
2006 Bangladesh Urban Health Survey



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	xvii
Foreword	xix
Executive Summary	xxi
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Survey Objectives	3
1.3. Sampling Design	6
1.3.1. Motivation and Basic Features	6
1.3.2. Preparatory Work: The Sample Frame	7
1.3.3. Mapping of Mahallas	10
1.3.4. Sample Frame Construction and Sampling Procedures	14
1.4. Questionnaires/Survey Instruments.....	15
1.4.1. Community	15
1.4.2. Household.....	16
1.4.3. Individual.....	16
1.5. Fieldwork Preparation, Pilot Test, and Training.....	17
1.6. Fieldwork.....	18
1.7. Data Processing.....	18
1.8. Response Rates.....	18
References.....	21
Appendix A. Building the Primary Sampling Units.....	22
Chapter 2. Household Population and Housing Characteristics.....	25
2.1. Characteristics of the Household Population.....	25
2.1.1. Age and Sex Composition.....	26
2.2. Household Composition.....	29
2.3. Marital Status.....	32
2.4. Socioeconomic Status.....	37
2.5. Educational Attainment of Household Population	40
2.6. Labor Force Participation	47
2.6.1. Child Labor	49
2.7. Form of Earnings	52
2.8. Drinking Water and Sanitation.....	58
2.9. Garbage Disposal and Cooking Fuel.....	61
2.9.1. Garbage Disposal	61
2.9.2. Cooking Fuel	62
2.10. Ownership of Land and Dwelling, Electricity, and Physical Characteristics of Housing	65
2.10.1. Legal Status of Residence.....	65
2.10.2. Usable Living Space per Household Member	67
2.10.3. Electricity.....	70
2.10.4. Main Roof, Wall, and Floor Material.....	70
2.11. Household Possession of Durable Consumer Goods	70

2.12. Household Experience with Crime in the Last Six Months.....	73
2.13. Household Consumption.....	75
References.....	82
Chapter 3. Characteristics of Respondents	83
3.1. Background	83
3.2. Education.....	102
3.3. Employment.....	111
3.4. Media Exposure and NGO Membership.....	124
3.5. Conclusion.....	137
References.....	137
Chapter 4. Migration and Migrant Characteristics	139
4.1. Place of Birth and Place of Current Residence.....	139
4.2. Districts of Birth and Migrant Population	143
4.3. Place of Birth and Main Place of Residence Until Age 12 among Migrants.....	146
4.4. Number of Years in Current Residence and Previous Place of Residence.....	149
4.5. Migration from Prior Place of Residence to Current Place of Residence	162
4.6. District of Prior Residency among Migrants.....	165
4.7. Reason for Moving to Current Residence	168
4.8. Circular Migration.....	177
4.9. Place of Residence among Circular Migrants Who Lived in Two Places in Past Year...184	
4.10. Time Spent in Current Residence in the Past Year among Circular Migrants	187
4.11. Reasons for Time Spent in Current Residence and Other Main Residence among Circular Migrants.....	192
References.....	198
Chapter 5. Community/Neighborhood Characteristics.....	199
5.1. Introduction	199
5.2. Basic Community Characteristics.....	201
5.3. Water and Sanitation.....	205
5.4. Pollution and Health Hazard	211
5.5. Availability of Health Program/Service Facilities.....	212
5.6. Discussion.....	214
References.....	216
Chapter 6. General Health Issues	217
6.1. Activities of Daily Living (ADL).....	217
6.1.1. Health-Related Functional Limitation in Past Month.....	218
6.1.2. Number of Days with Limited Function Due to Health Problem	224
6.2. Self Reported Functional ADL Limitation and Background Characteristics	229
6.3. Perceived Health Status and Experience of Serious Illness in Last Year.	237
6.3.1. Prevalence of Unhealthiness.....	237
6.3.2. Prevalence and Duration of Serious Illness in Last Year	241
6.3.3. Discussion on Self-Reported Health Status.....	244
6.4. Injuries	245
6.4.1. Prevalence of Serious Injuries	245

6.4.2. Type of Injury	249
6.4.3. Discussion on Injuries	252
6.5. Adult Nutritional Status	253
6.5.1. Height and BMI.....	254
6.5.2. Discussion on Adult Nutritional Status.....	258
6.6. Hypertension	259
6.6.1. Prevalence of Hypertension.....	259
6.6.2. Discussion on Hypertension.....	263
6.7. Diabetes	263
6.7.1. Prevalence of Diabetes.....	264
6.7.2. Discussion on Diabetes.....	268
References	269
Chapter 7. Smoking, Alcohol, and Drug Abuse	271
7.1. Current Smoking Status.....	271
7.2. Characteristics of Cigarette Smoking Behavior.....	275
7.3. Characteristics of Bidi Smokers and Bidi Smoking Behavior.....	278
7.4. Use of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	281
References	286
Chapter 8. Violence Against Women	287
8.1. Attitudes Towards Wife Beating	288
8.2. Domestic Violence Ever Perpetrated Against Women	295
8.3. Domestic Violence Against Wives Within the Last Year	303
8.4. Coping Strategies of Women Physically Assaulted by Husbands.....	310
8.5. Injury Sustained as a Result of Domestic Violence.....	310
8.6. Conclusions	311
References	312
Chapter 9. Fertility and Family Planning.....	313
9.1. Introduction	313
9.2. Current Fertility Levels.....	313
9.3. Fertility by Survey Domains	315
9.4. Fertility Trends	315
9.5. Birth Intervals.....	316
9.6. Age at First Birth	321
9.7. Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood	322
9.8. Current Use of Contraception	326
9.9. Current Use by Background Characteristics	328
9.10. Current Use by Survey Domains	328
9.11. Source of Family Planning	329
Chapter 10. Infant and Childhood Mortality, Morbidity, Health Seeking Behavior, and Perceived Status of Child Health.....	337
10.1. Introduction	337
10.2. Levels and Trends in Infant and Child Mortality.....	338
10.3. Inequalities in Infant and Child Mortality	341

10.4. Prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infection and Diarrhea and Care Seeking	344
10.5. Inequalities in Prevalence and Care Seeking for Acute Respiratory Infection and Diarrhea	348
10.6. Perceived Health Status, Major Symptoms, and Hospital Admission	354
10.7. Summary and Discussion.....	354
Chapter 11. Reproduction	357
11.1. Antenatal Care Coverage.....	358
11.2. Number and Timing of Antenatal Visits	363
11.3. Health Services Received during Pregnancy	364
11.4. Tetanus Toxoid Vaccinations during Pregnancy	369
11.5. Place of Delivery.....	372
11.6. Assistance during Delivery.....	377
11.7. Experience of Complications Around Delivery	381
11.8. Treatment Seeking for Maternal Complications.....	382
11.9. Postnatal Care.....	386
11.10. Micronutrient Intake After Delivery.....	391
11.11. Summary: Use of Maternal Health Care by Domains.....	393
11.12. Discussion.....	395
References.....	396
Chapter 12. Infant Feeding and Child Nutritional Status.....	399
12.1. Introduction	399
12.2. Methods	399
12.3. Results.....	400
12.3.1. Breastfeeding	400
12.3.2. Nutritional Status of Children Under Five	409
12.4. Discussion	412
References.....	413
Chapter 13. Mental Health.....	415
13.1. Background	415
13.2. Results.....	418
13.2.1. Women.....	418
13.2.2. Men	423
13.3. Discussion	427
References.....	428
Persons Involved in the 2006 Urban Health Survey	429
Questionnaires	435

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1.1. Infant mortality, under five mortality, and birth attendance	2
Table 1.1. Megacities of the world (population in millions)	4
Table 1.2. Ten fastest growing megacities	5
Table 1.3. The distribution of the global urban population	5
Table 1.4. Population sizes of the city corporations	5
Figure 1.2. Slums of Dhaka	12
Figure 1.3. Sample Ward Map 1 (Dhaka Ward 17).....	13
Table 1.4.A. Response rates: Three overall domains	19
Table 1.4.B. Response rates: 8 domains	20
Table 1.4.B. Response rates: 8 domains (continued)	20
Figure 1.4. A hypothetical mahalla	22
Figure 1.5. Slums straddling more than one mahalla	23
Figure 1.6. The non-slum PSU from mahalla number 7.....	24
Figure 2.1. Age distribution of household population, UHS 2006	26
Table 2.1.A. Household population by age, sex, and residence	27
Table 2.1.B. Household population by age, sex, and residence	28
Table 2.2.A. Household composition	30
Table 2.2.B. Household composition	31
Figure 2.2.F. Percent of household population ever married, females in age range 10-29 years, UHS 2006	32
Table 2.3.F.A. Marital status: Females	33
Table 2.3.M.A. Marital status: Males	34
Table 2.3.F.B. Marital status: Females	35
Table 2.3.M.B. Marital status: Males	36
Figure 2.2.M. Percent of household population ever married, males age 10-29 years, UHS 2006	37
Figure 2.3. Percentage distribution of households in each wealth quintile, according to major domain	38
Table 2.4.A. Socioeconomic status	38
Table 2.4.B. Socioeconomic status	39
Table 2.5.F.A. Educational attainment of household population: Female	40
Table 2.5.F.B. Educational attainment of household population: Female	42
Table 2.5.M.A. Educational attainment of household population: Male	43
Table 2.5.M.B. Educational attainment of household population: Male	45
Figure 2.4A. Educational attainment of female household population by wealth quintile	46
Figure 2.4B. Educational attainment of male household population by wealth quintile	46
Table 2.6.A. Labor force participation rates	48

Table 2.6.B. Labor force participation rates	49
Figure 2.6. Child labor among males and females age 8-15 in poorest and richest wealth quintiles	50
Table 2.7.A. Labor force participation rates	50
Table 2.7.B. Labor force participation rates.....	51
Table 2.8.A. Form of earnings	53
Table 2.8.B. Form of earnings	57
Table 2.9.A. Housing characteristics: Drinking water and sanitation	58
Table 2.9.B. Housing characteristics: Drinking water and sanitation	59
Figure 2.7. Household characteristics: Type of toilet facility, UHS 2006	60
Figure 2.8. Housing characteristics: principal method of garbage disposal	61
Table 2.10.A. Housing characteristics: Garbage disposal and cooking fuel	63
Table 2.10.B. Housing characteristics: Garbage disposal and cooking fuel	64
Figure 2.9. Household ownership of dwelling and land, and proportion of slum households located on government land (all households — mess and non-mess)	65
Table 2.11.A. Housing characteristics: Ownership, electricity, and physical characteristics	66
Figure 2.10. Usable living space per usual household member: non-mess households by survey domain, UHS 2006.....	67
Table 2.11.B. Housing characteristics: Ownership, electricity, and physical characteristics.....	68
Table 2.12.A. Household durable goods.....	71
Table 2.12.B. Household durable goods	72
Table 2.13.A. Household experiences with crime.....	73
Table 2.13.B. Household Experiences with crime	74
Figure 2.11. Total consumption per adult equivalent by major domain	76
Table 2.14.A. Total and per adult equivalent household consumption (in Taka per month) according to household asset quintile by major domain, UHS 2006	77
Table 2.14.B. Total and per adult equivalent household consumption (in Taka per month) according to survey domain UHS 2006.....	77
Table 2.15.A. Composition of household consumption, according to household Wealth Quintile by major domain, UHS 2006.....	79
Table 2.15.B. Composition of household consumption, according to survey domain, UHS 2006	80
Table 2.16.A. Expenditures on health (in Taka per month), according to household asset quintile by major domain, UHS 2006.....	81
Table 2.16.B. Expenditures on health (in Taka per month), according to survey domain, UHS 2006	82
Figure 3.1. Wealth distribution by domain, females.....	84
Figure 3.2. Female educational attainments across domains.....	84
Table 3.1.F.A. Background characteristics of respondents: Females	85
Table 3.1.F.B. Background characteristics of respondents: Females	88
Figure 3.3. Wealth distribution by domain, males	93

Figure 3.4. Male education attainments across domains	94
Table 3.1.M.A. Background characteristics of respondents: Males	95
Table 3.1.M.B. Background characteristics of respondents: Males	97
Figure 3.5. Percentage of females aged 15-19 with no education and at least some secondary education from the 2004 BDHS	102
Figure 3.6. Educational attainments, women: Poorest in slums versus wealthiest in non-slums	103
Table 3.2.F.A. Educational attainment by background characteristics: Females	104
Table 3.2.F.B. Educational attainment by background characteristics: Females	106
Table 3.2.M.A. Educational attainment by background characteristics: Males	108
Table 3.2.M.B. Educational attainment by background characteristics: Males	110
Table 3.3.F.A. Employment status: Females	112
Table 3.3.F.B. Employment status: Females	115
Table 3.3.M.A. Employment status: Males	117
Table 3.3.M.B. Employment status: Males.....	121
Table 3.4.F.A. Employment characteristics of first/only job: Females	122
Table 3.4.M.A. Employment characteristics of first/only job: Males	123
Table 3.5.F.A. Access to media: Females	124
Table 3.5.F.B. Access to media: Females	125
Table 3.5.M.A. Access to media: Males	126
Table 3.5.M.B. Access to media: Males	127
Table 3.6.F.A. Exposure to media: Females	129
Table 3.6.F.B. Exposure to media: Females	131
Table 3.6.M.A. Exposure to media: Males	132
Table 3.6.M.B. Exposure to media: Males	134
Table 3.7.F.A. Membership in NGOs	135
Table 3.7.F.B. Membership in NGOs	136
Figure 4.1. Place of birth among men living in Dhaka metropolitan area and Chittagong city corporation (percent distribution of male respondents)	140
Table 4.1.F.B. Place of birth and current residence: Females.....	141
Table 4.1.M.B. Place of birth and current residence: Males.....	142
Table 4.2.F.B. Districts of place of birth and current residence: Females.....	144
Table 4.2.M.B. Districts of place of birth and current residence: Males.....	145
Figure 4.2. Percent distribution of usual place of residence until age 12 among migrants to a city corporation.....	146
Table 4.3.F.A. Main place of residence until 12 years old by place of birth: Migrant females.....	147
Table 4.3.M.A. Main place of residence until 12 years old by place of birth: Migrant males	148
Figure 4.3. Percent distribution of lifetime migrants and non-migrants.....	149
Figure 4.4. Male to female sex ratio among migrants: Overall and among migrants age 15-24 (sex ratio = number of males for every 100 females).....	150

Figure 4.5. Percent of recent migrants living in current place of residence for less than 11 years, by wealth quintile	150
Table 4.4.F.A. Characteristics of females living in current residence	151
Table 4.4.M.A. Characteristics of males living in current residence.....	156
Table 4.4.F.B. Characteristics of females living in current residence	160
Table 4.4.M.B. Characteristics of males living in current residence.....	161
Table 4.5.F.B. Migration from prior place of residence to current residence: Females	163
Table 4.5.M.B. Migration from prior place of residence to current residence: Males.....	164
Table 4.6.F.B. Districts of prior residency and current residence: Females.....	166
Table 4.6.M.B. Districts of prior residency and current residence: Males.....	167
Table 4.7.F.A. Reason for moving to current residence: Female	169
Table 4.7.F.B. Reason for moving to current residence: Female.....	172
Table 4.7.M.A. Reason for moving to current residence: Male	173
Table 4.7.M.B. Reason for moving to current residence: Male	176
Table 4.8.F.A. Circular migration: Female	178
Table 4.8.F.B. Circular migration: Female	180
Table 4.8.M.A. Circular migration: Male	181
Table 4.8.M.B. Circular migration: Male	183
Figure 4.6. Circular migration: Percent of migrants who lived in two places in the past year.....	184
Table 4.9.F.B. Main other place in which respondent resided during the last year: Female	185
Table 4.9.M.B. Main other place in which respondent resided during the last year: Male	186
Table 4.10.F.A. Time spent in current residence during the last year: Female	187
Figure 4.7. Reasons for spending time in current place of residence in the past year, among circular migrants	192
Figure 4.8. Reasons for spending time in other place of residence in the past year, among circular migrants	193
Table 4.11.F.A. Reasons given for time spent at current residence during the last year: Female	193
Table 4.11.M.A. Reasons given for time spent at current residence during the last year: Male	196
Table 5.1.A. Basic community characteristics.....	203
Table 5.2.A. Water and sanitation characteristics	206
Table 5.3.A. Industrial pollution and health hazards.....	211
Table 5.4.A. Available health program/service facilities in the community	213
Table 6.1.1.F.A. Recent health related functional difficulty: Females	219
Table 6.1.1.F.B. Recent health related functional difficulty: Females.....	221
Table 6.1.1.M.A. Recent health related functional difficulty: Males	221
Table 6.1.1.M.B. Recent health related functional difficulty: Males	223
Table 6.1.2.F.A. Number of days that health problem interfered with normal activities: Females	224
Table 6.1.2.F.B. Number of days that health problem interfered with normal activities: Females	226

Table 6.1.2.M.A. Number of days that health problem interfered with normal activities: Males	227
Table 6.1.2.M.B. Number of days that health problem interfered with normal activities: Females	229
Figure 6.1. Percent with ADL limitation: Summary (percent of all respondents).....	231
Table 6.2.1.F.A. Limitation in activities of daily living by activity cluster: Females.....	232
Table 6.2.1.F.B. Limitation in activities of daily living by activity cluster: Females.....	234
Table 6.2.1.M.A. Limitation in activities of daily living by activity cluster: Males.....	235
Table 6.2.1.M.B. Limitation in activities of daily living by activity cluster: Males.....	237
Figure 6.2.1. Percentage of women age 15-59 years who reported being unhealthy at the time of the survey by marital status, wealth status, and major survey domains, UHS 2006	238
Figure 6.2.2. Percentage of men age 15-59 years who reported being unhealthy at the time of the survey by marital status, wealth status, and major survey domains, UHS 2006.....	238
Table 6.3.1.F.A. Current health and serious illness in the previous year: Females	239
Table 6.3.1.M.A. Current health and serious illness in the previous year: Males	240
Table 6.3.2. Current Health and Serious Illness in the previous year.....	241
Table 6.3.3.F.A. Duration of serious illness: Females.....	242
Table 6.3.3.M.A. Duration of serious illness: Males.....	243
Table 6.3.4. Duration of serious illness	244
Figure 6.3.1. Percentage of women and men age 15-59 years who report experiencing a serious injury in the previous year by education status and major survey domain, UHS 2006.....	246
Figure 6.3.2. Percentage of women and men age 15-59 years who report experiencing a serious injury in the previous year by marital and wealth status and major survey domain, UHS 2006	246
Table 6.4.1.F.A. Serious injury and resulting difficulties: Females.....	247
Table 6.4.1.M.A. Serious injury and resulting difficulties: Males.....	248
Figure 6.3.3. Percentage of women and men age 15-59 years who report experiencing a serious injury in the previous year by injury and major survey domains, UHS 2006.....	249
Table 6.4.2.F.A. Types of serious injury: Females.....	250
Table 6.4.2.M.A. Types of serious injury: Males	251
Table 6.4.2.B. Types of serious injury	252
Table 6.5.1.F.A. Nutritional status: Females	255
Table 6.5.1.M.A. Nutritional status: Males.....	256
Table 6.5.1.B. Nutritional status	257
Figure 6.4.1. Distribution of women and men age 15-59 years by body mass index (BMI) and major survey domains, UHS 2006	258
Table 6.6.1.F.A. Blood pressure: Females	260
Table 6.6.1.M.A. Blood pressure: Males	261
Table 6.6.1.B. Blood pressure.....	262
Figure 6.5.1. Measured and reported blood pressure among women and men age 35 and older with hypertension	262

Table 6.7.1.F.A. Diabetes prevalence and medication: Females	265
Table 6.7.1.M.A. Diabetes prevalence and medication: Males	266
Table 6.7.1.B. Diabetes prevalence and medication	267
Figure 6.6.1. Among those with diabetes: measured blood glucose and reported use of medication among adults age 35 years and more, by slum and non-slum domains, UHS 2006	268
Figure 7.1. Prevalence of smoking (cigarettes and/or bidi) among men (percent distribution across male respondents).....	272
Table 7.1.A. Current smoking status of male respondents	272
Table 7.1.B. Current smoking status of male respondents.....	274
Figure 7.2. Overall prevalence of smoking by age group (percent who smoke cigarettes, bidi, or both)	274
Figure 7.3. Percent distribution of male respondents by smoking status: cigarettes only, bidi (plus bidi & cigarettes), non-smoker	275
Table 7.2.B. Cigarette smoking status of male respondents	276
Figure 7.4. Moderate to heavy smokers, based on average number of cigarettes per day (percent of men who smoke cigarettes)	277
Figure 7.5. Percent of men who smoke at least 15 cigarettes per day, by level of education.....	278
Figure 7.6. Percent of men who smoke at least 15 cigarettes per day, by wealth quintile.....	278
Figure 7.7. Level of smoking intensity, based on average number of bidi per day (percent of men who currently smoke bidi).....	279
Figure 7.8. Heavy smoking behavior, by type of smoking material (percent of men who smoked 15 or more cigarettes/bidi per day).....	279
Table 7.3.B. Bidi smoking status of male respondents	280
Table 7.4.A. Drug and alcohol use by male respondents.....	282
Table 7.4.B. Drug and alcohol use by male respondents	284
Figure 7.9. Ever use of recreational drugs or alcohol, by age group.....	285
Figure 7.10. Percent of men who ever used drugs or alcohol, by level of education and wealth quintile	286
Table 8.1.A. Attitudes towards wife beating: Slum.....	289
Table 8.1.A. Attitudes towards wife beating: Non-slum.....	291
Table 8.1.A. Attitudes towards wife beating: District Municipalities	293
Figure 8.1. Any physical abuse ever, as reported by men and women, UHS 2008	296
Figure 8.2. Any physical or sexual violence ever, as reported by men and women, UHS 2006	296
Table 8.2.F.A. Domestic violence ever experienced by currently married women: Slum	297
Table 8.2.F.A. Domestic violence ever experienced by currently married women: Non-Slum.....	298
Table 8.2.F.A. Domestic violence ever experienced by currently married women: District Municipalities	299
Table 8.2.M.A. Domestic violence ever perpetrated by currently married men: Slums.....	300
Table 8.2.M.A. Domestic violence ever perpetrated by currently married men: Non-Slums.....	301

Table 8.2.M.A Domestic violence ever perpetrated by currently married men: District Municipalities	302
Figure 8.3. Percent of men and women reporting any act of physical abuse in the past year, UHS 2006	303
Table 8.3.F.A. Domestic violence experienced by currently married women within the last year: Slums	304
Table 8.3.F.A. Domestic violence experienced by currently married women within the last year: Non-Slums.....	305
Table 8.3.F.A. Domestic violence experienced by currently married women within the last year: District Municipalities.....	306
Table 8.3.M.A. Domestic violence perpetrated by currently married men within the last year: Slums	307
Table 8.3.M.A. Domestic violence perpetrated by currently married men within the last year: Non-Slums.....	308
Table 8.3.M.A. Domestic violence perpetrated by currently married men within the last year: District Municipalities.....	309
Table 8.4.A. Response to domestic violence	310
Table 8.5.A. Injuries as a result of domestic violence by urban slum, non-slum areas and District Municipalities	311
Table 9.1.A Current fertility rates	314
Table 9.2.B. Fertility by survey domain.....	315
Table 9.3.A. Trends in total fertility rates.....	316
Table 9.4.A. Birth intervals: Slum.....	317
Table 9.4.A. Birth intervals: Non-slum.....	318
Table 9.4.A. Birth intervals: District Municipalities	319
Table 9.4.B. Birth intervals by survey domain	321
Table 9.5.A. Age at first birth.....	322
Table 9.6.A. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood: Slums	323
Table 9.6.A. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood: Non-Slums.....	324
Table 9.6.A. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood: District Municipalities	325
Table 9.6.B. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by survey domain	326
Table 9.7.A. Current use of contraception	327
Table 9.8.A. Current use of contraception by background characteristics: Slums.....	330
Table 9.8.A. Current use of contraception by background characteristics: Non-Slums	331
Table 9.8.A. Current use of contraception by background characteristics: District Municipalities....	332
Table 9.8.B. Current use of contraception by survey domain.....	333
Table 9.9.A. Source of supply: Slums.....	334
Table 9.9.A. Source of supply: Non-slums.....	335
Table 9.9.A. Source of supply: District Municipalities.....	336

Table 10.1.A. Early childhood mortality rates.....	338
Figure 10.1. Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births	339
Table 10.2.A. Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics.....	340
Figure 10.2. Mortality rates in the slums by sex during 10 years preceding the survey	342
Figure 10.3. Mortality rates in non-slum by sex during 10 years preceding the survey	342
Figure 10.4. Mortality rates in District Municipalities by sex during 10 years preceding the survey..	343
Table 10.2.B. Early childhood mortality rates by the eight study domains	343
Table 10.3.A. Prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infection: Slums.....	344
Table 10.3.A. Prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infection: Non-Slums	345
Table 10.3.A. Prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infection: District metropolitan areas.....	346
Table 10.3.B. Prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infection by the eight study domains....	347
Table 10.4.A. Prevalence of diarrhea	349
Table 10.4.B. Prevalence of diarrhea by domains	350
Table 10.5A Treatment of diarrhea: Slum.....	351
Table 10.5.A. Treatment of diarrhea: Non-Slum	352
Table 10.5.A. Treatment of diarrhea: District Municipality	353
Table 10.6. Prevalence of general health conditions	354
Table 11.1.A. Antenatal care: Slums	360
Table 11.1.A. Antenatal care: Non-Slums.....	361
Table 11.1.A. Antenatal care: District Municipalities	362
Table 11.2.B. Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visits	363
Table 11.3.A. Health care during pregnancy: Slums.....	366
Table 11.3.A. Health care during pregnancy: Non-Slums	367
Table 11.3.A. Health care during pregnancy: District Municipalities.....	368
Table 11.4.A. Tetanus toxoid injections: Slums.....	370
Table 11.4.A. Tetanus toxoid injections: Non-Slums.....	371
Table 11.4.A. Tetanus toxoid injections: District Municipalities.....	372
Table 11.5.A. Place of delivery: Slums	373
Table 11.5.A. Place of delivery: Non-Slums	374
Table 11.5.A. Place of delivery: District Municipalities	375
Table 11.6.A. Assistance during delivery: Slums	378
Table 11.6.A Assistance during delivery: Non-Slums.....	379
Table 11.6.A Assistance during delivery: District Municipalities	380
Table 11.7.A. Experience of complications around delivery.....	381
Table 11.8.A Treatment seeking for maternal complications: Slums.....	383
Table 11.8.A. Treatment seeking for maternal complications: Non-Slums.....	384
Table 11.8.A. Treatment seeking for maternal complications: District Municipalities.....	385

Table 11.9.A. Postnatal care for mothers and children.....	386
Table 11.10.A. Postnatal Care by background characteristics: Slums.....	388
Table 11.10.A. Postnatal care by background characteristics: Non-Slums.....	389
Table 11.10.A Postnatal care by background characteristics: District Municipalities.....	390
Table 11.11.A. Micronutrient intake: Urban Slums, Urban Non-Slums, and District Municipalities.....	392
Table 11.12.A. Use of maternal health care by domains: Urban Slums, Urban Non-Slums, and District Municipalities.....	394
Table 12.1.A. Percentage of children born in the three years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed.....	401
Table 12.1.B. Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed.....	402
Figure 12.1. Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey who received colostrums by major survey domain, UHS 2006.....	402
Table 12.2.A. Percent distribution of children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status.....	403
Figure 12.2. Child feeding practices by age, UHS 2006.....	404
Table 12.3.A. Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding.....	405
Figure 12.3. Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among births in the three years preceding the survey by major survey domains, UHS 2006.....	406
Table 12.4.A. Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished.....	407
Figure 12.4. Percentage of children under-five in City Corporations (slum and non-slum) who are stunted by demographic characteristics, UHS 2006.....	409
Figure 12.5. Percentage of children under-five in City Corporations (slum and non-slum) who were wasted, by demographic characteristics, UHS 2006.....	411
Figure 12.6. Percentage of children under five years classified as stunted (low height-for-age) or wasted (low weight-for-height) by major survey domains, UHS 2006.....	412
Table 13.1.A. Percent distribution of mental health scores and median mental health scores of women on the SRQ 20, by major domain, UHS 2006.....	418
Table 13.1.B. Percent distribution of mental health scores and median mental health score of women on the SRQ 20, by survey domain, UHS 2006.....	419
Figure 13.1. Percent “probable cases” of mental disorder, based on a 11/12 cut-off point, by level of education: Females.....	420
Figure 13.2. Percent “probable cases” of mental disorder, based on a 11/12 cut-off point, by wealth quintile: Females.....	420
Table 13.2.A. Percent distribution of mental health scores and median mental health score of women on the SRQ 20, according to background characteristics, by major domain, UHS 2006....	421
Table 13.3.A. Percent distribution of mental health scores and median mental health score of men on the SRQ 20, by major domain, UHS 2006.....	423

Table 13.3.B. Percent distribution of mental health scores and median mental health score of men on the SRQ 20, by survey domain, UHS 2006.....	423
Figure 13.3. Percent “probable cases” of mental disorder, based on 11/12 cut-off point, by level of education: Males	424
Figure 13.4. Percent “probable cases” of mental disorder, based on 11/12 cut-off point, by wealth quintile: Males	424
Table 13.4.A. Percent distribution of mental health scores and median mental health score of men on the SRQ 20, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006	425

Preface



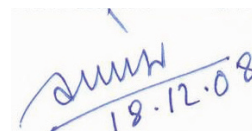
Director General
National Institute of Population
Research and Training (NIPORT)

The 2006 Urban Health Survey (UHS) is a sample survey of urban slum and non-slum population that was implemented through a collaborative effort of the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and Measure Evaluation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA. Associates for Community and Population Research, a Bangladeshi private research agency, conducted the field survey in the six City Corporation areas and district municipalities in Bangladesh. The financial support for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Bangladesh.

The 2006 UHS provides information on profile of health problems and health-care seeking behavior in urban areas. The information collected in the 2006 UHS will be instrumental in determining directions for the urban health program in Bangladesh. Data concerning important urban health issues like environmental consequences of health, migration, general health including chronic diseases, smoking and drug abuse, violence against women, fertility and family planning, childhood mortality and morbidity, reproduction, child nutrition, mental health, etc. are crucial in designing policies and programs. Hopefully, the survey report will contribute to an increased commitment to improving the lives of urban people in Bangladesh.

The Technical Review Committee (TRC) consisted of experts from government, non-governmental and international organization as well as researchers and professionals working in Health Nutrition and Population Sector put forth their valuable opinion in major phases of the survey. In addition, a Technical Task Force (TTF) was formed with the representatives from NIPORT, ICDDR,B, USAID/Bangladesh, CUS, and MEASURE Evaluation for designing and implementing the survey. I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to the members of the TRC and TTF for their contributions at different phases of the survey.

I express my heartfelt thanks to the professionals of MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA, and staff of Associates for Community and Population Research, and the professionals of research unit of NIPORT for their sincere efforts in successful completion of the survey.



(Nasimul Ghani)

Foreword



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
BANGLADESH

Secretary

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

The 2006 Urban Health Survey (UHS) is the first of this kind of survey conducted in Bangladesh and obtained information through a micro-level interview of communities, households and individuals throughout the City Corporations and a sample of district municipalities. The main objective of the survey is to provide policy-makers and program managers with detailed information on profile of health problems and health-care seeking behavior of urban slum and non-slum population. The 2006 UHS also examined the individual, household and community-level factors that influence health outcomes and health behaviors in urban areas.

The preliminary results of the 2006 UHS, with its major findings, were shared with the stakeholders through a dissemination seminar in May 2007. The final report contains detailed analysis of findings addressing the important urban and health and family planning issues including mental health, migration, smoking, drug use and violence against women.

I hope that the survey results would be useful for monitoring as well as development of urban health programs focusing under served groups especially the slum population.

The successful completion of the 2006 UHS was made possible by the contributions of a number of organizations and individuals. I deeply appreciate the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Dhaka for providing financial support. I would like to thank NIPORT, Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR), and MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA for the effort they put into implementing the 2006 UHS.

(A. M. M. Nasir Uddin)

Executive Summary

Nearly all of the global population growth in the next three decades will occur in urban areas, primarily as a massive migration occurs from the rural areas of middle and lower-income societies to their cities. Many, if not most of these migrants, who are generally possessed of low human and financial capital on arrival in the city, will settle in slums, the areas of concentrated poverty and environmental vulnerability that are already a dominant feature of much of the urban landscape of the developing world. Bangladesh will be no exception to these trends. The growth in her urban population is set to outstrip by a wide margin that in rural areas. Moreover, the urban growth already experienced in recent decades demonstrates that slums will likely be an increasingly important feature of urban existence in Bangladesh. Anticipating these developments, USAID and the Government of Bangladesh tasked a research team based in Bangladesh and the United States with conducting a survey designed to obtain a broad health profile of the urban population of Bangladesh.

The ultimate fruit of this effort was the 2006 Urban Health Survey (2006 UHS), a rich, micro-level health-interview survey of communities, households, and individuals throughout the City Corporations and a sample of District Municipalities. The principal objectives of the 2006 UHS were:

- To obtain a profile of health problems and health-care seeking behavior in urban areas of Bangladesh;
- To identify vulnerable groups and examine their health profile and health-care seeking behavior; and
- To examine the individual, household, and neighborhood-level factors associated with health outcomes and health behaviors in urban areas.

The 2006 UHS was thus designed to expand the knowledge base regarding population health and health-related behavior in urban areas of Bangladesh, with a particular emphasis on understanding vulnerability and environmental risk in the urban setting.

The 2006 UHS was based on a multi-stage sampling scheme under which the primary sampling units were explicitly crafted to reflect some meaningful notion of urban community or neighborhood. The primary sampling units belonged to one of two types of community, which would serve as the basis for the basic statistical domains of the study: slum and non-slum areas of the City Corporations. A sample drawn from District Municipalities was included for comparison areas, but did not include explicit slum and non-slum domains. Within each selected primary sampling unit, a sample of households was randomly drawn. A basic, household-level instrument was then collected. This included a roster from which individuals in the households eligible (as per within household sampling rules) for more detailed interview were selected. Finally, a community-level instrument was administered to several knowledgeable local informants. Collectively, these instruments provide us with rich information regarding the health, health-related behavior, socioeconomic and demographic circumstances, and community environment of our sample of urban Bangladeshis.

Principal findings from the 2006 UHS, arranged by the chapters in which they are reported, include:

Chapter 2. Household Population and Housing Characteristics

- About a third of the population in the slums, non-slums, and District Municipalities was less than 15 years old; less than seven percent of the population in the three domains was age 60 and over.
- The child dependency ratio was substantially larger in slum households (57 percent) than in non-slum households (45 percent).
- The mean household size varied little across all three domains: slums (4.5 members), non-slums (4.6 members), and District Municipalities (4.9 members).
- Marriage was more prominent at younger ages among women and men in the slums than among their counterparts in the non-slums.
- About 40 percent of slum households belonged to the lowest wealth quintile. In comparison, seven percent of non-slum households were in the lowest quintile.
- Median years of education for women age 15 and over in the non-slums was three times higher (7.2 years) than that for women in the slums (2.3 years); whereas men age 15 and over in the slums had 4.3 median years of education, half that of men in the non-slums (8.8 years).
- Two thirds (66 percent) of women in the slums had not completed primary education, compared with 42 percent of women in the non-slums; whereas the proportion of men with less than complete primary education in the slums was almost twice that (60 percent) observed among men in the non-slums (33 percent).
- Women and men in the slums entered the labor force at a younger age than their counterparts in the non-slums and District Municipalities. For women age 15-19, labor force participation rate was at least 12 to 13 percentage points higher in the slums than that in the non-slums and District Municipalities. For men age 15-19, the rate was at least 29 to 32 percentage points higher than that in the non-slums and District Municipalities.
- Children ages 8 to 15 of both sexes in the poorest households were up to 10 times more likely to be working than those in the wealthiest households (for instance, the labor force participation rates for poor male children in City Corporation slums was 29.4 percent, compared with 2.9 percent for their wealthier counterparts in slums) in all three domains.
- Non-slum households (60 percent) were twice more likely to obtain their drinking water from a piped source inside the dwelling, compared with 27 percent of households in the slums. Around 80 percent of District Municipality households relied on tube-wells.
- Open latrines (39 percent) and water sealed/slab latrines (25 percent) were predominant in slum households, whereas in non-slum households, modern toilets (45 percent) and pit latrines (25 percent) were predominant; and in District Municipality households water sealed/slab latrines (35 percent) and pit latrines (29 percent) were the predominant sanitary facilities.
- Open space was the main method of garbage disposal for slum (60 percent) and District Municipality (74 percent) households, whereas for non-slum households, the majority (68 percent) had garbage collected from their homes or disposed in a bin outside the house.

Chapter 3. Characteristics of Respondents

- Women and men in the slums are poorer (e.g., with 36.7 percent of women in the poorest quintile) than their counterparts in non-slums (6.2 percent of women in the poorest quintile) or District Municipalities (21.1 percent of women in the poorest quintile).
- Women and men in the slums were least likely to report being able to read or write with ease compared to their counterparts in the non-slums or District Municipalities (for instance, 48.1 percent of men in slums reported being able to do so with ease, against 75.8 and 70.6 percent, respectively, in non-slums and District Municipalities).
- Women in the slums and non-slums of Dhaka and Chittagong were most likely to be employed, labored for the longest hours, and earned the most when compared to those in the slums and non-slums of the other City Corporations and District Municipalities.
- Men in slums (and elsewhere) were generally more likely to have two jobs than women (for instance, four percent of men in slums had two jobs, against 0.7 percent of women in the same communities).
- Across the three domains, reading the newspaper and listening to the radio was far more common among men than women.
- In both slums and non-slums, younger cohorts had generally higher media exposure, and were particularly more likely to listen to the radio or watch television.

Chapter 4. Migration and Migrant Characteristics

- Rural to urban migration is common (a “migrant” is defined as a respondent whose place of birth was different from their current place of residence and/or one who said they had not “always lived” in their current location), with six out of ten slum migrants and five out of ten non-slum migrants living in a village until age 12.
- For female migrants and male migrants, their place of birth was often within reasonably close proximity to their current place of residence.
- The sex ratio of migrants in the slums indicates that there are more female migrants than male migrants, whereas in the non-slums the sex ratio is reversed — there are more male migrants than female migrants.
- Across all three domains, women migrated for marriage, work-related reasons, and for family reasons, whereas men moved for work-related reasons and to pursue their own education. For instance, in slums 21.2, 38.3, and 36.4 percent of female migrants reported doing so for marriage, work, or family reasons, respectively, while 70.3 and 13.5 percent of men, respectively, did so for work and education-related reasons.
- Overall, female migrants were more likely to circulate (those who lived in more than one place in the past year are classified as circular migrants) than male migrants. Young female migrants in slums were more likely to have lived in two places in the past year than female migrants in non-slums and District Municipalities.
- Among slum circular migrants, the median number of weeks spent in current residence was identical for migrant men and women (27 weeks), whereas for non-slum circular migrants, the median number of weeks spent in current residence varied substantially by gender (36 weeks and 24 weeks, respectively, for women and men).

Chapter 5. Community/Neighborhood Characteristics

- All-weather roads were predominant in non-slum areas (96 percent) and District Municipalities (98 percent), and slightly less so in slum areas (83 percent).
- Slum communities are more likely to flood during the rainy season (30 percent), compared with non-slums (18 percent) or District Municipalities (22 percent).
- At some time, 70 percent of slum residents have been required to abandon houses due to flooding, compared with 64 percent in District Municipalities and 38 percent in non-slum areas.
- Slightly more than half (51 percent) of slum communities had hazardous exposed electrical wiring, compared with 34 percent of non-slums or 22 percent of District Municipalities.
- NGOs and community organizations having income generating activities were universal in District Municipalities (100 percent), followed by slums (96 percent), and non-slums (93 percent). Four or more community organizations were working in 78 percent of communities in District Municipalities, followed by urban slums (53 percent), and non-slums (46 percent).
- Safety of tenure of residents was lowest in slums (83 percent of the communities were not completely secure), followed by non-slum areas (60 percent), and District Municipalities (58 percent).
- Level of personal security was lowest in urban slums — 25 percent of slum communities, followed by 14 percent for non-slums, and five percent for District Municipalities, regard their neighborhood as unsafe to walk at night.
- Slum communities had the least access to piped water (22 percent) and mostly rely on tubewells (46 percent) and on public taps (31 percent) — the scenario was reversed for non-slum areas and District Municipalities, which predominantly rely on tubewells (80 percent).
- Across the three domains, a majority of non-slum households (80 percent) had a system to dispose of sewage properly, followed by District Municipalities (41 percent), and slums (30 percent).
- The proportion of water drainage systems that blocked (partially or fully) was highest in non-slum areas (63 percent), compared with slums (49 percent) or District Municipalities (42 percent).
- Availability of health program or a services center was highest in District Municipalities (86 percent), compared with non-slums (64 percent) or slums (51 percent).
- The proportion of qualified medical doctors were more likely to be present in the urban non-slum areas (71 percent), followed by 36 percent in District Municipalities, and 27 percent in slum areas.

Chapter 6. General Health Issues

- Slums dwellers were more likely to report functional limitations in activities of daily living (ADL) in the past month (at rates of 21 to 26 percent), compared with non-slum (13 to 19 percent) or District Municipality (15 to 16 percent) dwellers.
- A majority of respondents reported that health-related functional difficulty was temporary, with median time for limited function being less than one week (5.0 to 6.8 days).
- Women were more likely than men to report functional limitation in specific activities of daily living.
- Across all domains, more women (15 to 21 percent) and men (13 to 19 percent) experienced the greatest limited functionality in the ADLs of strength and mobility, compared to limitation in the ADLs of personal care (11 to 14 percent in women, four to 8 percent in men).
- An extremely low proportion of men (7 to 9 percent) and women (five to six percent) reported serious injury in the previous year. Slums, non-slums, and District Municipalities were no different in this respect.
- Across domains, the most common source of serious injury for women was domestic violence (57 to 64 percent), while that for men was road accidents (40 to 45 percent).
- Rates of domestic injuries among women are very similar in all domains (3.2 to 3.4 percent), and about the same level as rates of injuries due to road accidents in men (3.1 to 3.7 percent). The second most common injury among women was road accidents (1.5 to 1.7 percent), while in men it was occupational accidents (2.0 to 3.4 percent).
- Undernutrition (BMI <18.5) was more common among women (27 percent) and men (35 percent) in slums than among women (13 percent) and men (19 percent) in non-slums. The scenario is reversed for obesity or overweight, with more residents in non-slums (34 percent of women and 18 percent of men) than in slums (15 percent of women and seven percent of men) classified as obese.
- The prevalence of hypertension was higher among the non-slum population—age 35 and older (38 percent of women and 25 percent of men)—than the slum population (25 percent of women and 18 percent of men).
- The prevalence of diabetes was higher among both women and men age 35 and older in the non-slums (17 and 14 percent, respectively) than among their counterparts in the slums (six percent of women and 8 percent of men). As expected, diabetes was higher in older women and men in both the slum and non-slum population.

Chapter 7. Smoking, Alcohol, and Drug Abuse

- Smoking of cigarettes or bidi was predominant among men in slum areas (60 percent), followed by District Municipalities (51 percent) and non-slums (46 percent).
- Smoking of cigarettes or bidi begins at early age in Bangladesh and increases with age; by age 15-19 slightly above a third of men (35 percent) in slums and one in five men (20 percent) in non-slums and District Municipalities were already smokers, and across all ages the prevalence of smoking was consistently lower by 12 to 15 percentage points among non-slum than slum men.

- Smoking was more prevalent among the poorest men and those having no education.
- Bidi smokers tended to have more intense habits than cigarette smokers. For instance, cigarette smokers in non-slum areas of Dhaka consumed an average of six cigarettes per day, against a daily consumption figure of 12 for their bidi smoking counterparts in the same communities.
- Rates of ever use of drugs or alcohol were identical across slum and non-slum areas (12 percent) and slightly higher among men in District Municipalities (17 percent).
- Current use of drugs or alcohol by men was less than five percent across domains.

Chapter 8. Violence Against Women

- Acceptance of physical wife abuse was high across gender and domains.
- The rate of acceptance of physical wife abuse was the highest in slums and higher in District Municipalities compared to non-slums.
- Reported rates of lifetime physical violence were highest in slums (62 percent), followed by District Municipalities (45 to 49 percent), and lowest in non-slum areas (42 to 45 percent). Men and women in each domain reported similar rates of lifetime physical wife abuse.
- Moderate lifetime physical violence was more commonly reported across genders and domains compared to severe physical violence. Men tended to report lower rates of severe physical violence than women.
- Reported rates of physical wife abuse during the last year were 34 percent, 19 percent, and 17 percent in the slums, non-slums, and District Municipalities, respectively. Across domains, husbands reported lower rates of physical abuse on their wives during the last one year.
- Women from slums reported the highest level of lifetime sexual violence by husbands compared to the women from other domains, while men from District Municipalities reported the highest rate of lifetime sexual violence compared to the men from other domains.
- A very high proportion of women reported injury sustained as a result of violence. The highest rate was reported in the slums (42 percent), followed by non-slums (35 percent), and the lowest in District Municipalities (31 percent).
- An extremely low proportion of women (<10%) took any action in response to violence. Slum and non-slum samples in each domain were no different in this respect.

Chapter 9. Fertility and Family Planning

- The total fertility rates (TFR) for the three-year period preceding the survey was 2.5, 2.1, and 1.9 children per woman in the slum, District Municipality, and non-slum areas, respectively.
- There was no variation in the TFR within the slums of different City Corporation areas. However, there was slight variation in the TFR of the non-slums of different city corporation areas, ranging between 1.7 to 1.9 births per woman.

- There was about a 30 percent fertility decline across all domains between the periods of 5-9 years and 0-4 years before the 2006 Bangladesh UHS.
- Childbearing began earlier in the slums compared to the non-slum and District Municipality areas. In the slums, about two in three women (64 percent) age 20-24 had become mothers before age 20, while the proportions were less than half in the non-slums (44 percent) and District Municipalities (45 percent).
- Early childbearing among teenagers was more prominent in the slums. Teenagers from the slums were almost two times more likely to be mothers than teenagers from the non-slums (21 percent vs. 11 percent).
- Overall, 58 percent of currently married women from the slums and District Municipalities, and 63 percent of women from the non-slums, were using a contraceptive method. The majority of women were modern method users (53 percent, 56 percent, and 50 percent of women from the slums, non-slums, and District Municipalities, respectively).
- The oral contraceptive pill was the most commonly used method of contraception in all domains. Injectables were the second most popular method among women from the slums (14 percent) and District Municipalities (10 percent), while condoms were the second most popular method among women from the non-slums (11 percent).
- In all areas, the majority of users obtained their methods from private medical sources. The utilization of public sector sources was higher in the District Municipalities than in the slums and non-slums. The overall share of the NGO sector in urban areas varied between 13 to 22 percent, and was highest in the slums.
- Pharmacies were the main sources for the pill and condoms in all three areas. NGO facilities emerged as the principal sources of injectables in all three areas. In all three areas, the majority of sterilization operations, IUD, and implant insertions took place in public facilities.

Chapter 10. Infant and Childhood Mortality, Morbidity, Health Seeking Behavior, and Perceived Status of Child Health

- Infant and child mortality rates were highest in the slums (at 63.1 and 18.8, respectively, per 1,000 for the four years following the survey), followed by District Municipalities (52.6 and 8.3, respectively), and non-slums (29.8 and 1.3, respectively).
- Infant and child mortality rates have declined during the 15 years preceding the survey in all domains. However, the decline was largest in the non-slums, followed by District Municipalities and urban slums.
- Males had higher mortality rates than females in the slums and District Municipalities during the neonatal period. However, the pattern reversed afterwards. Non-slum males that had higher mortality during the neonatal and post-neonatal period had lower mortality during childhood.

- There was no variation in the prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and diarrhea by area of residence. However, the proportion of children taken to a facility for the treatment of ARI was higher in the non-slums (72 percent), with almost similar proportions in the slums (40 percent) and District Municipalities (42 percent). About one-third of the children were taken to a facility for treatment of diarrhea.
- In slum and non-slum communities, males were more likely to be taken to a facility or health care provider for treatment of ARI.

Chapter 11. Reproduction

- Levels of ANC visits to a medically trained provider were highest among women in the non-slums (85 percent), followed by 77 percent for District Municipalities, and 66 percent for slums.
- Medically trained providers were more likely to be sought for lower-birth orders, higher educated, and economically well-off women.
- NGO health facilities were the dominant source of ANC in the slums (40 percent), while private health facilities were the most important providers in the non-slums (45 percent) and public health facilities dominated the District Municipalities (44 percent). In all three domains, women rarely reported receiving ANC at home.
- Slightly more than half (53 percent) of women in the non-slums completed the recommended ANC schedule of four visits, compared with 22 percent in slums and 38 percent in District Municipalities.
- More women (51 percent) in the non-slums stated their ANC in the first trimester, compared with 25 percent in the slums, and 31 percent in District Municipalities.
- Three in four non-slum women (75 percent) received iron supplements for anemia, compared with about three in five (58 percent) in District Municipalities and half of women (51 percent) in the slums. This pattern is reflected in younger women, women having lower birth order, better educated, and higher socioeconomic status women.
- There was little variation in tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccination rates across the three major domains. Roughly four out of five women received TT vaccination. Coverage rates for teenage mothers were similar to those for women aged 20-34 years.
- Across all domains, the majority of births took place at home. Five out of six slum women (88 percent) delivered at home, compared with 54 percent in the non-slums and 69 percent in District Municipalities.
- Less than one in five women (18 percent) in the slums had medically trained assistance during delivery, compared with 56 percent in the non-slums and 38 percent in the District Municipalities.
- More women in slums than in non-slums and District Municipalities reported two or more complications around delivery.

- Nine out of ten non-slum women who experienced complications associated with pregnancy sought treatment, compared with about three out of four women in slums and District Municipalities. The majority of these women sought treatment from medically trained professionals.
- Slightly more than half of non-slum women (51 percent) received postnatal care (PNC) within 42 days of delivery, compared with 18 percent in the slums and 39 percent in District Municipalities. Similar patterns were observed for timing of PNC for the children.
- Across all domains, among the women who got PNC almost all did so in the first two days after delivery as recommended. Similar patterns were observed for timing of PNC for newborns.
- About one in four women in the slums (26 percent) and District Municipalities (28 percent) received vitamin A within two months after delivery compared to 40 percent of women in non-slums. Teenage mothers showed higher levels of acceptance than older mothers age 20-34 years.

Chapter 12. Infant Feeding and Child Nutritional Status

- Breastfeeding of children at anytime is near universal across all three areas.
- More children in District Municipalities (81 percent) had been breastfed within one day of delivery compared with an almost similar proportion of children in slums (75 percent) and non-slums (78 percent).
- Exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months was low across the three domains: 32 percent in slums, and 42 and 48 percent, respectively in non-slum areas and District Municipalities. Among children age 6 to 9 months, 75 percent in slums and 73 percent in non-slums received breast milk and complementary food.
- There was little variation in the median duration of breastfeeding across the three domains: slums (34 months), non-slums (30 months), and District Municipalities (34 months).
- More than half (56 percent) of under-five children in the slums were stunted, including 28 percent who were severely stunted, compared with non-slums having 36 percent of under-five children stunted (including 16 percent who were severely stunted).
- In the slums (but not in non-slums), stunting increased with age and birth order, and was inversely related to maternal education and household wealth. In both slums and non-slums, stunting was more common among boys than girls, and was also associated with maternal height and BMI.
- Overall, 17 percent of children in slums were wasted, compared with 10 percent in non-slum areas. In both domains, boys were thinner than girls.

- Approximately 46 percent of children in the slums were underweight against 28 percent in the non-slums. The corresponding proportions of severely underweight children were 17 percent in slums and seven percent in non-slum areas.

Chapter 13. Mental Health Issues

- Using the conservative self-reported questionnaire (SRQ20) 11/12 cut-off score, 12 to 17 percent of women and three to six percent of men are probable cases of mental disorders such as clinical depression. [Using the more lenient 7/8 cut-off score, about a third of women and almost 20 percent of men were probable cases of mental disorder.]
- Men from non-slums had higher levels of probable cases of mental disorder, unlike women who had higher levels of cases in slums.
- Across all three domains levels of probable cases of mental disorder were higher among those who were less educated and poor.
- The percentages of probable cases increased with increasing age, and for women, those that were divorced, separated, or widowed were more likely to be probable cases for mental disorder.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Peter Lance and Gustavo Angeles

1.1. Background

For the first time, the majority of humanity lives in urban areas. Behind this milestone are trends expected to continue well into this century, rendering those in rural areas a distinct minority globally. Most of the growth in urban populations will occur in lower-income societies, particularly in Asia and Africa. To an extraordinary degree, it will be driven by migrants from rural areas possessed of only limited human and financial resources who will settle in slums. There they will join millions operating within a complex, dynamic, and often adverse environment with potentially enormous implications for their health and broader human welfare.

Bangladesh will be no exception to these trends. According to U.N. estimates (UN-Pop 2007¹), in the quarter century from 2005 to 2030 the overall population of Bangladesh will increase by 64.6 million to roughly 217.9 million people. Three-fourths of that growth will occur in urban areas, bringing the population there to nearly 89.5 million (from 39.4 million in 2005). The urban population should thus more than double over this interval while the rural population will grow by roughly 13 percent. It is presently expected (e.g. UN-Pop 2007) that the nation, which was 90 percent rural as recently as the 1970s, will be more urban than rural by the middle of this century.

The rapid urbanization of Bangladesh is likely to have profound implications for her population health profile. If only by dint of the population densities within them, cities present a very different health environment than more sparsely populated rural areas. These greater (and often extreme) densities imply the possibility of scope for health synergies, as the personal circumstances of one individual impact upon another, probably well beyond what might arise in rural areas. Certain channels of health, particularly related to infectious disease, seem particularly susceptible to this possibility. However, there are likely subtler pathways by which such a dynamic might arise, as for example when the decisions of various individuals conspire to generate a neighborhood environment (manifested, for instance, in air quality) more impactful to their health than any of their choices might have been in isolation. The notion of “neighborhood effects” along these lines is likely critical for understanding the production of health in the urban setting.

The rapid urbanization of societies like Bangladesh that has and is projected to continue to occur will also place enormous strain on urban institutions. Though this rapid urbanization process is driven to a significant extent by the pull factor of a more dynamic economic environment in cities, it also necessarily involves the migration of many of the poorest and least advantaged members of rural society. Once in the cities they present an enormous challenge to an urban infrastructure, including public health and health care systems, already at pains to meet the needs of present urban populations. The large pockets of environmental vulnerability discussed on the following pages suggest that many key elements of the urban infrastructure, including water and sanitation

¹ Using the UN-Pop (2007) “Medium Variant” projections. Similar patterns emerge under the alternatives.

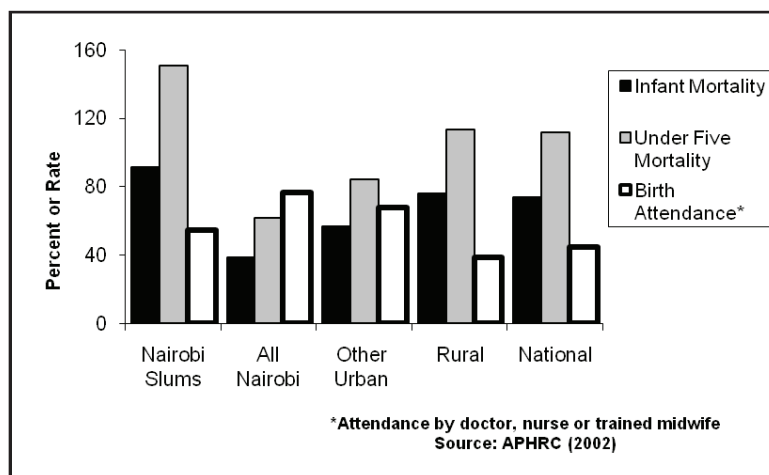
systems, are already simply inadequate to meet the needs of urban residents. Dynamism comes at a price, one likely to be felt at the level of population health.

While these paragraphs contain only limited review of the issues surrounding urban health, it should already be evident from them that the projected rapid urbanization of Bangladesh and other lower income societies will likely enhance the importance at the population level of a particular set of health dynamics largely unique to the urban environment. Unfortunately, surprisingly little is known about the pathways by which urban life impacts health or even the actual health patterns prevailing across cities or different strata of urban areas. The development of a comprehensive overall health profile for urban areas is thus a critical first step not only to identifying current policy priorities but also to understanding likely emerging national health challenges as the rapid urbanization process continues.

At the same time, developing a comprehensive understanding of the factors driving urban health in a lower-income society such as Bangladesh likely requires paying particular attention to the widespread pockets of concentrated economic and environmental vulnerability within cities: the slums. Rapid urbanization in Bangladesh has been and should continue to be accompanied by sharp increases in slum populations. For instance, a study conducted to provide a statistical foundation for the survey described in this report found that the overall slum population of Dhaka likely grew dramatically in the decade to 2005 (CUS et al. 2006).

Unfortunately, what is true of urban life in lower-income societies is doubly so of life in slums: surprisingly little is known about its implications for health or health-related behaviors. Figure 1.1, which provides statistics for health outcomes and behaviors across various statistical domains in Kenya, illustrates two salient points regarding the potential importance and complexity of a nexus between slum life and health. First, slum life does appear potentially to have substantial implications for health: although health is generally better in urban areas as a whole, it is often the worst in slums. Second, the poor outcomes in slums likely reflect complex behavioral pathways: infant mortality is 20 percent worse in the slums of Nairobi than in rural Kenya, but indicators such as birth attendance suggest that the reasons are not obvious.

Figure 1.1. Infant mortality, under five mortality, and birth attendance.*



This report presents findings from the 2006 Urban Health Survey (2006 UHS), a unique and innovative study designed to begin to address the information gaps regarding the health implications of urban and, particularly, slum life in Bangladesh. The 2006 UHS is a valuable tool for developing a comprehensive profile of urban health and shedding some light on the factors that appear to be associated with good or bad health and health-behaviors in cities. It is also an ideal vehicle for understanding crucial differences in the health circumstances of slum and non-slum neighborhoods.

1.2. Survey Objectives

In response to the paucity of knowledge regarding health in urban areas of Bangladesh, USAID and the Government of Bangladesh convened a technical task force (TTF) to design and implement a major study of health conditions and their determinants in urban areas.² The ultimate fruit of this effort was the 2006 Urban Health Survey (2006 UHS), a rich, micro-level health-interview survey of communities, households, and individuals throughout the City Corporations and a sample of District Municipalities. The principal objectives of the 2006 UHS were:

- To obtain a profile of health problems and health-care seeking behavior in urban areas of Bangladesh;
- To identify vulnerable groups and examine their health profile and health-care seeking behavior; and
- To examine the individual, household, and neighborhood-level factors associated with health outcomes and health behaviors in urban areas.

The 2006 UHS was thus designed to expand the knowledge base regarding population health and health-related behavior in urban areas of Bangladesh, with a particular emphasis on understanding vulnerability and environmental risk in the urban setting.

The focus of the 2006 UHS was the six City Corporations,³ for which an explicit distinction between slum and non-slum areas was drawn, as well as a representative sample of District Municipalities. The City Corporations represent an ideal setting for such a study. They are well-defined urban zones that contain within them much of the variation in urban circumstances evident in Bangladesh and the wider developing world, including virtually the full extent of slum circumstances.

For instance, their total populations vary significantly. At one extreme, Dhaka is emerging as one of the largest (Table 1.1) and fastest growing (Table 1.2) “megacities” of the developing world. It is certainly the largest urban agglomeration in Bangladesh, one that can by itself substantially influence population indicators for urban Bangladesh.

² The TTF included researchers from MEASURE Evaluation (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), the Centre for Urban Studies, Associates for Community and Population Research, the National Institute of Population Research and Training, USAID and the International Center of Diarrheal Diseases Research.

³ These are cities that serve as the seats for the six major administrative divisions of Bangladesh.

At the same time, smaller cities will also be central to the urbanization of Bangladesh and the wider developing world. Table 1.3 shows the proportion of the urban population living in cities of various sizes. While these figures include wealthier nations, circumstances in them are not projected to change substantially between 2000 and 2015. The inescapable conclusion is that, despite the staggering size and projected expansion of megacities, much of the urban population growth in lower-income societies will actually occur in smaller urban areas. The remaining City Corporations provide excellent examples of urban agglomerations that fall into each of the ranges provided in Table 1.3 (see Table 1.4 for the population sizes of the City Corporations). Finally, District Municipalities embody the circumstances of even smaller urban areas, which will also be important to the story of the urbanization of Bangladesh.

Table 1.1. Megacities* of the World (population in millions)

1975		2007		2025	
City	Pop.	City	Pop.	City	Pop.
1. Tokyo, Japan	26.6	1. Tokyo, Japan	35.2	1. Tokyo, Japan	36.4
2. New York-Newark, USA	15.9	2. New York-Newark, USA	19.0	2. Mumbai, India	26.4
3. Mexico City, Mexico	10.7	3. Mexico City, Mexico	19.0	3. Delhi, India	22.5
		4. Mumbai, India	19.0	4. Dhaka, Bangladesh	22.0
		5. Sao Paulo, Brazil	18.8	5. Sao Paulo, Brazil	21.4
		6. Delhi, India	15.9	6. Mexico City, Mexico	21.0
		7. Shanghai, China	15.0	7. New York-Newark, USA	20.6
		8. Kolkata, India	14.8	8. Kolkata, India	20.6
		9. Dhaka, Bangladesh	13.5	9. Shanghai, India	19.4
		10. Buenos Aires, Argentina	12.8	10. Karachi, Pakistan	19.1
		11. Los Angeles,-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	12.5	11. Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo	16.8
		12. Karachi, Pakistan	12.1	12. Lagos, Nigeria	15.8
		13. Cairo, Egypt	11.9	13. Cairo, Egypt	15.6
		14. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11.7	14. Manila, Philippines	14.8
		15. Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.3	15. Beijing, China	14.5
		16. Beijing, China	11.1	16. Buenos Aires, Argentina	13.8
		17. Manila, Philippines	11.1	17. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	13.7
		18. Moscow, Russian Federation	10.5	18. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	13.4
		19. Istanbul, Turkey	10.1	19. Jakarta, Indonesia	12.4
				20. Istanbul, Turkey	12.1
				21. Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	11.8
				22. Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.4
				23. Moscow, Russian Federation	10.5
				24. Lahore, Pakistan	10.5
				25. Shenzhen, China	10.2
				26. Chennai, India	10.1
				27. Paris, France	10.0

*Cities with 10 million or more inhabitants.

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Divisions. World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision. Executive Summary..

Table 1.2. Ten Fastest Growing Megacities*

1975-2007		2007-2025	
City	Rate**	City	Rate**
1. Dhaka, Bangladesh	5.64	1. Dhaka, Bangladesh	2.72
2. Delhi, India	4.00	2. Karachi, Pakistan	2.52
3. Karachi, Pakistan	3.48	3. Delhi, India	1.92
4. Istanbul, Turkey	3.21	4. Mumbai, India	1.83
5. Mumbai, India	3.08	5. Kolkata, India	1.83
6. Manila, Philippines	2.49	6. Manila, Philippines	1.60
7. Shanghai, China	2.24	7. Beijing, China	1.50
8. Sao Paulo, Brazil	2.10	8. Cairo, Egypt	1.49
9. Kolkata, India	1.96	9. Shanghai, China	1.44
10. Cairo, Egypt	1.91	10. Istanbul, Turkey	1.03

*Cities with 10 million or more inhabitants in 2007.

** Average annual rate of growth in the indicated time span.

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Divisions.
World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision. Executive Summary.

Table 1.3. The Distribution of the Global Urban Population

Cities by Population Size	Proportion of the Urban Population		
	1975	2000	2015
10 million or more	4.4	7.9	8.8
5-10 million	7.9	5.9	6.8
1-5 million	21.5	23.6	24.8
.5-1 million	11.4	10.1	9.2
Under .5 million	54.7	52.5	50.4

Source: UN Habitat (2003).

Table 1.4. Population Sizes of the City Corporations

City Corporation	2001 Population*	Estimated 2005 Population**	Estimated 2005 slum population**
Dhaka***	6,550,209	9,136,182	3,420,521
Chittagong	3,021,618	4,133,014	1,465,028
Khulna	732,720	966,837	188,442
Rajshahi	367,314	489,514	156,793
Sylhet	265,372	356,440	97,676
Barisal	273,384	365,059	109,705

* Sources: BBS, 2003, Population Census 2001.

** Source: Estimates from Centre for Urban Studies 2005 Census and Mapping of Slums Team (CUS 2006).

*** Dhaka Metropolitan Authority area.

A distinction between slum and non-slum communities in City Corporations was explicitly drawn for the 2006 UHS because the former exhibit pronounced concentrations of vulnerability in a variety of respects. It is the possibility for a spillover effect of such concentrations onto individual-level health (beyond the role that characteristics of individuals themselves and their households play in shaping their health) that is the most distinctive characteristic of crowded urban life from a health production standpoint. While one could argue that the difference in this regard between slum and non-slum neighborhoods in urban Bangladesh is one of degrees rather than fundamental qualitative distinction, those differences of degrees (for instance, in the extent of population density) are so pronounced that slum life probably involves very distinct health dynamics.

1.3. Sampling Design

1.3.1. Motivation and Basic Features

The sampling plan for the 2006 UHS was conceived with two primary objectives in mind. First, it was crafted to support eight overall statistical domains across which comparison of indicator values (particularly health and health-related behaviors) would be particularly useful. These were:⁴

- i. Dhaka Metro Area large slum areas (by population);
- ii. Dhaka Metro Area small and medium (by population) slum areas;
- iii. Dhaka Metro Area non-slum areas;
- iv. Chittagong City Corporation slum areas;
- v. Chittagong City Corporation non-slum areas;
- vi. Slum areas of the remaining (Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, and Sylhet) City Corporations;
- vii. Non-slum areas of the remaining (Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, and Sylhet) City Corporations;
- viii. District Municipalities.

In addition, three overall domains (slum neighborhoods in City Corporations, non-slum neighborhoods in the same, and District Municipalities) which nest the eight more specific domains are considered throughout this report. These eight statistical domains captured a number of uniquely interesting urban circumstances (slums of various sizes and non-slum areas) and allowed for the identification of patterns across the various City Corporations. Second, the sampling plan was guided by the desire to utilize primary sampling units rooted to the greatest extent possible in urban communities (i.e. neighborhoods).

The basic sampling plan for the 2006 UHS involved a multi-stage cluster-based approach for which conceptually meaningful neighborhoods would serve as the primary sampling unit (PSU). These would be drawn from slum and non-slum areas, allowing the two to serve as the basic statistical domains in City Corporations. (District municipalities would serve as another domain, without

⁴ The Dhaka domains included samples of slums and non-slum areas of the Dhaka Metropolitan Authority (DMA) (the administrative authority in the belt of land surrounding the core Dhaka City Corporation itself). These areas were included in the Dhaka domain to capture the sorts of peripheral areas of megacities that will be the locus of much slum and overall population growth in them. The Dhaka City Corporation itself is constantly expanding into the DMA by annexation.

distinction between slum and non-slum areas within them.) However, this presented an immediate problem: there was no existing national sample frame that would permit an explicit slum domain. As a first step, our team thus set out to create a sample frame for the six City Corporations.

A scientifically valid sample frame for slums provides, at a minimum, the location of slum communities and their approximate populations (thus allowing for probability of selection proportional to sample size for slum PSUs). We thus set out to locate, map, and record the basic characteristics of each slum in the six City Corporations. A concurrent effort involved the mapping of mahallas of the six City Corporations (along with the formation of estimates of their populations). Mahallas are the administrative division of City Corporations just below the ward often approached as meaningful neighborhoods. Non-slum areas of each mahalla served as primary sampling units for the non-slum statistical domains.

With this sample design as its basis, the 2006 UHS collected detailed information concerning the health, health-care seeking behavior, and characteristics of individuals and their households and communities in slum and non-slum areas of City Corporations, as well as neighborhoods of District Municipalities. The 2006 UHS permitted observation of differences in health outcomes between areas of concentrated vulnerability (i.e. slums) and other communities along a variety of dimensions of vulnerability, many of which have been areas of particular concern in terms of intra-urban inequality. Given the detailed information available regarding characteristics of individuals and their households and communities, the survey makes clear the types of individuals who were most exposed to various concentrations of vulnerability, and therefore most vulnerable to the types of bad health outcomes associated with them. In terms of health outcomes, the 2006 UHS offers a rich range of health measures, including many traditional self-reported indicators as well as more objectively measured indicators gleaned from biomarker data.

1.3.2. Preparatory Work: The Sample Frame

The first stage of this study was to build sample frames for slum and non-slum areas across the six City Corporations (for District Municipalities, the established sample frame used from the 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey was updated and adopted). This required mapping the location and recording the population of the slum and non-slum neighborhoods throughout the six City Corporations which would serve as primary sampling units (PSUs) for slum and non-slum statistical domains.

The mammoth task of capturing the basic circumstances of slums came to be known as the 2005 Census and Mapping of Slums (CMS). It was accompanied by a concurrent effort to map and form population estimates for mahallas, the urban administrative divisions below the ward level which would serve as a basis for non-slum PSUs. These tasks were guided by two considerations. First and foremost, they were informed by the desire ultimately to craft coherent and scientifically persuasive slum and non-slum sample frames that could support PSUs rooted to the greatest extent possible in a behaviorally meaningful notion of urban communities (i.e. neighborhoods). Second, the 2005 CMS was designed to serve as a tool that could be leveraged in other ways, so that, for instance, planners and program officers could use it to aid the targeting of urban health and other human welfare-related programs to concentrated areas of poverty and poor environmental circumstances.

The 2005 CMS, conducted by the Centre for Urban Studies (CUS), had three phases:

Phase 1 (Base Map Preparation Using Satellite Image)

The first phase involved development of baseline maps of the City Corporations that would identify suspected slum settlements and provide an accurate overall organizing framework. CUS collected publicly-available maps from the Survey of Bangladesh (SOB), a government organization within the Ministry of Defense which surveys and compiles maps. These maps were then digitized using GIS (Arcinfo, Arc GIS) software.

The next step involved procuring commercially available IKONOS 2003 satellite images for Dhaka City Corporation (panchromatic images with 1-meter resolution) and IRS 2001-2003 images for Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet, and Barisal City Corporations (5-meter resolution). The most recent, highest resolution images available were then geo-referenced. Basically, this means associating various clearly identifiable points and landmarks on the images with precise GPS coordinates gathered during initial field visits. Gathering a sufficient number of reference points allowed the images to be characterized precisely by latitudinal/longitudinal coordinates.

The images were then used to update the SOB maps. These were sometimes found to be inaccurate because they did not capture more recent development (which can be substantial in highly dynamic cities such as Dhaka). An interesting by-product of these efforts was fully accurate street maps of the six City Corporations.

The images were also used to identify suspected slum settlements. This visual assessment, which was carried out by experts at this type of satellite image analysis, focused on settlement density and building materials. Suspected slums were located and delineated on the corrected SOB maps, which then became the basis for the second phase.

Phase 2 (Ground Truthing)

In the next phase, referred to as “ground truthing,” teams traveled into each ward of the City Corporations to assess ground conditions.⁵ This was necessary for several reasons. First, it was important to confirm that suspected slum settlements identified in Phase 1 were indeed slums. For instance, poultry processing facilities often look like slums from the satellites. Second, the teams checked for slum settlements not obvious from the images. In areas that were generally flat and exhibited little tree cover, the satellite images revealed the overwhelming majority of slums. In settings where the landscape was characterized by steep gradients or heavy foliage more slum communities were missed in Phase 1. Finally, while recent satellite images were used, some slums had disappeared while others had formed since they were taken.

The satellite images and other technologies (e.g. GPS receivers) that have become available as practical research tools since the last census and mapping of slums (in Dhaka in 1996, a process which essentially omitted Phase 1) made fieldwork much more coherent, contributing to far fewer

⁵ In Dhaka, the teams also visited the larger Dhaka Metropolitan Authority, which operates in areas just outside the Dhaka City Corporation (the strictest definition for the city of Dhaka). It was included because it captured the sort of peripheral “urban frontier” circumstances that are expected to be the locus of much ongoing growth in the large cities of poorer nations.

and more easily detectable errors. By exposing errors in the SOB maps before fieldwork, for instance, the satellite images allowed for the updating and preparation of reliable baseline maps in a controlled, deliberate, and *centralized* fashion. This effectively eliminated one channel of feedback from the field (i.e., field workers' reports of difficulties with the SOB maps) that had in past efforts proved both distracting and confusing.

To identify slums in the field (the concentrations identified from satellite images were merely *suspected* slums), one must have a working definition for a slum community. This is not straightforward. Many likely believe that they can recognize slums, but would be hard pressed to provide a specific and consistent *a priori* working empirical definition that would allow others always to identify them in the same fashion that they do. Nonetheless, after long discussions the team arrived at a working definition informed by research into slum life in Bangladesh (including case studies such as Pryer 2003) and the methods employed in previous mapping and census exercises (e.g. CUS 1996). Specifically, the field teams used four criteria to identify slums:

1. Poor housing conditions;⁶
2. High overall density;
3. Poor environmental services; and
4. High prevalence (over 75 percent) of people with income below the poverty level.

If an urban area was comprised of at least 10 households⁷ or was a mess unit⁸ with at least 25 members and appeared to satisfy these criteria, field investigators entered it to complete a checklist of the key characteristics of the settlement.

The checklist provided a very comprehensive description of general conditions in these settlements. It also provided field teams with an opportunity to confirm the boundaries of the settlement. The checklists were administered to informants in each slum community (whose specific background depended on the nature of the slum). The elements of the checklist generally involved indicators associated with the four conditions outlined previously and a fifth: Security of tenure.

On completion of the checklist, field team members declared a community to be a slum if it met four of these five basic conditions. If it didn't (which could by the sequence of events in the fieldwork process occur only if one of conditions 1 through 4 proved not to hold on closer

⁶ See CUS (2006) for further details regarding the specific guideline employed to determine poor housing conditions and the other criteria.

⁷ This threshold is, admittedly, somewhat arbitrary but was arrived at after careful deliberation. One must set some minimum. It is not conceptually meaningful to define, for instance, one or two houses as a slum. On a practical level, cities like Dhaka (even affluent areas) are characterized by tiny shanty clusters of two to three households. The turnover for these is very high (meaning that any map of them is almost immediately considerably out of date) and any effort to map them would be confronted with an essentially insurmountable "curse of dimensionality." These tiny shanty clusters appear to be inhabited for the most part by a highly mobile transient population that would be hard to capture in any conventional sample frame or with traditional survey techniques.

⁸ These are dormitories for workers, students, and others who are often temporary migrants from other cities or the countryside. They proved to be less common than had been anticipated.

inspection⁹) it was not included in the final listing of slums. Though this may seem rather complex (or perhaps insufficiently complex) it was felt that this was the simplest set of procedures which might allow the team to deal in a consistent, coherent, and intellectually persuasive fashion with most of the complications that had emerged in earlier efforts.

Phase 3 (Data Processing)

The information from the checklists was inputted into a geographical database at CUS headquarters. This process involved a number of detailed and redundant consistency checks. Problematic checklists were identified and re-examined. If necessary, field teams re-visited the settlement. From this process, a list of slums and their attributes was produced for each of the six City Corporations. Finally, the maps were again updated to reflect the final determination of the location and boundaries of slum settlements.

1.3.3. Mapping of Mahallas

As the “ground truthing” phase of the 2005 CMS was being conducted, a concurrent effort was launched to map and form population estimates for the mahallas in each ward of the six City Corporations. Such information was in principal available from various sources at the time of the 2005 CMS, but it was feared that the available population estimates might be outdated given the highly dynamic situation in many areas of the City Corporations. There were also some questions regarding the accuracy of the mahalla boundaries offered by the available maps (as will be seen below, the accuracy of these boundaries was important). Nonetheless, where accurate mahalla maps were available (as they were for roughly 60 wards of Dhaka), they were used.

Where they were not available, CUS sought out ward and mahalla leaders, as well as staff and planners for the city government and NGOs operating in each ward. From these authoritative sources they were able to obtain precise boundaries for each mahalla. Where there was disagreement (and these tended to be slight), they were usually fairly easily reconciled for the purpose of closely following the census definition.

The maps of the mahalla boundaries were brought back to CUS and digitized. CUS then formed a population estimate for each mahalla using information from various sources, including the 2000 census and density estimates based on more recent satellite photographs (obtained previously for Phase 1 of the 2005 CMS). Where these sources appeared to disagree significantly, the various estimates were reconciled by fieldworkers, including through discussions with the aforementioned community-informants.

⁹ Field teams entered the slum only if conditions 1 through 4 *appeared* to hold (that is, if it appeared *a priori* that the “four out of five” standard was met). Thus for any slum that teams actually entered, the “four out of five” standard could fail to obtain only if one of 1 through 4 proved not to hold on closer inspection. Such a reversal of *a priori* suspicion occurred in less than one percent of cases. If on closer inspection only three conditions out of 1 through 4 held but 4 also held, it was still deemed a slum by the “four out of five” standard.

The 2005 CMS and the mapping of the mahallas produced a number of very valuable outputs, including:

- Highly accurate, detailed ward and mahalla-level maps of slum settlements in the six City Corporations. Examples are provided in figures 1.2 and 1.3.
- A database describing the exact location of the settlements visited by field teams, as well as their general characteristics. This provides more detail than a simple slum/non-slum distinction. The information in the database is highly integrated with that in the maps (allowing, for instance, maps based on alternative slum designations to be generated quickly and easily).
- More accurate comprehensive street maps of the six City Corporations than were readily available at the time.
- A detailed report (CUS et al. 2006) summarizing findings of the survey.
- A Web site (at <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/our-work/strategies/geographic-information-systems/bangladesh-slum-maps>) through which these materials are made available to the general public.

The outputs thus provide a comprehensive picture of the location and basic characteristics of slums in the six City Corporations in a manner that is readily accessible to the public.

Figure 1.2. Slums of Dhaka.

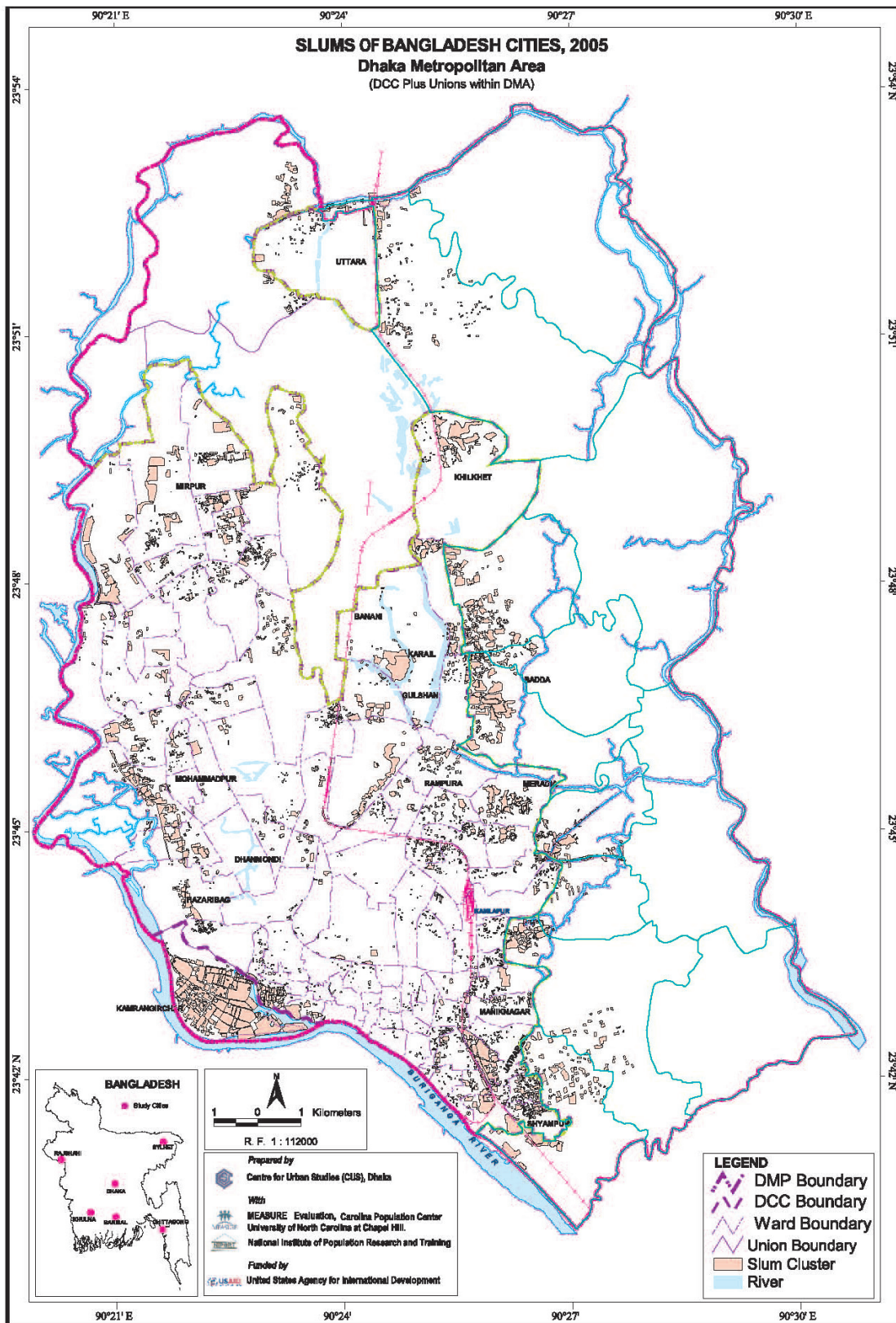
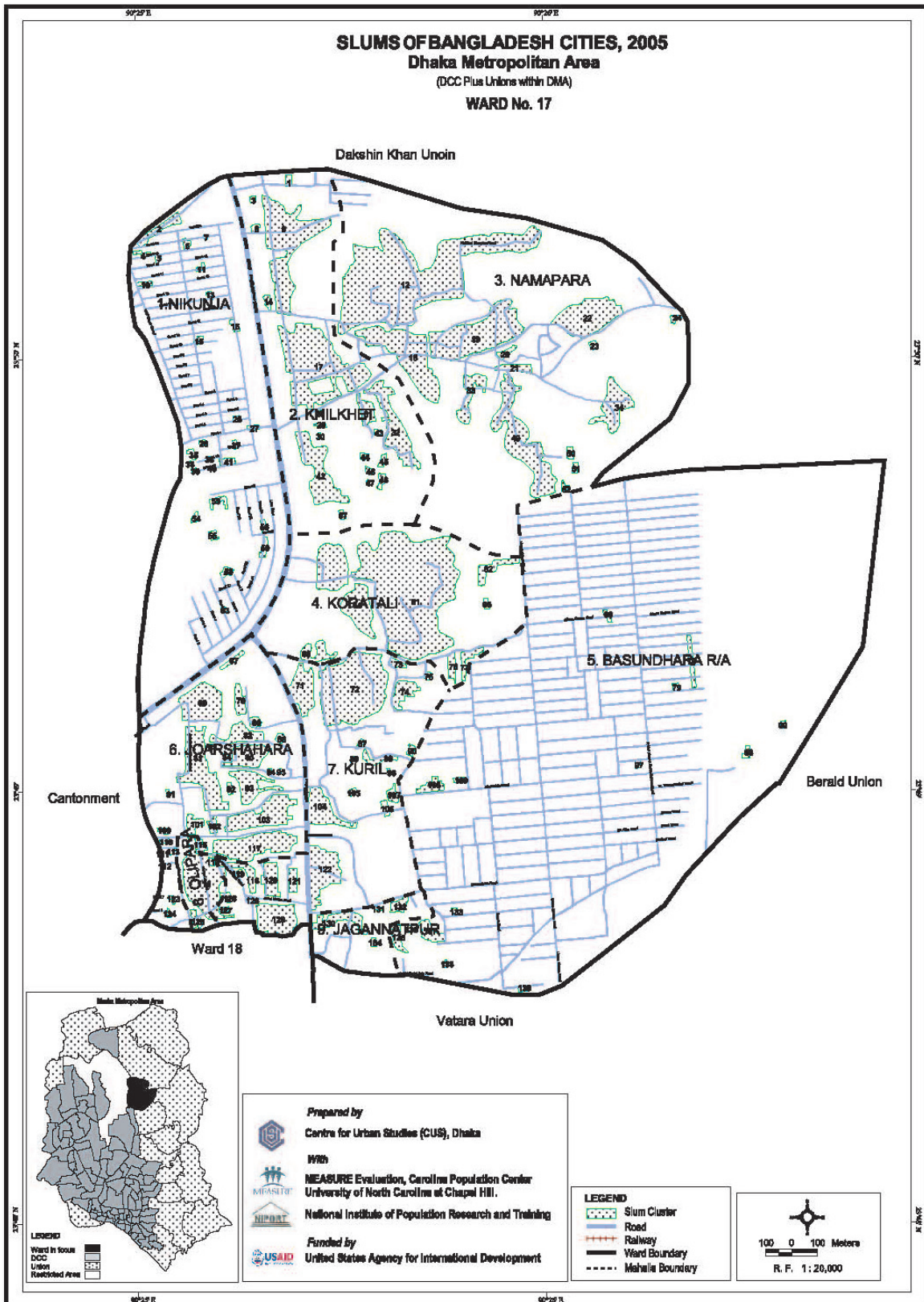


Figure 1.3. Sample Ward Map 1 (Dhaka Ward 17).



1.3.4. Sample Frame Construction and Sampling Procedures

With the information from the 2005 CMS and the mahalla mapping, it was possible to craft slum and non-slum sample frames for the six City Corporations. In short, the primary sampling units (PSUs) for slum areas were rooted to the greatest extent in the slum communities themselves so that, wherever possible, a slum community generated a slum PSU. Non-slum PSUs were based on the non-slum areas of each mahalla. The location and population size (necessary to pursue probability of selection proportional to population size) of each were relatively straightforward to determine with the outputs from the 2005 CMS and mahalla mapping. Appendix A provides more details regarding the specifics of how slum and non-slum PSUs were crafted using the information available from the 2005 CMS and the mahalla mapping.

The sample frames thus provided the precise locations and populations of slum and non-slum PSUs, which were rooted to the greatest degree possible in some meaningful notion of an urban community or neighborhood. District Municipalities were incorporated as a domain (without reference to slum/non-slum distinctions) using the (updated) sample frame from the 2004 Bangladesh DHS (2004 BDHS).

These sample frames afforded a great deal of flexibility in terms of the potential statistical domains for the 2006 Urban Health Survey (2006 UHS). The domains selected for the 2006 UHS allowed for some degree of differentiation across the six City Corporations of Bangladesh and District Municipalities (urban administrative areas are a tier below the City Corporations).

Once again, eight statistical domains were adopted:

- Dhaka Metro Area large slum areas (by population);
- Dhaka Metro Area small and medium slum areas (by population);
- Dhaka Metro Area non-slum areas;
- Chittagong City Corporation slum areas;
- Chittagong City Corporation non-slum areas;
- Slum areas of the remaining (Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, and Sylhet) City Corporations;
- Non-slum areas of the remaining (Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, and Sylhet) City Corporations; and
- District Municipalities.

These statistical domains captured a number of uniquely interesting urban circumstances (slums of various sizes and non-slum areas) and allowed for the identification of patterns across the various City Corporations. Dhaka was selected for the large slum domain because it is there that large slums are most widespread. In this report, indicators are generally presented across two lines of distinction: these eight statistical domains and three “overall” domains (slum, non-slum, and district municipalities).

In each of the eight statistical domains, 64 PSUs were selected randomly with probability proportional to sample size. Households within selected PSUs served as the secondary sampling unit (SSU). In each selected PSU, Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR)

(who conducted the fieldwork for the 2006 UHS) undertook a thorough household listing. From this master list, 25 households were selected randomly, typically starting from the Northeast corner of the PSU. Within each selected household, certain individuals were targeted for interview: all ever-married men and women age 10-59; all other men and women age 18-59; all under-6 children (interviewed by proxy through their mother or guardian).

These sampling rules were designed to generate sufficiently large samples for the targeted groups within each household to be able to compare representative health-related indicators across the aforementioned statistical domains.¹⁰ For each of the 8 domains, 64 PSUs were selected and 25 households within each were targeted for interview, yielding an overall target sample (for interview) of (8 X 64 X 25 =) 12,800 households, with perhaps 5.0 individuals per household¹¹ (including those captured through the household roster but not targeted, directly or by proxy, for individual interview). This resulted in an intended target sample of 64,000 individuals in 12,800 households spread across 512 communities included in one fashion or another in the 2006 UHS.

1.4. Questionnaires/Survey Instruments

The 2006 UHS was a multi-level study designed to illustrate circumstances at the community, household, and individual level. Each strata of respondent received a unique and detailed survey instrument. By way of overview (specific questionnaires can be found in the indicated Appendices), these instruments included:

1.4.1. Community

Respondents: The community questionnaire was administered to several knowledgeable community leaders.

Questionnaire: The community instrument (see Questionnaire section in Volume II of this report) was designed to capture in detail the larger decision-making environment confronting urban Bangladeshis. The reference area for it was the PSU (see above). The community questionnaire was administered in the 510 PSUs¹² selected for the 2006 UHS. It covered:

Basic Characteristics: GPS coordinates; road type; primary economic activities; presence and activities of NGOs; distance to various public (schools, post office, police station, etc.)

¹⁰ Certain groups were excluded because samples from them large enough to compare many health-related indicators across domains would have required a substantial increase in the number of PSUs, secondary sampling units (SSUs), or both. For instance, given the youth-skewed population of Bangladesh and our preliminary sense of the population incidence of many health problems confronting the elderly, gathering empirically useful samples for those over age 59 was essentially beyond our resources. Those over age 59 constituted only 5.3 percent of the household population in urban areas in the 2004 BDHS (NIPORT et al. 2005). Thus, targeting them for more detailed individual interview would have required a significant increase in the number of PSUs (urban communities), SSUs (households within PSUs), or both targeted for inclusion in the 2006 UHS. Nonetheless, some limited information (i.e., blood pressure and glucose levels) was obtained for everyone over age 35 in households in 64 randomly selected PSUs out of those selected within the overall slum and non-slum statistical domains.

¹¹ This figure was based roughly on 2004 BDHS estimates of 4.9 *de jure* household members in urban areas (NIPORT et al. 2005). It was unclear *a priori* how applicable this would prove to be in the 2006 UHS given subtle differences in the domains adopted for the two studies (e.g., the 2006 UHS focused on a somewhat more restrictive subset of the communities that could conceivably be regarded as urban).

¹² 512 were chosen, but two (both of which were by appearances privately run slums in Dhaka) essentially refused to participate by refusing our teams entrance.

and private (madrasha, mosque, markets, petrol station, etc.) facilities and institutions from the community; tenure security; detailed information on water supplies (sources, sharing across households, reliability, etc.); sewerage and garbage collection arrangements; flooding; pollution, including the presence of common polluting industries (such as tanneries, which are a common source of some heavy metals); violence; and security in the community.

Service Availability Roster: This provided a list of all health facilities that might service the community. The roster recorded distance to health facilities and basic information (e.g. year opened).

1.4.2. Household

Respondents: The household questionnaire was usually administered to the female head of the household, and where necessary (e.g., blood pressure for household members over age 60) additional respondents were involved.

Questionnaire: The household instrument (see Questionnaire section in Volume II of this report) had the following components:

Roster: A full roster of household members including their age, education, and employment.

Basic Characteristics: Ownership of the residence; dwelling materials; electricity and water access; toilet facilities; sewage and garbage; refrigeration, lighting, and cooking; a brief consumption module; household asset ownership; and blood pressure and glucose levels (for household members over age 60).

1.4.3. Individual

Respondents: Those who were married and age 10-59 and all other adults age 18-59 within each 2006 UHS household were selected for the individual adult interview.

