
Currently using pills	0.244	0.008	3963	3564	1.186	0.033	0.227	0.260
Currently using IUD	0.007	0.001	3963	3564	1.103	0.208	0.004	0.010
Currently using injections	0.128	0.007	3963	3564	1.401	0.058	0.113	0.143
Currently using condom	0.023	0.003	3963	3564	1.066	0.110	0.018	0.028
Currently female sterilization	0.033	0.004	3963	3564	1.343	0.115	0.026	0.041
Currently male sterilization	0.004	0.001	3963	3564	1.118	0.271	0.002	0.007
Currently using Norplant	0.008	0.002	3963	3564	1.128	0.196	0.005	0.012
Currently using any traditional	0.107	0.005	3963	3564	1.090	0.050	0.097	0.118
Currently not using	0.445	0.011	3963	3564	1.407	0.025	0.423	0.467
Currently modern 10-14	0.261	0.064	46	41	0.983	0.247	0.132	0.390
Currently modern 15-19	0.384	0.022	558	502	1.090	0.059	0.339	0.428
Children (12-23M) with BCG	0.945	0.010	525	472	0.962	0.010	0.926	0.964
Children (12-23M) 3 DPT doses	0.669	0.022	525	472	1.048	0.032	0.625	0.712
Children(12-23M) 3 POLIO doses	0.859	0.015	525	472	1.006	0.018	0.828	0.890
Children (12-23M) with measles	0.758	0.023	525	472	1.216	0.030	0.712	0.804
Children (12-23M) full immunized	0.570	0.025	525	472	1.142	0.044	0.520	0.619
Child received vitamin A	0.778	0.010	1932	1738	1.018	0.012	0.759	0.797
Child received vitamin A 9-59 months	0.807	0.010	1780	1601	1.073	0.012	0.787	0.827
Children ORS treat diarrhea	0.731	0.033	186	167	0.979	0.045	0.665	0.797
Labon gur treatment diarrhea	0.237	0.032	186	167	1.011	0.134	0.173	0.300
Oral rehydration therapy	0.806	0.031	186	167	1.021	0.038	0.744	0.868
Treatment in health facility ARI	0.267	0.034	176	158	1.000	0.128	0.199	0.335
ANC with birth < 12 months	0.657	0.025	562	505	1.254	0.038	0.606	0.707
ANC with birth < three years	0.602	0.018	1579	1420	1.477	0.030	0.565	0.638
ANC with birth < 5 years	0.545	0.017	2260	2033	1.611	0.031	0.511	0.579
Received tetanus injection < 12 months before the survey	0.835	0.016	562	505	1.043	0.020	0.802	0.867
Received tetanus injection <= 35 months before the survey	0.845	0.010	1579	1420	1.055	0.011	0.826	0.865
Received tetanus injection 5 years before the survey	0.837	0.009	2260	2033	1.171	0.011	0.819	0.855
Received antenatal care from medically trained person <= 35 months before	0.508	0.018	1579	1420	1.461	0.036	0.471	0.545
Knows at least three modern methods	0.985	0.002	4221	3796	1.257	0.002	0.980	0.989
Next DPT3 known	0.215	0.038	121	109	1.030	0.179	0.138	0.292
Next polio 3 known	0.215	0.036	121	109	0.970	0.169	0.142	0.287
Both DPT3 and Polio 3 known	0.207	0.036	121	109	0.974	0.174	0.135	0.278
Knowledge of Vitamin A:								
Vitamin A to prevent night blindness	0.378	0.012	2260	2033	1.200	0.032	0.354	0.403
Vitamin A to provide resistance	0.208	0.009	2260	2033	1.091	0.045	0.189	0.227
Vitamin A to improve child health	0.477	0.011	2260	2033	1.056	0.023	0.455	0.499

Table A.2 BPHC same or adjacent (continued)

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Knowledge of preg. complications:								
Tetanus	0.642	0.010	4221	3796	1.409	0.016	0.621	0.662
Prolonged labor	0.251	0.009	4221	3796	1.388	0.037	0.233	0.270
Convulsions	0.310	0.010	4221	3796	1.344	0.031	0.291	0.329
Retained placenta	0.403	0.011	4221	3796	1.426	0.027	0.382	0.425
Fetus in poor position	0.367	0.010	4221	3796	1.316	0.027	0.348	0.387
Excessive vaginal bleeding	0.160	0.009	4221	3796	1.593	0.056	0.142	0.178
Don't know danger sign	0.049	0.004	4221	3796	1.087	0.074	0.041	0.056
Seek care when having complication	0.996	0.001	4016	3612	1.005	0.001	0.994	0.998
Know recommended TT vaccinations	0.340	0.013	2260	2033	1.289	0.038	0.314	0.366
Exclusively breastfeeding								
0-1 months	0.717	0.074	46	41	1.098	0.103	0.570	0.865
2-3 months	0.588	0.053	85	76	0.978	0.089	0.483	0.693
4-5 months	0.275	0.048	80	72	0.957	0.175	0.179	0.371
6-7 months	0.065	0.021	93	84	0.824	0.327	0.022	0.107
8-9 months	0.015	0.010	136	122	0.966	0.681	-0.005	0.035
10-11 months	0.000	0.000	85	76	- NaN	- NaN	0.000	0.000
DPT3 drop out	0.278	0.022	486	437	1.093	0.080	0.233	0.322
Polio 3 drop out	0.087	0.012	494	444	0.983	0.143	0.062	0.112