Questionnaire: Within households, specific individual-level adult questionnaires were administered and women (see Questionnaire section in Volume II of this report). The adult questionnaires included:

Basic Individual Characteristics: Age; education; religion; NGO involvement (women only); marital status; literacy; media exposure; employment status and job details; basic migration history; circular migration; and household decision making authority.

Birth History (women only): A basic DHS-style birth and mortality history; family planning.

Antenatal Care, Postnatal Care, and Breastfeeding (women only; asked for children under age 5): Detailed information on antenatal care; delivery and delivery assistance; postnatal care; breastfeeding; nutrition; recent morbidity (e.g., diarrhea, ARI, etc.); and medical care.

Health: General health; activities of daily living; recent serious illness or injury.

Sexually Transmitted Disease: Knowledge of AIDS and STDs; symptoms of STDs.

Physical Measurements: Height; weight; blood pressure; blood glucose.¹³

Mental Health: A WHO inspired battery aimed at gauging depression and anxiety.

Violence: Focused primarily on domestic violence.

Smoking, Alcohol and Drug Use, and Criminal Victimization .

The various questionnaires thus captured a rich set of instruments at various behaviorally important levels. They contain a rich array of health outcomes and behaviors at the individual level, as well as background and contextual factors at the individual, household, and community level that are likely to influence (and perhaps, ultimately, are a consequence as well of) health and health behavior. Moreover, these background characteristics and contextual factors are important lines of distinction for understanding the distribution of health outcomes and patterns of health-related behavior across society.

1.5. Fieldwork Preparation, Pilot Test, and Training

Fieldwork for the 2006 UHS was conducted by Associates For Community and Population Research (ACPR). Field staff for household listing operations and the community survey were recruited from January 20 through January 31, 2006 and trained at ACPR between February 4 and February 9, 2006. Fourteen teams, each consisting of one supervisor and two listers, were deployed for the listing operation and community survey. Community questionnaire and household listing forms were pretested on January 31, 2006.

The women's questionnaire, men's questionnaire, and household questionnaire were pre-tested on January 22-23, 2006. Male and female interviewers for these pre-tests were trained at ACPR. Interviews were then conducted in Karail Basti, and Mahakhali, Dhaka (a "mega-slum" that was felt to present a particularly challenging interview environment) under the observation of ACPR's research team members, MEASURE Evaluation, and USAID/Dhaka. Altogether, 50 household questionnaires, as well as 56 male and 54 female questionnaires, were completed. Based on this experience in the field and suggestions made by pretest staff and the Technical Task Force for the 2006 UHS, modifications were made in the wording and translations of the questionnaires.

Field staff for the main survey were recruited from January 21 to February 6, 2006. Recruitment criteria included educational attainment, maturity, experience in other surveys, and the ability to spend four weeks in training and at least five months in the field. Training for the main survey was conducted at a rented venue in Dhaka for 25 days from February 8 to March 9, 2006, including three days for field practice. Training consisted of lectures on the objectives and methodology of the survey, protection of human subjects, techniques of interviewing, and how to complete the

¹³ Height and weight were gathered from children under age six, all ever-married men and women age 10-59, and all other men and women age 18-59 in selected households, but only in a randomly determined subset of the selected PSUs (128 each in slum and non-slum areas). Blood pressure and glucose were gathered from adults over age 35 (for this purpose, they were gathered from those over age 59 as well), but only in a randomly determined subset of the selected PSUs (64 each in slum and non-slum areas). The idea behind gathering these anthropometric and biomarker data in a subset of areas was to develop health profiles related to them across slum and non-slum areas broadly (as opposed to the more finely defined seven domains involving slum and non-slum areas described above).

questionnaire. Group discussions and mock interviews between participants were used to gain practice in asking questions. Those with satisfactory performance in the course were selected for fieldwork. Those whose performance was considered superior were selected as supervisors.

1.6. Fieldwork

Fieldwork consisted of household listing operations and the community survey, conducting household and individual interviews with male and female adults, and collection of biophysical (glucose and blood pressure) and anthropometric measurements. Listing operations and the community survey were conducted simultaneously from February 12 to April 19, 2006. As part of this process, Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates were taken at center of the clusters. Fieldwork for the main survey commenced on March 1, 2006 and was completed on July 7, 2006. Fieldwork was carried out by 17 interviewing teams. Each team consisted of one male supervisor, one female supervisor, two male interviewers, two female interviewers, and one field assistant. A paramedic was included in five teams for taking biophysical measurements (blood glucose and blood pressure). Female interviewers interviewed females and male interviewers interviewed male respondents. Biophysical measurements were taken before breakfast using HemoCue Glucose 201⁺. Uniscale and height measuring tools were used for anthropometric measurements.

Apart from supervision and team management, the male supervisors placed a special emphasis on catching and minimizing problems of non-response. ACPR fielded five quality control teams, each consisting of a male and a female member, to monitor the field activities of the teams. In addition, research team members from ACPR monitored the field work by visiting the teams in the field. A survey expert from MEASURE Evaluation also visited teams in the field.

1.7. Data Processing

Data processing, which commenced on May 8, 2006 and was completed on July 31, 2006, occurred 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 12 microcomputers working in double shifts, with 24 data entry operators and two data entry supervisors. The UHS data entry and editing programs were written in CSPro 2.6. To minimize error, a double data entry procedure was followed.

1.8. Response Rates

At the community level, response rates were extremely good, with 510 of 512 selected PSUs (64 each in eight survey domains) successfully entered for field operations. This is a highly encouraging figure, since many PSUs included private slums and gated or guarded residential areas. One slum PSU each was not successfully incorporated in the Dhaka Metropolitan Area large and medium/small slum domains. In each case these were small privately owned slums that refused interview teams permission to enter. The figures for household and individual response rates in Tables 1.4.A and 1.4.B do not include these communities.

In each of the PSUs 25 households were targeted for interview, for a total of 12,750 households selected (25 households in the 510 PSUs where the 2006 UHS could be conducted). This amounts to 1,600 households in the domains where 64 PSUs were successfully incorporated, and 1,575 in the two domains each where one selected PSU refused admission to field teams. As Tables 1.4.A and 1.4.B reveal, household response rates generally hovered in the mid-nineties.

Table 1.4.A. Response Rates: Three Overall Domains

	Slums	Non-slums	District Municipalities
Households			
Dwellings Sampled	6,350	4,800	1,600
Households Present, No Respondent	72	58	13
Household Absent	72	50	36
Postponed	0	6	0
Refused	12	66	4
Dwelling Vacant	92	62	18
Dwelling Destroyed	35	7	0
Dwelling Not Found	35	15	1
Other	10	14	3
Households Interviewed	6,022	4,522	1,525
Household Response Rate (%)	94.8	94.2	95.3
Males			
Eligible Men Found	7,327	6,663	1,989
Eligible Men Interviewed	6,488	5,667	1,664
Eligible Male Response Rate (%)	88.6	85.1	83.7
Females			
Eligible Women Found	7,278	5,957	2,042
Eligible Women Interviewed	6,805	5,547	1,839
Eligible Female Response Rate (%)	93.5	93.1	90.1

The 2006 UHS within-household sampling rules dictated that field teams attempt to interview all adults between the ages of 18 and 59, and all ever married adults aged 10-17, who normally resided within the household.¹⁴ The household rosters revealed 31,256 total eligible adult respondents in the 2006 UHS households (15,979 men and 15,277 women, out of 55,500 regular household members identified); 28,006 individuals (89.6 percent of those eligible), including 13,815 men (86.4 percent) and 14,191 women (92.9 percent) actually responded to the adult questionnaires.

As Tables 1.4.A and 1.4.B illustrate, adult female response rates (with 14,191 interviewed) generally ranged in the mid to low-nineties. Male response rates (with 13,819 interviewed) were lower, even occasionally hovering in the low-eighties (e.g., the Dhaka non-slum domain). There are likely a number of factors behind this discrepancy. Field teams emphasized the difficulties that they encountered scheduling interviews with some employed men. The male response rates in slums (which are of special interest given the concentrated poverty and adverse environmental circumstances within them) are generally comparatively high.

¹⁴ We do not report response rates for children since they were interviewed by proxy through adult women.

Table 1.4.B. Response Rates: 8 Domains

	Dhaka Large Slum	Dhaka Medium and Small Slum	Dhaka Non-Slum	Chittagong Slum
Households				
Dwellings Sampled	1,575	1,575	1,600	1,600
Households Present, No Respondent	13	22	24	8
Household Absent	14	16	23	16
Postponed	0	0	2	0
Refused	5	3	44	2
Dwelling Vacant	17	16	28	33
Dwelling Destroyed	13	11	4	5
Dwelling Not Found	11	9	5	9
Other	2	5	10	2
Households Interviewed	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525
Household Response Rate (%)	95.2	94.8	91.3	95.3
Males				
Eligible Males Found	1,837	1,938	2,252	1,822
Eligible Males Interviewed	1,627	1,659	1,846	1,617
Eligible Male Response Rate (%)	88.6	85.6	82.0	88.8
Females				
Eligible Females Found	1,756	1,793	1,833	1,898
Eligible Females Interviewed	1,627	1,652	1,695	1,788
Eligible Female Response Rate (%)	92.7	92.1	92.5	94.2

Table 1.4.B. Response Rates: 8 Domains (continued)

	Chittagong Non-slum	Other City Corporation Slum	Other City Corporation Non-Slum	District Municipalities
Households				
Dwellings Sampled	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Households Present, No Respondent	15	29	19	13
Household Absent	10	26	17	36
Postponed	4	0	0	0
Refused	10	2	12	4
Dwelling Vacant	19	26	15	18
Dwelling Destroyed	2	6	1	0
Dwelling Not Found	5	6	5	1
Other	2	1	2	3
Households Interviewed	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525
Household Response Rate (%)	95.8	94.0	95.6	95.3
Males				
Eligible Males Found	2,369	1,730	2,042	1,989
Eligible Males Interviewed	2,008	1,585	1,813	1,664
Eligible Male Response Rate (%)	84.8	91.6	88.8	83.7
Females				
Eligible Females Found	2,094	1,831	2,030	2,042
Eligible Females Interviewed	1,952	1,738	1,900	1,839
Eligible Female Response Rate (%)	93.2	94.9	93.6	90.1

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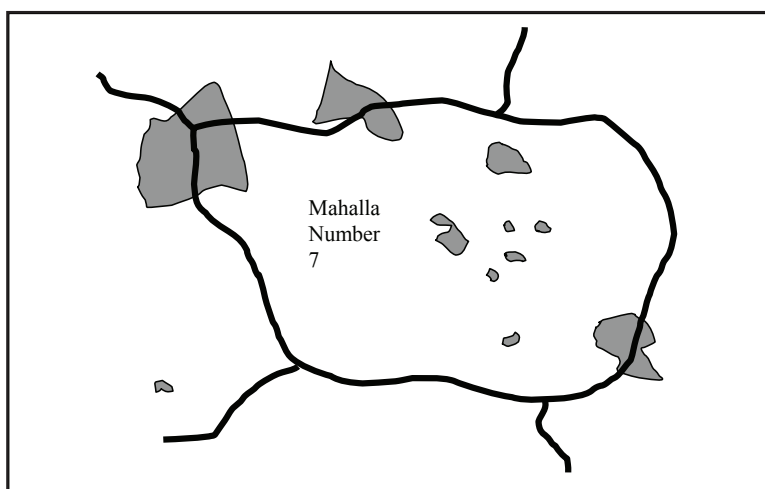
Appendix A. Building the Primary Sampling Units

This appendix describes the specific procedures used for constructing slum and non-slum primary sampling units using the information available from the 2005 Census and Mapping of Slums (2005 CMS) and the mahalla maps and population estimates gathered in the course of the 2005 CMS. We begin with the non-slum primary sampling units. The basic primary sampling unit for non-slum areas was the non-slum portion of each mahalla. Each non-slum PSU was thus based on a particular mahalla. Moreover, each mahalla with at least some non-slum areas¹⁵ gave rise to a single non-slum primary sampling unit (PSU). However, because some mahallas were completely slum and (more rarely) some did not have enough non-slum households to form a non-slum PSU, it was not necessarily the case that each mahalla became the basis for a non-slum PSU.

The basic inputs to the non-slum sample frame were the maps of slums and mahallas. When the latter was imposed on the former, something along the lines of Figure 1.4 emerged. The solid black lines represent mahalla boundaries, while the gray areas are slum clusters. We are thus presented with the complete boundaries for a hypothetical mahalla (mahalla number 7), as well as partial boundaries for adjacent mahallas and the location of slum communities within and near mahalla number 7.

Presented with maps along these lines, the next step in building a non-slum sample frame involved estimating the slum and non-slum populations of each mahalla. Mahalla population estimates were, as described earlier, formed in a variety of ways. The more complex task was to estimate the total slum population of each mahalla. This essentially amounted to summing the populations of the various slum areas within each mahalla. Slum communities that lay entirely within a particular mahalla were easily dealt with: their entire population was added to the overall slum population for that mahalla.

Figure 1.4. A hypothetical mahalla.



The challenge was presented by slums which straddled more than one mahalla (for instance the slum indicated by an arrow in Figure 1.5). To deal with slums like these it was necessary to calculate the proportion of them by area within each mahalla. The total population of that slum community was then multiplied by that proportion, and the resulting figure was added to the overall slum population estimate for that mahalla.

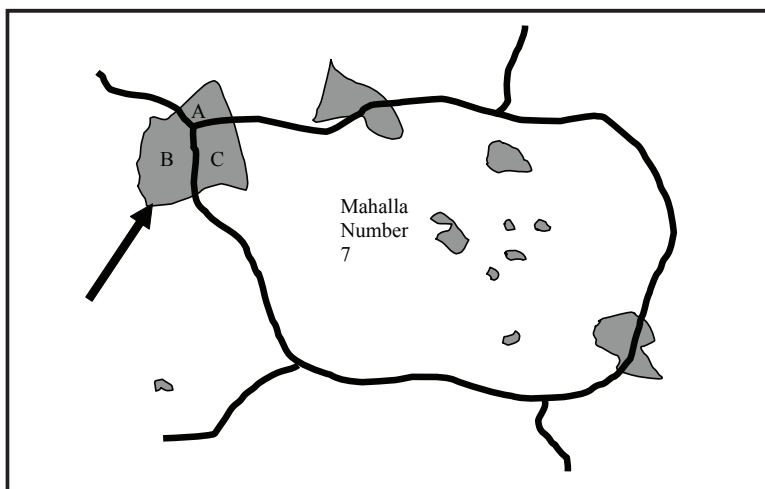
¹⁵ Specifically, each mahalla with at least 30 households of non-slum area gave rise to a non-slum PSU.

For instance, in Figure 1.5, the slum identified by the arrow could be divided into three areas (A, B, and C) representing the portions (by land area) of the slum that fall into each of three adjoining mahallas. Then, if POP is the population of the slum bordering several mahallas indicated by the arrow in Figure 1.5,

$$\left(\frac{C}{A+B+C}\right) * POP$$

would have been added to the estimate of the total slum population for mahalla number 7.

Figure 1.5. Slums straddling more than one mahalla.



Once the total slum population of a mahalla has been determined, the population size of the primary sampling unit associated with it is easily estimated as the difference between the total population of the mahalla and the estimated slum population within it. Graphically, the non-slum PSU associated with our hypothetical mahalla is shown by the wavy lines in Figure 1.6.

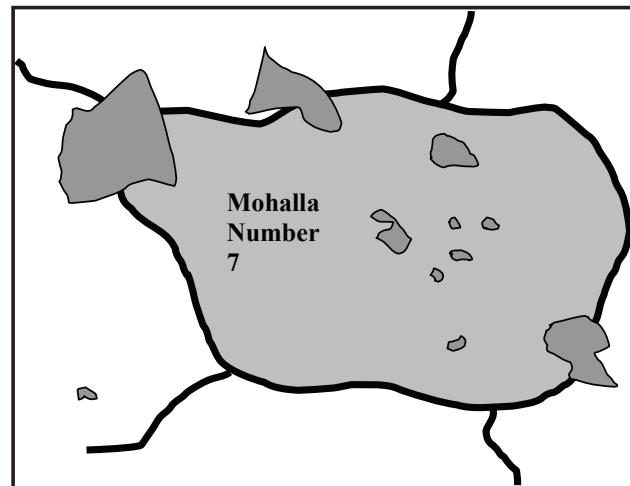
Non-slum PSUs are thus fairly straightforward. They are rooted in the mahalla. The physical area of each non-slum PSU is thus the non-slum area of the mahalla associated with it. The population of each non-slum PSU is simply the non-slum population of the mahalla associated with it.

For slums, the ideal neighborhood of reference, and hence PSU, was the slum community itself. Therefore, slum primary sampling units were to be based on slum communities themselves to the greatest extent possible. It was preferable if primary sampling units had at least 30 households (to allow realistically for the possibility that the target number of households could be interviewed) but at the same time were not unmanageably large (for a variety of practical reasons, including the potential difficulty of conducting household listing operations in large, densely populated slums). The upper limit for slum primary sampling units was set at 300 households.

Under these guidelines, slum communities between 30 and 300 households in size formed their own PSUs (this was true of about 41 percent of slums in the 2005 CMS). The sole exception (discussed below) concerned aggregation of slums. Unfortunately, it was not always possible to make each slum community its own PSU: some fell short of 30 households while others exceed

300. It was thus necessary to manipulate such large and small slum communities to craft PSUs in the appropriate size range.

Figure 1.6. The non-slum PSU from mahalla number 7.



Slums larger than 300 households (which comprised about 7 percent of slums in the 2005 CMS, including mega-slums such as the 105,000 person Karail slum in Mahakhali, Dhaka) were divided to form PSUs within the target range. Wherever possible this was done by dividing such slums along mahalla lines. When this still did not yield PSUs below the upper size threshold, the new sub-slum units were further divided along census block lines or, wherever they were available, convenient boundaries within them (roads, canals, etc.) that suggested a useful dividing point (both from a behavioral standpoint and in terms of defining PSU boundaries that might be more straightforward for field teams). A similar approach was applied to slums above the upper threshold but entirely within one mahalla.

The other major task was to combine slum communities with less than 30 households (around 52 percent of slums in the 2005 CMS) to form PSUs with at least 30 households. Since slum PSUs were not necessarily tied to particular mahallas (mahalla boundaries were simply a convenient basis for dividing larger slums), slum communities were aggregated according to proximity. At the same time, slum communities were combined no more than necessary, which in practice meant no more than was required to get the minimum number of households per PSU. However, every effort was made to incorporate slum communities of less than 30 households that could be incorporated by reasonable aggregation (i.e., there were proximate slum communities with which it could be combined). This process included combining smaller slums with adjacent ones that perhaps did by themselves meet the 30 household threshold.¹⁶ Those slum communities with less than 30 households that were truly isolated were dropped (this was very rare).

¹⁶ In rare instances where these two guiding principles (to aggregate as little as possible and to do so according to proximity) seemed to conflict, the effective tie-breaker rule was to adopt that agglomeration which minimized the distance between the two most distant slum communities included.

CHAPTER 2. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Bates Buckner

This chapter presents information on households, characteristics of the household population, and selected features of the sampled dwellings. The purpose is to compare the population and housing profiles of urban slum households with those of non-slum and district municipality households. Such comparisons will provide useful insights regarding many policy relevant questions. For instance, how do residents of slum and non-slum households differ in terms of age structure, household composition, marital patterns, educational attainment, and employment? To what extent does socioeconomic status vary within the domain of slum households, and how is this variation reflected in the distribution of population and housing characteristics?

Focus areas in this chapter include socioeconomic status and/or standard of living, security of tenure, and certain physical features known to influence disease transmission and other health risks (e.g., source of drinking water, toilet facilities, garbage disposal, and cooking fuel). Indicators such as the presence of electricity, floor, wall and roof material, dwelling and land ownership, and possession of durable goods were also used in identifying slum areas, and in ranking households on a common scale describing socioeconomic status. Finally, recent crime-related experiences are compared across households located in each of the sample domains.

2.1. Characteristics of the Household Population

In the 2006 Urban Health Survey (2006 UHS), a household is defined as a person or group of persons, regardless of age or relationship status, who meet the following criteria: they usually live in the same dwelling, share common cooking and eating arrangements, and can identify one member as the head of the household. Information recorded in the household roster allows for calculation of both the *de jure* population (persons who usually live in the household) and the *de facto* population (those who spent the night before the interview in the household). The tabulations presented in this chapter, unless otherwise stated, are for the *de facto* household population. Interviews were completed for a total of 12,069 households (6,022 in slums, 4,522 in non-slum, and 1,525 in district municipality), implying an overall household response rate of over 94 percent (see Tables 1.4.A. and 1.4.B).

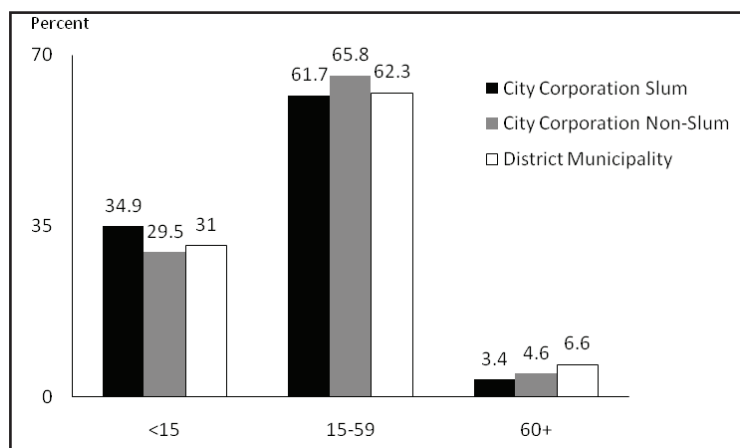
The final row of Table 2.1.A provides the (weighted) numbers of individuals comprising the *de facto* household population in each of the three overall survey domains. Households in the slum neighborhoods of the City Corporations contained 27,587 *de facto* members (14,001 males and 13,586 females). The figure for non-slum neighborhoods was 21,817 (11,425 males and 10,392 females), while that for District Municipalities was 7,660 (3,839 males and 3,821 females).

2.1.1. Age and Sex Composition

Table 2.1.A provides the age and sex distribution of the household populations in the three main survey domains by five year age groups. Table 2.1.B contains the same information calculated for each of the eight more specific survey domains (Dhaka large slums, Dhaka small/medium slums, Dhaka non-slum areas, the slums of Chittagong, Chittagong non-slum areas, the slum areas of the remaining four City Corporations, the non-slum areas of the remaining four City Corporations, and District Municipalities). Sex distribution patterns were generally similar across age groups and survey domains, though an overall sex ratio in favor of males (1.10) was evident in non-slum households.¹ In slums, the male to female ratio was lower (1.03), and virtually even (1.01) in District Municipalities.

Figure 2.1 shows the age distribution for the total household population across three broad age ranges. The population in slum households was slightly younger (34.9 percent were less than 15 years old, compared to 29.5 and 31.1 percent, respectively, in non-slum and District Municipality households). Similarly, the proportion aged 60 and over in slum households (3.4 percent) was somewhat smaller than that in non-slum households (4.6 percent), and roughly half as large as the figure in district municipality households (6.6 percent). Figure 2.1 also provides a general indication of the child dependency ratio (percentage of children age 0-14 to adults aged 15-59). The child dependency ratio was substantially larger in slum households (56.6 percent, against 44.8 percent in non-slum areas).

Figure 2.1. Age distribution of household population, UHS 2006.



¹ The overall sex ratio for Bangladesh was estimated at 1.06 in 2006 (Population Reference Bureau, 2007). However, among the urban household population in the 2004 DHS, the overall sex ratio was 0.97.

Table 2.1.A. Household Population by Age, Sex, and Residence

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by five year age group, according to sex and major domain, UHS 2006.

Age	Slum			Non-slum			District Municipality		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	11.1	11.7	11.4	8.5	10.0	9.2	9.5	8.7	9.1
5-9	12.0	12.3	12.2	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.7	11.6	11.1
10-14	11.3	11.3	11.3	9.9	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.4	10.8
15-19	10.9	15.1	13.0	10.4	12.3	11.3	12.2	11.8	12.0
20-24	9.9	12.4	11.1	10.9	12.5	11.7	10.0	12.1	11.1
25-29	10.4	9.5	10.0	11.8	10.9	11.3	7.4	8.1	7.8
30-34	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.0	8.6	8.3	5.6	6.9	6.2
35-39	6.5	6.3	6.4	8.1	7.3	7.7	6.4	7.8	7.1
40-44	5.6	4.8	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.4
45-49	5.5	2.9	4.2	6.6	3.5	5.1	6.1	4.3	5.2
50-54	3.8	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	5.3	3.3	4.3
55-59	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.6	2.2
60-64	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.1
65-69	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.8
70-74	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
75-79	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
80+	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	14,001	13,586	27,587	11,425	10,392	21,817	3,839	3,821	7,660

Table 2.1.B. Household Population by Age, Sex, and Residence

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by five year age group, according to sex and survey domains, UHS 2006.

Age	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum		Other City Corporation: Slum		Other City Corporation: Non-Slum		District Municipality										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female									
0-4	11.3	12.0	10.6	11.3	10.9	7.7	10.8	9.1	11.2	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.5	8.9	9.8	9.3	9.5	8.7	9.1					
5-9	11.9	12.9	11.3	13.0	12.1	9.0	10.0	9.5	12.9	10.9	11.9	11.6	11.7	12.3	8.6	10.1	9.4	10.7	11.6	11.1					
10-14	11.6	10.4	11.0	10.4	11.5	10.9	9.4	10.5	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.4	10.6	11.8	9.1	10.7	9.9	11.1	10.4	10.8					
15-19	10.3	14.7	12.5	11.4	14.9	13.1	10.2	12.2	11.1	11.2	17.1	14.2	10.8	12.8	11.8	11.2	10.7	11.9	11.3	12.2	11.8	12.0			
20-24	9.4	13.5	11.4	10.8	11.4	11.0	11.4	12.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	11.3	10.2	13.9	12.0	8.6	11.9	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.7	10.0	12.1	11.1	
25-29	10.8	9.9	10.4	11.0	9.9	10.5	12.8	11.6	12.3	9.8	9.1	9.5	10.6	10.1	10.4	8.7	7.9	8.3	10.2	9.8	10.0	7.4	8.1	7.8	
30-34	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	9.2	8.3	6.3	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.3	5.6	6.9	6.2	
35-39	7.3	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.4	8.2	7.1	7.7	5.7	6.2	6.0	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.0	6.9	9.5	7.3	8.4	6.4	7.8	7.1	
40-44	5.6	5.0	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.4	5.9	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.7	5.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.4	
45-49	6.0	2.8	4.4	5.2	2.9	4.1	7.4	3.5	5.5	5.3	2.7	4.0	5.6	3.4	4.5	5.1	3.3	4.2	5.7	3.7	4.7	6.1	4.3	5.2	
50-54	3.2	1.8	2.5	4.3	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	2.5	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.5	4.1	2.9	3.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.3	
55-59	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.8	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.6	2.2	
60-64	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	
65-69	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.8	
70-74	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	
75-79	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	
80+	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	
DK/ Missing	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	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	100.0
Number	3,378	3,269	6,647	3,624	3,343	6,968	3,683	3,253	6,936	3,493	3,592	7,085	4,044	3,713	7,757	3,468	3,454	6,922	3,604	3,561	7,166	3,839	3,821	7,660	7,660

2.2. Household Composition

Tables 2.2.A and 2.2.B provide the gender distribution of household heads and the number of usual household members. Slum households were slightly more likely to be female-headed (at 14.2 percent) than non-slum households (12.0 percent), while both were more likely to be so than those in district municipalities (9.5 percent). Little distinction was observed between slum and non-slum households in terms of the number of usual members. The overall mean number of usual members was 4.5 and 4.6, respectively, in slum and non-slum households; in District Municipalities this number was larger by about half a person (at 4.9). Table 2.2.B provides household composition disaggregated across the eight more narrowly defined survey domains. Female-headed households were most common in Chittagong City Corporation (16.5 percent in slums and 15.5 percent in non-slum households), followed by slum households in Dhaka (14.4 percent in small to medium slums and 12.8 percent in large slums). Among the remaining domains, the proportion of households with a female head varied narrowly from 9.5 percent (District Municipalities) to 11.5 percent (slums in the remaining City Corporations).

In general, mean household size varied little across the eight domains. It was largest (4.9 usual members) in non-slum areas of Chittagong and District Municipalities, and smallest in the large slums of Dhaka (4.3). Overall, large slums in Dhaka had the smallest proportion (9.8 percent) of households with a relatively large size (7 or more usual members); households with 7 or more usual members were most common in non-slum areas of Chittagong (17.7 percent).

Table 2.2.A. Household Composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of the head of household, household size, according to major domains, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Sex of the household head			
Male	85.8	88.0	90.5
Female	14.2	12.0	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	2.7	2.6	1.7
2	11.6	10.6	7.0
3	18.7	17.3	15.6
4	22.6	24.5	25.5
5	19.2	19.1	21.7
6	12.7	11.1	12.5
7	6.1	6.0	7.2
8	3.2	3.7	3.0
9+	3.1	5.3	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6,022	4,522	1,525
Mean Size	4.5	4.6	4.9

Table 2.2.B. Household Composition

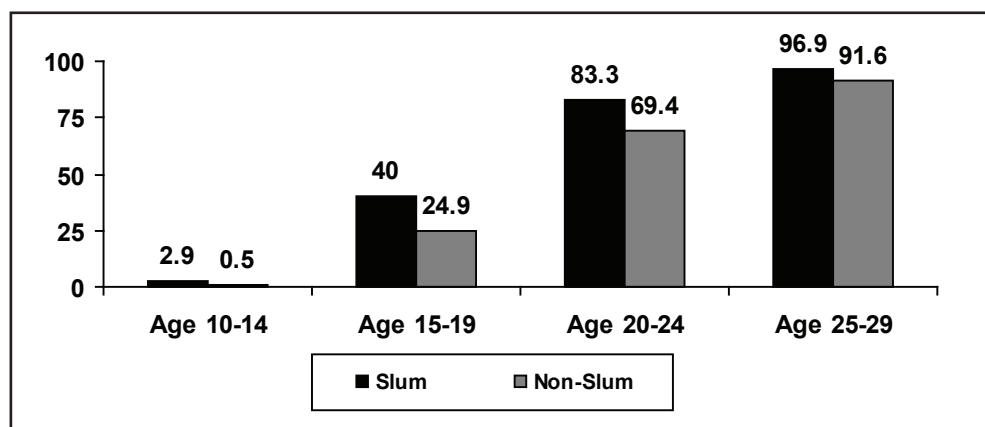
Percent distribution of households by sex of the head of household, household size, according to survey domains, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Sex of the household head								
Male	87.2	85.6	89.4	83.5	84.5	88.5	89.1	90.5
Female	12.8	14.4	10.6	16.5	15.5	11.5	10.9	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members								
1	2.1	3.0	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.1	4.6	1.7
2	10.7	12.1	10.4	12.4	11.8	10.7	9.1	7.0
3	22.0	16.7	17.2	17.6	16.4	17.7	19.0	15.6
4	26.0	19.8	25.9	21.2	22.3	24.9	23.2	25.5
5	17.8	21.1	20.2	17.7	16.2	21.1	19.9	21.7
6	11.5	13.4	10.1	13.7	13.9	11.9	9.9	12.5
7	5.0	7.0	5.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.0	7.2
8	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.5	3.0	4.6	3.0
9+	2.0	3.9	4.8	3.6	7.2	2.9	3.7	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525
Mean Size	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.9

2.3. Marital Status

Tables 2.3.F.A and 2.3.F.B (for females) and Tables 2.3.M.A and 2.3.M.B (for males) present information on the distribution of marital status by age category across, respectively, the three overall survey domains (Tables 2.3.F.A and 2.3.M.A) and the eight more specific domains (Tables 2.3.F.B and 2.3.M.B). Information related to age at marriage, while not directly reported, can be deduced from the age group breakdowns. The proportion ever-married (i.e., currently or formerly married) in the younger age groups varied widely by sex and domain, with marriage occurring at younger ages among females in slum households. Figure 2.2.F shows the percent ever-married in the four youngest age groups. In slum households, almost three percent of females aged 10-14 were ever-married, compared to one half of one percent of their counterparts in non-slum households. In the cohort aged 15-19, the contrast between slum and non-slum households was even greater (40 percent of females in slum households were ever married, compared to 24.9 percent in non-slum households). By age 25-29, the slum to non-slum difference in proportion ever married began to narrow (96.9 percent in slums and 91.6 percent in non-slum households), and by age group 35-39, it had virtually disappeared (at 99.4 percent in slums and 97.9 percent in non-slum households).

Figure 2.2.F. Percent of household population ever married, females in age range 10-29 years, UHS 2006.



Among males, the overall pattern was similar to that for females, but the magnitude of proportions ever married at younger ages was much smaller (see Figure 2.2.M). There were virtually no currently married males less than 15 years of age in non-slum and District Municipality households; in slums the proportion currently married was less than five percent (4.8 percent). Likewise, among those aged 20-24, the proportion of ever-married males in slum and non-slum households (at 36.5 and 13.2 percent, respectively) was less than half that of their female counterparts. Unlike the pattern with females, among males the wide gap separating proportion ever married in slum (77 percent) and non-slum households (51.1 percent) carried over to the cohort aged 25-29. By age 30-35, virtually all males and females in the household population had experienced marriage (i.e., they were currently or formerly married). See Tables 2.3.F.A and 2.3.M.A for more details.

Table 2.3.F.A. Marital Status: Females

Percentage of female household population by five-year age group, according to marital and major domains, UHS 2006.

Age	Slum			Non-slum			District municipality		
	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM
10-14	2.8	0.1	97.1	0.3	0.2	99.5	1.7	0.0	98.3
15-19	37.7	2.3	59.9	24.0	0.9	75.1	25.0	0.7	74.4
20-24	76.7	6.6	16.7	67.2	2.2	30.7	60.5	2.6	36.9
25-29	87.7	9.2	3.2	87.0	4.6	8.4	86.7	3.6	9.8
30-34	90.9	8.1	1.0	90.0	6.2	3.8	90.2	8.0	1.8
35-39	86.7	12.7	0.6	87.2	10.7	2.1	93.4	6.4	0.2
40-44	80.1	19.8	0.0	81.0	16.7	2.3	88.9	9.4	1.7
45-49	76.6	23.4	0.0	78.6	21.3	0.1	85.4	13.8	0.9
50-54	61.1	38.9	0.0	66.8	33.1	0.1	77.1	22.9	0.0
55-59	51.6	48.4	0.0	72.9	26.5	0.5	67.0	33.0	0.0
60-64	42.2	57.7	0.2	46.7	53.1	0.1	59.1	40.9	0.0
65-69	30.5	69.5	0.0	39.9	59.8	0.2	29.7	70.3	0.0
70-74	19.9	80.1	0.0	15.4	84.6	0.0	10.6	89.4	0.0
75-79	46.7	53.3	0.0	5.1	94.9	0.0	13.2	86.8	0.0
80+	7.6	92.4	0.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Total	59.2	11.2	29.6	58.3	10.0	31.7	57.7	11.4	30.8
Number	5,910	1,113	2,955	4,581	783	2,494	1,689	333	902

CM = Currently married.
 FM = Formerly married.
 NM = Never married.

Table 2.3.M.A. Marital Status: Males.

Percentage of male household population by five-year age group, according to marital status and major domains, UHS 2006.

Age	Slum			Non-slum			District Municipality		
	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM
10-14	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0
15-19	4.8	0.1	95.1	0.8	0.0	99.2	0.9	(0.2)	99.0
20-24	35.8	0.7	63.5	13.2	0.0	86.8	19.2	(0.7)	80.1
25-29	76.6	0.4	23.0	49.9	1.2	48.8	51.8	(0.3)	47.9
30-34	92.5	0.2	7.3	80.8	1.1	18.1	80.0	(0.2)	19.8
35-39	96.8	1.3	1.9	94.3	0.1	5.6	96.6	(0.0)	3.4
40-44	99.3	0.6	0.1	97.8	0.2	2.0	98.4	(0.7)	1.0
45-49	98.9	0.6	0.5	97.6	2.1	0.3	97.5	(1.0)	1.5
50-54	98.2	1.5	0.3	95.7	1.9	2.4	98.0	(1.8)	0.3
55-59	98.4	1.5	0.1	99.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	(0.0)	0.0
60-64	98.2	1.2	0.7	95.1	2.3	2.6	93.7	(4.2)	2.1
65-69	97.8	1.2	0.9	98.4	1.6	0.0	97.5	(2.5)	0.0
70-74	89.9	9.2	0.9	94.5	5.5	0.0	97.1	(2.9)	0.0
75-79	98.5	1.5	0.0	93.4	6.6	0.0	99.3	(0.7)	0.0
80+	88.1	11.9	0.0	44.0	51.6	4.4	45.2	(54.8)	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	55.4	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	59.1	0.7	40.2	53.0	1.0	46.0	53.6	(1.0)	45.3
Number	6,230	71	4,232	4,812	92	4,176	1,611	31	1,362

CM = Currently married.

FM = Formerly married.

NM = Never married.

Table 2.3.F.B. Marital Status: Females

Percentage of female household population by five-year age group according to marital status and major domains, UHS 2006.

Age	Dhaka metro area: Large slum			Dhaka metro area: Medium/small slum			Dhaka metro area: Non-slum			Chittagong city corporation: Slum			Chittagong city corporation: Non-slum			Other city corporation: Slum			Other city corporation: Non-slum			District Municipality		
	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM
10-14	2.8	0.4	96.9	4.0	0.0	96.0	0.4	0.3	99.3	1.6	0.0	98.4	0.1	0.0	99.9	2.6	0.0	97.4	0.4	0.0	99.6	1.7	0.0	98.3
15-19	37.1	1.5	61.4	44.3	3.0	52.7	27.9	0.6	71.5	28.8	2.6	68.7	17.7	1.5	80.7	47.6	2.0	50.4	23.0	0.8	76.2	25.0	0.7	74.4
20-24	78.8	7.8	13.4	76.6	4.7	18.7	64.9	3.4	31.7	71.0	7.7	21.3	70.5	0.4	29.0	86.3	4.9	8.8	67.9	1.5	30.6	60.5	2.6	36.9
25-29	92.1	5.7	2.3	86.0	11.8	2.2	85.9	6.1	8.0	84.4	10.5	5.1	89.8	1.5	8.7	87.6	7.8	4.7	86.6	3.8	9.6	86.7	3.6	9.8
30-34	92.2	6.8	1.0	92.5	6.8	0.7	90.6	3.7	5.7	88.5	10.5	1.1	87.3	11.6	1.1	88.1	10.5	1.4	93.7	4.0	2.2	90.2	8.0	1.8
35-39	88.0	11.4	0.6	87.9	12.1	0.0	87.5	9.1	3.5	84.9	14.5	0.5	84.8	14.3	0.8	83.6	13.7	2.7	90.6	9.4	0.1	93.4	6.4	0.2
40-44	79.7	20.3	0.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	80.1	16.2	3.7	77.2	22.8	0.0	78.9	20.5	0.6	82.0	17.6	0.4	86.1	12.9	1.0	88.9	9.4	1.7
45-49	71.1	28.9	0.0	84.4	15.6	0.0	79.5	20.5	0.0	70.8	29.2	0.0	77.8	22.1	0.1	80.1	19.9	0.0	77.0	22.6	0.3	85.4	13.8	0.9
50-54	69.5	30.5	0.0	56.1	43.9	0.0	59.3	40.7	0.0	56.4	43.6	0.0	73.5	26.5	0.0	70.9	29.1	0.0	76.9	22.7	0.4	77.1	22.9	0.0
55-59	53.7	46.3	0.0	55.7	44.3	0.0	73.9	26.1	0.0	41.6	58.4	0.0	83.6	16.4	0.0	59.0	41.0	0.0	53.6	42.6	3.8	67.0	33.0	0.0
60-64	39.6	60.4	0.0	42.3	57.7	0.0	42.0	58.0	0.0	45.5	54.5	0.0	48.3	51.2	0.6	42.8	56.4	0.9	57.3	42.7	0.0	59.1	40.9	0.0
65-69	35.3	64.7	0.0	32.5	67.5	0.0	27.4	72.6	0.0	26.2	73.8	0.0	64.2	35.1	0.7	25.2	74.8	0.0	25.8	74.2	0.0	29.7	70.3	0.0
70-74	13.3	86.7	0.0	24.6	75.4	0.0	10.9	89.1	0.0	24.2	75.8	0.0	13.1	86.9	0.0	9.9	90.1	0.0	24.7	75.3	0.0	10.6	89.4	0.0
75-79	25.2	74.8	0.0	72.9	27.1	0.0	0.6	99.4	0.0	25.8	74.2	0.0	3.0	97.0	0.0	36.5	63.5	0.0	10.3	89.7	0.0	13.2	86.8	0.0
80+	0.0	100.0	0.0	10.4	89.6	0.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	15.4	84.6	0.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Total	61.4	10.3	28.3	61.2	10.5	28.3	58.5	10.1	31.4	53.5	12.1	34.4	57.8	9.1	33.1	61.8	13.4	24.8	58.4	11.2	30.4	57.7	11.4	30.8
Number	1,455	243	670	1,507	260	697	1,441	248	773	1,424	321	916	1,625	255	931	1,579	341	633	1,565	299	814	1,689	333	902

CM = Currently married.
 FM = Formerly married.
 NM = Never married.

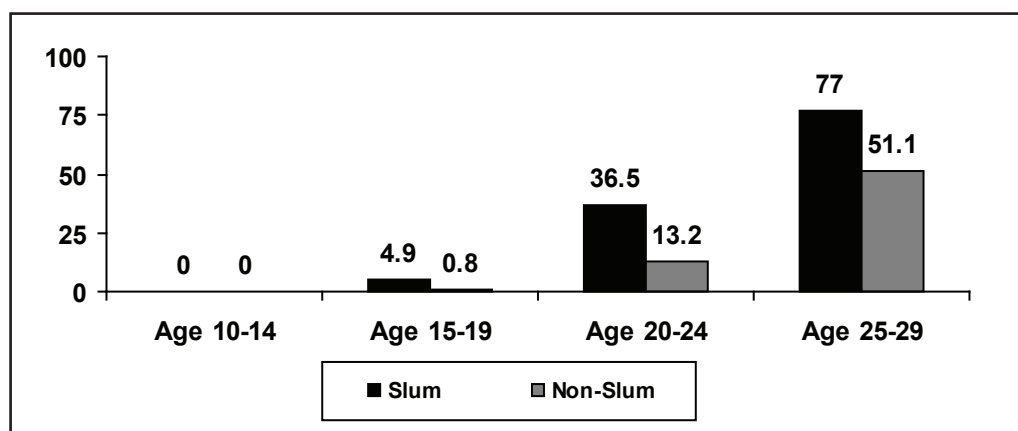
Table 2.3.M.B. Marital Status: Males.

Percentage of male household population by five-year age group, according to marital status and major domains, UHS 2006.

Age	Dhaka metro area: Large slum			Dhaka metro area: Medium/small slum			Dhaka metro area: Non-slum			Chittagong city corporation: Slum			Chittagong city corporation: Non-slum			Other city corporation: Slum			Other city corporation: Non-slum			District municipality		
	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM	CM	FM	NM
10-14	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0
15-19	3.8	(0.0)	96.2	5.8	(0.3)	93.9	0.4	(0.0)	99.6	4.2	(0.0)	95.8	0.2	(0.0)	99.8	5.3	(0.0)	94.7	3.0	(0.0)	97.0	0.9	(0.2)	99.0
20-24	36.8	(1.1)	62.1	34.4	(0.2)	65.4	13.2	(0.0)	86.8	33.9	(0.8)	65.2	13.6	(0.0)	86.4	44.9	(0.6)	54.5	12.5	(0.2)	87.4	19.2	(0.7)	80.1
25-29	74.9	(0.8)	24.3	79.2	(0.0)	20.8	51.8	(0.5)	47.8	72.9	(0.7)	26.4	52.0	(3.5)	44.5	81.7	(0.0)	18.3	37.5	(0.5)	62.0	51.8	(0.3)	47.9
30-34	92.5	(0.0)	7.5	92.1	(0.0)	7.9	79.8	(0.8)	19.4	93.1	(0.4)	6.5	86.2	(0.1)	13.7	92.0	(1.1)	6.9	74.5	(4.3)	21.2	80.0	(0.2)	19.8
35-39	96.5	(0.5)	3.0	96.5	(2.6)	0.9	94.2	(0.0)	5.8	97.6	(0.2)	2.2	94.5	(0.2)	5.4	97.4	(1.7)	0.9	94.4	(0.2)	5.4	96.6	(0.0)	3.4
40-44	98.6	(1.1)	0.3	99.7	(0.3)	0.0	98.0	(0.0)	2.0	99.4	(0.6)	0.0	99.4	(0.0)	0.6	99.5	(0.5)	0.0	94.0	(1.2)	4.8	98.4	(0.7)	1.0
45-49	98.6	(0.8)	0.5	98.3	(0.6)	1.1	96.7	(3.1)	0.3	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	99.5	(0.3)	0.2	99.1	(0.9)	0.0	98.7	(1.1)	0.2	97.5	(1.0)	1.5
50-54	98.2	(1.8)	0.0	98.4	(0.8)	0.8	96.0	(3.3)	0.7	98.2	(1.8)	0.0	99.3	(0.7)	0.0	98.2	(1.8)	0.0	90.9	(0.0)	9.1	98.0	(1.8)	0.3
55-59	98.3	(1.7)	0.0	98.5	(1.5)	0.0	99.7	(0.3)	0.0	98.4	(1.6)	0.0	99.2	(0.8)	0.0	98.2	(0.8)	1.0	97.6	(1.0)	1.4	100.0	(0.0)	0.0
60-64	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	93.5	(0.9)	5.6	96.9	(2.1)	1.0	97.5	(1.2)	1.3	92.4	(4.4)	3.2	93.3	(6.7)	0.0	93.7	(4.2)	2.1
65-69	97.3	(0.0)	2.7	98.1	(1.9)	0.0	99.1	(0.9)	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	99.1	(0.9)	0.0	95.5	(4.5)	0.0	95.7	(4.3)	0.0	97.5	(2.5)	0.0
70-74	81.4	(18.6)	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	93.1	(6.9)	0.0	86.7	(10.2)	3.1	95.8	(4.2)	0.0	98.5	(1.5)	0.0	96.4	(3.6)	0.0	97.1	(2.9)	0.0
75-79	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	87.0	(13.0)	0.0	87.7	(12.3)	0.0	90.2	(9.8)	0.0	99.3	(0.7)	0.0
80+	63.9	(36.1)	0.0	90.8	(9.2)	0.0	12.7	(77.8)	9.5	92.0	(8.0)	0.0	63.5	(36.5)	0.0	97.6	(2.4)	0.0	76.8	(23.2)	0.0	45.2	(54.8)	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	59.7	(0.8)	39.5	59.6	(0.5)	39.9	53.5	(1.0)	45.5	57.1	(0.6)	42.3	51.9	(0.9)	47.3	61.3	(0.8)	37.9	53.0	(1.5)	45.5	53.6	(1.0)	45.3
Number	1,507	21	997	1,660	14	1,111	1,605	29	1,364	1,478	16	1,096	1,586	26	1,445	1,568	21	971	1,522	42	1,308	1,611	31	1,362

CM = Currently married.
 FM = Formerly married.
 NM = Never married.

Figure 2.2.M. Percent of household population ever married, males age 10-29 years, UHS 2006.



In the age categories 35-39 through 45-49, relatively large differences among men (compared with women) were evident in proportions classified as formerly married. Among females in this age range, the proportion formerly married in both slum and non-slum households increased steadily with increasing age. In slum households, the proportion formerly married increased from 12.7 (at age 35-39) to 23.4 percent (at age 45-49), and from 10.7 to 21.3 percent in non-slum households. Among males, less than one-tenth that proportion was formerly married in this age range. In slum and non-slum households, the proportion of males age 35-49 formerly married was usually (with a few small exceptions) less than one percent. The size of the male and female differentials does not appear to be readily explainable.

2.4. Socioeconomic Status

Households across all of the survey domains were assigned to socioeconomic status (SES) categories using an index based primarily on dwelling characteristics (e.g., presence of electricity; type of water source; type of toilet; and floor, wall, and roof material), household ownership of selected assets and durable goods (e.g., radio; television; motorcycle; computer; refrigerator; electric fan; and automobile), and two indicators of housing tenure (whether the household held title to the dwelling and/or the land). Using a common scale to classify households across all domains makes it possible to observe variation in SES within and across the different survey domains. A sample-wide SES index was constructed using a version of the principal components approach that can account for the binary and ordinal nature of the measures involved. The procedure assigns each variable a factor score or weight, and the index is constructed as a weighted sum of these variables. The index was then used to rank and classify households into quintiles referred to as household asset quintiles or “wealth quintiles.”

Table 2.4.A presents information on the distribution of households by household asset/wealth quintiles across the three overall domains, while Table 2.4.B shows the same disaggregated across the eight more specific domains. Overall, the two lowest wealth quintiles contained two-thirds (67.9 percent) of slum households, and the two wealthiest quintiles accounted for more than half (59.2 percent) of non-slum households. While these results would seem to confirm expectations, considerable interesting variation was present within the quintiles. For example, the two lowest wealth quintiles also contained one in five (21.6 percent) non-slum households, and 13 percent

of slum households were in the two wealthiest quintiles. An equal proportion (19.2 percent) of slum and non-slum households were in the middle (or third) quintile. By contrast, in District Municipalities the ratio of poorest to wealthiest was just two to one. A graphic representation of the distribution of households by socioeconomic status in each domain is provided by Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3. Percentage distribution of households in each wealth quintile, according to major domain.

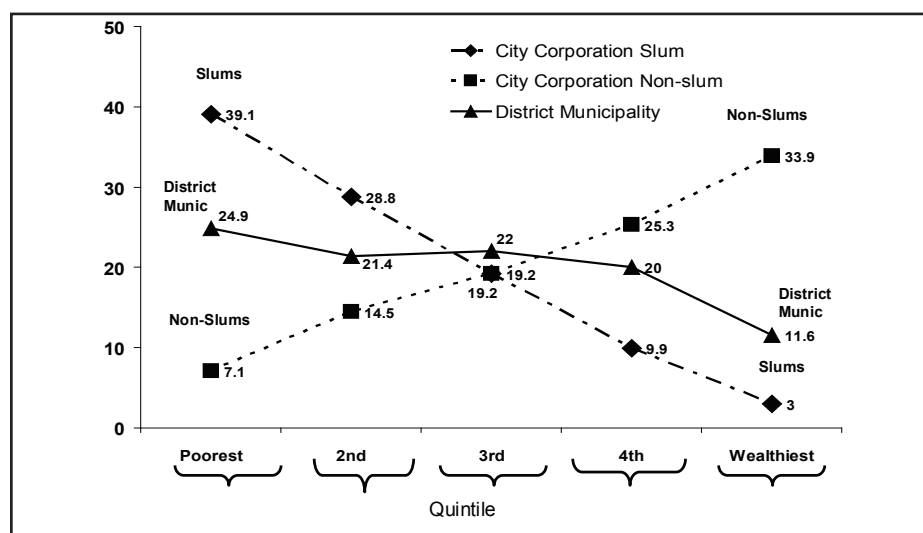


Table 2.4.B illustrates the unique status of the Dhaka metropolitan area compared with the other City Corporations. Almost half of slum households in Chittagong (47.6 percent) and other City Corporation slums (46.5 percent) were in the lowest wealth quintile, compared to 34-35 percent in the Dhaka slums. Among Dhaka non-slum households, 65 percent were in the two highest wealth quintiles, compared to 49.8 percent of non-slum households in Chittagong, 55.1 percent of non-slum households in other City Corporations, and 31.6 percent in District Municipalities.

Table 2.4.A. Socioeconomic Status

Percent distribution of household by wealth quintile, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Household Wealth Quintile	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality	Total
Poorest	39.1	7.1	24.9	20.0
2	28.8	14.5	21.4	20.0
3	19.2	19.2	22.0	20.0
4	9.9	25.3	20.0	20.0
Richest	3.0	33.9	11.6	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	3,006	5,710	3,353	12,069

Table 2.4.B. Socioeconomic Status

Percent distribution of household by wealth quintile, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Household Wealth Quintile	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality	Total
Poorest	35.1	34.2	3.3	47.6	10.7	46.5	13.4	24.9	20.0
2	30.6	31.0	12.4	25.3	19.3	25.1	13.6	21.4	20.0
3	21.2	20.7	19.2	14.8	20.1	19.6	17.9	22.0	20.0
4	9.4	10.7	26.1	10.3	24.7	7.6	23.8	20.0	20.0
Richest	3.8	3.5	38.9	2.0	25.1	1.2	31.3	11.6	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	947	986	3,194	776	1,566	297	950	3,353	12,069

2.5. Educational Attainment of Household Population

Tables 2.5.F.A and 2.5.F.B (females), and 2.5.M.A and 2.5.M.B (males) provide the distribution of levels of educational attainment by five-year age groups and household wealth quintile. Substantial contrasts are evident across the slum and non-slum domains. Among females in slum households, fully two thirds (66.4 percent) had not completed primary education, compared to 41.6 percent of non-slum households. An even greater contrast was apparent at the higher end of the educational spectrum: fewer than one in twenty (4.3 percent) females in slum households had a secondary or higher education, compared to more than one in five (22.5 percent) in non-slum households. Educational attainment among females in District Municipalities was slightly lower, but closely followed that observed in non-slum households.

The last columns in Tables 2.5.F.A and 2.5.F.B provide median years of education among females aged 15 years and older. (The restricted age range is used in order to reduce the effect of younger women who have few years of education because they haven't had time to accumulate more). With this age restriction, the gap in educational attainment separating females in the slum and non-slum households was even wider. Median years of education among females aged 15 and over in non-slum households (at 7.2 years) was three times higher than that for their counterparts in slum households (2.3 years).

Table 2.5.F.A. Educational Attainment of Household Population: Female

Percent distribution of *de facto* female household population age five and over by highest class completed, according to age and household wealth quintile, by major domain, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher	Total	Number of women	Median number of years
SLUM								
Age								
5-9	35.0	64.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,620	0.6
10-14	14.7	47.4	17.0	20.7	0.3	100.0	1,499	3.6
15-19	19.1	19.8	19.6	35.6	5.9	100.0	1,963	5.1
20-24	30.5	16.1	16.8	26.1	10.5	100.0	1,614	4.6
25-29	42.7	19.1	12.5	18.4	7.2	100.0	1,238	2.6
30-34	57.1	14.4	9.9	14.2	4.5	100.0	950	0.7
35-39	62.4	13.2	9.4	10.1	4.9	100.0	824	0.6
40-44	65.5	13.8	6.9	12.1	1.7	100.0	633	0.5
45-49	67.1	10.9	9.3	9.6	3.1	100.0	370	0.5
50-54	75.8	11.7	6.8	4.3	1.4	100.0	303	0.3
55-59	73.1	10.9	9.8	5.5	0.7	100.0	135	0.4
60-64	87.9	7.4	1.8	2.6	0.3	100.0	141	0.1
65+	89.9	5.7	1.3	1.3	1.8	100.0	277	0.1
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	(0.0)

Characteristic	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher	Total	Number of women	Median number of years (Median for age 15 and over)
Household Wealth Quintile								
Poorest	54.3	25.1	10.7	9.5	0.5	100.0	4,250	0.6
2	40.0	29.5	13.1	15.4	2.1	100.0	3,215	1.6
3	29.1	31.0	12.9	22.3	4.6	100.0	2,321	4.0
4	20.6	20.8	10.2	35.1	13.3	100.0	1,348	6.2
Richest	13.5	16.3	12.1	30.1	28.0	100.0	433	8.3
Total	39.8	26.6	11.8	17.5	4.3	100.0	11,568	2.3
NON-SLUM								
Age								
5-9	17.3	82.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,069	0.8
10-14	11.1	37.2	17.8	33.7	0.2	100.0	1,081	4.6
15-19	9.7	11.1	8.1	47.6	23.5	100.0	1,237	8.1
20-24	10.9	9.3	10.1	31.3	38.4	100.0	1,245	8.6
25-29	19.4	8.5	10.0	26.6	35.5	100.0	1,077	7.6
30-34	23.2	8.1	9.3	26.1	33.2	100.0	880	7.0
35-39	24.7	13.7	11.7	19.3	30.6	100.0	725	5.8
40-44	31.0	9.3	10.9	19.1	29.6	100.0	509	5.7
45-49	39.6	5.1	12.7	18.1	24.4	100.0	352	4.8
50-54	25.9	7.3	11.1	28.4	27.3	100.0	292	6.7
55-59	41.0	10.7	14.0	17.7	16.5	100.0	144	3.9
60-64	51.5	6.6	14.8	20.7	6.4	100.0	171	1.8
65+	54.0	10.2	15.6	10.9	9.3	100.0	287	0.8
DK/Missing	(31.2)	(34.4)	(34.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	0	(1.7)
Household Wealth Quintile								(Median for age 15 and over)
Poorest	40.7	30.0	13.6	12.3	3.4	100.0	570	1.6
2	37.4	28.4	13.1	18.8	2.3	100.0	1,228	2.8
3	28.9	24.8	11.8	27.0	7.6	100.0	1,397	4.5
4	15.5	21.6	13.3	31.1	18.5	100.0	2,226	7.0
Richest	10.6	16.2	6.1	26.6	40.5	100.0	3,649	9.6
Total	20.2	21.4	10.2	25.8	22.5	100.0	9,070	7.2
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
5-9	18.7	80.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	421	0.9
10-14	6.7	35.7	16.5	41.2	0.0	100.0	387	5.0
15-19	6.8	4.3	10.3	51.1	27.4	100.0	429	8.5
20-24	11.1	8.1	9.3	33.3	38.2	100.0	410	8.7

Characteristic	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher	Total	Number of women	Median number of years
25-29	21.0	10.7	11.1	18.5	38.7	100.0	286	7.0
30-34	34.9	9.2	12.6	20.6	22.7	100.0	255	5.0
35-39	41.6	9.5	8.6	20.9	19.5	100.0	287	4.3
40-44	37.6	11.3	5.5	29.6	16.0	100.0	237	4.7
45-49	31.0	6.6	11.1	23.7	27.6	100.0	157	6.3
50-54	51.4	12.2	10.6	9.7	16.0	100.0	122	0.9
55-59	39.0	17.9	15.4	25.9	1.8	100.0	59	2.5
60-64	58.4	16.1	5.9	16.9	2.7	100.0	68	0.7
65+	71.0	6.7	7.4	13.5	1.3	100.0	173	0.4
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Household Wealth Quintile								(Median for age 15 and over)
Poorest	48.9	26.4	9.2	12.7	2.8	100.0	706	0.6
2	31.2	26.9	10.0	23.8	8.1	100.0	691	3.9
3	19.9	21.4	12.1	32.5	14.1	100.0	754	6.8
4	11.5	14.4	7.5	35.3	31.2	100.0	715	8.8
Richest	9.6	13.7	6.6	23.1	46.9	100.0	426	9.7
Total	25.4	21.1	9.3	25.8	18.4	100.0	3,292	6.0

Table 2.5.F.B. Educational Attainment of Household Population: Female

Percent distribution of *de facto* female household population age 15 and over by highest class completed, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher	Total	Number of women	Median number of years
Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	44.2	17.7	13.2	19.2	5.8	100.0	2,038	2.4
Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/small slum	48.5	14.2	12.1	18.6	6.5	100.0	2,029	1.3
Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	22.3	9.0	8.4	29.0	31.2	100.0	2,162	7.2
Chittagong city corporation: slum	43.6	15.2	14.1	22.4	4.7	100.0	2,295	2.9
Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	23.2	11.1	12.6	28.0	25.1	100.0	2,483	6.7
Other city corporation: slum	42.2	16.5	12.6	22.1	6.6	100.0	2,144	2.7
Other city corporation: non-slum	18.9	8.4	13.3	27.7	31.8	100.0	2,369	7.9
District Municipality	29.4	8.8	9.7	27.8	24.3	100.0	2,483	6.0

Table 2.5.M.A. Educational Attainment of Household Population: Male

Percent distribution of *de facto* male household population age five and over by highest class completed, according to age and household wealth quintile, by major domain, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher	Total	Number of men	Median number of years
SLUM								
Age								
5-9	37.8	61.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,627	0.5
10-14	17.2	53.4	11.8	17.3	0.2	100.0	1,540	3.1
15-19	17.6	21.3	18.1	35.0	8.0	100.0	1,476	5.2
20-24	19.1	17.7	13.2	31.8	18.2	100.0	1,321	5.7
25-29	24.7	17.8	12.1	28.3	17.1	100.0	1,402	5.2
30-34	34.7	16.3	10.3	25.2	13.5	100.0	968	4.2
35-39	41.8	15.0	9.4	17.9	15.8	100.0	857	3.1
40-44	45.4	16.3	10.8	17.1	10.4	100.0	735	1.8
45-49	43.1	17.0	10.7	17.6	11.7	100.0	722	2.6
50-54	42.9	19.1	9.9	15.8	12.4	100.0	499	2.5
55-59	54.2	16.6	5.8	13.5	9.8	100.0	260	0.8
60-64	61.2	13.9	10.1	9.3	5.5	100.0	176	0.6
65+	58.5	12.1	9.6	12.1	7.6	100.0	334	0.7
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Household Wealth Quintile								(Median for age 15 and over)
Poorest	45.8	30.4	9.4	11.9	2.5	100.0	4,125	1.0
2	33.9	29.6	11.3	19.2	5.9	100.0	3,386	3.7
3	20.7	28.1	12.6	26.8	11.7	100.0	2,502	5.4
4	10.7	21.6	9.8	33.9	24.1	100.0	1,448	8.1
Richest	5.8	17.9	5.7	25.6	44.9	100.0	457	9.9
Total	31.4	28.2	10.5	20.3	9.7	100.0	11,918	4.3
NON-SLUM								
Age								
5-9	16.2	83.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,093	0.7
10-14	3.8	43.9	17.6	34.6	0.2	100.0	1,106	4.6
15-19	4.8	11.1	10.5	46.5	27.1	100.0	1,143	8.3
20-24	6.1	6.1	10.2	29.4	48.1	100.0	1,178	9.3
25-29	8.2	5.9	9.7	25.3	50.9	100.0	1,291	9.4
30-34	11.2	10.5	10.2	27.0	41.1	100.0	876	8.4
35-39	13.2	9.1	7.3	25.0	45.5	100.0	875	9.0
40-44	15.2	12.6	12.4	15.1	44.8	100.0	594	8.6
45-49	22.8	6.0	9.9	20.8	40.6	100.0	678	8.3
50-54	21.4	6.5	7.7	20.2	44.1	100.0	392	8.5
55-59	21.6	6.3	6.1	18.0	48.0	100.0	230	9.3
60-64	26.6	5.7	6.7	17.7	43.3	100.0	116	8.1

Characteristic	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher	Total	Number of men	Median number of years
65+	33.8	5.7	8.4	10.2	41.9	100.0	381	7.4
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	4	(0.0)
Household Wealth Quintile								(Median for age 15 and over)
Poorest	35.6	31.6	9.6	19.6	3.6	100.0	539	2.9
2	25.0	32.0	13.7	22.6	6.8	100.0	1,225	4.6
3	18.5	26.4	14.5	25.7	14.9	100.0	1,743	5.8
4	9.2	17.9	9.9	28.9	34.1	100.0	2,777	8.9
Richest	3.5	13.9	5.2	22.3	54.9	100.0	3,673	11.2
Total	12.1	20.4	9.4	24.6	33.4	100.0	9,958	8.8
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
5-9	19.6	79.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	382	0.7
10-14	5.3	39.2	19.3	36.3	0.0	100.0	405	4.7
15-19	11.4	11.7	11.4	45.6	20.0	100.0	430	7.9
20-24	6.5	9.6	11.7	26.9	45.3	100.0	342	9.0
25-29	15.4	5.2	6.4	22.7	50.4	100.0	258	9.3
30-34	25.2	8.1	6.1	22.5	38.1	100.0	201	8.2
35-39	21.7	5.8	11.0	21.0	40.5	100.0	239	8.4
40-44	37.0	6.9	4.2	18.6	33.3	100.0	224	6.7
45-49	27.2	8.0	5.6	21.6	37.5	100.0	210	7.7
50-54	20.4	5.3	10.1	13.6	50.6	100.0	194	9.2
55-59	22.1	6.4	11.1	19.0	41.4	100.0	95	8.6
60-64	27.3	8.3	9.4	22.6	32.5	100.0	84	7.1
65+	41.0	10.7	8.5	13.6	26.2	100.0	147	3.8
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	(10.0)
Household Wealth Quintile								(Median for age 15 and over)
Poorest	41.8	29.9	8.9	16.3	3.1	100.0	666	1.2
2	25.7	22.4	14.9	24.1	12.9	100.0	691	5.1
3	11.6	20.2	8.3	29.4	30.6	100.0	771	8.8
4	4.9	12.2	8.4	25.6	48.8	100.0	691	9.9
Richest	3.6	17.1	3.0	20.4	56.0	100.0	393	11.4
Total	18.5	20.6	9.2	23.6	28.1	100.0	3,213	8.2

Table 2.5.M.B. Educational Attainment of Household Population: Male

Percent distribution of *de facto* male household population age 15 and over by highest class completed, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher	Total	Number of men	Median number of years
Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	30.9	20.5	11.4	24.2	12.9	100.0	2,107	4.3
Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/small slum	34.4	16.9	11.5	24.3	12.9	100.0	2,313	4.2
Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	12.3	8.7	10.2	25.2	43.6	100.0	2,584	8.9
Chittagong city corporation: slum	32.1	14.8	13.0	26.0	14.0	100.0	2,152	4.6
Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	13.6	8.1	8.4	30.4	39.4	100.0	2,525	8.4
Other city corporation: slum	33.2	17.2	14.5	23.0	12.1	100.0	2,106	4.2
Other city corporation: non-slum	12.8	6.2	9.2	25.9	45.9	100.0	2,517	9.1
District Municipality	20.5	8.2	8.9	25.2	37.2	100.0	2,425	8.2

The strong association between wealth and educational attainment is illustrated in Figure 2.4A. Among females in the poorest quintile, more than half (54.3 percent) of those in slum households had no education, compared with 40.7 percent in the poorest quintile in non-slum households. Slum and non-slum differences in the proportion of females with no education all but disappeared in quintiles two and three, and differences observed in the fourth and fifth (wealthiest) quintiles were small. Among females in the wealthiest quintile, 13.5 percent of those in slum households had no education, compared to 10.6 percent in non-slum households. For females with secondary or higher education the pattern was reversed. Less than four percent of females in the poorest and second poorest quintiles had secondary or higher education. Although females in non-slum households were consistently better educated than their slum counterparts, differences through the third quintile were small (three percentage points or less). Only among females from households in the wealthiest quintile was there a substantial gap in educational attainment between slum (28 percent) and non-slum (40.5 percent) areas.

Figure 2.4.A. Educational attainment of female household population by wealth quintile.

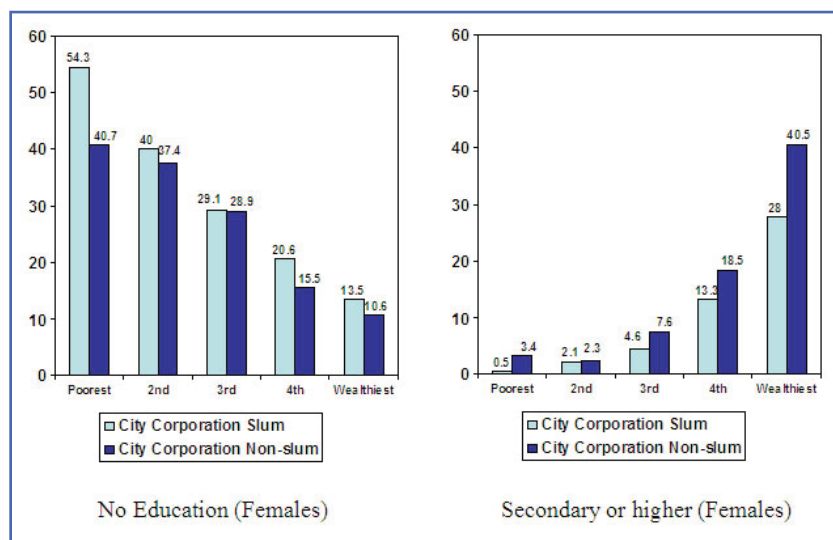
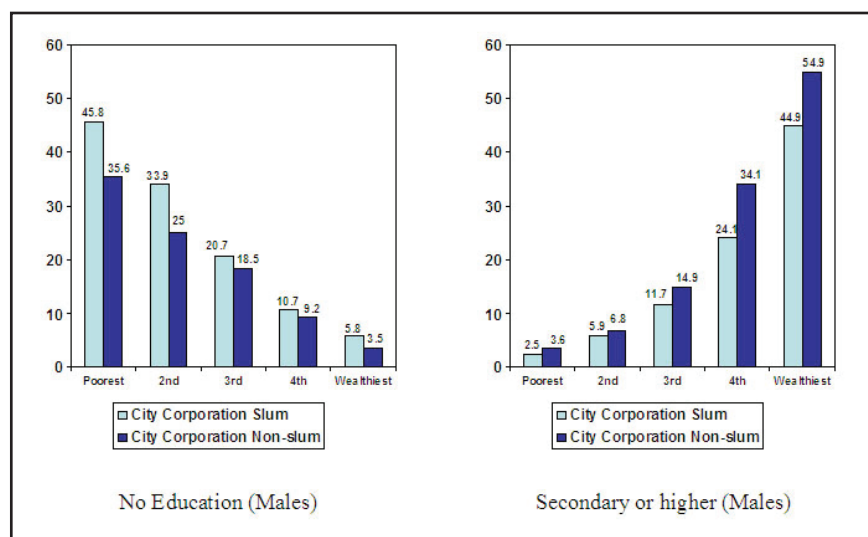


Figure 2.4.B. Educational attainment of male household population by wealth quintile.



Not surprisingly, males were better educated than women throughout the three overall domains. The proportion of males with less than complete primary education in slum households (at 59.6 percent) was almost twice that observed among males in non-slum households (32.5 percent). Similarly, less than one in ten males in slum households had a secondary or higher education, compared to roughly a third of their non-slum counterparts. Overall, males aged 15 and over in slum households had 4.3 median years of education, half that of males in non-slum households (8.8 years). The true association between household wealth and education was most apparent by examining the distribution of educational attainment by wealth quintiles (see Table 2.5.M.A).

Figure 2.4B provides the distribution of educational attainment by wealth quintile for the male household population. Almost half of the poorest males in slums were at the lower end of the educational spectrum. In the poorest and second poorest quintiles, a gap of about 10 percentage

points favoring males in non-slum households was observed. This narrowed to two to three percentage points in the third, fourth, and fifth (wealthiest) quintiles. Similar patterns were observed at the other end of the education spectrum (secondary and higher). In the poorest and second poorest quintiles, few males in either the slum or non-slum domains had attained a secondary or higher education. These proportions increase dramatically in the fourth and fifth (wealthiest) quintiles. Among males in the wealthiest households, more than half (54.9 percent) had a secondary or higher education. Among men in slum households the proportion was somewhat smaller (44.9 percent).

The positive association between household wealth and education was most apparent by examining the distribution of educational attainment by wealth quintiles (see Tables 2.5.F.A and 2.5.M.A). Median years of education among females from households in the poorest quintile varied from only 0.6 years in slums to 1.6 years in non-slums. Among males in the poorest quintile, the variation was from 1.0 years in slums to 2.9 in non-slums. Median years of education were dramatically higher for both males and females in the wealthiest households. Among females in the wealthiest quintile, median years of education in slums (8.3) were only 1.3 years below that observed in non-slum households (9.6). Likewise, among males in the wealthiest households, median years of education in slums (9.9) were only 1.3 years below that observed in non-slums (11.2).

2.6. Labor Force Participation

Tables 2.6.A and 2.6.B present information related to the work status of males and females, respectively, aged 8 years and older and currently employed at the time of the survey. Men were far more likely than women to be currently employed, a pattern which held true for all age groups, education levels, and wealth quintiles. Males in slums entered the labor force at a younger age than their counterparts in both non-slum and District Municipality households. In the youngest age group (8 to 9 years), 2.9 percent of males in slum households were already working, compared to less than one percent in non-slum households. Males aged 10-14 in slums were more than twice as likely to be currently working (23.2 percent) as their non-slum counterparts (11.0 percent). By the time they were 15-19, 74 percent of males in slum households were working, compared to 45.2 percent and 42.4 percent in non-slum and District Municipality households, respectively.

From their early thirties to mid-fifties, at least nine out of ten men in slum and non-slum households were currently employed. In the oldest cohort (those aged 55-59 and older at the time of interview), males in slum households were more likely still to be working than those in non-slum households. Among males aged 65 and older, 57 percent of those in slum households were still working, compared to 32.1 and 40.8 percent in non-slum and District Municipality households, respectively. Proportions of males currently working varied from roughly three-quarters in households in the poorest quintile (73.3 to 77.6 percent), to just under two-thirds in those in the wealthiest quintile (61.2 to 62.1 percent).

Table 2.6.A reveals that the proportion of females currently working never exceeded 45 percent, even among those residing in slums. The proportions of females currently working was lowest in District Municipality households, and rarely exceeded 20 percent. Among the youngest females (age 8-9), the proportion currently working in slum households (2.2 percent) was actually slightly lower than in non-slum households (3.4 percent). Differences in the proportion currently working in slum (17.5 percent) and non-slum households (24.1 percent) was even larger among females aged 10-14 years.

These results might be explained by the presence of young domestic workers in non-slum households. Beginning with females aged 15-19, however, the labor force participation rate in slum households was consistently higher—by at least 12-13 percentage points—than that in non-slum households. In District Municipality households, females were substantially less likely to be currently working. Among females in slum households, the proportion currently working peaked in the 15-19 age group (at 43.4 percent). The highest labor force participation rate for females in non-slum households (29.3 percent) was observed in the same relatively young age group. By age 55-59, only 5.7 percent of females in non-slum households were still working, compared with 26.9 percent in slum households.

Table 2.6.A. Labor Force Participation Rates

Percentage of female and male household population age eight and over who are working at the time of the survey by selected background characteristics, according to sex and major domain, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	Male			Female		
	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Age						
8-9	2.9	0.8	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.5
10-14	23.2	11.0	14.5	17.5	24.1	10.2
15-19	74.0	45.2	42.4	43.4	29.3	7.1
20-24	86.8	72.7	66.4	37.9	24.2	15.3
25-29	93.9	90.7	79.5	37.3	23.7	20.0
30-34	98.2	97.6	94.2	41.4	24.9	21.4
35-39	98.2	95.5	97.4	40.2	23.3	24.4
40-44	96.5	97.9	98.6	37.8	26.4	18.7
45-49	95.6	96.4	98.8	35.0	21.7	19.0
50-54	95.3	92.0	89.5	27.4	14.3	26.8
55-59	85.9	74.0	76.0	26.9	5.7	6.5
60-64	76.3	57.8	69.8	15.4	3.0	5.2
65+	57.0	32.1	40.8	13.7	5.6	5.2
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education						
None	84.5	82.0	84.6	38.7	35.5	23.0
Primary incomplete	56.2	42.1	42.1	24.9	23.3	6.5
Primary complete	82.7	75.8	67.5	39.3	21.7	12.1
Secondary incomplete	76.3	66.3	59.0	27.4	12.9	6.3
Secondary or higher	81.0	75.2	66.5	28.6	21.2	22.7
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	77.6	75.5	73.3	41.8	44.2	20.8
2	78.4	73.8	66.6	36.9	38.9	11.3
3	73.2	78.1	57.5	27.0	25.3	13.3
4	65.3	68.0	60.1	12.7	14.3	11.5
Richest	61.7	61.2	62.1	13.2	17.1	17.2
Number of persons	11,436	9,785	3,213	11,003	8,701	3,235

Table 2.6.B. Labor Force Participation Rates

Percentage of female and male household population age eight and over who are working at the time of the survey, according to survey domain by sex, UHS 2006.

Domain	Male		Female	
	%	Number	%	Number
Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	74.4	2,748	33.9	2,626
Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/small slum	77.3	2,997	35.7	2,712
Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	70.5	3,204	23.2	2,707
Chittagong city corporation: slum	72.9	2,834	33.2	2,918
Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	66.6	3,347	24.4	3,140
Other city corporation: slum	71.8	2,800	19.7	2,827
Other city corporation: non-slum	63.9	3,103	14.7	2,991
District Municipality	63.8	3,213	14.5	3,235

2.6.1. Child Labor

Tables 2.7.A and 2.7.B provide the distribution of labor force participation by wealth quintile for children aged 8-15 years. Household wealth quintile was strongly associated with labor force participation by children under the age of 16 of both sexes and across the three broad survey domains. Children of both sexes in the poorest quintile were at least 10 times as likely to be working as those in the wealthiest one. Among children in slum households, the association between household wealth and labor force participation was strongly and consistently negative.

The labor force participation rate among girls from the poorest households was virtually the same in slum (25.1 percent) and non-slum (26.2 percent) households. Interestingly, the labor force participation rate for girls from homes in the second poorest quintile was actually higher in non-slum neighborhoods (28.0 percent, against 18.3 percent in slums). The labor force participation rate for girls in District Municipalities was relatively low across all five quintiles; the labor force participation in the poorest (5.1 percent) and richest (5.3 percent) quintiles was virtually identical.

Labor force participation rates for boys were generally similar to those for girls. However, the labor force participation rates for boys in slums households in the poorest and second poorest quintiles were substantially higher (29.4 and 24.4 percent, respectively) than those for their counterparts in non-slum households (21.4 and 15.9 percent, respectively). Aside from the third wealth quintile (which featured 16.3 and 17.5 percent labor force participation rates for boys in slum and non-slum households, respectively), male children in the wealthier households were more likely to work than their non-slum counterparts.

The large gender gap in labor force participation evident among adults did not emerge with children. Figure 2.6 shows labor force participation for children in slum and non-slum households in the poorest and wealthiest quintiles. At least one quarter of all slum children from households in the poorest quintile were working (29.4 and 25.1 percent for males and females, respectively). For children in poorest quintile non-slum households, the male-female difference was modest (21.4 and 26.2 percent for males and females, respectively). The proportions of children from the wealthiest quintile working in either slum or non-slum households was small (less than three percent).

Figure 2.6. Child labor among males and females age 8-15 in poorest and richest wealth quintiles.

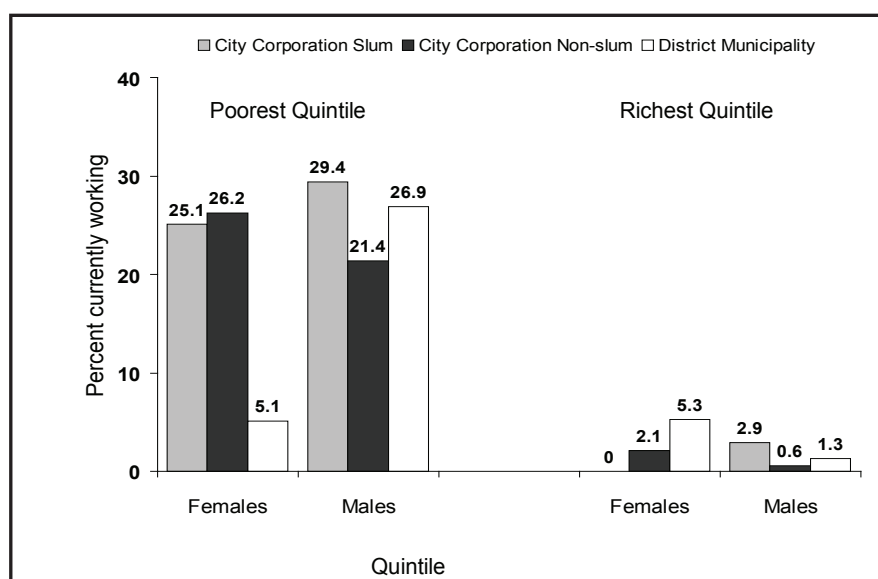


Table 2.7.A. Labor Force Participation Rates

Percentage of household population ages 8-15 who are working at the time of the survey by socioeconomic status, sex, and major domain, UHS 2006.

Household Wealth Quintile	Males			Females		
	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Poorest	29.4	21.4	26.9	25.1	26.2	5.1
2	24.4	15.9	15.0	18.3	28.0	2.8
3	16.3	17.5	5.5	9.4	11.4	0.3
4	10.2	3.8	6.3	1.0	5.2	1.7
Richest	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.1	5.3
Number of persons	2,528	1,700	652	2,532	1,560	649

Table 2.7.B. Labor Force Participation Rates

Percentage of household population ages 8-15 who are working at the time of the survey by household wealth, sex, and survey domain, UHS 2006.

Household Wealth Quintile	Males							Females								
	Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/small slum	Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	Chittagong city corporation: slum	Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	Other city corporation: slum	Other city corporation: non-slum	District Municipality	Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/small slum	Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	Chittagong city corporation: slum	Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	Other city corporation: slum	Other city corporation: non-slum	District Municipality
Poorest	28.6	30.6	20.4	30.0	6.5	27.0	34.1	26.9								
2	22.4	29.5	19.9	20.6	15.5	22.0	4.6	15.0								
3	14.2	20.8	19.9	12.7	16.9	17.4	9.9	5.5								
4	9.3	12.3	5.2	8.4	1.2	10.2	5.5	6.3								
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.5	0.4	0.0	4.3	1.3								
Number of Persons	764	810	906	691	544	263	250	652								
	Males							Females								
Poorest	31.0	27.4	21.5	25.6	39.4	5.1	5.7	5.1								
2	24.0	17.8	34.5	17.2	33.5	5.1	0.0	2.8								
3	14.1	7.4	19.3	10.0	6.0	0.6	2.3	0.3								
4	0.0	0.9	9.4	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.7								
Richest	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.8	5.3								
Number of Persons	742	846	797	679	505	266	258	649								

2.7. Form of Earnings

Tables 2.8.F.A and 2.8.F.B (Females) and 2.8.M.A and 2.8.M.B (Males) present the distributions of earnings (cash, kind, cash and kind, not paid) among the household population aged 8 and older who were currently employed. Cash was, overall, the most common form of remuneration. Employed males in slum households received their earnings virtually exclusively in cash only, regardless of age, education or wealth quintile. Among males in slum households, the proportion 'not paid' was highest among those age 10-14 (2.9 percent), and next highest among those aged 15-19 (1.7 percent); the proportions earning 'kind only' were generally below 0.5%. Virtually all males aged 15 and over in non-slum households were paid in cash only. As with young males in slum households, males aged 10-14 and 15-19 in non-slum households had the highest proportions 'not paid' (3.9 and 2.6 percent, respectively).

In slum households, virtually all employed females over 15 years of age were paid in cash only. The only exception was those aged 50-54, for whom 5.2 percent were paid in 'kind only.' By contrast, employed females in non-slum households were much more likely to be paid in 'both cash and kind.' This was especially true for girls aged 10-14 (29.1 percent), but continued at lower levels (of 7 to 8 percent) up through the late twenties.

Among females in non-slum households, education and household wealth were both associated with reported form of earnings. Relatively large percentages of employed non-slum females with no education (16.4 percent) and at least some primary education (14.6 percent) were paid in 'both cash and kind.' Women in the wealthiest non-slum households were most likely to report earnings as 'both cash and kind' (at 22.7 percent); 8.7 percent of the female population in non-slum households received earnings in the form of both cash and kind.

Table 2.8.B shows the distribution of type of earnings across the eight more specific domains. Among employed males, earnings in a form other than 'cash only' were rarely reported, regardless of domain. Employed females in Other City Corporation non-slum households were the most likely to receive earnings in 'both cash and kind' (18.1 percent), followed by their counterparts in non-slum households in Dhaka (11.3 percent). Employed females in District Municipality households received only 4.1 percent of their earnings in 'kind only' and 5.8 percent in 'both cash and kind.'

Table 2.8.A. Form of Earnings

Percent distribution of currently employed men and women age eight and over by type of earnings (cash, in kind, no payment), according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	Men					Women						
	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed men	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed women
SLUM												
Age												
8-9	(98.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	19	(84.1)	(13.9)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
10-14	95.5	0.7	0.9	2.9	100.0	366	97.6	0.3	1.7	0.3	100.0	267
15-19	97.4	0.2	0.8	1.7	100.0	1,133	98.3	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	893
20-24	99.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,205	98.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	639
25-29	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,368	96.6	0.8	2.3	0.3	100.0	481
30-34	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	987	97.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	404
35-39	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	892	94.8	0.6	3.9	0.8	100.0	346
40-44	99.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	755	97.6	0.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	245
45-49	99.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	732	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	136
50-54	99.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	507	93.0	5.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	86
55-59	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	245	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
60-64	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	142	(98.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
65+	97.6	1.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	199	(75.3)	(0.0)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Education												
None	99.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,900	95.0	0.8	4.0	0.1	100.0	1,669
Primary incomplete	98.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,667	98.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	658
Primary complete	98.3	0.1	0.6	1.0	100.0	1,081	99.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	559
Secondary incomplete	98.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,921	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	578
Secondary or higher	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	981	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	150

Characteristic	Men						Women						
	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed men	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed women	
Household Wealth Quintile													
Poorest	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,063	96.3	0.3	3.3	0.1	100.0	1,651	
2	99.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	2,523	98.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,136	
3	98.4	0.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,764	98.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	606	
4	98.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	926	95.2	4.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	164	
Richest	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	274	82.3	0.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	57	
Total	98.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	8,551	97.1	0.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	3,614	
NON-SLUM													
Age													
8-9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	3	(87.5)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15	
10-14	91.1	1.9	3.2	3.9	100.0	124	70.0	0.0	29.1	0.9	100.0	264	
15-19	96.4	0.1	0.9	2.6	100.0	540	92.3	0.2	7.3	0.2	100.0	375	
20-24	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	909	89.9	0.0	6.9	3.2	100.0	315	
25-29	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,221	89.8	2.4	7.8	0.0	100.0	268	
30-34	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	894	98.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	223	
35-39	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	883	97.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	176	
40-44	99.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	646	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	137	
45-49	99.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	725	91.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	79	
50-54	99.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	368	(94.1)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	43	
55-59	96.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	181	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	9	
60-64	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	72	(64.9)	(33.9)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5	
65+	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	128	(93.4)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	17	
Education													
None	98.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	951	82.8	0.4	16.4	0.4	100.0	607	
Primary incomplete	98.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	664	85.1	0.1	14.6	0.1	100.0	345	
Primary complete	99.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	755	93.3	0.0	6.5	0.2	100.0	207	

Characteristic	Men						Women					
	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed men	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed women
Secondary incomplete	99.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,699	98.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	311
Secondary or higher	98.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	2,625	96.4	1.4	0.0	2.2	100.0	456
Household Wealth Quintile												
Poorest	98.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	393	97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	227
2	99.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	888	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	441
3	97.9	0.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,360	98.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	345
4	99.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,854	93.5	0.7	5.7	0.1	100.0	305
Richest	98.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,199	73.9	1.4	22.7	2.0	100.0	608
Total	98.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	6,694	90.0	0.6	8.7	0.7	100.0	1,925
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY												
Age												
8-9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	4	(45.8)	(20.7)	(28.7)	(4.8)	(100.0)	7
10-14	88.7	2.2	1.5	7.6	100.0	62	(77.9)	(1.3)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
15-19	96.5	0.4	0.4	2.8	100.0	199	(97.2)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(100.0)	32
20-24	97.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	100.0	255	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	71
25-29	98.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	226	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
30-34	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	202	93.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	56
35-39	99.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	241	87.8	5.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	73
40-44	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	242	(87.6)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(6.3)	(100.0)	46
45-49	97.9	0.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	230	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31
50-54	97.9	0.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	182	(76.0)	(21.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
55-59	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	81	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	4
60-64	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	61	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	4
65+	95.8	0.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	64	(59.1)	(0.0)	(40.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	10
Education												
None	97.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	463	83.7	4.2	10.5	1.6	100.0	187

Characteristic	Men						Women					
	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed men	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed women
Primary incomplete	95.9	0.6	1.6	1.9	100.0	221	(82.6)	(3.9)	(12.5)	(0.9)	(100.0)	35
Primary complete	97.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	100.0	211	(91.9)	(2.4)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Secondary incomplete	98.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	484	97.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	100.0	56
Secondary or higher	98.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	669	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
Household Wealth Quintile												
Poorest	98.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	470	82.5	6.4	9.0	2.1	100.0	139
2	96.3	0.5	1.6	1.5	100.0	466	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
3	97.9	0.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	432	95.6	2.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	96
4	98.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	438	90.6	3.9	5.2	0.4	100.0	84
Richest	98.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	243	80.8	7.3	11.9	0.0	100.0	73
Total	97.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	2,049	89.2	4.1	5.8	0.8	100.0	470

Table 2.8.B. Form of Earnings

Percent distribution of currently employed men and women age eight and over by type of earnings (cash, in kind, no payment), according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Men						Women					
	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed men	Earns cash only	Earns kind only	Both cash and kind	Not paid	Total	Number of employed women
Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	99.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	2,583	96.9	0.2	2.6	0.3	100.0	1,125
Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/small slum	99.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	3,065	96.2	0.7	2.9	0.2	100.0	1,280
Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	98.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	3,917	87.1	0.7	11.3	0.9	100.0	1,089
Chittagong city corporation: slum	98.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	2,107	99.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	988
Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	99.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,802	98.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	619
Other city corporation: slum	97.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	796	94.4	1.5	4.0	0.2	100.0	220
Other city corporation: non-slum	97.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	975	80.3	1.3	18.1	0.3	100.0	216
District Municipality	97.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	2,049	89.2	4.1	5.8	0.8	100.0	470

2.8. Drinking Water and Sanitation

The distributions of household water supply and sanitation facilities are presented in Tables 2.9.A and 2.9.B. Most urban households obtained their drinking water from a piped source or a tube-well. Virtually none of the sampled households relied on open sources (pond, river, stream, rainwater). This is encouraging, since open waters in urban areas have been found to be highly polluted (Islam, 2005). Three basic indicators of water safety are the availability of a drinking water connection to the home, whether the source of drinking water is shared, and if so, whether it is shared by more than five families. In the majority of non-slum households, ‘piped water inside dwelling’ was the main source of drinking water (59.6 percent), and ‘piped water outside’ accounted for an additional 14.8 percent. In slum households, ‘piped water inside’ was available in only 26.5 percent of households, but ‘piped water outside’ was the main source in 33.5 percent of them. Piped water inside or outside thus comprised the main water sources for more than half of all slum households. Around 8 out of 10 District Municipality households relied on tube-wells as their main source of drinking water. ‘Tube-well inside dwelling’ was the source for 44.5 percent, and ‘tube-well outside dwelling’ accounted for another 34.6 percent of District Municipality households.

Table 2.9.A. Housing Characteristics: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water and sanitation facility, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Household Characteristic	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Source of drinking water			
Piped inside dwelling	26.5	59.6	13.8
Piped outside dwelling	33.5	14.8	6.7
Tubewell inside dwelling	14.8	12.9	44.5
Tubewell outside dwelling	24.7	12.5	34.6
Pond/river/stream/rainwater	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.5	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of other families with whom share drinking water source			
None	7.9	42.2	34.3
1-5	17.8	23.7	37.4
6-10	24.2	12.8	11.4
11-20	22.2	8.2	7.0
21-40	12.8	3.9	5.3
41+	15.1	9.1	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Toilet facility			
Septic tank/modern toilet	14.7	44.5	22.9
Water sealed/slab latrine	24.5	22.7	35.4
Pit toilet/latrine	18.2	8.2	29.4
Open latrine	39.2	24.5	10.6
Hanging latrine	3.4	0.2	0.7
No facility/bush/field	0.1	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of other families with whom share toilet facility			
None	14.1	53.7	62.6
1-5	36.5	31.9	31.7
6-10	30.2	11.7	4.1
11-20	13.2	2.4	1.3
21-40	4.4	0.3	0.2
41+	1.5	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6,022	4,522	1,525

Table 2.9.B. Housing Characteristics: Drinking Water and Sanitation

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water and sanitation facility, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

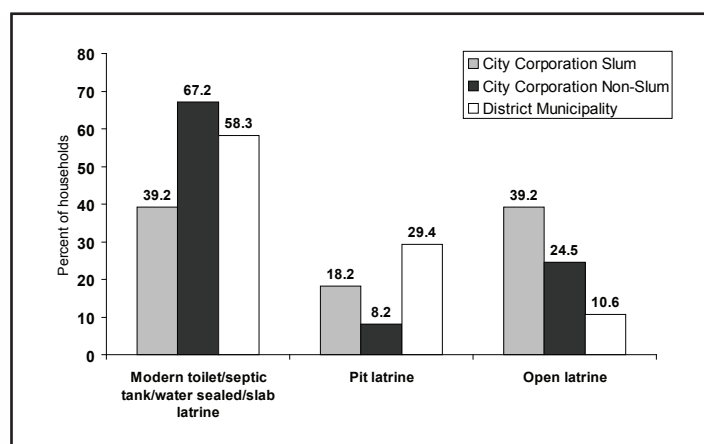
Household Characteristic	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Source of drinking water								
Piped inside dwelling	33.5	34.3	78.2	16.3	41.0	5.1	27.5	13.8
Piped outside dwelling	40.9	37.0	10.9	28.0	27.2	12.1	7.4	6.7
Tubewell inside dwelling	11.7	14.4	8.9	17.3	15.4	19.0	22.4	44.5
Tubewell outside dwelling	13.8	14.0	1.9	37.0	16.3	63.2	42.0	34.6
Pond/river/stream/rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of other families with whom share drinking water source								
None	7.2	8.1	47.8	9.6	37.4	5.4	31.4	34.3
1-5	21.0	18.0	28.1	14.3	18.2	15.7	17.9	37.4
6-10	26.3	29.7	14.5	18.5	10.5	14.6	11.2	11.4
11-20	24.8	22.7	7.1	20.0	8.9	18.0	10.8	7.0
21-40	10.3	11.6	2.1	12.8	3.3	24.1	11.0	5.3
41+	10.3	9.9	0.4	24.8	21.6	22.3	17.7	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Toilet facility in HH								
Septic tank/modern toilet	14.4	16.1	43.5	14.2	45.1	12.1	46.8	22.9
Water sealed/slab latrine	24.5	24.6	17.2	19.7	24.6	36.3	37.9	35.4
Pit toilet/latrine	14.8	15.2	4.8	22.7	15.8	27.1	6.7	29.4
Open latrine	41.7	40.2	34.4	41.1	14.3	23.0	8.2	10.6
Hanging latrine	4.7	3.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.7
No facility/bush/field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of other families with whom share toilet facility								
None	9.7	10.3	53.1	18.8	48.6	28.6	64.3	62.6
1-5	37.6	34.5	33.4	34.3	33.3	45.7	24.6	31.7
6-10	32.4	35.0	10.9	27.4	15.1	15.2	8.6	4.1
11-20	13.0	13.4	2.4	15.1	2.6	8.2	2.0	1.3
21-40	5.1	5.2	0.2	3.6	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.2
41+	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525

Sharing of their drinking water source was reported by a large percentage of urban households, and a shared source was essentially the rule among slum households. More than 9 out of 10 shared with at least 1-5 other families. Half of these shared with 11 or more families, while 27.9 percent shared with more than 20 other families.

In non-slum households, sharing was much less common. Four out of ten (42.2 percent) non-slum households did not share their source of drinking water, another 23.7 percent shared with only 1-5 other families, and only 13.0 percent shared with 20 or more families. In District Municipality households, 34.3 percent shared with no other families, while 37.4 percent shared with 1-5 other families and 9.9 percent shared with 20 or more (see Table 2.9.A).

Access to adequate sanitation facilities is another important determinant of health and environmental safety. Basic indicators include the presence of sanitary latrines or access to such latrines (i.e., septic tank/modern toilet, water sealed/slab latrine, or improved pit latrine). There were large disparities between slum and non-slum households in terms of access to adequate sanitation. Among slum households, 39.2 percent used an open latrine. Modern toilets and water sealed/slab latrines were available to only 14.7 and 24.5 percent of slum households, respectively. By contrast, more than four out of ten (44.5 percent) non-slum households had a modern toilet, while another 22.7 percent used a water-sealed or slab latrine. Nevertheless, a quarter of non-slum households used an open latrine. In District Municipalities, 35.4 percent of households used a water sealed/slab latrine, while 29.4 percent used a pit latrine and 22.9 percent had a modern toilet. Only 10.6 percent of District Municipality households used an open latrine. As seen in Figure 2.7, adequate quality toilet facilities (modern toilet or water sealed/slab latrine) were available to a large majority of non-slum (67.2 percent) and District Municipality households (58.3 percent). Only 39.2 percent of slum households had access to the higher quality sanitation facilities, and an equally large proportion still used on an open latrine.

Figure 2.7. Household characteristics: Type of toilet facility, UHS 2006.



Shared toilet facilities used by at least one to five families were found in 84.9 percent of slum households, while 19.1 percent shared with at least 11 other families. By contrast, more than half of non-slum households (53.7 percent) did not share toilet facilities, and another 31.9 percent

shared with only 1 to 5 families. Sharing of toilet facilities with other families was least common in District Municipality households, where almost two-thirds (62.6 percent) did not share at all, and another 31.7 percent shared with only 1-5 families.

Table 2.9.B presents the distribution of drinking water and sanitation facilities across the eight more specific domains. Slum households in Dhaka were more likely than those in other slum areas to have piped water inside (33.5 and 34.3 percent in large and medium/small Dhaka slums, respectively) or outside (40.9 and 37.0 percent, respectively). Slum households in Other City Corporations were the least likely to have piped water inside (5.1 percent) or outside (12.1 percent). Slum households in Dhaka were also much less likely to report sharing their drinking water source with more than 20 families (20.6 and 21.5 percent in large and medium/small Dhaka slums, respectively) compared to slum households in Chittagong City Corporation (37.6 percent) and other City Corporation (46.4 percent).

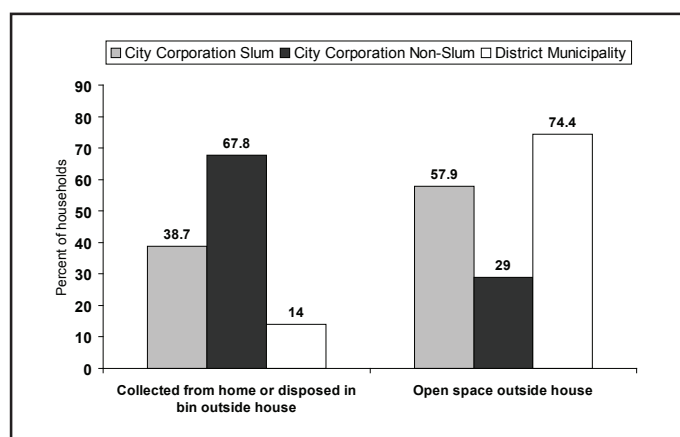
The comparative advantage of Dhaka slum households over those in other City Corporations in terms of drinking water source did not emerge with sanitary toilet facilities. Four out of ten slum households in Dhaka (41.7 and 40.2 percent in large and medium/small slums, respectively) and in Chittagong City Corporation (41.1 percent) used an open latrine. Use of open latrines was almost as common among non-slum households in Dhaka (34.4 percent). Open latrines were least likely to be used in Other City Corporation non-slum households (8.2 percent).

2.9. Garbage Disposal and Cooking Fuel

2.9.1. Garbage Disposal

Tables 2.10.A and 2.10.B presents the distribution of the main method of household garbage disposal. Nearly 60 percent of slum households disposed of garbage in an open space outside; 38.7 percent had garbage collected from the home or disposed of in a bin outside the house. Among non-slum households, the majority (67.8 percent) had garbage collected from the home or disposed in a bin outside the house, and only 29 percent disposed of it in an open space. Open space was the main method of garbage disposal (74.4 percent) for District Municipality households. See Figure 2.8 for a graphical illustration.

Figure 2.8. Housing characteristics: principal method of garbage disposal.



The information presented in Table 2.10.A indicates that the frequency of garbage collection varied mostly between the two extremes of ‘everyday’ and ‘never.’ Among non-slum households, 59.1 percent of households reported daily collection from their disposal site and another 10.9 percent experienced collection several days a week, but almost one quarter still disposed of garbage in the open. Although more than half of slum households disposed of garbage in the open, 31.4 percent had daily collection from the disposal site and another 9.9 percent reported collection several times a week. Among District Municipality households, by contrast, 79.4 percent said garbage was ‘never’ collected from the disposal site.

Table 2.10.B provides the distribution of garbage disposal and frequency of collection across the eight more narrowly defined survey domains. Households in slum and non-slum areas of Dhaka reported a pattern distinct from that which emerged in the other survey domains. In Dhaka, 54.2 and 47.4 percent of large and medium/small slum households, respectively, disposed of garbage in the open. Much larger percentages of slum households in Chittagong and Other City Corporations reported disposal in an open space (69.3 and 75.0 percent, respectively). Similarly, collection from the home was common only in non-slum households in Dhaka (58.4 percent). Home garbage collection was available in only 14.9 and 25.0 percent of non-slum households in Chittagong and Other City Corporations, respectively. In fact, as may be seen in Table 2.10.B, garbage collection from the home was more common among slum households in Dhaka (26.6 and 37.9 percent in large slums and medium/small slums, respectively) than in any location outside of Dhaka.

In Dhaka, 79.8 percent of non-slum households reported daily garbage collection from their disposal site. With one exception (Other City non-slums, at 38.3 percent), daily collection was more common in slum households in Dhaka (37.2 and 47.8 percent, respectively, in large and medium/small slums) than in other urban locations outside Dhaka. For the majority of slum households in Chittagong (65.0 percent) and Other City Corporations (72.5 percent), garbage was ‘never’ collected from the disposal site. Likewise, eight in ten District Municipality households reported that garbage was ‘never’ collected from the disposal site.

2.9.2. Cooking Fuel

Table 2.10.A also presents information on the main types of cooking fuel used by households. Gas (including liquid gas and bio-gas) and wood were by far the most commonly used fuels. Among non-slum households, a large majority (79.0 percent) used some form of gas, while only 17.2 percent burned wood. Among slum households, 50.2 percent used some form of gas, against the 42.9 percent that relied on wood. Wood was the main type of cooking fuel in District Municipalities (used by 64.2 percent of households in them).

Table 2.10.B provides the distribution of the type of cooking fuel employed across the eight survey domains. Some form of gas was used by the majority of slum households in Dhaka (60.8 and 60.0 percent, respectively, in large and medium/small slums), whereas wood was the main fuel for the majority of slum households in Chittagong (51.2 percent) and Other City Corporations (76.5 percent). Nine out of ten non-slum households in Dhaka used gas, while only a very small proportion (5.8 percent) used wood. However, apart from non-slum households in Chittagong, where three quarters used gas, more than half of all slum and non-slum households outside Dhaka relied on wood as the main cooking fuel.

Table 2.10.A. Housing Characteristics: Garbage Disposal and Cooking Fuel

Percent distribution of households by main method of garbage disposal and access to cooking fuel, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Household Characteristic	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Principal method for garbage disposal			
Collected from home	22.0	40.9	1.1
Household disposes within premises	2.0	1.6	2.4
Household disposes in bin outside house	16.7	26.9	12.9
Household disposes in open space outside house	57.9	29.0	74.4
Garbage buried	1.0	1.2	7.8
Other	0.4	0.5	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6,022	4,522	1,525
How often garbage is collected from disposal site ¹			
Everyday	31.4	59.1	3.5
Several days a week	9.9	10.9	7.4
1 to 3 times a month	2.8	4.0	5.6
Less than once a month	1.5	0.7	1.6
Never	53.5	23.7	79.4
Other	0.3	0.7	1.7
Don't Know	0.7	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	5,939	4,447	1,385
Cooking fuel ²			
Electricity	1.0	1.2	1.1
Liquid gas/gas, bio-gas	50.2	79.0	23.8
Kerosene	3.2	1.7	2.1
Coal, coke, lignite, charcoal	0.8	0.3	0.5
Wood	42.9	17.2	64.2
Crop residue, grass	0.9	0.3	7.1
Dung cakes	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other	0.7	0.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6,022	4,522	1,525

¹ This question was asked of those who had garbage collected from the home, disposed of garbage within the premises, disposed of garbage in a bin outside, or disposed of garbage in an open space outside the home.

² Respondents could name multiple fuel types used. Answers were assessed according to hierarchy seen here.

Table 2.10.B. Housing Characteristics: Garbage Disposal and Cooking Fuel

Percent distribution of households by main method of garbage disposal and access to cooking fuel, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Household Characteristic	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Principal method for garbage disposal								
Collected from home	26.6	37.9	58.4	2.8	14.9	5.1	25.0	1.1
Household disposes within premises	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	2.7	5.6	2.4
Household disposes in bin outside house	15.4	12.7	20.4	25.5	42.8	10.9	22.3	12.9
Household disposes in open space outside house	54.2	47.4	19.4	69.3	39.7	75.0	43.7	74.4
Garbage buried	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.8	2.5	7.8
Other	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525
How often garbage is collected from disposal site ¹								
Everyday	37.2	47.8	79.8	11.0	29.1	10.0	38.3	3.5
Several days a week	8.6	7.8	4.9	14.0	20.5	10.1	15.4	7.4
1 to 3 times a month	1.3	1.6	0.3	5.7	12.9	4.2	1.7	5.6
Less than once a month	0.9	0.5	0.1	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Never	51.0	41.6	14.7	65.0	33.5	72.5	38.2	79.4
Other	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.3	1.1	3.9	1.7
Don't Know	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1,491	1,482	1,445	1,506	1,504	1,409	1,476	1,385
Cooking fuel ²								
Electricity	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.1
Liquid gas/gas, bio-gas	60.8	60.0	92.2	41.7	74.5	6.1	42.2	23.8
Kerosene	3.5	2.6	0.6	3.6	0.9	3.6	6.4	2.1
Coal, coke, lignite, charcoal	0.4	0.1		0.2	0.2	5.8	1.7	0.5
Wood	32.7	36.2	5.8	51.2	23.0	76.5	45.9	64.2
Crop residue, grass	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	4.9	1.2	7.1
Dung cakes	0.2			0.0	0.0	2.8	1.2	0.4
Other	1.1	0.2		0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525

¹ This question asked of those who had garbage collected from the home, disposed of garbage within the premises, disposed of garbage in a bin outside, or disposed of garbage in open space outside the home.

² Respondents could name multiple fuel types used. Answers were assessed according to hierarchy seen here.

2.10. Ownership of Land and Dwelling, Electricity, and Physical Characteristics of Housing

2.10.1. Legal Status of Residence

Table 2.11.A provides the distribution of household ownership of dwelling and land. The data on ownership in Table 2.11.A combines mess and non-mess households, but only a small percentage of the households were in the former category (4.1 percent). In slum households, renting was the predominant form of tenure (73.4 percent), but renting was also common in non-slum households (63.4 percent). By contrast, 73.1 percent of District Municipality households owned their dwelling. Not surprisingly, 63.5 and 63.0 percent of slum and non-slum households, respectively, reported that the land for their dwelling was owned by a landlord. In District Municipality households, 67.0 percent owned the land for their dwelling, while only 24.2 percent were in dwellings on land owned by a landlord.

Across the 8 domains, households in Dhaka (slum or non-slum), were the least likely to own their dwelling (17.8 to 23.7 percent) (see Table 2.11.B). Ownership of dwelling was most common among District Municipality households (73.1 percent), followed by slum and non-slum households in Other City Corporation (52.8 and 48.9 percent, respectively). Ownership of the land was most common among District Municipality households (67.0 percent), followed by slum and non-slum households in Other City Corporations (34.4 and 44.7 percent, respectively).

Figure 2.9 provides an added dimension to the information shown in Table 2.11.A by showing the proportion of all households that own both the land and their dwelling (data not shown). As expected, based on the findings above, ownership of both land and dwelling was common only in district municipality households (66.4 percent). Renting was the most common form of tenure among both slum and non-slum households in all other domains. The large majority of slum and non-slum households owned neither land nor dwelling (76.1 and 67.4 percent, respectively, of slum and non-slum households). Among the small proportion of slum households (10.2 percent) that owned their dwelling but not the land, most (eight in ten) were on government land; 11.5 percent of households owning neither land nor dwelling were on government land.

Figure 2.9. Household ownership of dwelling and land, and proportion of slum households located on government land (all households — mess and non-mess).

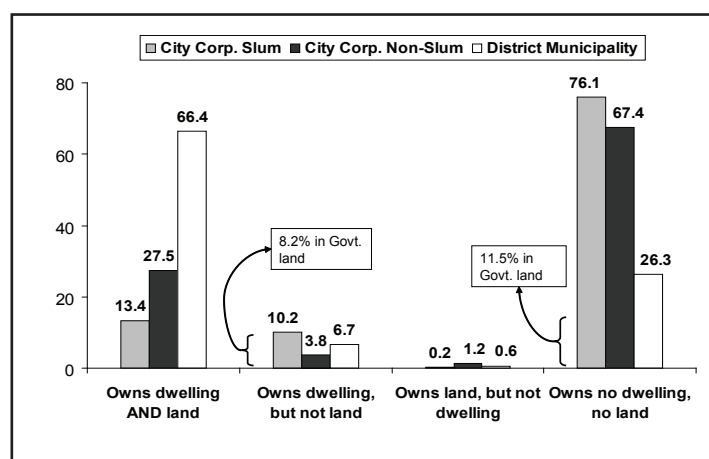


Table 2.11.A. Housing Characteristics: Ownership, Electricity, and Physical Characteristics

Percent distribution of households by ownership of dwelling and land, electricity, and physical characteristics, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Household Characteristic	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Tenure of dwelling			
Owned by household	23.6	31.3	73.1
Rented by household	73.4	63.4	24.6
Owned by employer	2.5	5.0	0.4
Owned by someone else	0.6	0.4	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Land ownership			
Owned by household	13.6	28.7	67.0
Owned by government	19.8	5.3	2.4
Owned by landlord	63.5	63.0	24.2
Owned by someone else	3.2	3.0	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of household			
Non-mess	95.9	94.2	98.7
Mess	4.1	5.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Households	6,022	4,522	1,525
Usable living space per usual household member			
<= 25 square feet	28.4	10.6	3.5
26-50 square feet	43.9	28.3	23.5
51-75 square feet	15.5	20.1	22.2
76-100 square feet	5.5	12.1	16.5
101+ square feet	6.7	29.1	34.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number non-mess households	5,772	4,258	1,505
Usable living space per usual household member			
<= 25 square feet	27.7	11.1	(0.0)
26-50 square feet	42.9	36.7	(26.2)
51-75 square feet	14.9	22.9	(16.4)
76-100 square feet	7.7	7.9	(28.4)
101+ square feet	6.8	21.4	(29.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	(100.0)
Number of mess households	250	264	20
Household has electricity			
Yes	91.6	98.3	81.6
No	8.4	1.7	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roof material			
Jhupri/polithin ¹	1.0	0.1	0.1
Bamboo/Katcha	2.6	1.1	1.0
Tin	89.3	48.2	83.0
Cement/Concrete/tile	7.1	50.5	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Household Characteristic	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Wall material			
Jute/Bamboo/Mud	26.8	7.6	34.0
Wood	0.8	0.3	0.8
Brick/Cement	40.1	84.5	40.2
Tin	32.3	7.6	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Floor material			
Earth	35.5	9.0	50.2
Wood	4.5	0.5	0.1
Cement/Concrete/Tiles	60.0	90.5	49.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6,022	4,522	1,525

¹ If the roof material was jhupri/polithin, the wall and floor material of the dwelling were not assessed.

2.10.2. Usable Living Space per Household Member

We now turn to high population density and room crowding, the definitions of which require the imposition of threshold figures. For purposes of this survey, 25 square feet per person floor space was considered a bare minimum requirement. Table 2.11.A presents information on the number of square feet per usual household resident in mess and non-mess households. Among non-mess households, those in slums were almost three times as likely to have less than 25 square feet per person (28.4 percent, against 10.6 percent in non-slum households). While a majority of slum households had 26-50 square feet per person (43.9 percent), only a very small proportion (5.5 percent) had as many as 76-100 square feet per person. Among non-slum and District Municipality households, by contrast, the majority had more than 50 square feet per person, and 29.1 and 34.4 percent, respectively, had at least 101 square feet per person. The sharp disparity in the amount of space per person between slum and non-slum households is easily seen in Figure 2.10.

Figure 2.10. Usable living space per usual household member: non-mess households by survey domain, UHS 2006.

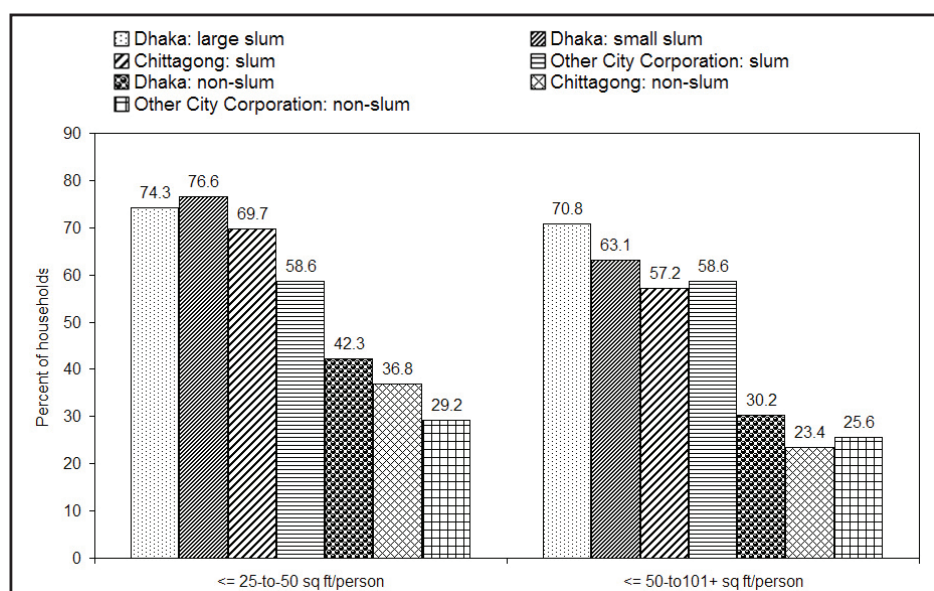


Table 2.11.B. Housing Characteristics: Ownership, Electricity, and Physical Characteristics

Percent distribution of households by ownership of dwelling and land, electricity, and physical characteristics, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Tenure of dwelling								
Owned by household	20.2	17.8	23.7	24.0	36.1	52.8	48.9	73.1
Rented by household	77.7	78.9	70.4	71.8	58.6	45.2	47.5	24.6
Owned by employer	1.7	2.8	5.7	3.6	5.0	0.8	2.5	0.4
Owned by someone else	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Land ownership								
Owned by household	10.9	6.6	23.3	17.6	29.9	34.4	44.7	67.0
Owned by government	21.6	21.3	4.9	16.2	7.8	18.0	2.5	2.4
Owned by landlord	65.1	68.9	69.5	62.6	58.7	42.9	48.3	24.2
Owned by someone else	2.4	3.2	2.3	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.5	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of household								
Non-mess	95.7	95.3	92.9	95.8	96.0	98.5	95.2	98.7
Mess	4.3	4.7	7.1	4.2	4.0	1.5	4.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Households	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525
Usable living space per usual household member in non-mess household								
<= 25 square feet	28.8	32.9	13.0	26.4	9.9	17.5	3.6	3.5
26-50 square feet	45.5	43.7	29.8	43.3	26.9	41.1	25.6	23.5
51-75 square feet	13.8	15.1	17.3	16.8	25.1	18.2	20.6	22.2
76-100 square feet	4.8	4.0	11.1	6.2	13.5	10.7	12.8	16.5
101+ square feet	7.0	4.3	28.8	7.2	24.5	12.4	37.4	34.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number non-mess households	1,436	1,422	1,357	1,460	1,472	1,481	1,456	1,505
Usable living space per usual household member in mess household								
<= 25 square feet	26.0	42.4	14.1	9.8	4.6	(21.1)	5.1	(0.0)
26-50 square feet	40.7	35.3	39.3	59.4	30.2	(22.0)	32.2	(26.2)

	Dhaka Metro-politan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
51-75 square feet	17.6	10.9	21.7	17.3	19.8	(13.4)	33.3	(16.4)
76-100 square feet	7.8	5.7	9.0	8.9	3.8	(18.4)	7.6	(28.4)
101+ square feet	7.9	5.6	15.8	4.6	41.5	(25.1)	21.7	(29.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)
Number of mess households	64	71	103	65	61	23	73	20
Household has electricity								
Yes	96.1	93.8	99.6	89.3	98.0	76.0	94.6	81.6
No	3.9	6.2	.4	10.7	2.0	24.0	5.4	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roof material								
Jhupri/polithin	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1
Bamboo/Katcha	0.8	1.2	0.8	3.1	0.4	11.8	3.6	1.0
Tin	91.0	90.3	39.0	88.7	64.6	81.9	52.4	83.0
Cement/Concrete/tile	7.7	7.4	60.3	6.7	34.9	5.6	43.3	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wall material								
Jute/Bamboo/Mud	11.7	17.6	2.2	52.3	14.4	39.3	14.8	34.0
Wood	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.0	0.8
Brick/Cement	43.3	37.4	90.8	39.6	77.2	39.7	75.4	40.2
Tin	44.5	43.9	7.0	8.0	8.3	18.0	8.7	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Floor material								
Earth	23.6	28.2	2.6	48.2	14.0	64.7	22.3	50.2
Wood	8.6	4.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1
Cement/Concrete/Tiles	67.8	67.0	96.6	51.7	85.9	34.1	77.5	49.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525

¹ If the roof material was jhupri/polithin, the wall and floor material of the dwelling were not assessed.

2.10.3. Electricity

Electricity was available in most households. Virtually all non-slum households had it, as did nine in ten slum households and eight in ten households in District Municipalities. (See Table 2.11.A)

2.10.4. Main Roof, Wall, and Floor Material

Housing conditions are characterized by the materials used to construct the dwelling (see Table 2.11.A). Poor housing conditions are usually associated with shacks/Jhupris/kutchas (flimsy structures of non-permanent materials like bamboo, wood scraps, etc.), and semi-pucca (flimsy structures, but with brick walls and tin or corrugated iron sheet roof). Tin roofing characterized most slum and District Municipality dwellings (89.3 and 83.0 percent, respectively). Among non-slum households, roughly half (48.2 percent) had roofs made of tin, while the other half (50.5 percent) had more durable cement/concrete/tile roofing. More than a quarter of slum structures (26.8 percent) had jute, mud, or bamboo walls, but the majority (72.4 percent) had walls made of wood or brick/cement. In most non-slum structures, walls were of brick/cement (84.5 percent). More than a third of slum dwellings had earthen floors (35.5 percent), but a large majority (six in ten) had floors of cement/concrete or tiles. The floors in most non-slum structures were of cement, concrete or tile (90.5 percent).

2.11. Household Possession of Durable Consumer Goods

Tables 2.12.A and 2.12.B present information on the distribution of household ownership of various durable consumer goods, including household furnishings and various items associated with access to media, transportation, and communication. As noted earlier, information on ownership of a common set of durable goods was used in ranking households according to economic status (i.e. wealth). Sharp disparities between slum and non-slum households in terms of ownership of such goods were apparent. Furnishings such as almirah, table, chair, refrigerator, and electric fan were not commonly owned by slum households. With the exception of electric fan (owned by 77 percent of slum households), less than 40 percent owned any of the listed furnishings, and only 7.5 percent had a refrigerator.

By contrast, at least two-thirds of non-slum households owned an almirah, table, and chair, and 39.3 percent owned a refrigerator. Televisions were more widely available. Slum households were almost as likely (46.8 percent) as District Municipality households (51.0 percent) to own a television, compared to 73.8 percent of non-slum households. Only a small proportion of slum households (one in five) owned a telephone or mobile phone, compared to more than half of non-slum households (55.4 percent). Although a very few urban households owned a computer, non-slum households (at 10.3 percent) were ten times as likely to own a computer as households in slums (0.9 percent).

Table 2.12.A. Household Durable Goods

Percentage of households possessing various durable consumer goods, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Durable Good	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Almirah/wardrobe	35.9	68.5	56.2
Table	35.2	69.2	78.0
Chair	37.0	72.1	79.0
Radio	13.0	16.3	14.5
Television	46.8	73.8	51.0
Motorcycle	0.7	4.6	4.5
Telephone/mobile phone	19.9	55.4	32.4
Computer	0.9	10.3	2.4
Refrigerator	7.5	39.3	18.0
Electric fan	77.0	92.7	73.1
Automobile	0.6	2.7	1.0
Tape player/CD player/DVD player	19.9	37.0	26.3
Air conditioner	0.0	1.6	0.2
None of the above	15.5	3.9	9.6
Number of households	6,022	4,522	1,525

Table 2.12.B. Household Durable Goods

Percentage of households possessing various durable consumer goods according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Durable Good	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Almirah/wardrobe	38.7	34.1	70.5	35.6	64.8	34.4	68.2	56.2
Table	30.5	32.4	65.8	37.0	68.2	54.7	82.3	78.0
Chair	34.0	33.4	70.2	37.2	68.8	58.7	83.8	79.0
Radio	12.5	15.3	15.2	10.5	15.9	13.1	20.6	14.5
Television	48.4	50.1	77.3	42.6	68.1	41.5	71.7	51.0
Motorcycle	0.5	0.7	3.4	0.4	4.1	2.1	9.3	4.5
Telephone/mobile phone	20.9	22.8	59.0	17.1	50.8	14.1	51.1	32.4
Computer	0.9	1.3	12.5	0.4	6.3	0.6	9.4	2.4
Refrigerator	8.8	9.4	44.0	5.0	31.4	3.2	36.3	18.0
Electric fan	84.0	82.8	96.4	67.9	88.8	58.9	86.5	73.1
Automobile	0.4	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.2	0.3	3.7	1.0
Tape player/CD player/ DVD player	21.2	20.0	40.3	18.9	30.0	17.8	37.6	26.3
Air conditioner	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.2
None of the above	11.1	12.4	2.0	23.4	7.7	19.0	4.2	9.6
Number of households	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525

2.12. Household Experience with Crime in the Last Six Months

Tables 2.13.A and 2.13.B show the percent of households who reported a member victimized by crime in the preceding six months. Theft was the crime most frequently reported. Among non-slum households, 8.2 percent had a member victimized by theft in the past six months, compared with 6.9 and 7.5 percent, respectively, in slum and District Municipality households. Less than one percent of all households reported a household member victimized by molestation or other crime. Across the eight survey domains, non-slum households in Dhaka were the most likely to report street robbery (3.5 percent) and theft (9.3 percent). Percentages reporting theft in Dhaka slum households were almost the same as in non-slum households in Other City Corporation and District Municipality (7.2 to 7.7 percent). The smallest proportion reporting theft in the past six months was in slum households in Other City Corporation (5.6%).

Table 2.13.A. Household Experiences with Crime

Percentage of households that reported a member of the household had been a victim of crime in the last six months by major domain, UHS 2006.

Crime	Slum	Non-slum	District Municipality
Victim of street robbery	1.5	2.4	0.5
Victim of theft	6.9	8.2	7.5
Victim of molestation	0.7	0.8	0.7
Victim of other crime	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of households	6,022	4,522	1,525

Table 2.13.B. Household Experiences with Crime

Percentage of households that reported a member of the household had been a victim of crime in the last six months by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Crime	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Victim of street robbery	1.6	1.9	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.5
Victim of theft	7.2	7.7	9.3	6.1	6.4	5.6	7.4	7.5
Victim of molestation	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Victim of other crime	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Number of households	1,500	1,493	1,460	1,525	1,533	1,504	1,529	1,525

2.13. Household Consumption

We now turn our attention to household consumption. Household consumption has been a focus of interest as a measure of longer-run purchasing power since the emergence in the economics literature of the forward-looking theories of consumption (e.g., Modigliani and Brumberg, 1954; Friedman, 1957; Ando and Modigliani, 1963; etc.). In essence, these behavioral models suggest that consumers save and borrow over the life-cycle in a fashion that “smooths” or stabilizes their level of consumption around some long-run level even as their income ebbs and flows in the face of various shocks and labor-market transitions. The level of consumption they seek to maintain is based on their permanent income, which can be viewed as their sense of the discounted value of all future income flows that they will experience. In an empirical setting, consumption should thus prove to be a fairly strong correlate of longer run income or earning power.

Certainly, the forward-looking theories of consumption have their limitations. They tend to appeal to an idealized “representative agent” who, as Deaton 1992 suggests, possesses unrealistically extensive information (for instance, for analytical simplicity these models tend to assume essentially perfect foresight about events like income flows). They also assume an essentially perfect level of access to credit markets that seems unreasonable in light of the street-level experiences of contemporary societies like Bangladesh (where the scarcity of micro-credit sources has given rise to the efforts of NGOs such as BRAC and Grameen Bank in that area). Nonetheless, while some empirical work has called into question the degree to which consumers in lower-income societies can smooth consumption (e.g., Gertler and Gruber, 2002), the weight of the evidence suggests that consumers are generally able to smooth their consumption to a significant degree, at least over moderate intervals (Deaton and Zaidi, 2002). For instance, a large body of research suggests that consumption exhibits far less of the seasonal fluctuation that has made income a comparatively less attractive proxy for socioeconomic status (Deaton and Zaidi, 2002).

The 2006 UHS instrument has a section within the household module that was devoted to household wealth consumption. It gathered information on consumption of various items on a monthly basis (rent, food, electricity/fuel for lighting, telephone, gas/cooking fuel, water and sewage, transport, and recreational/social activities) and, finally, of several others on an annual basis (education, health, and clothing). In the case of owner occupied dwellings, the respondent was asked to estimate what the rent for such a space would be. This sort of information provides valuable insight into spending on basic needs in urban Bangladeshi households.

Table 2.14.A provides the distribution of household consumption across household asset quintiles for the three major survey domains considered in this study (City Corporation slums, City Corporation non-slum areas, and District Municipalities). Overall, household consumption levels across the three domains followed a fairly predictable pattern, with average and median consumption in slums of Tk. 6,684.1 and 5,371.7, compared with, respectively, 12,960 and 9,681.9 in non-slum areas and 10,118.9 and 7,907.9 in District Municipalities. This certainly seems to conform with our notion of how purchasing power should be distributed across the three, with slums at the lowest level and the non-slum areas of the larger and generally more economically dynamic City Corporations slightly outstripping District Municipalities. In all cases, the patterns between the mean and median figures suggested the presence of comparatively high-consuming households at the upper end of the consumption distribution.

Turning to the distribution of overall household consumption across wealth quintiles, we see a pattern that broadly validates, at least in a cross-sectional fashion, the wealth index employed as a socioeconomic status measure throughout this report: across the three domains those in the poorest wealth quintile had the lowest mean and median consumption, while both the mean and median rose in each successive wealth quintile. Interestingly, the gap between the wealthiest quintile and the rest was least pronounced in the slums. Finally, the same general patterns emerged for consumption per adult.

Table 2.14.B provides the distribution of total household consumption and consumption per adult across the eight more specifically designed survey domains. This table holds some intriguing statistics that might not conform to *ex ante* expectations. Beginning with total household consumption, we see that those residing in the slums of Dhaka, often thought to be among the most economically dynamic Bangladeshi cities, actually spent little more than their counterparts in other City Corporation slums and less than slum dwellers in Chittagong. However, those in non-slum areas of Dhaka had the highest consumption levels, followed by those in the non-slum areas of other City Corporations and, finally, the same in Chittagong. Another way of looking at these results is that the gap in mean overall household consumption between slum and non-slum areas was the lowest in Chittagong (and highest in Dhaka). Roughly the same patterns held for median overall consumption. Consumption per adult was a slightly different matter, however, with those in Dhaka slums second only among slum residents to those residing in Chittagong.

Figure 2.11 shows the distribution of log total consumption per adult in each of the three major survey domains. The patterns to the modes of these three distributions conformed to expectations, with that in slums at the lowest log-per capita consumption and that in non-slum areas of City Corporations at the highest. However, the figure also reveals significant overlap in the three distributions (indeed, all three have mass over nearly the same range of log-per capita consumption). For instance, the figure reveals a phenomenon evident as well in Table 2.14.A: there were wealthy households in slums.

Figure 2.11. Total consumption per adult equivalent by major domain.

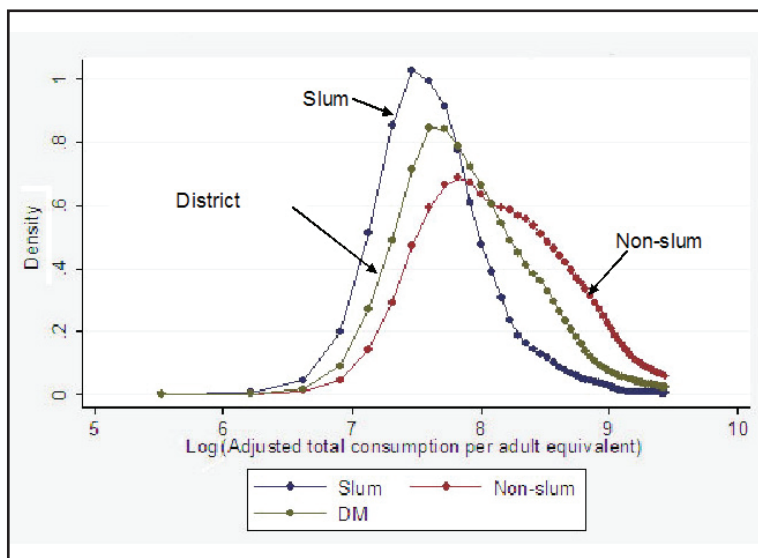


Table 2.14.A. Total and per Adult Equivalent Household Consumption (in Taka per Month) According to Household Asset Quintile by Major Domain, UHS 2006

Wealth Quintile	Total household consumption		Consumption per adult equivalent		Number of households
	Average	Median	Average	Median	
SLUM					
Poorest	4,853.3	4,366.9	1,819.6	1,680.6	2,357
2	5,880.8	5,074.6	2,071.2	1,866.7	1,735
3	7,580.8	6,547.7	2,540.6	2,275.4	1,157
4	11,444.5	10,079.9	3,392.8	2,997.4	593
Richest	16,958.8	13,867.6	4,782.5	4,131.6	180
Total	6,684.1	5,371.7	2,274.1	1,952.1	6,022
NON-SLUM					
Poorest	5,238.2	5,124.7	2,093.8	1,853.5	319
2	6,365.9	5,660.4	2,323.5	2,144.9	657
3	7,206.0	6,466.8	2,563.7	2,383.6	870
4	12,026.7	10,143.8	3,885.6	3,297.0	1,145
Richest	21,364.0	17,447.4	6,483.3	5,400.7	1,531
Total	12,960.0	9,681.9	4,157.6	3,175.3	4,522
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY					
Poorest	5,437.7	5,050.5	1,922.2	1,823.6	380
2	7,309.5	6,715.5	2,325.8	2,190.7	327
3	9,570.1	9,187.0	2,994.7	2,739.3	336
4	13,639.7	11,747.1	3,887.4	3,541.2	306
Richest	20,285.7	16,099.3	6,420.8	5,299.6	177
Total	10,118.9	7,907.9	3,161.8	2,574.4	1,525

Table 2.14.B. Total and per Adult Equivalent Household Consumption (in Taka per Month) According to Survey Domain UHS 2006

Survey Domain	Total household consumption		Consumption per adult equivalent		Number of households
	Average	Median	Average	Median	
Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	6,511.6	5,304.9	2,278.6	1,921.1	1,500
Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/ small slum	6,608.6	5,149.4	2,217.7	1,874.0	1,493
Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	13,419.2	9,734.0	4,318.1	3,298.8	1,460
Chittagong city corporation: slum	7,252.4	5,739.9	2,431.7	2,105.5	1,525
Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	12,196.6	9,612.1	3,793.8	2,977.8	1,533
Other city corporation: slum	6,000.4	5,256.5	2,035.1	1,836.5	1,504
Other city corporation: non-slum	12,674.6	9,433.6	4,217.6	3,244.3	1,529
District municipality	10,118.9	7,907.9	3,161.8	2,574.4	1,525

We now turn our attention to Table 2.15.A, which provides the distribution across the three major survey domains of household consumption in several major categories (food, electricity, and gas for cooking and fuel; water and sewage; telephone and transport; clothing; education; recreational/social activities) by wealth quintiles. We begin in the slums of the City Corporations, where the food share of consumption followed a predictable pattern: it was highest (at 62.1 percent) in the poorest wealth quintile, and declined steadily in successively wealthier quintiles and finally achieved a share of 40.1 in the richest quintile. Most other consumption categories appeared to have a consumption share that generally increased with wealth, though there were exceptions (for instance, consumption of electricity or gas). In particular, this pattern appeared to hold for the largest consumption line items (e.g., rent, transport, and mobile phone).

In comparing consumption shares by wealth quintiles between slums of the City Corporations, non-slum areas of City Corporations, and District Municipalities, what is really striking is the degree to which the patterns evident in slums emerged in the other domains as well. For instance, the consumption share of food fell with wealth in the other domains. Indeed, the similarity extended beyond the overall patterns: the actual levels of the consumption shares for food for each wealth quintile were remarkably consistent across domains (though the gradient is perhaps a bit steeper in District Municipalities). The same generally held true for most other major consumption categories.

Nonetheless, there were some notable differences to overall consumption shares associated with these various categories. The share of food in overall consumption was lowest in non-slum areas of City Corporations (at 46.9 percent), compared with the slums of the City Corporations (57.2 percent) and District Municipalities (54.9 percent). By contrast, rent was responsible for the largest consumption share in non-slum areas (23.1 percent). Interestingly, rent's share in slum areas was not much lower (at 18.6 percent), especially in light of the figure in District Municipalities (13.8 percent), perhaps reflecting higher property values in the generally more economically dynamic and densely settled City Corporations.

Table 2.15.A. Composition of Household Consumption, According to Household Wealth Quintile by Major Domain, UHS 2006

Wealth Quintile	Main Consumption Items								Total	Number of Households
	Food	Rent	Electricity & gas/cooking fuel	Water & sewage	Transport & mobile phone	Clothing	Education	Recreation & social obligations		
SLUM										
Poorest	62.1	16.6	5.9	0.4	7.0	4.9	1.5	1.5	100.0	2,357
2	58.4	19.6	3.8	0.2	7.9	5.1	2.6	2.4	100.0	1,735
3	53.6	19.6	3.7	0.3	9.3	5.5	5.1	2.8	100.0	1,157
4	46.5	20.4	5.2	0.6	11.1	5.3	7.1	3.9	100.0	593
Richest	40.1	23.2	5.4	1.0	11.7	4.8	10.4	3.4	100.0	180
Total	57.2	18.6	4.8	0.4	8.2	5.1	3.4	2.3	100.0	6,022
NON-SLUM										
Poorest	61.7	15.6	5.5	0.2	6.0	5.3	3.7	2.0	100.0	319
2	56.4	20.3	3.1	0.1	8.6	5.2	3.5	2.8	100.0	657
3	53.3	21.9	3.0	0.2	9.6	5.2	4.7	2.2	100.0	870
4	44.7	22.7	3.5	0.4	12.2	5.0	7.5	4.0	100.0	1,145
Richest	37.9	26.8	4.4	0.5	12.5	4.8	9.3	3.7	100.0	1,531
Total	46.9	23.1	3.8	0.3	10.9	5.0	6.7	3.3	100.0	4,522
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY										
Poorest	67.3	10.5	6.5	0.2	5.4	5.0	3.9	1.2	100.0	380
2	58.6	10.9	6.5	0.2	7.6	5.3	8.5	2.4	100.0	327
3	53.1	13.9	6.4	0.1	7.8	5.3	11.8	1.6	100.0	336
4	46.5	16.3	6.0	0.2	10.6	5.1	12.5	2.9	100.0	306
Richest	39.5	22.2	6.9	0.5	10.7	5.3	11.3	3.5	100.0	177
Total	54.9	13.8	6.4	0.2	8.1	5.2	9.2	2.2	100.0	1,525

Table 2.15.B provides the consumption shares across these major categories of consumption in each of the eight more specific survey domains. It is perhaps most useful to look at how the share of each consumption category varies across these domains. To begin with, the share of food in consumption was generally highest in slums, ranging from 55.9 (Dhaka medium/small slums) to 62.5 (other City Corporation slums) percent. By contrast, the share was in the mid-to-upper forties elsewhere. Generally speaking, this pattern (of a limited range of variation in shares in slum domains that nearly or partially overlaps with a narrow range of variation in non-slum areas) prevailed for other consumption categories.

Table 2.15.B. Composition of Household Consumption, According to Survey Domain, UHS 2006

Survey Domain	Main Consumption Items										Total	Number of Households
	Food	Rent	Electricity & gas/cooking fuel	Water & sewage	Transport & mobile phone	Clothing	Education	Recreation & social obligations				
Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	56.1	19.6	4.0	0.4	8.9	5.2	3.1	2.6			100.0	1,500
Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/ small slum	55.9	20.6	4.0	0.3	8.5	4.9	3.6	2.2			100.0	1,493
Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	45.0	25.1	2.7	0.5	11.5	4.9	7.0	3.3			100.0	1,460
Chittagong city corporation: slum	58.1	17.1	5.6	0.3	7.9	5.3	3.2	2.5			100.0	1,525
Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	49.3	21.4	4.0	0.1	10.5	5.2	6.1	3.4			100.0	1,533
Other city corporation: slum	62.5	12.7	7.7	0.1	6.6	5.2	3.6	1.6			100.0	1,504
Other city corporation: non-slum	49.4	19.3	7.1	0.2	9.2	5.1	6.9	2.8			100.0	1,529
District municipality	54.9	13.8	6.4	0.2	8.1	5.2	9.2	2.2			100.0	1,525

Table 2.16.A provides for each major domain various indicators of household consumption on health according to wealth quintile. In all domains overall and per capita consumption on health increases with successively wealthier asset quintiles. In most instances, the gap in consumption between the wealthiest quintile and the rest was really quite pronounced. The situation grew a bit more complex when one considers the consumption *share* devoted to health-related consumption. For instance, in non-slum areas of City Corporations and District Municipalities, the consumption share of health was relatively high for the poorest households (though it eventually rose again with wealth, in general). We can thus see that the actual burden of health maintenance is often fairly high for the poorest urban residents.

Table 2.16.A. Expenditures on Health (in Taka per Month), According to Household Asset Quintile by Major Domain, UHS 2006

Wealth Quintile	Average total expenditures on health	Average expenditures on health per capita	Ratio of expenditures on health to total household consumption	Number of Households
SLUM				
Poorest	337.6	90.6	7.2	2,357
2	391.8	105.5	7.5	1,735
3	562.6	135.4	7.4	1,157
4	1,094.9	224.6	9.6	593
Richest	1,572.1	286.3	11.4	180
Total	507.9	122.5	7.7	6,022
NON-SLUM				
Poorest	377.2	112.2	7.8	319
2	499.8	123.9	7.5	657
3	506.7	129.5	7.1	870
4	696.4	166.7	6.6	1,145
Richest	1,594.3	343.7	7.4	1,531
Total	912.9	209.4	7.2	4,522
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY				
Poorest	580.4	146.2	10.5	380
2	493.4	107.6	6.9	327
3	723.9	166.0	8.0	336
4	1,036.6	210.9	7.8	306
Richest	1,746.9	435.2	9.6	177
Total	820.4	188.9	8.5	1,525

Finally, Table 2.16.B provides the distribution of these health-related consumption indicators across the eight specific survey domains. To begin with, health-related consumption (overall, per capita, and as a share in overall consumption) were highest in the non-slum areas of the other City Corporations. At first glance one might suspect that this reflects a scarcity of health care supply in these areas, but the figure for the slums of the other City Corporations was not dramatically different for those of, for instance, the slums of Dhaka. Among slum areas, those in Chittagong led in essentially all health-related consumption measures.

Table 2.16.B. Expenditures on Health (in Taka per Month), According to Survey Domain, UHS 2006

Survey Domain	Average total expenditures on health	Average expenditures on health per capita	Ratio of expenditures on health to total household consumption	Number of households
Dhaka metropolitan area: large slum	466.2	112.5	7.1	1,500
Dhaka metropolitan area: medium/small slum	477.5	118.2	7.4	1,493
Dhaka metropolitan area: non-slum	779.4	195.4	6.7	1,460
Chittagong city corporation: slum	615.4	144.5	8.6	1,525
Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	821.5	173.7	7.2	1,533
Other city corporation: slum	461.0	111.3	8.0	1,504
Other city corporation: non-slum	1,512.5	315.1	8.7	1,529
District Municipality	820.4	188.9	8.5	1,525

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CHAPTER 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Peter Lance

3.1. Background

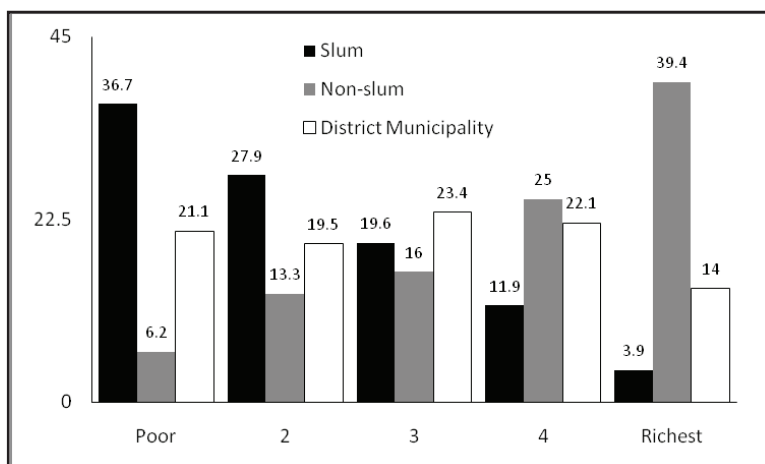
Chapter three presents information on the background characteristics of individual male and female adult respondents to the 2006 Urban Health Survey (2006 UHS). Its objective is to provide some degree of context for many of the disparities in health and health-related indicators across survey domains discussed in subsequent chapters. At the same time, the differences in the basic socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of adults across the various statistical domains considered in this report (broadly, slum and non-slum communities and district municipalities, and, more specifically, large slum communities in Dhaka, medium and small slum communities in Dhaka, slum and non-slum areas of Chittagong and the remaining City Corporations and District Municipalities) are of substantive interest in and of themselves. Comparatively little is known about, for instance, educational disparities between slum and non-slum residents in Bangladesh. This and the preceding chapter shed some light onto these distinctions.

To review briefly, 2006 UHS procedures dictated the collection of detailed rosters of the residents of households selected for inclusion. All usual residents aged 18 to 59, and all ever-married usual residents aged 10 to 17, were then targeted to receive more detailed gender-specific individual adult (as opposed to household) instruments. In this chapter, we present the basic demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the 28,010 individuals (13,819 men and 14,191 women) who responded to the individual adult questionnaires.

We begin with the very basic differences in characteristics between women in slum and non-slum communities of the City Corporations and District Municipalities, presented in Table 3.1.F.A. Women in slums appear to have been somewhat younger than their counterparts in non-slum areas and District Municipalities. For instance, 22.3 percent of adult female respondents in slum areas were 20 to 24 years of age, a figure that was by a small but notable margin the largest across the three strata. However, those in older age ranges tended (with exceptions) to be least well represented among slum respondents. The relatively greater proportion of female respondents in District Municipalities over the age of 40 may in part have reflected youth-driven migration to larger urban centers, though this is far from established and will require further research.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, those in slums appeared to have been the poorest, with 36.7 percent of adult female respondents in the poorest household wealth quintile (against 6.2 percent in non-slum areas and 21.1 percent in District Municipalities). Figure 3.1 provides a visual indication of the distribution of wealth for women across the three domains. Those residing in non-slum areas were the most affluent across the three domains, with the greatest proportion of respondents in the fourth and fifth quintiles.

Figure 3.1. Wealth distribution by domain, females.



Women in slums were also the least educated (the distribution of education is illustrated in Figure 3.2). For instance, 47.3 percent of respondents in slum communities had no education, against 21.2 and 28.2 percent in non-slum areas and District Municipalities, respectively. Once again, those in non-slum areas appeared to be the most advantaged: the proportion in the most educated categories appeared highest in them, with those in District Municipalities presenting a somewhat distant second. Similarly, those in non-slum communities were most likely to be able to read easily (with 66 percent reporting that they were able to do so, against 33 and 58.1 percent in slum communities and District Municipalities, respectively).

Interestingly, the distribution of religious affiliation was far from similar across the three domains. The slums were the most Muslim (at 95.2 percent), with a surprisingly low 75.3 percent of respondents in District Municipalities reporting Muslim religious affiliation. This is a somewhat surprising finding: the 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey reports that approximately 90 percent of the country is Muslim. Nonetheless, a 2006 report found similar representation of Muslims in urban areas (Mitra and Associates and MEASURE Evaluation, 2006).

Figure 3.2. Female educational attainments across domains.

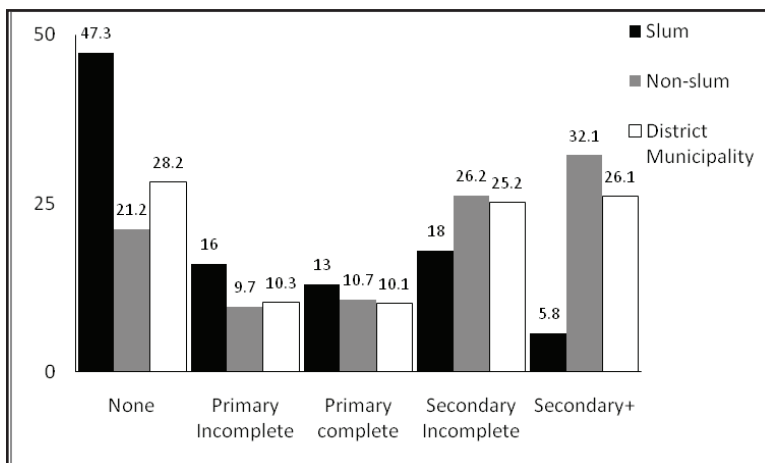


Table 3.1.F.A. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Females

Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Slum			Non-slum			District Municipality		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Age									
10-14	(0.7)	48	37	(0.1)	5	8	(0.3)	6	10
15-19	15.1	1,030	980	9.8	544	560	10.3	190	205
20-24	22.3	1,517	1,510	20.9	1,157	1,170	18.3	337	341
25-29	17.0	1,160	1,141	18.3	1,018	972	13.7	252	257
30-34	14.0	950	963	15.1	835	783	13.3	244	255
35-39	11.5	784	800	13.3	735	753	15.0	277	241
40-44	8.9	605	639	9.2	508	535	11.9	218	228
45-49	4.6	311	327	5.8	324	329	8.0	146	128
50-54	4.2	284	293	5.1	282	301	6.3	116	116
55-59	1.7	117	115	2.5	137	136	2.9	53	58
Residence									
Dhaka	62.8	4,275	3,279	53.9	2,989	1,695	na	na	na
Chittagong	27.0	1,837	1,788	29.0	1,607	1,952	na	na	na
Other city corporation	10.2	693	1,738	17.2	952	1,900	na	na	na
Marital status									
Currently married	79.3	5,398	5,412	77.7	4,309	4,295	79.7	1,465	1,495
Divorced, separated, or widowed	11.8	802	834	8.8	489	474	7.6	140	150
Never married	8.9	605	559	13.5	749	778	12.7	234	194
Household asset quintile									
Poorest	36.7	2,497	2,635	6.2	346	426	21.1	388	401
2	27.9	1,899	1,845	13.3	736	615	19.5	358	359
3	19.6	1,337	1,260	16.0	890	941	23.4	430	361
4	11.9	807	815	25.0	1,389	1,494	22.1	406	445
Richest	3.9	265	250	39.4	2,186	2,071	14.0	257	273

Background Characteristic	Slum			Non-slum			District Municipality		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Highest level of education									
None	47.3	3,217	3,163	21.2	1,177	1,017	28.2	518	543
Primary incomplete	16.0	1,086	1,135	9.7	538	548	10.3	190	205
Primary complete	13.0	885	876	10.7	596	556	10.1	186	203
Secondary incomplete	18.0	1,222	1,210	26.2	1,455	1,453	25.2	464	454
Secondary or higher	5.8	395	421	32.1	1,781	1,973	26.1	481	434
Can read or write									
Easily	33.0	2,249	2,281	66.0	3,661	3,840	58.1	1,069	1,022
With difficulty	12.0	820	822	8.9	496	464	9.1	167	175
Not at all	54.9	3,736	3,702	25.1	1,391	1,243	32.8	603	642
Religion									
Islam	95.2	6,480	6,448	86.4	4,793	4,798	75.3	1,385	1,628
Hinduism	4.4	302	325	11.6	642	671	11.7	215	170
Buddhism	(0.1)	8	5	(0.6)	34	31	12.6	232	35
Christianity	(0.2)	15	27	1.4	78	47	(0.4)	7	6
Total	100.0	6,805	6,805	100.0	5,547	5,547	100.0	1,839	1,839

na = Not applicable

Note: Under age 18 only ever married respondents, and 18-59 both married and never married respondents.

Table 3.1.F.B presents the same statistics for female respondents across the eight domains considered in this study (large slums in Dhaka, medium and small slums in Dhaka, non-slum areas of Dhaka, slums in Chittagong, non-slum areas in Chittagong, slums in the other City Corporations, non-slum areas in the other City Corporations, and District Municipalities). While there were interesting fluctuations in all of the indicators across these eight domains, certain differences are particularly notable. Though there appears to have been little difference in the distribution of the household wealth quintile across slum communities of various sizes in Dhaka, there was considerable variation between the slums in the various City Corporations. Perhaps most importantly, women in the slums of Dhaka appeared to have been slightly more affluent in general. For instance, roughly 33 percent came from households whose wealth placed them in the lowest quintile, against 43.9 percent of women in the slums of Chittagong and 41.5 percent in those of the other City Corporations.

Table 3.1.F.B. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Females

Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Dhaka metro area: Large slum			Dhaka metro area: Medium/small slum			Dhaka metro area: Non-slum		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Age									
10-14	(0.6)	10	10	(1.0)	17	11	(0.1)	2	4
15-19	14.3	232	227	16.4	270	264	10.1	172	168
20-24	24.1	392	389	20.7	342	368	19.7	334	371
25-29	18.1	294	298	17.2	285	263	19.7	334	304
30-34	14.1	229	228	13.8	228	242	14.6	247	256
35-39	10.9	178	179	11.5	190	190	13.0	221	219
40-44	9.2	149	152	8.4	138	145	8.9	151	150
45-49	4.2	68	69	4.9	81	79	5.6	94	89
50-54	3.0	50	51	4.5	74	71	5.2	88	87
55-59	(1.6)	25	24	(1.6)	26	19	3.0	51	47
Marital status									
Currently married	81.6	1,327	1,326	79.6	1,314	1,323	77.4	1,311	1,317
Divorced, separated, or widowed	10.5	171	174	11.6	191	196	8.8	149	162
Never married	8.0	129	127	8.9	146	133	13.8	234	216
Household asset quintile									
Poorest	32.8	534	530	32.8	542	579	(2.7)	45	60
2	30.5	497	492	28.3	468	456	10.9	185	201
3	21.0	341	340	21.3	352	305	15.8	268	294
4	11.1	180	186	12.4	204	215	23.6	400	407
Richest	4.6	75	79	5.2	86	97	47.0	797	733

Background Characteristic	Dhaka metro area: Large slum			Dhaka metro area: Medium/small slum			Dhaka metro area: Non-slum		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Highest level of education									
None	46.6	758	759	49.1	811	799	20.8	353	354
Primary incomplete	16.8	273	274	14.9	247	256	10.3	174	195
Primary complete	13.8	225	217	11.9	197	196	8.6	145	139
Secondary incomplete	16.8	274	277	17.5	289	280	26.6	450	453
Secondary or higher	6.0	98	100	6.5	108	121	33.8	573	554
Can read or write									
Easily	33.8	551	552	32.0	529	540	67.4	1,142	1,131
With difficulty	13.5	220	217	11.0	181	187	9.0	153	140
Not at all	52.6	856	858	57.0	942	925	23.6	400	424
Religion									
Islam	97.1	1,580	1,580	96.1	1,587	1,595	92.0	1,559	1,603
Hinduism	(2.9)	47	47	3.5	58	50	6.5	110	75
Buddhism	0.0	0	0	(0.2)	3	2	0.0	0	0
Christianity	0.0	0	0	(0.2)	4	5	(1.5)	26	17
Total	100.0	1,627	1,627	100.0	1,652	1,652	100.0	1,695	1,695

Table 3.1.F.B. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Females (continued)

Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Chittagong city corporation: Slum			Chittagong city corporation: Non-slum		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Age						
10-14	(0.4)	8	8	(0.0)	1	1
15-19	15.7	281	274	9.5	185	213
20-24	23.0	412	417	24.3	474	428
25-29	16.4	294	295	16.9	329	333
30-34	13.7	245	243	16.5	322	276
35-39	11.6	208	204	13.7	267	280
40-44	8.6	154	156	8.7	169	179
45-49	4.2	75	78	6.0	117	111
50-54	4.6	82	83	2.9	56	96
55-59	(1.7)	30	30	(1.6)	31	35
Marital status						
Currently married	75.0	1,341	1,336	77.6	1,514	1,526
Divorced, separated, or widowed	13.5	241	241	8.8	173	125
Never married	11.5	206	211	13.6	266	301
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	43.9	785	757	9.4	184	156
2	25.3	453	454	18.3	358	201
3	15.9	284	295	16.9	330	318
4	12.6	225	236	27.7	540	502
Richest	(2.3)	42	46	27.7	540	775
Highest level of education						
None	47.8	855	848	23.3	456	350
Primary incomplete	15.4	276	274	9.2	179	162
Primary complete	12.7	228	229	13.6	265	215
Secondary incomplete	19.7	353	351	26.1	509	503
Secondary or higher	4.3	76	86	27.8	543	722
Can read or write						
Easily	32.1	574	576	61.5	1,201	1,351
With difficulty	11.4	204	205	9.2	179	177
Not at all	56.5	1,010	1,007	29.3	572	424
Religion						
Islam	91.9	1,644	1,621	75.3	1,470	1,530
Hinduism	7.8	139	163	22.4	437	387
Buddhism	(0.2)	3	3	(2.0)	39	30
Christianity	(0.1)	2	1	(0.3)	6	5
Total	100.0	1,788	1,788	100.0	1,952	1,952

Table 3.1.F.B. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Females (continued)

Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Other city corporation: Slum			Other city corporation: Non-slum		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Age						
10-14	(0.6)	11	8	(0.1)	2	3
15-19	12.2	212	215	9.4	178	179
20-24	20.1	349	336	18.6	354	371
25-29	14.9	258	285	16.6	315	335
30-34	14.7	255	250	14.1	267	251
35-39	13.0	226	227	13.2	251	254
40-44	10.6	184	186	10.8	205	206
45-49	5.6	98	101	6.5	124	129
50-54	5.5	96	88	8.4	160	118
55-59	2.9	50	42	(2.3)	43	54
Marital status						
Currently married	83.4	1,449	1,427	78.9	1,498	1,452
Divorced, separated, or widowed	11.7	204	223	8.8	167	187
Never married	4.9	85	88	12.4	235	261
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	41.5	720	769	12.1	230	210
2	25.6	445	443	12.2	231	213
3	20.3	353	320	15.2	289	329
4	10.8	188	178	25.2	478	585
Richest	(1.8)	32	28	35.3	671	563
Highest level of education						
None	42.1	732	757	18.9	360	313
Primary incomplete	18.2	316	331	8.8	166	191
Primary complete	14.7	255	234	12.8	242	202
Secondary incomplete	18.1	315	302	25.5	485	497
Secondary or higher	6.9	121	114	34.0	646	697
Can read or write						
Easily	36.4	633	613	69.2	1,316	1,358
With difficulty	12.7	221	213	8.2	156	147
Not at all	50.9	884	912	22.5	428	395
Religion						
Islam	95.6	1,662	1,652	87.6	1,665	1,665
Hinduism	3.2	55	65	9.3	176	209
Buddhism	0.0	0	0	(0.2)	3	1
Christianity	(1.2)	21	21	2.9	55	25
Total	100.0	1,738	1,738	100.0	1,900	1,900

Table 3.1.F.B. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Females (continued)

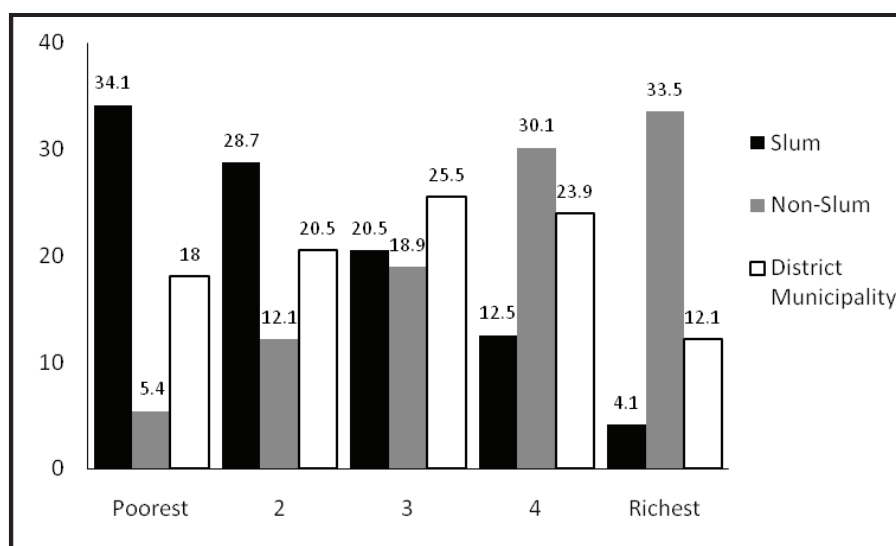
Percent distribution of women by selected background characteristics according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	District Municipality		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Age			
10-14	(0.3)	6	10
15-19	10.3	190	205
20-24	18.3	337	341
25-29	13.7	252	257
30-34	13.3	244	255
35-39	15.0	277	241
40-44	11.9	218	228
45-49	8.0	146	128
50-54	6.3	116	116
55-59	2.9	53	58
Marital status			
Currently married	79.7	1,465	1,495
Divorced, separated, or widowed	7.6	140	150
Never married	12.7	234	194
Household wealth quintile			
Poorest	21.1	388	401
2	19.5	358	359
3	23.4	430	361
4	22.1	406	445
Richest	14.0	257	273
Highest level of education			
None	28.2	518	543
Primary incomplete	10.3	190	205
Primary complete	10.1	186	203
Secondary incomplete	25.2	464	454
Secondary or higher	26.1	481	434
Can read or write			
Easily	58.1	1,069	1,022
With difficulty	9.1	167	175
Not at all	32.8	603	642
Religion			
Islam	75.3	1,385	1,628
Hinduism	11.7	215	170
Buddhism	12.6	232	35
Christianity	(0.4)	7	6
Total	100.0	1,839	1,839

Table 3.1.M.A provides the same indicators for males across the three domains that Table 3.1.F.A presented for female respondents. The age distribution of males appears to have been roughly similar across the three domains, with perhaps a slightly greater representation of the oldest age categories in District Municipalities. This is possibly a reflection of selective migration by age or other factors of this sort. Men in slums were the most likely to be married. Across the three domains, a far smaller proportion of men reported being divorced, separated, or widowed than was the case with women. On the other hand, the proportion of men never married was far higher across the three domains.

Unsurprisingly (and as was the case with women), those in slum areas were the poorest, followed by respondents in District Municipalities. To provide a useful visual perspective regarding the wealth distribution by domains, please refer to Figure 3.3. The highest two household asset quintiles were by far the most well represented in non-slum communities in the City Corporations.

Figure 3.3. Wealth distribution by domain, males.



The best educated male respondents were in non-slum neighborhoods, with 13.5 percent reporting no education, against 33.8 and 20.2 percent in non-slum areas and District Municipalities, respectively. Figure 3.4 provides an illustration of the distribution of education among males. Interestingly, the difference in educational attainment between males in non-slum neighborhoods and District Municipalities was smaller at higher levels of education. It is also worth noting that the distribution of education in slum areas was rather complex, with 23.4 percent reporting an incomplete secondary education (more than either adjoining category). Those in slum communities in City Corporations were, once again, least likely to report being able to read or write with ease. The proportion reporting being able to do so in non-slum neighborhoods or District Municipalities was similar. Finally, as was the case with women, Muslims were best represented in the slum areas of City Corporations.

Figure 3.4. Male education attainments across domains.

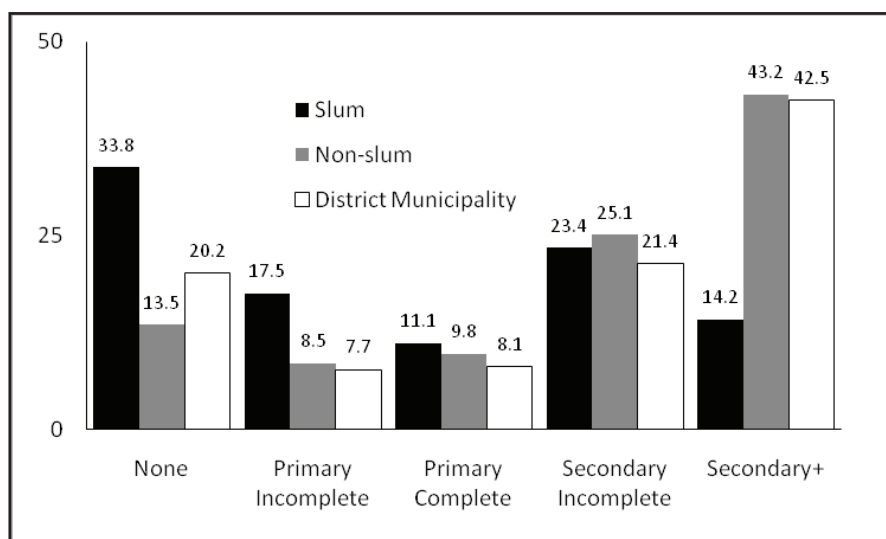


Table 3.1.M.B reports the same indicators for male respondents, but across the more narrowly defined eight domains. Table 3.1.M.B reveals many interesting patterns across the eight domains but, as with the discussion of Table 3.1.F.B, we focus on a few particularly notable differences. As regards slum communities in the six City Corporations, the men in the slums of Dhaka appeared to have been the best off from the standpoint of extreme poverty in terms of the wealth quintiles of their households. For instance, roughly 30 percent in the Dhaka slum domains (large slums and medium/small slums) came from the lowest quintile, against 41.1 and 39.5 percent in the slums of Chittagong and the Other City Corporations, respectively. Beyond the lowest quintile, the patterns become more complex, though the residents of the Dhaka slums still appeared more often than not to have been essentially at least as well off as those in slums outside of Dhaka, if not more so.

These differentials did not, however, necessarily carry over to other indicators of disadvantage. For instance, educational patterns appear generally to have been fairly similar across male respondents from slums of the six City Corporations. They also appeared to have been alike on balance in terms of literacy. Thus, it is not obvious that the lower incidence of poverty in the slums of Dhaka can be readily explained by human capital differentials.

Before moving on to a more detailed examination of the distribution of education, we note in passing that the basic patterns to the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics across the domains appear to provide strong *prima facie* evidence that the sampling strategy employed in this study generated slum and non-slum domains with real meaning. The disparities in indicators such as education and household wealth suggest that there is something substantive to these domains in the sense of there being some meaningful distinction between the communities underlying the slum and non-slum primary sampling units. The patterns to these distinctions consistently suggest that the differences run in the theoretically anticipated direction. Slum communities in this study really are different, and in all of the ways that we might expect.

Table 3.1.M.A. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Males

Percent distribution of men by selected background characteristics, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Slum		Non-slum		District Municipality	
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number
Age						
15-19	7.0	454	7.2	409	7.0	116
20-24	17.3	1,122	17.8	1,011	18.3	304
25-29	19.3	1,253	18.6	1,056	12.8	213
30-34	13.1	848	12.9	732	10.1	168
35-39	12.0	778	13.2	749	14.0	233
40-44	10.2	659	10.0	566	10.9	181
45-49	10.2	661	10.3	585	12.6	209
50-54	7.2	469	6.2	354	10.1	167
55-59	3.8	244	3.6	204	4.4	72
Residence						
Dhaka	65.1	4,226	56.0	3,172	na	na
Chittagong	25.3	1,638	28.4	1,611	na	na
Other city corporation	9.6	624	15.6	885	na	na
Marital status						
Currently married	76.8	4,980	64.8	3,675	70.3	1,170
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(0.7)	45	(0.8)	44	(0.6)	11
Never married	22.6	1,463	34.4	1,948	29.1	484
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	34.1	2,214	5.4	308	18.0	300
2	28.7	1,865	12.1	685	20.5	342
3	20.5	1,331	18.9	1,069	25.5	424
4	12.5	814	30.1	1,705	23.9	397
Richest	4.1	265	33.5	1,901	12.1	201
Highest level of education						
None	33.8	2,194	13.5	765	20.2	337
Primary incomplete	17.5	1,134	8.5	481	7.7	129
Primary complete	11.1	723	9.8	553	8.1	135

Background Characteristic	Slum		Non-slum		District Municipality		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Unweighted Number
Secondary incomplete	23.4	1,519	1,513	25.1	1,422	1,310	396
Secondary or higher	14.2	919	921	43.2	2,446	2,784	597
Can read or write							
Easily	48.1	3,120	3,110	75.8	4,295	4,479	1,116
With difficulty	11.8	762	784	8.2	462	397	137
Not at all	40.2	2,606	2,594	16.1	910	791	411
Religion							
Islam	94.9	6,156	6,095	85.7	4,858	4,844	1,452
Hinduism	4.8	311	363	12.6	715	750	173
Buddhism	(0.2)	12	10	(0.5)	26	25	34
Christianity	(0.2)	10	20	1.2	68	48	5
Total	100.0	6,488	6,488	100.0	5,667	5,667	1,664

na = Not applicable.

Note: Under age 18 only ever married respondents, and 18-59 both married and never married respondents.

Table 3.1.M.B. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Males

Percent distribution of men by selected background characteristics, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Dhaka metro area: Large slum		Dhaka metro area: Medium/small slum		Dhaka metro area: Non-slum	
	Weighted percentage	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Unweighted Number
Age						
15-19	7.2	117	6.5	108	6.6	122
20-24	16.9	275	16.8	278	18.3	337
25-29	18.9	308	20.9	346	19.6	362
30-34	13.4	219	13.5	224	13.3	245
35-39	13.7	223	10.9	180	12.3	228
40-44	9.7	158	10.8	179	10.0	184
45-49	10.9	177	9.5	157	10.8	199
50-54	6.2	100	7.8	129	5.7	105
55-59	3.1	51	3.4	57	3.5	65
Marital status						
Currently married	76.7	1,247	77.2	1,281	64.9	1,197
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(0.7)	11	(0.7)	11	(0.8)	15
Never married	22.7	369	22.1	367	34.3	634
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	31.1	506	30.2	501	2.8	52
2	30.5	496	30.6	508	10.6	196
3	22.5	365	20.8	346	19.2	354
4	11.4	185	13.5	223	30.4	562
Richest	4.6	75	4.9	82	36.9	681

Background Characteristic	Dhaka metro area: Large slum				Dhaka metro area: Medium/small slum				Dhaka metro area: Non-slum			
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number		Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number		Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	
Highest level of education												
None	31.4	511	508		36.5	606	598		13.6	251	241	
Primary incomplete	20.7	336	331		16.3	270	258		8.4	156	161	
Primary complete	10.6	172	171		10.0	167	163		10.7	197	174	
Secondary incomplete	24.2	394	393		22.9	380	399		23.9	441	435	
Secondary or higher	13.2	214	224		14.2	236	241		43.4	802	835	
Can read or write												
Easily	48.6	790	793		47.1	782	800		74.7	1,378	1,402	
With difficulty	12.6	204	202		10.9	181	173		9.6	177	168	
Not at all	38.9	632	632		42.0	697	686		15.8	291	276	
Religion												
Islam	97.2	1,581	1,578		95.4	1,582	1,575		91.4	1,687	1,726	
Hinduism	2.8	45	48		4.3	71	79		7.2	134	105	
Buddhism	0.0	0	1		(0.3)	4	3		(0.0)	1	1	
Christianity	0.0	0	0		(0.1)	2	2		(1.3)	25	14	
Total	100.0	1,627	1,627		100.0	1,659	1,659		100.0	1,846	1,846	

Table 3.1.M.B. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Males (continued)

Percent distribution of men by selected background characteristics, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Chittagong city corporation: Slum			Chittagong city corporation: Non-slum		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Age						
15-19	7.5	122	120	8.8	177	177
20-24	18.6	301	305	17.8	357	382
25-29	18.8	303	308	17.9	360	342
30-34	12.3	200	203	13.5	272	257
35-39	11.1	179	181	13.3	267	239
40-44	9.8	158	159	9.7	195	200
45-49	10.1	163	160	9.5	192	192
50-54	7.4	120	112	5.8	117	133
55-59	4.4	72	69	3.6	72	86
Marital status						
Currently married	74.8	1,210	1,198	64.7	1,299	1,252
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(0.7)	11	11	(0.8)	17	4
Never married	24.5	396	408	34.5	692	752
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	41.1	664	647	8.1	162	152
2	25.3	409	412	15.0	301	208
3	17.5	283	287	18.4	369	368
4	13.2	214	221	31.6	634	543
Richest	(2.9)	47	50	27.0	542	737
Highest level of education						
None	33.1	534	524	13.3	267	205
Primary incomplete	15.0	242	253	9.6	192	172
Primary complete	12.5	202	200	8.0	160	148
Secondary incomplete	24.1	390	389	29.8	598	486
Secondary or higher	15.3	248	251	39.4	792	997
Can read or write						
Easily	49.8	806	806	77.0	1,547	1,624
With difficulty	11.4	184	186	6.3	126	108
Not at all	38.8	627	625	16.7	335	276
Religion						
Islam	91.4	1,478	1,450	75.1	1,509	1,591
Hinduism	8.3	134	161	23.0	462	389
Buddhism	(0.4)	6	6	(1.5)	29	21
Christianity	0.0	0	0	(0.4)	8	7
Total	100.0	1,617	1,617	100.0	2,008	2,008

Table 3.1.M.B. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Males (continued)

Percent distribution of men by selected background characteristics, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Other city corporation: Slum			Other city corporation: Non-slum		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Age						
15-19	6.7	106	114	6.6	119	136
20-24	17.0	270	262	16.4	297	321
25-29	16.4	260	260	16.6	300	250
30-34	12.1	192	203	10.5	190	207
35-39	12.8	202	203	16.2	293	258
40-44	10.5	166	178	10.6	192	208
45-49	10.8	171	171	10.2	184	204
50-54	8.4	134	118	9.1	165	142
55-59	5.2	83	76	4.0	73	87
Marital status						
Currently married	80.5	1,277	1,255	65.1	1,180	1,188
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(0.8)	13	13	(0.5)	10	14
Never married	18.6	295	317	34.4	624	611
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	39.5	626	662	9.9	180	191
2	25.6	406	417	11.9	216	197
3	21.0	332	302	18.5	336	323
4	11.4	181	166	26.3	476	600
Richest	(2.5)	39	38	33.4	605	502
Highest level of education						
None	34.3	544	539	13.5	246	190
Primary incomplete	17.7	281	310	6.7	122	155
Primary complete	13.3	210	199	9.8	177	127
Secondary incomplete	20.5	326	332	20.9	379	389
Secondary or higher	14.2	224	205	49.1	890	952
Can read or write						
Easily	45.3	719	711	77.6	1,407	1,453
With difficulty	13.1	208	223	6.5	118	121
Not at all	41.5	658	651	15.9	288	239
Religion						
Islam	94.8	1,502	1,492	84.6	1,535	1,527
Hinduism	4.0	64	75	13.0	237	256
Buddhism	0.0	0	0	(0.1)	2	3
Christianity	(1.2)	19	18	(2.2)	40	27
Total	100.0	1,585	1,585	100.0	1,813	1,813

Table 3.1.M.B. Background Characteristics of Respondents: Males (continued)

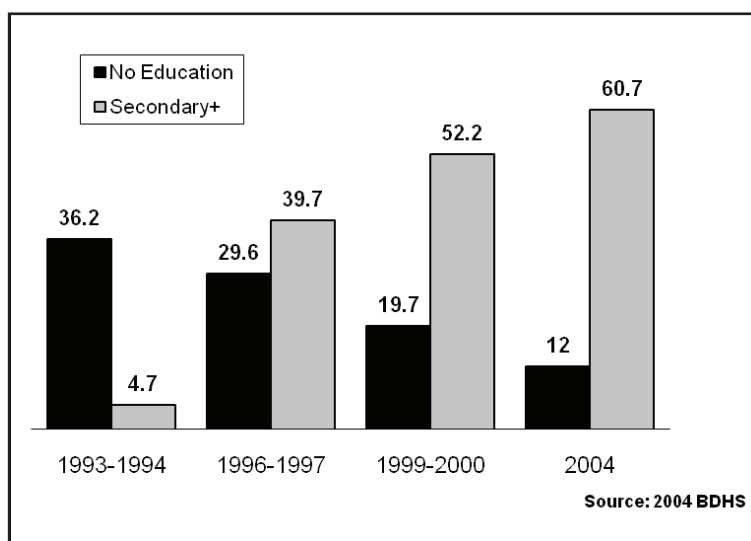
Percent distribution of men by selected background characteristics, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	District Municipality		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted Number	Unweighted Number
Age			
15-19	7.0	116	126
20-24	18.3	304	296
25-29	12.8	213	240
30-34	10.1	168	200
35-39	14.0	233	213
40-44	10.9	181	167
45-49	12.6	209	189
50-54	10.1	167	148
55-59	4.4	72	85
Marital status			
Currently married	70.3	1,170	1,190
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(0.6)	11	9
Never married	29.1	484	465
Household wealth quintile			
Poorest	18.0	300	321
2	20.5	342	348
3	25.5	424	347
4	23.9	397	428
Richest	12.1	201	220
Highest level of education			
None	20.2	337	371
Primary incomplete	7.7	129	151
Primary complete	8.1	135	149
Secondary incomplete	21.4	356	396
Secondary or higher	42.5	707	597
Can read or write			
Easily	70.6	1,174	1,116
With difficulty	7.1	118	137
Not at all	22.3	371	411
Religion			
Islam	74.2	1,235	1,452
Hinduism	12.5	207	173
Buddhism	13.0	217	34
Christianity	(0.3)	5	5
Total	100.0	1,664	1,664

3.2. Education

Table 3.2.F.A provides far more detailed information regarding the distribution of educational outcomes for adult female respondents from slum and non-slum communities of City Corporations and District Municipalities. We begin with educational attainment by age among those residing in slum communities in the six City Corporations. Educational attainment is difficult to interpret for the youngest cohorts because their education may be ongoing or otherwise incomplete (we are also presented with potential power problems owing to the limited number of female respondents in the 10 to 14 age range). Focusing on those above age 19, a clear cohort patterns does emerge: younger women were clearly better educated. For instance, 31.5 percent of those aged 20-24 had no education, against nearly 80 percent for those aged 50-54. Indeed, it was uniformly true that those over age 35 were at least twice as likely to be uneducated as those aged 20-24. At the other end of the educational spectrum, 24.4 and 9 percent of those aged 20-24 had either an incomplete secondary education or secondary education or better, respectively. The figures for those above age 30 were far lower. We can thus see that, even in slums, there were dramatic cohort differences in educational outcomes.

Figure 3.5. Percentage of females aged 15-19 with no education and at least some secondary education from the 2004 BDHS.



One may wonder whether these extraordinary age-education differentials are reasonable. Figure 3.5 provides some insight with statistics drawn from the 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (2004 BDHS). In it, we see clear and strong cohort effects emerging: the proportion of females with no education fell precipitously in the decade or so to 2004, while those with at least some secondary education or better rose quite dramatically. Thus, what was evident in the 2004 BDHS was also true of women in the slums of the six City Corporations in 2006, if slightly less pronounced. However, it is clear that women in the slums remained less educated, and in them the improvement in educational outcomes in successive age cohorts was a bit less dramatic. Nonetheless, it should be clear that the cohort differences in educational outcomes evident in the slums were not unreasonable.

The age-distribution of educational outcomes in the non-slum areas of City Corporations and District Municipalities is provided in the lower panels of Table 3.2.F.A. The same basic cohort pattern evident among women in slums and in Figure 3.5 emerged in non-slum areas and District Municipalities as well. However, the pattern in these two strata probably more closely fits that provided in Figure 3.5. If anything, younger women in non-slum neighborhoods in City Corporations and District Municipalities appear to have actually been somewhat advantaged in light of the national figures in Figure 3.5.

Turning to the distribution of educational outcomes by household wealth quintiles, we see that poor women in the slums of the six City Corporations were most likely to have no education of all the women across the three major survey domains, though by a surprisingly narrow margin: 61.7 percent of poor women in the slums had no education, against 61.0 percent in District Municipalities. At the other extreme, the wealthiest women in slums were least likely to enjoy secondary education or better, with 38.7 percent so advantaged, against 58.9 and 64.7 percent in non-slum neighborhoods of City Corporations and District Municipalities, respectively. Generally speaking, women in slums had the lowest educational attainment at each level of socioeconomic status. Interestingly, women in District Municipalities were often better educated than those in non-slum areas of City Corporations.

Figure 3.6, which plots the distributions of education for the poorest women in slums and wealthiest women in non-slums, provides one rather interesting illustration of the distinction between the extremes of life to be found between slum and non-slum areas. The educational gap between these two groups of women was clearly immense, and provides a stark indication of the relative deprivation of the poorest in slums.

Figure 3.6. Educational attainments, women: Poorest in slums versus wealthiest in non-slums.

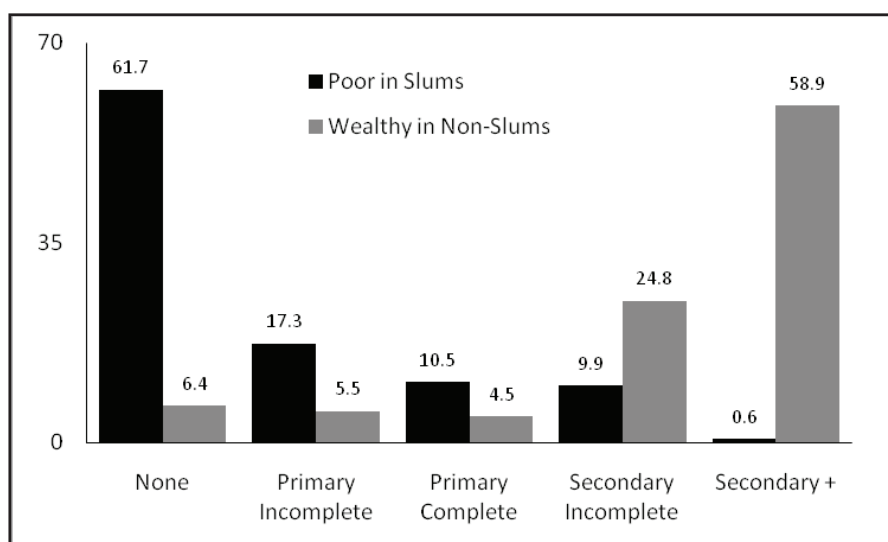


Table 3.2.F.A. Educational Attainment by Background Characteristics: Females

Percent distribution of women by highest level of schooling attained, and median number of years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Highest level of education					Total	Number of women	Median years of schooling
	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher			
SLUM								
Age								
10-14	(23.8)	(36.3)	(11.3)	(27.5)	(1.2)	100.0	48	(3.8)
15-19	22.6	18.7	19.0	32.3	7.3	100.0	1,030	4.9
20-24	31.5	18.1	17.1	24.4	9.0	100.0	1,517	4.3
25-29	43.8	18.0	14.5	16.5	7.2	100.0	1,160	2.5
30-34	57.7	15.4	9.5	12.2	5.1	100.0	950	0.7
35-39	64.1	13.6	8.5	10.2	3.6	100.0	784	0.5
40-44	68.8	10.6	7.8	10.9	2.0	100.0	605	0.4
45-49	69.9	10.5	7.6	9.7	2.3	100.0	311	0.4
50-54	77.0	11.1	5.7	5.2	1.0	100.0	284	0.3
55-59	72.5	10.2	10.1	6.5	0.8	100.0	117	0.4
Residence								
Dhaka	47.9	15.8	12.8	17.2	6.3	100.0	4,275	1.4
Chittagong	47.8	15.4	12.7	19.7	4.3	100.0	1,837	1.3
Other city corporation	42.1	18.2	14.7	18.1	6.9	100.0	693	2.6
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	61.7	17.3	10.5	9.9	0.6	100.0	2,497	0.6
2	49.3	18.7	13.9	15.3	2.7	100.0	1,899	1.0
3	38.3	15.9	16.1	23.6	6.1	100.0	1,337	3.8
4	24.0	8.9	12.6	36.5	18.1	100.0	807	6.1
Richest	12.7	4.9	16.1	27.6	38.7	100.0	265	8.3
Total	47.3	16.0	13.0	18.0	5.8	100.0	6,805	1.6
NON-SLUM								
Age								
10-14	(12.4)	(22.0)	(4.4)	(61.1)	(0.0)	100.0	5	(5.6)
15-19	8.8	10.9	7.3	45.2	27.8	100.0	544	8.1
20-24	11.1	8.1	12.4	29.9	38.4	100.0	1,157	8.5
25-29	17.9	9.5	10.1	25.6	36.8	100.0	1,018	7.7
30-34	23.7	8.5	10.9	25.2	31.6	100.0	835	6.8

Background Characteristic	Highest level of education						Total	Number of women	Median years of schooling
	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher				
35-39	28.2	14.2	10.4	18.0	29.3	100.0	735	5.4	
40-44	31.4	10.3	10.8	18.8	28.8	100.0	508	5.5	
45-49	38.4	6.1	14.2	17.2	24.2	100.0	324	4.8	
50-54	24.4	9.1	7.8	29.0	29.7	100.0	282	7.3	
55-59	43.6	10.1	13.1	16.6	16.5	100.0	137	3.1	
Residence									
Dhaka	20.8	10.3	8.6	26.6	33.8	100.0	2,989	7.4	
Chittagong	23.3	9.2	13.6	26.1	27.8	100.0	1,607	7.1	
Other city corporation	18.9	8.8	12.8	25.5	34.0	100.0	952	7.8	
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	49.0	16.2	17.1	16.0	1.8	100.0	346	1.0	
2	45.8	15.1	11.9	23.5	3.6	100.0	736	2.4	
3	34.3	14.8	13.3	26.9	10.7	100.0	890	4.5	
4	16.3	8.5	16.8	32.1	26.3	100.0	1,389	7.0	
Richest	6.4	5.5	4.5	24.8	58.9	100.0	2,186	10.0	
Total	21.2	9.7	10.7	26.2	32.1	100.0	5,547	7.3	
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY									
Age									
10-14	(14.9)	(21.0)	(22.5)	(41.6)	(0.0)	100.0	6	(5.2)	
15-19	8.5	8.4	9.1	33.7	40.3	100.0	190	8.8	
20-24	11.6	8.2	10.9	34.9	34.4	100.0	337	8.4	
25-29	20.9	15.0	9.1	17.4	37.5	100.0	252	6.7	
30-34	35.9	10.1	13.3	19.6	21.0	100.0	244	4.7	
35-39	42.0	9.5	9.2	19.8	19.4	100.0	277	4.2	
40-44	39.0	11.9	4.6	28.0	16.6	100.0	218	4.2	
45-49	30.4	6.1	8.7	32.3	22.4	100.0	146	6.7	
50-54	45.0	12.2	15.8	12.6	14.5	100.0	116	3.2	
55-59	44.5	14.2	16.3	19.8	5.2	100.0	53	2.1	
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	61.0	14.5	8.7	11.3	4.5	100.0	388	0.6	
2	38.2	17.7	13.2	25.7	5.2	100.0	358	3.5	
3	21.6	9.4	14.0	30.9	24.0	100.0	430	6.6	
4	10.2	4.8	6.7	35.2	43.1	100.0	406	9.0	
Richest	4.1	4.2	6.6	20.4	64.7	100.0	257	10.1	
Total	28.2	10.3	10.1	25.2	26.1	100.0	1,839	9.9	

Table 3.2.F.B. Educational Attainment by Background Characteristics: Females

Percent distribution of women by highest level of schooling attained, and median number of years of schooling, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Highest level of education						Total	Number of women	Median years of schooling
	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher				
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	46.6	16.8	13.8	16.8	6.0		100.0	1,627	1.8
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	49.1	14.9	11.9	17.5	6.5		100.0	1,652	1.0
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	20.8	10.3	8.6	26.6	33.8		100.0	1,695	7.4
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	47.8	15.4	12.7	19.7	4.3		100.0	1,788	1.3
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	23.3	9.2	13.6	26.1	27.8		100.0	1,952	7.1
Other City Corporation: Slum	42.1	18.2	14.7	18.1	6.9		100.0	1,738	2.6
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	18.9	8.8	12.8	25.5	34.0		100.0	1,900	7.8
District Municipality	28.2	10.3	10.1	25.2	26.1		100.0	1,839	5.9

Table 3.2.F.B provides the distribution of educational attainment for women across the eight domains considered in this study. The distribution of education was, despite some marginal differences, essentially the same across the two Dhaka slum domains. Similar patterns also emerged in the slums of Chittagong and the other City Corporations. For that matter, the distribution of education was also very similar across the non-slum domains in the City Corporations. Thus, there was in general comparatively little variation in the distribution of education *within* the major strata presented in Table 3.2.F.A.