Table A.3 NSDP total

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using method	0.536	0.008	7067	7057	1.400	0.015	0.520	0.553
Current users of modern method	0.460	0.008	7067	7057	1.341	0.017	0.444	0.476
Currently using pills	0.231	0.007	7067	7057	1.306	0.028	0.218	0.244
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.001	7067	7057	1.040	0.169	0.004	0.007
Currently using injections	0.138	0.006	7067	7057	1.375	0.041	0.127	0.149
Currently using condom	0.018	0.002	7067	7057	1.007	0.089	0.015	0.021
Currently female sterilization	0.058	0.004	7067	7057	1.351	0.065	0.051	0.066
Currently male sterilization	0.004	0.001	7067	7057	1.187	0.226	0.002	0.006
Currently using Norplant	0.006	0.001	7067	7057	1.224	0.187	0.004	0.008
Currently using any traditional	0.076	0.004	7067	7057	1.300	0.054	0.068	0.084
Currently not using	0.464	0.008	7067	7057	1.400	0.018	0.447	0.480
Currently modern 10-14	0.217	0.046	91	90	1.065	0.213	0.124	0.309
Currently modern 15-19	0.352	0.016	982	976	1.072	0.046	0.319	0.384
Children (12-23M) with BCG	0.907	0.011	888	894	1.141	0.012	0.885	0.929
Children (12-23M) with 3 DPT doses	0.603	0.018	888	894	1.106	0.030	0.567	0.640
Children(12-23M) 3 POLIO doses	0.829	0.014	888	894	1.084	0.017	0.801	0.856
Children (12-23M) with measles	0.707	0.017	888	894	1.129	0.024	0.673	0.742
Children (12-23M) full immunized	0.492	0.018	888	894	1.060	0.036	0.457	0.528
Child received vitamin A 6-59 months	0.707	0.009	3207	3215	1.126	0.013	0.689	0.725
Child received vitamin A	0.739	0.009	2954	2959	1.140	0.012	0.720	0.757
Children ORS treat diarrhea	0.734	0.028	326	323	1.125	0.038	0.678	0.790
Labon gur treatment diarrhea	0.216	0.028	326	323	1.163	0.129	0.160	0.271
Oral rehydration therapy	0.800	0.026	326	323	1.129	0.032	0.748	0.851
Treatment in health facility ARI	0.319	0.025	350	345	0.960	0.077	0.270	0.368
ANC with birth < 12 months	0.539	0.020	893	908	1.225	0.038	0.498	0.579
ANC with birth < three years	0.511	0.013	2602	2617	1.369	0.026	0.484	0.537
ANC with birth < in 5 years	0.480	0.013	3742	3763	1.553	0.026	0.455	0.506
Received tetanus injection last 12 months	0.780	0.016	893	908	1.170	0.021	0.747	0.812
Received tetanus injection <= 35 months before the survey	0.812	0.010	2602	2617	1.349	0.013	0.792	0.833
Received tetanus injection 5 years before the survey	0.808	0.009	3742	3763	1.414	0.011	0.789	0.826
Received ANC care from medically trained person <= 35 months before the survey	0.439	0.014	2602	2617	1.455	0.032	0.410	0.467
Knowledge of static clinic services:								
Knows clinical FP	0.623	0.019	1207	1188	1.369	0.031	0.585	0.661
Knows non clinical FP	0.538	0.023	1207	1188	1.624	0.043	0.492	0.585
Advice for side effects	0.047	0.007	1207	1188	1.092	0.142	0.034	0.060
Knows about ANC	0.652	0.020	1207	1188	1.444	0.030	0.612	0.692
Knows about PNC	0.115	0.012	1207	1188	1.336	0.106	0.091	0.140
Knows about EPI	0.498	0.020	1207	1188	1.371	0.040	0.459	0.538
Knows about oral saline	0.135	0.014	1207	1188	1.419	0.103	0.107	0.163
Knowledge of satellite clinic services:								
Knows clinical FP	0.646	0.013	5176	5187	1.902	0.020	0.620	0.671
Knows non clinical FP	0.596	0.012	5176	5187	1.740	0.020	0.572	0.619
Advice for side effects	0.040	0.005	5176	5187	1.728	0.118	0.030	0.049
Knows about ANC	0.621	0.012	5176	5187	1.817	0.020	0.596	0.645
Knows about PNC	0.049	0.004	5176	5187	1.201	0.073	0.042	0.056
Knows about EPI	0.703	0.016	5176	5187	2.509	0.023	0.671	0.735
Knows about oral saline	0.101	0.007	5176	5187	1.638	0.068	0.087	0.114
Knows at least three modern methods	0.981	0.002	7507	7507	1.266	0.002	0.977	0.985
Next DPT3 known	0.173	0.026	209	215	0.978	0.150	0.121	0.224
Next polio 3 known	0.183	0.027	208	214	0.996	0.147	0.129	0.237
Both DPT3 and Polio 3 known	0.173	0.026	208	214	0.976	0.149	0.122	0.225

Table A.3 NSDP total (continued)