Table 3.2.M.A provides the distribution of education among male respondents across the three overall survey domains along various socioeconomic lines. We begin with the distribution of educational outcomes by age cohort for men in the slums of the City Corporations. At the lowest level of education (i.e. no education) a fairly consistent cohort pattern was evident, with younger men less likely to report having no education. For instance, 18.9 percent of those aged 20-24 reported having no education, a figure that eventually rose to roughly 45 to 55 percent in older cohorts. This age profile more or less obtained at higher levels of education (for instance, the distribution of incomplete secondary education and secondary or higher education) was, on the whole, skewed toward younger cohorts. In general, a similar age-education profile emerged in non-slum areas of the City Corporations and District Municipalities. With exceptions, it was generally true that younger men in those communities were better educated than older ones, though the patterns were perhaps slightly less smooth and consistent than had been the case for women.

Turning to the distribution of education across household wealth quintiles, a rather predictable story emerges in all three domains: the poor enjoyed less education. Interestingly, it was the poorest cohort in District Municipalities that was least likely to be educated. However, as with women, the figures in slums and District Municipalities were a near tie (at 50.0 and 52.7 percent, respectively). At the other extreme, the richest men in the District Municipalities were the most likely to enjoy secondary education (at an impressive 79.7 percent, against 60.1 and 72.3 percent, respectively, in the slums and non-slums of the City Corporation). Interestingly, the gradient between education and socioeconomic status (either in terms of the differences in educational outcomes at a given household wealth quintile or the different representation of the various asset quintiles at each level of education) was similarly steep in general across the three domains. Men advantaged in terms of their household wealth quintile were also generally so advantaged in terms of their educational status. At the same time, there is a fairly rich representation of the various permutations of household quintiles and education levels in each of the three domains. The pattern of distribution of education for poor men in slums and the wealthiest men in non-slums is similar to that of the females.

Table 3.2.M.A. Educational Attainment by Background Characteristics: Males

Percent distribution of men by highest level of schooling attained, and median number of years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Highest level of education					Total	Number of men	Median years of schooling
	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher			
SLUM								
Age								
15-19	13.9	22.8	14.6	33.6	15.1	100.0	454	5.6
20-24	18.9	17.2	14.4	31.8	17.6	100.0	1,122	5.7
25-29	27.0	17.0	11.9	26.8	17.2	100.0	1,253	5.0
30-34	35.1	16.9	10.4	22.4	15.2	100.0	848	4.0
35-39	43.9	14.8	8.2	19.4	13.7	100.0	778	2.4
40-44	44.3	18.0	11.5	16.9	9.2	100.0	659	1.8
45-49	44.6	17.9	9.2	18.1	10.2	100.0	661	2.2
50-54	46.1	19.8	8.9	14.6	10.7	100.0	469	1.7
55-59	56.5	14.5	6.0	13.3	9.7	100.0	244	0.7
Residence								
Dhaka	34.0	18.4	10.3	23.5	13.7	100.0	4,226	4.1
Chittagong	33.1	15.0	12.5	24.1	15.3	100.0	1,638	4.5
Other city corporation	34.3	17.7	13.3	20.5	14.2	100.0	624	4.1
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	50.0	20.1	11.4	14.9	3.6	100.0	2,214	0.9
2	36.7	18.6	11.9	24.3	8.6	100.0	1,865	3.7
3	22.2	18.2	11.9	30.0	17.7	100.0	1,331	5.4
4	11.9	10.6	9.2	33.3	35.0	100.0	814	8.4
Richest	4.2	5.2	5.3	25.2	60.1	100.0	265	10.1
Total	33.8	17.5	11.1	23.4	14.2	100.0	6,488	4.2
NON-SLUM								
Age								
15-19	2.7	7.0	9.9	34.0	46.4	100.0	409	9.1
20-24	6.1	6.4	9.8	31.3	46.4	100.0	1,011	9.2
25-29	10.5	6.3	8.3	28.0	46.8	100.0	1,056	9.1
30-34	14.2	12.4	9.4	24.5	39.6	100.0	732	8.1
35-39	14.2	8.1	9.9	24.4	43.5	100.0	749	8.9
40-44	18.7	15.5	12.3	14.0	39.6	100.0	566	7.2
45-49	24.4	7.0	11.0	21.6	36.0	100.0	585	7.6
50-54	20.1	8.5	9.3	21.4	40.7	100.0	354	8.2
55-59	25.3	5.4	7.5	13.3	48.5	100.0	204	9.1
Residence								
Dhaka	13.6	8.4	10.7	23.9	43.4	100.0	3,172	8.8
Chittagong	13.3	9.6	8.0	29.8	39.4	100.0	1,611	8.4
Other city corporation	13.5	6.7	9.8	20.9	49.1	100.0	885	9.3

Background Characteristic	Highest level of education					Total	Number of men	Median years of schooling
	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher			
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	42.4	21.2	9.1	22.3	5.0	100.0	308	2.7
2	31.7	16.9	11.9	28.5	11.0	100.0	685	4.4
3	20.5	13.4	13.8	32.6	19.6	100.0	1,069	6.0
4	8.1	6.1	11.9	28.7	45.2	100.0	1,705	9.1
Richest	3.2	2.8	4.8	16.9	72.3	100.0	1,901	11.4
Total	13.5	8.5	9.8	25.1	43.2	100.0	5,667	8.7
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
15-19	6.1	11.9	11.0	30.4	40.6	100.0	116	8.7
20-24	6.4	8.6	11.3	24.9	48.8	100.0	304	9.2
25-29	16.1	6.4	5.2	22.3	50.0	100.0	213	9.3
30-34	30.0	9.1	6.1	20.0	34.8	100.0	168	7.4
35-39	19.7	8.3	7.7	22.6	41.6	100.0	233	8.6
40-44	37.3	8.2	3.9	21.7	28.9	100.0	181	5.9
45-49	29.7	6.8	4.5	20.9	38.1	100.0	209	7.6
50-54	19.6	5.2	11.4	11.0	52.8	100.0	167	9.3
55-59	23.9	3.9	18.2	13.0	41.0	100.0	72	6.8
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	52.7	16.0	9.0	16.7	5.6	100.0	300	0.9
2	34.3	12.0	12.2	22.4	19.0	100.0	342	4.7
3	9.0	6.2	7.6	27.8	49.5	100.0	424	9.2
4	5.2	2.8	6.8	20.8	64.4	100.0	397	10.3
Richest	1.2	1.3	3.6	14.2	79.7	100.0	201	12.2
Total	20.2	7.7	8.1	21.4	42.5	100.0	1,664	8.6

Table 3.2.M.B provides an overview of educational outcomes across the eight domains analogous to that provided for women by Table 3.2.F.B. The same basic story obtained for women emerged for men as well: variation of education outcomes within the three major strata presented in Table 3.2.M.A was comparatively modest.

Table 3.2.M.B. Educational Attainment by Background Characteristics: Males

Percent distribution of men by highest level of schooling attained, and median number of years of schooling, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Highest level of education						Total	Number of men	Median years of schooling
	None	Primary incomplete	Primary complete	Secondary incomplete	Secondary or higher				
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	31.4	20.7	10.6	24.2	13.2		100.0	1,627	4.2
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	36.5	16.3	10.0	22.9	14.2		100.0	1,659	3.9
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	13.6	8.4	10.7	23.9	43.4		100.0	1,846	8.8
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	33.1	15.0	12.5	24.1	15.3		100.0	1,617	4.5
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	13.3	9.6	8.0	29.8	39.4		100.0	2,008	8.4
Other City Corporation: Slum	34.3	17.7	13.3	20.5	14.2		100.0	1,585	4.1
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	13.5	6.7	9.8	20.9	49.1		100.0	1,813	9.3
District Municipality	20.2	7.7	8.1	21.4	42.5		100.0	1,664	8.6

3.3. Employment

We now turn to the second major topical area discussed in this chapter: employment. Table 3.3.F.A provides the distribution of various indicators of labor market participation for women across various socioeconomic and demographic characteristics (age, education, etc.) in each of the three overall domains considered in this report: slum and non-slum areas of City Corporations and District Municipalities. We begin with employment situation in the slums. About 38 percent of the adult female respondents were employed. After rising from the teenage years, the employment rate for women remained roughly stable at around 40 percent through the mid-forties before falling to 25-30 percent in the late forties and beyond. Very few women at any age had more than one job. When they worked, older women tended to be paid less, on balance, and worked fewer hours.

Interestingly, women in the slums of Dhaka and Chittagong were more likely to be employed than those in the slums of the other City Corporations. When they worked, women in the slums of Dhaka and Chittagong labored for the longest hours and earned the most. Married women were, perhaps unsurprisingly, less likely to work. Perhaps a bit more surprising, given their earning potential, better educated women were also less likely to work. Finally, poorer women were more likely to work and, when they did so, earned the least for the greatest number of hours committed.¹

Turning to the non-slum domains, only about a quarter of women worked. Similar to slums, older women were generally less likely to work and, when they did so, generally earned less. However, the older women were comparatively well compensated. Once again, women in Dhaka and Chittagong were the most likely to work and those that did earned the most (women in the non-slum areas of Chittagong worked the longest hours). Only one in five married women worked. Employment rates generally fell with education, though as in slums the pattern grew a bit more complex across the two highest education categories. Once again the poor were most likely to work, and when they did so earned the least from the most hours of effort. On balance, it is reasonable to say that overall patterns to the distribution of employment among women were remarkably similar across slum and non-slum areas of the six City Corporations.

Finally, less than one in five women in District Municipalities worked. Older women were again less likely to work, though there was a modest spike in the employment rate for those aged 50-54. As in the other two domains, married women were the least likely to work. The employment pattern across educational levels was particularly complex, with the employment rate first falling and then eventually rising, with the result that the most educated were nearly as likely to work as the least educated. The earnings pattern for working women was equally complicated, with earnings falling and then rising substantially with education. However, the limited numbers of observations behind some of the average earnings suggest the need for caution in interpreting this pattern. Once again, the poorest were most likely work, though the likelihood of working eventually rose again for the wealthiest women in District Municipalities. Wealthier women generally earned more, though the pattern was far from monotonic. On balance, they appeared to have worked less, with the possible exception of the wealthiest women (though small sizes force caution with regard to this apparent anomaly).

¹ The wealthiest women in slums actually earned comparatively little as well, but there few women in slums from the wealthiest strata who were employed and they worked fewer hours.

Table 3.3.F.A. Employment Status: Females

Percent distribution of women by employment status and among those employed, the overall median income and median number of hours worked per week by selected background characteristics, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Not employed	Currently employed: 1 job	Currently employed: 2 jobs	Total	Number of women	Among those currently employed		
						Median total income for the last month ¹	Median total number of hours worked per week ²	Number of employed women
SLUM								
Age								
10-14	(85.3)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48	(1,059.7)	(75.8)	7
15-19	63.3	36.6	0.1	100.0	1,030	1,498.1	71.0	378
20-24	59.3	40.1	0.6	100.0	1,517	1,617.8	64.3	617
25-29	60.1	39.1	0.7	100.0	1,160	1,509.8	58.0	462
30-34	58.7	40.5	0.8	100.0	950	1,297.7	59.5	392
35-39	58.5	40.6	0.9	100.0	784	1,047.8	49.9	325
40-44	59.6	39.4	1.0	100.0	605	1,159.1	55.5	245
45-49	69.6	29.0	1.3	100.0	311	1,089.6	48.9	94
50-54	74.7	24.1	1.2	100.0	284	722.1	43.5	72
55-59	71.9	27.2	0.9	100.0	117	(1,206.4)	(55.9)	33
Residence								
Dhaka	59.9	39.4	0.7	100.0	4,275	1,356.2	60.3	1,714
Chittagong	60.6	38.6	0.8	100.0	1,837	1,509.9	63.8	723
Other city corporation	72.8	26.6	0.6	100.0	693	515.8	43.4	189
Marital status								
Currently married	67.4	32.1	0.5	100.0	5,398	1,263.3	57.0	1,760
Divorced, separated, or widowed	38.3	59.9	1.8	100.0	802	1,295.5	62.1	494
Never married	38.7	60.4	0.9	100.0	605	1,697.4	70.1	371
Highest level of education								
None	57.0	42.0	0.9	100.0	3,217	1,096.2	57.0	1,382
Primary incomplete	58.4	41.0	0.7	100.0	1,086	1,544.5	63.3	452
Primary complete	64.1	35.9	0.0	100.0	885	1,701.7	69.0	317
Secondary incomplete	71.5	28.1	0.4	100.0	1,222	1,774.8	66.5	349
Secondary or higher	68.3	30.5	1.2	100.0	395	1,867.3	39.9	125
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	52.7	46.4	0.9	100.0	2,497	1,200.6	62.1	1,182
2	56.6	43.2	0.3	100.0	1,899	1,454.2	63.3	825
3	66.9	32.0	1.1	100.0	1,337	1,542.5	58.5	442
4	84.6	14.9	0.4	100.0	807	1,911.4	45.2	124
Richest	80.6	18.9	0.5	100.0	265	1,282.9	40.7	51
Total	61.4	37.9	0.7	100.0	6,805	1,362.1	60.2	2,625

Background Characteristic	Not employed	Currently employed: 1 job	Currently employed: 2 jobs	Total	Number of women	Among those currently employed		
						Median total income for the last month ¹	Median total number of hours worked per week ²	Number of employed women
NON-SLUM								
Age								
10-14	(26.3)	(73.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5	(1,037.4)	(42.7)	4
15-19	71.8	28.0	0.2	100.0	544	1,947.7	69.7	154
20-24	69.7	28.5	1.8	100.0	1,157	1,938.7	59.4	351
25-29	76.9	21.5	1.6	100.0	1,018	1,936.2	55.3	235
30-34	74.2	25.1	0.7	100.0	835	1,503.9	42.6	215
35-39	77.2	22.3	0.5	100.0	735	1,728.2	55.8	167
40-44	72.4	27.1	0.4	100.0	508	1,850.2	43.9	140
45-49	78.8	18.0	3.2	100.0	324	1,567.3	37.7	69
50-54	81.9	17.5	0.6	100.0	282	3,516.8	30.5	51
55-59	93.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	137	(6,746.8)	(41.0)	9
Residence								
Dhaka	73.7	25.0	1.3	100.0	2,989	1,971.9	46.3	786
Chittagong	73.3	25.8	0.9	100.0	1,607	1,982.2	61.7	429
Other city corporation	81.2	18.0	0.8	100.0	952	869.6	41.2	179
Marital status								
Currently married	80.0	19.3	0.7	100.0	4,309	1,984.6	53.8	863
Divorced, separated, or widowed	56.9	42.5	0.6	100.0	489	927.8	55.4	211
Never married	57.2	39.1	3.7	100.0	749	2,080.6	46.9	321
Highest level of education								
None	64.7	35.0	0.3	100.0	1,177	1,090.3	56.5	415
Primary incomplete	70.6	29.4	0.0	100.0	538	1,792.0	58.8	158
Primary complete	75.3	24.4	0.2	100.0	596	1,522.5	60.3	147
Secondary incomplete	83.4	16.4	0.2	100.0	1,455	1,879.7	66.5	242
Secondary or higher	75.7	21.4	2.9	100.0	1,781	3,861.7	40.6	433
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	52.1	47.6	0.4	100.0	346	1,331.1	67.7	166
2	58.0	41.4	0.7	100.0	736	1,525.9	66.2	309
3	71.1	28.5	0.4	100.0	890	1,966.5	61.7	257
4	81.1	18.0	0.8	100.0	1,389	1,982.1	41.6	262
Richest	81.7	16.5	1.8	100.0	2,186	3,549.7	41.7	400
Total	74.9	24.0	1.1	100.0	5,547	1,955.0	50.7	1,395

Background Characteristic	Not employed	Currently employed: 1 job	Currently employed: 2 jobs	Total	Number of women	Among those currently employed		
						Median total income for the last month ¹	Median total number of hours worked per week ²	Number of employed women
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
10-14	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	6	(na)	(na)	0
15-19	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	190	(503.7)	(26.2)	22
20-24	86.1	12.8	1.1	100.0	337	(710.5)	(20.6)	47
25-29	80.3	19.1	0.6	100.0	252	(1,208.6)	(40.2)	49
30-34	74.9	25.1	0.0	100.0	244	693.7	47.0	61
35-39	78.9	20.0	1.1	100.0	277	599.4	41.9	58
40-44	82.0	16.7	1.3	100.0	218	(979.9)	(35.8)	39
45-49	81.4	17.7	0.9	100.0	146	(2,133.1)	(45.4)	27
50-54	78.5	21.5	0.0	100.0	116	(1,359.6)	(41.5)	25
55-59	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	53	(372.3)	(50.5)	1
Marital status								
Currently married	84.5	15.0	0.4	100.0	1,465	943.8	39.2	227
Divorced, separated, or widowed	63.5	34.9	1.6	100.0	140	595.3	49.4	51
Never married	77.1	21.2	1.7	100.0	234	755.0	24.6	54
Highest level of education								
None	74.7	24.4	0.9	100.0	518	506.4	48.2	131
Primary incomplete	88.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	190	(461.4)	(30.9)	22
Primary complete	91.2	8.4	0.4	100.0	186	(491.3)	(42.0)	16
Secondary incomplete	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	464	661.8	27.5	54
Secondary or higher	77.4	21.1	1.5	100.0	481	3,892.6	40.2	109
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	72.1	27.2	0.8	100.0	388	510.6	42.6	108
2	86.0	13.1	0.9	100.0	358	557.7	40.4	50
3	85.7	14.2	0.1	100.0	430	1,351.9	35.6	62
4	84.7	14.5	0.8	100.0	406	780.3	33.6	62
Richest	80.9	18.1	1.0	100.0	257	(3,653.2)	(42.9)	49
Total	82.0	17.3	0.7	100.0	1,839	786.5	40.1	331

¹ Because a woman may work more than one job or work a job and be self-employed, total income is the sum of total salary/wages and net profits for the last month. If the woman works in a family business for no pay, her salary is assumed to be zero.

² Only women who have worked for longer than one week at their current job(s) are included. There are only 9 women who did not work longer than one week at their current job. If the woman works more than one job, the number of hours at each job is summed.

Table 3.3.F.B provides the distribution of basic employment status indicators for women across the eight more specific domains considered in this report. Interestingly, the likelihood of employment was remarkably similar across the slums of Dhaka and Chittagong but considerably lower in the slums of the other City Corporations. Remuneration does not appear to have differed greatly across slums of various sizes in Dhaka. Those in the non-slums of Chittagong earned the most for their work. In general, but not uniformly, women in non-slum areas made more than those in slum areas.

Table 3.3.F.B. Employment Status: Females

Percent distribution of women by employment status and among those employed, the overall median income and median number of hours worked per week, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Not employed	Currently employed:		Total	Number of women	Among those currently employed		
		1 job	2 jobs			Median total salary/wages for the last month ¹	Median total number of hours worked per week ²	Number of employed women
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	61.1	38.3	0.6	100.0	1,627	1,357.1	62.4	634
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	58.8	40.4	0.7	100.0	1,652	1,350.8	59.7	680
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	73.7	25.0	1.3	100.0	1,695	1,971.9	46.3	446
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	60.6	38.6	0.8	100.0	1,788	1,509.9	63.8	704
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	73.3	25.8	0.9	100.0	1,952	1,982.2	61.7	522
Other City Corporation: Slum	72.8	26.6	0.6	100.0	1,738	515.8	43.4	473
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	81.2	18.0	0.8	100.0	1,900	869.6	41.2	357
District Municipality	82.0	17.3	0.7	100.0	1,839	786.5	40.1	331

¹ Because a woman may work more than one job or work and be self-employed, total income is the sum of total salary/wages and net profits for the last month. If the woman works in a family business for no pay, her salary is assumed to be zero.

² Only women who have worked for longer than 1 week at their current job(s) are included. There are only 9 women who did not work longer than 1 week at their current job. If the woman works more than 1 job, the number of hours at each job is summed.

Table 3.3.M.A provides the distribution of basic employment indicators for men across the three major domains. We begin with slum areas, where nearly 95 percent of men worked. Men in slums (and elsewhere) were generally more likely to have two jobs than women, but the vast majority who worked had only one job. Employment rates were high in all age groups, but rose a bit from the teens and eventually trailed off in the late Fifties. Compared with women in slums, hours of work and earnings for men were far more stable across age cohorts, though earnings among those men who worked generally rose and then fell with age. Employment rates, hours of work and earnings were fairly similar across the City Corporations, though those outside of Dhaka and Chittagong were a bit more likely to have a second job while those in the slums of Dhaka earned the most. Unlike married women, married men were more likely to work. When they did, they earned more but worked somewhat less. Employment rates fell with education, while earnings rose. Finally, employment and hours worked among the employed fell with wealth, while earnings ultimately rose.

We now turn to non-slum areas. Compared with men in slum areas, those in non-slum areas were less likely to work and slightly less likely to have two jobs. Employment rates again rose before ultimately falling with age. The pattern appears to have been somewhat more pronounced than in slum areas. Earnings and hours of work also rose and then fell with age in non-slum areas. Men in non-slum areas of Chittagong were most likely to work, followed by those in Dhaka. Men in the non-slum areas of the other City Corporations were still likely to work, but they were roughly 50 percent less likely in relative terms to do so than those in Dhaka and Chittagong. Those men who worked earned remarkably similar salaries in the non-slum areas of Dhaka, Chittagong, and the other City Corporations, though they worked more in Dhaka. Nearly all married men worked while roughly one in four never-married men did not.

The likelihood of working fell with education. Median income for those with secondary or higher education is 43 percent higher than the median for those with no education. In non-slum areas the proportion is 88 percent (more than double), which suggests a higher return to education in non-slum areas. The likelihood of working fell with wealth but compensation among those working increased with wealth.

Finally, in District Municipalities men were the least likely to work among those in the three domains. Men in District Municipalities were the most likely to have a second job of those in the three domains. The likelihood that men in District Municipalities worked rose and then, ultimately, fell with age. About 37 percent of never married men did not work, while almost all currently married men did. Married men worked more hours, were more likely to have a second job, and earned more. The poor were far more likely to work though, curiously, the likelihood of working essentially achieved a plateau from the third wealth quintile onward. The wealthiest made far more than not only the poor but those in all other household wealth quintiles.

Table 3.3.M.A. Employment Status: Males

Percent distribution of men by employment status and among those employed, the overall median income and median number of hours worked per week by background characteristics, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Not employed	Currently employed: 1 job	Currently employed: 2 jobs	Total	Number of men	Among those currently employed		
						Median total income for the last month ¹	Median total number of hours worked per week ²	Number of employed men
SLUM								
Age								
15-19	15.9	82.3	1.8	100.0	454	2,410.1	68.2	382
20-24	10.1	86.6	3.3	100.0	1,122	2,943.8	68.2	1,009
25-29	3.0	92.1	4.9	100.0	1,253	3,559.9	66.0	1,215
30-34	1.9	94.3	3.7	100.0	848	3,659.1	69.3	831
35-39	2.2	93.4	4.4	100.0	778	3,922.5	68.5	761
40-44	2.8	93.0	4.2	100.0	659	3,596.9	66.1	641
45-49	4.2	90.5	5.2	100.0	661	3,960.7	62.4	633
50-54	5.3	90.2	4.5	100.0	469	3,901.6	60.3	444
55-59	14.2	84.5	1.4	100.0	244	3,118.9	58.5	209
Residence								
Dhaka	5.7	90.5	3.8	100.0	4,226	3,511.9	69.1	3,987
Chittagong	5.4	90.8	3.8	100.0	1,638	3,227.4	63.9	1,550
Other city	5.7	88.8	5.5	100.0	624	3,020.2	60.5	588
Marital status								
Currently married	3.3	92.3	4.4	100.0	4,980	3,535.5	65.4	4,816
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(6.6)	(89.8)	(3.7)	(100.0)	45	(3,144.3)	(65.4)	42
Never married	13.4	83.9	2.7	100.0	1,463	2,955.4	67.0	1,267
Highest level of education								
None	3.7	92.8	3.4	100.0	2,194	3,085.9	64.2	2,112
Primary incomplete	2.4	92.7	4.9	100.0	1,134	3,098.6	68.4	1,106
Primary complete	4.3	92.4	3.3	100.0	723	3,173.4	68.6	692
Secondary incomplete	6.7	89.4	3.8	100.0	1,519	3,511.9	69.2	1,416
Secondary or higher	13.1	81.9	5.0	100.0	919	4,416.8	57.9	798
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	3.8	92.5	3.7	100.0	2,214	3,048.1	66.0	2,130
2	4.0	92.3	3.6	100.0	1,865	3,182.3	69.1	1,789
3	4.7	90.0	5.3	100.0	1,331	3,730.5	66.9	1,268
4	10.9	85.4	3.7	100.0	814	4,495.9	61.7	725
Richest	19.7	77.5	2.8	100.0	265	5,080.7	57.8	213
Total	5.6	90.4	4.0	100.0	6,488	3,464.6	65.9	6,125

Background Characteristic	Not employed	Currently employed: 1 job	Currently employed: 2 jobs	Total	Number of men	Among those currently employed		
						Median total income for the last month ¹	Median total number of hours worked per week ²	Number of employed men
NON-SLUM								
Age								
15-19	39.1	60.5	0.4	100.0	409	1,953.1	63.1	249
20-24	24.1	73.8	2.1	100.0	1,011	2,989.5	69.1	767
25-29	7.1	88.3	4.6	100.0	1,056	4,047.5	68.6	981
30-34	1.7	93.0	5.2	100.0	732	3,995.6	69.2	720
35-39	3.1	92.4	4.5	100.0	749	5,037.5	69.6	725
40-44	3.2	92.9	3.9	100.0	566	5,625.4	68.3	548
45-49	3.7	94.2	2.2	100.0	585	5,061.7	58.7	563
50-54	7.2	90.7	2.1	100.0	354	5,005.6	55.9	329
55-59	27.8	68.9	3.3	100.0	204	4,861.0	55.2	147
Residence								
Dhaka	10.9	86.9	2.2	100.0	3,172	4,017.8	69.2	2,826
Chittagong	9.6	85.2	5.2	100.0	1,611	4,013.0	59.9	1,456
Other city	15.4	80.4	4.1	100.0	885	3,926.0	59.6	748
Marital status								
Currently married	3.7	92.3	4.0	100.0	3,675	4991.4	65.8	3,538
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(1.3)	(97.6)	(1.1)	(100.0)	44	(3018.0)	(58.3)	44
Never married	25.6	72.0	2.3	100.0	1,948	3018.1	65.0	1,449
Highest level of education								
None	4.3	94.9	0.8	100.0	765	3,181.5	69.4	732
Primary incomplete	1.6	96.4	2.0	100.0	481	3,914.6	67.2	473
Primary complete	5.1	94.4	0.5	100.0	553	4,003.9	70.5	525
Secondary incomplete	8.0	88.2	3.9	100.0	1,422	3,486.5	70.0	1,309
Secondary or higher	18.6	76.6	4.8	100.0	2,446	5,994.3	56.9	1,992
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	3.1	94.7	2.2	100.0	308	3,015.4	62.4	298
2	4.9	93.2	2.0	100.0	685	3,117.7	62.9	651
3	4.5	93.9	1.6	100.0	1,069	3,961.7	70.2	1,020
4	12.3	83.2	4.5	100.0	1,705	4,019.5	69.7	1,495
Richest	17.6	78.2	4.1	100.0	1,901	6,867.6	59.3	1,566
Total	11.2	85.4	3.4	100.0	5,667	4,013.5	65.6	5,030

Background Characteristic	Not employed	Currently employed: 1 job	Currently employed: 2 jobs	Total	Number of men	Among those currently employed		
						Median total income for the last month ¹	Median total number of hours worked per week ²	Number of employed men
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
15-19	34.6	62.9	2.6	100.0	116	1,650.2	56.7	76
20-24	33.5	64.2	2.3	100.0	304	2,479.5	56.0	202
25-29	16.0	81.6	2.4	100.0	213	3,059.1	57.3	179
30-34	7.6	85.3	7.0	100.0	168	3,856.1	62.4	155
35-39	4.8	79.0	16.2	100.0	233	4,562.5	65.1	222
40-44	1.8	80.6	17.6	100.0	181	5,161.5	60.3	177
45-49	1.3	91.7	7.0	100.0	209	4,793.1	58.8	206
50-54	7.4	84.4	8.3	100.0	167	5,706.2	55.2	155
55-59	23.8	64.5	11.8	100.0	72	3,242.5	57.3	55
Marital status								
Currently married	5.0	84.8	10.2	100.0	1,170	4,422.4	60.1	1,111
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(0.0)	(71.2)	(28.8)	(100.0)	11	(4,775.9)	(65.5)	11
Never married	36.6	61.1	2.4	100.0	484	2,189.9	55.3	307
Highest level of education								
None	3.6	85.8	10.5	100.0	337	3,074.3	66.3	325
Primary incomplete	1.8	95.1	3.1	100.0	129	2,978.1	63.5	127
Primary complete	5.8	86.9	7.3	100.0	135	3,167.4	67.4	127
Secondary incomplete	8.3	85.9	5.8	100.0	356	3,544.9	61.8	326
Secondary or higher	26.0	65.0	9.0	100.0	707	5,983.2	50.5	524
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	3.4	91.3	5.3	100.0	300	3,001.5	59.4	290
2	5.5	81.7	12.8	100.0	342	3,049.7	70.0	323
3	22.5	69.3	8.2	100.0	424	4,427.9	56.2	328
4	17.3	78.3	4.4	100.0	397	4,829.4	56.2	329
Richest	21.1	68.3	10.6	100.0	201	8,298.9	53.5	158
Total	14.2	77.8	8.0	100.0	1,664	3,960.3	57.0	1,428

¹ Because a man may work more than one job or work a job and be self-employed, total income is the sum of total salary/wages and net profits for the last month. If the man works in a family business for no pay, his salary is assumed to be zero.

² If the man works more than one job, the number of hours at each job is summed.

Table 3.3.M.B provides some information on the overall distribution of key employment indicators for men across the eight survey domains. Men in small or medium sized slums in Dhaka were roughly twice as likely to have two jobs as those in the large slums in Dhaka. On the whole, the overall employment circumstances of men in the two Dhaka slum domains were very similar. Men in the slums of Chittagong earned and worked slightly less than their counterparts in Dhaka. Men in non-slum communities were uniformly less likely to work but earned more when they did.

Table 3.4.F.A provides detailed information regarding various aspects (type of employer and labor supply and compensation by type of employment) of the distribution of the employment circumstances for women across the eight more specific domains. Working women in the large slums of Dhaka were somewhat more likely to be employed at private companies but less likely to be day laborers or self-employed than their counterparts in the medium and small slums of Dhaka. The patterns in the slums of Chittagong more closely resembled those in the large slums of Dhaka than in the other two slum domains. Self-employment was relatively important to women in the slums of the other City Corporations. The self-employed made the least compensation in the slums of the other City Corporations.

Table 3.4.M.A provides the distribution of employer type and earnings and hours worked by employment circumstance for primary jobs for men across the eight survey domains. Working for private companies was a common source of employment in all domains, but what is really notable is that differences in the percentage employed at them between City Corporations would seem to have been almost as important as those between slum and non-slum areas overall. It is far more common for men in slums to have served as day laborers in their primary job, with the rate hovering around 30 percent. Among non-slum areas, earnings were higher in Dhaka and Chittagong, and lower in other City Corporations.

Table 3.3.M.B. Employment Status: Males

Percent distribution of men by employment status and among those employed, the overall median income and median number of hours worked per week by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Not employed	Currently employed: 1 job	Currently employed: 2 jobs	Total	Number of men	Among those currently employed	
						Median total number of hours worked per week ²	Median income for the last month ¹
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	6.3	91.1	2.5	100.0	1,627	69.2	3,576.9
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	5.0	90.0	5.0	100.0	1,659	67.5	3,394.4
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	10.9	86.9	2.2	100.0	1,846	69.2	4,017.8
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	5.4	90.8	3.8	100.0	1,617	63.9	3,227.4
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	9.6	85.2	5.2	100.0	2,008	59.9	4,013.0
Other City Corporation: Slum	5.7	88.8	5.5	100.0	1,585	60.5	3,020.2
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	15.4	80.4	4.1	100.0	1,813	59.6	3,926.0
District Municipality	14.2	77.8	8.0	100.0	1,664	57.0	3,960.3

¹ Because a man may work more than one job or work a job and be self-employed, total income is the sum of total salary/wages and net profits for the last month. If the man works in a family business for no pay, his salary is assumed to be zero.

² If the man works more than 1 job, the number of hours at each job is summed.

Table 3.4.F.A. Employment Characteristics of First/Only Job: Females

Among those women who are employed with at least one job, percent distribution of women by employer, median income, and median number of hours usually worked per week by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Employer				Total	Number of women	Among those women who are employed ¹		Among those women who are self-employed			
	Family business for pay	Private company	Government laborer	Day laborer			Self-employed	Family business for no pay	Median total salary/wages for the last month ²	Median total number of hours worked per week ³	Median total net profit for the last month	Median total number of hours worked per week
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	0.9	79.6	1.3	4.4	11.4	2.4	1,385.1	66.6	561	999.8	34.4	72
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	1.0	73.5	2.8	8.7	13.7	0.5	1,383.4	62.1	587	1,079.9	36.9	93
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	2.3	77.7	5.7	1.3	11.3	1.7	1,984.4	48.1	395	1,101.4	26.0	51
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	1.6	82.0	2.1	3.9	9.8	0.6	1,665.4	68.1	635	674.1	39.0	69
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	0.2	88.6	2.3	1.9	7.0	0.0	2,017.8	65.6	485	(519.3)	(24.5)	36
Other City Corporation: Slum	0.8	57.8	1.0	11.9	25.4	3.1	540.3	46.0	353	509.4	28.6	120
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	0.8	64.9	13.7	2.9	17.2	0.5	920.4	41.9	296	552.5	28.5	61
District Municipality	2.9	44.7	15.7	10.6	21.0	5.2	996.2	41.6	262	503.3	27.2	69

¹ Women who are consider employed includes those who work for family business for pay, for a private company, for the government, as a day laborer, and for a family business for no pay.

² If the woman works in a family business for no pay, her salary/wage is considered to be 0.

³ Only women who have worked for longer than 1 week at their current job(s) are included. There are only 9 women who did not work longer than 1 week at their current job.

Table 3.4.M.A. Employment Characteristics of First/Only Job: Males

Among those men who are employed with at least one job, percent distribution of men by employer, median income, and median number of hours usually worked per week by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Employer			Number of men	Among those men who are employed ¹		Among those men who are self-employed							
	Family business for pay company	Private Government	Day la-borer Self-employed		Family business for no pay	Median total salary/wages for the last month ²	Median total number of hours worked per week	Median total profit for the last month	Median total number of hours worked per week					
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	0.7	35.8	4.0	30.3	28.5	0.7	100.0	1,524	3,477.5	65.2	1,090	4,073.2	68.2	434
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	1.2	34.0	5.9	29.0	29.0	1.0	100.0	1,575	3,089.6	60.9	1,119	3,507.9	68.1	456
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	2.4	38.9	9.0	11.6	34.1	4.0	100.0	1,645	3,989.0	66.2	1,084	5,134.3	70.3	560
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	0.3	36.2	4.8	32.6	24.7	1.4	100.0	1,530	3,140.8	61.7	1,152	3,863.3	68.6	378
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	0.6	43.3	12.2	13.7	27.9	2.3	100.0	1,815	3,517.2	56.3	1,308	5,618.0	68.4	507
Other City Corporation: Slum	0.2	21.9	4.8	33.9	37.5	1.7	100.0	1,495	2,967.0	58.6	934	3,124.3	61.5	561
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	2.2	27.7	13.9	13.4	38.8	3.9	100.0	1,533	3,316.9	56.4	938	4,452.4	65.9	595
District Municipality	0.1	23.5	13.9	15.7	43.4	3.5	100.0	1,428	3,498.5	55.8	809	3,706.2	61.8	619

¹ Men who are consider employed includes those who work for family business for pay, for a private company, for the government, as a day laborer, and for a family business for no pay.

² If the man works in a family business for no pay, his salary/wage is considered to be 0.

3.4. Media Exposure and NGO Membership

We now turn to the final two major topical focus areas for this chapter, media exposure and NGO membership. We begin with media exposure. Table 3.5.F.A provides some basic media exposure-related statistics for women in the three overall survey domains. To begin with, a large majority of women across the three domains did not read newspapers for one reason or another. The statistics in Table 3.1.F.A (in which 54.9, 25.1, and 32.8 percent, respectively, of women in slum and non-slum areas and District Municipalities described themselves as unable to read or write) suggest that the failure of at least some of the women in the three domains to read the newspaper did not simply reflect illiteracy. Newspaper reading appeared to have been most common in non-slum areas, followed by District Municipalities and, more distantly, slums. Women rarely listened to the radio, but when they did it was most common (at roughly one in four women) in slums, followed more distantly by non-slums and District Municipalities. By contrast, television viewing was far more common, with women in non-slum neighborhoods watching the most television.

Table 3.5.F.A. Access to Media: Females

Percent distribution of women by whether they are exposed to mass media, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum		Non-slum		District Municipality	
	Percentage	Number of women	Percentage	Number of women	Percentage	Number of women
How often read newspaper						
Does not/cannot read	88.1	5,995	60.1	3,333	70.3	1,292
Everyday	1.8	121	14.8	819	5.3	98
1-6 days per week	4.9	336	16.7	926	14.6	269
Less than once a week	5.2	352	8.5	469	9.8	180
How often listen to radio						
Does not listen	75.0	5,107	83.4	4,628	84.3	1,550
Everyday	9.3	632	5.3	291	4.2	77
1-6 days per week	11.3	767	8.6	478	8.5	155
Less than once a week	4.4	299	2.7	149	3.1	56
How often watch TV						
Does not watch	13.8	936	6.0	334	13.8	254
Everyday	57.0	3,878	78.7	4,364	60.3	1,109
1-6 days per week	23.8	1,617	13.4	744	19.8	364
Less than once a week	5.5	373	1.9	104	6.1	112
Total	100.0	6,805	100.0	5,547	100.0	1,839

Table 3.5.F.B provides essentially the same information as 3.5.F.A, but across the eight domains. The differences in most of the media exposure variables were fairly modest across the slum areas of Dhaka, Chittagong, and the remaining City Corporations. However, this was truer of newspaper reading than watching television or listening to the radio. Interestingly, daily television viewing was common in all domains, but it was least so in slums (though, nonetheless, even in slums more than half of women watched television).

Table 3.5.F.B. Access to Media: Females

Percent distribution of women by whether they are exposed to mass media, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Dhaka metro area: Large slum		Dhaka metro area: Medium/small slum		Dhaka metro area: Non-slum		Chittagong city corporation: Slum		Chittagong city corporation: Non-slum		Other city corporation: Slum		Other city corporation: Non-slum		District Municipality	
	% of women	Number of women	% of women	Number of women	% of women	Number of women	% of women	Number of women	% of women	Number of women	% of women	Number of women	% of women	Number of women	% of women	Number of women
How often read newspaper																
Does not/cannot read	88.1	1,433	88.7	1,466	57.4	972	87.4	1,563	64.6	1,260	88.1	1,531	61.0	1,159	70.3	1,292
Everyday	(1.9)	31	(2.7)	44	17.9	304	(0.8)	14	9.6	188	(1.1)	19	13.5	257	5.3	98
1-6 days per week	4.5	73	4.9	81	17.0	288	5.6	100	15.6	305	4.8	84	17.6	335	14.6	269
Less than once a week	5.5	90	3.7	61	7.7	131	6.2	111	10.2	199	6.0	104	7.8	149	9.8	180
How often listen to radio																
Does not listen	74.8	1,217	70.2	1,160	82.0	1,390	79.3	1,417	84.7	1,652	80.0	1,390	85.9	1,632	84.3	1,550
Everyday	10.1	165	11.6	192	6.3	107	5.8	104	3.3	64	8.6	149	5.2	98	4.2	77
1-6 days per week	10.2	166	12.6	208	9.0	153	12.1	216	9.0	175	8.0	140	6.7	127	8.5	155
Less than once a week	4.9	79	5.6	93	(2.6)	44	2.8	50	3.1	60	3.4	59	(2.2)	43	3.1	56
How often watch TV																
Does not watch	14.8	241	13.5	223	6.1	103	11.0	197	4.8	93	18.7	324	8.0	152	13.8	254
Everyday	57.0	927	59.7	987	81.6	1,382	55.6	994	75.5	1,473	52.0	904	75.1	1,427	60.3	1,109
1-6 days per week	22.3	362	22.7	375	10.1	172	27.2	487	18.8	367	22.5	390	14.6	278	19.8	364
Less than once a week	5.9	96	4.0	67	(2.3)	38	6.2	110	(1.0)	19	6.9	120	(2.2)	43	6.1	112
Total	100.0	1,627	100.0	1,652	100.0	1,695	100.0	1,788	100.0	1,952	100.0	1,738	100.0	1,900	100.0	1,839

Tables 3.5.M.A and 3.5.M.B provide the distribution of media exposure for men. We begin with Table 3.5.M.A. Across the three major domains, reading the newspaper was far more common among men than women, with a majority (and a slim one at 54.8 percent) never reading the newspaper occurring only in the slum neighborhoods (of the City Corporations). Though men listened to the radio more often, their overall rates of doing so were closer to what was observed with women than had been the case with newspaper reading. Men in the slums were most likely to listen to the radio, and to do so intensely (i.e. everyday), followed by those in District Municipalities. Once again, overwhelming majorities of men surveyed watched television, with those in slums and District Municipalities least likely to do so and, perhaps more to the point given the overwhelming numbers who watched television in any of the domains, least likely to watch television on a daily basis.

Table 3.5.M.A. Access to Media: Males

Percent distribution of men by whether they are exposed to mass media, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum		Non-slum		District Municipality	
	%	Number of men	%	Number of men	%	Number of men
How often read newspaper						
Does not/cannot read	54.8	3,556	27.1	1,538	34.6	576
Everyday	17.0	1,103	41.4	2,347	31.1	518
1-6 days per week	22.6	1,467	25.4	1,439	29.4	490
Less than once a week	5.6	362	6.0	342	4.8	80
How often listen to radio						
Does not listen	59.6	3,865	73.2	4,147	68.6	1,141
Everyday	13.3	862	8.2	462	11.1	185
1-6 days per week	21.0	1,363	13.3	754	17.5	291
Less than once a week	6.1	398	5.4	304	(2.8)	47
How often watch TV						
Does not watch	9.1	592	4.6	261	9.2	153
Everyday	59.6	3,864	73.2	4,146	60.7	1,010
1-6 days per week	27.1	1,757	19.2	1,087	25.3	422
Less than once a week	4.2	275	3.1	173	4.7	79
Total	100.0	6,488	100.0	5,667	100.0	1,664

Table 3.5.M.B provides the same sorts of information as Table 3.5.M.A, but for the eight domains. Newspaper reading was fairly steady (at around 50 to 60 percent not reading) across slum communities. A similar conclusion can be drawn for listening to the radio: the proportion that did not do so varied between slums, but within a relatively modest 10 percentage point range. Interestingly, daily television viewing was quite similar across slum domains at around 60 percent.

Table 3.5.M.B. Access to Media: Males

Percent distribution of men by whether they are exposed to mass media, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Dhaka metro area: Large slum		Dhaka metro area: Medium/small slum		Dhaka metro area: Non-slum		Chittagong city Slum		Chittagong city Non-slum		Other city Slum		Other city Non-slum		District Municipality		
	%	Number of men	%	Number of men	%	Number of men	%	Number of men	%	Number of men	%	Number of men	%	Number of men	%	Number of men	
How often read newspaper																	
Does not/cannot read	54.1	880	56.9	944	26.9	497	51.5	833	29.2	586	58.3	924	24.3	441	34.6	576	
Everyday	16.9	274	17.0	281	42.1	777	16.2	263	38.0	763	19.7	312	45.2	820	31.1	518	
1-6 days per week	23.0	375	21.0	349	23.9	441	25.6	414	27.3	548	18.9	300	27.4	496	29.4	490	
Less than once a week	6.0	98	5.1	85	7.1	132	6.6	107	5.5	111	(3.1)	49	3.1	56	4.8	80	
How often listen to radio																	
Does not listen	54.7	890	58.1	965	70.2	1,297	65.0	1,051	78.7	1,581	66.2	1,049	73.6	1,334	68.6	1,141	
Everyday	16.6	270	13.4	222	9.8	182	10.2	166	5.0	101	10.2	161	7.8	142	11.1	185	
1-6 days per week	21.6	351	21.8	361	14.2	262	19.8	320	12.0	241	19.7	312	12.4	225	17.5	291	
Less than once a week	7.1	116	6.7	111	5.7	105	5.0	81	4.2	85	3.9	62	6.2	112	(2.8)	47	
How often watch TV																	
Does not watch	8.6	140	11.6	193	4.6	85	6.2	100	4.3	86	9.9	157	5.2	93	9.2	153	
Everyday	60.9	992	58.6	972	76.1	1,405	59.6	963	68.0	1,366	58.3	923	71.9	1,303	60.7	1,010	
1-6 days per week	25.9	421	25.2	418	16.0	294	30.8	498	25.0	502	27.8	441	20.2	365	25.3	422	
Less than once a week	4.6	74	4.6	76	3.3	61	3.5	56	2.7	53	4.0	64	2.8	51	4.7	79	
Total	100.0	1,627	100.0	1,659	100.0	1,846	100.0	1,617	100.0	2,008	100.0	1,585	100.0	1,813	100.0	1,664	

Table 3.6.F.A provides the distribution of weekly exposure to these media (radio, newspapers, and television) by age, residence, education and household wealth quintile for women in the three major domains considered in this study. Beginning with the slum neighborhoods in the City Corporations, older women generally had less exposure to media. For instance, only 12.3 percent of 20-24 year olds had no exposure to radio, television, or newspapers on a weekly basis, while the figure for women in their fifties was around 30 percent. The 20 point gap in weekly television viewing between the youngest and oldest women was particularly notable. Those women outside of Dhaka and Chittagong were less likely to be exposed to these media. Education appears to have been a strong predictor of media exposure, with the better educated much more likely to read the newspaper, listen to the radio, or watch television on a weekly basis. The gap by education was particularly stunning for weekly newspaper reading (0.1 percent of the least educated but 47.5 percent of those with a secondary education or better reported reading the newspaper on a weekly basis) but was also substantial for watching television. A similar gap emerged by household wealth, with slum women from wealthier households more likely to watch television on a weekly basis and far more likely to read a newspaper. By contrast, listening to the radio appears to have been more common among the poor.

In non-slum areas we see the same basic distributional patterns to media exposure, though it was generally more widespread in these communities. Younger cohorts had generally higher media exposure, and were particularly more likely to listen to the radio or watch television. By contrast, older women were sometimes comparatively likely to read the newspaper. As in slums, those in the other City Corporations (beyond Dhaka and Chittagong) had lower media exposure. The better educated enjoyed better media exposure and (once again) the gap was particularly pronounced for reading the newspaper on a weekly basis. This was also true of women in non-slum areas who came from wealthier households. For instance, roughly 60 percent of women from the wealthiest households read newspapers on a weekly basis, against 3.5 percent of the poorest. We thus see that, while media exposure was generally more widespread in non-slum areas, the general distributional patterns of such exposure were similar to what was seen in slum neighborhoods. Finally, the same was also true of District Municipalities: even if overall levels of exposure, or of specific types of exposure, differed from what was seen in slum and non-slum areas, the basic distributional patterns were essentially the same.

Table 3.6.F.A. Exposure to Media: Females

Percentage of women who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis by selected background characteristics, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	No media at least once a week	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	Number of women
SLUM						
Age						
10-14	(13.5)	(4.4)	(19.2)	(86.5)	(0.0)	48
15-19	11.3	8.8	25.5	85.9	2.0	1,030
20-24	12.3	8.4	24.4	85.8	2.5	1,517
25-29	14.7	6.2	19.3	82.6	1.3	1,160
30-34	17.8	4.6	20.6	78.1	1.2	950
35-39	20.2	5.2	19.2	77.4	1.2	784
40-44	20.1	6.8	14.5	77.1	1.1	605
45-49	27.4	6.0	14.6	71.0	0.4	311
50-54	29.0	6.1	13.4	69.0	0.2	284
55-59	31.8	2.9	13.6	66.8	1.1	117
Residence						
Dhaka	16.0	7.0	22.3	80.9	1.6	4,275
Chittagong	15.9	6.4	17.9	82.8	1.4	1,837
Other city corporation	23.2	6.0	16.6	74.4	1.6	693
Highest level of education						
None	23.2	0.1	19.5	73.9	0.0	3,217
Primary incomplete	16.5	1.1	22.1	80.1	0.6	1,086
Primary complete	11.4	6.0	23.4	86.2	2.2	885
Secondary incomplete	7.3	16.6	20.4	91.2	3.5	1,222
Secondary or higher	4.4	47.5	19.0	93.8	8.8	395
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	27.4	1.2	21.6	68.9	0.6	2,497
2	14.8	3.0	21.9	82.4	0.9	1,899
3	8.0	8.4	21.3	90.2	2.1	1,337
4	7.2	19.0	15.3	92.4	3.3	807
Richest	1.6	39.7	13.1	98.4	6.4	265
Total	16.7	6.7	20.6	80.8	1.5	6,805
NON-SLUM						
Age						
10-14	(12.4)	(28.3)	(52.5)	(87.6)	(7.9)	5
15-19	5.2	33.6	19.7	93.8	9.2	544
20-24	3.7	33.0	16.7	95.7	5.2	1,157
25-29	7.2	29.3	11.2	91.7	1.8	1,018
30-34	8.3	24.3	11.4	91.2	1.8	835
35-39	7.4	32.7	14.8	90.8	6.9	735
40-44	8.7	36.1	12.7	88.5	5.0	508
45-49	6.3	24.4	14.0	93.2	1.9	324
50-54	9.8	46.7	9.6	89.8	3.1	282
55-59	13.3	31.2	7.2	86.0	2.6	137

Background Characteristic	No media at least once a week	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	Number of women
Residence						
Dhaka	7.1	34.9	15.4	91.7	5.3	2,989
Chittagong	5.0	25.2	12.3	94.2	2.5	1,607
Other city corporation	9.3	31.1	11.9	89.8	4.4	952
Highest level of education						
None	17.6	0.0	12.9	82.1	0.0	1,177
Primary incomplete	8.0	8.1	15.8	9.0	1.2	538
Primary complete	7.0	8.5	17.4	92.7	1.6	596
Secondary incomplete	3.9	28.5	15.8	95.3	5.2	1,455
Secondary or higher	1.7	69.4	11.2	96.5	8.3	1,781
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	16.6	3.5	13.9	81.4	0.6	346
2	17.4	5.8	18.2	82.4	3.5	736
3	9.6	11.3	14.6	89.2	1.2	890
4	4.2	21.4	16.7	94.6	3.8	1,389
Richest	2.3	59.2	10.3	96.6	6.8	2,186
Total	6.8	31.5	13.9	92.1	4.3	5,547
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY						
Age						
10-14	(24.0)	(13.2)	(19.8)	(76.0)	(0.0)	6
15-19	11.8	33.4	17.7	87.4	9.1	190
20-24	7.7	30.9	18.0	89.3	6.0	337
25-29	11.8	20.1	10.6	82.9	1.5	252
30-34	27.2	14.0	8.8	71.9	2.8	244
35-39	15.1	14.1	1.0	81.6	0.2	277
40-44	21.9	2.0	11.2	76.7	4.7	218
45-49	20.1	10.2	16.7	78.8	0.4	146
50-54	32.7	13.2	9.3	64.2	2.4	116
55-59	35.0	2.6	3.4	64.2	0.0	53
Highest level of education						
None	32.8	0.0	9.6	66.0	0.0	518
Primary incomplete	23.1	1.7	15.1	76.0	0.0	190
Primary complete	23.8	2.7	10.4	73.6	0.0	186
Secondary incomplete	10.4	19.8	14.9	86.6	3.3	464
Secondary or higher	3.1	55.5	13.7	93.0	9.8	481
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	40.5	1.7	1.0	58.4	0.1	388
2	17.7	6.7	11.1	81.0	1.3	358
3	11.0	22.7	20.2	84.4	5.6	430
4	9.3	29.5	12.5	88.2	5.6	406
Richest	6.2	46.5	6.5	91.4	4.0	257
Total	17.5	2.0	12.7	80.1	3.4	1,839

Table 3.6.F.B. Exposure to Media: Females

Percentage of women who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	No media at least once a week	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	Number of women
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	18.0	6.4	20.4	79.3	1.4	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	14.1	7.6	24.2	82.5	1.7	1,652
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	7.1	34.9	15.4	91.7	5.3	1,695
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	15.9	6.4	17.9	82.8	1.4	1,788
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	5.0	25.2	12.3	94.2	2.5	1,952
Other City Corporation: Slum	23.2	6.0	16.6	74.4	1.6	1,738
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	9.3	31.1	11.9	89.8	4.4	1,900
District Municipality	17.5	2.0	12.7	80.1	3.4	1,839

Table 3.6.M.A provides the same information for men that Tale 3.6.F.A does for women. Beginning in slums, media exposure was less widespread among older cohorts, who were particularly less likely to read the newspaper or watch television. While there was some variation in media exposure across the slums of Dhaka, Chittagong, and the other City Corporations, it was comparatively modest (Table 3.6.M.B). The results in Table 3.7.M.A show that while the majority of men at all educational levels had some degree of weekly exposure to television, radio, or newspapers, the best educated were more likely to have done so. In particular, the better educated were much more likely to read newspapers on a weekly basis. On the other hand, the less educated were generally more likely to listen to the radio at least once per week. The wealthiest men in slums were also more likely to be exposed to these media (with, for instance, 84.4 percent of the wealthiest men in slums reading the newspaper on at least a weekly basis, against 21.5 percent of the poorest). Interestingly, as with the distribution of radio exposure by education, the least advantaged were actually more likely to listen to the radio. Television is a popular means of communication in the slums even for the poorest.

Turning to non-slum areas, we see that, on the whole, men in those communities had slightly higher exposure to at least one of the three types of media under consideration than their counterparts in slums, though on the whole overwhelming majorities in both domains had at least some weekly exposure to radio, television, or newspapers. Once again older men had less overall media exposure. Better educated and wealthier men in non-slum areas also enjoyed better media exposure. A similar set of patterns emerged in District Municipalities.

Table 3.6.M.A. Exposure to Media: Males

Percentage of men who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis by background characteristics, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

	No media at least once a week	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	Number of men
SLUM						
Age						
15-19	3.5	48.8	37.2	92.5	19.3	454
20-24	4.8	50.3	35.8	91.9	17.0	1,122
25-29	7.3	45.4	33.6	88.4	13.2	1,253
30-34	7.0	38.2	37.1	87.3	13.7	848
35-39	11.5	35.5	31.7	83.4	10.5	778
40-44	11.0	29.3	35.2	83.9	9.6	659
45-49	9.5	33.0	30.3	84.5	8.9	661
50-54	13.8	31.4	34.8	79.4	9.6	469
55-59	18.8	23.7	31.5	77.4	6.9	244
Residence						
Dhaka	9.6	38.9	36.6	85.3	13.9	4,226
Chittagong	5.6	41.9	3.0	90.4	10.9	1,638
Other city corporation	9.3	38.6	29.9	86.1	9.4	624
Highest level of education						
None	16.0	1.0	34.5	79.8	0.5	2,194
Primary incomplete	9.2	25.0	39.1	86.9	11.3	1,134
Primary complete	6.4	45.9	36.8	89.2	16.9	723
Secondary incomplete	2.5	73.6	32.7	92.3	22.5	1,519
Secondary or higher	1.9	88.7	28.5	91.1	24.4	919
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	15.5	21.5	36.1	79.1	7.8	2,214
2	7.9	35.0	35.7	85.9	11.8	1,865
3	3.5	49.2	32.7	92.6	14.8	1,331
4	2.2	69.3	29.6	95.3	20.4	814
Richest	0.5	84.4	31.7	97.8	26.8	265
Total	8.6	39.6	34.3	86.6	12.7	6,488
NON-SLUM						
Age						
15-19	2.2	71.8	32.8	93.5	16.4	409
20-24	1.4	74.6	24.7	92.0	16.7	1,011
25-29	2.8	71.4	21.6	92.4	11.0	1,056
30-34	5.8	65.2	19.7	92.4	13.6	732
35-39	4.1	69.4	17.0	93.2	11.2	749
40-44	2.9	58.9	16.1	95.3	8.9	566
45-49	5.1	52.8	25.7	93.2	7.8	585
50-54	6.9	64.4	14.4	9.0	7.8	354
55-59	14.0	57.2	19.2	81.6	11.9	204

	No media at least once a week	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	Number of men
Residence						
Dhaka	3.8	66.0	24.0	92.1	14.0	3,172
Chittagong	4.7	65.3	17.0	93.0	8.5	1,611
Other city corporation	3.5	72.6	20.2	92.0	11.4	885
Highest level of education						
None	14.4	2.0	29.5	82.6	0.0	765
Primary incomplete	9.1	24.5	29.3	87.2	5.7	481
Primary complete	4.1	49.8	20.7	93.1	10.3	553
Secondary incomplete	2.3	75.9	22.7	94.8	16.1	1,422
Secondary or higher	0.7	93.9	16.9	94.8	15.1	2,446
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	10.7	27.4	24.1	82.8	4.4	308
2	11.4	39.1	25.3	84.6	9.6	685
3	5.4	52.0	27.4	90.3	12.5	1,069
4	2.0	73.5	23.4	93.9	14.1	1,705
Richest	1.2	85.5	14.5	96.4	12.1	1,901
Total	4.0	66.8	21.5	92.3	12.0	5,667
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY						
Age						
15-19	3.1	63.8	25.0	93.5	13.0	116
20-24	2.5	73.2	32.9	92.2	24.6	304
25-29	5.8	65.7	28.7	88.8	17.7	213
30-34	6.7	50.8	23.8	88.7	7.6	168
35-39	7.3	62.6	22.6	85.8	12.8	233
40-44	11.7	45.3	40.5	82.3	18.4	181
45-49	11.4	58.0	20.9	82.7	15.7	209
50-54	16.3	60.9	32.1	75.5	21.1	167
55-59	14.1	48.1	30.6	78.8	12.2	72
Highest level of education						
None	22.3	0.1	29.6	73.6	0.0	337
Primary incomplete	14.0	26.3	25.8	77.5	6.7	129
Primary complete	2.7	60.2	32.4	93.9	18.7	135
Secondary incomplete	5.3	7.0	20.1	88.2	13.6	356
Secondary or higher	2.6	90.9	32.2	91.0	28.0	707
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	20.6	23.3	26.1	73.6	4.8	300
2	9.6	45.3	34.2	82.9	13.5	342
3	4.5	69.3	37.6	89.9	29.9	424
4	3.9	78.9	22.4	91.6	17.4	397
Richest	2.5	87.5	16.2	91.1	12.0	201
Total	8.1	60.6	28.6	86.1	16.9	1,664

Table 3.6.M.B. Exposure to Media: Males

Percentage of men who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	No media at least once a week	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	Number of men
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	8.7	39.9	38.2	86.8	14.2	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	10.4	38.0	35.2	83.8	13.7	1,659
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	3.8	66.0	24.0	92.1	14.0	1,846
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	5.6	41.9	3.0	90.4	10.9	1,617
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	4.7	65.3	17.0	93.0	8.5	2,008
Other City Corporation: Slum	9.3	38.6	29.9	86.1	9.4	1,585
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	3.5	72.6	20.2	92.0	11.4	1,813
District Municipality	8.1	60.6	28.6	86.1	16.9	1,664

Table 3.7.F.A provides the distribution of NGO membership across women in the three major survey domains. Only small proportions reported membership in Mother's Club or Ladies Association or Grameen Bank, though the latter appeared to be more widespread in District Municipalities. Membership in BRAC/Proshika/ASHA was more common, particularly in District Municipalities (where 20.6 percent belonged, against roughly half that in the slum and non-slum areas of District Municipalities). Finally, roughly a quarter of women in City Corporations were involved in any NGO income generating activity, compared with nearly 40 percent in District Municipalities. Thus, we find that, perhaps somewhat surprisingly, NGO membership was generally more widespread in the District Municipalities than the slums of the City Corporations. Table 3.7.F.B provides the same information, but for the eight more narrowly defined domains. Unfortunately, many finer comparisons are rendered difficult by small numbers of observations.

Table 3.7.F.A. Membership in NGOs

Percent distribution of women by membership of selected NGOs according to major domain, UHS 2006.

NGO	Slum		Non-slum		District Municipality	
	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women
Belongs to Mother's Club or Ladies' Association						
Yes	(0.7)	46	(0.7)	41	(0.6)	10
No	99.3	6,759	99.3	5,506	99.4	1,829
Belongs to Grameen Bank						
Yes	1.8	123	1.2	66	6.3	115
No	98.2	6,682	98.8	5,481	93.7	1,724
Belongs to BRAC/Proshika/ASHA						
Yes	12.8	871	10.0	552	20.6	378
No	87.2	5,934	90.0	4,995	79.4	1,461
Belongs to other NGO income generating activity						
Yes	16.6	1,129	13.9	773	18.7	343
No	83.4	5,676	86.1	4,774	81.3	1,496
Belongs to any NGO income generating activity						
Yes	28.6	1,946	22.6	1,255	38.5	709
No	71.4	4,859	77.4	4,292	61.5	1,130
Total	100.0	6,805	100.0	5,547	100.0	1,839

Table 3.7.F.B. Membership in NGOs

Percent distribution of women by membership of selected NGOs according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

NGO	Dhaka metro area: Large slum		Dhaka metro area: Medium/ small slum		Dhaka metro area: Non-slum		Chittagong city corporation: Slum		Chittagong city corporation: Non-slum		Other city corporation: Slum		Other city corporation: Non-slum		District Municipality		
	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	%	Number of women	
Belongs to Mother's Club or Ladies' Association																	
Yes	(1.1)	17	(0.6)	10	(0.9)	15	(0.3)	6	(0.8)	16	(0.6)	10	(0.2)	4	(0.6)	10	
No	98.9	1,610	99.4	1,642	99.1	1,680	99.7	1,782	99.2	1,936	99.4	1,728	99.8	1,896	99.4	1,829	
Belongs to Grameen Bank																	
Yes	(1.4)	23	(1.2)	19	(1.0)	17	(2.3)	42	(1.1)	22	3.5	61	(1.9)	35	6.3	115	
No	98.6	1,604	98.8	1,633	99.0	1,678	97.7	1,746	98.9	1,930	96.5	1,677	98.1	1,865	93.7	1,724	
Belongs to BRAC/ Proshika/ ASHA																	
Yes	9.5	154	9.5	157	8.0	136	12.7	226	9.2	180	33.5	583	17.3	329	20.6	378	
No	90.5	1,473	90.5	1,495	92.0	1,559	87.3	1,562	90.8	1,772	66.5	1,155	82.7	1,571	79.4	1,461	
Belongs to other NGO income generating activity																	
Yes	14.9	243	18.2	301	12.1	206	15.7	280	17.7	345	18.9	329	13.2	251	18.7	343	
No	85.1	1,384	81.8	1,351	87.9	1,489	84.3	1,508	82.3	1,607	81.1	1,409	86.8	1,649	81.3	1,496	
Belongs to any NGO income generating activity																	
Yes	25.2	410	27.1	448	19.9	338	26.3	471	24.3	474	49.3	857	28.2	535	38.5	709	
No	74.8	1,217	72.9	1,204	80.1	1,357	73.7	1,317	75.7	1,478	50.7	881	71.8	1,365	61.5	1,130	
Total	100.0	1,627	100.0	1,652	100.0	1,695	100.0	1,788	100.0	1,952	100.0	1,738	100.0	1,900	100.0	1,839	

3.5. Conclusion

This chapter was designed to provide the reader with the basic characteristics of the adult male and female respondents to the 2006 UHS. The objective has been to provide background context for the health and health behavior-related indicators to be presented in the chapters that follow. The overall distributional patterns within slums were, on balance, remarkably similar to what emerged in non-slum areas. Thus, non-slum areas, with their overall more favorable levels for variables such as education or media exposure, in some sense represented a “level shift” of the distributions for those that were encountered in slums.

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CHAPTER 4. MIGRATION AND MIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS

Bates Buckner

The United Nations Population Division predicts¹ a 93 percent increase in the urban population of Bangladesh between 2000 and 2020, compared with growth in the rural population of only around 22 percent. This rapid urbanization, manifested particularly by the recent extremely precipitous growth of large cities such as Dhaka and Chittagong, is driven primarily by rural to urban migration (Islam N, 2005; Afsar R, 2003). Rural to urban migration is in turn driven mainly by poverty, the destruction of livelihoods in the wake of natural disasters such as typhoons and floods, and various other factors related to the limited opportunities for economic growth and employment in rural areas.

Such rapid urban growth largely manifests itself in the expansion of already crowded squatter settlements and slums. It also places enormous strain on the public resources of the cities of lower-income nations such as Bangladesh. The urban poor, and perhaps poor migrants in particular, likely face discrimination, physical and economic insecurity, polluted environments and substandard housing conditions. These factors render them vulnerable to many factors that place their health at risk, including high levels of exposure to water and vector-borne diseases, injury, and disability.

To identify migrants within the urban population, the 2006 UHS included questions on place of birth and duration of stay in current residence. Among migrants, the survey also obtained information on place of prior residence and reason for migrating to their current residence. Circular migrants were questioned about their reasons for, and amount of time spent, in their current and other main place of residence in the preceding year.

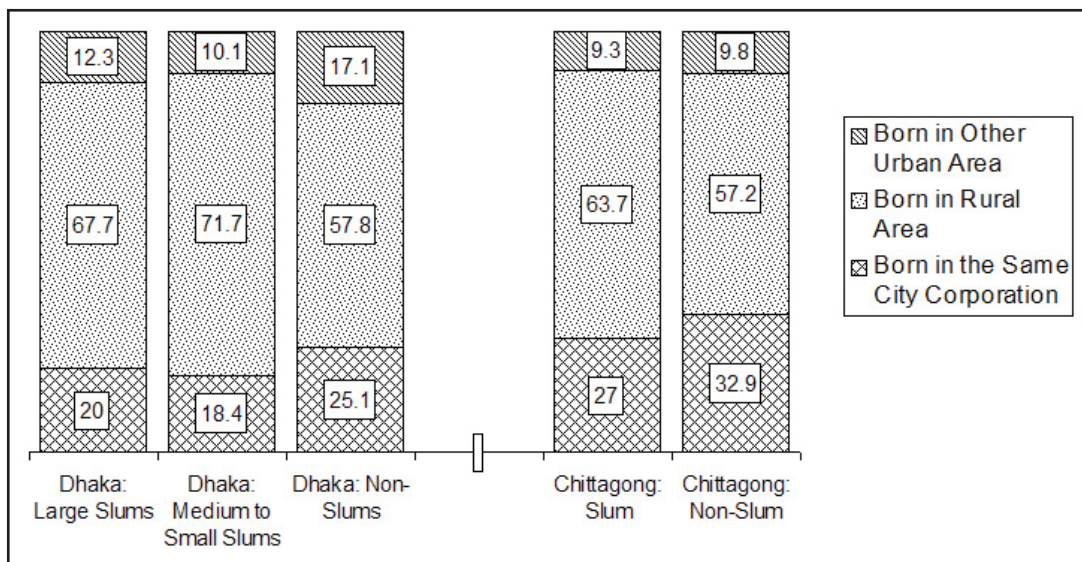
For purposes of this study, a ‘migrant’ is defined as a respondent whose place of birth was different from their current place of residence and/or one who said they had not ‘always lived’ in their current location. This chapter describes the characteristics of the migrant population, their motivations, and patterns of movements.

4.1. Place of Birth and Place of Current Residence

Tables 4.1.F.B (female) and 4.1.M.B (male) demonstrate the distribution of the place of birth among all respondents according to where they currently reside within each of the 8 survey domains. Many respondents, and particularly slum residents, qualified as migrants. For example, Figure 4.1 summarizes information from Table 4.1.M.B by sorting males currently living in Dhaka and Chittagong into three categories: those born in same City Corporation, in rural areas, and other urban areas. Respectively, 64 to 72 percent and 57 to 58 percent of men in slum and non-slum areas reported a rural place of birth. Only 18 to 20 percent of men in the slums of Dhaka and 27 percent of those in Chittagong reported that they were born in the “same City Corporation.” Men from non-slum communities were slightly more likely than their slum counterparts to have been born in the same City Corporation (at 25.1 and 32.9 percent in Dhaka and Chittagong, respectively). Migration patterns for women were almost identical to those for men.

¹ Using its “medium variant” assumption.

Figure 4.1. Place of birth among men living in Dhaka metropolitan area and Chittagong city corporation (percent distribution of male respondents).



Perhaps unsurprisingly, a migrant's place of birth was often within reasonably close proximity to their current residence. For example, about one third of all men currently living in the slums of Dhaka were born elsewhere in the Dhaka division (28 to 33 percent came from "Dhaka rural area," while another five to six percent hailed from "Dhaka other city"). Results for women were very similar. This was even truer of respondents living in Chittagong. For example, 44 and 47 percent, respectively, of men in slum and non-slum neighborhoods in Chittagong were born elsewhere in the Chittagong division.

Table 4.1.F.B. Place of Birth and Current Residence: Females

Percent distribution of women's place of current residence, according to place of birth, UHS 2006.

Place of Birth	Current residence									
	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Barisal city corporation	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	0.1
Barisal other city	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1
Barisal rural area	18.8	14.8	8.2	9.1	4.6	11.6	6.7	11.6	6.7	4.9
Chittagong city corporation	0.1	0.1	0.3	27.9	32.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4
Chittagong other city	1.3	1.2	2.1	4.5	6.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.9
Chittagong rural area	9.1	10.9	10.5	43.7	45.6	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.1	10.7
Dhaka city corporation	20.0	18.4	28.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0
Dhaka other city	4.2	5.4	7.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.0	1.2	3.0	11.1
Dhaka rural area	30.8	37.0	27.0	3.7	3.0	7.2	4.6	7.2	4.6	12.6
Khulna city corporation	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	7.2	4.8	7.2	4.8	0.2
Khulna other city	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.0	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.7	4.1
Khulna rural	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.2	0.8	12.3	11.5	12.3	11.5	8.3
Rajshahi city corporation	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	22.4	9.1	22.4	9.1	0.0
Rajshahi other city	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	3.3	1.4	3.3	13.6
Rajshahi rural area	7.1	5.9	4.4	4.9	2.6	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	8.4
Sylhet city corporation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.6	0.9	2.6	0.1
Sylhet other city	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.1	0.8	11.1	2.1
Sylhet rural area	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	3.8	10.4	3.8	10.4	2.4
Born abroad	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Missing	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
Number of women	1,627	1,652	1,695	1,788	1,952	1,738	1,900	1,738	1,900	1,839

Table 4.1.M.B. Place of Birth and Current Residence: Males

Percent distribution of men's place of current residence, according to place of birth, UHS 2006.

Place of Birth	Current residence										District Municipality
	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum				
Barisal city corporation	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	6.4	7.8			0.2	
Barisal other city	2.4	1.3	1.6	0.9	2.0	2.1	1.6			3.8	
Barisal rural area	17.6	15.6	9.4	9.2	5.8	12.7	6.2			1.9	
Chittagong city corporation	0.1	0.2	0.0	27.0	32.9	0.2	0.0			0.0	
Chittagong other city	1.9	1.2	4.5	4.9	3.5	0.4	0.4			17.2	
Chittagong rural area	10.5	12.6	15.0	39.0	43.4	3.1	5.3			11.8	
Dhaka city corporation	19.9	17.8	25.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.6			0.4	
Dhaka other city	5.5	5.0	7.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0			12.8	
Dhaka rural area	27.9	33.1	23.3	4.4	2.9	5.8	7.0			8.6	
Khulna city corporation	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	6.1	4.8			0.1	
Khulna other city	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	8.8	8.1			7.2	
Khulna rural	3.1	1.9	4.0	2.1	2.2	8.5	9.1			7.5	
Rajshahi city corporation	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	10.4			0.1	
Rajshahi other city	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.2	8.0			16.8	
Rajshahi rural area	7.7	7.2	5.4	6.9	3.1	5.2	5.6			5.1	
Sylhet city corporation	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4			0.0	
Sylhet other city	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	10.6			4.4	
Sylhet rural area	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	3.6	8.9			1.5	
Born abroad	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.2			0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of men	1,627	1,659	1,846	1,617	2,008	1,585	1,813			1,664	

4.2. Districts of Birth and Migrant Population

Tables 4.2.F.B (females) and 4.2.M.B (males) reveals the twenty districts which migrants most commonly reported as their place of birth. Clearly, a few particular districts served as important sources of migrants throughout urban areas. The same 10 districts² served as the place of birth for 48 to 49 percent of male and 49 to 54 percent of female migrants to Dhaka. The same 10 districts were listed by 43 (male) and 39 (female) percent of migrants in non-slum areas of Dhaka. This concentration of migrants' birthplace around a small number of districts was even more pronounced in Chittagong. The same five districts (Comilla, Chittagong, Noakhali, Chandpur, and Bhola) were listed as place of birth for at least half of all male and female migrants to Chittagong (in both slum and non-slum domains).

² Barisal, Bhola, Kishorganj, Patuakali, Shariapur, Mymensingh, Comilla, Munshiganj, Madariapur, and Chandpur.

Table 4.2.F.B. Districts of Place of Birth and Current Residence: Females

Percent distribution of districts of place of birth among those who migrated to their current city of residence, UHS 2006.

District	Dhaka Metro-politan Area: Large Slum		Dhaka Metro-politan Area: Medium/Small Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum		Other City Corporation: Slum		Other City Corporation: Non-Slum		District Municipality	
	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District
Barisal	7.5	Mymensingh	8.3	Munshiganj	7.5	Comilla	18.4	Chittagong	29.6	Rajshahi	19.7	Rajshahi	11.8	Khagrachhari	5.4	Khagrachhari
Bhola	6.5	Kishorganj	7.8	Barisal	7.3	Chittagong	17.3	Comilla	15.6	Barisal	8.9	Sylhet	10.5	Mymensingh	4.2	Mymensingh
Kishorganj	6.3	Patuakhali	5.7	Comilla	6.0	Noakhali	7.5	Noakhali	8.4	Bagerhat	8.4	Bagerhat	5.6	Chandpur	3.9	Chandpur
Patuakhali	5.9	Barisal	5.7	Chandpur	5.9	Chandpur	6.7	Brahmanbaria	5.0	Khulna	6.7	Barisal	5.5	Jhenaidah	3.9	Jhenaidah
Shariatpur	5.1	Comilla	4.7	Madaripur	4.0	Bhola	6.0	Lakshmipur	4.8	Jhalokati	5.6	Khulna	5.2	Rangamati	3.7	Rangamati
Mymensingh	4.3	Madaripur	4.5	Dhaka	3.7	Brahmanbaria	5.7	Feni	3.9	Pirojpur	5.3	Hobiganj	4.9	Hobiganj	3.6	Hobiganj
Madaripur	4.0	Shariatpur	4.5	Shariatpur	3.2	Lakshmipur	4.2	Chandpur	3.3	Gopalganj	3.7	Satkhira	4.0	Chittagong	3.5	Chittagong
Chandpur	3.9	Munshiganj	4.3	Faridpur	3.2	Gaibandha	4.2	Barisal	2.7	Sunamganj	3.6	Pirojpur	3.9	Rangpur	3.2	Rangpur
Munshiganj	3.5	Jamalpur	4.3	Tangail	3.2	Pirojpur	2.4	Rangamati	2.3	Abroad	3.0	Abroad	3.1	Magura	3.1	Magura
Brahmanbaria	3.4	Netrakona	3.8	Kishorganj	3.2	Cox's Bazar	2.2	Barguna	2.1	Netrakona	2.5	Gopalganj	3.0	Tangail	2.8	Tangail
Comilla	3.3	Sherpur	3.8	Mymensingh	2.8	Barguna	1.9	Khulna	1.8	Hobiganj	2.4	Sunamganj	2.6	Kishorganj	2.5	Kishorganj
Barguna	3.1	Bhola	3.7	Narsingdi	2.8	Feni	1.9	Cox's Bazar	1.7	Jessore	2.2	Jessore	2.4	Comilla	2.5	Comilla
Jamalpur	2.9	Chandpur	3.6	Narayanganj	2.6	Patuakhali	1.7	Pirojpur	1.6	Brahmanbaria	2.0	Jhalokati	2.3	Narail	2.4	Narail
Dhaka	2.3	Brahmanbaria	2.9	Jamalpur	2.4	Jhalokati	1.6	Dhaka	1.5	Satkhira	1.9	Chandpur	2.1	Abroad	2.4	Abroad
Pirojpur	2.1	Barguna	2.5	Brahmanbaria	2.1	Bagerhat	1.5	Shariatpur	1.3	Madaripur	1.7	Tangail	2.1	Bogra	2.3	Bogra
Narsingdi	1.9	Gaibandha	1.9	Gopalganj	2.0	Dhaka	1.4	Lalmonirhat	1.1	Barguna	1.6	Maulvibazar	1.9	Madaripur	2.3	Madaripur
Sherpur	1.9	Rangpur	1.8	Bhola	1.9	Mymensingh	1.1	Jhalokati	0.9	Dhaka	1.4	Narail	1.8	Munshiganj	2.1	Munshiganj
Netrakona	1.9	Narayanganj	1.8	Noakhali	1.9	Lalmonirhat	1.0	Munshiganj	0.8	Faridpur	1.4	Natore	1.8	Rajbari	2.0	Rajbari
Narayanganj	1.8	Faridpur	1.6	Khulna	1.9	Khagrachhari	0.9	Kishorganj	0.8	Mymensingh	1.4	Dhaka	1.7	Naogaon	1.9	Naogaon
Tangail	1.8	Tangail	1.5	Sherpur	1.8	Abroad	0.9	Patuakhali	0.7	Pabna	1.3	Munshiganj	1.5	Barisal	1.9	Barisal
All other districts	26.6	All other districts	21.1	All other districts	30.7	All other districts	11.3	All other districts	10.0	All other districts	15.5	All other districts	22.2	All other districts	40.4	All other districts
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of women	1,224		1,246		1,115		1,178		1,149		959		1,104		920	

Table 4.2.M.B. Districts of Place of Birth and Current Residence: Males

Percent distribution of districts of birth among those who migrated to their current city of residence, UHS 2006.

District	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum		Other City Corporation: Slum		Other City Corporation: Non-Slum		District Municipality	
	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District
Barisal	8.8	Kishorganj	11.3	Chandpur	8.6	Chittagong	14.3	Chittagong	25.6	Barisal	11.2	Sylhet	7.4	Khagrachhari	9.2	
Kishorganj	6.4	Shariatpur	6.7	Barisal	7.4	Comilla	13.2	Comilla	17.4	Bagerhat	7.5	Khulna	6.5	Magura	7.6	
Patuakhali	5.4	Barisal	6.6	Shariatpur	5.5	Noakhali	10.3	Noakhali	8.5	Jhalokati	6.8	Bagerhat	6.2	Rangamati	7.0	
Bhola	4.7	Mymensingh	6.5	Comilla	5.3	Brahmanbaria	6.2	Feni	4.9	Pirojpur	5.8	Sunamganj	5.8	Chandpur	4.7	
Shariatpur	4.7	Comilla	6.4	Munshiganj	4.7	Chandpur	5.8	Brahmanbaria	3.9	Khulna	5.8	Comilla	5.7	Comilla	4.1	
Mymensingh	4.6	Patuakhali	5.9	Brahmanbaria	3.7	Bhola	5.8	Lakshmipur	3.8	Rajshahi	4.9	Barisal	5.5	Chittagong	3.5	
Comilla	4.1	Jamalpur	3.9	Noakhali	3.3	Gaibandha	4.4	Barisal	3.5	Sunamganj	4.2	Hobiganj	5.2	Mymensingh	3.4	
Chandpur	3.8	Chandpur	3.2	Kishorganj	3.2	Lakshmipur	3.3	Cox's Bazar	3.3	Abroad	4.0	Pirojpur	3.7	Jessore	3.1	
Munshiganj	3.4	Brahmanbaria	3.1	Faridpur	3.2	Feni	2.6	Bhola	2.7	Hobiganj	3.6	Gopalganj	3.5	Madaripur	2.9	
Brahmanbaria	3.3	Bhola	2.8	Madaripur	3.1	Barisal	2.3	Barguna	2.6	Gopalganj	3.2	Satkhira	3.5	Tangail	2.8	
Barguna	3.3	Munshiganj	2.7	Lakshmipur	2.8	Cox's Bazar	2.3	Lalmonirhat	1.7	Netrakona	2.7	Rajshahi	3.3	Munshiganj	2.6	
Jamalpur	3.3	Noakhali	2.4	Mymensingh	2.6	Pirojpur	2.0	Pirojpur	1.6	Satkhira	2.6	Abroad	3.2	Rangpur	2.5	
Madaripur	3.3	Barguna	2.3	Tangail	2.5	Bagerhat	1.9	Bagerhat	1.4	Patuakhali	2.5	Tangail	3.1	Gaibandha	2.4	
Narayanganj	2.2	Madaripur	2.3	Jamalpur	2.3	Mymensingh	1.8	Chandpur	1.4	Kishorganj	2.2	Chandpur	2.5	Barisal	2.1	
Rangpur	2.1	Netrakona	2.2	Gopalganj	2.3	Patuakhali	1.7	Jessore	1.4	Madaripur	2.2	Naogaon	2.1	Jhenaidah	2.1	
Noakhali	2.0	Faridpur	2.1	Dhaka	2.2	Nilphamari	1.6	Abroad	1.2	Comilla	2.2	Sherpur	2.1	Hobiganj	2.0	
Faridpur	1.9	Rangpur	2.0	Bhola	2.1	Jhalokati	1.6	Jhalokati	1.1	Barguna	2.1	Jhalokati	2.0	Manikganj	1.9	
Tangail	1.9	Sherpur	2.0	Narayanganj	2.1	Barguna	1.4	Patuakhali	1.0	Jessore	2.1	Nawabganj	2.0	Pabna	1.9	
Netrakona	1.9	Hobiganj	1.5	Feni	2.0	Dhaka	1.3	Rangpur	0.8	Bhola	1.9	Madaripur	1.9	Maulvibazar	1.9	
Pirojpur	1.9	Pirojpur	1.4	Barguna	2.0	Kishorganj	1.2	Dhaka	0.7	Pabna	1.8	Natore	1.8	Cox's Bazar	1.6	
All other districts	27.1	All other districts	22.7	All other districts	29.0	All other districts	14.9	All other districts	11.7	All other districts	20.8	All other districts	23.1	All other districts	30.4	
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of men	1,241		1,303		1,303		1,119		1,268		722		950		603	

4.3. Place of Birth and Main Place of Residence Until Age 12 among Migrants

A child's place of residence until age 12 is important for several reasons: it informs a critical period of that child's social and intellectual development, shapes his or her concept of "home" region, and has an influence on subsequent employment experiences. Tables 4.3.F.A (female) and 4.3.M.A (male) present the five categories of place of birth and usual place of residence until age 12 for migrants currently living in the three main survey domains (slum, non-slum, district municipality). Migration from one's place of birth before the age of 12 was not common. Place of birth and usual place of residence until age 12 were the same for at least eight out of ten male and female migrants currently living in the City Corporations whose usual place of residence until age 12 was a City Corporation, district town, or other town. The same was true for more than nine out of ten migrants who lived in a village until age 12.

Migrants whose usual place of residence until age 12 was different from their place of birth were most likely to have been born in a village. This was especially true of migrants currently living in slums who reported a "City Corporation" as their usual place of residence until age 12; 21.2 and 15.8 percent, respectively, of women and men were born in a village. For migrants to non-slum areas the figures were 15 and 13.7 percent, respectively, for women and men. Thus, while migration away from place of birth before age 12 was not common, when it did occur it was most likely to manifest itself by movement from the village where one was born to a City Corporation. Using information from Tables 4.3.F.A and 4.3.M.A, Figure 4.2 illustrates that six out of 10 migrants who currently lived in slums, and five out of 10 non-slum migrants, lived in a village until age 12.

Figure 4.2. Percent distribution of usual place of residence until age 12 among migrants to a city corporation.



Table 4.3.F.A. Main Place of Residence Until 12 Years Old by Place of Birth: Migrant Females

Percent distribution of women's usual place of residence until 12 years old, according to place of birth, by major domain, UHS 2006.

Place of Birth	Usual place of residence until 12 years old				
	City Corporation	District town	Other town	Village	Abroad
Slum					
City Corporation	74.3	2.1	3.5	0.6	(8.1)
District town	2.3	85.6	3.0	1.6	(0.0)
Other town	0.9	3.1	78.7	0.4	(0.0)
Village	21.2	7.9	14.8	97.1	(14.7)
Abroad	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.3	(77.2)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)
Number of women	2,142	407	98	4,138	20
Non-slum					
City Corporation	77.9	2.4	0.1	0.6	(1.7)
District town	5.1	84.1	4.4	3.0	(9.7)
Other town	1.3	0.9	86.4	0.7	(0.0)
Village	15.0	11.6	9.1	95.1	(0.0)
Abroad	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.6	(88.5)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)
Number of women	2,094	548	142	2,747	17
District Municipality					
City Corporation	(71.1)	0.8	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)
District town	(16.1)	87.6	(3.5)	2.8	(0.0)
Other town	(2.5)	0.2	(73.2)	0.4	(0.0)
Village	(10.3)	9.7	(21.5)	96.3	(0.0)
Abroad	(0.0)	1.7	(1.7)	0.4	(100.0)
Total	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)
Number of women	36	954	40	794	15

Table 4.3.M.A. Main Place of Residence Until 12 Years Old by Place of Birth: Migrant Males

Percent distribution of Migrant men's usual place of residence until 12 years old, according to place of birth, by major domain, UHS 2006.

Place of Birth	Usual place of residence until 12 years old				
	City corporation	District town	Other town	Village	Abroad
Slum					
City Corporation	79.6	1.8	1.3	0.3	(0.0)
District town	2.9	88.6	7.7	1.2	(0.0)
Other town	1.1	0.0	80.6	0.9	(0.0)
Village	15.8	9.2	9.4	97.4	(1.1)
Abroad	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.1	(98.9)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)
Number of men	1,906	468	130	3,967	16
Non-slum					
City Corporation	79.9	2.8	2.9	0.7	(4.7)
District town	3.7	84.8	0.5	2.2	(0.0)
Other town	1.7	0.6	81.7	0.3	(0.0)
Village	13.7	11.1	14.9	96.8	(0.0)
Abroad	1.0	.7	0.0	0.0	(95.3)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)
Number of men	1,971	666	162	2,853	15
District Municipality					
City corporation	(66.3)	0.4	(0.0)	0.2	(0.0)
District town	(13.0)	93.4	(10.5)	1.2	(0.0)
Other town	(0.0)	0.5	(80.4)	0.2	(0.0)
Village	(15.8)	5.4	(9.2)	98.2	(0.0)
Abroad	(5.0)	0.3	(0.0)	0.2	(100.0)
Total	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)
Number of men	12	1,062	31	555	4

4.4. Number of Years in Current Residence and Previous Place of Residence

Tables 4.4.F.A, 4.4.F.B (female), and 4.4.M.A, 4.4.M.B (male) present information on number of years lived in current place of residence among all respondents (left panel) and previous place of residence among those who migrated to their current place of residence (right panel). As indicated earlier, respondents who had “always lived” in their current place of residence are considered “non-migrants” and all others are lifetime migrants (i.e., migrated at least once at any time since birth). When we refer to current residence, we mean “city or town” of residence (not the specific residential structure at which they reside as of interview). Figure 4.3 illustrates the population distribution of migrants and non-migrants in each of the three main survey domains. Respondents who said they had not “always lived” in their current location comprised close to three quarters of all residents currently living in slums (70.7 and 72.3 percent, respectively, for women and men) and about two-thirds of residents in non-slums (62.4 and 65.5 percent, respectively, for women and men). The proportion of migrants in the District Municipalities was smaller, especially in the case of males (at 36.3 percent). The ratio of migrant to non-migrant women in the District Municipalities was essentially 1:1 (50.1 percent of female lifetime migrants).

Figure 4.3. Percent distribution of lifetime migrants and non-migrants.

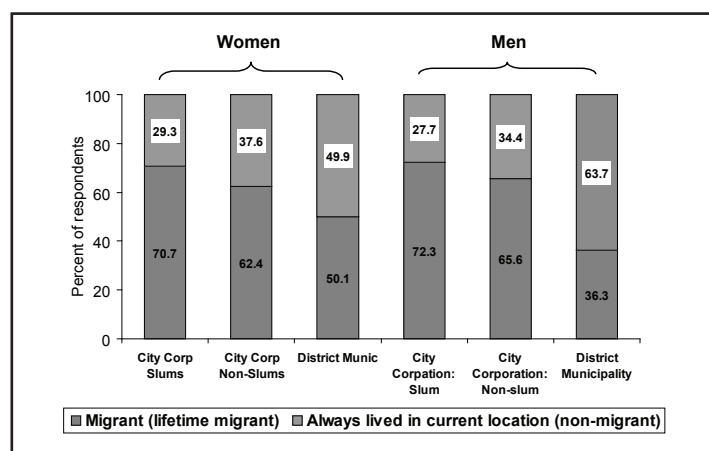
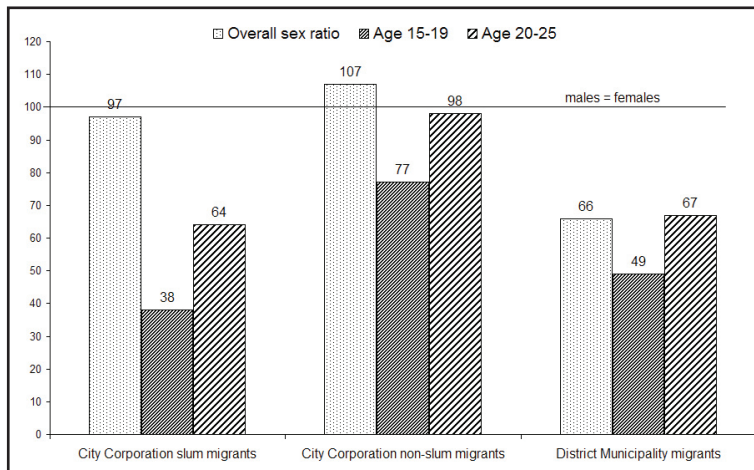


Figure 4.4 shows the male to female sex ratio among migrants in each of the three main survey domains. Male to female sex ratios were calculated by dividing the number of males by the number of females and multiplying by 100. A value above 100 means that there were more males than females while one below that means there were more females than males. Among migrants in slums, the male to female sex ratio (97) indicates that there were 97 male migrants for every 100 female migrants. Among non-slum migrants, the sex ratio was reversed: there were 107 males for every 100 females. The male to female imbalance was especially large among District Municipality migrants (66 male migrants to every 100 female migrants). Many previous studies have reported male to female sex ratios in the migrant population that heavily favored males. These findings may point to changing patterns of migration to urban slums, possibly reflecting, at least in part, increased employment opportunities for females in the garment industry. Sex ratios were especially low among migrants aged 15-24. Among migrants in slums, there were 38 and 64 males for every 100 females aged 15-19 and 20-24, respectively. Comparable ratios in this age range among non-slum migrants were 77 and 98, respectively. Generally speaking, sex ratios among migrants 25 years and older tended to favor of males (data not shown).

Figure 4.4. Male to female sex ratio among migrants: Overall and among migrants age 15-24 (sex ratio = number of males for every 100 females).



The tables divide duration of time in current residence into four categories: 0-5 years (recent migration), 6-10 years, 11 years or more, and “always lived there.” Women in slums were the most likely to report the shortest duration of stay (27.2 percent in their current residence for 0-5 years), compared to 19 to 20 percent with 0-5 years duration of residence for non-slum women and slum and non-slum men. Overall, 43.2 percent of women in slums had lived there less than 11 years, compared with 32.6 percent of non-slum women and 34.9 percent of men in slums. Men and women in the poorest wealth quintile were more likely to be recent arrivals than those in wealthier quintiles (see Figure 4.5). Among women in the poorest quintile, 37.1 and 30.1 percent, respectively, in slum and non-slum areas, had lived in their current residence for 0-5 years, compared to 10.8 (slums) and 15.0 (non-slums) percent in the richest quintile. Similar patterns were observed among men.

Many younger women also reported a relatively recent arrival. Among young women in slums, 48.0 percent of those aged 15-19 and 37.5 percent of those aged 20-24 had lived in their current place of residence only 0-5 years. Among men in the same age groups, the percentages were lower (30.9 and 27.5 percent, respectively).

Figure 4.5. Percent of recent migrants living in current place of residence for less than 11 years, by wealth quintile.

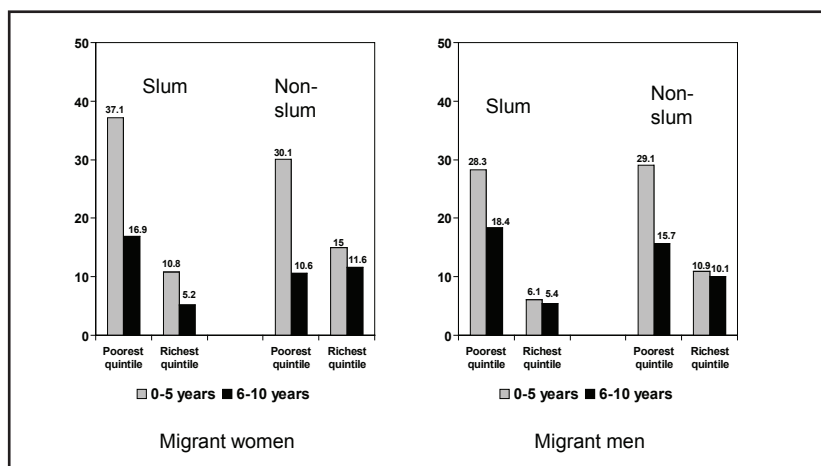


Table 4.4.F.A. Characteristics of Females Living in Current Residence

Percent distribution of women by the number of years that they have lived in their current residence and among those who have not always lived there, the percent distribution by their place of previous residence, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹			Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of women	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Total	Number of women who migrated to current residence		
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years			Always lived there ²	Total	City corporation	Other city			Rural area	Lived abroad
SLUM													
Age													
10-14	(57.9)	(18.8)	(8.0)	(15.3)	(100.0)	(2.8)	48	(0.0)	(1.9)	(98.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
15-19	48.0	10.8	5.4	35.8	100.0	6.3	1,030	1.9	6.9	90.9	0.3	100.0	661
20-24	37.5	21.6	11.3	29.7	100.0	8.6	1,517	3.5	10.2	86.3	0.0	100.0	1,066
25-29	22.7	24.3	23.2	29.8	100.0	11.5	1,160	3.7	11.4	84.6	0.2	100.0	814
30-34	20.4	15.1	34.5	30.0	100.0	15.4	950	2.9	8.8	87.6	0.7	100.0	665
35-39	18.0	12.5	45.6	23.9	100.0	17.8	784	2.9	8.6	88.1	0.4	100.0	596
40-44	16.2	10.5	45.4	27.9	100.0	22.5	605	2.0	9.7	87.1	1.2	100.0	436
45-49	8.8	8.2	61.3	21.7	100.0	25.4	311	4.7	12.1	82.1	1.1	100.0	243
50-54	10.8	6.5	51.2	31.5	100.0	33.5	284	2.8	10.7	84.2	2.3	100.0	195
55-59	6.5	9.6	65.6	18.4	100.0	28.0	117	2.7	7.5	86.1	3.7	100.0	96
Marital status													
Currently married	27.8	16.8	28.2	27.2	100.0	13.6	5,398	3.0	9.3	87.0	0.6	100.0	3,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	20.8	13.9	37.6	27.8	100.0	18.9	802	3.2	10.9	85.4	0.5	100.0	579
Never married	30.3	11.4	8.3	50.0	100.0	17.5	605	2.4	9.5	88.1	0.0	100.0	303
Highest level of education													
None	24.3	16.4	35.5	23.8	100.0	15.2	3,217	3.1	8.7	87.5	0.7	100.0	2,453
Primary incomplete	28.9	17.6	27.6	25.9	100.0	12.3	1,086	2.3	9.2	88.2	0.3	100.0	805

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of women	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Number of women who migrated to current residence		
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²			Total	City corporation	Other city	Rural area		Lived abroad	Total
Primary complete	30.3	17.6	18.4	33.7	100.0	885	1.8	9.7	88.1	0.4	100.0	587	
Secondary incomplete	32.3	14.3	16.3	37.2	100.0	1,222	3.9	9.7	86.0	0.4	100.0	768	
Secondary or higher	23.5	10.0	17.2	49.3	100.0	395	5.6	19.4	74.3	0.7	100.0	200	
Household wealth quintile													
Poorest	37.1	16.9	26.4	19.6	100.0	2,497	2.7	8.9	88.2	0.2	100.0	2,007	
2	29.5	18.0	27.1	25.4	100.0	1,899	2.8	8.9	87.8	0.5	100.0	1,417	
3	17.2	17.1	28.0	37.7	100.0	1,337	3.3	10.1	85.7	0.8	100.0	833	
4	13.2	10.2	29.5	47.1	100.0	807	4.4	10.1	83.5	2.0	100.0	427	
Richest	10.8	5.2	32.6	51.4	100.0	265	4.2	20.6	75.2	0.0	100.0	129	
Total	27.2	16.0	27.5	29.3	100.0	6,805	3.0	9.5	86.9	0.6	100.0	4,813	
NON-SLUM													
Age													
10-14	(61.8)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(36.6)	(100.0)	5	(16.2)	(0.0)	(83.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	3	
15-19	40.7	7.1	7.4	44.8	100.0	544	4.0	21.5	74.5	0.0	100.0	300	
20-24	28.4	18.4	9.1	44.0	100.0	1,157	3.7	11.3	84.0	1.0	100.0	648	
25-29	19.9	22.8	22.3	35.0	100.0	1,018	5.8	14.6	79.1	0.4	100.0	661	
30-34	16.7	16.4	33.7	33.2	100.0	835	3.3	19.0	77.5	0.2	100.0	558	
35-39	10.2	7.4	45.2	37.2	100.0	735	3.1	16.3	79.6	1.0	100.0	462	
40-44	10.5	5.8	52.9	30.9	100.0	508	3.9	21.3	74.2	0.6	100.0	351	
45-49	9.3	3.9	52.4	34.4	100.0	324	3.2	22.5	71.0	3.3	100.0	213	
50-54	5.7	4.2	55.3	34.8	100.0	282	7.2	22.0	69.2	1.6	100.0	184	
55-59	3.1	3.2	55.0	38.6	100.0	137	3.7	36.2	55.5	4.6	100.0	84	
Marital status													
Currently married	20.3	13.9	32.1	33.6	100.0	4,309	4.3	17.3	77.7	0.7	100.0	2,861	

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of women	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Number of women who migrated to current residence		
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²			Total	City corporation	Other city	Rural area		Lived abroad	Total
Divorced/separated/widowed	14.8	11.4	43.5	30.3	100.0	489	3.6	17.0	77.0	2.4	100.0	341	
Never married	16.9	10.2	7.9	65.0	100.0	749	3.2	21.6	74.4	0.8	100.0	262	
Highest level of education													
None	15.3	13.7	43.1	27.9	100.0	1,177	1.7	11.5	85.9	1.0	100.0	850	
Primary incomplete	17.1	16.7	27.2	38.9	100.0	538	1.7	11.6	86.5	0.1	100.0	329	
Primary complete	18.2	13.1	31.5	37.3	100.0	596	1.8	15.8	82.2	0.1	100.0	374	
Secondary incomplete	23.6	13.5	25.8	37.2	100.0	1,455	5.1	17.8	76.5	0.6	100.0	915	
Secondary or higher	19.7	11.7	24.6	44.0	100.0	1,781	7.2	25.3	66.0	1.6	100.0	998	
Household wealth quintile													
Poorest	30.1	10.6	33.1	26.2	100.0	346	2.8	13.3	83.5	0.4	100.0	256	
2	25.5	16.8	23.8	33.8	100.0	736	1.6	10.4	87.7	0.3	100.0	487	
3	24.2	16.4	29.9	29.5	100.0	890	1.8	17.1	80.1	1.0	100.0	627	
4	17.2	12.4	28.8	41.6	100.0	1,389	3.1	13.6	82.2	1.1	100.0	811	
Richest	15.0	11.6	32.0	41.3	100.0	2,186	7.3	23.9	67.8	1.0	100.0	1,283	
Total	19.4	13.2	29.9	37.6	100.0	5,547	4.2	17.6	77.3	0.9	100.0	3,464	
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY													
Age													
10-14	(84.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(100.0)	6	(0.0)	(11.0)	(89.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5	
15-19	29.5	4.5	3.8	62.2	100.0	190	2.1	12.8	74.6	10.5	100.0	72	
20-24	22.3	14.2	5.8	57.6	100.0	337	4.6	14.8	80.7	0.0	100.0	143	
25-29	17.1	21.9	16.9	44.2	100.0	252	8.6	15.0	75.5	1.0	100.0	140	

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Total	Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of women	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Total	Number of women who migrated to current residence
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²				City corporation	Other city	Rural area	Lived abroad		
30-34	7.5	9.5	33.0	50.0	100.0	29.2	244	9.6	23.5	66.6	0.3	100.0	122
35-39	5.5	5.0	39.6	50.0	100.0	34.0	277	3.4	24.9	70.6	1.0	100.0	138
40-44	5.2	3.5	54.1	37.3	100.0	27.2	218	5.3	27.7	66.2	0.7	100.0	137
45-49	4.6	1.7	40.1	53.5	100.0	44.6	146	6.0	22.9	69.0	2.1	100.0	68
50-54	4.4	1.6	50.1	43.9	100.0	42.8	116	2.2	22.8	68.8	6.2	100.0	65
55-59	7.5	8.8	40.5	43.3	100.0	42.5	53	(6.0)	(8.0)	(72.5)	(13.5)	(100.0)	30
Marital status													
Currently married	13.8	10.0	30.8	45.4	100.0	22.5	1,465	4.9	21.1	73.1	0.9	100.0	801
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.5	6.9	31.7	54.9	100.0	32.6	140	12.2	6.8	70.1	10.9	100.0	63
Never married	12.3	3.5	8.5	75.7	100.0	19.2	234	7.0	22.5	58.1	12.3	100.0	57
Highest level of education													
None	7.0	5.9	37.2	49.8	100.0	29.6	518	2.7	13.3	81.3	2.7	100.0	260
Primary incomplete	8.8	9.7	30.9	50.6	100.0	23.6	190	2.3	14.6	80.8	2.4	100.0	94
Primary complete	12.6	10.8	27.0	49.6	100.0	20.7	186	5.8	14.5	79.1	0.6	100.0	94
Secondary incomplete	15.7	11.5	24.7	48.2	100.0	19.9	464	6.2	23.1	69.8	1.0	100.0	241
Secondary or higher	18.8	8.9	20.6	51.7	100.0	19.6	481	9.4	29.4	57.3	3.9	100.0	232

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of women	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Number of women who migrated to current residence		
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²			Total	City corporation	Other city	Rural area		Lived abroad	Total
Household wealth quintile													
Poorest	12.9	9.5	27.2	50.3	22.9	388	1.5	7.4	90.0	1.1	100.0	193	
2	7.7	8.2	29.4	54.7	25.5	358	1.9	10.0	85.2	2.9	100.0	162	
3	9.1	6.6	28.1	56.1	22.1	430	7.6	20.9	65.8	5.6	100.0	188	
4	21.7	6.1	27.5	44.7	20.3	406	5.5	30.8	62.6	1.1	100.0	224	
Richest	13.5	17.8	28.0	40.6	19.4	257	12.0	30.7	56.4	0.9	100.0	153	
Total	13.0	9.0	28.0	49.9	21.6	1,839	5.6	20.2	72.0	2.3	100.0	920	

¹ Due to the wording of this question in Bangla, the number of people who reported migrating to their current residential location (current address) is likely to be underestimated. People most likely answered “Always lived here” if they have lived in the particular city all their life, even though they may have recently moved to their current residential location from *within* that city.

Table 4.4.M.A. Characteristics of Males Living in Current Residence

Percent distribution of men by the number of years that they have lived in their current residence and among those who have not always lived there, the percent distribution by their place of previous residence, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of men	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Total	Number of men who migrated to current residence	
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²			Total	City corporation	Other city	Rural area			Lived abroad
SLUM													
Age													
15-19	30.9	13.7	10.3	45.1	100.0	454	4.8	8.0	87.0	0.2	100.0	249	
20-24	27.5	19.2	14.0	39.3	100.0	1,122	4.8	12.2	82.9	0.1	100.0	681	
25-29	21.0	21.8	26.2	31.1	100.0	1,253	4.4	14.5	81.1	0.0	100.0	863	
30-34	17.9	20.1	38.1	23.9	100.0	848	6.7	13.6	78.8	0.9	100.0	645	
35-39	16.6	12.6	47.9	22.9	100.0	778	4.4	15.4	79.3	0.9	100.0	600	
40-44	17.1	10.6	54.4	17.8	100.0	659	3.8	11.8	83.3	1.1	100.0	542	
45-49	15.5	8.5	57.2	18.7	100.0	661	3.1	15.2	80.4	1.2	100.0	537	
50-54	10.6	7.4	63.1	18.9	100.0	469	4.0	7.6	87.6	0.8	100.0	381	
55-59	13.8	9.5	56.3	20.5	100.0	244	3.1	10.1	85.0	1.8	100.0	192	
Marital status													
Currently married	18.1	15.7	44.1	22.1	100.0	4,980	4.2	13.0	82.0	0.8	100.0	3,876	
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(16.1)	(11.7)	(38.7)	(33.5)	(100.0)	45	(17.0)	(16.6)	(66.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30	
Never married	26.4	14.8	12.5	46.4	100.0	1,463	5.3	12.2	82.4	0.1	100.0	785	
Highest level of education													
None	20.2	15.2	43.0	21.6	100.0	2,194	3.7	11.5	84.0	0.7	100.0	1,720	
Primary incomplete	19.9	15.6	40.0	24.5	100.0	1,134	4.1	12.8	82.6	0.5	100.0	856	
Primary complete	20.0	15.6	33.1	31.4	100.0	723	6.6	9.1	83.7	0.5	100.0	496	
Secondary incomplete	18.6	15.5	31.2	34.6	100.0	1,519	4.9	15.1	79.5	0.5	100.0	993	
Secondary or higher	21.3	15.8	31.0	31.9	100.0	919	4.6	16.0	78.1	1.4	100.0	625	

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of men	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Number of men who migrated to current residence		
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²			Total	City corporation	Other city	Rural area		Lived abroad	Total
Household wealth quintile													
Poorest	28.3	18.4	35.5	17.8	100.0	2,214	5.4	12.9	81.2	0.5	100.0	1,820	
2	22.0	16.4	38.3	23.3	100.0	1,865	4.0	12.5	82.9	0.6	100.0	1,430	
3	14.2	15.2	37.7	32.9	100.0	1,331	4.4	10.9	83.5	1.1	100.0	892	
4	6.2	9.0	37.3	47.6	100.0	814	2.2	16.5	80.6	0.7	100.0	426	
Richest	6.1	5.4	34.4	54.0	100.0	265	4.4	17.8	76.9	0.9	100.0	122	
Total	19.9	15.5	36.9	27.7	100.0	6,488	4.5	12.9	82.0	0.7	100.0	4,690	
NON-SLUM													
Age													
15-19	43.0	7.6	6.3	43.1	100.0	409	1.7	27.6	70.6	0.1	100.0	233	
20-24	35.6	15.2	12.0	37.3	100.0	1,011	7.0	22.4	70.5	0.2	100.0	634	
25-29	22.1	27.2	18.3	32.5	100.0	1,056	5.4	20.2	73.6	0.8	100.0	713	
30-34	14.4	12.0	35.8	37.8	100.0	732	9.8	19.2	67.4	3.5	100.0	456	
35-39	10.1	7.1	53.3	29.4	100.0	749	6.2	13.4	77.1	3.3	100.0	528	
40-44	8.5	9.4	48.0	34.1	100.0	566	5.9	23.4	69.0	1.7	100.0	373	
45-49	8.5	5.1	51.8	34.6	100.0	585	6.8	23.5	68.9	0.8	100.0	382	
50-54	6.0	4.0	61.8	28.2	100.0	354	2.9	20.7	74.3	2.1	100.0	254	
55-59	14.9	3.6	53.0	28.5	100.0	204	3.5	23.9	68.7	4.0	100.0	144	
Marital status													
Currently married	12.9	12.2	45.3	29.6	100.0	3,675	5.8	19.3	72.9	2.0	100.0	2,587	
Divorced/separated/widowed	(27.8)	(6.7)	(25.8)	(39.6)	(100.0)	44	(3.1)	(4.5)	(90.7)	(1.7)	(100.0)	27	
Never married	31.5	13.6	11.7	43.3	100.0	1,948	6.5	24.8	67.8	0.9	100.0	1,105	
Highest level of education													
None	12.1	12.0	46.6	29.2	100.0	765	4.1	20.6	74.4	0.9	100.0	541	
Primary incomplete	21.6	15.3	34.6	28.4	100.0	481	3.1	19.9	74.1	2.9	100.0	344	
Primary complete	15.9	15.8	34.0	34.3	100.0	553	2.2	9.6	87.5	0.8	100.0	362	
Secondary incomplete	17.6	13.8	29.0	39.7	100.0	1,422	5.9	15.9	77.3	0.8	100.0	858	
Secondary or higher	23.1	11.0	31.9	34.0	100.0	2,446	8.2	26.2	63.4	2.2	100.0	1,613	

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of men	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Total	Number of men who migrated to current residence
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²			City corporation	Other city	Rural area	Lived abroad		
Household wealth quintile												
Poorest	29.1	15.7	31.8	23.4	13.6	308	1.7	19.3	78.0	0.9	100.0	236
2	19.2	15.8	36.8	28.2	19.2	685	3.0	14.8	81.5	0.7	100.0	490
3	27.3	14.1	34.5	24.0	14.0	1,069	6.5	18.8	73.8	0.9	100.0	812
4	22.3	12.7	27.9	37.0	19.0	1,705	6.3	19.9	72.0	1.7	100.0	1,075
Richest	10.9	10.1	37.3	41.8	22.4	1,901	7.6	26.1	63.6	2.7	100.0	1,107
Total	19.4	12.7	33.6	34.4	19.3	5,667	6.0	20.8	71.5	1.6	100.0	3,719
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY												
Age												
15-19	16.1	8.4	6.0	69.5	18.0	116	(5.5)	(17.0)	(77.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
20-24	15.1	6.7	9.6	68.5	20.8	304	5.9	8.5	85.5	0.0	100.0	96
25-29	14.1	4.8	6.6	74.5	25.9	213	7.8	32.2	59.7	0.3	100.0	54
30-34	14.2	5.7	14.6	65.5	30.5	168	11.7	23.7	64.2	0.3	100.0	58
35-39	10.5	9.7	14.8	64.9	35.3	233	7.7	26.7	64.6	0.9	100.0	82
40-44	10.3	5.3	40.3	44.0	31.4	181	4.9	29.5	61.7	4.0	100.0	101
45-49	5.6	5.9	24.8	63.7	45.2	209	5.2	16.0	76.4	2.3	100.0	76
50-54	7.3	4.8	30.7	57.2	49.1	167	9.6	21.9	66.0	2.5	100.0	72
55-59	14.3	2.4	23.6	59.6	51.8	72	(27.4)	(14.2)	(58.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
Marital status												
Currently married	10.2	6.3	21.7	61.8	31.9	1,170	8.9	22.5	66.7	1.9	100.0	447
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.9)	(57.1)	(24.2)	11	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5
Never married	15.9	6.4	9.1	68.6	19.8	484	6.0	18.8	75.2	0.0	100.0	152

Background Characteristic	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Total	Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of men	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Total	Number of men who migrated to current residence
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²				City corporation	Other city	Rural area	Lived abroad		
Highest level of education													
None	8.7	8.2	18.8	64.3	100.0	30.8	337	2.7	8.4	88.4	0.5	100.0	120
Primary incomplete	5.0	4.7	18.2	72.0	100.0	26.8	129	(5.9)	(9.3)	(83.4)	(1.4)	100.0	36
Primary complete	5.6	3.3	13.7	77.4	100.0	26.7	135	(2.9)	(13.0)	(84.1)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Secondary incomplete	9.7	3.4	11.2	75.6	100.0	25.6	356	7.5	29.4	57.8	5.3	100.0	87
Secondary or higher	16.7	7.7	22.2	53.4	100.0	22.9	707	10.9	26.2	62.0	0.9	100.0	330
Household wealth quintile													
Poorest	11.1	8.3	16.6	64.0	100.0	25.5	300	2.3	13.7	82.9	1.2	100.0	108
2	7.4	5.6	15.4	71.6	100.0	27.3	342	1.3	22.1	75.7	0.9	100.0	97
3	11.4	4.2	14.8	69.6	100.0	25.0	424	7.1	24.9	67.3	0.8	100.0	129
4	17.5	7.6	17.9	57.0	100.0	24.2	397	9.5	23.9	63.9	2.7	100.0	171
Richest	9.6	6.6	32.9	51.0	100.0	24.5	201	19.9	20.3	58.8	0.9	100.0	98
Total	11.8	6.3	18.2	63.7	100.0	25.3	1,664	8.1	21.4	69.1	1.4	100.0	603

¹ Due to the wording of this question in Bangla, the number of people who reported migrating to their current residential location (current address) is likely to be underestimated. People most likely answered "Always lived here" if they have lived in the particular city all their life, even though they may have recently moved to their current residential location from *within* that city.

Table 4.4.F.B. Characteristics of Females Living in Current Residence

Percent distribution of women by the number of years that they have lived in their current residence and among those not always lived, the percent distribution by their place of previous residence, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Total	Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of women	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Total	Number of women who migrated to current residence
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²				City corporation	Other city	Rural area	Lived abroad		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	29.7	17.2	28.3	24.8	100.0	12.1	1,627	1.8	10.7	87.0	0.5	100.0	1,224
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	29.6	18.5	27.4	24.6	100.0	12.0	1,652	2.3	10.1	87.4	0.3	100.0	1,246
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	20.0	14.5	31.3	34.2	100.0	18.1	1,695	2.3	20.1	76.9	0.6	100.0	1,115
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	26.3	13.9	25.6	34.1	100.0	15.8	1,788	4.3	6.3	88.9	0.4	100.0	1,178
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	19.7	12.8	26.3	41.1	100.0	18.6	1,952	6.9	12.0	80.4	0.7	100.0	1,149
Other City Corporation: Slum	14.8	9.9	30.4	44.8	100.0	21.2	1,738	7.4	12.1	78.3	2.1	100.0	959
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	16.8	9.9	31.4	41.9	100.0	21.1	1,900	6.1	18.2	73.6	2.2	100.0	1,104
District Municipality	13.0	9.0	28.0	49.9	100.0	21.6	1,839	5.6	20.2	72.0	2.3	100.0	920

¹ Due to the wording of this question in Bangla, the number of people who reported migrating to their current residential location (current address) is likely to be underestimated. People most likely answered "Always lived here" if they have lived in the particular city all their life, even though they may have recently moved to their current residential location from *within* that city.

Table 4.4.M.B. Characteristics of Males Living in Current Residence

Percent distribution of men by the number of years that they have lived in their current residence and among those not always lived, the percent distribution by their place of previous residence, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Reported length of time in current residence ¹				Total	Median number of years reported living in current residence	Number of men	Among those who have migrated to current residence, previous residence location				Total	Number of men who migrated to current residence
	0-5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Always lived there ²				City corporation	Other city	Rural area	Lived abroad		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	21.3	18.5	36.6	23.7	100.0	15.1	1,627	2.6	14.9	81.8	0.7	100.0	1,241
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	21.7	16.7	40.1	21.5	100.0	15.4	1,659	3.3	11.2	85.2	0.2	100.0	1,303
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	21.4	14.6	34.6	29.4	100.0	17.7	1,846	4.4	24.5	69.5	1.6	100.0	1,303
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	19.7	13.6	35.9	30.8	100.0	18.1	1,617	8.4	11.6	79.5	0.5	100.0	1,119
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	17.6	10.6	34.9	36.9	100.0	19.6	2,008	6.8	12.9	79.6	0.7	100.0	1,268
Other City Corporation: Slum	9.6	6.3	29.6	54.4	100.0	24.8	1,585	6.3	16.7	73.1	4.0	100.0	722
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	15.7	9.2	27.5	47.6	100.0	24.1	1,813	12.1	20.2	63.6	4.1	100.0	950
District Municipality	11.8	6.3	18.2	63.7	100.0	25.3	1,664	8.1	21.4	69.1	1.4	100.0	603

¹ Due to the wording of this question in Bangla, the number of people who reported migrating to their current residential location (current address) is likely to be underestimated. People most likely answered “Always lived here” if they have lived in the particular city all their life, even though they may have recently moved to their current residential location from *within* that city.

The panels on the right side of Tables 4.4 provide the distribution of previous place of residence among migrants across four categories. A notable similarity in reported place of previous residence, place of birth, and place of residence until age 12 was evident, especially among slum migrants. At least 7 out of every 10 migrants to City Corporations came from rural areas. Migrants in non-slum areas and District Municipalities were almost twice as likely as slum migrants to have had “other city” as their previous residence (e.g., 17.6 and 20.8 percent, respectively, of non-slum women and men came to their current residence from “other city,” against 9.5 and 12.9 percent, respectively, among their counterparts in slums).

Tables 4.4.F.B (females) and 4.4.M.B (males) summarize the information on duration of stay and previous residence for each of the eight domains. A relatively recent increase in migration of women to Dhaka slums was apparent. Roughly 30 percent of women in Dhaka slums reported a duration of residence of less than six years, compared to 20 percent of non-slum women (and 21 to 22 percent of slum and non-slum men). Median number of years in current residence among women in Dhaka slums (at 12 years) was less than that of Dhaka slum men (15 years), and substantially less than that of Dhaka non-slum women (18 years).

4.5. Migration from Prior Place of Residence to Current Place of Residence

Tables 4.5.F.B (females) and 4.5.M.B (males) provide more detailed information regarding migration from previous to current place of residence. Categories used in these tables are identical to those in Table 4.1. The rural to urban pattern of migration was again clearly visible and results were very similar to those observed for migration from place of birth (see Table 4.1). The majority of migrant women in the Dhaka slums came from a rural area in Dhaka division (39 to 46 percent), followed by rural areas of Barisal (18 to 23 percent), and Chittagong (12 to 13 percent). In Chittagong, at least 60 percent of all migrant women came from rural areas of the Chittagong division (60.2 and 63.6 percent, respectively, in slums and non-slums). The pattern was very similar among migrant men. Among migrant men currently residing in Dhaka slums, 34 to 40 percent came from rural Dhaka, followed by 18 to 22 percent from rural Barisal, and 12 to 15 percent from rural Chittagong. Proportions were somewhat smaller, but the pattern was similar, among non-slum migrant women. Among men who migrated to Chittagong, 50.7 percent of those currently living in slums came from a rural area in Chittagong, as did a somewhat larger percentage (60.1 percent) of non-slum migrant men.

Table 4.5.F.B. Migration from Prior Place of Residence to Current Residence: Females

Among those women who reported not always living in current residence, percent distribution of women's place of current residence, according to place of prior residence, UHS 2006.

Place of Prior Residence	Current residence									
	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Barisal city corporation	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Barisal other city	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.0	0.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.2
Barisal rural area	23.4	17.7	11.6	12.8	7.5	19.1	10.3	19.1	10.3	5.2
Chittagong city corporation	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.6	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.6
Chittagong other city	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.9	7.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.4
Chittagong rural area	12.1	13.0	16.0	60.2	63.6	3.8	5.1	3.8	5.1	16.8
Dhaka city corporation	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.7	1.4	2.7	4.0
Dhaka other city	3.8	3.9	11.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	4.5	1.9	4.5	6.4
Dhaka rural area	38.6	46.3	36.8	5.6	4.2	11.8	7.1	11.8	7.1	18.4
Khulna city corporation	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Khulna other city	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.1	1.6	2.7	3.7	2.7	3.7	3.0
Khulna rural	3.3	2.4	4.2	2.9	1.4	18.2	16.0	18.2	16.0	12.4
Rajshahi city corporation	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.3	5.1	0.3	0.1
Rajshahi other city	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.7	1.0	2.4	3.6	2.4	3.6	4.4
Rajshahi rural area	8.7	7.3	6.7	6.8	3.4	19.3	17.5	19.3	17.5	14.7
Sylhet city corporation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sylhet other city	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.7
Sylhet rural area	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.4	6.1	17.6	6.1	17.6	4.4
Lived abroad	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Missing	0.0	0.1	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
Number of women	1,224	1,246	1,115	1,178	1,149	959	1,104	959	1,104	920

Table 4.5.M.B. Migration from Prior Place of Residence to Current Residence: Males

Among those men who reported not always living in current residence, percent distribution of men's place of current residence, according to place of prior residence, UHS 2006.

Place of Prior Residence	Current residence									
	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality	
Barisal city corporation	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Barisal other city	3.2	1.8	2.3	1.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	0.6	0.6	
Barisal rural area	21.6	17.8	12.1	10.9	7.0	24.7	8.6	4.6	4.6	
Chittagong city corporation	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	
Chittagong other city	2.3	1.6	7.4	5.9	4.6	1.2	0.7	7.7	7.7	
Chittagong rural area	12.3	14.9	17.8	50.7	60.1	5.9	6.0	22.0	22.0	
Dhaka city corporation	0.4	0.3	0.3	6.5	5.2	4.9	9.5	5.1	5.1	
Dhaka other city	6.4	5.6	10.9	1.5	3.6	2.6	1.7	6.2	6.2	
Dhaka rural area	33.8	40.1	27.9	5.6	4.0	10.7	11.1	14.6	14.6	
Khulna city corporation	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	
Khulna other city	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.3	3.1	5.2	1.9	1.9	
Khulna rural	3.7	2.2	4.9	2.6	3.2	16.3	14.8	14.8	14.8	
Rajshahi city corporation	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	
Rajshahi other city	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	0.5	4.5	4.6	3.6	3.6	
Rajshahi rural area	9.4	8.4	6.0	8.4	3.6	8.8	9.0	10.0	10.0	
Sylhet city corporation	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	
Sylhet other city	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.1	5.2	1.5	1.5	
Sylhet rural area	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.6	6.7	14.1	3.1	3.1	
Lived abroad	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.7	4.0	4.1	1.4	1.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of men	1,241	1,303	1,303	1,119	1,268	722	950	603	603	

4.6. District of Prior Residency among Migrants

Tables 4.6.F.B (females) and 4.6.M.B (males) list the 20 districts most frequently reported as prior district of residence among migrants to each of the eight geographic domains. The overlap and similarity between this list and the districts that served as place of birth (see Tables 4.2) is striking. For example, among migrant women, the top five birth districts and the top five districts of prior residence were identical for six out of the seven City Corporation domains (the only exception was found in the Chittagong slums: Bhola district shifted from fifth place among birth districts to sixth for prior residence). Results for migrant men mirrored those for the females. In Chittagong, seven districts accounted for prior residence among 50 percent of migrant men and women in slums and 60 percent of those in non-slum areas of Chittagong. In the absence of a full migration history, it appears highly likely that most migrants to urban areas migrated directly from their district of birth (and after age 12).

Table 4.6.F.B. Districts of Prior Residency and Current Residence: Females

Percent distribution of districts of prior residency among those who migrated to their current city of residence, UHS 2006.

District	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum		Other City Corporation: Slum		Other City Corporation: Non-Slum		District Municipality	
	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District
Barisal	7.3	Kishorganj	8.4	Barisal	7.2	Comilla	18.1	Chittagong	28.6	Rajshahi	20.1	Rajshahi	13.0	Khagrachhari	6.4	
Bhola	6.6	Mymensingh	7.6	Munshiganj	7.1	Chittagong	16.7	Comilla	13.0	Barisal	8.6	Sylhet	11.1	Dhaka	4.7	
Kishorganj	6.0	Barisal	6.0	Chandpur	6.3	Noakhali	7.9	Noakhali	8.3	Bagerhat	8.5	Bagerhat	5.8	Mymensingh	3.9	
Patuakhali	5.7	Patuakhali	5.5	Comilla	5.4	Chandpur	6.6	Brahmanbaria	6.0	Khulna	6.5	Khulna	5.1	Rangpur	3.8	
Shariatpur	5.4	Comilla	4.7	Madaripur	3.9	Brahmanbaria	5.8	Lakshmipur	4.6	Jhalokati	5.5	Barisal	5.0	Chandpur	3.7	
Mymensingh	4.2	Shariatpur	4.5	Dhaka	3.8	Bhola	5.6	Dhaka	3.8	Pirojpur	5.2	Hobiganj	4.6	Jhenaidah	3.7	
Madaripur	4.0	Jamalpur	4.4	Kishorganj	3.4	Lakshmipur	4.2	Feni	3.7	Gopalganj	3.7	Satkhira	4.0	Chittagong	3.5	
Chandpur	3.9	Madaripur	4.0	Faridpur	3.4	Gaibandha	4.1	Rangamati	3.6	Sunamganj	3.6	Pirojpur	3.9	Hobiganj	3.2	
Munshiganj	3.8	Munshiganj	3.9	Tangail	3.3	Dhaka	3.2	Chandpur	3.1	Jessore	2.6	Gopalganj	3.4	Rangamati	2.7	
Brahmanbaria	3.7	Bhola	3.6	Shariatpur	3.2	Pirojpur	2.3	Barisal	2.7	Hobiganj	2.5	Dhaka	2.9	Kishorganj	2.7	
Comilla	3.3	Netrakona	3.6	Narayanganj	2.9	Cox's Bazar	2.2	Cox's Bazar	2.3	Netrakona	2.5	Sunamganj	2.5	Magura	2.5	
Barguna	3.2	Chandpur	3.3	Mymensingh	2.9	Patuakhali	2.0	Khulna	1.9	Abroad	2.1	Chittagong	2.4	Narail	2.5	
Jamalpur	3.0	Sherpur	3.2	Narsingdi	2.5	Barisal	1.8	Barguna	1.8	Dhaka	2.0	Maulvibazar	2.2	Tangail	2.4	
Dhaka	2.8	Brahmanbaria	2.7	Noakhali	2.3	Khagrachhari	1.5	Pirojpur	1.6	Satkhira	1.8	Abroad	2.2	Abroad	2.3	
Pirojpur	2.0	Barguna	2.6	Gazipur	2.2	Feni	1.5	Rangpur	1.2	Brahmanbaria	1.8	Chandpur	2.1	Jessore	2.3	
Sherpur	1.9	Narayanganj	2.5	Jamalpur	2.2	Jhalokati	1.4	Lalmonirhat	1.1	Kishorganj	1.6	Munshiganj	2.0	Comilla	2.1	
Tangail	1.9	Gaibandha	1.8	Bhola	2.1	Bagerhat	1.3	Jhalokati	0.9	Faridpur	1.5	Jhalokati	2.0	Naogaon	1.8	
Gazipur	1.8	Rangpur	1.6	Gopalganj	2.1	Lalmonirhat	1.1	Sylhet	0.8	Madaripur	1.4	Jessore	2.0	Bogra	1.7	
Netrakona	1.7	Faridpur	1.5	Khulna	2.0	Netrakona	1.0	Patuakhali	0.8	Mymensingh	1.3	Natore	1.7	Manikganj	1.7	
Narsingdi	1.7	Gazipur	1.5	Brahmanbaria	1.9	Mymensingh	1.0	Abroad	0.7	Barguna	1.3	Narail	1.7	Faridpur	1.7	
All other districts	26.3	All other districts	23.0	All other districts	30.2	All other districts	10.8	All other districts	9.3	All other districts	15.8	All other districts	20.4	All other districts	40.8	
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Number of women	1,224		1,246		1,115		1,178		1,149		959		1,104		920	

Table 4.6.M.B. Districts of Prior Residency and Current Residence: Males

Percent distribution of districts of prior residency among those who migrated to their current city of residence, UHS 2006.

Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	District	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Small Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Slum		Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Slum		Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum		Other City Corporation: Slum		Other City Corporation: Non-Slum		District Municipality	
		District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%	District	%
Barisal	8.5	Kishorganj	11.1	Chandpur	8.0	Chittagong	14.5	Chittagong	24.6	Barisal	10.8	Dhaka	9.7	Khagrachhari	8.4		
Kishorganj	6.3	Barisal	6.6	Barisal	7.5	Comilla	12.5	Comilla	15.0	Bagerhat	7.6	Sylhet	7.6	Magura	7.0		
Patuakhali	5.3	Comilla	6.3	Shariatpur	5.1	Noakhali	9.8	Noakhali	8.5	Jhalokati	6.1	Khulna	6.8	Chittagong	6.3		
Shariatpur	4.7	Mymensingh	6.2	Comilla	4.9	Dhaka	7.3	Dhaka	7.0	Pirojpur	5.6	Bagerhat	5.3	Dhaka	5.6		
Mymensingh	4.6	Shariatpur	6.0	Munshiganj	4.5	Brahmanbaria	5.9	Feni	4.9	Dhaka	5.1	Sunamganj	5.3	Chandpur	4.6		
	29%		36.2%		30%		50%		60%		35%		35%		32%		
Bhola	4.5	Patuakhali	5.8	Brahmanbaria	3.6	Bhola	5.0	Cox's Bazar	3.7	Rajshahi	4.8	Hobiganj	4.8	Rangamati	3.6		
Comilla	3.7	Jamalpur	3.8	Faridpur	3.3	Chandpur	4.9	Lakshmipur	3.6	Khulna	4.4	Barisal	4.1	Mymensingh	2.9		
Brahmanbaria	3.5	Munshiganj	3.2	Noakhali	3.2	Gaibandha	3.8	Brahmanbaria	3.4	Sunamganj	4.1	Abroad	4.1	Comilla	2.8		
Jamalpur	3.3	Chandpur	3.1	Kishorganj	3.1	Lakshmipur	3.0	Bhola	2.7	Abroad	4.0	Pirojpur	3.9	Munshiganj	2.5		
Munshiganj	3.3	Brahmanbaria	2.9	Madaripur	3.1	Cox's Bazar	2.6	Barguna	2.5	Hobiganj	3.2	Rajshahi	3.7	Cox's Bazar	2.4		
	44%		55%		46%		69%		76%		56%		56%		46%		
Chandpur	3.3	Bhola	2.7	Narayanganj	3.0	Feni	2.5	Barisal	2.2	Gopalganj	2.9	Gopalganj	3.4	Jessore	2.3		
Barguna	3.2	Madaripur	2.4	Lakshmipur	2.7	Barisal	1.8	Bagerhat	1.4	Satkhira	2.6	Satkhira	3.3	Gaibandha	2.3		
Madaripur	3.1	Chittagong	2.3	Mymensingh	2.6	Mymensingh	1.6	Jessore	1.4	Netrakona	2.6	Comilla	2.4	Madaripur	2.2		
Narayanganj	2.4	Barguna	2.3	Jamalpur	2.3	Pirojpur	1.5	Pirojpur	1.3	Jessore	2.5	Tangail	2.4	Tangail	2.2		
Rangpur	2.1	Noakhali	2.2	Tangail	2.3	Jhalokati	1.5	Maulvibazar	1.3	Kishorganj	2.2	Chandpur	2.2	Rangpur	2.0		
Noakhali	2.1	Faridpur	2.0	Bhola	2.2	Bagerhat	1.4	Lalmonirhat	1.1	Patuakhali	2.0	Sherpur	2.1	Jhenaidah	2.0		
Faridpur	2.0	Netrakona	2.0	Gopalganj	2.1	Nilphamari	1.3	Jhalokati	1.0	Pabna	2.0	Nawabganj	2.0	Khulna	1.9		
Netrakona	1.8	Sherpur	2.0	Chittagong	1.9	Khulna	1.3	Chandpur	1.0	Madaripur	2.0	Naogaon	1.8	Manikganj	1.9		
Tangail	1.8	Rangpur	1.5	Barguna	1.9	Patuakhali	1.2	Narayanganj	0.9	Comilla	1.9	Natore	1.7	Hobiganj	1.9		
Pirojpur	1.8	Hobiganj	1.5	Dhaka	1.7	Barguna	1.2	Rangpur	0.7	Barguna	1.8	Chittagong	1.6	Maulvibazar	1.8		
All other districts	28.7	All other districts	24.0	All other districts	31.1	All other districts	15.4	All other districts	11.8	All other districts	21.9	All other districts	21.9	All other districts	33.4		
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		
Number of men	1,241		1,303		1,303		1,119		1,268		722		950		603		

4.7. Reason for Moving to Current Residence

Tables 4.7.F.A and 4.7.F.B (females) and 4.7.M.A and 4.7.M.B (males) present the distribution of migrants' reasons for moving to their current place of residence. These differed by gender and across the slum and non-slum domains. More than half of all migrant women in slums migrated for marriage (36.4 percent) or family reasons (21.2 percent); 32.9 percent did so because they were looking for work. By contrast, almost all migrant men in slums migrated for work-related reasons (with 57.0 percent looking for work and 25.3 percent in search of more work or service/transfer). Seven out of ten non-slum migrants moved for work-related reasons, and another 13.5 percent did so to pursue their own education. Among non-slum migrant women, 7 in 10 came for marriage or family reasons, while only 16.5 percent came to look for work. Migrant women in the poorest wealth quintile were four to five times as likely to have migrated looking for work (39.0 and 30.2 percent, respectively, in slum and non-slum areas) as their counterparts in the richest wealth quintile (9.1 and 6.1 percent, respectively).

However, regardless of wealth quintile, more than half of all migrant women (in slum and non-slum areas) moved for marriage and family reasons. Similarly, work-related reasons were the most frequently reported among all migrant men, from slum and non-slum areas, regardless of wealth quintile. District Municipality migration patterns were similar to those among migrants to City Corporations. Most women who migrated to District Municipalities did so for marriage (51.3 percent) or family reasons (35.5 percent). Men who migrated to District Municipalities did so for work related reasons (53.9 percent), own education (16.3 percent), or family reasons (18.0 percent). It is worth noting that migrant men currently living in Dhaka slums were substantially more likely than those living in other City Corporation slums to have moved to look for work. About 61 percent of Dhaka slum migrants came looking for work (and another 23 to 25 percent did so for service/transfer), compared with around 48 percent of migrant men "looking for work" in Chittagong or Other City Corporation slums. See Table 4.7.M.B for more details.

Table 4.7.F.A. Reason for Moving to Current Residence: Female

Among women who have migrated to current place of residence, percent distribution of the main reason given for the move, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Main reason for moving to current neighborhood								Total	Number of women
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	For marriage	For familial reasons	Because of river erosion	Other		
SLUM										
Age										
10-14	(12.1)	(9.3)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(43.9)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
15-19	34.7	4.2	0.7	0.0	26.7	31.4	1.3	0.9	100.0	661
20-24	34.9	4.3	0.5	0.1	21.3	37.3	1.0	0.6	100.0	1,066
25-29	32.1	5.7	0.1	0.4	24.7	33.8	2.0	1.2	100.0	814
30-34	30.8	7.7	0.3	0.8	18.4	39.3	1.4	1.2	100.0	665
35-39	33.8	6.0	0.0	0.7	18.4	36.7	2.8	1.7	100.0	596
40-44	35.2	5.8	0.0	0.7	18.0	36.6	2.1	1.6	100.0	436
45-49	33.0	6.4	0.0	1.2	15.9	38.7	3.5	1.3	100.0	243
50-54	27.4	2.7	0.0	0.2	16.4	46.4	4.6	2.2	100.0	195
55-59	24.9	1.8	0.0	1.1	16.7	40.4	11.2	4.0	100.0	96
Marital status										
Currently married	28.7	5.2	0.3	0.5	24.6	37.4	2.0	1.3	100.0	3,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	49.0	6.2	0.2	0.4	8.8	31.1	2.8	1.5	100.0	579
Never married	56.6	6.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	32.8	1.8	0.2	100.0	303
Highest level of education										
None	36.5	5.1	0.0	0.1	17.8	36.2	2.9	1.4	100.0	2,453
Primary incomplete	35.5	4.4	0.0	0.1	19.2	37.7	2.3	0.7	100.0	805
Primary complete	34.2	6.4	0.0	0.6	20.4	36.4	0.8	1.1	100.0	587
Secondary incomplete	22.9	5.6	1.3	1.7	31.2	35.4	0.6	1.2	100.0	768
Secondary or higher	13.1	7.8	4.5	1.2	34.9	37.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	200
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	39.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	17.1	34.7	2.1	0.9	100.0	2,007
2	35.7	4.3	0.2	0.2	20.9	34.9	2.7	1.2	100.0	1,417
3	29.4	4.9	0.2	0.5	22.2	39.6	1.5	1.7	100.0	833
4	9.1	7.1	2.7	2.4	36.4	38.7	1.3	2.3	100.0	427
Richest	9.1	4.4	1.0	2.9	32.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
Total	32.9	5.4	0.4	0.4	21.2	36.4	2.1	1.2	100.0	4,813

Background Characteristics	Main reason for moving to current neighborhood								Total	Number of women
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	For marriage	For familial reasons	Because of river erosion	Other		
NON-SLUM										
Age										
10-14	(45.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.0)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	3
15-19	24.7	1.7	6.7	0.0	34.2	32.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	300
20-24	24.8	4.7	4.8	1.0	30.6	31.6	1.0	1.6	100.0	648
25-29	14.9	4.7	5.8	3.5	26.4	43.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	661
30-34	16.7	7.6	0.9	4.5	37.3	31.9	0.3	0.7	100.0	558
35-39	12.0	8.4	7.4	3.6	27.4	37.7	3.1	0.4	100.0	462
40-44	11.9	7.1	5.2	6.6	26.3	39.0	1.6	2.1	100.0	351
45-49	7.7	5.7	3.1	3.0	24.8	50.9	1.1	3.6	100.0	213
50-54	13.5	6.9	1.2	1.4	34.2	41.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	184
55-59	5.6	4.7	0.1	3.1	31.3	45.5	7.5	2.0	100.0	84
Marital status										
Currently married	12.9	6.3	3.6	3.4	34.0	38.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	2,861
Divorced/separated/widowed	33.5	3.1	0.2	2.9	21.7	32.0	1.9	4.8	100.0	341
Never married	33.1	4.3	19.4	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	262
Highest level of education										
None	29.9	3.6	0.0	0.2	24.1	36.6	4.0	1.5	100.0	850
Primary incomplete	24.1	5.6	0.0	2.1	26.4	38.6	1.1	2.0	100.0	329
Primary complete	23.0	6.1	0.3	1.8	30.9	36.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	374
Secondary incomplete	13.1	4.7	0.5	3.8	39.0	37.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	915
Secondary or higher	3.2	8.7	15.1	5.6	28.2	38.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	998
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	30.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	22.3	42.2	1.1	1.0	100.0	256
2	34.6	3.0	0.1	0.4	32.9	27.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	487
3	24.9	5.3	0.3	1.5	25.7	37.4	1.8	3.0	100.0	627
4	11.1	7.9	6.0	2.5	31.7	38.9	1.6	0.3	100.0	811
Richest	6.1	6.3	8.2	5.8	31.9	39.9	0.5	1.2	100.0	1,283
Total	16.5	5.8	4.5	3.1	30.2	37.7	1.1	1.1	100.0	3,464
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY										
Age										
10-14	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(60.9)	(23.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5
15-19	1.0	0.7	16.2	0.0	49.4	32.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	72
20-24	2.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	69.3	25.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	143
25-29	2.0	2.7	0.7	1.6	55.2	37.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	140
30-34	8.2	1.0	1.5	0.7	52.9	32.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	122
35-39	5.0	0.3	0.0	7.8	49.5	35.5	1.0	0.8	100.0	138
40-44	3.2	2.0	0.6	6.3	48.1	38.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	137
45-49	5.0	0.0	1.5	10.3	40.3	38.0	2.0	2.9	100.0	68

Background Characteristics	Main reason for moving to current neighborhood								Total	Number of women
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	For marriage	For familial reasons	Because of river erosion	Other		
50-54	0.0	6.6	0.0	1.1	32.2	46.6	12.3	1.2	100.0	65
55-59	(0.8)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.8)	(55.2)	(5.2)	(3.0)	(100.0)	30
Marital status										
Currently married	2.6	1.2	0.9	3.8	57.0	32.7	1.2	0.7	100.0	801
Divorced/separated/widowed	15.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	24.8	44.1	4.6	10.0	100.0	63
Never married	3.3	6.4	24.0	0.0	0.0	64.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	57
Highest level of education										
None	9.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	53.9	33.7	1.2	1.8	100.0	260
Primary incomplete	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	70.2	24.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	94
Primary complete	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.4	29.5	8.1	1.8	100.0	94
Secondary incomplete	0.4	0.6	0.3	9.9	50.4	36.2	0.6	1.5	100.0	241
Secondary or higher	1.2	5.2	8.7	2.4	38.3	43.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	232
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	22.6	1.8	2.3	100.0	193
2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	61.8	29.6	4.7	1.8	100.0	162
3	0.8	0.3	0.8	11.6	43.3	41.1	0.5	1.6	100.0	188
4	1.1	2.9	7.1	3.1	48.4	37.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	224
Richest	3.1	4.5	2.2	0.5	40.0	48.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	153
Total	3.5	1.5	2.3	3.3	51.3	35.5	1.3	1.4	100.0	920

Table 4.7.F.B. Reason for Moving to Current Residence: Female

Among women who have migrated to current place of residence, percent distribution of the main reason given for the move, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Main reason for moving to current residence										Number of women
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	For marriage	For familial reasons	Because of river erosion	Other	Total		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	32.9	7.6	0.3	0.4	18.6	36.6	2.5	1.1	100.0	1,224	
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	34.9	4.3	0.5	0.5	18.2	38.0	2.6	1.1	100.0	1,246	
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	18.3	5.1	6.1	3.7	28.4	36.3	1.3	1.0	100.0	1,115	
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	36.2	4.2	0.4	0.7	20.5	35.5	1.2	1.2	100.0	1,178	
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	17.8	6.1	2.2	2.5	26.0	43.1	1.3	1.1	100.0	1,149	
Other City Corporation: Slum	13.7	4.7	0.4	0.0	46.5	31.1	1.1	2.4	100.0	959	
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	7.9	8.1	2.9	1.9	43.8	33.4	0.2	1.7	100.0	1,104	
District Municipality	3.5	1.5	2.3	3.3	51.3	35.5	1.3	1.4	100.0	920	

Table 4.7.M.A. Reason for Moving to Current Residence: Male

Among men who have migrated to current place of residence, percent distribution of the main reason given for the move, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Main reason for moving to current neighborhood								Total	Number of men	
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	For marriage	For familial reasons	Because of river erosion	Other			
SLUM											
Age											
15-19	51.5	13.8	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	249
20-24	49.8	23.7	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	22.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	681
25-29	56.9	23.5	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.7	14.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	863
30-34	61.1	24.5	1.9	0.0	0.4	1.1	9.9	1.1	1.1	100.0	645
35-39	58.4	28.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	10.5	0.6	0.7	100.0	600
40-44	57.8	30.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	8.7	1.2	0.7	100.0	542
45-49	60.4	28.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	7.5	2.1	0.7	100.0	537
50-54	59.4	25.8	1.5	0.0	0.4	3.1	8.1	3.1	1.8	100.0	381
55-59	55.8	24.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	5.8	12.0	5.8	0.8	100.0	192
Marital status											
Currently married	58.9	26.4	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	10.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	3,876
Divorced/separated/widowed	(43.7)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Never married	48.1	19.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	23.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	785
Highest level of education											
None	64.2	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	12.5	2.2	0.5	100.0	1,720
Primary incomplete	59.5	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	15.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	856
Primary complete	54.1	28.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	15.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	496
Secondary incomplete	55.0	27.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	13.6	0.9	1.2	100.0	993
Secondary or higher	39.3	36.4	13.3	0.0	2.0	0.2	8.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	625
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	62.0	23.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.3	11.4	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,820
2	59.6	23.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	14.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,430
3	54.1	27.2	3.2	0.0	1.3	1.4	11.9	1.4	0.8	100.0	892
4	40.4	30.8	7.9	0.0	0.4	2.0	17.9	2.0	0.7	100.0	426
Richest	30.6	39.1	12.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	122
Total	57.0	25.3	2.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	13.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	4,690

Background Characteristic	Main reason for moving to current neighborhood										Total	Number of men	
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	For marriage	For familial reasons	Because of river erosion	Other	Total				
NON-SLUM													
Age													
15-19	42.2	10.8	33.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	233
20-24	35.9	17.4	27.9	0.1	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	634
25-29	35.9	44.1	10.9	0.0	0.2	8.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	713
30-34	38.7	30.6	7.0	0.1	0.0	20.9	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.1	2.6	100.0	456
35-39	40.4	31.2	13.8	0.2	0.3	13.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	528
40-44	29.8	45.6	5.0	0.5	0.1	18.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	373
45-49	38.2	41.0	4.9	1.4	0.4	8.7	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	382
50-54	40.7	40.7	5.5	0.6	0.0	8.4	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	254
55-59	35.3	32.2	9.4	1.2	0.0	15.7	0.9	5.3	0.9	0.9	5.3	100.0	144
Marital status													
Currently married	38.7	37.7	7.3	0.5	0.2	13.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	100.0	2,587
Divorced/separated/widowed	(83.4)	(7.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Never married	32.5	23.0	28.2	0.1	0.1	15.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,105
Highest level of education													
None	57.3	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	4.6	1.3	4.6	4.6	1.3	100.0	541
Primary incomplete	55.7	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	2.4	100.0	344
Primary complete	51.1	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	100.0	362
Secondary incomplete	42.5	38.8	3.3	0.1	0.2	15.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	858
Secondary or higher	20.6	34.2	29.3	0.7	0.2	14.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,613
Household wealth quintile													
Poorest	61.6	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	2.3	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.0	100.0	236
2	49.6	31.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	14.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	100.0	490
3	49.9	33.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	100.0	812
4	31.7	32.0	22.4	0.2	0.0	11.8	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	1,075
Richest	22.5	36.5	19.6	1.0	0.2	19.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,107
Total	37.2	33.1	13.5	0.3	0.1	14.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	100.0	3,719

Background Characteristic	Main reason for moving to current neighborhood										Total	Number of men		
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	For marriage	For familial reasons	Because of river erosion	Other	Total					
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY														
Age														
15-19	(13.0)	(12.5)	(54.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
20-24	15.7	6.5	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
25-29	16.7	39.8	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	54
30-34	25.9	40.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	100.0	58
35-39	23.9	36.5	5.1	10.5	3.5	3.5	16.0	0.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	100.0	82
40-44	29.0	37.4	9.6	0.0	3.4	3.4	16.8	0.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	100.0	101
45-49	39.0	39.0	8.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	100.0	76
50-54	16.7	33.5	4.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	11.6	11.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	100.0	72
55-59	(25.6)	(22.0)	(10.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(36.1)	(36.1)	(36.1)	(36.1)	(100.0)	29
Marital status														
Currently married	27.8	36.4	7.3	2.5	1.4	1.4	13.6	2.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	100.0	447
Divorced/separated/widowed	(33.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(100.0)	5
Never married	10.3	13.9	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
Highest level of education														
None	52.9	20.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	17.1	1.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	100.0	120
Primary incomplete	(43.9)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(100.0)	36
Primary complete	(48.3)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.5)	(4.4)	(12.3)	(12.3)	(12.3)	(12.3)	(100.0)	30
Secondary incomplete	36.4	36.9	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	20.8	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	87
Secondary or higher	4.8	36.6	29.5	3.8	0.4	0.4	14.5	2.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	100.0	330
Household wealth quintile														
Poorest	56.7	12.7	0.4	0.0	4.4	4.4	17.1	3.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	100.0	108
2	36.5	27.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	8.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	97
3	19.0	30.1	12.2	5.8	0.8	0.8	20.1	0.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	100.0	129
4	6.1	41.8	29.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	100.0	171
Richest	10.2	33.9	23.6	3.4	0.5	0.5	17.6	0.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	100.0	98
Total	23.5	30.4	16.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	18.0	2.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	100.0	603

Table 4.7.M.B. Reason for Moving to Current Residence: Male

Among men who have migrated to current place of residence, percent distribution of the main reason given for the move, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Main reason for moving to current residence										Total	Number of men
	Looking for work	For more work/ service/ transfer	For own education	For children's education	For marriage	For familial reasons	Because of river erosion	Other				
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	60.5	23.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	12.3	1.5	0.7	100.0	1,241		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	61.3	25.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	9.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	1,303		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	39.2	34.0	13.6	0.3	0.1	11.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	1,303		
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	48.2	30.8	3.2	0.0	0.4	15.3	1.1	1.0	100.0	1,119		
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	34.8	35.5	9.7	0.2	0.2	17.1	1.4	1.0	100.0	1,268		
Other City Corporation: Slum	47.8	17.3	2.5	0.3	0.6	28.9	0.7	1.9	100.0	722		
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	32.9	23.4	21.4	1.1	0.3	18.5	0.4	2.0	100.0	950		
District Municipality	23.5	30.4	16.3	2.3	1.0	18.0	2.4	6.0	100.0	603		

4.8. Circular Migration

In this section we restrict our attention to circular migrants, i.e. those who report living in two or more communities in the year preceding their interview. This section explores the characteristics of circular migrants and the reasons they split their time amongst various residences throughout the year preceding interview. The information in Tables 4.8.F.A, 4.8.F.B (female) and 4.8.M.A, 4.8.M.B (male) on the distribution of the number of places lived in the preceding year by migrants serves to distinguish circular migrants from other migrants in each domain. These findings indicate that annual movement between more than two places was extremely rare (less than one half of one percent of all migrants lived in three places in the past year). Overall, migrant women were more likely to circulate than migrant men. Migrant women in slums were the most likely to have lived in two places in the past year (at 13.4 percent), followed by their non-slum counterparts (9.7 percent) and migrant men in District Municipalities (8.2 percent).

Younger females (aged 15-24 years) and recent arrivals (0-5 years in current residence) were by far the most likely to have circulated between two places. Among migrant women in slums, 25.0 and 18.6 percent, respectively, of those aged 15-19 and 19-24 years had lived in two places in the past year, along with 27.1 percent of those who reported 0-5 years of residence. Among non-slum migrant women, the figures were 24.5, 14.1, and 21.5 percent, respectively. Overall, less than ten percent of migrant men in slums (8.7 percent, to be precise) had lived in two places in the past year and those most likely to do so were recent arrivals (at 20.7 percent of those with 0-5 years in their current residence), the never married (at 10.3 percent), and those from the poorest households (12.6 percent). Only six percent of all non-slum migrant men were circular migrants, and among those few, the most likely to circulate were young (21.3 and 12.4 percent of those aged 15-19 and 19-24, respectively), recently arrived (16.7 percent with 0-5 years in current residence), and never married (12.6 percent). Circular migrants in District Municipalities reported patterns similar to those observed among City Corporation migrants. However, the overall proportion of men who were circular migrants (8.2 percent) was almost twice as large as the proportion of migrant women who were (4.6 percent).

Table 4.8.F.A. Circular Migration: Female

Among women who have migrated to their current place of residence, the percent distribution of those who spent any time over the last year living in other places, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Number of places lived during the last year			Total	Number of women
	Lived entire year at current residence	Lived in two places during the last year	Lived in three places during the last year		
SLUM					
Age					
10-14	(63.4)	(36.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
15-19	74.5	25.0	0.6	100.0	661
20-24	81.4	18.6	0.0	100.0	1,066
25-29	88.7	11.0	0.4	100.0	814
30-34	90.4	9.4	0.2	100.0	665
35-39	91.6	8.2	0.2	100.0	596
40-44	91.2	8.5	0.3	100.0	436
45-49	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	243
50-54	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	195
55-59	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	96
Reported length of time in current neighborhood					
0-5 years	72.6	27.1	0.3	100.0	1,853
6-10 years	93.5	6.3	0.1	100.0	1,088
11+ years	95.8	4.0	0.2	100.0	1,873
Marital status					
Currently married	86.1	13.6	0.3	100.0	3,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	87.8	12.2	0.0	100.0	579
Never married	87.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	303
Highest level of education					
None	88.8	11.1	0.1	100.0	2,453
Primary incomplete	86.8	13.0	0.1	100.0	805
Primary complete	85.0	14.1	0.9	100.0	587
Secondary incomplete	81.3	18.5	0.2	100.0	768
Secondary or higher	78.4	21.6	0.0	100.0	200
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	83.4	16.3	0.2	100.0	2,007
2	85.9	14.0	0.1	100.0	1,417
3	90.4	9.2	0.3	100.0	833
4	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	427
Richest	87.9	11.0	1.1	100.0	129
Total	86.4	13.4	0.2	100.0	4,813
NON-SLUM					
Age					
10-14	(2.5)	(97.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	3
15-19	73.5	24.5	2.0	100.0	300
20-24	85.8	14.1	0.1	100.0	648

Background Characteristics	Number of places lived during the last year			Total	Number of women
	Lived entire year at current residence	Lived in two places during the last year	Lived in three places during the last year		
25-29	89.1	10.5	0.4	100.0	661
30-34	95.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	558
35-39	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	462
40-44	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	351
45-49	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	213
50-54	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	184
55-59	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	84
Reported length of time in current neighborhood					
0-5 years	77.9	21.5	0.6	100.0	1,075
6-10 years	94.3	5.3	0.4	100.0	733
11+ years	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,656
Marital status					
Currently married	90.5	9.2	0.3	100.0	2,861
Divorced/separated/widowed	87.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	341
Never married	88.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	262
Highest level of education					
None	91.4	8.3	0.2	100.0	850
Primary incomplete	87.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	329
Primary complete	91.4	8.4	0.2	100.0	374
Secondary incomplete	88.6	10.8	0.6	100.0	915
Secondary or higher	90.7	9.2	0.1	100.0	998
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	256
2	94.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	487
3	81.6	17.4	1.0	100.0	627
4	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	811
Richest	92.1	7.7	0.2	100.0	1,283
Total	90.1	9.7	0.3	100.0	3,464
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY					
Age					
10-14	(61.0)	(39.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5
15-19	86.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	72
20-24	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	143
25-29	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	140
30-34	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	122
35-39	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	138
40-44	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	137
45-49	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	68
50-54	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
55-59	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30

Background Characteristics	Number of places lived during the last year			Total	Number of women
	Lived entire year at current residence	Lived in two places during the last year	Lived in three places during the last year		
Reported length of time in current neighborhood					
0-5 years	83.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	240
6-10 years	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	165
11+ years	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	516
Marital status					
Currently married	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	801
Divorced/separated/widowed	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	63
Never married	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Highest level of education					
None	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	260
Primary incomplete	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	94
Primary complete	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	94
Secondary incomplete	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	241
Secondary or higher	91.6	8.4	0.0	100.0	232
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	193
2	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	162
3	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	188
4	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	224
Richest	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	153
Total	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	920

Table 4.8.F.B. Circular Migration: Female

Among women who have migrated to their current place of residence, the percent distribution of those who spent any time over the last year living in other places, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Number of places lived during the last year			Total	Number of women
	Lived entire year at current residence	Lived in two places during the last year	Lived in three places during the last year		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	84.4	15.2	0.4	100.0	1,224
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	87.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	1,246
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	89.6	10.3	0.1	100.0	1,115
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	85.8	14.0	0.3	100.0	1,178
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	91.2	8.7	0.1	100.0	1,149
Other City Corporation: Slum	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	959
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	90.0	9.0	1.0	100.0	1,104
District Municipality	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	920

Table 4.8.M.A. Circular Migration: Male

Among men who have migrated to their current place of residence, the percent distribution of those who spent any time over the last year living in other places, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Number of places lived during the last year			Total	Number of men
	Lived entire year at current residence	Lived in two places during the last year	Lived in three places during the last year		
SLUM					
Age					
15-19	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	249
20-24	87.5	12.4	0.1	100.0	681
25-29	89.5	10.4	0.1	100.0	863
30-34	91.3	8.5	0.1	100.0	645
35-39	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	600
40-44	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	542
45-49	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	537
50-54	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	381
55-59	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	192
Reported length of time in current neighborhood					
0-5 years	79.2	20.7	0.1	100.0	1,292
6-10 years	93.8	6.1	0.1	100.0	1,003
11+ years	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	2,396
Marital status					
Currently married	91.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	3,876
Divorced/separated/widowed	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Never married	89.6	10.3	0.1	100.0	785
Highest level of education					
None	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	1,720
Primary incomplete	90.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	856
Primary complete	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	496
Secondary incomplete	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	993
Secondary or higher	91.9	7.9	0.2	100.0	625
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	87.3	12.6	0.0	100.0	1,820
2	92.0	7.9	0.1	100.0	1,430
3	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	892
4	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	426
Richest	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	122
Total	91.3	8.7	0.1	100.0	4,690
NON-SLUM					
Age					
15-19	78.7	21.3	0.0	100.0	233
20-24	87.6	12.4	0.0	100.0	634
25-29	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	713

Background Characteristic	Number of places lived during the last year			Total	Number of men
	Lived entire year at current residence	Lived in two places during the last year	Lived in three places during the last year		
30-34	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	456
35-39	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	528
40-44	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	373
45-49	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	382
50-54	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	254
55-59	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	144
Reported length of time in current neighborhood					
0-5 years	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	1,100
6-10 years	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	717
11+ years	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,902
Marital status					
Currently married	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	2,587
Divorced/separated/widowed	(98.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Never married	87.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	1,105
Highest level of education					
None	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	541
Primary incomplete	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	344
Primary complete	93.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	362
Secondary incomplete	93.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	858
Secondary or higher	92.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	1,613
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	236
2	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	490
3	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	812
4	92.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	1,075
Richest	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,107
Total	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	3,719
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY					
Age					
15-19	(69.7)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
20-24	89.4	9.9	0.7	100.0	96
25-29	89.9	9.0	1.1	100.0	54
30-34	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	58
35-39	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	82
40-44	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	101
45-49	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	76
50-54	94.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	72
55-59	(99.0)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
Reported length of time in current neighborhood					
0-5 years	81.6	17.7	0.6	100.0	196
6-10 years	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	105
11+ years	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	302

Background Characteristic	Number of places lived during the last year			Total	Number of men
	Lived entire year at current residence	Lived in two places during the last year	Lived in three places during the last year		
Marital status					
Currently married	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	447
Divorced/separated/widowed	(47.8)	(52.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5
Never married	85.0	14.1	0.8	100.0	152
Highest level of education					
None	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	120
Primary incomplete	(90.5)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36
Primary complete	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Secondary incomplete	87.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	87
Secondary or higher	90.2	9.4	0.4	100.0	330
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	108
2	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	97
3	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	129
4	84.4	14.8	0.7	100.0	171
Richest	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	98
Total	91.6	8.2	0.2	100.0	603

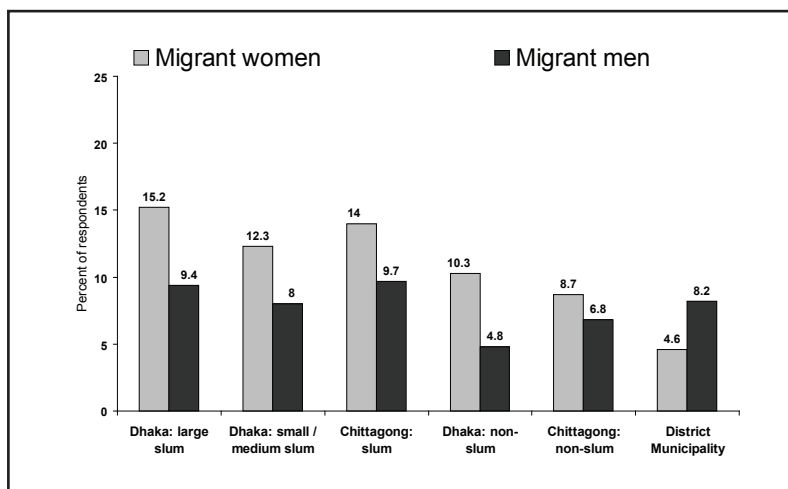
Table 4.8.M.B. Circular Migration: Male

Among men who have migrated to their current place of residence, the percent distribution of those who spent any time over the last year living in other places, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Number of places lived during the last year			Total	Number of men
	Lived entire year at current residence	Lived in two places during the last year	Lived in three places during the last year		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	90.6	9.4	0.1	100.0	1,241
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	92.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	1,303
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	1,303
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	90.2	9.7	0.1	100.0	1,119
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	1,268
Other City Corporation: Slum	94.8	5.1	0.1	100.0	722
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	950
District Municipality	91.6	8.2	0.2	100.0	603

Apart from the situation in District Municipalities, the increased likelihood of circulation among migrant women compared to migrant men is clearly evident in Figure 4.6. Among migrant women, 12 to 15 percent in Dhaka slums, 14 percent in Chittagong slums, and 9 to 10 percent in Dhaka and Chittagong non-slum areas lived in two places in the past year. The corresponding figures among migrant men never exceeded 10 percent.

Figure 4.6. Circular migration: Percent of migrants who lived in two places in the past year.



4.9. Place of Residence among Circular Migrants Who Lived in Two Places in Past Year

Tables 4.9.F.B (female) and 4.9.M.B (male) present information on other places of residence among migrants who lived two or more places in the past year (i.e. circular migrants). The location categories in these tables are identical to those in Tables 4.1 describing birth location and Tables 4.5 describing place of prior residence among migrants. There was a very strong similarity to the patterns emerging from all three sets of “location” tables. The vast majority of circular migrants in slums (82 to 83 percent of women and 79 to 87 percent of men) reported a rural area as their main other place of residence in the preceding year. Circular migrants in Dhaka slums were most likely to have their other main residence in rural areas of Dhaka (31 to 44 percent for women and 29 to 50 percent for men), Barisal (17 to 25 percent for women and 11 to 15 percent for men), and Rajshahi (12 to 13 percent for women and 17 percent for men). Patterns of movement among non-slum migrants were similar to those of their rural counterparts, but comparatively larger percentages reported other cities in the Dhaka division as their other main residence (12 percent for women and 14.4 percent for men). Circular migrant women in Chittagong were roughly twice as likely (at 51.7 and 53.6 percent, respectively, in slum and non-slum areas) as their male counterparts to report their other main residence in a Chittagong rural area (the figures for men were 26.2 and 21.3 percent, respectively). Overall, the movement of circular migrants from current to other main places of residence was heavily concentrated in four of the five rural areas: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, and Rajshahi divisions. Those most likely to report their other main residence in an urban area were non-slum circular migrant men in Chittagong (45.4 percent) and their non-slum counterparts in Dhaka (38.5 percent).

Table 4.9.F.B. Main Other Place in Which Respondent Resided During the Last Year: Female

Among those women who reported living in two or more places during the last year, percent distribution of women's place of current residence, according to location of other main place of residence, UHS 2006.

Other place of main residence during last year	Current residence									
	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Barisal city corporation	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(1.3)
Barisal other city	4.9	0.0	3.5	1.4	0.0	1.1	2.9	1.1	2.9	(5.0)
Barisal rural area	25.0	16.9	10.9	14.3	3.1	16.6	5.4	16.6	5.4	(12.1)
Chittagong city corporation	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	(0.0)
Chittagong other city	0.9	0.0	1.0	8.3	4.6	4.6	0.6	4.6	0.6	(5.7)
Chittagong rural area	6.2	8.6	25.4	51.7	53.6	2.3	4.1	2.3	4.1	(8.2)
Dhaka city corporation	4.0	1.1	0.1	3.6	3.6	2.1	5.8	2.1	5.8	(2.6)
Dhaka other city	4.9	6.6	12.0	0.0	5.0	10.7	5.5	10.7	5.5	(7.7)
Dhaka rural area	30.7	43.8	24.5	4.4	3.1	13.9	3.3	13.9	3.3	(15.4)
Khulna city corporation	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	(0.0)
Khulna other city	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	14.1	1.0	2.9	1.0	2.9	(0.0)
Khulna rural	6.1	1.7	4.5	1.1	0.7	18.0	24.1	18.0	24.1	(10.9)
Rajshahi city corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	(0.0)
Rajshahi other city	2.2	6.3	4.0	0.8	0.0	3.5	1.8	3.5	1.8	(8.4)
Rajshahi rural area	12.9	11.8	8.4	12.2	7.6	12.1	11.0	12.1	11.0	(11.7)
Sylhet city corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.9	(0.0)
Sylhet other city	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.8	4.2	5.8	4.2	(0.0)
Sylhet rural area	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.4	6.2	20.0	6.2	20.0	(9.8)
Lived abroad	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	(1.2)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	191	153	116	168	101	89	110	89	110	42

Table 4.9.M.B. Main Other Place in Which Respondent Resided During the Last Year: Male

Among those men who reported living in two or more places during the last year, percent distribution of men's place of current residence, according to location of other main place of residence, UHS 2006.

Other place of main residence during last year	Current residence										District Municipality
	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	
Barisal city corporation	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	3.5	
Barisal other city	3.0	1.6	3.8	0.9	1.0	(0.0)	0.5	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	
Barisal rural area	14.9	11.3	11.2	10.4	12.8	(12.1)	0.7	(12.1)	0.7	8.1	
Chittagong city corporation	1.6	3.3	1.7	0.8	4.5	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.6	
Chittagong other city	2.0	0.4	2.3	3.4	12.6	(0.0)	0.4	(0.0)	0.4	1.2	
Chittagong rural area	8.5	8.7	12.9	26.2	21.3	(13.8)	0.0	(13.8)	0.0	7.2	
Dhaka city corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	12.7	(11.3)	11.9	(11.3)	11.9	3.2	
Dhaka other city	6.7	6.1	14.4	1.1	9.7	(1.9)	1.0	(1.9)	1.0	7.1	
Dhaka rural area	29.0	50.0	14.1	11.3	3.6	(17.2)	6.7	(17.2)	6.7	8.5	
Khulna city corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	(3.4)	0.0	(3.4)	0.0	0.0	
Khulna other city	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.6	(3.8)	12.3	(3.8)	12.3	6.1	
Khulna rural	7.0	0.7	12.3	2.3	2.8	(12.7)	28.7	(12.7)	28.7	27.2	
Rajshahi city corporation	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	
Rajshahi other city	7.3	1.3	2.4	5.4	1.4	(3.1)	9.3	(3.1)	9.3	0.8	
Rajshahi rural area	17.0	16.6	9.0	19.9	11.3	(9.6)	22.5	(9.6)	22.5	6.3	
Sylhet city corporation	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	
Sylhet other city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	(2.4)	1.7	(2.4)	1.7	6.1	
Sylhet rural area	2.1	0.0	2.0	1.9	2.8	(8.8)	4.4	(8.8)	4.4	3.6	
Lived abroad	0.8	0.0	1.6	4.2	2.6	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	9.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	
Number of men	117	104	62	110	87	38	93	38	93	51	

4.10. Time Spent in Current Residence in the Past Year among Circular Migrants

Tables 4.10.F.A and 4.10.M.A present information on the amount of time spent in current residence in the past year for females and males who lived in two or more places in the past year. Most circular migrants in slums had spent at least four months in their current residence in the past year (79.8 and 72.6 percent, respectively, for women and men). Roughly one-third (32.9 and 30.1 percent, respectively, for women and men) had spent 40-51 weeks in their current residence. Median number of weeks spent in current residence was identical for migrant men and women in slums (27.4). Among non-slum circular migrants, women were more likely than men to have spent most of the year (40-51 weeks) in their current residence (at 47.3 percent for women and 28.0 percent for men). More than half of these men (54.9 percent) spent only 4-27 weeks in their current residence. In contrast to the situation among circular migrants in slums, median number of weeks in current residence varied substantially by gender among non-slum circular migrants (35.6 and 24.0, respectively, for women and men). Very few circular migrants in District Municipalities provided the information needed for these tables. As a result, cell sample sizes are too small to provide confidence-inspiring estimates.

Table 4.10.F.A. Time Spent in Current Residence During the Last Year: Female

Among those women who have lived in two places or more during the last year, percent distribution of the amount of time spent in the current residence, according major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Amount of time spent at current residence during the past year					Total	Median number of weeks spent at current residence	Number of women
	Less than a month	4-15 weeks	16-27 weeks	28-39 weeks	40-51 weeks			
SLUM								
Age								
10-14	(0.0)	(57.3)	(8.2)	(26.9)	(7.7)	(100.0)	(9.5)	15
15-19	2.6	32.0	24.2	14.7	26.6	100.0	21.6	169
20-24	4.8	27.2	21.2	18.1	28.7	100.0	23.3	198
25-29	2.3	14.2	22.8	19.6	41.2	100.0	31.4	92
30-34	0.0	37.8	14.5	15.3	32.3	100.0	26.0	64
35-39	1.9	18.3	20.7	19.8	39.3	100.0	32.2	50
40-44	(11.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(51.4)	(100.0)	(38.8)	39
45-49	(7.4)	(19.4)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(65.7)	(100.0)	(41.6)	14
50-54	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(32.4)	(32.8)	(100.0)	(33.5)	12
55-59	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.7)	(42.3)	(100.0)	(37.9)	2
Marital status								
Currently married	3.2	25.5	18.1	19.2	33.9	100.0	28.6	546
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.5	28.4	30.3	12.7	27.1	100.0	19.9	71
Never married	(9.6)	(23.5)	(24.8)	(13.7)	(28.4)	(100.0)	(20.3)	38

Background Characteristic	Amount of time spent at current residence during the past year					Total	Median number of weeks spent at current residence	Number of women
	Less than a month	4-15 weeks	16-27 weeks	28-39 weeks	40-51 weeks			
Highest level of education								
None	1.8	20.8	21.0	21.7	34.7	100.0	29.9	274
Primary incomplete	5.6	27.5	16.4	19.8	30.6	100.0	26.6	106
Primary complete	4.5	18.6	25.6	16.2	35.1	100.0	28.2	88
Secondary incomplete	5.4	36.8	15.1	14.6	28.1	100.0	21.5	144
Secondary or higher	(0.0)	(30.2)	(24.8)	(7.3)	(37.8)	(100.0)	(22.5)	43
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	2.7	27.0	21.7	20.0	28.6	100.0	25.7	332
2	5.3	26.7	20.5	18.5	29.0	100.0	25.6	199
3	3.8	19.2	12.3	15.1	49.7	100.0	38.1	80
4	(0.0)	(23.3)	(10.4)	(11.9)	(54.4)	(100.0)	(40.9)	28
Richest	(0.0)	(24.0)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(47.7)	(100.0)	(25.7)	16
Total	3.4	25.7	19.8	18.1	32.9	100.0	27.4	655
NON-SLUM								
Age								
10-14	(33.0)	(14.0)	(20.1)	(12.7)	(20.1)	(100.0)	(11.0)	3
15-19	3.2	26.1	41.2	11.7	17.8	100.0	23.2	80
20-24	2.1	23.1	16.6	11.5	46.6	100.0	35.3	92
25-29	2.0	25.6	11.0	14.5	46.9	100.0	35.4	72
30-34	(0.6)	(32.9)	(5.5)	(18.3)	(42.7)	(100.0)	(32.8)	23
35-39	(0.0)	(5.3)	(5.1)	(0.4)	(89.2)	(100.0)	(47.0)	23
40-44	(3.4)	(21.7)	(0.6)	(3.2)	(71.1)	(100.0)	(45.9)	24
45-49	(0.0)	(4.9)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(84.5)	(100.0)	(49.5)	9
50-54	(0.0)	(1.1)	(8.3)	(1.9)	(88.8)	(100.0)	(47.0)	17
55-59	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(47.3)	2
Marital status								
Currently married	2.5	20.4	20.2	8.2	48.7	100.0	36.5	272
Divorced/separated/widowed	(3.0)	(38.4)	(2.6)	(2.0)	(54.0)	(100.0)	(46.1)	42
Never married	(0.0)	(12.9)	(18.5)	(42.5)	(26.0)	(100.0)	(33.9)	30
Highest level of education								
None	0.8	15.8	8.3	12.0	63.2	100.0	45.5	73
Primary incomplete	(5.8)	(16.5)	(18.7)	(0.2)	(58.7)	(100.0)	(45.5)	42
Primary complete	(0.0)	(36.8)	(34.6)	(11.0)	(17.6)	(100.0)	(25.2)	32
Secondary incomplete	3.4	18.7	23.1	6.6	48.1	100.0	36.8	104
Secondary or higher	1.6	27.6	13.3	18.2	39.3	100.0	30.4	93

Background Characteristic	Amount of time spent at current residence during the past year					Total	Median number of weeks spent at current residence	Number of women
	Less than a month	4-15 weeks	16-27 weeks	28-39 weeks	40-51 weeks			
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	(0.0)	(24.0)	(47.9)	(9.1)	(19.0)	(100.0)	(19.9)	20
2	(1.6)	(21.6)	(15.6)	(1.1)	(60.1)	(100.0)	(41.8)	27
3	4.2	17.1	28.6	9.6	40.4	100.0	27.9	115
4	0.2	10.4	8.1	21.1	60.2	100.0	43.0	80
Richest	2.5	36.1	8.1	6.0	47.2	100.0	31.5	102
Total	2.3	21.9	17.9	10.5	47.3	100.0	35.6	344
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
10-14	(0.0)	(68.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.9)	(100.0)	(10.7)	2
15-19	(6.3)	(33.5)	(15.3)	(9.4)	(35.4)	(100.0)	(24.5)	10
20-24	(3.1)	(52.7)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(32.0)	(100.0)	(10.9)	17
25-29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.2)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(22.9)	5
30-34	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.4)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(100.0)	(22.0)	1
35-39	(0.0)	(73.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.1)	(100.0)	(21.4)	3
40-44	(56.9)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(15.2)	(100.0)	(6.0)	3
45-49	(0.0)	(23.4)	(76.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(18.0)	1
50-54	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	na	0
55-59	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(17.0)	1
Marital status								
Currently married	(7.0)	(38.5)	(15.7)	(12.5)	(26.3)	(100.0)	(18.7)	42
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(8.0)	0
Never married	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	na	0
Highest level of education								
None	(0.0)	(62.2)	(37.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.7)	6
Primary incomplete	(0.0)	(70.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.7)	(100.0)	(10.4)	3
Primary complete	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(8.7)	2
Secondary incomplete	(5.2)	(28.3)	(11.9)	(17.5)	(37.1)	(100.0)	(27.6)	12
Secondary or higher	(11.8)	(27.0)	(15.7)	(16.1)	(29.3)	(100.0)	(23.8)	19
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	(5.8)	(58.3)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(100.0)	(8.4)	11
2	(0.0)	(53.1)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(100.0)	(16.4)	3
3	(8.7)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(48.4)	(100.0)	(34.7)	6
4	(13.0)	(46.4)	(9.7)	(15.2)	(15.7)	(100.0)	(13.1)	14
Richest	(0.0)	(7.7)	(26.8)	(24.6)	(40.8)	(100.0)	(32.8)	9
Total	(7.0)	(38.9)	(15.6)	(12.4)	(26.1)	(100.0)	(18.5)	42

Table 4.10.M.A. Time Spent in Current Residence During the Last Year: Male

Among those men who have lived in two places or more during the last year, percent distribution of the amount of time spent in the current residence, according major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Amount of time spent at current residence during the past year					Total	Median number of weeks spent at current residence	Number of men
	Less than a month	4-15 weeks	16-27 weeks	28-39 weeks	40-51 weeks			
SLUM								
Age								
15-19	(1.2)	(46.9)	(23.7)	(10.3)	(17.8)	(100.0)	(19.6)	29
20-24	9.0	25.0	22.6	13.7	29.7	100.0	23.1	85
25-29	0.0	29.4	20.3	27.8	22.6	100.0	27.9	91
30-34	0.8	21.3	21.9	19.0	36.9	100.0	29.6	56
35-39	0.8	24.6	33.2	15.3	26.0	100.0	24.9	53
40-44	(0.0)	(23.2)	(15.5)	(23.7)	(37.5)	(100.0)	(29.2)	36
45-49	(0.0)	(10.4)	(11.0)	(40.8)	(37.8)	(100.0)	(35.3)	37
50-54	(6.3)	(3.8)	(42.3)	(1.7)	(45.9)	(100.0)	(32.6)	15
55-59	(0.0)	(38.7)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(46.3)	(100.0)	(30.2)	8
Marital status								
Currently married	1.7	22.1	22.7	23.5	30.0	100.0	28.9	328
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(12.0)	0
Never married	5.3	36.2	19.6	8.0	30.8	100.0	23.0	82
Highest level of education								
None	0.6	20.1	27.7	21.0	30.6	100.0	27.8	147
Primary incomplete	3.3	22.7	17.8	24.1	32.1	100.0	30.1	82
Primary complete	(6.1)	(24.4)	(24.2)	(25.6)	(19.8)	(100.0)	(25.9)	39
Secondary incomplete	2.0	24.6	19.3	16.5	37.6	100.0	30.9	91
Secondary or higher	3.9	43.9	16.0	16.0	20.2	100.0	16.2	51
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	2.0	23.7	23.9	21.4	29.0	100.0	27.2	231
2	4.5	25.0	16.8	21.3	32.4	100.0	29.8	115
3	(0.0)	(29.3)	(22.7)	(15.1)	(32.9)	(100.0)	(26.7)	49
4	(0.0)	(34.3)	(40.4)	(20.7)	(4.6)	(100.0)	(19.1)	12
Richest	(0.0)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.1)	(100.0)	(41.3)	3
Total	2.4	25.0	22.1	20.4	30.1	100.0	27.4	410
NON-SLUM								
Age								
15-19	1.9	31.7	38.2	5.1	23.0	100.0	19.7	50
20-24	7.8	29.1	18.8	19.6	24.7	100.0	24.6	78
25-29	(0.0)	(24.3)	(25.7)	(10.8)	(39.2)	(100.0)	(30.1)	38
30-34	(4.3)	(41.2)	(21.3)	(10.2)	(23.0)	(100.0)	(18.4)	30
35-39	(0.0)	(11.3)	(38.3)	(35.0)	(15.5)	(100.0)	(26.4)	7
40-44	(0.8)	(22.0)	(37.2)	(1.7)	(38.4)	(100.0)	(21.3)	4
45-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(26.3)	(57.2)	(100.0)	(39.1)	3
50-54	(0.0)	(54.3)	(19.7)	(10.1)	(15.8)	(100.0)	(16.7)	8
55-59	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(93.8)	(100.0)	(45.1)	5
Marital status								
Currently married	8.1	27.0	18.5	10.3	36.1	100.0	23.6	82
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(28.0)	0
Never married	1.3	31.6	29.1	14.7	23.4	100.0	24.3	139

Background Characteristic	Amount of time spent at current residence during the past year					Total	Median number of weeks spent at current residence	Number of men
	Less than a month	4-15 weeks	16-27 weeks	28-39 weeks	40-51 weeks			
Highest level of education								
None	(3.8)	(25.9)	(5.5)	(7.0)	(57.8)	(100.0)	(39.5)	17
Primary incomplete	(0.0)	(23.0)	(33.2)	(0.3)	(43.5)	(100.0)	(25.0)	10
Primary complete	(2.9)	(64.1)	(6.3)	(2.2)	(24.6)	(100.0)	(11.1)	23
Secondary incomplete	10.1	28.8	24.5	18.4	18.3	100.0	20.5	55
Secondary or higher	1.3	24.8	31.4	15.1	27.5	100.0	25.3	116
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	(0.0)	(34.8)	(46.6)	(2.0)	(16.7)	(100.0)	(21.3)	17
2	(27.1)	(14.6)	(4.0)	(10.7)	(43.7)	(100.0)	(35.9)	25
3	2.0	31.0	16.4	24.3	26.3	100.0	26.9	55
4	0.0	26.1	32.8	11.0	30.1	100.0	25.4	77
Richest	(1.3)	(40.3)	(26.2)	(9.5)	(22.6)	(100.0)	(20.1)	49
Total	3.8	29.8	25.1	13.2	28.0	100.0	24.0	222
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
15-19	(0.0)	(30.4)	(22.5)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(27.4)	11
20-24	(0.0)	(8.1)	(39.3)	(43.8)	(8.8)	(100.0)	(27.9)	10
25-29	(0.0)	(25.7)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(71.3)	(100.0)	(41.5)	6
30-34	(0.0)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(53.3)	(33.6)	(100.0)	(33.3)	1
35-39	(0.0)	(18.3)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(58.9)	(100.0)	(31.8)	10
40-44	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.3)	(36.6)	(38.2)	(100.0)	(33.5)	4
45-49	(0.0)	(57.4)	(22.3)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(15.9)	4
50-54	(42.3)	(57.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(7.3)	4
55-59	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(8.0)	0
Marital status								
Currently married	(7.0)	(21.6)	(21.2)	(14.5)	(35.8)	(100.0)	(26.6)	25
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(12.0)	2
Never married	(0.0)	(20.5)	(24.1)	(38.6)	(16.7)	(100.0)	(29.4)	23
Highest level of education								
None	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.6)	(37.4)	(4.1)	(100.0)	(24.9)	4
Primary incomplete	(0.0)	(41.7)	(14.7)	(43.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(16.8)	3
Primary complete	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	na	0
Secondary incomplete	(0.0)	(19.6)	(37.6)	(28.4)	(14.4)	(100.0)	(26.4)	11
Secondary or higher	(5.5)	(28.0)	(12.0)	(19.7)	(34.8)	(100.0)	(29.7)	32
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	(0.0)	(9.9)	(35.5)	(27.3)	(27.2)	(100.0)	(30.0)	8
2	(0.0)	(27.3)	(55.7)	(12.1)	(4.9)	(100.0)	(20.5)	6
3	(0.0)	(39.7)	(14.6)	(45.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(25.8)	4
4	(6.7)	(13.0)	(13.5)	(28.0)	(38.9)	(100.0)	(33.6)	27
Richest	(0.0)	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(9.1)	5
Total	3.5	24.9	21.5	24.6	25.5	100.0	27.8	51

4.11. Reasons for Time Spent in Current Residence and Other Residence among Circular Migrants

Tables 4.11.F.A and 4.11.M.A present the distributions of some specific reasons given by circular migrants for spending time at current residence and other main residence in the past year. Responses varied by gender across the slum and non-slum domains. Among circular migrant women, “lived with family” was the primary reason for time spent in current residence and also for time spent in their other main residence. Among migrant women in slums, the patterns appear to suggest movement to their current place of residence for work-related reasons (30 percent looking for work and 12.8 percent for service/transfer) and back to their other main residence to live with family (92 percent). In slums, only 2.6 percent of circular migrant women said they spent time in their other residence looking for work. A similar pattern was evident among migrant women in non-slum areas. The overall pattern among circular migrant men in slums was very similar to that for women, but the balance of work and family-related reasons was more uneven. At least half of circular migrant men in slums said that the time spent in their current residence was work-related (with 49.5 percent looking for work and 55.9 percent there for service/transfer) while 18.3 percent said it was to live with family. As with the women, reasons for time spent in their other main residence shows a reverse pattern: “lived with family” (at 68.8 percent) was the main reason for time spent in their other main residence. The pattern of movement among non-slum men was similar, but smaller proportions reported time spent for work related reasons and education was an important motivation for movement in both directions. Twenty-six percent of non-slum circular migrant men said they spent time in their current residence to pursue education. Education was the reason given by 18.1 percent for time spent in their other main residence. These results are summarized in Figures 4.7 and 4.8.