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Knowledge of vitamin A:								
Vitamin A to prevent night blindness	0.309	0.010	3742	3763	1.354	0.033	0.289	0.330
Vitamin A to provide resistance	0.219	0.009	3742	3763	1.300	0.040	0.201	0.237
Vitamin A to improve child health	0.488	0.011	3742	3763	1.362	0.023	0.466	0.511
Knowledge of preg. Complications:								
Tetanus	0.581	0.009	7507	7507	1.529	0.015	0.563	0.598
Prolonged labor	0.261	0.007	7507	7507	1.456	0.028	0.246	0.275
Convulsions	0.242	0.009	7507	7507	1.813	0.037	0.224	0.260
Retained placenta	0.390	0.008	7507	7507	1.401	0.020	0.374	0.406
Fetus in poor position	0.366	0.008	7507	7507	1.393	0.021	0.350	0.381
Excessive vaginal bleeding	0.166	0.006	7507	7507	1.438	0.037	0.154	0.178
Don't know danger sign	0.064	0.003	7507	7507	1.234	0.054	0.057	0.071
Seek care when having complication	0.996	0.001	7017	7024	1.368	0.001	0.994	0.998
Know recommended TT vaccinations	0.277	0.010	3742	3763	1.340	0.035	0.257	0.296
Exclusively breastfeeding:								
0-1 months	0.683	0.061	83	86	1.184	0.089	0.561	0.805
2-3 months	0.504	0.039	129	131	0.881	0.077	0.426	0.582
4-5 months	0.325	0.043	145	149	1.113	0.134	0.238	0.412
6-7 months	0.072	0.024	156	156	1.145	0.329	0.025	0.120
8-9 months	0.048	0.018	180	184	1.148	0.382	0.011	0.085
10-11 months	0.020	0.011	136	138	0.960	0.583	-0.003	0.043
DPT3 drop out	0.322	0.018	790	796	1.071	0.056	0.286	0.358
Polio 3 drop out	0.061	0.010	785	790	1.095	0.156	0.042	0.080

Table A.4 NSDP same or adjacent

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using method	0.524	0.012	2290	2233	1.122	0.022	0.501	0.548
Current users of modern method	0.443	0.010	2290	2233	0.971	0.023	0.423	0.463
Currently using pills	0.233	0.009	2290	2233	1.046	0.040	0.214	0.251
Currently using IUD	0.007	0.002	2290	2233	0.912	0.227	0.004	0.010
Currently using injections	0.121	0.008	2290	2233	1.175	0.066	0.105	0.137
Currently using condom	0.018	0.003	2290	2233	0.937	0.145	0.013	0.023
Currently female sterilization	0.054	0.005	2290	2233	1.157	0.101	0.043	0.065
Currently male sterilization	0.005	0.002	2290	2233	1.173	0.343	0.002	0.009
Currently using Norplant	0.005	0.002	2290	2233	1.199	0.359	0.001	0.008
Currently using any traditional	0.081	0.008	2290	2233	1.395	0.098	0.065	0.097
Currently not using	0.476	0.012	2290	2233	1.122	0.025	0.452	0.499
Currently modern 10-14	0.169	0.084	23	23	1.053	0.498	0.001	0.337
Currently modern 15-19	0.340	0.027	344	338	1.045	0.079	0.287	0.394
Children (12-23M) with BCG	0.938	0.016	302	295	1.189	0.018	0.905	0.971
Children (12-23M) 3 DPT doses	0.655	0.032	302	295	1.152	0.048	0.592	0.719
Children(12-23M) 3 POLIO doses	0.843	0.023	302	295	1.105	0.028	0.796	0.890
Children (12-23M) with measles	0.741	0.033	302	295	1.305	0.044	0.675	0.807
Children (12-23M) full immunized	0.517	0.031	302	295	1.092	0.061	0.454	0.580
Child received vitamin A	0.756	0.015	1088	1051	1.145	0.020	0.726	0.786
Child received vitamin A 9-59 months	0.784	0.015	1001	968	1.148	0.019	0.754	0.814
Children ORS treat diarrhea	0.775	0.044	108	98	1.039	0.056	0.688	0.863
Labon gur treatment diarrhea	0.200	0.055	108	98	1.337	0.277	0.089	0.310
Oral rehydration therapy	0.825	0.045	108	98	1.174	0.054	0.735	0.914
Treatment in health facility ARI	0.360	0.046	139	135	1.106	0.127	0.269	0.452
ANC with birth < 12 months	0.566	0.037	306	301	1.315	0.066	0.491	0.640
ANC with birth < three years	0.552	0.023	882	856	1.386	0.042	0.505	0.598
ANC with birth < 5 years	0.518	0.023	1260	1222	1.620	0.044	0.472	0.563
Received tetanus injection < 12 months before the survey	0.800	0.024	306	301	1.033	0.029	0.753	0.847
Received tetanus injection <= 35 months before the survey	0.843	0.014	882	856	1.122	0.016	0.815	0.870
Received tetanus injection 5 years before the survey	0.829	0.014	1260	1222	1.291	0.017	0.801	0.856
Received ANC care from medically trained person <= 35 months before the survey	0.482	0.022	882	856	1.281	0.045	0.439	0.526
Knowledge of Static Clinic Service:								
Knows clinical FP	0.598	0.028	592	540	1.412	0.048	0.541	0.655
Knows non clinical FP	0.542	0.027	592	540	1.330	0.050	0.488	0.597
Advice for side effects	0.056	0.010	592	540	1.016	0.171	0.037	0.076
Knows about ANC	0.630	0.031	592	540	1.569	0.049	0.568	0.693
Knows about PNC	0.107	0.020	592	540	1.546	0.184	0.067	0.146
Knows about EPI	0.471	0.030	592	540	1.458	0.064	0.411	0.531
Knows about oral saline	0.119	0.023	592	540	1.747	0.195	0.073	0.166
Knowledge of satellite clinic services:								
Knows clinical FP	0.556	0.023	1614	1566	1.860	0.041	0.510	0.602
Knows non clinical FP	0.606	0.018	1614	1566	1.516	0.030	0.570	0.643
Advice for side effects	0.034	0.005	1614	1566	1.047	0.139	0.025	0.043
Knows about ANC	0.597	0.017	1614	1566	1.405	0.029	0.563	0.632
Knows about PNC	0.046	0.008	1614	1566	1.620	0.183	0.029	0.063
Knows about EPI	0.677	0.025	1614	1566	2.170	0.037	0.626	0.727
Knows about oral saline	0.096	0.010	1614	1566	1.375	0.105	0.076	0.117
Knows at least three modern methods	0.975	0.003	2424	2366	0.985	0.003	0.969	0.981
Next DPT3 known	0.188	0.042	58	58	0.820	0.221	0.105	0.271
Next polio 3 known	0.192	0.042	57	57	0.809	0.218	0.108	0.275
Both DPT3 and Polio 3 known	0.192	0.042	57	57	0.809	0.218	0.108	0.275