Figure 4.7. Reasons for spending time in current place of residence in the past year, among circular migrants.

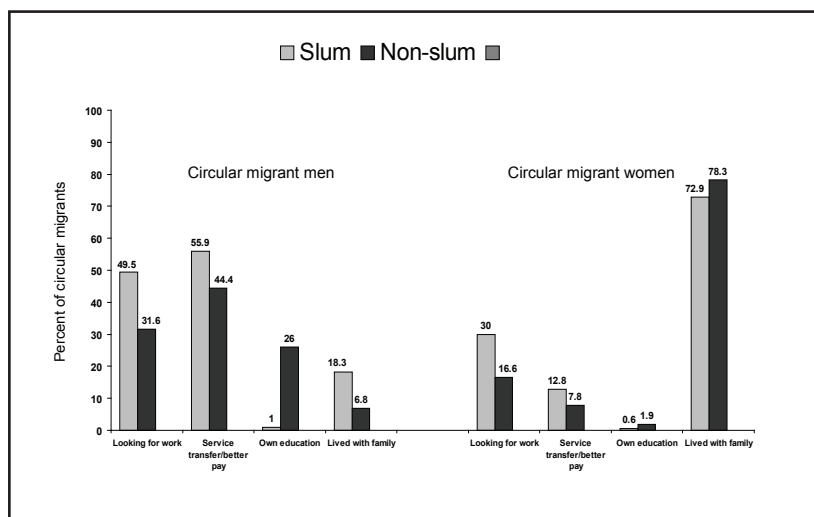


Figure 4.8. Reasons for spending time in other place of residence in the past year, among circular migrants.

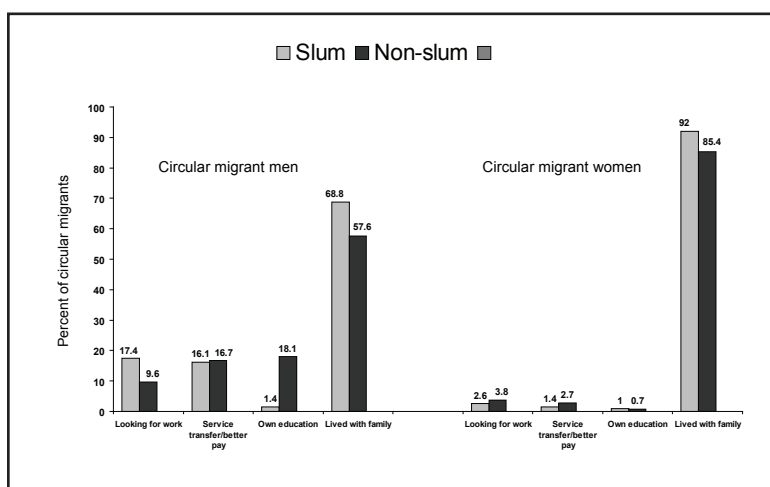


Table 4.11.F.A. Reasons Given for Time Spent at Current Residence During the Last Year: Female

Among those women who reside in more than one place during the year, percentage who gave specific reasons for time spent at current residence, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Reasons stated for time spent at current residence ¹							Number of women
	Looking for work	For more work/ service/ transfer	For own education	For children's education	Lived with family	Forced to move due to river erosion or eviction	Other reason	
SLUM								
Age								
10-14	(11.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.5)	(0.0)	(11.2)	15
15-19	31.3	11.0	1.2	2.2	74.1	1.0	1.5	169
20-24	34.6	12.0	0.0	2.9	64.9	1.6	1.1	198
25-29	26.5	5.9	0.0	6.8	80.2	0.0	3.1	92
30-34	40.5	29.3	0.9	5.6	69.9	0.0	0.6	64
35-39	20.4	17.8	2.8	5.2	75.2	0.0	0.0	50
40-44	(18.2)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(86.2)	(0.0)	(0.5)	39
45-49	(16.5)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(83.5)	(0.0)	(6.6)	14
50-54	(23.3)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	12
55-59	(42.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	2
Marital status								
Currently married	22.8	11.8	0.5	4.6	81.6	0.9	2.1	546
Divorced/separated/widowed	56.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	1.3	71
Never married	(85.4)	(16.3)	(3.0)	(0.0)	8.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
Highest level of education								
None	34.6	15.3	0.0	2.6	72.5	1.6	1.7	274
Primary incomplete	30.7	8.0	0.0	5.3	79.7	0.0	2.8	106
Primary complete	29.7	11.2	0.6	3.6	70.6	0.6	1.0	88
Secondary incomplete	23.3	13.5	0.0	4.1	71.8	0.0	1.6	144
Secondary or higher	(22.6)	(8.8)	(8.1)	(8.1)	(66.9)	(0.0)	(2.8)	43

Background Characteristic	Reasons stated for time spent at current residence ¹							Number of women
	Looking for work	For more work/ service/ transfer	For own education	For children's education	Lived with family	Forced to move due to river erosion or eviction	Other reason	
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	35.5	15.6	0.0	2.1	73.3	1.1	1.7	332
2	27.7	10.0	0.9	5.9	68.4	0.0	2.0	199
3	19.1	9.0	0.0	2.1	83.3	1.5	1.8	80
4	(13.8)	(4.5)	(3.2)	(4.5)	(85.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
Richest	(29.3)	(21.7)	(9.1)	(22.1)	(46.1)	(0.0)	(7.7)	16
Total	30.0	12.8	0.6	3.8	72.9	0.7	1.9	655
NON-SLUM								
Age								
10-14	(47.0)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3
15-19	14.8	2.0	2.8	0.0	80.4	0.0	3.1	80
20-24	25.3	8.3	4.1	3.6	63.5	0.0	4.7	92
25-29	18.0	12.8	0.7	10.4	82.8	0.0	1.1	72
30-34	(10.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(78.7)	(0.0)	(5.9)	23
35-39	(6.6)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(96.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
40-44	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(93.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
45-49	(39.8)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	9
50-54	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(97.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
55-59	(0.0)	(40.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(41.3)	2
Marital status								
Currently married	5.5	6.4	1.0	6.2	90.5	0.0	3.2	272
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(55.3)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.8)	(0.0)	(1.3)	42
Never married	(62.7)	(13.7)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(1.5)	30
Highest level of education								
None	21.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	77.1	0.0	5.4	73
Primary incomplete	(19.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(87.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	42
Primary complete	(44.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(54.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Secondary incomplete	8.1	3.0	0.4	6.6	85.3	0.0	0.9	104
Secondary or higher	11.3	15.7	6.6	7.2	75.6	0.0	3.0	93
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	(25.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
2	(14.9)	(8.9)	(6.1)	(10.4)	(68.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
3	20.0	10.2	0.5	3.6	79.8	0.0	4.8	115
4	9.2	4.4	3.9	3.0	83.7	0.0	1.4	80
Richest	17.4	7.4	1.2	7.3	74.0	0.0	2.9	102
Total	16.6	7.8	1.9	4.9	78.3	0.0	2.8	344
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
10-14	(31.9)	(31.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	2
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
20-24	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
25-29	(0.0)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5
30-34	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1
35-39	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3
40-44	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3

Background Characteristic	Reasons stated for time spent at current residence ¹							Number of women
	Looking for work	For more work/ service/ transfer	For own education	For children's education	Lived with family	Forced to move due to river erosion or eviction	Other reason	
45-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1
50-54	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
55-59	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1
Marital status								
Currently married	(2.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(98.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
Divorced/separated/widowed	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
Never married	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
Highest level of education								
None	(14.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	6
Primary incomplete	(20.4)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3
Primary complete	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	2
Secondary incomplete	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Secondary or higher	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(96.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	(11.2)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
2	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3
3	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	6
4	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Richest	(2.5)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	9
Total	(3.4)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(97.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42

¹ Percentages do not sum to 100 because more than one reason could be stated.

Table 4.11.M.A. Reasons Given for Time Spent at Current Residence During the Last Year: Male

Among those men who reside in more than one place during the year, percentage who gave specific reasons for time spent at current residence, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Reasons stated for time spent at current residence ¹							Number of men
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	Lived with family	Forced to move due to river erosion or eviction	Other reason	
SLUM								
Age								
15-19	(59.5)	(44.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
20-24	49.4	62.2	2.8	0.0	11.4	0.0	1.5	85
25-29	48.5	61.8	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	1.6	91
30-34	48.5	43.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	2.7	56
35-39	48.2	56.1	1.7	12.4	21.0	0.0	4.4	53
40-44	(42.9)	(61.3)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(23.6)	(3.9)	(0.0)	36
45-49	(48.4)	(56.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(3.9)	37
50-54	(67.7)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
55-59	(41.8)	(53.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.8)	(10.1)	(0.0)	8
Marital status								
Currently married	49.6	54.5	0.3	2.5	20.7	0.7	2.2	328
Divorced/separated/widowed	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
Never married	49.0	61.6	3.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.0	82
Highest level of education								
None	56.6	56.3	0.6	4.5	16.5	0.6	0.7	147
Primary incomplete	48.7	60.8	0.0	1.7	16.2	1.7	2.3	82
Primary complete	(59.7)	(51.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(5.8)	39
Secondary incomplete	46.3	57.3	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	3.1	91
Secondary or higher	28.3	47.8	6.2	0.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	51
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	52.9	56.3	0.4	3.5	15.4	0.6	1.6	231
2	54.6	59.9	0.9	0.0	12.9	0.7	3.7	115
3	(33.4)	(48.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
4	(15.7)	(55.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Richest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.8)	(0.0)	(58.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3
Total	49.5	55.9	1.0	2.0	18.3	0.5	2.0	410
NON-SLUM								
Age								
15-19	42.5	27.3	35.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	50
20-24	36.4	29.0	41.8	1.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	78
25-29	(30.2)	(57.7)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
30-34	(15.0)	(69.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(10.9)	30
35-39	(11.8)	(83.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	7
40-44	(59.4)	(61.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4
45-49	(64.7)	(34.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3
50-54	(0.0)	(77.9)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	8
55-59	(0.0)	(93.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5

Background Characteristic	Reasons stated for time spent at current residence ¹							Number of men
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	Lived with family	Forced to move due to river erosion or eviction	Other reason	
Marital status								
Currently married	30.0	67.0	0.0	0.8	12.2	0.0	4.0	82
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
Never married	32.6	31.2	41.4	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	139
Highest level of education								
None	(47.7)	(66.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Primary incomplete	(29.4)	(59.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Primary complete	(58.0)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(14.4)	23
Secondary incomplete	60.7	52.8	0.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	55
Secondary or higher	10.5	37.1	49.2	1.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	116
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	(55.9)	(58.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
2	(49.3)	(48.6)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
3	40.7	47.5	11.8	0.0	10.0	0.0	6.0	55
4	15.6	32.9	52.7	1.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	77
Richest	(29.3)	(52.3)	(17.6)	(0.4)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
Total	31.6	44.4	26.0	0.7	6.8	0.0	1.5	222
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY								
Age								
15-19	(27.9)	(22.7)	(53.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
20-24	(17.7)	(6.4)	(60.7)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
25-29	(5.0)	(87.4)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	6
30-34	(0.0)	(86.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1
35-39	(22.8)	(58.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(13.7)	10
40-44	(0.0)	(36.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4
45-49	(42.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.7)	(28.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4
50-54	(0.0)	(42.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4
55-59	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
Marital status								
Currently married	(23.2)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(5.6)	25
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	2
Never married	(14.4)	(31.0)	(54.4)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Highest level of education								
None	(82.6)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4
Primary incomplete	(38.8)	(40.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	3
Primary complete	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
Secondary incomplete	(40.9)	(13.8)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(25.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Secondary or higher	(0.0)	(46.7)	(28.8)	(3.6)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(4.5)	32

Background Characteristic	Reasons stated for time spent at current residence ¹							Number of men
	Looking for work	For more work/service/transfer	For own education	For children's education	Lived with family	Forced to move due to river erosion or eviction	Other reason	
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	(49.8)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	8
2	(74.7)	(36.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	6
3	(6.4)	(6.4)	(60.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	4
4	(0.0)	(54.6)	(34.7)	(4.4)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
Richest	(0.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5
Total	18.1	36.8	24.4	2.3	21.3	0.0	2.8	51

¹ Percentages do not sum to 100 because more than one reason could be stated.

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CHAPTER 5. COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

Peter Kim Streatfield and Zunaid Ahsan Karar

5.1. Introduction

The current size and future growth of the Bangladesh population are of concern for policy makers and the Government of Bangladesh, but equally important are rapid changes in the distribution of that population. The population at the time of this survey (2006) was about 155 million, but a minimum additional 100 million is projected to be added by the middle of the 21st century (UN-Pop., 2007). The distribution of this increase will be uneven: the rural population may actually shrink over this interval, while that in urban areas could grow by over 100 million (more than tripling the 2006 level).

This massive urban growth will likely be unevenly distributed across slum and non-slum populations. For instance, the growth rate of Dhaka slums is about twice that of the city overall. In Dhaka, the current slum population as a proportion of the total urban population is 37 percent (national is 35 percent). Assuming a continuation of the 1996-2005 growth rates, the proportion in slums will be half (50 percent slum to 50 percent non-slum) within five years (as it is now globally — Worldwatch, 2007), and will be 75 percent in less than two decades. Expressing the differential slum/non-slum growth rates in terms of absolute numbers, the current urban population of Dhaka is growing at over 300,000 annually, three quarters of which are migrating from rural areas to live in slums.

What is driving this rapid urban growth? The current 78,000 sq. km of cultivated agricultural land is being reduced by about two percent per year by the expansion of urban and semi-urban residential and commercial land and river erosion. While the rural agricultural labor force is stagnant at about 23 million, farm sizes are decreasing and the proportion of agricultural households that are landless appears to be increasing, although selective migration of landless people to the cities may conceal this trend. Rural to urban migration is primarily driven by the search for employment — “the main underlying cause is the concentration of new investment and economic opportunities in particular urban areas” (Satterthwaite, 2007). Needless to say, the vast majority of new employment opportunities are in the manufacturing areas of cities, although the numbers of available urban jobs do not match the numbers arriving in search of work.

Rural to urban migration tends to be “chain migration” with rural dwellers linking up with networks of family members or fellow villagers who have previously moved to the city. This results in the often-observed pattern of the first stage of migration being to a slum cluster near a transport hub, such as a central railway station. Later, when networks are better established, second stage movement may be to other slums closer to employment opportunities. Second stage movements may also be to other slums with lower rents, usually in vulnerable areas. In the long term, if the move to the city works out well, there may be a third stage movement ‘up market’ from a slum to a non-slum residential part of the city.

The forces driving rural populations to urban areas may differ somewhat across the six cities in this study. The slum census showed the district of origin of the slum dwellers (CUS et al. 2006, Table 4.15, p.48), and indicated that people are coming to Dhaka from many parts of the country (north, east, and south), while the cities of Barisal and Rajshahi received migrants only from their own division. The newest slum “growth area,” Sylhet, appeared to receive many migrants from the northern part of the country where the mighty Brahmaputra River is constantly eroding villages and agricultural land, forcing families to relocate. Thus, networks may be quite different in each area, although Dhaka had clusters of migrants originating from the same rural areas within its diverse slum populations.

The first reason for focusing on slums is that, while slum dwellers in a city like Dhaka are a substantial minority (37 percent), they occupy only 9 percent of the city corporation land. This results in incredibly high population densities, which have major implications for health. In addition to the limited residential space, other characteristics of slum dwellers, namely being poor, living on vulnerable land, usually without legal tenure, and lacking the usual urban services such as water supply and sanitation, also have important health implications.

The second reason for focusing on slums is that, as mentioned above, much of future urban growth in Bangladesh will be among slum dwelling populations, so planning is required for the provision of services that directly and indirectly affect health for these rapidly growing populations. This growth pattern is also typical of the developing world, where the current global slum population of one billion is projected to double by 2030, and triple by 2050, thus accounting for two-thirds of total global growth by mid-century.

It is in this context that the following sections will present descriptions of the housing and other characteristics of the communities or neighborhoods from the UHS. Before that, however, it is worthwhile to ask the question: “Why are community or neighborhood characteristics of interest (as opposed to household or individual characteristics)?” From epidemiological principles, it may be expected that “spatial proximity” (crowding) is a negative *health externality* that can facilitate the spread of many communicable diseases. From earlier studies of crowded poor urban populations in developing countries, it is probable that *social externalities*, such as the social network ties that link individuals and households and provide conduits for information and other resources, may be equally important (Montgomery & Hewitt, 2005:400). This may be particularly important for women and children living in slums, who have more restricted mobility than men.

There is still much to be learned about the role of heterogeneity of economic status among households residing in the same slum cluster or neighborhood. It has been observed that some slums are composed almost entirely of similarly poor households, while others are mixed, maybe including a proportion of households that are well off, even by comparison with overall urban economic standards. Because most data sources used to examine the lives of the urban poor are not designed to distinguish between slum and non-slum populations (for example, most Demographic and Health Surveys), it has rarely been possible to tease out the importance of neighborhood effects in contrast to household effects.

Where this has been recently attempted, using DHS data for Nairobi, Kenya, to examine multi-level effects on widely varying child mortality rates among the Nairobi poor, total Nairobi population, other cities, and rural Kenya, the conclusion was that *“the health of poor households can depend not only on the household’s own standards of living but also on the economic composition of the neighborhood in which they live”* (Montgomery and Hewitt, 2005:420).

The data presented in this chapter will not answer that question for urban Bangladesh, but will hopefully trigger interest in future multi-level analyses using the entire dataset, which has been designed for this purpose.

Methodology

As described in the overall survey methodology in the first chapter, 510 sample clusters were taken from each of three domains of the six cities — slum, non-slum, and District Municipalities. While the slum populations account for one third of all urban populations, they were over sampled to account for half of the clusters surveyed (254), with non-slums accounting for another one third (192), and municipalities one eighth (64).

This chapter includes the findings from a special module conducted by a separate team of interviewers as part of the 2006 UHS survey. Data about a sample point (i.e. communities) were collected by administering a community questionnaire to a group of residents in the sample point. The informants mostly included the chairman or members of the union council, the ward commissioner, village/mahalla heads, male teachers, imams, and female opinion leaders.

It is important to reiterate that before the survey sample was taken, a complete mapping and census of all urban slums across the country was carried out (CUS, et al., 2006). This survey identified 9,048 slum clusters from which the 254 taken here account for only three percent. Where appropriate, reference will also be made to the findings of the complete slum census, with the caution that there may be differences between the larger census and this sample. Even where the same cluster was included in both census and survey, the respondents or key informants may not have been the same, and thus responses may differ.

5.2. Basic Community Characteristics

A qualification is necessary regarding “community” or “neighborhood.” In the non-slum areas and District Municipalities, there may be fairly homogeneous communities, with families being related by blood or marriage, and living a stable existence there for many years. The slum populations live in more than a million households in clusters varying from ten households to many thousands. The majority of these clusters, however, are small — one-third with fewer than 20 households, which tend to be scattered amongst better-off households, in what are called “non-slum” communities in this survey. These scattered pockets may be physically close to the facilities mentioned in this section, even if they are not part of the slum “community.” So, some caution should be exercised when interpreting a question such as *“What are the main economic activities in this area?”* — the “area” may not be the slum itself, but a neighboring area. Likewise for health services, community organizations, etc., although it may be assumed that these services are available to the slum dwellers.

To facilitate interpretation of the data in Table 5.1.A, some background is needed in regard to past and present programs to improve the urban habitat. The activities have hopefully improved the environment in the urban areas, particularly the slums. Some programs are broad-based, trying to improve a range of aspects of urban life. For example, U.N. Habitat has a “Local partnerships for urban poverty alleviation” program that forms resident committees, creates savings and credit groups, and builds pit latrines and tube wells as well as footpaths, drains, street lights, and community halls. It also has apprenticeship programs to broaden the employment possibilities of residents (UN Habitat). UNICEF implemented a wide-ranging Slum Improvement Project (SIP) which relied more on forming women’s committees, but also improved the physical environment, created savings and credit schemes, as well as numerous programs focusing on control of specific infectious diseases (UNICEF). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has a long history of working to improve the health of urban populations — currently supporting the “Urban governance and infrastructure improvement (Sector) project,” which, unlike the other projects mentioned, focuses on enhancing the capacity of the government to provide necessary services and infrastructure to urban populations. The ADB has also supported a specific “Urban primary health care project” for quite a few years (ADB). Less wide ranging than the above are several focused projects, mainly concentrating on water and sanitation. Since 2005, the Bangladesh Government in conjunction with development partners, has supported the “Sector Development Programme — water and sanitation sector in Bangladesh (SDP-WSSB) 2005,” which has the task of expanding drinking water availability for all the major cities in the country, as well as improving sanitation (GOB). There are many smaller efforts, usually run by NGOs, such as Dushtha Shasthya Kendra, which developed with WaterAid a model for installing and maintaining tube well based water points in slums (Ahmed).

The basic community characteristics in the selected sample points are presented below. As this is an urban health survey, every effort will be made to link the patterns described in the data to their implications for health in the populations represented by the survey sample. In order to facilitate this, it is useful to review the three broad categories of factors that are detrimental to health and which differentially affect urban populations, particularly the urban poor. As summarized by Harpham et al., (1990:40), “*The first includes direct problems of poverty such as low income, limited education, and insufficient diet. The second relates to man-made conditions of the urban environment, such as overcrowding, poor housing, industrialization, pollution, traffic, and a general increased exposure to infectious diseases. The third is the result of social and psychological instability and insecurity.*” Some of the components of this list are covered in the discussion of housing in Chapter two, but a selection will also be covered here.

Predominant road in the community: All-weather roads were predominant in virtually all non-slum areas (96 percent) and District Municipalities (98 percent), and slightly less so in the slums (83 percent). This does not mean that all households in the community had immediate access to these all-weather roads, but such roads were available somewhere close by. As might have been expected in very densely populated areas, paths formed a higher proportion (14 percent) of predominant roads in the slums, many of which were located in areas intended for residential use. Although it was expected that the frequency of seasonal roads and paths would be greater in District Municipalities than urban non-slum areas, the UHS 2006 showed the opposite picture.

Major economic activities: Day labor was most common in the slums (90 percent), compared to non-slums (38 percent), and District Municipalities (58 percent). Commerce (94 percent) and service (91 percent) accounted for the vast majority of economic activities in non-slum areas. Commerce was similarly important in District Municipalities (92 percent), though service was less so (58 percent). Surprisingly, manufacturing was quite insignificant in all domains (six, five, and five percent, respectively). It may be that just as there are physical stages in migration into cities, there are also economic stages where recent migrants may migrate in expectation of finding employment in a factory, but must first spend time as a day laborer, rickshaw driver, or in some similar job which can be obtained more easily and without strong network connections.

Predominant industries: As reflected in very low rates of manufacturing employment, few communities had factories located within them. Of course factories may have been close by, especially as slum dwellers often choose a housing location in a commercial rather than residential area for easier access to employment. Nevertheless, the non-slum areas had the highest proportion of factories (34 percent), followed by slums (22 percent), and District Municipalities (14 percent).

Table 5.1.A. Basic Community Characteristics

Percent distribution of major domains by basic community characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Urban slum area	Urban non-slum area	District Municipalities
Type of predominant road in the community			
All weather road	82.7	95.8	98.4
Seasonal road	3.5	1.6	0.0
Path	13.8	2.6	1.6
Major economic activities in the area ¹			
Commerce	73.2	93.8	92.2
Manufacturing	6.3	4.7	4.7
Day labor	90.2	38.0	57.8
Service	60.2	91.1	78.1
Other	0.4	0.5	1.6
Predominant industries			
Factories-Government	1.2	3.1	0.0
Factories-tanneries	1.2	2.1	0.0
Factories-other	19.7	28.6	14.1
None	78.0	66.1	85.9
Recent ² construction of:			
Commercial/industrial structure	6.3	9.4	4.7
Residential structure	44.9	87.5	68.8
Road structure	31.5	98.0	42.2
Average percent of area under:			
Commercial enterprises	13.4	17.9	9.0
Residential structures	81.8	78.4	84.4
Safety of tenure of the residents			
Completely secure	16.9	39.6	42.2
Somewhat secure	75.2	60.4	57.8
Totally insecure	7.9	0.0	0.0

Background Characteristic	Urban slum area	Urban non-slum area	District Municipalities
Experience eviction in last three years			
Yes	7.9	2.1	3.1
No	92.1	97.9	96.9
Availability of community organizations ³			
Mother's Club or Ladies' Association	14.2	20.3	12.5
Grameen Bank	28.0	26.6	56.3
BRAC	71.7	60.4	87.5
Proshika	46.1	31.3	51.6
ASHA	65.4	52.6	90.6
BSIC cottage industry	5.9	10.9	7.8
Cooperative society	56.7	63.0	64.1
Volunteer organization	19.3	43.8	15.6
Other NGOs	49.6	33.9	65.6
Availability of community organizations			
None	3.9	6.8	0.0
1	8.3	8.9	0.0
2	13.4	17.2	4.7
3	21.7	20.8	17.2
4 or more	52.8	46.4	78.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of communities	254	192	64

¹ Multiple responses

² In last three years, multiple responses

³ NGO having income generation activities, multiple responses

Recent construction in past three years: Non-slum areas were favored by recent construction, with virtually all (98 percent) having roads constructed, as well as many residential structures (88 percent). These proportions were lower for District Municipalities, and much lower for slums. Consistent with the higher proportion of factories, non-slum areas had a slightly higher (but still low) proportion of commercial or industrial structures built. Non-slums also had a slightly higher proportion of area under commercial enterprise (18 percent).

Safety of tenure of the residents: As expected, slum dwellers had less security of tenure (83 percent of communities are completely or somewhat insecure) than residents of either non-slum areas (60 percent) or District Municipalities (58 percent). Although only two in five of non-slum or District Municipality communities were reported to have complete security, none were reported as “totally insecure.”

Unlike the land ownership pattern observed in many other countries, only 9 percent of slum clusters in Bangladesh were on government land, although these tended to support larger than average populations, accounting for 27 percent of the total slum population. As tenure is more assured on private land, this may account for the relatively low levels of total insecurity.

Though security of tenure was very low in the urban slums, in terms of security conditions, only seven percent of urban slum communities regarded the neighborhood as unsafe, compared to one percent in urban non-slum areas and zero percent in District Municipalities. Across major domains,

on average 80 percent of communities (75 percent of urban slums, 86 percent of urban non-slums, and 95 percent of District Municipalities) responded that the neighborhood was safe to walk at night (data not shown).

Eviction in last three years: The proportion of slum communities with totally insecure land tenure (8 percent) was consistent with the proportion that had residents evicted in the past three years. Interestingly, while very few non-slum (two percent) or District Municipality communities (three percent) had evictions, more than half were not completely secure in their tenure, presumably because the land and residence was not owned. As pointed out in the 2005 Census, “we cannot observe clusters permanently evicted prior to the survey” (Census, 2005, page 47).

Availability of various income-generating NGOs: It is clear that a large number of NGOs were covering much of the urban areas, with almost none devoid of any community organization (four, seven, and zero percent, respectively, in slums, non-slum areas, and District Municipalities). It may be that the sample of slum communities was better served than slums overall, as from the slum census, some 28 percent did not have any NGOs active, with coverage higher in the older slum areas, such as Rajshahi and Barisal (Census, 2005, Table 4.14).

There was clearly some overlap or duplication of NGO activities among the communities, as half or greater have four or more NGOs operating (53, 46, and 78 percent, respectively, in slums, non-slum areas, and District Municipalities), and only 8, 9, and zero percent, respectively, of slums, non-slum areas, and District Municipalities having only one active NGO. Some of this overlap was because Bangladesh has a number of very large NGOs, as exemplified by the proportions present in the slums (BRAC was present in 72 percent, ASHA in 65 percent, Cooperatives in 57 percent, Proshika in 46 percent, and other NGOs in 50 percent).

While it is encouraging that many NGOs were serving urban areas, particularly the slums, it is of concern that few slum communities had any volunteer organization (19 percent). The number of District Municipalities with volunteer organizations was also low (16 percent), while these groups were much better developed in non-slum areas (44 percent).

5.3. Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation systems in urban areas are important indicators of overall health status in the community. Water is a major conduit for the transmission of diseases, especially fecal-oral and non-fecal-oral (waterborne and water-washed), the most important of which are typhoid, cholera, hepatitis, poliomyelitis, dysentery, amoebiasis, and infection by intestinal protozoa (WHO, 1988:33), as well as water-related insect-vector borne diseases (malaria, dengue). There is also some role in non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease and certain cancers.

Similarly, “human excreta are among the most dangerous substances with which people can come into contact” (ibid). They cause a range of fecal-oral intestinal diseases, and there is a direct link between the absence of facilities for the safe disposal of excreta and solid wastes and the incidence of infections due to contamination of food, water, or fingers, with subsequent ingestion of pathogenic organisms. Poor sanitation is also a risk factor for water-borne helminthiases, insect-vector borne,

and rodent-borne diseases. The data in Table 5.2.A present the water and sanitation conditions in major urban domains.

A description of the Dhaka water supply may highlight some of the issues here. At an assumed daily requirement of 200 liters (L/day) per capita for drinking, cooking, bathing, etc., the population of Dhaka needs about 2 billion L/day.¹ The local authority, WASA, provides about 1.45 billion from its 400 or so functioning deep tubewells. Several hundred million L/day come from the Shitalokya River to the East, but that has reached its limit due to siltation and contamination by industrial and domestic waste, especially untreated sewerage.

In order to maintain this level of water supply, WASA has been required to sink its tubewells deeper and deeper, as the aquifer has been dropping precipitously to the present level of 46 meters below the surface. This is down 20 meters in the past 8 years, and 35 meters since the mid 1970s. This situation is exacerbated by developers, who sink deep tubewells to serve the mushrooming numbers of private high-rise buildings providing accommodation for the middle classes around the periphery of the cities. While there are plans to transport fresh surface water from the southwest of Dhaka, current rates of growth would require expanded production of an additional 60 million L/day each year if the recommended allowance is to be provided, something which seems rather unlikely. Other studies of slum dwellers indicate that actual consumption is closer to 10 L/day per person. This inequity in water access has obvious and serious implications for health.

While the aquifer further to the south of Bangladesh is very deep, there may eventually be limits to how deep the City Corporations can go to extract water in the Northern parts of the country.

Table 5.2.A. Water and Sanitation Characteristics

Percent distribution of major domains by community's water and sanitation condition, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	Major Domains		
	Urban slum area	Urban non-slum area	District Municipalities
Sources of drinking water			
Piped water	21.7	45.3	7.8
Public tap	31.1	15.6	10.9
Tube well/deep tube well	45.7	37.5	79.7
Other ¹	1.6	1.6	1.6
Sources of cooking/washing water			
Piped water	21.3	46.4	9.4
Public tap	29.1	17.2	12.5
Tube well/deep tube well	44.5	34.4	76.6
Other ¹	5.1	2.1	1.6
Daily availability of water from source ²			
19-24 hours	46.5	50.0	37.5
13-18 hours	4.1	5.8	6.3
7-12 hours	17.6	27.3	31.3
1-6 hours	31.8	16.9	25.0

¹ This does not take account of industrial requirements for water.

Characteristic	Major Domains		
	Urban slum area	Urban non-slum area	District Municipalities
Places of sewerage disposal			
Into proper sewerage	29.9	80.2	40.6
Into drainage ditch	28.3	8.9	32.8
Into open space	28.0	9.4	21.9
Into river/stream	11.8	1.6	4.7
Other	2.0	0.0	0.0
Presence of formal garbage collectors			
Yes	46.9	80.2	26.6
No	53.1	19.8	73.4
Organizations handling garbage collection			
None	53.1	19.8	73.4
City corporation	29.9	53.6	25.0
Community association	9.8	10.9	0.0
Others ³	7.1	15.6	1.6
Means of garbage disposal			
Collected from home	26.4	52.6	9.4
Collected from community dustbins	15.0	26.0	14.1
Disposed in open	56.3	20.3	75.0
Other ⁴	2.4	1.0	1.6
Water drainage facilities			
Open	51.2	37.5	57.8
Partially blocked	29.1	44.3	18.8
Almost blocked	19.7	18.2	23.4
Standing water around household during rainy season			
Yes	31.9	13.5	14.1
No	68.1	86.5	85.9
Community flooded during rainy reason			
Yes	29.9	17.7	21.9
No	70.1	82.3	78.1
Residents ever had to flee due to flooding ⁵			
Yes	69.7	38.2	64.3
No	30.3	61.8	35.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of communities	254	192	64

¹ Includes well, river/stream/lake, rainwater, etc.

² For piped and tap water only.

³ Includes private company, combinations of City Corporation, community association, and private companies.

⁴ Includes burnt, buried, fed to animals, etc.

⁵ Question asked in communities which are subject to flooding.

Water Supply: Piped water was the major source of drinking water in non-slums (45 percent), followed by tubewells (38 percent). As expected, few households (16 percent) used public taps. In the slums, tubewells were a similarly important source (46 percent), though public taps were also significant sources (31 percent), at the expense of piped water (22 percent). This was a result of WASA's policy that they will only provide connections to land owners on presentation of a "holding number" linked to their plot of land (Ahmed, ND, p. 2). Since most slum dwellers cannot fulfill this requirement, they would not get a (legal) connection.

As expected in semi rural areas, District Municipalities relied mainly on tubewells (80 percent). It should be noted that public taps almost always have to be shared by multiple households. According to the slum census, one in three public taps were shared by more than ten households (Table 4.7, p.45). It is also the case that residents have to pay even for water from public taps, and possibly at a higher rate per litre than people in wealthier areas with piped water into their homes (Ahmed, ND, p. 2).

It should not be assumed that piped water is free of contamination. In Dhaka, there have been numerous reports of contaminated piped water, especially during the monsoon. This has sometimes been linked to the rusting and subsequent leaking of old sewerage pipes laid directly above water pipes. Surprisingly, there seems to be little trade in bottled water sold by mobile carriers as a water source in the slums, although this is common in slums in other countries. Sources of water for cooking and washing are very similar to the source for drinking.

Much of the water supply coming through municipal pipes, public taps, and even motorized pump deep tubewells relies on electricity, so these water sources will tend to be out of action if electricity is unstable, as it is in Bangladesh. "Unstable" in this case refers to an electricity supply totally cut off for some period of time, usually while supply is directed to other parts of the city — a process known as "load shedding." From the data, it seems that urban dwellers suffer the deprivation of water supply with reasonable equity, with around half having water available for 12 hours or less each day, presumably due to electricity supply to the central water pumps being diverted or cut off. In better off areas where erratic electricity supply limits water availability, it is common to pump water up into rooftop storage tanks, but this is generally not possible with the flimsy housing structures inhabited by the urban poor (Ahmed, ND, p. 2).

Sewerage: As with the description of the Dhaka water supply above, a brief account of the Dhaka sewerage system might highlight important issues. Along with Chittagong, Dhaka is the only city to have any piped, water-based sewerage system, but this system is very old and poorly maintained. Only 30 percent of city residents live in areas served by the sewerage system. Another 30 percent have septic tanks, and the rest lack even basic sanitation, further exacerbating the pollution of surface water for other purposes such as drinking.

The data in this survey reflect the lack of proper sewerage disposal in slum areas. Only 30 percent of urban slum communities surveyed had a system to dispose of sewerage properly, compared to the majority of households in non-slums (80 percent). The situation was also poor in District Municipalities (41 percent), as expected. As a consequence, the communities in slums and District Municipalities were more likely to dispose of sewerage into drainage ditches or open spaces (at

a combined 56 and 55 percent, respectively) compared to only 18 percent of non-slum areas. Regardless of the type of latrine (septic tank, water seal, pit, or hanging) they used, around half of families had to share it with more than five other families (Census, Table 4.11, p.46).

The present trend to relocate slum populations from the central parts of the cities to the peripheral areas has implications for the feasibility of future reticulated water supplies, or piped water-based sewerage systems, which are already inadequate in the central city areas. An expansion of both reticulated and pipe-based water supplies and sewerage systems is problematic for many of the Bangladesh cities that are at very low elevation—being port cities—and thus excavations tend to fill up with water. Lack of space, especially in slum areas, limits the opportunities to dig pit or water-sealed latrines once existing ones are full.

Garbage disposal: In comparison with developed countries where much of garbage is packaging, in a country like Bangladesh, much of the garbage is vegetable and other food scraps that decompose quickly and support large populations of insects (e.g. flies), rodents, and other disease vectors. Uncollected garbage can also be a fire or injury hazard. Therefore, garbage needs to be collected regularly and reasonably quickly.

Garbage collectors were available for substantial proportions of the slum (47 percent) and non-slum (80 percent) communities, though not in the District Municipalities (27 percent). For non-slum residents, the City Corporations took responsibility for about half (54 percent) of the community's handling of garbage collection. The proportion covered by City Corporations was much less for residents of the slums (30 percent) and District Municipality (25 percent) areas.

Even the presence of a limited number of community organizations did not compensate for the lack of organized collection, as reflected in the finding that more than half (56 percent) of the slum communities dumped their garbage in the open — which was much worse than for non-slum communities (20 percent), but better than District Municipalities (75 percent).

The proportion of slum communities having to dump their garbage in the open varied considerably across cities, from a low of 45 percent in Dhaka to 88 percent in Barisal (Census Table 4.3, p.44). The collection of the garbage did not always occur regularly, however. It is common for collection trucks to be out of order for prolonged periods of time. The regularity of collection varied from as low as 7.4 percent in Barisal to 56 percent in Dhaka, which had benefited from development assistance for equipment for this task.

While a number of countries have introduced programs to encourage recycling of selected garbage components, others have developed informal or community-based collection systems, which do not necessarily rely on motorized vehicles and relatively expensive skips for storage (Harpham, 1990: 120).

Flooding: In many countries, slums are subject to flooding because they are located in vulnerable low-lying areas where economically better off people choose not to live. Of course, the likelihood of flooding depends also on many other factors including topography.

While the slum communities were somewhat more likely to flood (30 percent) as compared to the other two domains—non-slums (18 percent) or District Municipalities (22 percent)—they were not alone in this vulnerability. Much of the country has very low elevation, with Dhaka city being only six metres above sea level. The cities of the North tend to have higher elevation and are less prone to flood during the wet season than the southern cities. For example, only 0.3 percent of Rajshahi slum communities and six percent of Khulna slums fully flood compared to 20 percent in Chittagong, and a massive 39 percent in Dhaka (Census table 4.2, p.43). When these proportions are applied to the much larger slum populations in the latter two cities, the absolute numbers affected should be of great concern.

In addition to factors like elevation, there are important considerations like drainage and flood protection, such as embankments, which in moderate wet seasons may provide an adequate barrier to flooding, but which are sometimes breached in severe monsoons, resulting in sudden and dramatic rises in water levels and requiring rapid evacuation of large numbers of households. This may apply to non-slum as well as slum communities.

As a result, some 70 percent of the slum communities had residents at some time or another abandon their houses due to flooding. This was similar to the District Municipalities (64 percent), but almost double the proportion (38 percent) in non-slum communities, which tended to be located in less vulnerable areas. Evacuations in the non-slum communities were, on average, for only half the time (13 days) of the evacuations experienced by slum residents (29 days) or District Municipality residents (23 days).

A related disease risk factor is the presence of standing water around the households during the rainy season, mainly due to poor drainage. This is definitely a suitable environment for insect-borne disease vector breeding. Bangladesh is fortunate that malaria is absent from virtually all urban areas, even though endemic in the hill tracts, so while *Anopheles* mosquitoes do breed in these places, they do not carry malaria. *Aedes Egyptii*, which carries hemorrhagic Dengue fever is definitely present in the urban areas, but mapping studies have shown that it favors non-slum areas, as it prefers to breed in clean still water, and thus not in the contaminated ponds in and around the slums.

Drainage systems may be constructed but are less than functional due to canals and culverts being used for other purposes (unauthorized shops, houses, etc.), and can render the system ineffective when it is most needed. Interestingly, the proportion of water drainage systems that were partially or fully blocked was higher in the non-slum areas (63 percent) than in either the slums (49 percent) or the District Municipalities (42 percent). Subsequent to this survey, some efforts have been made by the government to remove illegal structures occupying drainage systems, at least in Dhaka.

It may be noted that the lack of garbage collection or disposal facilities can definitely contribute to increased flooding through the blocking of drainage canals with refuse. The two issues are related.

5.4. Pollution and Health Hazard

In addition to environmental issues like water supply and sanitation, the survey also catalogued other potential sources of air or water contaminants, such as the presence of factories. While poor environmental conditions are an obvious risk factor for various communicable diseases, communities located close to waste sites, heavy traffic, and polluting industries, are at an increased risk of chronic lung disease, heart diseases, certain cancers, reproductive and neurological (including psychiatric) diseases, as well as injuries (WHO Kobe Centre, 2005:12).

As seen in Table 5.3.A, factories were somewhat more common in non-slum areas than slum areas, so the hazards caused by factory waste was quite equitable, negatively affecting about half the communities in both slum and non-slum areas. Interestingly, none of the communities complained that they were affected by factory pollution, even though they had factories in or near their communities. None of the factories in the District Municipalities were tanneries, so possibly they were the leading contributor of pollution, rather than textile factories.

Table 5.3.A. Industrial Pollution and Health Hazards

Percent distribution of major domains by community's pollution and health hazard condition, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	Major Domains		
	Urban slum area	Urban non-slum area	District municipalities
Presence of hazardous materials in the community ¹			
Chemical	2.0	2.1	0.0
Flammable	9.4	6.3	0.0
Building material ²	4.7	8.9	0.0
Haphazard of exposed wiring	50.8	34.4	21.9
Types of existing manufacturing facilities in/near the community ³			
Tanneries	2.9	9.1	0.0
Textile factory (spinning, dyeing)	29.1	45.5	20.0
Textile factory (sewing)	34.0	58.4	30.0
Pollution caused by manufacturing facilities			
Yes	53.4	53.2	0.0
No	46.6	46.8	100.0
Existing manufacturing facilities as a source of employment of local residents			
Yes	92.2	90.9	100.0
No	7.8	9.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of communities	254	192	64

¹ Multiple answers

² Materials like asbestos, etc.

³ Only for the communities having a manufacturing facility, multiple answers

The Dhaka City Corporation has been attempting relocation of the Hazaribag tanneries out of the city for many years, to reduce the pollution of the main Dhaka river, the Buriganga. This tannery pollution is not only animal waste and body parts, but more importantly heavy metals such as mercury and cadmium used in the tanning process. These are substances that should not be entering the drinking water supply of the urban population.

The other types of factories, particularly the textile industry, did serve a useful purpose as they provide employment to over 90 percent of the communities from all the domains. This means that some members of these communities worked in the factories, even if the scale of employment was relatively minor, as shown in Table 5.1.A, where manufacturing accounted for less than 10 percent of employment in any of the domains.

The condition of individual households has been presented in chapter two, but there are hazards related to quality of housing, or commercial enterprises, which can present a risk to residents. Poor quality building construction is associated with exposed electrical wiring, and this hazard was mentioned by one in two of the slum communities, one in three of non-slums, and one in five of District Municipality residents. The latter low proportion may have reflected lower levels of access to electricity rather than better quality building construction. According to the census, over 90 percent of slum households had electricity, whether legally connected or not. The proportion was likely to be less in the District Municipalities.

Other hazards not mentioned here include fire, probably the greatest fear of slum dwellers, as there is generally so little time to collect their possessions and escape. The Census found that only six percent of slum dwellers had experienced such a fire, although 24 percent of Khulna residents had such an experience, because they normally build with *golpata* (dry leaves). It is safe to assume that not all fires are accidental, and may be related to the eviction process. Finally, air pollution is generally an issue in urban areas, at a macro level, particularly due to poorly maintained vehicles producing excessive, harmful exhaust smoke, and industries belching quantities of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrous oxide, etc. Lead can inhibit mental and physical development of children, and exhaust gases and particulate matter can trigger respiratory diseases. It is also a problem at the micro or household level through cooking fire smoke in very cramped and crowded houses.

5.5. Availability of Health Program/Service Facilities

The distribution of existing health program/service facilities in the community is presented in Table 5.4.A. The survey asked in detail about the presence of hospitals, Thana/Upazila Health Complexes, Family Welfare Centres, Maternal and Child Welfare Centres, private or NGO clinics, community clinics, satellite clinics, as well as various types of fieldworkers (FWV; SACMO/MA; HA; Community mobilizer; and others). Finally, the presence of doctors (allopathic physicians) as well as Homeopathic and Ayurvedic/Unani doctors, and pharmacies was also assessed.

Table 5.4.A. Available Health Program/Service Facilities in the Community

Percent distribution of major domains by availability of health program/service centers/facilities in the community, UHS 2006.

Characteristic	Major Domains		
	Urban slum area	Urban non-slum area	District Municipalities
Availability of health program or service center in the community			
Yes	51.2	63.5	85.9
No	48.8	36.5	14.1
Types of program or services available			
None	48.8	36.5	14.1
Government	10.6	12.5	31.3
NGO, NGO and private	26.4	26.0	15.6
Private	0.4	5.2	3.1
Government, NGO and private ¹	13.8	19.8	35.9
Types of service providers in the community ²			
Allopathic/MBBS doctors	26.8	71.4	35.9
Homeopathic doctors	33.5	64.1	62.5
Ayurvedic/Unani doctors	9.4	17.7	12.5
Pharmacies	64.2	89.1	75.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of communities	254	192	64

¹ Different combinations considered

² Multiple responses

Overall availability of health services was higher in non-slum (64 percent) than slum areas (51 percent), although surprisingly it is highest in the District Municipalities (86 percent). This was because the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) has traditionally not been responsible for primary and secondary health services in urban areas. Thus, the City Corporations have been given primary responsibility for lower level health services, which they tend to provide through NGOs and private clinics. The data showed similar low MOHFW investment in services and programs in slum (11 percent) and non-slum areas (13%), while NGOs and private clinics took a greater share (about a quarter of services in slums and non-slums provided by the NGO and private sector).

Within categories of provider, the more costly qualified MBBS doctors were more likely to be present in the wealthier non-slum areas (71 percent) than either slum areas (27 percent) or District Municipalities (36 percent). Homeopathic and Ayurvedic/Unani doctors were much less likely to be located in slum areas than non-slum areas, even though they definitely serve the slum populations. Pharmacies were rather universal — one per 1,000 population (Caldwell and Caldwell, 2002: 63), although less so in the slums (64 percent) than in the non-slum areas (89 percent), where more people can afford to pay for health care. The presence of pharmacies in the District Municipalities was also very common (75 percent).

It may be added that in Bangladesh, pharmacies are not only widely available and accessible; they carry a wide variety and number of (reasonably) effective low cost drugs. As prescriptions are rarely required, many people self medicate, and thus avoid doctors' fees in seeking treatment.

5.6. Discussion

The discussion needs to focus on the present situation where the urban population is a minority in Bangladesh (25 percent), and within the urban population where the slum population is also a minority (35 percent). But the present situation is very dynamic, and we must consider that by mid-century, the urban population will triple, by then comprising 40 percent of the total, and at least four-fifths of that urban population will be living in slums.

As cautioned earlier, the concept of “community” or “neighborhood” in relation to slums is necessarily fluid, as many of the neighborhoods are composed of small clusters of poor households existing within larger neighborhoods of better off households. Many of the relevant health facilities, services, and employment opportunities may be outside the poor neighborhood of interest, but spatially close and physically accessible to the poor, if not always socially accessible.

Because of the low-lying topography of the southern Bangladesh cities, it is not only the poor who are at risk of flooding and related dangers, but many of the non-poor households as well. Due to poor urban planning, and relatively unregulated expansion, many areas inhabited by the middle class share the unfortunate conditions described above, with poor air quality, incomplete water and sanitation services, inadequate roads, erratic electricity supply, etc.

The patterns of economic activity are, as expected, where more recent rural to urban migrants, many of them uneducated and poorly skilled, will be forced to take on unskilled jobs like day laboring, rickshaw driving, etc. From these neighborhood level data, overall levels of underemployment and unemployment were not available, but are presumably high among the slum dwellers. This reliance on insecure, unskilled jobs was less prevalent among the other domains.

Security of tenure was not particularly low; probably a result of the trend has been to evict slum dwellers off of government land, leaving the private sector to take up the demand. This is certainly imposing higher rental costs on residents than in the past. This trend also involves physical relocation from central areas to the periphery of the cities, where travel to employment will be more expensive, and access to normal urban services may be reduced.

It is encouraging that so many NGOs were operating in all three domains. This provides a basis for future programs to improve living conditions, and provide essential services, if public services are not adequately accessible. It is slightly disturbing that there were very few voluntary organizations operating among the communities in the slums and District Municipalities. The experience of many other urbanized countries is that voluntary organizations can play a very effective role in developing sustainable low cost services for the poor residents of these areas (see Satterthwaite; and Harpham et al.). This has been particularly true for water supply, garbage disposal, and maintaining the cleanliness of the neighborhood, but could be applied more broadly, developing primary care health services, as has been done in some rural areas.

The water and sanitation sector is of serious concern, not only among the slum dwellers, but also among the non-slum and District Municipality residents. The high demand for water in the larger cities is placing a very heavy load on the falling subterranean aquifers, and the surface water supplies are becoming increasingly inadequate due to contamination and river siltation. It is difficult to see where future supplies will come from to serve the growing demand. The provision of satisfactory sanitation in areas with population densities exceeding 200,000 per sq. km., is very challenging — there is simply no adequate space for dug latrines, and the prospect of public piped-based systems being expanded fast enough is very unlikely.

As mentioned earlier, flooding affects the entire urban population to a varying extent, partly due to the urban topography. But there is no doubt that maintaining the present drainage system, and extending it, could reduce the risks of flooding, and the impact when it happens. This requires the enforcement of urban planning regulations to a greater extent than has been the case in the past.

As mentioned earlier, like many countries historically, urban health services have not been the responsibility of the Ministry of Health — health services have been an “engineering task,” mainly focusing on the provision of water and sanitation services. In Bangladesh, the current health sector wide approaches (SWAP) are bringing urban areas under the MOHFW, which should result in a more systematic service structure that is less dependant on private, fee-for-service providers, and will hopefully permit the evolution of more flexible payment systems to ensure adequate health and family welfare services for the urban poor. The existing NGOs need to continue service activities, but they are coming under increasing pressure to become financially sustainable, and have few options other than imposing or raising fees and prices for commodities.

Early in this chapter, attention was drawn to the importance of distinguishing neighborhood effects from individual and household effects in health behaviors and outcomes. The format of the data presented in this chapter, where only three domains are considered, and where all slum clusters are aggregated as if they are homogeneous, does not allow the kinds of distinguishing of neighborhood effects on the ways proposed. In further exploration of these data, multi-level analyses can be used to elucidate these different level effects — the study was designed with these types of analyses being performed to contribute to a greater understanding of the very important social processes resulting from rapid urbanization. For example, are health intervention programs more likely to be effective in mixed slum neighborhoods, where a small number of socially and economically advantaged residents can catalyze beneficial self-help activities, than in homogeneously poor neighborhoods? If so, how does this work, and how can it be replicated elsewhere?

The fact that there will be major implications or rapid urbanization for the health of future urban inhabitants cannot be doubted, but what the exact mechanisms will be is less clear. Most important is how governments and other agencies respond to this challenge. Analyses of these data should contribute to the design of more effective and targeted intervention programs that effectively utilize the social capital that is undoubtedly present, if underutilized, in these massive and rapidly growing urban populations.

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Chapter 6. GENERAL HEALTH ISSUES

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Introduction

A considerable body of research from Bangladesh and other lower income societies confirms the usefulness of culturally appropriate, easily recorded self-reported health (SRH) assessments as indicators of the underlying health status of a survey population (see, for example, Rahman et al. 1999; Zimmer et al. 2000; Yu et al. 1998).² Evidence from Bangladesh³ indicates that self reported health measures can be strong predictors of five-year mortality. This chapter presents the set of self reported health measures included in the 2006 UHS. These measures include assessments of activities of daily living, personal health status, recent experience of serious illness, and recent injuries. Also reported in this chapter are SRH measures that have been combined with anthropometric assessments and biomarkers; these include adult nutritional status, hypertension, and diabetes.

6.1. Activities of Daily Living (ADL)

In this section we focus on a subset of SRH assessments commonly referred to as “activities of daily living” (ADL). ADLs are a set of basic everyday activities or tasks that an individual should be able to perform in order to maintain independence in self-care and participate in their routine social, occupational (if any), and family activities. The ADL measures in most common use draw upon the long established Katz Activities of Daily Living Scale (e.g., ability to eat, bathe, dress, transfer from a seated to a standing position, use the toilet without assistance).⁴ These measures were originally developed for use with an elderly population (age 60 and older) and, when used alone, will identify the most severely disabled population segment. In the UHS, however, the ADL assessment was undertaken in the context of a general population survey (age range of 10-59). This was accomplished by including four additional ADL items measuring dimensions of functionality capturing “strength and gross mobility” and “range of motion”.⁵

² See, for example, Rahman, M.O., Menken J., Foster A., Peterson C., Khan M.N., Kuhn R, et al. 1999. *The Matlab Health and Socioeconomic Survey: Overview and User’s Guide*. DRU-2018/1. Santa Monica, CA: RAND. Zimmer, Z., Natividad J., Lin H., and Chayovan N. 2000. “A cross-national examination of the determinants of self-assessed health.” *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 41:465-481. Yu, E.S.H., Kean Y.M., Slymen D.J., Liu W.T., Zhang M., and Katzman R. 1998. “Self perceived health and 5-year mortality risks among the elderly in Shanghai, China.” *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 147: 880-890.

³ Kuhn R, Rahman O., and Menken J. 2006. “Survey measures of health: How well do self-reported and observed indicators measure health and predict mortality?” Chapter 10 in Barney Cohen and Jane Menken, eds., *Aging in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Washington, DC: National Research Council.

⁴ Katz S., Downs T.D., Cash H.R., and Grotz R.C. 1970. “Progress in development of the index of ADL.” *Gerontologist*, 10: 20-30.

⁵ The modified and abbreviated ADL scale used in the UHS was based on a previously tested and culturally appropriate scale developed by Rahman and Barsky and Rahman and Liu. See Rahman M.O., and Barsky A.J. 2003. “Self-reported health among older Bangladeshis: How good a health indicator is it?” *The Gerontologist*, 43: 856-863; and Rahman, M.O., and Liu J. 2000. “Gender differences in functioning for older adults in rural Bangladesh.” *Journals of Gerontology: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences* 55A, M28-M33.

6.1.1. Health-Related Functional Limitation in Past Month

The ADL items were asked only of the subset of men and women who responded affirmatively to the filter question, “During the last four weeks, were you unable to do your normal work or regular activities due to any health problem?” Tables 6.1.1.F.A and 6.1.1.F.B (females) and Tables 6.1.1.M.A and 6.1.1.M.B (males) provide the distribution of responses to this filter question. We examine these distributions first, since those who responded positively to the filter question comprise the subgroup asked the specific ADL scale items.⁶

The incremental increases in the percentage reporting recent functional difficulty across successive age cohorts were modest through age 45-49 (see Tables 6.1.1.F.A and 6.1.1.M.A). However, by age 55-59, the likelihood of reporting a health problem that interfered with normal activities in the past month had increased substantially (from 22 to 32 percent) over the “baseline” proportions for those age 15-19 (11 to 19 percent). The likelihood of reporting a recent health-related functional difficulty was negatively associated with level of education, particularly among non-slum women (25.5 percent for those with no education against 11.6 percent for those with secondary and higher) and, in all three domains, men (22 to 27 percent for those with no education and 11 to 16 percent for those with secondary and higher education). Across all three domains, women in the poorest wealth quintiles were more likely (at 18 to 27 percent) than those in the richest quintiles (12 to 15 percent) to report a recent health-related functional difficulty. As with educational differentials, the sharpest contrast by wealth quintile was observed among non-slum women (26.7 percent for the poorest against 14.7 percent for the wealthiest). Among men, there was a sharp distinction (15 to 18 percentage points) between the poorest and wealthiest in terms of proportions reporting a recent functional difficulty.

Respondents in slums (at 21 to 26 percent) were more likely than their non-slum (13 to 19 percent) or District Municipality (15 to 16 percent) counterparts to report a health-related functional difficulty in the past month (see Tables 6.1.1.F.B and 6.1.1.M.B). The likelihood of reporting such a problem was about the same for women and men in each of the eight domains, with two exceptions: men in other City Corporation slums (20.5 percent) were more likely to report a recent functional difficulty than women in the same communities (14.5 percent), while the reverse was true of respondents in Dhaka non-slum areas (with women at 19 percent, against 13.9 percent for men).

⁶ Respondents who reported no health-related functional limitation in the past month were presumed to have no ADL limitations.

Table 6.1.1.F.A. Recent Health Related Functional Difficulty: Females

Percent distribution of females reporting difficulty in performing normal activities during the four weeks prior to the survey, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	No health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Had health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Total	Number of women
SLUM				
Age				
10-14	(72.9)	(27.1)	(100.0)	48
15-19	81.2	18.8	100.0	1,030
20-24	80.1	19.9	100.0	1,517
25-29	80.1	19.9	100.0	1,160
30-34	77.4	22.6	100.0	950
35-39	77.9	22.1	100.0	784
40-44	75.8	24.2	100.0	605
45-49	66.1	33.9	100.0	311
50-54	74.8	25.2	100.0	284
55-59	75.3	24.7	100.0	117
Marital status				
Currently married	78.5	21.5	100.0	5,398
Divorced, separated, or widowed	73.2	26.8	100.0	802
Never married	83.1	16.9	100.0	605
Highest level of education				
None	77.3	22.7	100.0	3,217
Primary incomplete	77.6	22.4	100.0	1,086
Primary complete	81.0	19.0	100.0	885
Secondary incomplete	77.9	22.1	100.0	1,222
Secondary or higher	82.6	17.4	100.0	395
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	75.7	24.3	100.0	2,497
2	80.6	19.4	100.0	1,899
3	77.4	22.6	100.0	1,337
4	79.9	20.1	100.0	807
Richest	84.8	15.2	100.0	265
Total	78.3	21.7	100.0	6,805
NON-SLUM				
Age				
10-14	(91.4)	(8.6)	(100.0)	5
15-19	86.8	13.2	100.0	544
20-24	87.7	12.3	100.0	1,157
25-29	81.9	18.1	100.0	1,018
30-34	81.2	18.8	100.0	835
35-39	83.8	16.2	100.0	735
40-44	77.3	22.7	100.0	508
45-49	78.3	21.7	100.0	324
50-54	75.2	24.8	100.0	282
55-59	70.5	29.5	100.0	137
Marital status				
Currently married	82.7	17.3	100.0	4,309
Divorced, separated, or widowed	77.8	22.2	100.0	489
Never married	84.6	15.4	100.0	749

Background Characteristics	No health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Had health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Total	Number of women
Highest level of education				
None	74.5	25.5	100.0	1,177
Primary incomplete	77.2	22.8	100.0	538
Primary complete	82.8	17.2	100.0	596
Secondary incomplete	83.5	16.5	100.0	1,455
Secondary or higher	88.4	11.6	100.0	1,781
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	73.3	26.7	100.0	346
2	81.8	18.2	100.0	736
3	81.0	19.0	100.0	890
4	81.7	18.3	100.0	1,389
Richest	85.3	14.7	100.0	2,186
Total	82.5	17.5	100.0	5,547
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY				
Age				
10-14	(80.8)	(19.2)	(100.0)	6
15-19	88.9	11.1	100.0	190
20-24	87.5	12.5	100.0	337
25-29	85.8	14.2	100.0	252
30-34	86.7	13.3	100.0	244
35-39	84.9	15.1	100.0	277
40-44	80.8	19.2	100.0	218
45-49	81.3	18.7	100.0	146
50-54	83.3	16.7	100.0	116
55-59	78.0	22.0	100.0	53
Marital status				
Currently married	84.4	15.6	100.0	1,465
Divorced, separated, or widowed	79.8	20.2	100.0	140
Never married	92.5	7.5	100.0	234
Highest level of education				
None	81.5	18.5	100.0	518
Primary incomplete	81.1	18.9	100.0	190
Primary complete	81.6	18.4	100.0	186
Secondary incomplete	85.6	14.4	100.0	464
Secondary or higher	91.2	8.8	100.0	481
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	81.6	18.4	100.0	388
2	82.4	17.6	100.0	358
3	87.8	12.2	100.0	430
4	86.0	14.0	100.0	406
Richest	87.7	12.3	100.0	257
Total	85.0	15.0	100.0	1,839

Table 6.1.1.F.B. Recent Health Related Functional Difficulty: Females

Percent distribution of females reporting difficulty in performing normal activities during the four weeks prior to the survey, according to background characteristics, by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	No health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Had health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Total	Number of women
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	79.4	20.6	100.0	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	78.2	21.8	100.0	1,652
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	81.0	19.0	100.0	1,695
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	74.3	25.7	100.0	1,788
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	82.6	17.4	100.0	1,952
Other City Corporation: Slum	85.2	14.8	100.0	1,738
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	86.9	13.1	100.0	1,900
District Municipality	85.0	15.0	100.0	1,839

Table 6.1.1.M.A. Recent Health Related Functional Difficulty: Males

Percent distribution of males reporting difficulty in performing normal activities during the four weeks prior to the survey, according to background characteristics, by major domain, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	No health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Had health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Total	Number of men
SLUM				
Age				
15-19	81.3	18.7	100.0	454
20-24	79.4	20.6	100.0	1,122
25-29	76.4	23.6	100.0	1,253
30-34	77.5	22.5	100.0	848
35-39	79.2	20.8	100.0	778
40-44	77.5	22.5	100.0	659
45-49	75.8	24.2	100.0	661
50-54	71.4	28.6	100.0	469
55-59	68.1	31.9	100.0	244
Marital status				
Currently married	75.9	24.1	100.0	4,980
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(64.2)	(35.8)	(100.0)	45
Never married	81.6	18.4	100.0	1,463
Highest level of education				
None	73.1	26.9	100.0	2,194
Primary incomplete	73.4	26.6	100.0	1,134
Primary complete	77.5	22.5	100.0	723
Secondary incomplete	81.4	18.6	100.0	1,519
Secondary or higher	83.8	16.2	100.0	919

Background Characteristic	No health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Had health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Total	Number of men
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	71.6	28.4	100.0	2,214
2	77.3	22.7	100.0	1,865
3	81.0	19.0	100.0	1,331
4	81.5	18.5	100.0	814
Richest	88.4	11.6	100.0	265
Total	77.1	22.9	100.0	6,488
NON-SLUM				
Age				
15-19	84.4	15.6	100.0	409
20-24	86.3	13.7	100.0	1,011
25-29	81.5	18.5	100.0	1,056
30-34	88.3	11.7	100.0	732
35-39	89.7	10.3	100.0	749
40-44	84.3	15.7	100.0	566
45-49	87.4	12.6	100.0	585
50-54	76.7	23.3	100.0	354
55-59	83.9	16.1	100.0	204
Marital status				
Currently married	84.1	15.9	100.0	3,675
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(79.3)	(20.7)	(100.0)	44
Never married	87.4	12.6	100.0	1,948
Highest level of education				
None	77.5	22.5	100.0	765
Primary incomplete	79.3	20.7	100.0	481
Primary complete	84.4	15.6	100.0	553
Secondary incomplete	84.4	15.6	100.0	1,422
Secondary or higher	89.4	10.6	100.0	2,446
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	74.1	25.9	100.0	308
2	73.4	26.6	100.0	685
3	85.2	14.8	100.0	1,069
4	87.1	12.9	100.0	1,705
Richest	89.4	10.6	100.0	1,901
Total	85.2	14.8	100.0	5,667
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY				
Age				
15-19	87.4	12.6	100.0	116
20-24	86.0	14.0	100.0	304
25-29	81.3	18.7	100.0	213
30-34	84.4	15.6	100.0	168
35-39	84.2	15.8	100.0	233
40-44	86.5	13.5	100.0	181
45-49	80.3	19.7	100.0	209
50-54	82.5	17.5	100.0	167
55-59	78.5	21.5	100.0	72

Background Characteristic	No health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Had health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Total	Number of men
Marital status				
Currently married	83.1	16.9	100.0	1,170
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(56.0)	(44.0)	(100.0)	11
Never married	86.0	14.0	100.0	484
Highest level of education				
None	78.5	21.5	100.0	337
Primary incomplete	78.3	21.7	100.0	129
Primary complete	84.7	15.3	100.0	135
Secondary incomplete	82.5	17.5	100.0	356
Secondary or higher	87.7	12.3	100.0	707
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	71.6	28.4	100.0	300
2	85.5	14.5	100.0	342
3	84.4	15.6	100.0	424
4	87.7	12.3	100.0	397
Richest	89.8	10.2	100.0	201
Total	83.8	16.2	100.0	1,664

Table 6.1.1.M.B. Recent Health Related Functional Difficulty: Males

Percent distribution of males reporting difficulty in performing normal activities during the four weeks prior to the survey, according to background characteristics, by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	No health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Had health related functional difficulty in past four weeks	Total	Number of men
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	77.4	22.6	100.0	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	78.0	22.0	100.0	1,659
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	86.1	13.9	100.0	1,846
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	74.6	25.4	100.0	1,617
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	83.4	16.6	100.0	2,008
Other City Corporation: Slum	79.5	20.5	100.0	1,585
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	85.3	14.7	100.0	1,813
District Municipality	83.8	16.2	100.0	1,664

6.1.2. Number of Days with Limited Function Due to Health Problem

Respondents who reported a functional difficulty in the past month were asked to report the number of days they were unable to perform their normal work or regular activities. Tables 6.1.2.F.A and 6.1.2.F.B (females) and 6.1.2.M.A and 6.1.2.M.B (males) present the distribution of the number of days a health problem interfered with the ability to perform usual tasks and activities among those who reported such a problem in the past four weeks. For a large majority (59 to 68 percent) of these respondents, the problem was temporary and of relatively brief duration. The median time for limited-function was less than one week (5.9 to 6.8 days), with little variation observed by gender or survey domain. However, in all three domains a health-related functional difficulty that lasted three or more weeks (or was “still ongoing” at the time of the survey) was somewhat more likely to be reported by women (15 to 18 percent) than men (10 to 12 percent).

Table 6.1.2.F.A. Number of Days That Health Problem Interfered with Normal Activities: Females

Among females who reported a health related functional difficulty in the four weeks prior to the survey, percent distribution and median number of days that the problem interfered with their ability to perform their normal activities, according to background characteristics.

Background Characteristic	Number of days unable to do normal activity						Total	Number of women	Median number of days unable to do regular activities
	1-3 days	4-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	On going at time of survey			
SLUM									
Age									
10-14	(12.2)	(23.1)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(52.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13	(14.7)
15-19	24.4	42.6	9.8	10.2	6.3	6.7	100.0	194	6.5
20-24	31.1	37.6	14.5	7.1	2.5	7.3	100.0	302	6.1
25-29	31.9	34.9	10.7	7.9	2.7	11.9	100.0	231	5.7
30-34	24.7	33.1	19.6	10.8	4.3	7.5	100.0	214	6.4
35-39	18.2	41.7	16.7	10.2	6.5	6.7	100.0	173	7.0
40-44	17.6	30.0	19.2	9.6	5.9	17.7	100.0	147	7.9
45-49	24.6	27.9	15.0	18.0	4.8	9.7	100.0	105	7.2
50-54	20.2	31.3	13.8	15.0	0.0	19.7	100.0	72	7.7
55-59	(16.0)	(31.5)	(14.9)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(28.8)	(100.0)	29	(7.7)
Marital status									
Currently married	25.1	35.9	14.2	9.9	4.9	10.1	100.0	1,162	6.6
Divorced, separated, or widowed	22.3	33.4	19.4	10.6	3.0	11.2	100.0	215	7.1
Never married	31.4	38.0	11.2	8.9	3.6	6.9	100.0	102	6.2
Highest level of education									
None	25.4	34.1	16.4	9.3	4.2	10.6	100.0	730	6.6
Primary incomplete	23.5	37.0	12.7	10.1	6.0	10.7	100.0	243	6.6
Primary complete	26.5	34.7	15.0	11.6	4.5	7.7	100.0	168	6.6
Secondary incomplete	23.1	39.4	11.7	9.6	4.8	11.3	100.0	270	6.9
Secondary or higher	32.7	35.4	15.2	12.9	1.6	2.2	100.0	69	6.2
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	24.6	35.8	16.9	10.2	3.5	8.9	100.0	606	6.6
2	23.9	35.5	14.9	8.9	5.1	11.7	100.0	368	6.6
3	27.2	37.3	14.5	9.4	5.5	6.2	100.0	302	6.6
4	27.2	32.8	10.2	8.3	5.9	15.6	100.0	162	6.8

Background Characteristic	Number of days unable to do normal activity						Total	Number of women	Median number of days unable to do regular activities
	1-3 days	4-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	On going at time of survey			
Richest	(19.6)	(33.8)	(0.0)	(24.8)	(1.8)	(19.9)	(100.0)	40	(9.9)
Total	25.1	35.7	14.7	9.9	4.5	10.1	100.0	1,480	6.6
NON-SLUM									
Age									
10-14	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	0	(6.0)
15-19	36.2	33.8	19.6	6.5	1.6	2.3	100.0	72	5.4
20-24	47.1	16.8	12.7	13.5	2.0	7.9	100.0	142	4.1
25-29	24.1	43.7	2.6	4.8	3.9	20.8	100.0	184	5.6
30-34	43.9	38.8	3.5	3.5	3.0	7.3	100.0	157	4.2
35-39	27.8	35.7	9.0	8.8	1.4	17.2	100.0	119	5.3
40-44	9.4	62.5	13.7	6.5	1.6	6.3	100.0	115	6.1
45-49	15.0	37.1	3.8	17.5	3.4	23.3	100.0	70	8.2
50-54	6.7	15.5	24.5	16.1	0.3	36.8	100.0	70	13.1
55-59	(12.2)	(34.4)	(0.3)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(47.8)	(100.0)	41	(18.1)
Marital status									
Currently married	26.4	39.3	8.5	8.3	2.7	14.8	100.0	746	6.0
Divorced, separated, or widowed	15.4	36.6	9.9	12.8	0.8	24.5	100.0	109	7.5
Never married	49.3	19.3	12.6	5.2	1.0	12.7	100.0	115	4.0
Highest level of education									
None	28.4	38.4	9.8	7.5	2.4	13.6	100.0	300	5.9
Primary incomplete	27.9	32.0	14.3	10.3	2.1	13.4	100.0	123	5.3
Primary complete	19.0	31.5	7.9	18.9	2.9	19.8	100.0	102	7.8
Secondary incomplete	25.8	42.0	9.5	6.8	0.6	15.4	100.0	239	6.2
Secondary or higher	34.0	33.1	5.4	5.5	3.9	18.2	100.0	206	4.9
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	20.9	48.3	17.4	3.2	0.0	10.3	100.0	93	5.4
2	12.7	43.4	13.0	16.4	2.4	12.2	100.0	134	7.5
3	34.1	37.0	10.7	6.6	3.7	7.9	100.0	169	4.7
4	40.9	23.1	10.0	8.3	1.6	16.1	100.0	254	4.8
Richest	22.6	41.0	3.7	7.8	2.7	22.3	100.0	321	6.4
Total	27.9	36.6	9.2	8.4	2.3	15.6	100.0	971	5.9
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY									
Age									
10-14	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	1	(6.6)
15-19	(27.0)	(51.1)	(5.6)	(7.2)	(7.4)	(1.7)	(100.0)	21	(4.7)
20-24	(37.7)	(30.6)	(10.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(100.0)	42	(6.0)
25-29	(27.4)	(40.4)	(7.1)	(15.5)	(3.8)	(5.8)	(100.0)	36	(5.9)
30-34	(34.4)	(40.5)	(8.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(100.0)	33	(4.7)
35-39	(26.0)	(42.5)	(10.6)	(3.1)	(11.6)	(6.3)	(100.0)	42	(5.7)
40-44	(19.4)	(41.4)	(19.7)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(100.0)	42	(7.0)
45-49	(41.2)	(30.4)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(3.2)	(12.7)	(100.0)	27	(4.8)
50-54	(20.7)	(31.1)	(8.2)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(100.0)	19	(9.0)
55-59	(9.2)	(69.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(100.0)	12	(5.4)

Background Characteristic	Number of days unable to do normal activity						Total	Number of women	Median number of days unable to do regular activities
	1-3 days	4-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	On going at time of survey			
Marital status									
Currently married	28.1	41.4	8.6	9.3	2.0	10.6	100.0	229	6.0
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(21.7)	(37.9)	(10.3)	(4.6)	(8.6)	(16.9)	(100.0)	28	(5.1)
Never married	(42.4)	(25.7)	(13.8)	(9.2)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18	(5.4)
Highest level of education									
None	16.7	48.3	10.9	9.2	5.1	9.8	100.0	96	6.2
Primary incomplete	(24.2)	(44.6)	(8.9)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(100.0)	36	(6.0)
Primary complete	(46.9)	(26.5)	(7.9)	(9.4)	(2.6)	(6.7)	(100.0)	34	(4.2)
Secondary incomplete	30.7	44.3	4.1	6.5	2.0	12.3	100.0	67	5.7
Secondary or higher	(39.5)	(21.8)	(14.3)	(14.5)	(3.7)	(6.3)	(100.0)	43	(5.6)
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	33.5	38.3	7.9	9.3	0.0	10.9	100.0	71	5.6
2	23.3	51.4	6.5	6.9	3.8	8.0	100.0	63	4.9
3	14.9	38.1	11.9	7.1	8.9	19.2	100.0	52	7.2
4	32.0	44.0	9.7	4.5	2.8	7.0	100.0	57	6.2
Richest	(42.6)	(17.4)	(11.5)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(100.0)	32	(5.4)
Total	28.4	40.0	9.1	8.8	3.1	10.6	100.0	275	5.9

Table 6.1.2.F.B. Number of Days That Health Problem Interfered with Normal Activities: Females

Among females who reported a health related functional difficulty in the four weeks prior to the survey, percent distribution and median number of days that the problem interfered with their ability to perform their normal activities, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Number of days unable to do normal activity						Total	Number of women	Median number of days unable to do regular activities
	1-3 days	4-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	On going at time of survey			
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	27.3	33.5	13.5	13.0	4.4	8.3	100.0	334	6.7
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	26.2	39.9	11.0	7.2	4.5	11.2	100.0	360	6.3
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	29.2	32.8	9.3	9.1	2.8	16.8	100.0	322	6.0
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	20.7	35.1	19.9	9.7	5.1	9.5	100.0	459	7.0
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	25.7	44.6	9.8	4.9	1.7	13.3	100.0	339	5.7
Other City Corporation: Slum	31.7	27.1	13.3	10.7	2.4	14.8	100.0	257	6.6
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	26.9	36.0	7.0	13.3	1.1	15.8	100.0	248	6.2
District Municipality	28.4	40.0	9.1	8.8	3.1	10.6	100.0	275	5.9

Table 6.1.2.M.A. Number of Days That Health Problem Interfered with Normal Activities: Males

Among males who reported a health related functional difficulty in the four weeks prior to the survey, percent distribution and median number of days that the problem interfered with their ability to perform their normal activities, according to background characteristics.

Background Characteristic	Number of days unable to do normal activity						Total	Number of men	Median number of days unable to do regular activities
	1-3 days	4-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	On going at time of survey			
SLUM									
Age									
15-19	21.8	50.4	13.4	7.1	0.5	6.7	100.0	85	5.6
20-24	27.7	41.1	13.4	14.4	2.2	1.1	100.0	231	6.0
25-29	22.0	40.5	18.0	12.5	3.1	3.9	100.0	296	6.8
30-34	30.6	33.0	18.8	10.8	2.3	4.4	100.0	191	6.1
35-39	20.1	36.6	23.3	9.5	4.5	6.0	100.0	162	7.0
40-44	21.2	32.7	15.3	21.2	3.2	6.3	100.0	148	7.2
45-49	17.6	28.1	18.8	19.4	4.4	11.7	100.0	160	9.2
50-54	18.9	29.6	12.0	19.5	5.3	14.6	100.0	134	8.4
55-59	18.1	37.1	20.2	8.5	2.0	14.0	100.0	78	7.2
Marital status									
Currently married	20.9	34.9	18.5	15.0	3.5	7.2	100.0	1,199	7.1
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(30.0)	(35.5)	(8.5)	(7.5)	(2.0)	(16.5)	(100.0)	16	(6.6)
Never married	30.5	43.5	11.2	10.1	1.6	3.1	100.0	270	5.4
Highest level of education									
None	16.6	36.6	20.1	16.0	3.1	7.5	100.0	590	7.4
Primary incomplete	20.0	35.6	16.6	19.7	2.6	5.5	100.0	301	7.1
Primary complete	30.0	37.1	15.5	8.9	2.9	5.6	100.0	163	5.8
Secondary incomplete	27.0	38.2	15.0	9.8	4.3	5.7	100.0	282	6.3
Secondary or higher	36.3	33.7	11.9	8.1	2.7	7.3	100.0	149	5.3
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	18.5	38.4	17.3	16.6	3.5	5.6	100.0	629	6.9
2	23.6	36.8	14.9	13.7	3.5	7.5	100.0	423	6.7
3	25.5	35.9	21.9	8.7	2.1	5.9	100.0	252	6.6
4	32.3	30.3	15.4	12.2	1.7	8.2	100.0	151	5.6
Richest	(26.3)	(27.6)	(12.8)	(17.6)	(7.7)	(8.0)	(100.0)	31	(7.5)
Total	22.7	36.5	17.1	14.0	3.2	6.5	100.0	1,485	6.8
NON-SLUM									
Age									
15-19	16.1	40.0	12.9	3.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	64	7.5
20-24	26.2	33.4	13.5	18.0	1.0	8.0	100.0	138	6.6
25-29	23.4	43.0	10.9	11.4	9.0	2.3	100.0	196	6.7
30-34	31.2	45.6	11.5	6.8	0.4	4.5	100.0	86	6.1
35-39	15.3	44.4	16.6	18.4	0.9	4.4	100.0	77	7.0
40-44	32.2	33.4	19.6	4.6	0.0	10.1	100.0	89	6.8
45-49	21.4	42.0	11.4	11.7	0.4	13.2	100.0	74	5.7
50-54	29.8	16.2	24.4	17.7	0.1	11.9	100.0	82	9.1
55-59	(19.9)	(25.3)	(12.1)	(4.3)	(0.2)	(38.1)	(100.0)	33	(8.7)
Marital status									
Currently married	23.8	40.8	16.2	10.1	0.8	8.4	100.0	585	6.6
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(3.6)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.8)	(100.0)	9	(ongoing)
Never married	27.4	29.2	10.7	16.1	13.5	3.1	100.0	246	7.2

Background Characteristic	Number of days unable to do normal activity						Total	Number of men	Median number of days unable to do regular activities
	1-3 days	4-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	On going at time of survey			
Highest level of education									
None	20.0	37.7	13.3	14.1	0.1	14.8	100.0	172	6.9
Primary incomplete	31.5	52.2	5.2	4.4	0.0	6.8	100.0	100	6.3
Primary complete	19.8	46.3	20.7	5.8	1.6	5.8	100.0	86	6.4
Secondary incomplete	19.7	42.3	10.9	11.3	10.0	5.8	100.0	222	6.8
Secondary or higher	30.8	23.5	19.6	15.3	5.5	5.3	100.0	259	7.4
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	5.9	56.5	14.7	8.7	2.3	11.8	100.0	80	7.2
2	14.1	45.5	11.9	16.3	0.6	11.7	100.0	182	7.0
3	29.5	39.8	10.3	5.9	6.3	8.2	100.0	158	4.8
4	23.1	32.6	23.3	13.8	4.7	2.5	100.0	219	7.5
Richest	39.3	24.8	10.0	11.2	7.3	7.3	100.0	201	6.5
Total	24.6	37.2	14.4	11.7	4.5	7.6	100.0	839	6.8
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY									
Age									
15-19	(45.6)	(23.5)	(10.4)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(100.0)	15	(5.4)
20-24	(52.1)	(15.1)	(5.4)	(20.0)	(3.5)	(4.0)	(100.0)	43	(3.9)
25-29	(26.2)	(49.0)	(1.3)	(22.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(100.0)	40	(5.2)
30-34	(43.8)	(20.5)	(15.6)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(100.0)	26	(4.4)
35-39	(42.1)	(23.6)	(9.4)	(11.0)	(10.3)	(3.7)	(100.0)	37	(4.6)
40-44	(27.0)	(39.6)	(9.6)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(100.0)	24	(5.4)
45-49	(21.9)	(36.6)	(13.9)	(12.0)	(7.8)	(7.8)	(100.0)	41	(7.1)
50-54	(12.7)	(39.5)	(12.7)	(4.7)	(3.1)	(27.4)	(100.0)	29	(7.8)
55-59	(0.0)	(12.1)	(41.5)	(13.2)	(10.0)	(23.2)	(100.0)	16	(14.1)
Marital status									
Currently married	27.1	30.5	12.6	15.1	5.1	9.6	100.0	198	7.0
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(46.6)	(17.3)	(3.4)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	5	(3.8)
Never married	44.0	30.0	7.4	13.0	1.1	4.4	100.0	68	4.1
Highest level of education									
None	23.8	19.4	21.8	18.5	10.7	5.8	100.0	72	9.4
Primary incomplete	(31.7)	(32.5)	(12.2)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(100.0)	28	(6.9)
Primary complete	(37.0)	(24.1)	(21.4)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(100.0)	21	(6.2)
Secondary incomplete	38.9	34.1	1.7	13.8	4.0	7.6	100.0	62	4.7
Secondary or higher	31.7	37.0	6.2	15.8	0.8	8.5	100.0	87	6.0
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	23.4	18.1	20.0	26.9	1.9	9.6	100.0	85	9.2
2	20.7	39.3	8.3	13.6	13.9	4.3	100.0	50	7.1
3	41.4	39.0	5.5	7.2	1.1	5.8	100.0	66	4.2
4	(49.8)	(28.9)	(8.3)	(8.9)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(100.0)	49	(3.9)
Richest	(18.0)	(32.7)	(5.8)	(7.4)	(3.5)	(32.7)	(100.0)	21	(7.5)
Total	31.7	30.2	11.1	14.9	4.0	8.1	100.0	270	6.4

Table 6.1.2.M.B. Number of Days That Health Problem Interfered with Normal Activities: Females

Among females who reported a health related functional difficulty in the four weeks prior to the survey, percent distribution and median number of days that the problem interfered with their ability to perform their normal activities, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Number of days unable to do normal activity						Total	Number of men	Median number of days unable to do regular activities
	1-3 days	4-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	Ongoing at time of survey			
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	19.8	37.9	19.4	13.0	4.1	5.8	100.0	367	7.0
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	25.2	33.7	15.0	16.9	2.5	6.7	100.0	365	6.7
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	28.7	22.7	15.3	16.9	6.5	9.9	100.0	257	7.7
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	22.5	39.4	15.4	13.5	2.6	6.5	100.0	410	6.6
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	18.1	57.1	12.8	5.4	1.1	5.5	100.0	334	6.4
Other City Corporation: Slum	24.6	32.3	22.4	8.4	4.1	8.2	100.0	326	7.0
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	23.9	45.3	14.7	7.0	4.7	4.3	100.0	267	6.0
District Municipality	31.7	30.2	11.1	14.9	4.0	8.1	100.0	270	6.4

6.2. Self Reported Functional ADL Limitation and Background Characteristics

Functional limitation in specific ADLs was assessed on the basis of a respondent's self-reported ability to perform, without assistance, each of seven⁷ individual ADL scale items (dressing, using the toilet, standing up, from a seated position in a chair, standing up from a seated position on the floor, squatting/stooping/kneeling, carrying a 10 kg load, and walking one kilometer). In answering each question, respondents were asked to choose from among three response categories: "can do easily;" "can do with difficulty;" or "cannot do at all."

Women were much more likely than men to report a limitation (i.e., women were constrained to do the activity "with difficulty" or "not at all") for each individual ADL, and respondents in slums (of both sexes) were somewhat more likely than their non-slum counterparts to report a limitation for any given ADL (results not shown). The former result is particularly interesting given that previous literature reveals no consistent patterns by gender for self-reported health.⁸ It is plausible that some portion of this gender-differential reflects a true disadvantage for women in urban Bangladesh. However, it is also likely that some of it is driven by a greater willingness on the part of women to admit to ADL limitations, combined with gender-based cultural standards with respect to certain activities, such as dressing, using the toilet, carrying a 10 kg load, etc.

⁷ Results for an eighth ADL, "can feed self," are not shown because the frequencies fell outside a plausible range (too high). It appears likely that this question was misinterpreted as referring to a more complex set of activities (e.g., shopping, purchasing, and/or cooking) rather than the ability to obtain and eat food without help, including food already prepared and served.

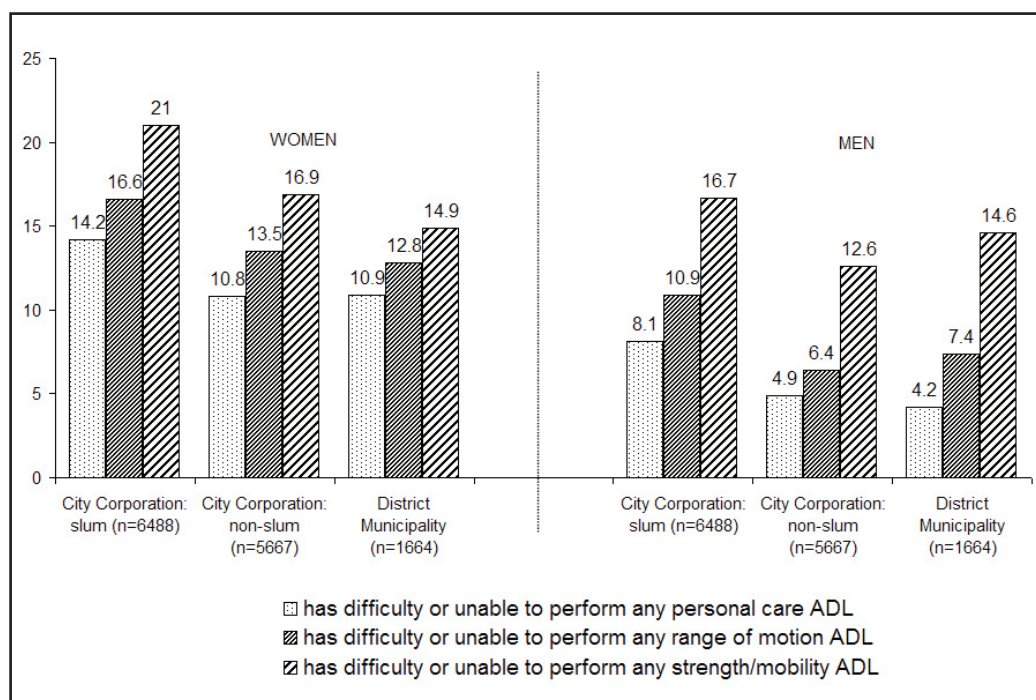
⁸ See p. 317 in Kuhn R, Rahman O., and Menken J. 2006. "Survey measures of health: How well do self-reported and observed indicators measure health and predict mortality?" Chapter 10 in Barney Cohen and Jane Menken, eds., *Aging in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Washington, DC: National Research Council.

Little in the way of an overall, coherent understanding of functional differences is gained from scrutinizing results for individual scale items in isolation. It is thus customary to group the items into clusters of activities associated with particular dimensions of ADL limitation. The seven ADL items employed in this report have been grouped into three clusters: (1) ADLs of personal care (dress, use toilet, and stand up from seated position in a chair); (2) range of motion ADLs (stand up from seated position on floor, squat/stoop/kneel); and (3) ADLs of strength and mobility (carry a 10 kg load, walk one kilometer).

To meaningfully examine overall ADL results by background characteristics, a summary score was constructed for each of the three ADL clusters. For each individual ADL scale item the four response categories were collapsed into the dichotomous categories “limitation” and “no limitation.” Respondents who reported no functional limitation in the past month or reported “easily” performing the ADL were classified as having “no limitation” for that particular ADL (ADL score = 0). Those who said they could perform the ADL “with difficulty” or “not at all” were classified as “limited” (ADL score = 1). These dichotomous (0, 1) scores were then summed across each cluster. Respondents who reported a limitation in any individual ADL in the cluster (total ADL score > 0) were classified as “limited” with respect to that cluster. Respondents with “no limitation” in any individual ADL in the cluster (for a total ADL score of 0) were likewise classified as “not limited” in the cluster.

Tables 6.2.1.F.A and 6.2.1.F.B (females) and 6.2.1.M.A and 6.2.1.M.B (males) present the cluster-level distributions for each of the three clusters, while Figure 6.1 provides a graphic display of the overall percentages reporting a limitation in each cluster by survey domain. The anticipated “hierarchy” of clusters (with the greatest rates of limited functionality in the strength/mobility cluster), clearly emerged across all three domains. Overall, 11 to 14 percent of women reported a limitation in the personal care cluster, compared with 15 to 21 percent in the strength/mobility cluster. Among men, the difference was even more pronounced: only four to 8 percent reported a limitation in the personal care cluster, compared with 13 to 19 percent in the strength/mobility cluster.

Figure 6.1. Percent with ADL limitation: Summary (percent of all respondents).



ADL limitation varied substantially at the cluster level by background characteristics. This was especially true for education and wealth. Variation by level of education was especially large (12 to 14 percentage points) among non-slum women (with 19 to 25 percent of non-slum women with no education reporting limitation, against seven to 11 percent of their counterparts with secondary or higher education). In slums, the proportion with no education reporting an ADL limitation in any cluster was about half that for those with secondary or higher education (e.g. 15 to 22 percent among women with no education against 8 to 16 percent among those with secondary or higher education).

The patterns of variation by wealth quintile were similar to those observed by education level. Among men, the gap separating those in the poorest quintile who reported an ADL limitation in the “strength and gross mobility” from those in the richest one was especially large; 23 percent of slum and non-slum men in the poorest quintile reported an ADL limitation in this cluster, compared to 8 (slum) and 9 (non-slum) percent in the richest quintile.