Table A.4 NSDP same or adjacent (continued)

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Knowledge of vitamin A:								
Vitamin A to prevent night blindness	0.348	0.016	1260	1222	1.221	0.047	0.316	0.381
Vitamin A to provide resistance	0.197	0.013	1260	1222	1.124	0.064	0.172	0.222
Vitamin A to imp rove child health	0.467	0.017	1260	1222	1.233	0.037	0.432	0.502
Knowledge of Preg. Complications:								
Tetanus	0.607	0.014	2424	2366	1.455	0.024	0.579	0.636
Prolonged labor	0.256	0.014	2424	2366	1.532	0.053	0.229	0.283
Convulsions	0.284	0.016	2424	2366	1.715	0.055	0.253	0.316
Retained placenta	0.406	0.013	2424	2366	1.255	0.031	0.381	0.431
Fetus in poor position	0.367	0.014	2424	2366	1.456	0.039	0.339	0.396
Excessive vaginal bleeding	0.142	0.009	2424	2366	1.230	0.061	0.125	0.160
Don't know danger sign	0.055	0.005	2424	2366	1.114	0.093	0.045	0.066
Seek care when having complication	0.993	0.002	2294	2235	1.404	0.003	0.988	0.998
Know recommended TT vaccinations	0.295	0.020	1260	1222	1.555	0.068	0.255	0.335
Exclusively breastfeeding:								
0-1 months	0.720	0.088	25	25	0.960	0.122	0.544	0.896
2-3 months	0.644	0.072	38	38	0.909	0.111	0.501	0.787
4-5 months	0.337	0.077	43	42	1.058	0.229	0.182	0.491
6-7 months	0.118	0.053	54	50	1.200	0.451	0.011	0.224
8-9 months	0.081	0.029	67	68	0.875	0.364	0.022	0.139
10-11 months	0.000	0.000	52	52	- NaN	-NaN	0.000	0.000
DPT3 drop out	0.288	0.031	275	271	1.139	0.108	0.226	0.350
Polio 3 drop out	0.073	0.016	272	268	0.996	0.220	0.041	0.105

APPENDIX B. ANTENATAL CARE RESULTS FOR BIRTHS IN THE PAST YEAR

Table B.1A Antenatal care

Percent distribution of last births in the year preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy, according to selected background characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Received any ANC	Medically Trained			Non Medically Trained							
	Received ANC	Qualified Doctor	Nurse, midwife or Paramedic	MA or SACMO	HA or FWA	Untrained Birth Attendants	Unqualified Provider	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number
					BPHC AREA							
Mother's age at birth												
10-14	80.0	5.0	60.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	18
15-19	78.7	14.2	51.5	0.0	10.7	0.4	0.8	1.0	21.3	0.0	100.0	214
20-34	65.7	11.8	43.8	0.6	6.7	0.3	2.2	0.4	34.3	0.0	100.0	466
35-49	56.4	12.9	36.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	43.6	0.0	100.0	68
Birth order												
1	80.7	18.5	49.2	0.5	10.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	19.3	0.0	100.0	193
2-3	68.7	11.5	47.1	0.3	7.6	0.0	1.7	0.5	31.3	0.0	100.0	331
4-5	66.4	9.0	45.0	0.7	8.3	0.9	2.5	0.0	33.6	0.0	100.0	134
6+	51.2	8.6	36.0	0.8	3.7	0.0	1.2	0.8	48.8	0.0	100.0	108
Domains												
Rural - Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Rural - Khulna/ Barisal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Rural - Dhaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Rural - Rajshahi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Highest educational level												
No education	59.6	5.0	44.3	0.7	7.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	40.4	0.0	100.0	379
Primary	73.8	11.1	50.9	0.4	7.3	1.0	1.8	1.4	26.2	0.0	100.0	224
Secondary	83.5	29.6	43.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	16.5	0.0	100.0	157
Higher secondary	84.4	68.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	100.0	6
College/University	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	55.1	3.5	39.1	0.9	8.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	44.9	0.0	100.0	205
2	71.0	7.5	52.1	1.1	6.5	0.7	2.5	0.5	29.0	0.0	100.0	170
3	70.9	10.4	50.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	29.1	0.0	100.0	161
4	70.7	12.4	47.2	0.0	8.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	29.3	0.0	100.0	110
Richest	84.7	37.3	39.7	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	15.3	0.0	100.0	120
Total	68.8	12.4	45.7	0.5	7.8	0.3	1.6	0.6	31.2	0.0	100.0	766

Table B.1A Antenatal care (continued)

Percent distribution of last births in the year preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy, according to selected background characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Received any ANC	Medically Trained				Non Medically Trained						
	Received ANC	Qualified Doctor	Nurse, midwife or Paramedic	MA or SACMO	HA or FWA	Untrained Birth Attendants	Unqualified Provider	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number
NSDP SAME OR ADJACENT TO BPHC												
Mother's age at birth												
10-14	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
15-19	60.2	13.9	37.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	39.8	0.0	100.0	109
20-34	54.7	14.1	35.6	0.0	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	45.3	0.0	100.0	173
35-49	39.2	28.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.8	0.0	100.0	15
Birth order												
1	73.7	24.0	43.3	0.0	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	26.3	0.0	100.0	84
2-3	53.5	14.4	31.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.0	100.0	135
4-5	40.6	3.7	35.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.4	0.0	100.0	57
6+	52.0	8.4	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	48.0	0.0	100.0	26
Domains												
Rural - Chittagong	66.8	26.8	35.0	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	100.0	65
Rural - Khulna/Barisal	56.6	5.7	47.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	43.4	0.0	100.0	28
Rural - Dhaka	53.5	10.8	35.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	46.5	0.0	100.0	167
Rural - Rajshahi	52.8	16.7	30.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	0.0	100.0	41
Highest educational level												
No education	48.3	12.2	30.5	0.0	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	51.7	0.0	100.0	137
Primary	52.4	6.8	36.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.6	1.1	47.6	0.0	100.0	96
Secondary	79.4	28.4	47.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	100.0	63
Higher secondary	100.0	58.6	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
College/University	48.9	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	0.0	100.0	2
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	35.0	4.1	26.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	65.0	0.0	100.0	80
2	50.0	6.6	35.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	66
3	63.0	18.4	35.5	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.0	2.3	37.0	0.0	100.0	47
4	71.6	19.6	45.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	100.0	66
Richest	77.0	34.6	39.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	100.0	42
Total	56.6	14.6	35.9	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	43.4	0.0	100.0	301

Table B.1A Antenatal care (continued)

Percent distribution of last births in the year preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy, according to selected background characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Received any ANC	Medically Trained				Non Medically Trained						
	Received ANC	Qualified Doctor	Nurse, midwife or Paramedic	MA or SACMO	HA or FWA	Untrained Birth Attendants	Unqualified Provider	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number
TOTAL RURAL NSDP												
Mother's age at birth												
10-14	79.9	8.2	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	100.0	20
15-19	63.7	16.8	37.9	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	36.3	0.0	100.0	263
20-34	50.3	16.7	27.9	0.0	4.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	49.7	0.0	100.0	565
35-49	35.9	10.7	18.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	1.8	100.0	60
Birth order												
1	69.8	23.1	39.8	0.0	5.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	30.2	0.0	100.0	250
2-3	51.5	17.5	27.3	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	48.5	0.0	100.0	363
4-5	47.8	9.7	31.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.6	1.4	51.6	0.6	100.0	194
6+	34.9	6.3	22.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	65.1	0.0	100.0	101
Domains												
Rural - Chittagong	51.5	20.4	24.3	0.0	5.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	48.1	0.4	100.0	302
Rural - Khulna/ Barisal	55.3	8.7	36.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	44.7	0.0	100.0	84
Rural - Dhaka	51.8	13.0	32.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	48.2	0.0	100.0	361
Rural - Rajshahi	62.2	18.9	37.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	37.8	0.0	100.0	162
Highest educational level												
No education	40.8	9.3	26.2	0.0	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	59.2	0.0	100.0	441
Primary	55.8	13.2	33.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	43.7	0.4	100.0	243
Secondary	77.0	30.7	39.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	23.0	0.0	100.0	212
Higher secondary	91.8	57.4	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	100.0	7
College/University	79.6	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	100.0	6
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	33.3	4.1	24.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	66.7	0.0	100.0	241
2	47.4	9.6	32.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	52.0	0.6	100.0	190
3	56.4	14.8	31.6	0.0	8.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	43.6	0.0	100.0	135
4	68.3	20.5	38.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	31.7	0.0	100.0	175
Richest	73.8	37.4	31.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	26.2	0.0	100.0	166
Total	53.9	16.1	31.1	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	46.0	0.1	100.0	908

Table B.1A Antenatal care (continued)

Percent distribution of last births in the year preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy, according to selected background characteristics, Bangladesh 2003.

Background characteristic	Received any ANC	Medically Trained			Non Medically Trained							
	Received ANC	Qualified Doctor	Nurse, midwife or Paramedic	MA or SACMO	HA or FWA	Untrained Birth Attendants	Unqualified Provider	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number
BPHC SAME OR ADJACENT TO NSDP												
Mother's age at birth												
10-14	69.2	7.7	38.5	7.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	100.0	12
15-19	77.3	16.0	47.3	0.0	11.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	22.7	0.0	100.0	135
20-34	61.8	14.4	35.9	0.9	8.3	0.0	1.7	0.6	38.2	0.0	100.0	313
35-49	56.9	13.7	35.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	43.1	0.0	100.0	46
Birth order												
1	77.2	20.7	42.1	0.7	11.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	22.8	0.0	100.0	130
2-3	67.2	12.9	42.3	0.4	8.7	0.0	2.1	0.8	32.8	0.0	100.0	217
4-5	60.6	12.1	35.4	1.0	11.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	39.4	0.0	100.0	89
6+	45.5	11.7	27.3	1.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	54.5	0.0	100.0	69
Domains												
Rural - Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Rural - Khulna/ Barisal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Rural - Dhaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Rural - Rajshahi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Highest educational level												
No education	53.9	6.4	36.0	1.1	8.6	0.0	1.5	0.4	46.1	0.0	100.0	240
Primary	72.1	14.3	44.2	0.6	9.1	0.6	1.9	1.3	27.9	0.0	100.0	139
Secondary	80.7	28.9	40.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	19.3	0.0	100.0	121
Higher secondary	80.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	4
College/University	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Household asset quintile												
Poorest	49.3	5.6	29.9	1.4	9.7	0.0	1.4	1.4	50.7	0.0	100.0	130
2	65.0	8.5	42.7	1.7	9.4	0.0	1.7	0.9	35.0	0.0	100.0	105
3	67.2	11.2	43.1	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	32.8	0.0	100.0	104
4	72.8	13.6	45.7	0.0	9.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	27.2	0.0	100.0	73
Richest	81.7	38.5	37.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	94
Total	65.7	14.6	39.0	0.7	9.1	0.2	1.4	0.7	34.3	0.0	100.0	505