Table 6.2.1.F.A. Limitation in Activities of Daily Living by Activity Cluster: Females

Among all female respondents, the percentage with limitation and no limitation in one or more ADL in each of three activity categories (personal care; range of motion; strength and mobility), according to major domain, UHS 2006.

	Personal care ADL (1)		Range of motion ADL (2)		Strength and mobility ADL (3)		Number of women
	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	
SLUM							
Age							
10-14	81.6	18.4	78.8	21.2	72.9	27.1	48
15-19	89.3	10.7	87.0	13.0	82.7	17.3	1,030
20-24	86.8	13.2	84.2	15.8	80.6	19.4	1,517
25-29	88.6	11.4	86.0	14.0	80.8	19.2	1,160
30-34	85.2	14.8	81.9	18.1	78.4	21.6	950
35-39	84.8	15.2	82.9	17.1	78.0	22.0	784
40-44	82.6	17.4	80.9	19.1	76.0	24.0	605
45-49	76.0	24.0	74.5	25.5	66.7	33.3	311
50-54	82.3	17.7	80.4	19.6	76.3	23.7	284
55-59	80.1	19.9	76.8	23.2	75.3	24.7	117
Highest level of education							
None	84.8	15.2	82.3	17.7	77.8	22.2	3,217
Primary incomplete	83.7	16.3	82.3	17.7	78.3	21.7	1,086
Primary complete	87.9	12.1	86.3	13.7	81.6	18.4	885
Secondary incomplete	87.1	12.9	83.6	16.4	79.2	20.8	1,222
Secondary or higher	91.7	8.3	88.9	11.1	83.6	16.4	395
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	84.5	15.5	81.4	18.6	76.5	23.5	2,497
2	87.0	13.0	84.4	15.6	81.3	18.7	1,899
3	84.5	15.5	82.9	17.1	78.0	22.0	1,337
4	87.7	12.3	86.2	13.8	80.8	19.2	807
Richest	90.5	9.5	89.6	10.4	85.1	14.9	265
Total	85.8	14.2	83.4	16.6	79.0	21.0	6,805
NON-SLUM							
Age							
10-14	91.4	8.6	91.4	8.6	91.4	8.6	5
15-19	91.6	8.4	90.6	9.4	87.4	12.6	544
20-24	92.6	7.4	92.1	7.9	88.8	11.2	1,157
25-29	91.0	9.0	87.1	12.9	82.1	17.9	1,018
30-34	87.5	12.5	82.8	17.2	82.3	17.7	835
35-39	89.6	10.4	89.8	10.2	84.5	15.5	735
40-44	81.7	18.3	80.9	19.1	77.3	22.7	508
45-49	87.4	12.6	80.2	19.8	78.6	21.4	324
50-54	85.2	14.8	79.1	20.9	75.2	24.8	282
55-59	86.2	13.8	71.6	28.4	70.5	29.5	137

	Personal care ADL (1)		Range of motion ADL (2)		Strength and mobility ADL (3)		Number of women
	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	
Highest level of education							
None	80.8	19.2	79.0	21.0	74.8	25.2	1,177
Primary incomplete	86.3	13.7	84.7	15.3	77.2	22.8	538
Primary complete	91.9	8.1	89.5	10.5	83.8	16.2	596
Secondary incomplete	91.4	8.6	86.7	13.3	84.3	15.7	1,455
Secondary or higher	93.1	6.9	90.7	9.3	89.1	10.9	1,781
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	80.7	19.3	80.3	19.7	74.1	25.9	346
2	85.6	14.4	85.3	14.7	82.0	18.0	736
3	88.4	11.6	85.6	14.4	82.0	18.0	890
4	88.3	11.7	86.0	14.0	82.1	17.9	1,389
Richest	92.7	7.3	88.5	11.5	86.0	14.0	2,186
Total	89.2	10.8	86.5	13.5	83.1	16.9	5,547
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY							
Age							
10-14	96.5	3.5	96.5	3.5	80.8	19.2	6
15-19	92.1	7.9	91.5	8.5	88.9	11.1	190
20-24	92.2	7.8	91.1	8.9	87.7	12.3	337
25-29	88.9	11.1	87.3	12.7	85.8	14.2	252
30-34	91.6	8.4	90.2	9.8	86.7	13.3	244
35-39	88.7	11.3	86.5	13.5	84.9	15.1	277
40-44	84.6	15.4	81.9	18.1	80.8	19.2	218
45-49	84.9	15.1	82.5	17.5	81.3	18.7	146
50-54	85.3	14.7	83.3	16.7	84.2	15.8	116
55-59	85.8	14.2	78.0	22.0	78.0	22.0	53
Highest level of education							
None	86.2	13.8	82.3	17.7	81.7	18.3	518
Primary incomplete	84.1	15.9	82.9	17.1	81.1	18.9	190
Primary complete	85.2	14.8	84.3	15.7	81.6	18.4	186
Secondary incomplete	90.2	9.8	88.7	11.3	85.6	14.4	464
Secondary or higher	94.5	5.5	93.7	6.3	91.3	8.7	481
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	86.4	13.6	84.3	15.7	81.9	18.1	388
2	86.7	13.3	84.1	15.9	82.4	17.6	358
3	90.1	9.9	89.4	10.6	87.8	12.2	430
4	91.2	8.8	88.8	11.2	86.0	14.0	406
Richest	91.2	8.8	89.5	10.5	88.0	12.0	257
Total	89.1	10.9	87.2	12.8	85.1	14.9	1,839

(1) Personal Care ADL: dress, use toilet, stand up from seated position in chair.

(2) Range of motion ADL: stand up from seated position on floor, stoop/squat/kneel.

(3) Strength and gross mobility ADL: carry a 10 kg. load, walk one kilometer.

Table 6.2.1.F.B. Limitation in Activities of Daily Living by Activity Cluster: Females

Among all female respondents, the percentage with limitation and no limitation in one or more ADL in each of three activity categories (personal care; range of motion; strength and mobility), according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Personal care ADL (1)		Range of motion ADL (2)		Strength and mobility ADL (3)		Number of women
	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	87.6	12.4	85.3	14.7	80.4	19.6	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	86.3	13.7	84.0	16.0	79.1	20.9	1,652
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	89.4	10.6	85.6	14.4	82.0	18.0	1,695
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	82.0	18.0	78.9	21.1	74.8	25.2	1,788
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	88.4	11.6	86.4	13.6	82.9	17.1	1,952
Other City Corporation: Slum	89.0	11.0	87.8	12.2	85.4	14.6	1,738
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	89.9	10.1	89.1	10.9	87.1	12.9	1,900
District Municipality	89.1	10.9	87.2	12.8	85.1	14.9	1,839

- (1) Personal Care ADL: dress, use toilet, stand up from seated position in chair.
(2) Range of motion ADL: stand up from seated position on floor, stoop/squat/kneel.
(3) Strength and gross mobility ADL: carry a 10 kg. load, walk one kilometer.

Table 6.2.1.M.A. Limitation in Activities of Daily Living by Activity Cluster: Males

Among all male respondents, the percentage with limitation and no limitation in one or more ADL in each of three activity categories (personal care; range of motion; strength and mobility), according to major domain, UHS 2006.

	Personal care ADL (1)		Range of motion ADL (2)		Strength and mobility ADL (3)		Number of men
	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	
SLUM							
Age							
15-19	93.9	6.1	91.9	8.1	85.7	14.3	454
20-24	93.8	6.2	92.5	7.5	83.5	16.5	1,122
25-29	91.4	8.6	88.2	11.8	81.4	18.6	1,253
30-34	93.8	6.2	89.4	10.6	81.8	18.2	848
35-39	92.1	7.9	89.2	10.8	82.5	17.5	778
40-44	92.1	7.9	89.7	10.3	80.6	19.4	659
45-49	90.7	9.3	87.8	12.2	81.2	18.8	661
50-54	88.3	11.7	84.9	15.1	75.1	24.9	469
55-59	85.5	14.5	82.8	17.2	71.3	28.7	244
Highest level of education							
None	89.4	10.6	86.2	13.8	77.2	22.8	2,194
Primary incomplete	90.7	9.3	87.9	12.1	78.1	21.9	1,134
Primary complete	92.6	7.4	90.3	9.7	81.4	18.6	723
Secondary incomplete	94.1	5.9	91.7	8.3	85.9	14.1	1,519
Secondary or higher	95.4	4.6	92.4	7.6	87.4	12.6	919
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	90.8	9.2	87.9	12.1	77.0	23.0	2,214
2	92.0	8.0	89.1	10.9	81.7	18.3	1,865
3	91.6	8.4	89.7	10.3	84.1	15.9	1,331
4	94.2	5.8	89.8	10.2	84.2	15.8	814
Richest	95.4	4.6	94.9	5.1	91.9	8.1	265
Total	91.9	8.1	89.1	10.9	81.3	18.7	6,488
NON-SLUM							
Age							
15-19	94.4	5.6	93.8	6.2	86.5	13.5	409
20-24	97.0	3.0	95.7	4.3	88.5	11.5	1,011
25-29	94.5	5.5	90.7	9.3	84.5	15.5	1,056
30-34	94.0	6.0	93.1	6.9	89.1	10.9	732
35-39	97.6	2.4	97.0	3.0	92.1	7.9	749
40-44	93.4	6.6	92.4	7.6	85.2	14.8	566
45-49	96.2	3.8	95.4	4.6	88.5	11.5	585
50-54	93.6	6.4	91.1	8.9	84.3	15.7	354
55-59	90.0	10.0	88.5	11.5	84.2	15.8	204

	Personal care ADL (1)		Range of motion ADL (2)		Strength and mobility ADL (3)		Number of men
	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	
Highest level of education							
None	91.2	8.8	89.7	10.3	80.8	19.2	765
Primary incomplete	92.3	7.7	90.2	9.8	81.0	19.0	481
Primary complete	96.1	3.9	94.8	5.2	86.4	13.6	553
Secondary incomplete	93.6	6.4	91.8	8.2	87.0	13.0	1,422
Secondary or higher	97.6	2.4	96.2	3.8	91.2	8.8	2,446
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	87.9	12.1	84.6	15.4	77.3	22.7	308
2	93.1	6.9	90.7	9.3	78.4	21.6	685
3	95.1	4.9	93.3	6.7	86.9	13.1	1,069
4	94.9	5.1	93.5	6.5	89.2	10.8	1,705
Richest	97.3	2.7	96.2	3.8	91.0	9.0	1,901
Total	95.1	4.9	93.6	6.4	87.4	12.6	5,667
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY							
Age							
15-19	99.6	.4	97.1	2.9	90.8	9.2	116
20-24	97.5	2.5	95.9	4.1	89.2	10.8	304
25-29	96.9	3.1	93.8	6.2	82.7	17.3	213
30-34	93.5	6.5	91.0	9.0	86.1	13.9	168
35-39	95.7	4.3	95.4	4.6	85.0	15.0	233
40-44	98.8	1.2	93.1	6.9	88.1	11.9	181
45-49	94.2	5.8	86.6	13.4	81.8	18.2	209
50-54	93.2	6.8	90.0	10.0	83.1	16.9	167
55-59	88.3	11.7	85.6	14.4	78.5	21.5	72
Highest level of education							
None	91.6	8.4	87.6	12.4	80.5	19.5	337
Primary incomplete	95.0	5.0	90.6	9.4	80.6	19.4	129
Primary complete	91.9	8.1	91.0	9.0	86.0	14.0	135
Secondary incomplete	97.2	2.8	92.9	7.1	83.3	16.7	356
Secondary or higher	98.0	2.0	95.6	4.4	89.7	10.3	707
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	90.7	9.3	85.5	14.5	74.4	25.6	300
2	96.5	3.5	93.7	6.3	86.9	13.1	342
3	96.7	3.3	93.9	6.1	84.5	15.5	424
4	97.8	2.2	95.5	4.5	90.8	9.2	397
Richest	96.7	3.3	93.1	6.9	91.2	8.8	201
Total	95.8	4.2	92.6	7.4	85.4	14.6	1,664

(1) Personal Care ADL: dress, use toilet, stand up from seated position in chair.

(2) Range of motion ADL: stand up from seated position on floor, stoop/squat/kneel.

(3) Strength and gross mobility ADL: carry a 10 kg. load, walk one kilometer.

Table 6.2.1.M.B. Limitation in Activities of Daily Living by Activity Cluster: Males

Among all male respondents, the percentage with limitation and no limitation in one or more ADL in each of three activity categories (personal care; range of motion; strength and mobility), according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Personal care ADL (1)		Range of motion ADL (2)		Strength and mobility ADL (3)		Number of men
	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	No limitation	Limitation	
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	91.0	9.0	88.9	11.1	81.8	18.2	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	92.2	7.8	88.6	11.4	82.0	18.0	1,659
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	95.2	4.8	93.3	6.7	87.5	12.5	1,846
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	93.1	6.9	90.7	9.3	79.4	20.6	1,617
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	95.2	4.8	94.1	5.9	87.5	12.5	2,008
Other City Corporation: Slum	90.8	9.2	87.8	12.2	82.5	17.5	1,585
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	94.8	5.2	93.6	6.4	86.8	13.2	1,813
District Municipality	95.8	4.2	92.6	7.4	85.4	14.6	1,664

- (1) Personal Care ADL: dress, use toilet, stand up from seated position in chair.
- (2) Range of motion ADL: stand up from seated position on floor, stoop/squat/kneel.
- (3) Strength and gross mobility ADL: carry a 10 kg. load, walk one kilometer.

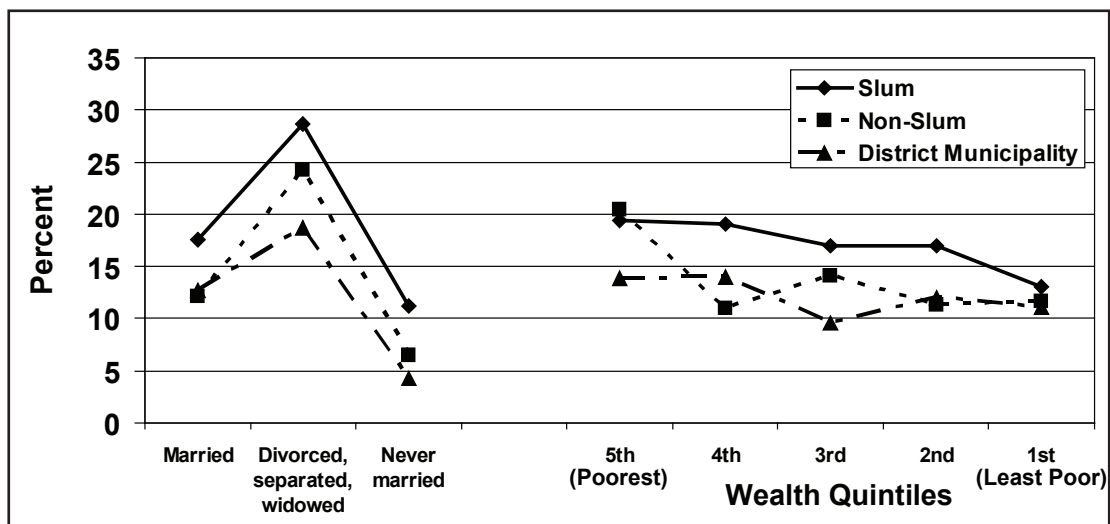
6.3. Perceived Health Status and Experience of Serious Illness in Last Year

The perceived health status of the urban population was assessed by asking all men and women age 18-59 years, and ever-married men and women between 10-17 years in the selected households, about their own current health status: in general, were they healthy, more or less healthy, somewhat unhealthy, or unhealthy? The respondents were asked to report on this from their own perspectives. They were also asked if they had experienced any serious illness in the previous one year. Respondents who reported experiencing a serious illness in the previous year were then asked about the duration of the serious illness.

6.3.1. Prevalence of Unhealthiness

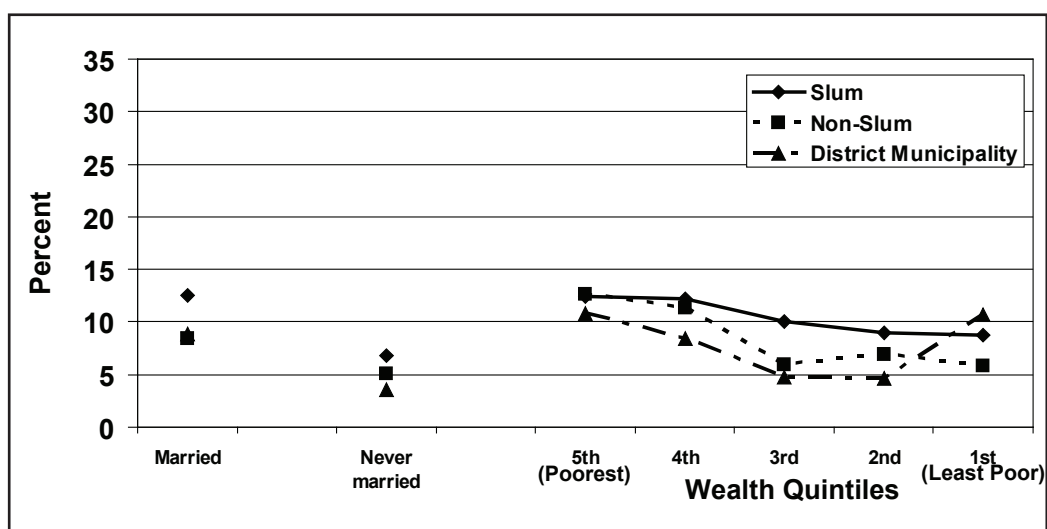
Self-reported health status is presented in Table 6.3.1.F.A for females age 15-59. The table shows that a higher percentage of slum respondents reported being unhealthy (18 percent) than in the non-slum areas and District Municipalities (12 percent). Reports of being unhealthy were highest for women in the 50-59 age category. Women's level of education was strongly associated with reported unhealthiness; reports of being unhealthy were highest for women with no education, show a decreasing trend with increases in education, and were least among women with secondary or higher education in all three major domains. In contrast, there was no obvious trend in reporting health by household wealth status, though women from the poorest households had the highest percentage of reported unhealthiness. An examination of marital status showed that the highest prevalence of unhealthiness was among the divorced/separated/widowed women, particularly in the City Corporations (both slum and non-slum) (Figure 6.2.1). We also note that there was almost no difference between the three main domains in the prevalence of current unhealthiness among women in the highest household wealth quintile (Figure 6.2.1).

Figure 6.2.1. Percentage of women age 15-59 years who reported being unhealthy at the time of the survey by marital status, wealth status, and major survey domains, UHS 2006.



Overall, levels of reported unhealthiness were lower for men than they were for women (11 percent for men in slums, seven percent for men in the other two major domains) (Tables 6.3.1.M.A). Again, we see the highest percentage of unhealthiness by individuals was in the oldest age category. Male reports of being unhealthy did not vary systematically by level of education or wealth, though there was an obvious trend with household wealth in the slum areas, with the highest level of unhealthiness being reported by men in the poorest households (Figure 6.2.2). Very few men in any of the three urban areas were divorced, separated, or widowed, making these reports difficult to interpret.

Figure 6.2.2. Percentage of men age 15-59 years who reported being unhealthy at the time of the survey by marital status, wealth status, and major survey domains, UHS 2006.



Note: Very few men in any of the three urban domains were divorced, separated, or widowed. This group was excluded from this sample.

Table 6.3.1.F.A. Current Health and Serious Illness in the Previous Year: Females

Percentage of women age 15-59 years who report being unhealthy at the time of the survey or having suffered from a serious illness in the previous year, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum			Non-Slum			District Municipality		
	Currently Unhealthy	Serious illness in previous year	Number of women	Currently Unhealthy	Serious illness in previous year	Number of women	Currently Unhealthy	Serious illness in previous year	Number of women
Age									
<20	10.1	18.9	1,030	5.7	12.1	544	5.3	15.4	190
20-29	14.4	18.8	2,677	8.2	14.5	2,175	8.6	18.6	589
30-39	20.3	23.6	1,734	12.7	18.2	1,571	11.7	21.3	521
40-49	28.5	27.4	916	16.5	26.8	832	16.2	18.8	365
50-59	33.5	27.5	402	34.2	23.7	419	24.0	29.3	169
Highest level of education									
No education	21.5	22.2	3,206	17.7	22.7	1,177	17.0	25.2	517
Primary incomplete	20.7	25.3	1,069	14.2	18.8	537	16.5	23.8	189
Primary complete	16.1	22.3	879	14.1	24.2	595	11.4	20.2	184
Secondary incomplete	12.3	19.2	1,209	13.7	14.8	1,452	9.6	14.7	462
Secondary complete or higher	9.1	13.8	395	6.8	14.7	1,781	7.8	18.1	481
Marital status									
Currently married	17.6	21.5	5,352	12.1	17.1	4,305	12.7	20.9	1,460
Divorced, separated, or widowed	28.6	26.8	800	24.3	26.7	487	18.7	26.6	140
Never married	11.2	17.1	605	6.5	16.4	749	4.3	11.0	234
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	19.4	23.1	2,481	20.4	19.4	346	13.9	27.0	386
2	19.1	22.9	1,878	11.0	21.9	733	14.0	22.9	356
3	17.0	19.8	1,333	14.1	20.9	890	9.6	15.7	429
4	17.0	19.3	801	11.3	17.8	1,388	12.0	17.4	405
Richest	13.0	16.4	264	11.7	15.0	2,185	11.1	17.1	257
Total	18.3	21.7	6,757	12.4	17.8	5,542	12.1	20.1	1,833

Table 6.3.1.M.A. Current Health and Serious Illness in the Previous Year: Males

Percentage of men age 15-59 years who report being unhealthy at the time of the survey or having suffered from a serious illness in the previous year, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum			Non-Slum			District Municipality		
	Currently Unhealthy	Serious illness in previous year	Number of women	Currently Unhealthy	Serious illness in previous year	Number of women	Currently Unhealthy	Serious illness in previous year	Number of women
Age									
<20	7.7	16.5	454	7.7	9.9	409	3.4	14.0	116
20-29	6.7	17.8	2,374	5.1	14.3	2,068	6.0	12.7	517
30-39	9.3	19.2	1,626	5.1	10.2	1,481	3.6	13.9	401
40-49	16.4	20.1	1,321	7.3	14.3	1,151	7.6	12.6	390
50-59	23.7	25.4	713	19.9	17.2	558	17.3	18.4	240
Highest level of education									
No education	14.3	21.8	2,194	14.4	16.1	765	12.6	18.3	337
Primary incomplete	15.1	22.2	1,134	9.3	15.0	481	9.5	25.7	129
Primary complete	7.2	17.8	723	10.9	14.7	553	3.9	13.3	135
Secondary incomplete	8.4	18.1	1,519	5.4	14.4	1,422	4.3	11.9	356
Secondary complete or higher	7.3	13.3	919	4.7	10.9	2,446	6.4	10.7	707
Marital status									
Currently married	12.5	20.5	4,980	8.4	14.0	3,675	8.9	14.0	1,170
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(24.3)	(21.4)	45	(2.9)	(3.8)	44	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Never married	6.8	15.3	1,463	5.1	11.9	1,948	3.6	13.9	484
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	12.4	22.5	2,214	12.6	25.4	308	10.8	20.4	300
2	12.2	20.1	1,865	11.3	17.6	685	8.4	21.3	342
3	10.1	15.4	1,331	5.9	12.7	1,069	4.7	9.3	424
4	9.0	16.6	814	6.9	12.9	1,705	4.6	9.5	397
Richest	8.7	16.4	265	5.8	10.1	1,901	10.7	9.8	201
Total	11.3	19.4	6,488	7.2	13.2	5,667	7.3	13.9	1,664

6.3.2. Prevalence and Duration of Serious Illness in Last Year

About one-fifth of women and men in slums (22 and 19 percent, respectively) reported experiencing a serious illness in the 12 months prior to the survey (Tables 6.3.1.F.A and 6.3.1.M.A). Levels were generally lower in the other two major domains, particularly among men. As with self-reported health status, the prevalence of serious illness generally increased with age in all domains and was higher in the poorer and less-educated population. Marital status was again important for women, as reports of serious illness were highest among the divorced/separated/widowed.

Table 6.3.2 presents data on the distribution of both women and men who were currently unhealthy and who experienced a serious illness in the past year across the eight survey domains. Higher proportions of both women and men in slums of Dhaka, Chittagong, and other City Corporations than their counterparts in the non-slums areas and District Municipalities indicated that they were either currently unhealthy or had experienced a serious injury in the previous year before the survey.

Table 6.3.2. Current Health and Serious Illness in the Previous Year

Percentage of women and men age 15-59 years who report being unhealthy at the time of the survey or having a serious illness during the last one year, by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Women			Men		
	Currently Unhealthy	Serious illness in previous year	Number of women	Currently Unhealthy	Serious illness in previous year	Number of men
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	17.9	19.7	1,617	11.3	19.1	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	19.2	21.5	1,635	11.8	18.8	1,659
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	12.4	18.0	1,693	7.4	11.6	1,846
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	18.4	25.2	1,780	11.5	20.1	1,617
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	8.8	17.8	1,951	6.9	17.0	2,008
Other City Corporation: Slum	16.4	18.9	1,727	8.7	20.1	1,585
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	18.7	17.3	1,898	6.8	12.0	1,813
District Municipality	12.1	20.1	1,833	7.3	13.9	1,664

Tables 6.3.3.F.A and 6.3.3.M.A provide data on the duration of the serious illness experienced by the respondents across the slums, non-slums, and District Municipalities. The illnesses usually lasted for less than two weeks. Among women living in the slum and non-slum areas, 45 percent and 49 percent, respectively, had a serious illness lasting less than two weeks, while only 38 percent of women in District Municipalities did so. Women in the District Municipalities were the most likely to have had a serious illness lasting six weeks or more, and women from the non-slum areas were the most likely to still be suffering from the serious illness. No obvious patterns were observed by age, education, marital status or wealth, except for a tendency for shorter serious illness in younger women. In general, men were more likely to have longer serious illness, i.e., lasting six weeks or more. Men living in the slum areas were more likely to have suffered a longer serious illness than were men in the non-slum and District Municipality areas. As observed with the women, men living in the non-slum areas were the most likely to report that they were still suffering from the serious illness.

Table 6.3.3.F.A. Duration of Serious Illness: Females

Duration of serious illness among women age 15-59 years who experienced serious illness in previous year, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Duration of serious illness																				
	Slum				Non-Slum				District Municipality												
	Less than 2 weeks	6 weeks or more	Number of women	Total	Less than 2 weeks	6 weeks or more	Number of women	Total	Less than 2 weeks	6 weeks or more	Number of women	Total									
Age																					
<20	56.5	30.0	10.3	3.2	100.0	194	100.0	66	55.9	23.3	15.6	5.2	100.0	66	(40.4)	(41.2)	(18.4)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
20-29	47.1	33.9	14.6	4.4	100.0	502	100.0	315	50.4	28.2	8.7	12.7	100.0	315	41.3	40.2	13.2	5.3	100.0	110	
30-39	40.3	31.8	21.3	6.7	100.0	409	100.0	285	51.5	26.8	13.1	8.6	100.0	285	43.0	32.9	21.7	2.4	100.0	111	
40-49	44.5	28.2	17.6	9.7	100.0	250	100.0	223	43.1	24.4	17.4	15.0	100.0	223	37.5	28.1	20.3	14.1	100.0	69	
50-59	33.4	30.1	25.7	10.8	100.0	110	100.0	99	40.8	28.7	10.7	19.7	100.0	99	21.8	41.2	28.0	9.0	100.0	50	
Highest level of education																					
No education	43.0	32.3	17.8	7.0	100.0	713	100.0	267	51.1	25.3	13.8	9.8	100.0	267	35.8	33.1	24.3	6.7	100.0	130	
Primary incomplete	44.8	33.9	17.0	4.3	100.0	270	100.0	101	48.2	29.7	8.5	13.6	100.0	101	(49.4)	(35.2)	(9.9)	(5.5)	100.0	45	
Primary complete	48.2	28.2	18.6	5.0	100.0	196	100.0	144	49.0	33.3	9.7	8.0	100.0	144	(49.2)	(22.9)	(25.8)	(2.1)	100.0	37	
Secondary incomplete	50.3	27.7	14.8	7.2	100.0	232	100.0	215	49.9	23.7	13.1	13.2	100.0	215	35.5	37.7	20.7	6.1	100.0	68	
Secondary complete or higher	37.2	38.6	16.2	8.0	100.0	55	100.0	262	44.4	25.8	14.0	15.8	100.0	262	34.2	44.8	13.6	7.4	100.0	87	
Marital status																					
Currently married	45.5	32.2	16.8	5.5	100.0	1,148	100.0	736	48.2	28.9	14.0	8.9	100.0	736	38.7	35.2	19.7	6.3	100.0	305	
Divorced, separated, or widowed	39.0	27.4	22.7	10.9	100.0	215	100.0	130	58.5	19.3	11.6	10.6	100.0	130	(34.0)	(32.3)	(27.1)	(6.6)	100.0	37	
Never married	51.1	33.1	11.0	4.7	100.0	103	100.0	123	39.8	21.3	5.2	33.7	100.0	123	(40.6)	(49.9)	(6.4)	(3.2)	100.0	26	
Household wealth quintile																					
Poorest	43.1	34.6	17.2	5.1	100.0	574	100.0	67	64.3	29.2	4.6	1.8	100.0	67	39.8	31.9	25.1	3.2	100.0	104	
2	44.2	34.0	16.6	5.3	100.0	431	100.0	161	52.4	29.7	12.4	5.5	100.0	161	40.1	37.5	16.8	5.6	100.0	81	
3	50.6	23.3	20.1	6.0	100.0	264	100.0	186	42.2	33.7	15.1	9.0	100.0	186	34.2	29.1	28.2	8.6	100.0	67	
4	43.1	28.3	17.3	11.4	100.0	155	100.0	247	49.1	21.9	11.7	17.3	100.0	247	37.5	39.9	12.2	10.4	100.0	71	
Richest	(49.7)	(27.9)	(6.8)	(15.5)	100.0	43	100.0	327	46.4	24.3	13.5	15.7	100.0	327	(39.8)	(46.8)	(9.8)	(3.6)	100.0	44	
Total	45.0	31.5	17.2	6.3	100.0	1,466	100.0	988	48.5	26.7	12.6	12.2	100.0	988	38.4	36.0	19.5	6.1	100.0	368	

Table 6.3.3.M.A. Duration of Serious Illness: Males

Duration of serious illness among men age 15-59 years who experienced serious illness in previous year, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Duration of serious illness																		
	Slum				Non-Slum				District Municipality										
	Less than 2 weeks	6 weeks or more	Still suffering	Total	Less than 2 weeks	6 weeks or more	Still suffering	Total	Less than 2 weeks	6 weeks or more	Still suffering	Total							
Age																			
<20	35.7	41.9	17.9	4.6	100.0	75	(40.0)	(45.5)	(13.9)	(0.6)	100.0	40	(31.1)	(46.2)	(22.7)	(0.0)	100.0	16	
20-29	37.2	42.8	17.2	2.8	100.0	422	44.0	40.3	11.1	4.6	100.0	296	33.8	46.8	14.8	4.7	100.0	66	
30-39	25.6	42.5	26.9	5.1	100.0	313	38.4	36.0	18.9	6.7	100.0	151	25.8	35.0	26.8	12.5	100.0	56	
40-49	24.1	36.3	32.0	7.6	100.0	265	48.1	22.3	18.4	11.3	100.0	165	(30.4)	(31.5)	(36.0)	(2.1)	100.0	49	
50-59	20.5	27.2	32.3	20.0	100.0	181	18.7	19.6	26.1	35.6	100.0	96	(41.0)	(24.9)	(10.2)	(23.9)	100.0	44	
Highest level of education																			
No education	21.8	40.4	30.3	7.5	100.0	478	27.2	29.7	34.7	8.4	100.0	123	20.7	42.5	31.8	5.0	100.0	62	
Primary incomplete	33.0	35.7	25.7	5.5	100.0	252	35.0	42.0	14.4	8.6	100.0	72	(25.3)	(38.9)	(31.3)	(4.5)	100.0	33	
Primary complete	33.1	34.5	25.2	7.2	100.0	129	44.9	34.4	13.1	7.6	100.0	81	(28.4)	(53.3)	(7.1)	(11.2)	100.0	18	
Secondary incomplete	30.8	44.3	19.9	5.0	100.0	275	52.7	29.7	10.5	7.1	100.0	204	(31.0)	(27.0)	(35.9)	(6.1)	100.0	42	
Secondary complete or higher	40.8	33.6	13.7	12.0	100.0	122	36.8	34.5	13.9	14.8	100.0	267	46.6	31.7	5.3	16.4	100.0	76	
Marital status																			
Currently married	27.8	38.0	26.5	7.7	100.0	1,023	38.5	29.2	18.3	13.9	100.0	514	31.4	30.6	27.0	11.0	100.0	164	
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(32.4)	(21.7)	(25.9)	(20.0)	100.0	10	(50.0)	(5.7)	(16.0)	(28.4)	100.0	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Never married	34.4	44.6	17.9	3.2	100.0	224	44.1	41.8	12.0	2.1	100.0	233	34.5	50.8	9.4	5.4	100.0	67	
Household wealth quintile																			
Poorest	29.5	37.1	26.2	7.2	100.0	498	30.8	46.4	17.5	5.4	100.0	78	23.4	41.8	24.3	10.6	100.0	61	
2	29.1	38.5	26.7	5.6	100.0	375	40.1	33.5	16.8	9.6	100.0	120	37.0	36.1	26.6	0.3	100.0	73	
3	27.8	44.6	20.5	7.1	100.0	205	42.7	40.7	12.0	4.6	100.0	136	(38.2)	(37.5)	(23.3)	(1.0)	100.0	39	
4	27.0	37.7	24.8	10.4	100.0	135	41.9	27.7	21.7	8.7	100.0	221	(37.6)	(37.3)	(13.4)	(11.6)	100.0	38	
Richest	(35.3)	(43.9)	(16.5)	(4.4)	100.0	43	40.8	28.3	12.5	18.4	100.0	193	(20.9)	(17.7)	(10.0)	(51.5)	100.0	20	
Total	29.0	39.1	24.9	7.0	100.0	1,257	40.3	33.1	16.4	10.3	100.0	748	32.3	36.5	21.9	9.4	100.0	231	

In general, women were more likely to report to have experienced seriously illness for a short period: less than two weeks; whereas men were more likely to report longer duration of serious illness: two weeks to less than six weeks (Table 6.3.4). Note: Very few men in any of the three urban areas were divorced, separated, or widowed. This group was excluded from this sample.

Table 6.3.4. Duration of Serious Illness

Duration of serious illness among women and men age 15-59 years who experienced serious illness in the last one year, by major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Duration of serious illness					Number
	Less than 2 weeks	2 weeks to less than 6 weeks	6 weeks or more	Still suffering	Total	
Women						
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	38.5	34.7	21.4	5.4	100.0	318
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	53.7	26.4	14.7	5.2	100.0	352
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	42.4	25.8	14.5	17.2	100.0	305
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	41.8	33.9	17.3	7.0	100.0	449
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	57.0	26.4	10.2	6.4	100.0	348
Other City Corporation: Slum	44.4	31.8	13.8	10.1	100.0	326
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	53.5	30.1	10.3	6.1	100.0	328
District Municipality	38.4	36.0	19.5	6.1	100.0	368
Men						
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	29.9	41.9	22.8	5.4	100.0	311
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	29.3	36.8	28.2	5.8	100.0	312
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	44.0	32.7	15.5	7.8	100.0	215
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	24.7	39.5	26.1	9.7	100.0	325
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	39.8	31.2	17.4	11.6	100.0	340
Other City Corporation: Slum	36.8	36.6	17.8	8.7	100.0	319
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	28.8	39.1	16.7	15.4	100.0	218
District Municipality	32.3	36.5	21.9	9.4	100.0	231

6.3.3. Discussion on Self-Reported Health Status

Self-reported health among Bangladeshi adults has previously been found to produce valid and useful indicators of health status compared with measured physical performance.⁹ The results presented here show high rates of current ill-health and serious illness in the previous year in all population segments. This was particularly a major problem in poor slum populations. Not unexpectedly, the oldest, the least educated and the poorest often had the highest rates of self-reported ill-health across all three major domains. The evidence suggests that these characteristics (age, wealth, education) were stronger determinants of ill-health than residence in slums or non-slums.

⁹ Rahman M.O., Barsky AJ. Self-reported health among older Bangladeshis: how good a health indicator is it? *Gerontologist*. 2003; 43:856-63.

The high rates of ill-health are of concern since adult men and women are the most productive members of a country's economy. It would be very useful to estimate the economic burden of the ill-health, both in-terms of lost productivity and costs of health care. We are also uncertain as to whether available health services in Bangladesh are adequate for providing the needed care.

6.4. Injuries

There is an increasing recognition that injuries pose a serious and increasing burden on the health of populations, particularly in developing countries. Globally, unintentional injuries accounted for 113 million disability adjusted life years (DALY) (8 percent of all DALYs) in 2001 and resulted in 3.5 million deaths, that is, six percent of all deaths in 2001.¹⁰ Almost all of the unintentional injury deaths (more than 90 percent) were in low and middle income countries.

Apart from the cost of health care for injury treatment, disabilities resulting from injuries often impair normal life and impose economic hardships. The burden of unintentional injuries is usually higher for males than females. The most common reason for injuries is road traffic accidents, which account for about 28 percent of the total burden in low and middle income countries. This is followed by falls (14 percent), fires (9 percent) and drownings (9 percent). Data is best available for road traffic injuries, where it is estimated that in developing countries, the annual cost of road crashes is about one percent of the Gross National Product (Rahman M.O. et al., 2003). In addition to the risk of injury due to transportation, potential risk factors for injuries are also present in home and workplace environments. A recent review of the literature on morbidity and mortality among young people in the world (10-24 years) found that unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death globally.¹¹ In general, data on the burden of injuries in the Bangladesh population is scant or non-existent.

All men and women age 18-59 years and ever-married men and women between 10-17 years in the selected households were asked if they had experienced any serious injury in the previous one year. Respondents who reported experiencing a serious injury in the previous year were then asked whether the injury had negatively affected normal life and the duration of the impairment.

6.4.1. Prevalence of Serious Injuries

Six percent of women living in City Corporations (slum and non-slum) and five percent of women in District Municipalities reported a serious injury in the year before the survey (Table 6.4.1.F.A). The percentage of women reporting difficulties due to the injuries was only slightly lower, which indicates that most of the injuries resulted in difficulties with normal work. Reports of serious injuries tended to increase with age. The highest levels were reported by divorced/separated/widowed women living in slums (Figure 6.3.2). Corresponding estimates for men were not possible due to very small numbers in the slum areas. Overall, men reported slightly higher levels of injuries in the previous year than women, ranging from seven percent in the non-slum areas to 9 percent in the slum areas (Table 6.4.1.M.A). This pattern is obvious in Figure 6.3.1, where, in addition to a higher prevalence in men, we also observe a trend towards lower levels of injury with

¹⁰ Norton R., Hyder A.A., Bishai D., Peden M. Chapter 39: Unintentional Injuries. Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries.

¹¹ Blum R.W., Nelson-Mmari K. The health of young people in a global context. *J Adolesc Health*. 2004; 35:402-18.

higher education, particularly for men. A similar pattern between education and injuries was seen in District Municipalities. Reports of injuries were the highest among the poorest men and women as compared to the wealthiest men and women (Figure 6.3.2).

Figure 6.3.1. Percentage of women and men age 15-59 years who report experiencing a serious injury in the previous year by education status and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

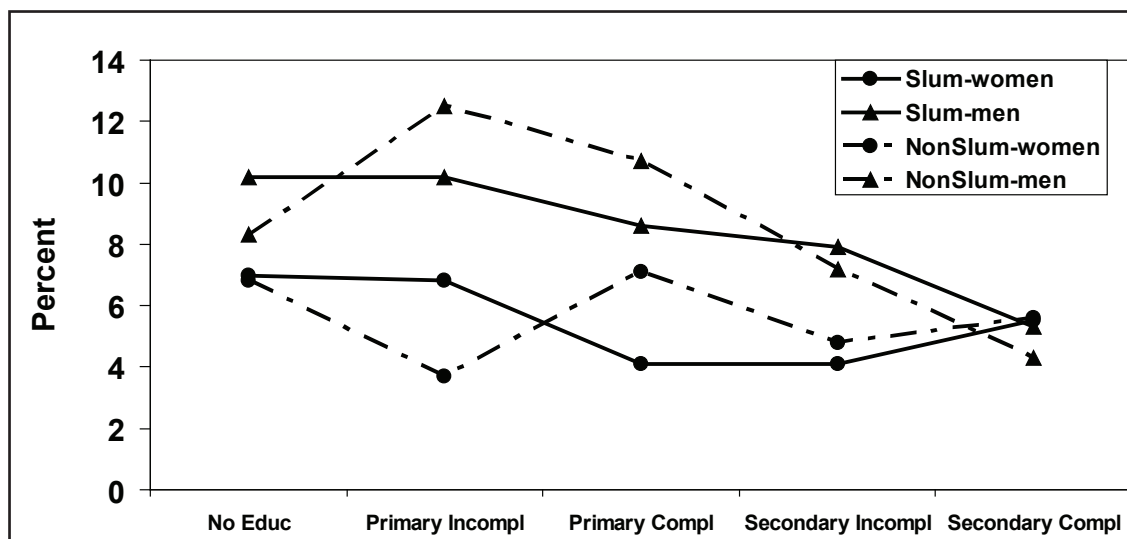
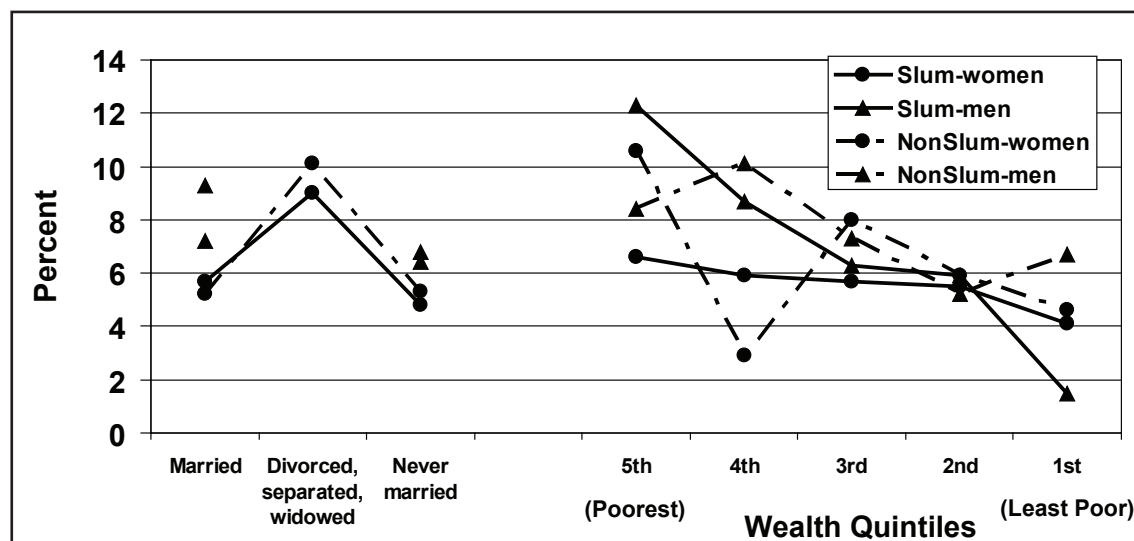


Figure 6.3.2. Percentage of women and men age 15-59 years who report experiencing a serious injury in the previous year by marital and wealth status and major survey domain, UHS 2006.



Note: Very few men in any of the three urban domains were divorced, separated, or widowed. This group was excluded from this sample.

Table 6.4.1.F.A. Serious Injury and Resulting Difficulties: Females

Percentage of women age 15-59 who report experiencing a serious injury in previous year, percentage of those having difficulties with normal work and median duration of difficulties, by background characteristics and major survey domains UHS 2006.

	Slum			Non-Slum			District Municipality		
	Difficulties with normal work/activities due to serious injury			Difficulties with normal work/activities due to serious injury			Difficulties with normal work/activities due to serious injury		
	% of serious injury	% with difficulties	Median* number of days with difficulties of women	% of serious injury	% with difficulties	Median* number of days with difficulties of women	% of serious injury	% with difficulties	Median* number of days with difficulties of women
Age									
<20	4.0	3.3	10.0	5.9	4.9	14.8	2.2	2.2	30.0
20-29	4.8	4.1	10.2	4.0	2.8	5.2	3.8	3.6	11.0
30-39	6.8	5.8	21.1	7.2	5.4	15.3	5.8	5.6	24.4
40-49	9.3	8.0	8.2	4.8	3.9	29.4	6.0	4.9	10.3
50-59	8.0	7.5	26.0	9.5	8.3	27.5	8.8	8.0	15.4
Highest level of education									
No education	7.0	6.0	15.0	6.8	5.8	13.2	6.1	5.2	13.4
Primary incomplete	6.8	5.9	13.6	3.7	2.9	15.9	6.7	6.2	6.3
Primary complete	4.1	3.4	8.3	7.1	4.8	29.0	2.5	2.5	13.5
Secondary incomplete	4.1	3.3	17.0	4.8	3.7	13.2	4.2	4.0	26.4
Secondary complete or higher	5.5	5.1	14.5	5.6	4.3	14.1	5.2	5.0	14.9
Marital status									
Currently married	5.7	4.9	14.7	5.2	3.8	11.5	4.9	4.5	12.8
Divorced, separated, or widowed	9.0	7.7	14.7	10.1	8.7	14.7	11.2	10.4	15.4
Never married	4.8	4.1	9.8	5.3	4.8	15.6	2.7	2.7	36.3
Household wealth quintile									
Poorest	6.6	5.5	10.1	10.6	10.3	15.1	5.2	4.8	13.1
2	5.9	5.4	14.7	2.9	2.5	10.8	4.8	4.7	14.6
3	5.7	5.2	15.6	8.0	5.0	10.8	5.5	5.5	11.1
4	5.5	3.3	18.8	5.9	4.8	11.7	5.8	5.2	28.7
Richest	4.1	4.1	17.8	4.6	3.5	17.9	3.6	2.7	15.4
Total	6.0	5.1	14.6	5.6	4.3	14.5	5.1	4.7	14.6

*Excludes those who are still unable to do regular activities.

Table 6.4.1.M.A. Serious Injury and Resulting Difficulties: Males

Percentage of men age 15-59 who report experiencing a serious injury in previous year, percentage of those having difficulties with normal work and median duration of difficulties, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum			Non-Slum			District Municipality					
	% of serious injury	% with difficulties	Median* number of days with difficulties	% of serious injury	% with difficulties	Median* number of days with difficulties	% of serious injury	% with difficulties	Median* number of days with difficulties			
Age												
<20	9.8	9.1	8.2	454	2.9	2.2	9.9	409	8.7	6.6	10.9	116
20-29	8.3	7.0	14.3	2,374	8.4	7.7	11.3	2,068	6.6	6.0	9.1	517
30-39	8.5	8.2	20.7	1,626	4.7	3.6	18.4	1,481	6.3	6.0	15.9	401
40-49	10.1	9.0	17.3	1,321	8.2	6.6	14.3	1,151	10.0	9.0	15.0	390
50-59	7.9	7.2	13.9	713	6.8	4.0	11.4	558	7.7	6.1	18.3	240
Highest level of education												
No education	10.2	9.2	15.4	2,194	8.3	6.6	14.5	765	10.2	9.3	22.7	337
Primary incomplete	10.2	8.9	14.6	1,134	12.5	10.4	14.7	481	10.9	9.0	16.9	129
Primary complete	8.6	7.9	15.1	723	10.7	8.4	7.6	553	8.2	5.8	20.4	135
Secondary incomplete	7.9	7.1	14.3	1,519	7.2	6.3	10.4	1,422	8.3	7.7	22.4	356
Secondary complete or higher	5.3	4.5	18.4	919	4.3	3.4	14.6	2,446	5.4	4.8	8.0	707
Marital status												
Currently married	9.3	8.3	15.5	4,980	7.2	5.7	14.2	3,675	7.9	6.9	19.1	1,170
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(11.9)	(11.3)	(10.5)	45	(1.6)	(1.6)	(48.5)	44	(15.9)	(15.9)	(6.8)	11
Never married	6.8	6.3	9.9	1,463	6.4	5.6	11.9	1,948	6.9	6.2	9.9	484
Household wealth quintile												
Poorest	12.3	11.0	14.4	2,214	8.4	7.9	17.9	308	11.7	11.0	14.7	300
2	8.7	8.0	18.4	1,865	10.1	9.9	14.7	685	10.7	9.3	17.1	342
3	6.3	5.7	16.2	1,331	7.3	6.3	11.3	1,069	7.1	6.2	25.8	424
4	5.9	5.0	19.2	814	5.2	4.2	13.4	1,705	4.4	3.5	8.5	397
Richest	1.5	0.7	10.5	265	6.7	4.7	10.4	1,901	4.1	3.7	6.7	201
Total	8.8	7.9	15.1	6,488	6.9	5.6	14.0	5,667	7.7	6.8	14.7	1,664

*Excludes those who are still unable to do regular activities.

6.4.2. Type of Injury

Domestic accidents were the most commonly reported injuries by women. Almost 57 percent of women living in the slums reported a domestic accident causing serious injury in the previous year as compared to 60 percent of women living in non-slum areas and 64 percent of women in District Municipalities (Table 6.4.2.F.A). Women living in the slums were the most likely to report domestic violence as the cause of serious injury (12 percent compared to six percent for women in the non-slums and four percent for women in the district municipalities). Trends by age, education, marital status, and household wealth are difficult to interpret due to small sample sizes.

Table 6.4.2.B shows the percentage of women reporting serious injury in the previous year by type of injury among the eight major survey domains. Here, we see that the highest levels of serious injury for women were reported in Chittagong City. The highest proportion of domestic accidents was in “other” City Corporation non-slums (88 percent) and the lowest was in Chittagong City non-slums (37 percent). Domestic violence was most often reported as a cause of serious injury by women living in the Chittagong City slums (18 percent) and “other” City Corporation slums (15 percent).

Road accidents were the most common cause of serious injury for men, responsible for 40-45 percent of the serious injuries. Occupational accidents were a close second, particularly in the slums (38 percent) (Table 6.4.2.M.A). As with the women’s data, it is difficult to assess patterns by age, education, marital status, or wealth due to small numbers. Among the 8 study domains, road accidents were most common for men in “other” City Corporation non-slums (62 percent), and occupational accidents were most common for men in Chittagong non-slums (47 percent) (Table 6.4.2.B).

Proportional distribution by type of injury can be misleading as risk of injuries vary. We present period prevalence of specific injury types in Figure 6.3.3. The prevalence of domestic injuries among women were very similar in all three domains (3.2 to 3.4 percent), and about the same level as the prevalence of injuries due to road accidents in men (3.1 to 3.7 percent). The second most common injury among women was road accidents (1.5 to 1.7 percent), while in men it was occupational accidents (2.0 to 3.4 percent). Of interest is the pattern of domestic accidents in men, lowest in slums (1.2 percent) and highest in District Municipalities (2.0 percent). A little less than one percent of women in slums reported serious injuries due to domestic violence, with the prevalence lower among women in non-slums (0.3 percent) and District Municipalities (0.2 percent).

Figure 6.3.3. Percentage of women and men age 15-59 years who report experiencing a serious injury in the previous year by injury and major survey domains, UHS 2006.

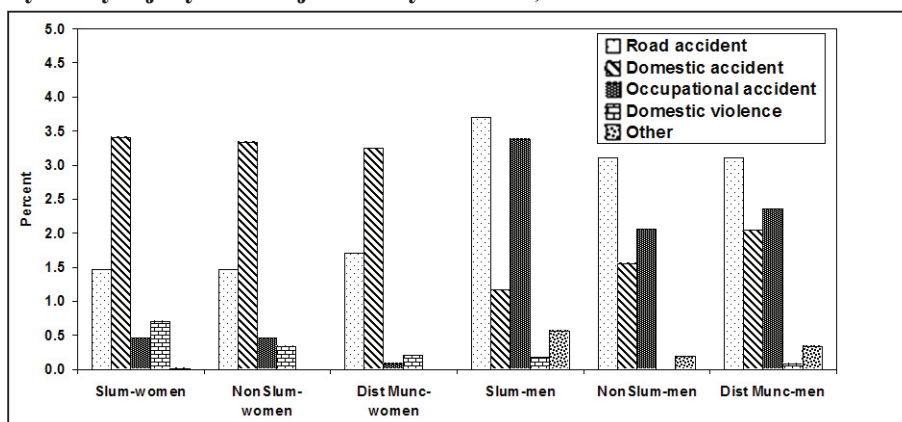


Table 6.4.2.F.A. Types of Serious Injury: Females

Distribution of type of injuries among women age 15-59 who report experiencing a serious injury in previous year, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Type of serious injury in previous year																	
	Slum				Non-Slum				District Municipality									
	Road accident	Domestic violence	Other	Number of women	Road accident	Domestic violence	Other	Number of women	Road accident	Domestic violence	Other	Number of women						
Age																		
<20	(36.9)	(43.5)	(10.8)	(8.8)	(0.0)	41	(36.9)	(49.8)	(12.7)	(0.6)	(0.0)	32	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4
20-29	13.8	62.2	7.5	16.8	0.7	129	17.3	76.2	0.4	6.1	0.0	88	(47.3)	(48.9)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(0.0)	22
30-39	23.4	58.6	6.7	12.0	0.0	118	32.3	43.2	12.8	11.8	0.0	113	(18.3)	(79.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	30
40-49	29.0	52.6	9.7	8.7	0.0	85	(9.6)	(88.8)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.0)	40	(28.4)	(65.5)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
50-59	(41.9)	(55.1)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(37.6)	(47.7)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	(59.7)	(40.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Highest level of education																		
No education	29.1	50.6	8.0	12.6	0.0	225	10.2	65.9	8.7	15.3	0.0	80	(22.4)	(71.0)	(4.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	31
Primary incomplete	21.5	52.1	14.9	13.2	0.0	73	(13.4)	(45.0)	(22.1)	(19.4)	(0.0)	20	(12.3)	(87.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Primary complete	(19.5)	(52.5)	(3.9)	(21.6)	(2.5)	36	(30.1)	(67.2)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(0.0)	42	(18.7)	(84.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5
Secondary incomplete	7.4	88.4	1.8	2.4	0.0	50	38.0	41.6	16.7	3.7	0.0	70	(54.0)	(46.0)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	20
Secondary complete or higher	(31.2)	(68.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22	32.1	66.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	(44.4)	(52.2)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	25
Marital status																		
Currently married	22.8	57.6	6.3	13.7	0.3	304	24.7	65.8	1.0	8.5	0.0	223	36.9	62.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	71
Divorced, separated, or widowed	23.6	58.2	12.5	5.7	0.0	72	(11.3)	(49.9)	(38.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	49	(25.1)	(66.3)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Never married	(42.6)	(43.4)	(10.5)	(3.6)	(0.0)	29	(54.3)	(36.2)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	(14.1)	(72.8)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(0.0)	6
Household wealth quintile																		
Poorest	31.7	44.2	11.8	12.3	0.0	164	(13.3)	(52.2)	(33.4)	(1.1)	(0.0)	37	(42.8)	(47.8)	(6.8)	(3.5)	(0.0)	20
2	18.3	63.8	8.7	10.2	0.8	110	(7.4)	(55.7)	(27.1)	(9.8)	(0.0)	22	(13.8)	(86.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
3	19.7	67.1	3.1	10.1	0.0	77	38.5	47.5	7.5	6.4	0.0	72	(46.1)	(53.9)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(0.0)	23
4	(19.4)	(63.1)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(0.0)	44	17.8	66.8	0.9	14.6	0.0	82	(19.8)	(76.7)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	23
Richest	(26.8)	(73.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11	33.4	65.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	(51.2)	(48.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	9
Total	24.3	56.7	7.7	11.6	0.2	405	26.3	59.5	8.1	6.1	0.0	312	33.4	63.7	1.5	4.1	0.0	93

Table 6.4.2.M.A. Types of Serious Injury: Males

Distribution of type of injuries among men age 15-59 who report experiencing a serious injury in previous year, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Type of serious injury in previous year																	
	Slum				Non-Slum				District Municipality									
	Road accident	Domestic violence	Other	Number of men	Road accident	Domestic violence	Other	Number of men	Road accident	Domestic violence	Other	Number of men						
Age																		
<20	(46.5)	(18.9)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(5.2)	44	(12.3)	(83.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.0)	12	(8.5)	(52.0)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(17.6)	10
20-29	40.9	14.0	37.5	0.9	7.1	197	45.6	18.2	30.8	0.0	5.4	175	(55.5)	(17.0)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(10.7)	34
30-39	37.0	8.6	42.9	4.9	6.7	139	61.5	25.2	13.0	0.0	0.3	70	(51.7)	(24.1)	(38.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
40-49	50.0	11.3	38.8	2.1	5.7	134	38.9	12.5	47.9	0.0	0.6	95	(25.4)	(24.9)	(46.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	39
50-59	36.4	21.5	36.7	0.0	5.5	56	(37.2)	(44.2)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	38	(44.9)	(36.9)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Highest level of education																		
No education	42.1	9.4	39.9	2.6	6.5	225	39.0	28.7	31.6	0.0	0.7	64	(29.9)	(25.0)	(46.1)	(4.2)	(0.0)	34
Primary incomplete	40.3	9.7	41.3	2.1	7.9	116	30.3	16.9	52.5	0.0	0.3	60	(59.9)	(1.5)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(16.3)	14
Primary complete	40.4	14.5	38.5	0.5	6.2	62	43.8	14.3	41.6	0.0	0.3	59	(40.5)	(53.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Secondary incomplete	42.1	20.7	38.0	0.4	6.0	119	32.7	28.1	32.6	0.0	6.5	102	(28.1)	(16.9)	(49.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	29
Secondary complete or higher	(48.4)	(18.4)	(26.0)	(4.4)	(2.8)	49	69.6	21.5	5.9	0.0	3.0	105	(51.6)	(36.5)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	38
Marital status																		
Currently married	40.9	12.6	40.1	1.9	6.8	465	44.3	24.3	28.7	0.0	2.7	264	44.0	26.6	31.6	1.6	0.0	92
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(75.4)	(6.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(9.3)	5	(52.3)	(0.0)	(47.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	(9.3)	(0.0)	(90.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	2
Never married	45.8	16.0	32.4	2.3	4.3	100	46.3	19.3	31.6	0.0	2.8	124	(31.5)	(27.4)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(16.2)	34
Household wealth quintile																		
Poorest	43.2	13.7	39.6	3.1	4.5	271	(40.0)	(4.8)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	26	(43.3)	(14.1)	(33.4)	(4.1)	(5.1)	35
2	42.6	11.3	38.0	0.7	7.5	163	38.2	7.8	49.0	0.0	5.0	69	(30.4)	(30.8)	(43.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
3	35.1	10.4	44.4	0.0	10.2	84	37.3	29.3	29.8	0.0	3.6	79	(32.2)	(27.3)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(11.2)	30
4	(44.5)	(21.4)	(24.1)	(3.4)	(6.5)	48	37.2	36.4	22.8	0.0	3.6	88	(51.4)	(42.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	17
Richest	(60.2)	(14.5)	(25.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	4	59.7	20.6	19.2	0.0	0.5	128	(77.3)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	8
Total	42.1	13.2	38.4	2.0	6.4	570	45.0	22.6	29.7	0.0	2.7	389	40.3	26.5	30.6	1.1	4.3	127

Table 6.4.2.B. Types of Serious Injury

Percentage of women and men age 15-59 who report experiencing a serious injury in previous year, by type of injury and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	% of serious injury	Number	Type of serious injury					Number with injuries
			Road accident	Domestic accident	Occupational accident	Domestic violence	Other	
Women								
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	5.4	1,617	26.6	55.6	9.8	8.0	0.0	87
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	6.4	1,635	24.7	63.3	4.5	8.3	0.7	104
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	5.2	1,693	24.3	65.8	6.6	3.3	0.0	89
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	6.7	1,780	22.5	49.7	10.2	17.7	0.0	119
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	6.6	1,951	37.7	37.2	13.0	12.2	0.0	129
Other City Corporation: Slum	4.9	1,727	21.9	58.2	5.1	14.8	0.0	84
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	5.2	1,898	8.4	87.6	2.1	1.9	0.1	99
District Municipality	5.1	1,833	33.4	63.7	1.5	4.1	0.0	93
Men								
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	8.4	1,627	39.6	11.8	38.0	2.2	8.4	137
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	8.5	1,659	48.9	17.0	31.0	2.5	6.4	141
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	6.4	1,846	41.5	27.5	28.1	0.0	2.9	118
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	9.2	1,617	40.0	7.3	47.1	0.7	4.9	149
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	7.3	2,008	40.8	16.0	42.0	0.0	1.2	146
Other City Corporation: Slum	9.9	1,585	33.6	19.8	40.7	2.8	4.0	157
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	7.9	1,813	62.2	19.6	13.6	0.0	4.7	143
District Municipality	7.7	1,664	40.3	26.5	30.6	1.1	4.3	127

*Excludes those who are still unable to do regular activities.

6.4.3. Discussion on Injuries

The current survey provides rare estimates of the burden of injuries in the Bangladesh urban population. Five to six percent of women and seven to nine percent of men reported a serious injury in the year before the survey. However, this is likely to be an underestimate of the true burden of injury as the survey does not capture fatal injuries. It is also likely that the survey underestimated the true burden of injuries due to domestic violence.

Divorced, separated, or widowed women reported high levels of injuries (12-15 percent), indicative of a lack of family and social support. Injury rates were the highest among the poorest men and women, illustrating again an excessive burden on those who can least afford to adopt prevention strategies or deal with the consequences of injuries.

Preventing serious injury and reducing the burden from injuries requires a thorough understanding of the risk factors associated with injuries and the evidence-base for effective interventions. Recent reviews in the literature provide substantial evidence that can form the basis of interventions in Bangladesh (Rahman MO, et al., 2003; Ameratunga S, et al., 2006; Peden M, et al., 2004). The findings in the survey on the most common type of injuries suggest that the main focus of interventions will have to be on road traffic accidents, domestic accidents in women, and occupational accidents in men. The last two, particularly, highlight the importance of ensuring appropriate safety measures and practices in both the home and workplace environments.

6.5. Adult Nutritional Status

The nutritional status of a population is a very useful indicator of the health of the people in that population, since it not only represents consumption of food but also general health and health care practices. The intake of food is influenced by various socioeconomic and cultural factors. The Bangladesh population is known to have one of the highest rates of undernutrition in the world, with both nutritional deficits and micronutrient deficiency being very common. Recent data from national surveys suggest reductions in undernutrition in women of reproductive age, but rates are still too high (Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2004, 2007). Data on the nutritional status of adult males is scarce.

Maternal undernutrition is associated with a significantly increased risk of low birth weight infants, childhood undernutrition, morbidity, and mortality. While undernutrition remains the most important nutritional problem in most developing countries, there is also an increasing recognition that overweight and obesity are an emerging problem in many of these same countries, particularly in South Asia. Overweight and obesity in adults have important health and economic consequences and there is an increased risk of developing non-communicable diseases like hypertension, coronary heart disease, and diabetes.

The heights and weights of all women and men age 18-59 years and of ever married women and men age 10-17 years were measured to determine nutritional status. District Municipalities were excluded from this part of the survey. We report on two measures of nutritional status: height and body mass index (BMI). BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity and is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (kg/m^2). BMI less than 18.5 is used to define thinness while a value of 25 or above indicates overweight or obesity.

6.5.1. Height and BMI

Height

Women living in the non-slums of the City Corporations were, on average, only 1.2 cm taller than their counterparts living in the slums (Table 6.5.1.F.A), while men living in the non-slums were, on average, 2.2 cm taller than the men living in slums (Table 6.5.1.M.A). Men in the slums were 12 cm taller than women in the slums and men in the non-slums were 13 cm taller than women in the non-slums. No obvious pattern is seen between height and age except among men living in the non-slum areas, for whom average height decreased with age. The relationships between height and education and wealth were clearer, with the better educated and wealthier women and men in both slums and non-slums having been taller and heavier. Divorced/separated/widowed women were shorter than currently married women, by 0.7 cm in the slums and 2.6 cm in the non-slums.

Across the seven study domains, the tallest women were in the “other” City Corporation non-slums (151.7 cm) and the shortest in the Dhaka slums (150 cm) (Table 6.5.1.B). The tallest men were in the Chittagong non-slums (164.6 cm) and the shortest were in the Dhaka medium/small slums (161.9 cm).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

In both the slums and non-slums, women had a higher mean BMI (1.1 to 1.6 higher) than the men (Tables 6.5.1.F.A and 6.5.1.M.A). Thinness or undernutrition (BMI < 18.5) was more common in the slums (27 percent of women and 35 percent of men) versus the non-slums (13 percent of women and 19 percent of men). Divorced/separated/widowed women were more likely to be undernourished compared to currently married women in the slums (32 percent versus 24 percent) and in non-slum areas (18 percent versus 10 percent). There was also significant obesity and overweight in the slums (15 percent of women and seven percent of men). However, obesity and overweight were quite common in the non-slum population (34 percent of women and 18 percent of men). In the non-slums, almost half of the women age 50-59 and those living in the wealthiest fifth of the households were obese and overweight. Surprisingly, 48 percent of women in the slums in the wealthiest fifth of the households were also obese and overweight. The highest levels of obesity and overweight in men were also seen in the non-slums, among men aged 50-59 (30 percent) and also among men living in the wealthiest fifth of the households (31 percent).

Table 6.5.1.B shows that across seven study domains, the highest percentage of women with a normal weight (BMI 18.5 to 24.9) was found in the Dhaka large slums (59 percent) while the Dhaka non-slums had the largest percentage of men with normal weight (65 percent). There was only slight variation in overweight and obesity by non-slum area in both women (31-36 percent) and men (17-20 percent).

Table 6.5.1.F.A. Nutritional Status: Females

Nutritional status (height, body mass index [BMI]) of women age 15-59, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum				Non-Slum												
	Height		BMI*(kg/m ²)		Height		BMI*(kg/m ²)										
	Mean height in centimeters	Percentage below -3 z-score** of women	Number of women	Mean BMI (normal)	Percentage below -3 z-score** of women	Number of women	Mean BMI (normal)	Number of women									
Age																	
<20	149.6	21.1	482	19.3	57.5	40.5	2.0	438	151.1	15.8	342	20.3	56.4	33.4	10.3	311	
20-29	150.2	23.9	1,299	20.7	62.5	26.5	11.0	1,226	151.4	15.2	1,309	22.3	60.3	14.6	25.0	1,229	
30-39	150.3	21.8	910	21.7	58.8	21.3	19.9	893	151.4	17.4	912	24.8	45.8	8.0	46.3	871	
40-49	150.2	19.8	489	22.0	50.8	24.8	24.4	489	151.6	15.2	489	24.4	51.5	5.8	42.7	489	
50-59	149.0	24.6	184	21.6	54.8	25.5	19.6	184	149.7	20.0	264	25.0	41.0	9.9	49.1	264	
Highest level of education																	
No education	149.5	25.8	1,562	20.7	60.1	27.9	11.9	1,508	149.4	25.7	692	22.0	61.9	17.1	21.0	687	
Primary incomplete	149.6	25.5	542	20.8	62.0	27.0	11.0	522	149.8	23.9	369	23.3	57.2	9.7	33.1	342	
Primary complete	150.3	20.7	451	21.4	53.9	27.2	18.8	428	151.0	16.5	340	22.7	54.4	16.8	28.8	325	
Secondary incomplete	151.1	16.1	583	21.6	56.7	23.1	20.2	550	151.3	16.8	884	23.7	49.7	13.5	36.9	821	
Secondary complete or higher	152.6	10.6	228	21.8	53.5	24.9	21.7	221	153.1	6.6	1,031	24.2	47.6	9.2	43.2	989	
Marital status																	
Currently married	150.1	22.5	2,648	21.3	59.1	24.2	16.7	2,513	151.4	15.5	2,625	23.8	52.4	9.9	37.7	2,473	
Divorced, separated, or widowed	149.4	22.3	407	20.5	57.2	32.1	10.7	407	148.8	29.6	283	22.9	49.4	18.4	32.2	283	
Never married	150.6	21.3	310	19.6	56.2	39.6	4.2	310	152.2	11.7	408	20.8	58.9	27.2	14.0	408	
Household wealth quintile																	
Poorest	149.5	24.9	1,164	19.9	58.0	35.3	6.7	1,105	150.0	21.5	223	20.7	73.6	19.7	6.7	208	
2	150.1	22.2	934	20.5	62.6	28.7	8.7	901	149.5	24.6	417	20.5	60.1	29.7	10.2	399	
3	150.1	21.7	641	21.9	59.2	21.1	19.7	618	151.1	16.0	586	22.3	60.6	15.8	23.6	552	
4	150.7	21.4	460	22.7	56.6	15.1	28.3	447	151.1	19.9	764	23.5	52.1	11.2	36.6	715	
Richest	152.6	11.0	166	24.3	43.1	8.6	48.3	159	152.2	10.8	1,326	25.0	44.6	6.2	49.2	1,290	
Total	150.1	22.3	3,366	21.1	58.6	26.7	14.8	3,230	151.3	16.3	3,317	23.4	53.0	12.9	34.2	3,164	

*Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding two months.

**-3 z-score height in women = 145.80 cm at age 18 years.

Table 6.5.1.M.A. Nutritional Status: Males

Nutritional status (height, body mass index [BMI]) of men age 15-59, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum				Non-Slum									
	Height		BMI(kg/m ²)		Height		BMI(kg/m ²)							
	Mean height in centimeters	Percentage below -3 z-score*	Mean 18.5 - 24.9 (normal) BMI	≥ 25.0 (over-weight or obese) Number of men	Mean height in centimeters	Percentage below -3 z-score*	Mean 18.5 - 24.9 (normal) BMI	≥ 25.0 (over-weight or obese) Number of men						
Age														
<20	161.8	19.6	19.0	47.8	50.4	1.8	246	165.4	7.3	19.7	58.5	36.1	5.3	282
20-29	162.7	17.1	19.7	60.5	34.9	4.5	1,078	164.5	14.6	20.8	68.5	23.5	8.0	1,382
30-39	162.2	18.1	20.4	62.7	29.3	8.0	806	164.4	11.8	22.6	62.7	14.3	23.1	913
40-49	161.5	21.1	20.3	56.6	33.8	9.6	647	163.7	16.9	23.0	59.9	10.6	29.5	712
50-59	161.3	22.4	20.1	57.5	34.7	7.8	391	163.5	13.3	22.6	52.4	17.3	30.3	327
Highest level of education														
No education	161.1	23.6	19.3	53.3	43.3	3.3	1,037	161.2	26.2	20.4	60.3	32.7	7.0	503
Primary incomplete	161.6	20.9	19.7	59.0	36.5	4.6	564	162.0	22.2	20.8	63.6	24.5	11.9	281
Primary complete	161.5	22.4	19.8	59.9	35.0	5.1	341	161.8	24.9	21.4	59.1	25.1	15.8	375
Secondary incomplete	162.8	15.5	20.4	61.1	29.9	9.0	756	164.2	11.2	21.4	64.4	20.7	14.9	866
Secondary complete or higher	164.0	9.7	21.6	66.7	19.4	13.9	471	166.3	6.8	22.7	64.1	11.5	24.4	1,590
Marital status														
Currently married	161.9	19.4	20.1	58.9	34.0	7.2	2,428	163.8	15.8	22.2	62.1	16.3	21.7	2,291
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(162.0)	(35.7)	(20.3)	(44.9)	(40.6)	(14.4)	20	(158.7)	(30.1)	(21.5)	(62.2)	(23.1)	(14.8)	27
Never married	162.7	17.3	19.7	59.4	35.9	4.8	720	165.4	9.5	20.9	64.9	23.9	11.2	1,297
Household wealth quintile														
Poorest	161.4	21.7	19.1	53.4	44.8	1.8	1,033	161.8	24.0	19.8	57.3	37.5	5.2	204
2	161.7	20.4	19.6	59.0	37.6	3.5	881	161.7	23.8	20.1	61.9	31.7	6.4	417
3	162.2	18.4	20.4	62.7	29.2	8.1	668	162.5	21.7	21.1	66.1	23.2	10.6	754
4	163.1	15.1	21.8	61.9	19.5	18.6	436	165.2	11.1	21.6	65.1	19.7	15.2	1,040
Richest	165.3	6.5	22.1	70.6	11.6	17.9	151	166.0	5.5	23.2	60.8	8.4	30.8	1,201
Total	162.1	19.0	20.0	58.9	34.4	6.7	3,169	164.3	13.6	21.8	63.1	19.1	17.9	3,616

*-3 z-score height in men = 157.06 cm at age 18 years.

Table 6.5.1.B. Nutritional Status

Nutritional status (height, body mass index [BMI]) of women and men age 15-59, by seven major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Height			BMI*(kg/m ²)				
	Mean height in centimeters	Percentage below -3 z-score*	Number	Mean BMI	18.5 - 24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (thin)	≥ 25.0 (over-weight or obese)	Number
Females**								
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	150.0	23.6	851	21.0	59.3	26.9	13.8	823
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	150.0	22.7	809	21.3	58.3	24.7	17.1	776
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	151.1	17.8	1,002	23.5	53.7	12.1	34.2	954
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	150.2	20.7	851	20.8	57.9	28.9	13.2	811
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	151.2	15.2	1,185	23.3	50.5	13.3	36.2	1,133
Other City Corporation: Slum	150.3	21.5	823	21.1	59.1	26.5	14.4	788
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	151.7	13.3	1,148	22.9	54.7	14.6	30.7	1,098
Males								
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	162.0	19.0		19.9	60.0	34.3	5.7	811
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	161.9	19.9		20.3	61.1	31.4	7.5	819
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	164.2	15.1		21.8	64.7	17.9	17.3	1,216
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	162.0	19.0		19.9	55.6	38.1	6.4	774
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	164.6	11.0		21.8	60.0	20.5	19.5	1,209
Other City Corporation: Slum	163.3	15.8		19.9	55.9	36.3	7.9	733
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	164.4	12.9		21.7	62.4	20.7	16.9	1,139

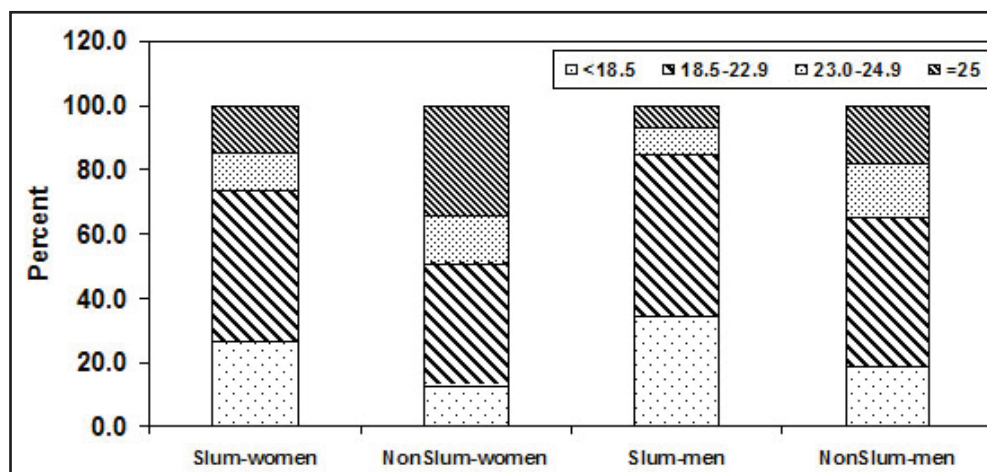
* -3 z-score height in women = 145.80 cm at age 18 years.

-3 z-score height in men = 157.06 cm at age 18 years.

** Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding two months.

Figure 6.4.1 clearly presents the dual problems of undernutrition and overnutrition in both slum and non-slum populations. Overweight and obesity is particularly common among women in the non-slums, with an additional percentage of women marginally overweight (BMI 23.0-24.9). While overweight and obesity is less common among men than women in the non-slum areas, the level of marginally overweight men and women is similar.

Figure 6.4.1. Distribution of women and men age 15-59 years by body mass index (BMI) and major survey domain, UHS 2006.



6.5.2. Discussion on Adult Nutritional Status

The Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2004 reported a mean height of 150.7 cm among urban women 15-49 years old. In this survey, the mean is 150.1 cm and 151.3 cm among slum and non-slum women 15-59 years old. Comparison across the two surveys is made difficult by the difference in the age range of the sample, but the results presented do not suggest important differences between the surveys. In contrast, results presented from this survey indicate a lower rate of “thinness” among women compared to the BDHS 2004. In the 2004 BDHS, 25 percent of urban women had a BMI <18.5. This compares with 27 percent of slum women and 13 percent of non-slum women in the present survey.

The results from this survey confirm the presence of both undernutrition and overnutrition as serious problems in this urban population. A recent publication based on data from women of reproductive age in selected urban poor areas during 2000–2004 showed that almost 30 percent of the women were undernourished (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (Shafique S., Akhter N., Stallkamp G., de Pee S., Panagides D., Bloem M.W., 2007), very similar to the levels in the urban slum women in this survey. The same survey found that 9 percent of the urban poor women were overweight (BMI ≥25 kg/m²) and another 10 percent were marginally overweight (i.e., “at risk of overweight”) (BMI 23.0–<25 kg/m²). The current survey found a much higher percentage of overweight and marginally overweight women in the slums (15 percent and 12 percent, respectively), suggesting an increasing problem.

The present survey has presented unique data on the nutritional status of men age 15-59 living in City Corporation slums and non-slums. The uniqueness of this data cannot be over-emphasized. It is interesting to note that compared to their female counterparts, men in the slums and non-slums were more likely to be thin and less likely to be overweight or obese.

Given the close links between nutritional status and non-communicable disease, as well as the effect of maternal nutrition on child nutritional status and health, it is important that the data from this survey become part of an ongoing effort to monitor the health of this population.

6.6. Hypertension

Bangladesh is in the midst of an *epidemiologic transition*. We are starting to observe a shift in the major causes of death from mainly infectious diseases and nutritional deficiencies to those due to chronic diseases. As a consequence, there are significant implications for individual and community behaviors and practices as well as for health services. The scant population-based data available indicate that the prevalence of hypertension in Bangladesh is increasing, from less than three percent in 1975 to 9 percent in 1994 (Zaman M.M., Rouf M.A., 1999). More recent data is lacking. A recent Lancet review reported that 23 countries accounted for about 80 percent of the total burden of chronic disease mortality in developing countries (Abegunde D.O., Mathers C.D., Adam T., Ortega M., Strong K., 2007). Amongst these 23 countries, Bangladesh has the ninth highest rate of age-standardized rates of deaths due to chronic diseases, mostly due to cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.

We refer you to Chapter One for the full description of the sampling in the UHS 2006. Blood pressure was measured in adults over age 35 (including those over age 59), in a randomly determined subset of the selected PSUs (64 each in slum and non-slum areas, and thus not including the District Municipalities). The intention to do this in a subset of the survey population was to be able to compare overall across slum and non-slum populations. A paramedic was attached to five field interview teams for measuring blood pressure. A mercury blood pressure machine was used for taking the measurements.

Blood pressure was measured in all age eligible adults in the sub-sample even if they reported being under medication for hypertension. Measurements were taken with the subject in a seated position. An individual was classified as having hypertension if he/she reported taking medication for hypertension or had either >140 mm Hg systolic or >90 mm Hg diastolic blood pressure on measurement.

Women and men in the slums were less likely to report high blood pressure (24.5 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively) than their counterparts in the non-slums (35.2 percent of women and 18.9 percent of men). However, the reported prevalence of high blood pressure was lower than the measure prevalence (Tables 6.6.1.F.A and 6.6.1.M.A).

6.6.1. Prevalence of Hypertension

A quarter (25 percent) of women in the slums and 38 percent of those in non-slums had hypertension (defined as being under medication for hypertension or with high systolic blood pressure of >140 mm Hg, or with high diastolic blood pressure of >90 mm Hg) (Table 6.6.1.F.A). Among men, the corresponding rates were lower, but still high overall (18 percent in slums and 25 percent in non-slums) (Table 6.6.1.M.A). Hypertension increased with age in both women and men, as expected. Almost two-thirds of non-slum women age 60 years or more and more than half of non-slum men age 60 years or more had hypertension. Hypertension was more common among the wealthier and more educated men and women in both slums and non-slums. Comparing across seven survey domains, hypertension was most common for women living in Dhaka non-slums (39 percent) and least common for women in medium/small slums in Dhaka (19 percent) (Table 6.6.1.B). Hypertension in men was most common in “other” corporation non-slums (28 percent) and least common in Chittagong and Dhaka slums (17 percent).

Table 6.6.1.F.A. Blood Pressure: Females

Percentage of women age 35 and older with reported and measured high blood pressure, by background characteristics and major domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum					Non-slum				
	Reported high blood pressure	Under medication	Hg	Total	Number of women	Reported high blood pressure	Under medication	Hg	Total	Number of women
Age										
<40	22.0	13.2	7.4	19.0	221	26.6	12.2	15.4	23.7	237
40-49	27.0	17.4	9.1	22.5	247	26.9	21.3	19.3	31.9	244
50-59	22.7	18.2	19.2	33.7	106	48.7	41.5	14.9	48.3	122
60-69	24.2	14.9	24.7	37.1	53	58.3	49.9	41.1	64.3	90
70+	(28.4)	(7.1)	(22.8)	(28.9)	31	(46.1)	(44.5)	(49.6)	(64.8)	33
Highest level of education										
No education	24.2	15.7	12.2	24.7	467	32.7	21.4	19.7	31.9	235
Primary incomplete	24.9	13.9	5.2	17.6	82	28.0	25.1	27.9	42.1	86
Primary complete	19.9	10.2	20.6	27.4	50	46.2	32.0	27.7	40.4	75
Secondary incomplete	(32.9)	(18.9)	(8.2)	(24.5)	41	41.8	33.7	14.7	36.8	114
Secondary complete or higher	(24.3)	(24.3)	(25.2)	(47.5)	18	33.6	26.3	21.8	41.2	215
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	23.2	15.1	9.9	22.3	192	(35.3)	(9.2)	(14.8)	(21.5)	33
2	21.8	12.9	8.2	20.3	171	(22.0)	(16.7)	(8.6)	(20.0)	49
3	21.3	9.6	10.6	17.2	128	19.5	13.8	14.1	24.3	87
4	28.4	18.9	20.0	33.1	117	38.8	28.2	30.6	40.2	152
Richest	37.7	32.7	18.7	47.5	50	38.9	30.9	21.5	42.8	404
Total	24.5	15.5	12.1	24.6	658	35.2	26.3	21.4	37.5	725

Note: Excludes those from the sample for whom blood pressure measurement are not available.

Table 6.6.1.M.A. Blood Pressure: Males

Percentage of men age 35 years and older with reported and measured high blood pressure, by background characteristics and major domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum					Non-slum				
	Hypertension					Hypertension				
	Reported high blood pressure	Under medication	Systolic BP>140 mm Hg or Diastolic BP>90 mm Hg	Total	Number of women	Reported high blood pressure	Under medication	Systolic BP>140 mm Hg or Diastolic BP>90 mm Hg	Total	Number of women
Age										
<40	5.1	4.6	9.5	12.1	172	6.3	5.1	3.6	7.7	207
40-49	10.7	5.5	9.9	13.6	304	16.3	9.3	12.3	19.1	366
50-59	12.9	9.0	13.1	18.5	171	19.2	18.5	25.3	31.2	166
60-69	20.6	18.6	16.3	30.3	72	46.9	44.8	45.4	59.4	74
70+	(16.3)	(10.1)	(33.1)	(39.3)	44	37.4	32.6	29.4	48.2	75
Highest level of education										
No education	11.6	6.3	10.2	14.7	333	15.8	9.9	13.1	18.0	183
Primary incomplete	8.2	6.0	10.7	13.8	158	12.1	7.9	18.6	21.4	74
Primary complete	13.3	7.6	14.4	19.6	80	10.7	9.3	13.2	21.2	103
Secondary incomplete	10.0	9.1	19.2	25.1	104	15.4	13.6	20.4	25.0	127
Secondary complete or higher	14.7	13.4	14.7	23.4	89	24.7	20.4	18.2	28.8	402
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	11.2	5.7	8.2	13.0	236	(3.0)	(0.7)	(5.3)	(6.0)	44
2	7.9	4.3	11.4	14.7	206	22.5	13.3	6.3	15.8	88
3	8.2	8.0	13.3	18.4	161	15.6	11.3	22.5	28.5	118
4	13.2	10.4	18.2	24.6	115	16.5	12.4	17.3	22.6	240
Richest	(31.7)	(23.5)	(22.6)	(31.2)	46	22.2	19.5	18.6	28.5	400
Total	11.2	7.6	12.5	17.5	764	18.9	15.0	16.9	24.5	889

Note: Excludes those from the sample for whom blood pressure measurement are not available.

Table 6.6.1.B. Blood Pressure

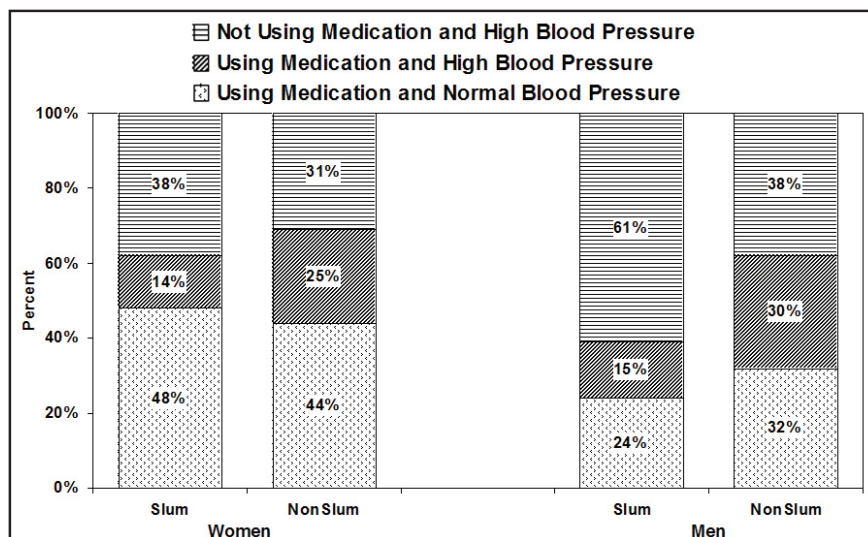
Percentage of women and men age 35 years and older with reported and measured high blood pressure, by background characteristics and survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Reported high blood pressure	Hypertension			Total	Number
		Under medication	Systolic BP>140 mm Hg or Diastolic BP> 90 mm Hg			
Women						
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	24.0	13.8	11.6	23.5	132	
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	15.2	8.9	11.4	19.2	171	
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	33.6	27.2	23.9	38.7	238	
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	35.7	27.2	10.1	31.9	170	
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	42.6	27.7	14.4	37.9	210	
Other City Corporation: Slum	27.6	12.1	17.9	25.4	198	
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	29.8	20.6	21.5	31.9	252	
Men						
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	9.8	7.0	11.5	16.9	170	
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	12.7	8.3	12.5	17.2	195	
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	18.8	13.3	17.1	23.9	281	
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	12.0	8.5	10.7	16.9	192	
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	17.7	16.5	14.3	22.5	306	
Other City Corporation: Slum	7.2	3.4	17.6	18.3	219	
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	19.4	16.2	19.2	27.9	306	

Note: Excludes those from the sample for whom blood pressure measurement are not available.

Among individuals with hypertension, women were more likely to be under medication and have normal blood pressure (48 percent in slums, 44 percent in non-slums) than men (24 percent in slums, 32 percent in non-slums) (Figure 6.5.1). Non-slum dwellers were almost twice more likely than slum dwellers to report using medications for hypertension and have high blood pressure. On the other hand, men were more likely (61 percent in the slums and 38 percent in the non-slums) than women (38 percent in the slums and 31 percent in the non-slums) to be not using medication and having high blood pressure.

Figure 6.5.1. Measured and reported blood pressure among women and men age 35 and older with hypertension.



6.6.2. Discussion on Hypertension

Even if we ignore those who reported taking medication for high blood pressure, the prevalence of hypertension based on the current survey was considerably higher than what has been reported in previous studies, particularly in the non-slum population (Rahman MO, et al., 2003; Chen Y, et al., 2006). Also of interest was the high prevalence of hypertension in both men and women, and the very high prevalence among individuals above the age of 60.

Such a high prevalence represents a serious public health problem. While there are known prevention interventions, primarily involving changes in diet and exercise, a key strategy in controlling hypertension is timely and appropriate medication. To the best of our knowledge, there are currently no public health programs in Bangladesh that address the hypertension epidemic. The data presented here also confirm this assumption, since 31 to 61 percent of individuals with hypertension were not taking any medication to control blood pressure.

6.7. Diabetes

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and imposes enormous burdens on health services, especially in developing countries. The prevalence of diabetes in the adult population has been increasing very rapidly in most South Asian populations. Almost all population-based assessments in Bangladesh indicate an increasing trend, with recent levels as high as seven percent (Rahim MA, et al., 2007). However, most of the available data are from small sample surveys in selected urban and rural populations, and are thus difficult to use as representative estimates of population disease burden. Such estimates of the true population burden are important.

Fasting blood glucose was measured in the same adults who were assessed for blood pressure, i.e., all adults over age 35 (including those over age 59) in the selected households in 64 randomly selected slum PSUs and 64 non-slum PSUs (again not including district municipalities). A paramedic was attached to the field interview teams for measuring blood glucose. The selected individual was asked if he or she had eaten or drunk anything at all (except water) since waking up in the morning. If the subject was fasting at the time of interview a capillary blood sample was obtained from the middle or ring finger of the left arm. The first two to three drops of blood were discarded. The subsequent drop of blood was tested in HemoCue Glucose 201+ (www.hemocue.com). If the subject was not fasting at the time of interview, an appointment was made for the next morning to collect and test a fasting capillary blood sample as described above.

Blood glucose was measured in all age eligible adults in the sample even if they reported being under medication for diabetes. Based on WHO guidelines (WHO, 2006), an individual was classified as having diabetes if he/she reported taking medication for diabetes or had fasting blood glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/l. An individual with fasting blood glucose between 6.1-6.9mmol/l was defined as Impaired Fasting Glucose.

WHO recommends that venous plasma should be used for measuring glucose concentrations in blood. Since capillary sampling is widely used, particularly in resource-poor countries, conversion values should be used for capillary plasma glucose in case of post-load glucose values. However,

no conversion values are needed for fasting values for venous and capillary glucose, as these are identical. Consequently, conversion values were not used in this analysis as we only report fasting glucose levels

6.7.1. Prevalence of Diabetes

We defined diabetes as either receiving treatment for diabetes or having a fasting blood glucose level of ≥ 7.0 mmol/l. Diabetes was common among both men and women in the non-slums (14 percent and 17 percent, respectively) (Tables 6.7.1.F.A and 6.7.1.M.A). Eight percent of men in the slums also had diabetes, as did six percent of women in slums. In the slum population, more men had diabetes (8.4 percent) than women (5.5 percent). In non-slums, diabetes was more common in women (17 percent) than in men (14.2 percent). As expected, diabetes was higher in older men and women. In the slums, 6.4 percent of women age 50 years or more and 14.8 percent of men age ≥ 50 years had diabetes. In the non-slums, these rates were 35.1 and 23.5 percent, respectively. The prevalence was also high among the wealthy and educated in the non-slums, with almost half of some population sections affected. A quarter of women and 22 percent of men in the non-slums in the top household wealth quintile had diabetes. Twenty to twenty-six percent of women living in the non-slums with primary complete or higher education and 9 to 23 percent of men in the non-slums with primary complete or higher education had diabetes. The available sample is too small to produce definitive estimates in the slum population by age, education, and household wealth.