Table B.1B Number of antenatal care visits and stage of pregnancy

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the one year preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the last pregnancy by the stage of pregnancy at the time of the first visit, Bangladesh 2003.

Number and timing of ANC visits	Study Area: BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Number of ANC visits				
None	31.2	43.4	46.0	34.3
1	13.7	15.9	16.5	13.5
2	19.0	18.7	16.6	18.7
3	20.7	12.1	12.0	17.3
4+ visits	15.4	9.9	8.7	16.2
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median number of visits (for those with ANC)	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.0
Number of months pregnant at the time of the first ANC visit				
No antenatal care	31.2	43.4	46.1	34.3
<4 months	14.4	12.9	12.3	14.6
4-5 months	31.3	24.5	20.4	28.1
6-7 months	17.9	13.7	14.4	18.7
8+ months	5.1	5.5	6.8	4.3
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Total	766.0	301.0	908.0	505.0

Table B.1C Source of antenatal care

Percentage of women with a live birth in the one year preceding the survey by whether they had at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit during the last pregnancy by source of care for BPHC/NSDP areas, 2003.

	Study Area			
	BPHC area	NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC	Total rural NSDP	BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP
Received antenatal care				
Percentage received ANC	68.8	56.6	53.9	65.7
Women with at least one birth in the reference period	766.0	301.0	908.0	505.0
Place for antenatal checkup				
HOME	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.4
..Medical person at home	0.9	2.5	2.2	1.1
..Non-medical person at home	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3
PUBLIC SECTOR	17.8	25.3	30.6	22.2
..Hospital/Medical college	2.1	3.4	4.1	3.0
..Family welfare centre	2.5	7.0	8.9	2.4
..Thana health complex	7.7	9.8	12.5	10.3
..MCWC	1.8	0.6	2.6	1.4
..Rural Dispensary/Community Clinic	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.9
..Satellite/EPI clinic	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.4
..FWA	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8
NSDP NGO	1.0	61.3	50.1	1.6
..Static clinic	0.7	17.8	13.4	1.1
..Satellite clinic	0.3	43.5	36.7	0.5
OTHER NGO	0.6	1.3	3.8	0.5
..Hospital	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3
..NGO clinic	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.3
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
..Fieldworker	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	9.8	8.0	11.9	11.4
..Private clinic/doctor	6.9	6.7	11.2	8.7
..Traditional doctor	1.9	1.0	0.5	1.9
..Pharmacy	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.8
BPHC NGO	68.8	0.3	0.1	61.8
..Static clinic	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.0
..Satellite clinic	63.5	0.3	0.1	57.5
..Field worker	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4
Other	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.1
DK	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	528.0	170.0	489.0	332.0

Table B.1D Source of antenatal care by asset quintile

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 12 months preceding the survey by whether they had at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit during the last pregnancy by source of care in BPHC/NSDP areas according to household asset quintile, Bangladesh 2003.

	Study Area																							
	BPHC area						NSDP same or adjacent to BPHC						Total rural NSDP						BPHC same or adjacent to NSDP					
	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total	Poorest	2	3	4	Richest	Total
< 12 MONTHS																								
Place for antenatal checkup																								
HOME	1.1	1.8	0.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	3.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.5	2.0	3.6	1.5	2.8	2.2	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.4	2.4	1.4
..Medical person at home	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.9	3.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.5	2.0	3.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.7	2.4	1.1
..Non-medical person at home	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3
PUBLIC SECTOR	16.1	17.5	18.6	17.0	19.6	17.8	23.1	21.4	9.3	30.6	38.3	25.3	27.3	30.5	24.1	30.4	37.0	30.6	22.5	23.7	23.1	20.3	21.2	22.2
..Hospital/Medical college	1.6	0.0	1.9	1.2	6.2	2.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	4.5	8.2	3.4	2.7	1.2	4.2	5.5	5.7	4.1	2.8	0.0	1.3	1.7	8.2	3.0
..Family welfare centre	1.1	2.5	2.7	1.2	4.8	2.5	3.8	10.0	0.0	9.0	10.0	7.0	12.4	13.4	4.3	7.7	7.5	8.9	0.0	2.6	2.6	1.7	4.7	2.4
..Thana health complex	8.3	6.5	9.5	9.0	5.3	7.7	11.5	4.9	5.6	10.2	16.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.0	12.2	18.5	12.5	12.7	7.9	15.4	8.5	7.1	10.3
..MCWC	0.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	3.6	2.8	1.4	4.5	2.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.4
..Rural Dispensary/ Community Clinic	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.7	0.0	1.9
..Satellite/EPI clinic	1.6	3.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	1.5	7.8	3.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.6	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.8	0.0	1.5	2.8	5.3	0.0	3.4	1.2	2.4
..FWA	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
NSDP NGO	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	2.7	1.0	71.1	72.1	76.2	55.7	36.6	61.3	64.6	61.8	61.5	46.8	28.2	50.1	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	3.5	1.6
..Static clinic	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.7	13.3	13.1	20.1	27.5	10.1	17.8	16.8	12.1	11.3	18.2	8.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.5	1.1
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	57.8	59.0	56.1	28.1	26.6	43.5	47.8	49.7	50.2	28.6	19.3	36.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
OTHER NGO	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.3	1.3	0.0	1.2	4.4	7.3	4.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.5
..Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
..NGO clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.6	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3
..Satellite clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..Fieldworker	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	1.6	5.0	6.5	9.0	28.9	9.8	1.9	0.0	10.9	10.4	15.2	8.0	6.1	1.8	7.1	12.3	25.6	11.9	2.8	5.3	5.1	8.5	31.8	11.4
..Private clinic/doctor	0.0	0.0	4.6	7.4	25.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	9.2	15.2	6.7	4.1	1.8	5.6	11.9	25.6	11.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.5	28.2	8.7
..Traditional doctor	1.6	3.6	0.8	0.0	3.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.8	2.6	1.3	0.0	2.4	1.9
..Pharmacy	0.0	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8
BPHC NGO	78.5	74.9	72.6	69.4	46.2	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	71.8	68.4	67.9	64.4	40.0	61.8
..Static clinic	2.7	1.5	1.6	4.4	8.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.7	4.7	3.0
..Satellite clinic	73.9	71.6	69.1	63.9	35.6	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	67.6	64.5	64.1	61.0	34.1	57.5
..Field worker	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.4
Other	1.6	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.7	0.9	2.8	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	1.1
DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	113.0	121.0	114.0	78.0	102.0	528.0	28.0	33.0	30.0	48.0	32.0	170.0	80.0	90.0	76.0	120.0	123.0	489.0	64.0	68.0	70.0	53.0	76.0	332.0

APPENDIX C. ACPR PERSONNEL WHO IMPLEMENTED THE 2003 BPHC SURVEY

Project Director
Dr. M. Sekander Hayat Khan

Deputy Project Director
Mr. A. P. M. Shafiur Rahman
Mr. Nitai Chakraborty
Ms. Tauhida Nasrin

Quality Control Officer
Ms. Sadikunnahar Shima
Ms. Farzana Rahman
Ms. Rahana Begum
Ms. Shelleyna Akhter Shelley
Ms. Mahmuda Shirin

Male Supervisor
Mr. Sharifullah Riaz
Mr. Saiful Islam Palash
Mr. Rezaul Karim
Mr. Abu Naser Shiblee
Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman
Mr. Md. Delowar Hossain
Mr. Monjurul Islam
Mr. Md. Taufiq Hasan Mithul
Mr. Md. Jafor Hossain
Mr. Nazim Uddin Ahmed
Mr. Zahid Hossain
Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman
Ms. Towhid Al Faruk
Mr. Moynul Islam Chowdhury
Mr. Golam Mohammad Salauddin Baqui
Mr. Khan Mohammad Asfaq
Mr. Mizanur Rahman Akand
Mr. Iftekhar Arefin Sumon
Mr. Mohammad Rashid Mollah
Mr. Mizanur Rahman Khamaru
Mr. Nazmul Wahid
Mr. Md. Nazmul Wahid

Female Supervisor
Ms. Shamima Islam Mina
Ms. Dilara Begum
Ms. Khunshid Jahan
Ms. Lily Afroz Baby

Female Supervisor (Contd.)
Ms. Easmin Akhter
Ms. Syoda Shilpe Sultana
Ms. Lucky Akhter
Ms. Laila Afroza
Ms. Najmun Nahar
Ms. Najneen Sultana
Ms. Kakoli Biswas
Ms. Rabeca Sultana
Ms. Sultana Akter (Lata)
Ms. Morsheda Yesmin
Ms. Mousami Hussain
Ms. Kanchan Mala
Ms. Munira Islam
Ms. Monira Islam
Ms. Kamrun Naher Ahmed (Sweety)
Ms. Nigar Sultana
Ms. Shangha Mitra Chakma
Ms. Purabi Sarker

Female Interviewer
Ms. Mahbuba Lotus
Ms. Arefa Islam Chowdhury
Ms. Fatema Mallick
Ms. Fatema Mallik
Ms. Alpana Bhoumik
Ms. Shamsun Nahar
Ms. Kabita Biswas
Ms. Junnatal Ferdous
Ms. Asrafun Nahar
Ms. Tanjina Mujid (Munny)
Ms. Most. Aleya Akter (Alo)
Ms. Papia Sultana (Pani)
Ms. Morsheda Akhter
Ms. Mallika Das
Ms. Atithy Chakma
Ms. Sultana Begum
Ms. Sabita Rani Halder
Ms. Shahjadi Ruma
Ms. Suraya Parvin Trishna
Ms. Rehana Akhter
Ms. Shahnaj Begum
Ms. Marzina Khanom
Ms. Mahenur Begum Akhi

Female Interviewer (Contd.)
Ms. Chandana Falguni
Ms. Rubina Akhter
Ms. Hosne Ara Ripa
Ms. Hosneara Akter
Ms. Nasrin Akhter
Ms. Renu Akhter
Ms. Ranu Akhter
Ms. Nasrin Sultana
Ms. Roushan Ara
Ms. Shyamali Rani Halder
Ms. Runa Akhter
Ms. Nasrin Jahan
Ms. Sima Parvin (Sumi)
Ms. Asma Begum
Ms. Most. Nazma Sultana
Ms. Masoda Akter
Ms. Kanon Mujumder
Ms. Indra Debi Chakma
Ms. Mamata Bala
Ms. Dipa Begum
Ms. Salena Yesmin (Provati)
Ms. Shiuly Akhter
Ms. Jharna Bepary
Ms. Salina Easmin (Shimma)
Ms. Shefali Pervin
Ms. Shahnaj Parvin
Ms. Maksuda Khanom
Ms. Lutfa Begum
Ms. Mahmuda Akter
Ms. Umme Kulsum
Ms. Roksana Yasmin
Ms. Nahida Akhter (2)
Ms. Rebeya Jesmin Chowdhury
Ms. Shahina Akhter
Ms. Tahmina Ahmed
Ms. Shahana Pervin
Ms. Evana Maksud
Ms. Johora Yesmin
Ms. Mir Sebika Sultana Shikha
Ms. Jannatul Ferdous
Ms. Sukla Mistry
Ms. Alo Rani Shil
Ms. Farhana Akhter
Ms. Saida Parvin
Ms. Sayda Parvin

Female Interviewer (Contd.)
Ms. Rebeca Sultana Moli
Ms. Suparna Dewan
Ms. Airin Khatun
Ms. Naznin Akhter Nisha
Ms. Shamoli Pervin
Ms. Sabina Afroza
Ms. Sayeda Dil Firoza
Ms. Nazma Khanom
Ms. Susama Halder
Ms. Homaira Gul Banu
Ms. Nazma Khanom
Ms. Parvin Akhter
Ms. Taslima Khatun
Ms. Ruma Rani Shil
Ms. Rina Biswas
Ms. Mahbuba Rahman
Ms. Jotsna Rani Biswas
Ms. Ruma Rani Shil
Ms. Afroza Akter
Ms. Reshma Akhter

Listing Supervisor
Mr. Ehosan Ali Molla
Mr. Md. Asaduzzaman
Mr. Hussain Shahid
Mr. Md. Rabiul Awal
Mr. Biddut Sarker
Mr. Khandaker Mazharul Islam
Mr. Md. Gahangir Kabir
Mr. Mohammed Khairul Kabir Mollah

Lister
Mr. Mohammed Tofazzal Hossain (1)
Mr.Md. Abdus Samad
Mr. Md. Tofazzal Hossain
Mr. Borhan uddin
Mr. Md. Atiqur Rahman
Mr. Md. Mostafizur Rahman
Mr. Md. Harun – Or – Rashid Mollah
Mr. Md. Noora Alam
Mr. Md. Sohel Ahmed
Mr. A. R. M. Azri Mohammed Kabirul Haque
Mr. Md. Shahi Emran
Mr. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman
Mr. Md. Nasir Uddin (Tapu)

Lister (Contd.)
Mr. Mohammed Shah Alam
Mr. Md. Sayed Hasan
Mr. Reaz Mohammed Khan
Mr. Md. Akimul Hasan
Mr. Md. Samiul Islam
Mr. Md. Kamal Hossain
Mr. Md. Parvez Alam
Mr. Md. Asaduzzaman (2)
Mr. Mirza Shariful Islam
Mr. Md. Masud Rana
Mr. Biduut Kumar Das
Mr. Md. Mir Rashed Kabir
Mr. Nazmul Islam
Mr. Syed Farhad Ali
Mr. Md. Abdul Wadud
Mr. Md. Shah Alam
Mr. Md. Azharul Islam
Mr. Mortaza Ali
Mr. Md. Rezaul Islam
Mr. Md. Amirul Islam
Mr. Munshi Sadiqur Rahman
Mr. Kazi Hafiz Mohammed Salauddin
Mr. Md. Ahsanul Kabir
Mr. Md. Kamrujjaman
Mr. Md. Abul Khair
Mr. Md. Abdul Wahed
Mr. Md. Manjurul Alam
Mr. Mohammed Ali
Mr. Mr. Shahbaz Hssain
Mr. Md. Anwar Hossain
Mr. Mozahidul Islam
Mr. Md. Shahin Alam
Mr. Md. Abdul Mannan Khan
Mr. Ahommed Ali Siddique
Mr. Khokon Bala
Mr. Md. Shidul Islam
Mr. Ujjal Majumder
Mr. Md. Golam Hossain
Mr. Md. Saiduz-Zaman
Mr. Sultanul Arefin
Mr. Md. Emran Hossain
Mr. Sarker Kamruzzaman
Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman
Mr. Rafiqul Islam Sarder (Babul)
Mr. Md. Towhid Ahamed Shamim

Lister (Contd.)
Mr. Md. Tajul Islam
Mr. S. M. Saiful Islam
Mr. Md. Shaheen Uddin
Mr. Rabiul Hossain

Data Entry Supervisor
Mr. Khandaker Khairul Basher

Data Entry Operator
Ms. Nurunnahar
Mr. Sayful Islam
Ms. Nasrin Begum
Ms. Taslima Khanum
Ms. Hamida Pervin
Ms. Monira Sultana
Ms. Sherin Sultana
Mr. Fakrul Islam
Mr. Mohammed Hossain
Mr. Abdus Sattar
Mr. Abu Rafa Naim
Mr. Sarwae Uddin
Mr. A. K. M. Azad
Mr. Jamal Uddin
Mr. Lokman Hossain
Mr. Mahmudul Hasan
Mr. Md. Emanur
Mr. Monir Hossain
Mr. Rajib Arefin (Leon)
Mr. Dulal Uddin
Mr. Sayful Islam (2)
Mr. Tohidul Islam
Ms. Balaka Das
Ms. Farida Rahman