Across seven study domains, diabetes was most common for women in the Dhaka non-slums (19 percent) and least common in the Dhaka large slums (four percent), while among men it was also most common in the Dhaka non-slums (17 percent) but least common in “other” city corporation slums (Table 6.7.1.B).

Figure 6.6.1 shows that among those with diabetes, treatment rates were low, even in the non-slums (34 percent of women and 42 percent of men). These rates were 59 percent and 53 percent, respectively, in the slums. Even when there was treatment, a substantial proportion still had high fasting blood sugar.

Table 6.7.1.F.A. Diabetes Prevalence and Medication: Females

Reported diabetes, whether under medication, impaired fasting glucose, and diabetes prevalence among women age 35 years and more, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum						Non-slum					
	Reported diabetes	Fasting blood glucose 6.1-6.9 mmol/L*	Under medication	Fasting blood glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/L	Total	Number of women	Reported diabetes	Fasting blood glucose 6.1-6.9 mmol/L*	Under medication	Fasting blood glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/L	Total	Number of women
Age												
<40	2.0	2.9	0.5	3.1	3.5	200	7.9	8.0	6.8	7.8	9.0	197
40-49	2.8	2.3	0.8	5.6	6.1	229	6.8	5.7	3.1	5.5	7.4	223
50-59	5.8	6.6	5.8	4.9	6.7	96	32.8	5.6	29.1	29.4	49.7	102
60-69	(10.6)	(6.2)	(10.6)	(9.7)	(11.6)	47	27.1	6.8	20.6	16.4	22.6	79
70+	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28	(16.3)	(0.8)	(15.2)	(1.8)	(15.2)	30
Highest level of education												
No education	4.0	3.2	2.2	5.2	5.9	416	9.0	4.3	4.3	11.3	13.7	208
Primary incomplete	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	79	5.0	3.9	2.1	6.5	6.7	82
Primary complete	(7.2)	(8.4)	(0.7)	(3.9)	(3.9)	49	20.0	8.7	18.6	9.7	20.1	64
Secondary incomplete	(2.0)	(2.8)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(4.2)	39	18.3	8.8	17.8	22.8	25.8	93
Secondary complete or higher	(18.1)	(0.0)	(18.1)	(12.9)	(18.1)	17	20.6	7.6	17.3	8.1	19.9	184
Household wealth quintile												
Poorest	0.7	3.3	0.7	1.2	1.9	174	(1.3)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
2	3.1	4.1	0.0	2.2	2.2	151	(1.5)	(2.1)	(0.7)	(1.5)	(2.2)	47
3	1.3	1.6	0.0	8.0	8.0	118	7.2	2.8	1.7	3.4	3.8	79
4	9.6	4.3	6.9	8.0	9.0	109	11.9	3.1	6.0	10.3	12.9	131
Richest	(12.5)	(3.6)	(9.6)	(9.4)	(14.3)	48	19.6	8.5	17.7	15.6	24.9	347
Total	4.0	3.4	2.2	4.7	5.5	600	14.3	6.3	11.2	11.3	17.0	631

Note: The analytical sample excludes respondents whose blood pressure measurements are not available.

Table 6.7.1.M.A. Diabetes Prevalence and Medication: Males

Reported diabetes, whether under medication, impaired fasting glucose, and diabetes prevalence among men age 35 years and more, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Slum				Non-slum					
	Reported diabetes mmol/L*	Fasting blood glucose 6.1-6.9 mmol/L*	Under medication	Diabetes Fasting blood glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/L	Number of women	Reported diabetes	Fasting blood glucose 6.1- 6.9 mmol/L*	Under medication	Diabetes Fasting blood glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/L	Number of women
Age										
<40	4.1	5.7	3.2	5.9	143	4.8	9.2	4.7	8.9	185
40-49	2.9	5.8	1.6	3.0	264	6.4	3.7	3.8	6.8	299
50-59	15.0	6.0	10.9	10.8	144	17.5	12.4	15.1	12.8	140
60-69	4.1	4.6	1.0	11.2	55	15.1	18.1	13.5	7.6	63
70+	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(9.8)	38	20.2	15.1	19.1	16.7	61
Highest level of education										
No education	3.5	7.3	1.3	3.9	275	3.0	14.3	2.7	3.1	163
Primary incomplete	4.9	5.0	3.9	5.8	133	6.4	5.6	5.7	7.4	58
Primary complete	0.8	6.0	0.0	3.9	66	5.5	4.2	3.9	6.1	68
Secondary incomplete	9.8	4.1	9.4	7.4	93	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.6	116
Secondary complete or higher	15.2	2.3	9.8	18.2	78	16.0	8.7	12.8	14.5	341
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	3.2	7.4	0.6	2.8	202	(2.8)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(2.1)	38
2	2.0	5.2	0.6	5.1	172	0.1	7.4	0.1	2.0	85
3	4.8	5.9	2.4	5.7	132	3.1	3.7	2.5	5.8	94
4	9.8	4.1	9.8	10.5	100	8.3	15.7	8.1	8.4	187
Richest	(29.0)	(1.7)	(25.3)	(24.2)	39	15.9	7.6	12.5	13.4	343
Total	5.8	5.6	3.9	6.5	645	9.9	8.8	8.2	9.3	747

Note: The analytical sample excludes respondents whose blood pressure measurements are not available.

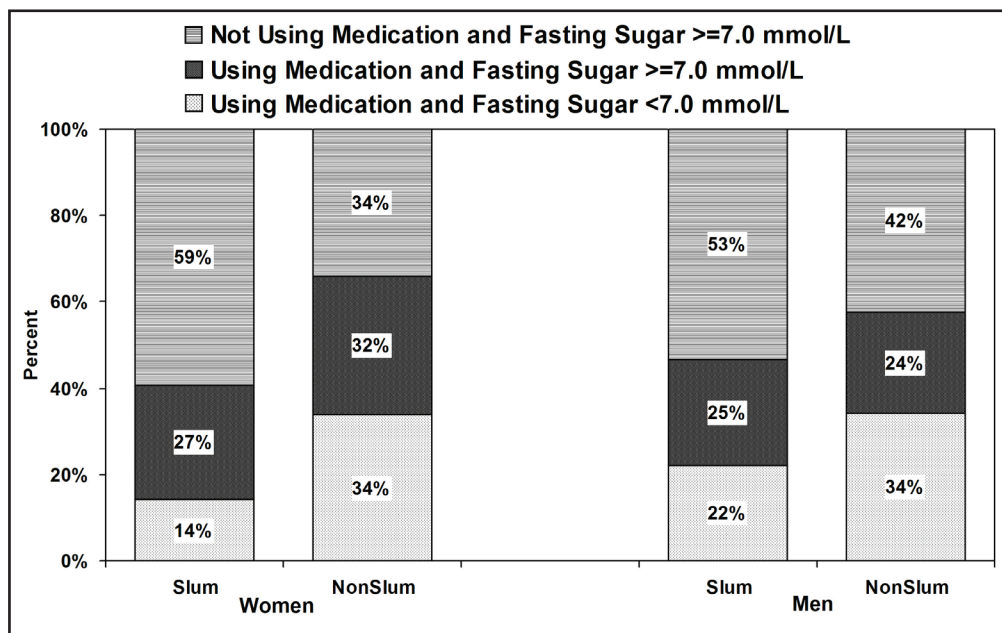
Table 6.7.1.B. Diabetes Prevalence and Medication

Reported diabetes, whether under medication, impaired fasting glucose, and diabetes prevalence among women and men age 35 years and older, by background characteristics and major survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Reported diabetes	Fasting blood glucose 6.1-6.9 mmol/L		Diabetes		Number
		Under medication	Fasting blood glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/L	Under medication	Fasting blood glucose ≥ 7.0 mmol/L	
Women						
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	7.0	1.6	3.9	2.0	4.4	125
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	3.8	4.2	4.8	3.8	5.9	155
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	16.0	6.4	12.5	11.8	19.3	193
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	0.7	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.6	153
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	12.4	7.7	10.6	10.4	14.4	196
Other City Corporation: Slum	4.4	2.0	6.2	2.6	8.3	176
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	11.9	4.4	8.5	10.5	14.0	248
Men						
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.9	7.3	150
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	9.1	5.1	8.0	5.7	10.2	159
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	12.1	12.3	10.8	9.3	17.2	220
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	4.4	8.7	7.7	3.6	8.5	156
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	6.0	4.9	8.4	5.5	9.9	277
Other City Corporation: Slum	1.8	2.4	5.3	0.3	5.3	198
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	9.6	5.2	6.4	8.8	12.2	282

Note: The analytical sample excludes respondents whose blood pressure measurements are not available.

Figure 6.6.1. Among those with diabetes: Measured blood glucose and reported use of medication among adults age 35 years and more, by slum and non-slum domains, UHS 2006.



6.7.2. Discussion on Diabetes

In a recent survey in two Dhaka slum populations, the prevalence of diabetes was 7.7 percent for men and 8.5 percent for women (Hussein A, et al., 2005). These prevalence rates are comparable with findings from the current survey. The fact that we found higher diabetes prevalence in the non-slums, and wealthier, older, and educated population is no surprise, given what we know of the life-style-related risk factors of diabetes. What is of interest is (a) a significant prevalence of diabetes among women and men in the slums; (b) very high rates of diabetes (50 percent) in some population segments, namely women 50-59 years of age in non-slum City Corporations; and (c) very low rates of treatment (34 to 59 percent) of diabetic cases. We also note that a significant segment of the population, among both men and women and in slums and non-slums, had impaired fasting glucose. The evidence presented here highlights the urgency of this new “epidemic” that is affecting so many people in Bangladesh and South Asia.

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CHAPTER 7. SMOKING, ALCOHOL, AND DRUG ABUSE

Bates Buckner and Peter Lance

Introduction

This chapter examines the use of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs. Though cigarette smoking has generally been declining in recent decades in higher-income nations, the same cannot be said of lower income societies, particularly where males are concerned. Bangladesh is no exception to this pattern. Despite a trend toward restrictions, such as bans on smoking in public places, smoking prevalence among Bangladeshi males remains very high by global standards. This is perhaps even more worrisome than it might be in a wealthier nation, since it is often the case that the cigarettes available in poorer countries are higher in nicotine, tar, and other harmful substances, heightening their addictive quality and the risk they present to health. Similarly, despite typically strict prohibitions on the consumption of illegal drugs and stringent controls on alcohol consumption, drug abuse and drinking are features of life in urban Bangladesh. In this chapter, we present findings regarding the distribution of smoking, drinking and illegal drug use across urban society.

The 2006 Urban Health Survey (2006 UHS) questioned all respondents, male and female, about their use of tobacco, alcohol, and four commonly available illicit drugs (ganja, charas, phensidyl, and heroin). However, this chapter focuses exclusively on men. Only 8 female respondents to the 2006 UHS reported that they had ever smoked, while only five said they had ever used drugs or alcohol. These sample sizes are simply too small to provide estimates of the distribution of smoking, drinking or drug use across women in urban Bangladesh. This low prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use is in line with previous survey research in Bangladesh. Nonetheless, it is worth mentioning that anecdotal evidence (including largely unpublished findings from specially targeted studies conducted by intervention agencies) suggests that the prevalence of these behaviors may indeed be more than vanishingly small among urban women. It is likely that deeply-rooted social and cultural norms of acceptable feminine conduct discourage honest disclosure of these behaviors in the interview setting.

7.1. Current Smoking Status

Tables 7.1.A and 7.1.B present the distribution of current smoking status among male respondents by four categories of tobacco consumption: cigarette smoker, bidi smoker, bidi and cigarette smoker and nonsmoker. Higher prevalence of smoking of cigarettes or bidi was found among men in slums (59.6 percent) followed by District Municipalities (50.6 percent). Lower prevalence was found in non-slums (46 percent). See also Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1. Prevalence of smoking (cigarettes and/or bidi) among men (percent distribution across male respondents).

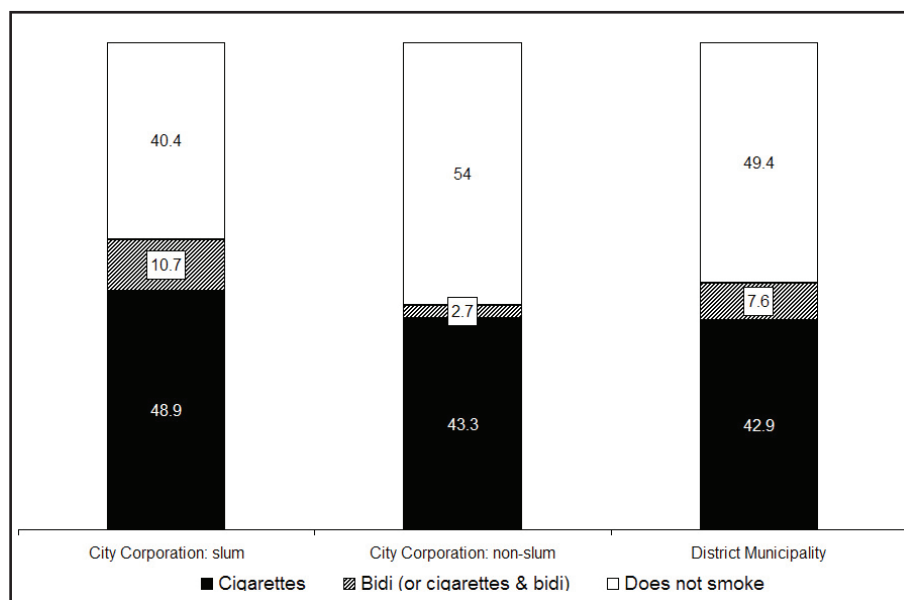


Table 7.1.A. Current Smoking Status of Male Respondents

Percent distribution of men who currently smoke cigarettes, bidis, both bidis and cigarettes, or do not smoke (neither), according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

	Current smoking status				Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes	Bidi	Both cigarettes and bidi	Does not smoke		
SLUM						
Age						
15-19	33.2	0.1	1.6	65.1	100.0	454
20-24	41.6	1.1	2.5	54.8	100.0	1122
25-29	52.4	3.0	3.8	40.9	100.0	1253
30-34	55.2	5.5	5.3	34.1	100.0	848
35-39	53.0	6.7	5.9	34.4	100.0	778
40-44	52.8	12.2	6.4	28.7	100.0	659
45-49	50.8	11.3	6.2	31.7	100.0	661
50-54	46.7	12.7	6.4	34.2	100.0	469
55-59	48.4	14.0	4.0	33.6	100.0	244
Highest level of education						
None	53.0	13.5	7.2	26.3	100.0	2194
Primary incomplete	49.7	4.8	6.3	39.3	100.0	1134
Primary complete	50.4	2.6	3.5	43.5	100.0	723
Secondary incomplete	48.8	1.7	2.5	47.1	100.0	1519
Secondary or higher	37.4	0.4	0.5	61.7	100.0	919
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	50.2	12.7	6.4	30.7	100.0	2214
2	50.7	4.8	5.4	39.1	100.0	1865
3	47.9	1.9	3.3	46.9	100.0	1331
4	46.1	0.1	1.2	52.5	100.0	814
Richest	39.6			60.4	100.0	265
Total	48.9	6.1	4.6	40.4	100.0	6488

	Current smoking status				Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes	Bidi	Both cigarettes and bidi	Does not smoke		
NON -SLUM						
Age						
15-19	18.9	0.1	0.0	81.0	100.0	409
20-24	37.2	0.0	0.3	62.5	100.0	1011
25-29	48.9	0.0	0.4	50.6	100.0	1056
30-34	48.8	1.9	0.8	48.4	100.0	732
35-39	51.3	1.0	1.4	46.3	100.0	749
40-44	46.8	2.8	0.6	49.8	100.0	566
45-49	40.0	4.1	4.3	51.6	100.0	585
50-54	46.4	2.6	4.3	46.7	100.0	354
55-59	38.6	5.4	1.1	55.0	100.0	204
Highest level of education						
None	53.9	5.6	4.6	35.9	100.0	765
Primary incomplete	47.1	5.3	0.7	46.9	100.0	481
Primary complete	43.3	0.8	3.0	52.9	100.0	553
Secondary incomplete	47.1	0.6	1.0	51.4	100.0	1422
Secondary or higher	37.1	0.0	0.1	62.8	100.0	2446
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	44.6	11.2	4.3	39.9	100.0	308
2	52.6	3.6	5.3	38.5	100.0	685
3	49.9	1.9	1.2	47.0	100.0	1069
4	40.9	0.1	0.2	58.8	100.0	1705
Richest	38.2	0.1	0.2	61.6	100.0	1901
Total	43.3	1.5	1.2	54.0	100.0	5667
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY						
Age						
15-19	20.3	0.3	0.0	79.3	100.0	116
20-24	43.9	1.1	1.9	53.2	100.0	304
25-29	55.5	3.9	2.8	37.8	100.0	213
30-34	46.4	3.4	1.4	48.7	100.0	168
35-39	40.6	2.8	2.5	54.0	100.0	233
40-44	49.9	9.9	3.6	36.6	100.0	181
45-49	40.4	9.4	3.3	46.9	100.0	209
50-54	39.7	9.4	4.8	46.1	100.0	167
55-59	34.2	10.9	1.5	53.4	100.0	72
Highest level of education						
None	43.5	17.1	5.6	33.8	100.0	337
Primary incomplete	43.7	10.0	5.8	40.6	100.0	129
Primary complete	53.9	4.0	2.4	39.8	100.0	135
Secondary incomplete	42.4	2.5	3.3	51.8	100.0	356
Secondary or higher	40.7	0.1	0.1	59.1	100.0	707
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	48.2	15.9	5.7	30.2	100.0	300
2	45.9	5.6	4.2	44.3	100.0	342
3	46.8	3.1	1.4	48.8	100.0	424
4	36.7	1.4	1.0	60.8	100.0	397
Richest	33.8		0.4	65.7	100.0	201
Total	42.9	5.1	2.5	49.4	100.0	1664

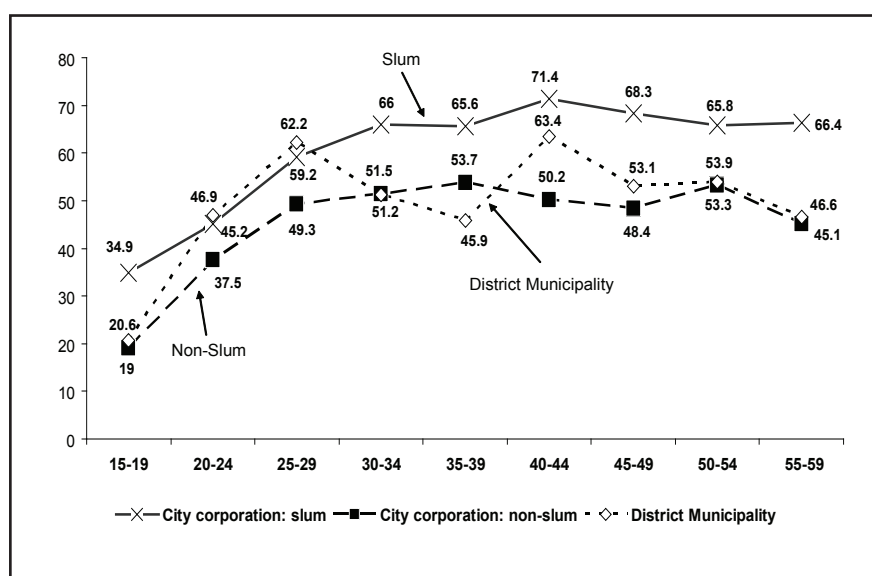
Table 7.1.B. Current Smoking Status of Male Respondents

Percent distribution of men who currently smoke cigarettes, bidis, both bidis and cigarettes, or do not smoke (neither), according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Current smoking status				Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes	Bidi	Both cigarettes and bidi	Does not smoke		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	50.1	5.5	3.4	41.0	100.0	1627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	48.2	6.5	6.2	39.1	100.0	1659
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	43.0	1.0	1.3	54.6	100.0	1846
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	49.7	5.6	2.7	42.0	100.0	1617
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	44.5	1.5	0.2	53.7	100.0	2008
Other City Corporation: Slum	45.6	8.4	7.3	38.6	100.0	1585
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	42.0	2.9	2.8	52.4	100.0	1813
District Municipality	42.9	5.1	2.5	49.4	100.0	1664

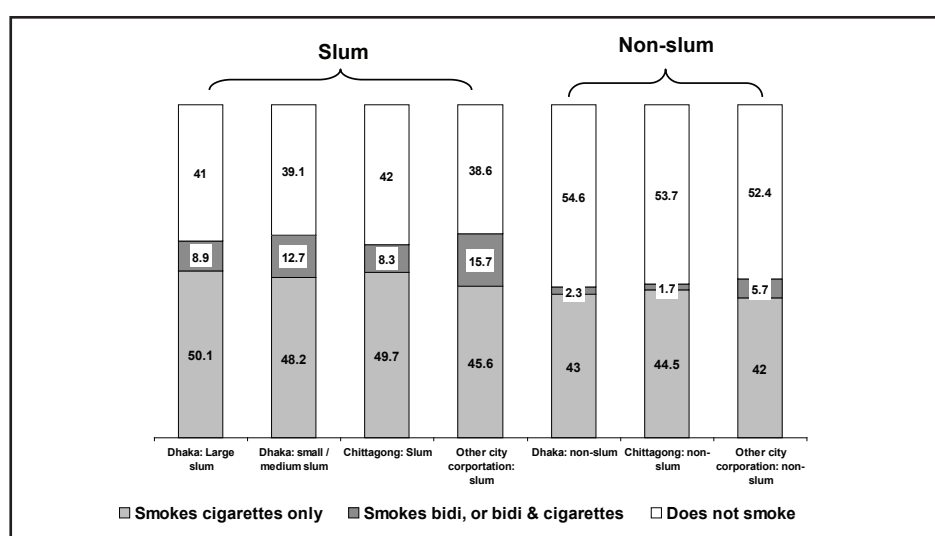
Table 7.1.A provides the distribution of smoking status by background characteristics. By age 15-19, at least one third (34.9 percent) of men in City Corporation slums, and around 20 percent of those in non-slum areas of City Corporations and District Municipalities, were already smokers. Across all three of the main survey domains, smoking prevalence rose sharply (by at least 10 percentage points per successive age group) through the 25-29 year old cohort (see Figure 7.2 for an illustration). Thereafter, prevalence more or less leveled off, with more than two-thirds of slum men, and at least one-half of non-slum men, smoking. Across all age groups, smoking prevalence was consistently lower, usually by 12 to 15 percentage points, among non-slum than slum men. Prevalence among District Municipality men showed a rather complex age pattern that might be explained, at least in part, by the smaller and somewhat uneven number of respondents across age cohorts.

Figure 7.2. Overall prevalence of smoking by age group (percent who smoke cigarettes, bidi, or both).



Smoking prevalence varied dramatically by education and wealth. It achieved a high of 64 to 74 percent among respondents with no education and a low of 37 to 41 percent among those with secondary or higher education. An analogous pattern was observed across the three domains by wealth quintile: 60 to 70 percent of the poorest men reported that they smoked, against just 34 to 40 percent in the wealthiest quintile. Table 7.1.B and Figure 7.3 present the distribution of smoking prevalence across the 8 more specific survey domains. High and remarkably similar levels of smoking prevalence were observed across all four slum domains (at around 58 to 61 percent). A similarly narrow range of variation (within less than 3 percentage points) was observed among the three non-slum domains (where prevalence varied from 45 to 48 percent). As Figure 7.3 illustrates, men in slums were substantially more likely to smoke bidi than their non-slum counterparts.

Figure 7.3. Percent distribution of male respondents by smoking status: cigarettes only, bidi (plus bidi & cigarettes), non-smoker.



7.2. Characteristics of Cigarette Smoking Behavior

The UHS collected specific information regarding the two most common smoking mechanisms in Bangladesh: cigarettes and bidi. Cigarettes were the most popular means of smoking, despite being the most expensive. The vast majority of men who smoked were exclusively cigarette smokers. Table 7.2.B presents details regarding the distribution of cigarette smoking, including smoking behavior in the past month, current smoking status, and number of cigarettes consumed in a typical day. For purposes of this report, smokers are grouped into three categories according to the intensity of their smoking: moderate (1 to 9 cigarettes per day), moderately heavy (10 to 19 cigarettes per day) and very heavy (20 or more cigarettes per day).¹

¹ This grouping is made to minimize bias that may result from under-reporting and/or a tendency towards heaping or digit preference when reporting counts or numbers (e.g., heaping is a likely explanation for the sudden and erratic drop, across all domains, in the 15-19 category).

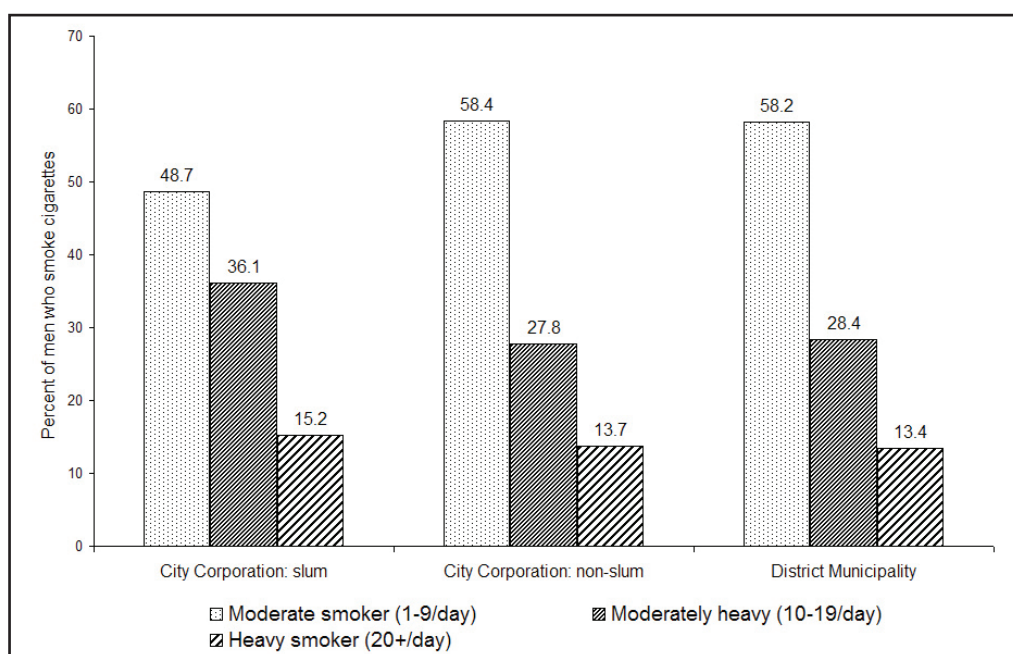
Table 7.2.B. Cigarette Smoking Status of Male Respondents

Percentage of men who did and did not smoke cigarettes within the last month, percent who currently smoke cigarettes, and among current smokers, the percent distribution of the number of cigarettes smoked in a typical day, by survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Did not smoke cigarettes in last month	Smoked cigarettes in last month	Currently smokes cigarettes	Total	Among current smokers: Number of cigarettes on a typical day				Number of cigarette per day	Total number of current cigarette smokers	
					1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19			20+
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	45.1	54.9	53.5	1627	19.6	33.0	31.3	4.6	11.5	8.0	871
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	44.8	55.2	54.4	1659	15.6	36.4	28.8	4.5	14.7	8.0	903
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	53.8	46.2	44.4	1846	30.9	32.2	24.5	3.6	8.8	6.0	819
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	46.3	53.7	52.4	1617	16.0	22.0	35.1	6.0	20.9	10.0	847
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	53.8	46.2	44.8	2008	20.6	28.4	23.4	4.5	23.2	10.0	899
Other City Corporation: Slum	46.0	54.0	53.0	1585	21.7	29.3	29.9	4.6	14.4	8.0	839
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	53.5	46.5	44.8	1813	34.2	24.7	22.8	4.2	14.1	6.0	812
District Municipality	53.4	46.6	45.4	1664	27.6	30.6	24.9	3.5	13.4	7.0	756

Overall, more than half of all men in slums and more than four out of ten of their counterparts in non-slum areas and District Municipalities were current cigarette smokers. The distribution of smoking intensity across the three overall survey domains is illustrated in Figure 7.4. Male smokers in slums reported higher levels of cigarette consumption than their non-slum and District Municipality counterparts. The percentage of slum men in the moderate smoker category (48.7 percent) was lower by about 10 percentage points than the levels that emerged among non-slum and District Municipality smokers (at 58 percent). Men in slums were the most likely to fall into the “moderately heavy” category (36.1 percent, against 28 percent of non-slum and District Municipality smokers). Interestingly, there was little variation across the three domains in the proportion classified as “heavy smokers.”

Figure 7.4. Moderate to heavy smokers, based on average number of cigarettes per day (percent of men who smoke cigarettes).



The strong negative association between smoking prevalence and education or wealth was far less evident in the case of the intensity of smoking consumption by smokers. Figure 7.5 shows the percentage of male smokers who reported smoking at least 15 cigarettes a day by level of education, while Figure 7.6 shows this same across wealth quintiles. The distribution of men who smoked at least 15 cigarettes a day showed relatively little variation, and no clear pattern, across the five levels of education in any of the three domains. Among men in slums, there was virtually no variation by wealth quintile in the likelihood of smoking at least 15 cigarettes a day. Among non-slum smokers, those in the two poorest wealth quintiles were distinctly more likely (at 29.1 percent and 23.9 percent, respectively) to report smoking at this level of intensity than their counterparts in the two wealthiest quintiles (14 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively). However, the opposite pattern was observed among male smokers in District Municipalities, for whom cigarette consumption increased with wealth.

Figure 7.5. Percent of men who smoke at least 15 cigarettes per day, by level of education.

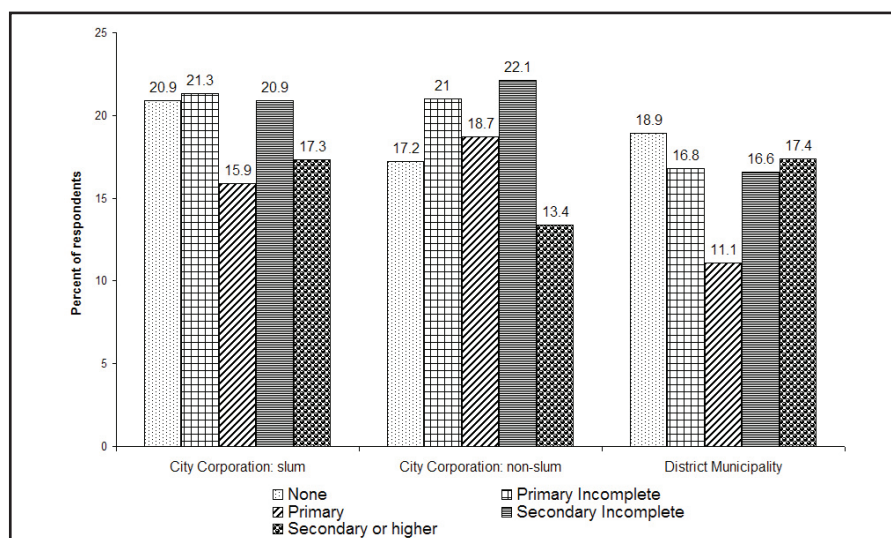
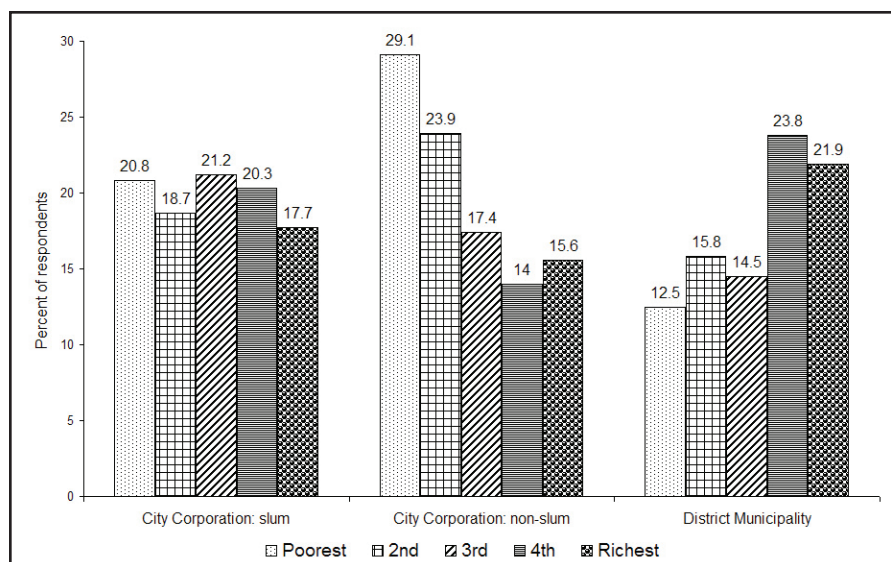


Figure 7.6. Percent of men who smoke at least 15 cigarettes per day, by wealth quintile.



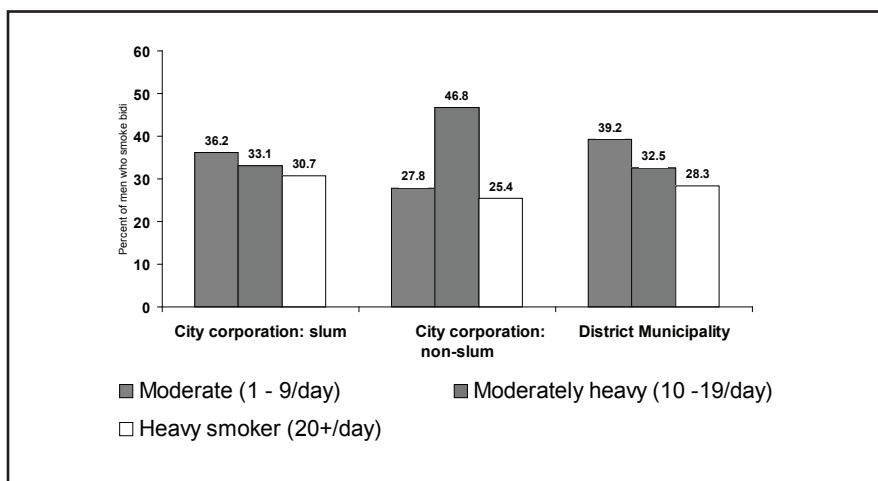
7.3. Characteristics of Bidi Smokers and Bidi Smoking Behavior

A substantial proportion of men (particularly in slums) were bidi smokers. A bidi is hand made, using low grade (unrefined) tobacco flakes that have been dried, crushed, and rolled into a Tendu leaf. It is typically smaller than a cigarette and unfiltered. Although the prevalence of bidi smoking is much lower than that of cigarette smoking, bidi smoking is important because the potential health risks associated with smoking them are believed to be substantially higher (Rahman et al.).

Table 7.3.B presents the distribution of bidi smoking. Quite unsurprisingly, men in slums and District Municipalities were much more likely than their counterparts in non-slum areas to report currently smoking bidi. Figure 7.7 shows the overall distribution of bidi smokers across the same three categories of intensity employed in the discussion of the distribution of cigarette smoking. In slums, men who smoked bidi were roughly equally likely to adopt the three levels of consumption

(with moderate, moderately heavy and heavy bidi smoking between 30.7 to 36.2 percent of smokers). Non-slum bidi smokers were most likely to be moderately heavy smokers (at 46.8 percent). District Municipality bidi smokers were more likely to be moderate (39.2 percent) than heavy smokers (28.3 percent).

Figure 7.7. Level of smoking intensity, based on average number of bidi per day (percent of men who currently smoke bidi).



The higher level of smoking intensity among bidi smokers compared with cigarette smokers is illustrated in Figure 7.8. For example, bidi smokers in slums and District Municipalities were roughly twice as likely to consume 15 or more a day as their cigarette smoking counterparts.

Figure 7.8. Heavy smoking behavior, by type of smoking material (percent of men who smoked 15 or more cigarettes/bidi per day).

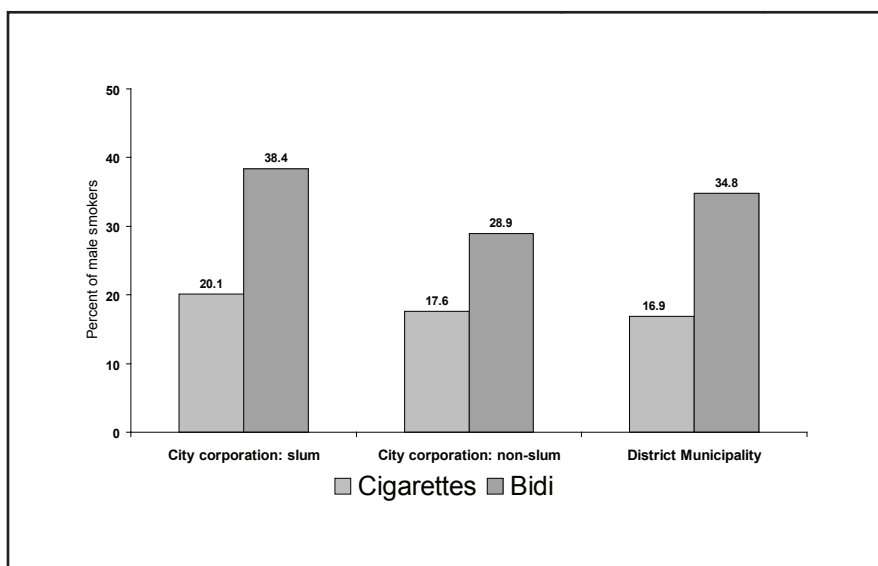


Table 7.3.B. Bidi Smoking Status of Male Respondents

Percentage of men who did and did not smoke bidis within the last month, percent who currently smoke bidi, and among current smokers, the percent distribution of the number of cigarettes smoked in a typical day, by survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Did not smoke bidi in last month	Smoked bidi in last month	Currently smokes bidi	Total	Among current bidi smokers: Number of bidi smoked in a typical day					Number of bidi per day	Total number of current bidi smokers	
					1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24			25+
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	90.0	10.0	8.9	1627	8.2	24.4	24.8	10.1	8.3	24.1	12.0	145
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	86.7	13.3	12.7	1659	11.9	29.5	25.4	7.1	10.7	15.4	10.0	211
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	97.5	2.5	2.4	1846	11.8	11.1	53.2	1.9	13.3	8.6	12.0	43
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	91.1	8.9	8.3	1617	8.8	19.3	30.3	6.0	7.2	28.4	12.0	135
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	98.2	1.8	1.7	2008	7.1	10.6	60.3	0.0	4.8	17.3	14.0	35
Other City Corporation: Slum	83.8	16.2	15.7	1585	15.4	24.1	19.3	7.2	10.6	23.4	12.0	249
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	94.3	5.7	5.6	1813	18.6	21.9	19.0	7.8	9.2	23.4	11.5	102
District Municipality	91.8	8.2	7.7	1664	6.2	33.0	26.0	6.5	4.6	23.7	10.0	128

7.4. Use of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

UHS respondents were asked about their use of alcohol and illicit drugs. Respondents were first asked if they had ever used drugs or alcohol. Those who said they had were then asked about their use in the past 30 days of five specific substances: ganja (marijuana), charas (hashish), phensidyl (a cough syrup containing codeine), heroin, and tari (locally made palm wine). Respondents who had ever used drugs or alcohol were also asked if they had ever injected any drug. Respondents who had ever injected a drug were asked about their use in the past month of pethedine and/or morphine

As in most other countries of the world, use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs (e.g., heroin, marijuana) and the abuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs is prohibited in Bangladesh. Bangladesh also enforces stringent prohibitions on the use of alcohol. Survey questions concerning drug and alcohol use are therefore very sensitive, possibly resulting in a degree of reporting bias. Great care was taken by UHS interviewers to ensure confidentiality and put respondents at ease. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to suspect some degree of bias and underreporting.

Table 7.4.A presents the distribution of alcohol and/or drug use among male respondents. The percentages reporting 'ever use' of drugs or alcohol were virtually identical across slum and non-slum areas of City Corporations (at roughly 12 percent), and notably lower than among men in District Municipalities (at 17.3 percent). Among those who had ever used drugs or alcohol, less than five percent reported that they had used any of the specific substances (ganja, charas, phensidyl, heroin, or tari) in the past 30 days.

Table 7.4.A. Drug and Alcohol Use by Male Respondents

Percentage of men who ever used drugs or alcohol and who currently use drugs or alcohol, according to background characteristics by major domain, UHS 2006.

	Ever used drugs or alcohol	Used drugs or alcohol in the last month	Ever used injectable drugs	Used injectable drugs in the last month	Total number of men
SLUM					
Age					
15-19	6.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	454
20-24	10.0	4.4	0.1	0.0	1,122
25-29	13.9	6.2	0.3	0.0	1,253
30-34	14.4	5.8	0.2	0.0	848
35-39	15.4	4.7	0.2	0.0	778
40-44	13.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	659
45-49	11.1	3.4	0.2	0.0	661
50-54	11.9	4.8	0.3	0.0	469
55-59	9.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	244
Highest level of education					
None	13.9	6.0	0.2	0.0	2,194
Primary incomplete	14.9	4.8	0.1	0.0	1,134
Primary complete	12.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	723
Secondary incomplete	11.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	1,519
Secondary or higher	7.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	919
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	13.7	5.7	0.2	0.0	2,214
2	11.8	4.6	0.1	0.0	1,865
3	10.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	1,331
4	13.3	4.0	0.2	0.0	814
Richest	10.0	3.8	0.4	0.0	265
Total	12.3	4.7	0.2	0.0	6,488
NON-SLUM					
Age					
15-19	8.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	409
20-24	10.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	1,011
25-29	13.8	5.6	0.2	0.1	1,056
30-34	11.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	732
35-39	14.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	749
40-44	14.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	566
45-49	12.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	585
50-54	10.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	354
55-59	4.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	204
Highest level of education					
None	11.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	765
Primary incomplete	16.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	481
Primary complete	11.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	553
Secondary incomplete	14.9	3.8	0.1	0.0	1,422
Secondary or higher	9.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	2,446

	Ever used drugs or alcohol	Used drugs or alcohol in the last month	Ever used injectable drugs	Used injectable drugs in the last month	Total number of men
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	14.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	308
2	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	685
3	12.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	1,069
4	10.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	1,705
Richest	12.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	1,901
Total	12.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	5,667
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY					
Age					
15-19	4.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	116
20-24	17.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	304
25-29	23.8	14.7	0.3	0.0	213
30-34	16.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	168
35-39	20.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	233
40-44	12.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	181
45-49	23.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	209
50-54	14.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	167
55-59	7.3	1.7	0.9	0.0	72
Highest level of education					
None	16.5	7.6	0.2	0.0	337
Primary incomplete	19.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	129
Primary complete	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	135
Secondary incomplete	15.6	4.3	0.2	0.0	356
Secondary or higher	20.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	707
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	18.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	300
2	21.5	5.1	0.4	0.0	342
3	23.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	424
4	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	397
Richest	13.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	201
Total	17.3	4.8	0.1	0.0	1,664

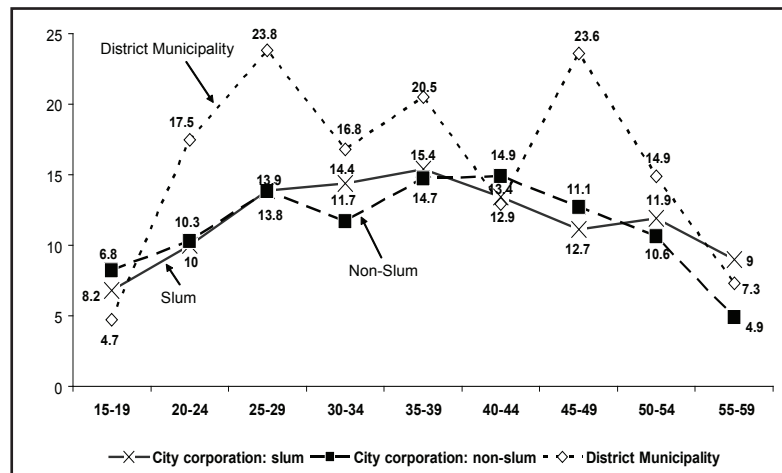
Table 7.4.B. Drug and Alcohol Use by Male Respondents

Percentage of men who ever used drugs or alcohol and who currently use drugs or alcohol, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

	Domain							
	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	Other City Corporation: Slum	Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	District Municipality
Ever used drugs or alcohol	11.0	11.6	10.2	14.0	15.0	14.8	13.7	17.3
Used drugs or alcohol in the last month	3.7	5.4	2.9	4.6	4.7	5.4	4.1	4.8
Ever used injectable drugs	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Used injectable drugs in the last month	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Less than one half of one percent of all men who had ever used drugs or alcohol reported ever using an injectable drug, and no men reported injecting pethedine or morphine in the past 30 days. Figure 7.9 illustrates the distribution of reported ‘ever use’ of drugs or alcohol by age group. Age patterns among slum and non-slum men were very similar, with reported ever use highest among men in the age range 25-44 years. The slightly lower levels of reported ‘ever use’ in the older age groups (45-59 years) may indicate that the likelihood of using drugs or alcohol has risen over the past 20 to 25 years, or it may be an artifact of recall bias.

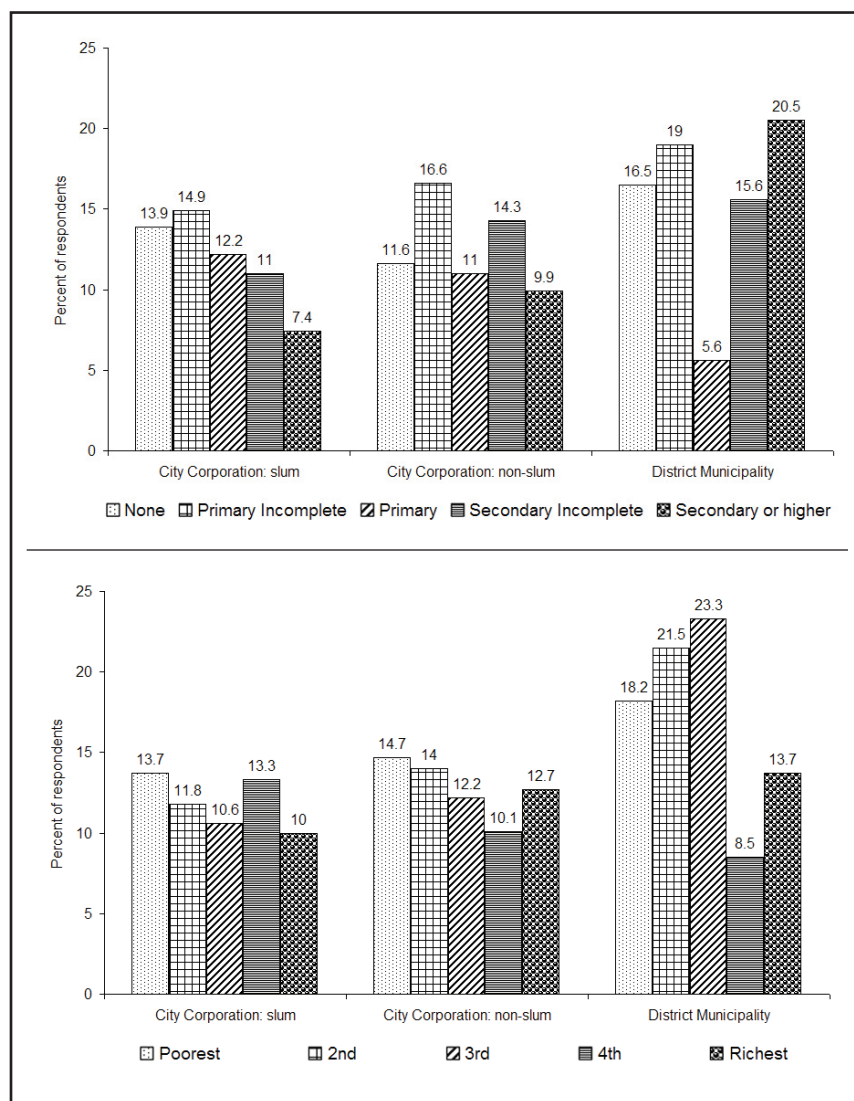
Figure 7.9. Ever use of recreational drugs or alcohol, by age group.



Among men in slums, the likelihood of reporting ever-use of drugs or alcohol declines as the level of education increases, falling from 14 to 15 percent among men with less than primary education to 7.4 percent of those with secondary or higher education levels. See Figure 7.10 (on the following page) for a graphical illustration. Among non-slum men, those who did not complete primary education or did not complete secondary education were more likely to report ever using drugs or alcohol than those with no education, primary complete, or secondary and higher education. Household wealth appeared to have little or no association with ever using drugs or alcohol among slum and non-slum men.

Table 7.4.B shows reported ‘ever use’ of drugs or alcohol across the eight survey domains. At 17.3 percent, District Municipality men were the most likely to report ever using drugs or alcohol, followed by slum and non-slum dwellers in Chittagong and other City Corporations (at 14 to 15 percent). Men in Dhaka (slum and non-slum) were the least likely to report this behavior (at 10 to 11 percent). The percentage of men reporting drug or alcohol use in the past month did not reach six percent in any domain. Reports of recent use (in past 30 days) were lowest among men in Dhaka non-slum areas (at 2.9 percent), and highest among men in Dhaka small to medium slums and other City Corporation slums.

Figure 7.10. Percent of men who ever used drugs or alcohol, by level of education and wealth quintile.



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CHAPTER 8. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Ruchira Tabassum Naved

Introduction

Violence against women is an important public health issue. It is a worldwide problem, transcending cultural, geographic, religious, social and economic boundaries. Research indicates that the most common type of violence against women is domestic violence (Naved, Azim, Bhuiya & Persson, 2004; Koss, Goodman, Browne, Fitzgerald, Keita & Russo, 1994). Among the most prevalent are those forms of violence perpetrated against women by intimate partners and ex-partners (Heise et al. 1994; Naved et al., 2004). Where prevalence studies exist, they indicate that between 10 and 69 percent of women report lifetime experience of some form of physical violence by their partners (WHO, 2002).

As mentioned in the World Report on Violence and Health (2002), “Women are particularly vulnerable to abuse by their partners in societies where there are marked inequalities between men and women, rigid gender roles, cultural norms that support a man’s right to have sex regardless of a woman’s feelings and weak sanctions against such behavior.” South Asia is known as the region where gender imbalance is most prominent in the world. So, it is not surprising that after reviewing data on wife-beating and battering from 15 societies around the world and grouping them into four levels, from “essentially none” to “high” Campbell (1999) concluded that South Asia falls in the “high” category. Thus, it becomes very important to study and address violence against women in this region.

Most of the previous studies in Bangladesh on violence against women were carried out in rural areas. The well-known WHO multi-country study on women’s health and domestic violence (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005) included both rural and urban areas. The urban site covered the Dhaka Metropolitan city. This study was population-based and therefore represented all of Dhaka city.

The UHS dataset holds the potential for bridging the gaps in our knowledge regarding spousal violence against women in different pockets of urban Bangladesh. Data on violence were collected in the UHS as part of the adult questionnaire, which was administered to all ever-married household members aged 10-59. Qualitative research from various settings has suggested that rates of violence by an intimate partner may be higher in settings where the behavior is perceived as a norm. Thus, for assessing the attitude of women and men towards wife-beating, the UHS included a number of questions on whether wife beating is justifiable under certain circumstances. The circumstances ranged from failing to provide food on time, to arguing with husband, neglecting children, and visiting family and friends without the husband’s permission.

The instrument used for exploring violence was a modified version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) developed by Straus et al. (1996). Physical and sexual violence by the husband was covered in the UHS. Both lifetime and current (during the last 12 months) experience of physical violence was explored. Specific acts of physical violence explored included pushing, shaking or throwing

something at her; slapping or twisting arm; punching; kicking or dragging her; attempting strangling, burning or killing. Sexual violence was explored using a single question on forced sex by husband and only for lifetime.

Women exposed to physical or sexual violence by their husband were asked about injury sustained as a result of the violence, need for medical care and treatment seeking. Women exposed to violence were also asked an open-ended question about what they did in response to the violence. These responses were coded for the purpose of this report.

8.1. Attitudes Towards Wife Beating

Table 8.1A shows high levels of acceptance by women and men in slums, non-slums and District Municipalities of various justifications for violence. About 48, 32 and 30 percent, respectively, of women in the slums of the City Corporations, non-slum areas of City Corporations and District Municipalities agreed with at least one reason for wife beating. The male-reported acceptance of at least one reason for wife beating was 39 percent in slums and 24 percent in non-slums and District Municipalities. Thus, the proportion of men agreeing with at least one justification was lower among men in all domains.

In the slums, the following proportions of women justified wife beating in each scenario: 12 percent if she fails to provide food on time; 23 percent if she argues with her husband; 20 percent in case of neglect of children; 30 percent if she visits her natal home without seeking permission from the husband; and 38 percent if she visits a friend without seeking permission from the husband. The pattern of justified wife beating was similar between genders and across study domains, with the lowest proportions justifying wife beating for failure to provide food on time and the highest if she does not seek permission from her husband for visiting her friend. It is interesting to note that a lower proportion of males agreed with each of the reasons compared to females (the proportion of men agreeing with at least one reason for wife beating was 39 percent, against 48 for women. This was the case in non-slum areas as well (32 and 25 percent, respectively, of females and males). The levels reported by females and males in District Municipalities were similar to those reported by the non-slum sample.

The proportion of women who agreed with at least one reason for wife beating decreased with the level of female education and wealth. Thus, the most educated and richest women reported the lowest level of acceptance of at least one reason for wife beating. This finding was consistent across domains. The never-married women reported the lowest rate of acceptance of at least one reason for wife beating in all the domains.

Table 8.1.A. Attitudes Towards Wife Beating: Slum

Percentage of women and men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife for various reasons, according to background characteristics, urban slums, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Women										Men					
	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Age																
10-14	8.8	19.5	13.2	38.9	40.7	51.5	48.5	48								
15-19	11.6	23.5	20.7	27.5	35.5	53.5	46.5	1030	9.2	18.6	18.5	15.7	30.6	57.9	42.1	454
20-24	10.0	22.1	21.7	31.0	38.1	50.5	49.5	1517	4.5	18.3	15.8	14.7	30.1	59.5	40.5	1122
25-29	12.1	20.6	21.1	28.1	38.1	50.6	49.4	1160	6.3	18.8	13.3	17.1	30.3	60.4	39.6	1253
30-34	13.9	23.1	20.2	31.7	39.3	50.6	49.4	950	6.9	20.4	15.4	16.3	31.0	58.7	41.3	848
35-39	11.4	22.4	17.9	31.5	38.9	52.9	47.1	784	4.1	21.5	18.4	14.8	29.5	59.5	40.5	778
40-44	12.3	21.3	17.2	28.7	37.8	52.5	47.5	605	4.6	19.3	14.9	15.6	30.9	60.6	39.4	659
45-49	9.7	25.8	18.0	31.9	40.9	52.6	47.4	311	5.6	20.5	18.2	15.9	28.3	61.5	38.5	661
50-54	15.3	26.2	18.1	34.2	41.4	49.0	51.0	284	5.3	15.5	13.5	11.1	22.0	69.1	30.9	469
55-59	11.8	22.4	20.8	24.7	38.6	55.5	44.5	117	7.3	19.1	12.5	14.6	23.5	66.4	33.6	244
Current residence																
Dhaka	12.7	22.0	20.7	29.4	37.5	51.3	48.7	4275	5.5	19.3	15.1	15.2	31.4	58.5	41.5	4226
Chittagong	8.6	19.4	15.0	30.9	37.7	55.1	44.9	1837	6.4	18.8	17.5	17.2	27.9	63.2	36.8	1638
Other city	13.6	33.6	29.3	32.0	44.2	43.6	56.4	693	5.3	19.9	14.6	12.1	18.1	69.2	30.8	624
Highest level of education																
None	13.0	23.0	18.9	31.9	40.3	50.3	49.7	3217	7.9	24.3	19.1	18.9	32.3	55.1	44.9	2194
Primary incomplete	12.9	25.5	21.1	33.9	42.7	46.8	53.2	1086	6.0	21.2	16.3	18.8	36.3	55.3	44.7	1134
Primary complete	12.7	23.3	23.2	30.7	38.5	52.2	47.8	885	5.3	19.2	13.9	12.8	25.3	65.0	35.0	723
Secondary incomplete	8.7	20.4	21.4	25.9	34.2	53.9	46.1	1222	4.6	16.2	14.6	12.2	26.5	63.5	36.5	1519
Secondary complete or higher	5.2	14.6	14.9	16.3	20.5	66.7	33.3	395	2.4	10.0	9.6	10.2	20.9	72.8	27.2	919

Background Characteristics	Women							Men								
	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Household wealth quintile																
Poorest	13.0	23.3	19.9	34.1	42.3	49.0	51.0	2497	7.4	25.0	19.2	18.9	33.8	53.4	46.6	2214
2	11.5	22.8	20.1	29.7	37.8	50.5	49.5	1899	5.5	19.7	16.0	15.7	30.0	60.0	40.0	1865
3	11.5	23.0	21.7	29.5	38.1	52.0	48.0	1337	4.7	16.2	14.4	14.6	28.1	63.2	36.8	1331
4	10.7	20.7	19.4	24.8	33.1	55.7	44.3	807	3.9	11.1	9.8	10.1	20.8	72.6	27.4	814
Richest	4.9	15.2	14.2	14.0	18.9	68.8	31.2	265	3.7	8.2	6.7	5.2	18.3	77.4	22.6	265
Marital status																
Currently married	12.1	22.8	20.2	30.9	39.0	50.3	49.7	5398	5.7	20.2	16.0	16.1	29.6	60.2	39.8	4980
Divorced, separated, or widowed	11.3	22.2	19.1	32.4	41.5	51.8	48.2	802	10.6	16.6	20.6	25.7	32.4	56.2	43.8	45
Never married	8.4	20.2	19.6	19.7	26.9	62.6	37.4	605	5.5	16.1	14.1	12.7	27.9	62.6	37.4	1463
Total	11.7	22.5	20.0	30.1	38.2	51.6	48.4	6805	5.7	19.2	15.6	15.4	29.3	60.7	39.3	6488

Table 8.1.A. Attitudes towards wife beating: Non-slum

Percentage of women and men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife for various reasons, according to background characteristics, urban non-slum Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Women										Men					
	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Age																
10-14	33.5	41.5	33.5	29.0	78.1	21.9	78.1	5								
15-19	5.2	17.7	14.0	17.7	26.3	62.9	37.1	544	2.4	18.0	12.2	15.1	21.4	73.3	26.7	409
20-24	3.8	13.3	13.9	12.9	20.0	69.1	30.9	1157	3.9	13.1	11.4	11.7	19.4	71.2	28.8	1011
25-29	9.1	13.3	15.7	19.5	24.2	68.5	31.5	1018	2.6	10.0	10.1	11.3	17.7	74.5	25.5	1056
30-34	9.4	12.9	11.3	18.5	27.0	66.0	34.0	835	6.3	13.0	11.7	11.7	19.2	73.7	26.3	732
35-39	8.7	14.8	11.4	18.7	25.0	66.4	33.6	735	4.7	10.5	9.8	9.8	17.3	77.1	22.9	749
40-44	7.6	11.5	11.7	18.5	25.1	67.3	32.7	508	1.9	13.0	10.9	9.8	17.8	71.7	28.3	566
45-49	4.1	9.0	5.4	15.2	27.1	70.3	29.7	324	7	6.2	9.2	6.8	11.7	82.9	17.1	585
50-54	6.5	13.8	14.4	17.8	24.5	69.9	30.1	282	2.6	7.2	8.0	7.3	11.7	82.9	17.1	354
55-59	3.0	7.3	4.9	15.1	19.4	73.7	26.3	137	3.4	6.4	3.7	8.0	13.4	83.0	17.0	204
Current residence																
Dhaka	5.9	12.2	13.9	15.1	22.8	68.6	31.4	2989	2.9	11.1	10.5	10.4	16.6	75.3	24.7	3172
Chittagong	5.8	11.4	10.1	18.3	25.0	69.0	31.0	1607	4.4	11.8	10.7	11.6	18.7	75.2	24.8	1611
Other city	12.0	20.2	12.9	21.9	27.6	62.1	37.9	952	2.7	10.7	9.0	8.8	17.0	76.8	23.2	885
Highest level of education																
None	12.7	19.2	15.9	29.4	39.4	55.6	44.4	1177	5.8	17.6	12.5	18.4	25.0	66.5	33.5	765
Primary incomplete	14.0	22.2	21.6	29.4	40.1	51.1	48.9	538	8.3	20.7	16.6	18.2	35.5	56.9	43.1	481
Primary complete	8.6	15.2	12.7	19.7	33.5	58.5	41.5	596	5.0	11.8	17.2	10.7	20.5	67.9	32.1	553
Secondary incomplete	5.4	14.0	11.7	14.5	20.7	69.3	30.7	1455	3.1	13.0	12.1	14.0	21.3	71.8	28.2	1422
Secondary complete or higher	1.6	5.7	8.5	6.7	9.3	82.1	17.9	1781	1.3	6.1	5.7	4.5	8.2	85.8	14.2	2446

Background Characteristics	Women								Men							
	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Household wealth quintile																
Poorest	16.7	25.7	14.2	31.2	43.2	48.4	51.6	346	4.7	16.1	17.6	14.6	33.2	57.5	42.5	308
2	8.3	17.9	16.7	25.5	36.5	57.4	42.6	736	6.3	17.3	12.9	16.6	26.9	64.4	35.6	685
3	8.2	16.4	16.0	20.2	27.2	63.7	36.3	890	5.4	16.0	14.6	17.3	26.2	65.3	34.7	1069
4	7.3	11.4	12.1	16.3	23.5	67.4	32.6	1389	3.1	11.5	10.9	10.5	16.4	75.3	24.7	1705
Richest	4.1	9.9	9.9	11.4	16.4	75.7	24.3	2186	1.0	5.2	5.2	3.8	6.9	88.3	11.7	1901
Marital status																
Currently married	7.4	14.0	13.0	17.7	25.3	66.2	33.8	4309	3.6	10.7	10.2	10.3	17.3	75.5	24.5	3675
Divorced, separated, or widowed	11.3	13.6	12.7	24.6	31.2	62.8	37.2	489	1.0	16.1	25.0	18.8	18.8	73.4	26.6	44
Never married	1.5	9.3	10.5	9.1	13.8	78.5	21.5	749	2.9	11.9	10.1	10.7	17.1	75.5	24.5	1948
Total	6.9	13.4	12.6	17.2	24.3	67.6	32.4	5547	3.3	11.2	10.3	10.5	17.3	75.5	24.5	5667

Table 8.1.A. Attitudes Towards Wife Beating: District Municipalities

Percentage of women and men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife for various reasons, according to background characteristics, District Municipalities, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Women										Men					
	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Age																
10-14	19.8	26.1	19.8	26.2	35.3	49.0	51.0	6								
15-19	4.4	15.9	15.2	13.4	21.0	71.3	28.7	190	2.0	4.5	12.6	9.7	14.2	78.3	21.7	116
20-24	2.9	12.2	7.9	14.7	17.5	75.4	24.6	337	1.1	14.5	14.4	9.1	17.5	72.2	27.8	304
25-29	9.2	11.8	9.2	18.4	23.4	67.9	32.1	252	3.5	17.8	15.8	14.2	18.1	71.8	28.2	213
30-34	5.1	13.3	9.9	20.4	22.7	71.2	28.8	244	2.6	14.7	12.1	10.3	10.0	78.9	21.1	168
35-39	6.6	12.6	13.4	15.7	21.2	73.2	26.8	277	2.4	12.8	8.5	10.4	14.0	78.2	21.8	233
40-44	5.4	15.8	13.1	23.4	27.0	69.2	30.8	218	7.3	19.0	19.0	12.3	19.7	69.9	30.1	181
45-49	8.1	13.0	10.2	23.0	22.2	64.6	35.4	146	5.9	17.3	10.2	13.7	17.3	76.9	23.1	209
50-54	7.9	19.6	10.1	31.3	33.6	64.0	36.0	116	2.5	6.6	5.7	9.3	11.8	85.6	14.4	167
55-59	15.9	22.2	8.8	23.3	33.6	57.6	42.4	53	1.7	12.8	10.4	8.2	8.3	82.7	17.3	72
Current residence																
Dhaka																
Chittagong																
Other city	6.2	14.0	10.9	19.0	23.0	70.2	29.8	1839	3.3	14.0	12.3	11.0	15.3	76.2	23.8	1664
Highest level of education																
None	8.2	17.6	10.0	31.6	34.4	60.8	39.2	518	7.8	25.7	21.4	17.7	21.2	64.8	35.2	337
Primary incomplete	10.1	16.3	13.4	24.1	30.8	63.7	36.3	190	3.9	19.6	17.3	17.5	26.6	67.1	32.9	129
Primary complete	7.8	17.4	9.0	24.7	27.8	64.1	35.9	186	2.5	13.2	11.5	10.9	16.0	77.9	22.1	135
Secondary incomplete	5.6	14.3	14.5	15.3	19.6	69.1	30.9	464	4.7	18.1	14.0	14.6	18.0	71.1	28.9	356
Secondary complete or higher	2.6	7.7	8.2	4.7	8.9	86.1	13.9	481	0.4	5.5	6.4	4.9	9.0	85.6	14.4	707

Background Characteristics	Women							Men								
	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women	Fails to provide food on time	Argues with husband	Neglects the children	Visits her family without husband's permission	Visits her friend without husband's permission	Agree with none specified reason	Agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
Household wealth quintile																
Poorest	8.5	18.4	12.6	27.9	31.8	60.9	39.1	388	6.1	25.6	21.1	16.9	21.1	63.9	36.1	300
2	5.8	16.5	9.2	24.6	29.3	64.8	35.2	358	4.7	17.4	17.7	13.5	20.0	71.4	28.6	342
3	7.2	10.3	9.9	15.9	17.6	74.4	25.6	430	2.8	13.2	8.8	8.1	11.3	80.4	19.6	424
4	5.3	13.4	14.3	14.4	20.0	72.1	27.9	406	1.5	7.5	8.6	10.4	13.9	79.3	20.7	397
Richest	3.3	11.2	7.1	10.1	14.5	81.3	18.7	257	1.0	5.2	4.9	5.2	10.0	87.8	12.2	201
Marital status																
Currently married	6.2	14.3	11.1	20.0	24.0	69.4	30.6	1465	4.0	15.3	12.4	12.2	15.5	76.1	23.9	1170
Divorced, separated, or widowed	12.7	16.7	11.7	24.2	26.2	63.6	36.4	140	0.0	37.5	37.5	29.9	37.5	62.5	37.5	11
Never married	2.2	10.5	9.1	9.4	14.5	78.8	21.2	234	1.6	10.3	11.6	7.8	14.5	76.8	23.2	484
Total	6.2	14.0	10.9	19.0	23.0	70.2	29.8	1839	3.3	14.0	12.3	11.0	15.3	76.2	23.8	1664

8.2. Domestic Violence Ever Perpetrated Against Women

Information on lifetime violence has been presented in Tables 8.2.F.A and 8.2.M.A and Figures 8.1 and 8.2. From Table 8.2.F.A we see that 62 percent of women from slums reported ever being physically assaulted by their husband. The most commonly reported act of physical violence was slapping or arm-twisting (59 percent). About 42 percent of women from slums reported being pushed, shaken, or having had things thrown at them. Being punched was reported by 32 percent and being kicked and dragged by another 25 percent. About 9 percent of the women reported an attempt of the husband to strangle or burn or kill them (see Figure 8.1).

The same proportion (62 percent) of men in slums reported ever physically abusing their wives. Reports from women and men in slums of moderate physical violence defined as pushing, shaking, slapping, twisting arm, or having things thrown at them, were about the same. However, a much lower proportion of men reported severe physical violence such as punching, kicking, or attempted strangulation, burning or murder: the male-reported level of punching was almost half, kicking less than half and attempted strangulation, burning or murder less than one-fourth that reported by women (see Figure 8.1).

Compared with women living in slums, a much lower proportion of women from the non-slum areas of the City Corporations (42 percent) reported ever-experiencing physical violence by their husband. Rates of reporting of individual acts of physical violence were often substantially lower in the non-slum sample.

The male-reported overall rate of physical assault on wives was 45 percent in the non-slum sample. Here as well, the rates of reporting moderate violence matched across gender, but men in non-slum areas were much less likely to report severe abuse than women.

The female sample in District Municipalities reported slightly higher overall levels of physical violence (45 percent) as well as slightly higher levels of specific acts of physical violence compared with their counterparts in non-slum areas of the City Corporations. With the exception of kicking, the rates of reporting for specific acts in District Municipalities were lower than those in slums.

About 49 percent of men in District Municipalities reported physically assaulting their wives. As in the slum and non-slum samples, District Municipality women and men reported similar levels of acts of moderate physical violence, but male-reported levels of severe physical violence were lower than those reported by women.

The pattern of physical abuse, however, was the same in all the samples, with slapping and arm-twisting being reported most commonly, and attempts at murder, burning or strangulation being least commonly reported. Any act of physical violence was reported most often by women and men with the lowest education and household wealth.

About 23, 16 and 17 percent, respectively, of women in slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities reported forced sex by their husband. Correspondingly, male-reported levels of forced sex were 19, 15 and 24 percent, respectively, across these three domains. Thus, there is a mismatch between the reports of women and men. While the highest level of forced sex was reported by women in the slums, men from District Municipalities reported the highest levels.

Any form of physical or sexual violence by the husband was reported by 66, 46 and 49, percent of women in slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities. The male-reported proportions of physical or sexual violence against wives were 66, 51 and 57 percent, respectively, in these three domains. Thus, while the levels reported by males and females matched in the slums, a higher proportion of males than females reported physical or sexual abuse in non-slum areas and District Municipalities (see Figure 8.2).

The proportion of women reporting both physical and sexual abuse was 19, 11 and 14 percent, respectively, in slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities (see Table 8.2.F.A.). The men reported slightly lower or similar rates of this violence (see Table 8.2.M.A.). Across all domains, the proportion of women and men reporting both physical and sexual abuse was again highest among women and men with the least education and household wealth.

Figure 8.1. Any Physical Abuse Ever, As Reported By Men and Women, UHS 2008.

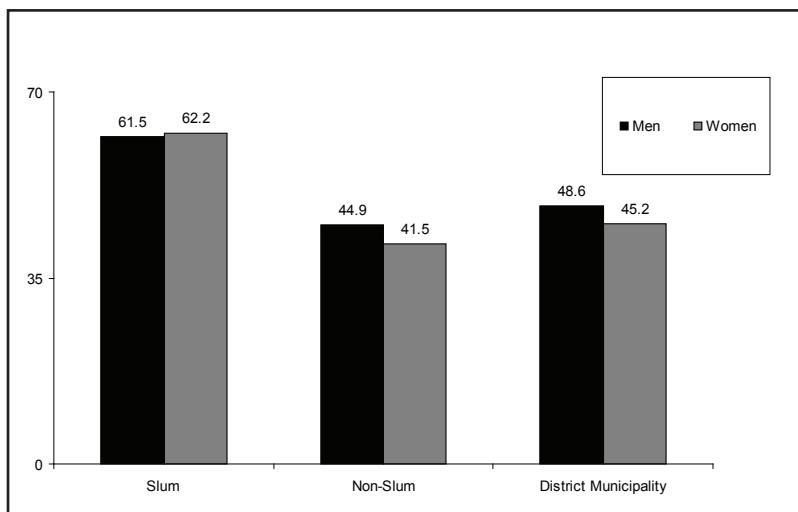


Figure 8.2. Any Physical or Sexual Violence Ever, As Reported by Men and Women, UHS 2006.

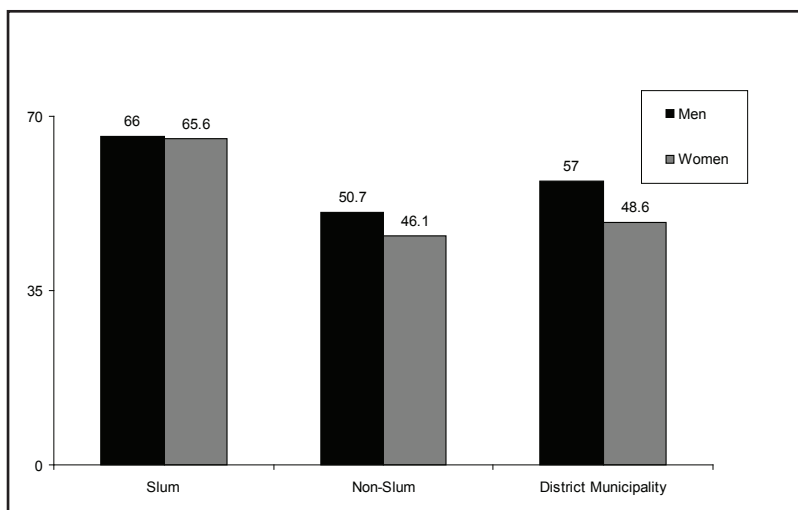


Table 8.2.F.A. Domestic Violence Ever Experienced by Currently Married Women: Slum

Percentage of currently married women who ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, urban slum, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Forcing her to have sexual intercourse	Any form of physical or sexual violence	Both physical and sexual violence	Never perpetrating physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Age											
10-14	15.2	39.4	3.2	6.0	.0	42.1	10.7	45.3	7.5	54.7	46
15-19	29.1	45.3	17.9	16.0	5.3	49.1	23.9	56.1	16.8	43.9	664
20-24	41.5	57.9	30.4	24.6	8.2	61.2	23.9	65.3	19.8	34.7	1184
25-29	44.4	63.1	35.6	25.4	9.2	66.1	24.6	69.0	21.8	31.0	1004
30-34	43.1	63.0	36.0	28.6	11.8	65.9	21.1	68.3	18.8	31.7	864
35-39	45.7	62.9	35.7	29.0	8.5	67.1	21.4	70.2	18.4	29.8	670
40-44	44.9	60.9	34.5	27.0	10.1	64.4	22.5	66.1	20.8	33.9	491
45-49	38.9	55.0	33.0	24.6	7.2	58.9	17.5	62.3	14.1	37.7	236
50-54	47.8	62.6	38.1	33.3	6.5	66.0	21.4	67.7	19.7	32.3	175
55-59	38.7	50.3	30.0	19.8	9.3	50.3	7.9	51.8	6.5	48.2	63
Current residence											
Dhaka	39.1	56.3	29.2	22.7	7.4	59.9	20.1	63.2	16.8	36.8	3443
Chittagong	46.1	63.6	38.6	30.7	12.2	66.7	28.3	71.2	23.8	28.8	1377
Other city	44.6	61.9	31.9	27.0	7.7	64.8	23.1	67.1	20.8	32.9	578
Highest level of education											
None	47.7	67.0	39.7	31.7	11.8	70.4	22.7	72.5	20.6	27.5	2589
Primary incomplete	49.5	65.8	35.9	28.0	8.2	70.0	28.6	73.7	24.8	26.3	889
Primary complete	33.9	54.8	28.5	20.9	7.4	56.9	21.7	61.2	17.4	38.8	706
Secondary incomplete	28.9	42.1	16.7	13.7	3.6	45.9	18.2	51.3	12.8	48.7	964
Secondary complete or higher	17.4	24.9	4.5	4.1	1.0	26.9	17.5	33.5	10.9	66.5	250
Household wealth quintile											
Lowest	48.1	67.2	39.3	30.9	11.5	70.3	25.3	73.3	22.3	26.7	1997
Second	42.5	61.5	33.3	27.3	9.8	66.0	22.0	69.4	18.7	30.6	1495
Middle	38.7	54.5	28.2	20.8	5.6	57.2	21.1	60.6	17.6	39.4	1069
Fourth	29.5	42.5	18.2	15.0	4.3	45.7	19.2	50.3	14.6	49.7	641
Highest	19.1	29.5	9.9	7.3	2.0	31.5	16.2	37.0	10.8	63.0	195
Total	41.5	58.8	31.9	25.2	8.7	62.2	22.5	65.6	19.0	34.4	5398

Table 8.2.F.A. Domestic Violence Ever Experienced by Currently Married Women: Non-Slum

Percentage of currently married women who ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, urban non-slum, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Forcing her to have sexual intercourse	Any form of physical or sexual violence	Both physical and sexual violence	Never perpetrating physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Age											
10-14	0.0	48.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	48.0	2.4	50.3	0.0	49.7	4
15-19	18.7	29.8	12.0	10.5	2.1	30.1	17.9	33.3	14.6	66.7	276
20-24	24.7	41.8	17.5	13.3	5.0	43.0	14.2	46.0	11.2	54.0	777
25-29	23.3	38.5	15.0	10.7	2.8	41.2	14.1	44.2	11.0	55.8	896
30-34	25.3	46.7	20.1	14.3	3.4	48.0	14.4	52.6	9.8	47.4	756
35-39	29.0	38.9	19.5	15.6	5.6	44.3	19.3	51.2	12.4	48.8	645
40-44	27.9	38.3	18.9	16.4	4.2	40.2	18.8	47.6	11.4	52.4	413
45-49	20.8	38.1	10.1	8.4	1.5	41.1	19.2	45.1	15.2	54.9	254
50-54	24.0	28.5	13.5	9.8	0.4	30.5	8.6	33.5	5.6	66.5	186
55-59	19.1	22.9	10.9	2.3	0.5	25.4	14.8	34.9	5.3	65.1	104
Current residence											
Dhaka	23.9	35.7	15.9	11.3	3.0	38.5	16.1	43.8	10.8	56.2	2312
Chittagong	23.4	43.9	16.0	13.0	3.1	45.4	17.7	49.9	13.3	50.1	1246
Other city	29.3	42.1	20.8	16.6	6.6	44.6	11.0	46.7	8.9	53.3	750
Highest level of education											
None	40.9	63.4	34.9	28.1	9.3	66.0	20.7	69.0	17.7	31.0	890
Primary incomplete	24.9	45.9	18.7	12.8	4.3	49.8	22.0	55.1	16.7	44.9	446
Primary complete	35.4	52.9	23.8	19.4	5.6	54.9	21.2	60.2	15.9	39.8	525
Secondary incomplete	22.7	36.4	13.8	9.5	1.3	37.8	11.6	41.2	8.2	58.8	1155
Secondary complete or higher	10.8	17.1	3.6	2.2	0.8	19.8	11.5	25.8	5.5	74.2	1292
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	45.3	64.9	34.2	25.5	9.1	66.3	24.8	68.2	22.9	31.8	284
2	33.1	58.4	27.9	21.8	6.5	61.4	19.0	63.0	17.4	37.0	592
3	34.3	58.7	28.7	22.6	3.7	60.9	17.2	62.9	15.1	37.1	729
4	24.0	34.7	15.4	10.6	4.3	36.5	15.9	44.1	8.3	55.9	1104
Richest	13.9	21.8	5.1	3.9	1.1	24.5	12.0	29.5	7.0	70.5	1600
Total	24.7	39.2	16.8	12.7	3.6	41.5	15.7	46.1	11.2	53.9	4309

Table 8.2.F.A. Domestic Violence Ever Experienced by Currently Married Women: District Municipalities

Percentage of currently married women who ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, District Municipalities, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Forcing her to have sexual intercourse	Any form of physical or sexual violence	Both physical and sexual violence	Never perpetrating physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Age											
10-14	0.0	19.8	10.5	10.5	0.0	19.8	34.5	43.7	10.5	56.3	6
15-19	14.7	32.0	9.7	8.7	3.4	33.6	17.5	42.7	8.4	57.3	90
20-24	27.7	40.9	19.0	18.3	5.7	44.1	17.3	45.8	15.5	54.2	222
25-29	30.9	47.4	23.3	15.3	5.4	49.3	22.2	55.4	16.1	44.6	220
30-34	35.6	47.5	24.4	19.2	12.8	49.8	27.4	56.2	20.9	43.8	221
35-39	35.2	49.4	23.1	18.9	3.5	51.9	16.1	53.6	14.5	46.4	256
40-44	35.9	44.3	18.8	12.4	5.8	47.3	12.2	48.0	11.4	52.0	197
45-49	29.1	29.9	17.5	14.3	5.6	35.1	7.0	35.7	6.3	64.3	129
50-54	28.4	38.6	23.1	20.2	2.4	39.6	14.2	41.7	12.1	58.3	90
55-59	14.9	22.4	17.8	12.4	1.2	24.2	9.4	24.2	9.4	75.8	34
Current residence											
Dhaka	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chittagong	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other city	30.8	42.7	20.7	16.3	5.9	45.2	17.4	48.6	14.1	51.4	1465
Highest level of education											
None	49.3	61.5	37.8	30.3	12.5	64.7	24.5	67.4	21.8	32.6	430
Primary incomplete	38.4	53.1	25.3	18.5	5.9	56.8	21.1	60.2	17.8	39.8	163
Primary complete	30.4	39.5	23.0	16.4	5.0	41.0	19.5	44.3	16.2	55.7	164
Secondary incomplete	25.7	39.8	12.2	10.0	2.2	42.1	14.4	45.2	11.3	54.8	388
Secondary complete or higher	8.4	17.4	4.4	3.9	2.0	19.4	8.7	24.0	4.1	76.0	321
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	42.3	57.2	39.1	32.4	14.6	59.1	27.8	64.1	22.7	35.9	313
2	48.5	61.2	26.2	21.7	6.7	65.0	16.9	67.4	14.6	32.6	303
3	23.5	35.4	15.7	9.7	2.3	37.2	14.7	40.4	11.4	59.6	334
4	23.2	33.4	11.6	9.3	2.0	37.3	16.1	40.1	13.3	59.9	312
Richest	10.3	18.9	6.2	4.9	2.9	19.9	9.0	23.3	5.6	76.7	203
Total	30.8	42.7	20.7	16.3	5.9	45.2	17.4	48.6	14.1	51.4	1465

Table 8.2.M.A. Domestic Violence Ever Perpetrated by Currently Married Men: Slums

Percentage of currently married men who ever engaged in physical or sexual violence by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, urban slum, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapping or twisting her arm	Punching their wife	Kicking or dragging their wife	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn their wife	Any act of physical violence	Forcing her to have sexual intercourse	Any form of physical or sexual violence	Both physical and sexual violence	Never perpetrating physical or sexual violence	Number of men
Age											
15-19	16.9	35.4	9.2	7.0	0.0	35.9	16.2	43.6	8.4	56.4	54
20-24	33.1	48.4	15.2	7.5	2.6	53.3	25.7	61.6	17.4	38.4	418
25-29	40.1	57.7	13.5	8.4	1.7	61.2	23.4	67.5	17.1	32.5	957
30-34	41.6	57.5	17.2	11.7	1.3	62.1	19.3	64.7	16.7	35.3	787
35-39	44.5	57.3	18.4	11.1	2.5	64.2	22.0	67.8	18.4	32.2	756
40-44	46.2	58.6	20.5	8.7	1.6	63.7	19.1	69.1	13.7	30.9	655
45-49	45.4	60.6	19.2	11.9	1.9	65.7	15.5	69.0	12.2	31.0	652
50-54	37.7	51.2	19.7	10.7	1.6	57.4	9.9	60.1	7.2	39.9	461
55-59	43.6	59.3	18.8	9.9	3.4	63.7	12.3	65.8	10.1	34.2	240
Current residence											
Dhaka	41.7	56.8	17.5	10.2	1.7	62.1	19.1	66.5	14.7	33.5	3252
Chittagong	39.5	54.4	16.8	9.7	2.2	58.9	21.7	63.9	16.6	36.1	1226
Other city	45.9	60.7	18.5	9.7	2.2	64.5	14.9	67.9	11.5	32.1	502
Highest level of education											
None	46.1	61.5	21.7	13.0	2.8	67.1	20.7	71.3	16.6	28.7	1983
Primary incomplete	50.3	67.2	22.7	13.3	1.9	72.7	21.7	76.8	17.6	23.2	906
Primary complete	39.1	53.1	13.8	8.7	2.1	56.0	21.8	63.2	14.6	36.8	527
Secondary incomplete	35.7	50.0	11.7	5.9	0.7	54.0	16.3	57.7	12.7	42.3	1011
Secondary complete or higher	24.7	36.9	7.4	2.6	0.5	42.2	13.2	47.3	8.2	52.7	554
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	47.3	64.3	22.8	13.2	2.6	69.5	23.5	74.2	18.8	25.8	1847
2	43.7	58.0	16.4	10.2	1.7	62.5	21.3	67.9	15.9	32.1	1473
3	36.6	49.9	15.2	7.6	1.7	55.4	14.8	58.9	11.3	41.1	976
4	29.7	43.9	8.4	5.1	0.6	47.9	12.0	51.8	8.2	48.2	532
Richest	25.9	36.3	6.6	2.1	0.0	42.6	3.3	43.2	2.7	56.8	151
Total	41.6	56.6	17.4	10.0	1.9	61.5	19.3	66.0	14.8	34.0	4980

Table 8.2.M.A. Domestic Violence Ever Perpetrated by Currently Married Men: Non-Slums

Percentage of currently married men who ever engaged in physical or sexual violence by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, urban non-slum areas, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapping or twisting her arm	Punching their wife	Kicking or dragging their wife	Trying to strangle, or burn their wife	Any act of physical violence	Forcing her to have sexual intercourse	Any form of physical or sexual violence	Both physical and sexual violence	Never perpetrating physical or sexual violence	Number of men
Age											
15-19	63.1	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.4	5.4	78.1	2.7	21.9	8
20-24	12.3	24.8	6.2	1.0	0.6	28.1	22.3	41.7	8.7	58.3	137
25-29	22.2	33.9	8.9	5.1	1.2	37.0	25.0	49.8	12.1	50.2	545
30-34	27.7	44.7	8.3	4.3	3	49.9	16.6	55.0	11.6	45.0	612
35-39	32.1	41.6	10.0	5.8	2.0	47.7	7.9	50.0	5.6	50.0	710
40-44	25.4	35.3	13.2	5.7	1.6	40.9	10.9	45.6	6.1	54.4	552
45-49	38.1	49.7	13.0	2.8	1.2	52.9	20.0	60.1	12.8	39.9	571
50-54	30.3	31.8	5.1	1.4	0.1	40.8	7.7	43.6	4.8	56.4	337
55-59	24.8	41.0	6.3	3.0	0.2	46.4	6.1	47.6	4.9	52.4	203
Current residence											
Dhaka	28.5	37.9	6.4	3.0	0.8	42.8	12.8	48.6	7.0	51.4	2057
Chittagong	27.2	43.6	14.3	6.0	1.4	49.6	19.0	56.1	12.4	43.9	1042
Other city	31.2	39.9	13.3	5.5	1.5	43.9	13.4	48.5	8.8	51.5	576
Highest level of education											
None	42.7	62.2	19.0	8.0	3.6	70.0	18.4	74.8	13.6	25.2	668
Primary incomplete	32.3	52.4	16.7	9.1	0.7	57.0	18.3	61.0	14.4	39.0	367
Primary complete	41.0	52.6	12.9	2.9	0.1	59.0	15.1	64.7	9.4	35.3	385
Secondary incomplete	28.1	38.5	9.8	5.3	1.3	42.9	18.6	50.9	10.7	49.1	870
Secondary complete or higher	17.6	22.9	2.4	0.9	0.1	26.9	9.2	32.4	3.6	67.6	1385
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	51.3	72.8	26.2	11.4	2.5	76.5	20.1	78.7	17.9	21.3	266
2	38.0	61.7	13.7	10.8	1.3	70.5	22.6	75.1	17.9	24.9	523
3	34.1	45.8	13.9	3.9	1.1	50.6	21.3	60.1	11.9	39.9	732
4	26.1	36.1	8.8	3.3	1.3	40.4	10.9	46.3	5.0	53.7	1015
Richest	17.6	21.5	2.1	0.6	0.4	26.1	8.7	30.9	3.8	69.1	1139
Total	28.6	39.8	9.7	4.2	1.1	44.9	14.6	50.7	8.8	49.3	3675

Table 8.2. M.A Domestic Violence Ever Perpetrated by Currently Married Men: District Municipalities

Percentage of currently married men who ever engaged in physical or sexual violence by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, District Municipalities, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, or shaking, or throwing something	Slapping or twisting her arm	Punching their wife	Kicking or dragging their wife	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn their wife	Any act of physical violence	Forcing her to have sexual intercourse	Any form of physical or sexual violence	Both physical and sexual violence	Never perpetrating physical or sexual violence	Number of men
Age											
15-19	23.5	49.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	49.6	56.0	66.8	38.9	33.2	3
20-24	18.8	34.3	3.0	2.3	0.3	35.2	36.6	54.3	17.5	45.7	61
25-29	28.3	38.5	11.3	5.4	3.3	41.5	35.2	59.0	17.6	41.0	123
30-34	30.7	48.0	7.6	5.7	1.5	50.5	26.9	59.3	18.1	40.7	140
35-39	30.8	41.7	9.3	5.9	1.6	48.3	21.0	55.9	13.4	44.1	222
40-44	40.5	48.1	14.5	7.5	4.7	54.5	27.3	60.0	21.8	40.0	178
45-49	35.3	52.3	12.3	4.1	.2	53.9	21.6	61.1	14.3	38.9	205
50-54	24.4	41.3	14.3	10.2	2.1	44.2	19.7	49.8	14.0	50.2	165
55-59	33.3	49.7	12.9	6.8	2.5	49.7	7.2	51.2	5.7	48.8	72
Current residence											
Dhaka	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chittagong	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other city	31.4	45.0	11.3	6.2	2.1	48.6	24.1	57.0	15.7	43.0	1170
Highest level of education											
None	51.3	68.0	22.6	10.7	4.4	73.0	33.2	80.4	25.8	19.6	308
Primary incomplete	34.8	55.9	10.9	8.2	2.7	59.8	30.0	68.0	21.8	32.0	97
Primary complete	25.5	42.4	7.6	5.7	4.4	43.8	21.2	52.0	13.0	48.0	95
Secondary incomplete	33.4	49.0	8.9	3.6	1.5	52.6	25.1	60.6	17.1	39.4	240
Secondary complete or higher	16.6	24.5	5.3	4.1	0.0	27.4	16.4	36.8	7.0	63.2	430
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	48.4	67.2	16.9	10.5	4.7	71.7	30.9	77.5	25.2	22.5	247
2	40.8	59.4	21.6	13.2	3.8	63.6	33.2	71.8	25.1	28.2	250
3	26.0	36.0	7.3	1.8	1.0	41.3	16.1	46.1	11.2	53.9	272
4	22.9	35.6	5.1	3.3	0.1	37.8	23.3	52.3	8.8	47.7	251
Richest	11.7	16.8	2.1	.4	0.0	16.9	13.7	26.2	4.5	73.8	150
Total	31.4	45.0	11.3	6.2	2.1	48.6	24.1	57.0	15.7	43.0	1170

8.3. Domestic Violence Against Wives Within the Last Year

Tables 8.3.F.A and 8.3.M.A and Figure 8.3 show the magnitude of physical violence by husbands within the last year as reported by women and men in slum and non-slum areas of City Corporations and District Municipalities. Overall, the prevalence of any act of physical violence was highest in slums (34 and 26 reported, respectively, by women and men) and lowest in District Municipalities (17 and 12 percent, respectively, by women and men). In each of the domains, women reported experiencing higher rates of physical violence by husbands than men reported perpetrating against their wives. The pattern of reporting specific acts of physical violence was similar across the three domains and by gender of the respondent, and was similar to the pattern exhibited for lifetime experience of violence. Slapping or twisting arm was the most common act of physical violence followed by pushing, shaking or throwing something at the woman. Punching was the third most common act of violence. The reported incidence of physical violence by husbands within the last year decreased with age, education, and wealth across the domains and for both women and men. Thus, in all the domains, a much lower proportion of women educated beyond primary level and those beyond the second wealth quintile were physically abused during the last year. In most of the domains abuse was lower for category of women aged 30 and above with the exception of slum and non-slum areas, where decreasing proportions of women reported abuse beyond the teens.

Figure 8.3. Percent of men and women reporting any act of physical abuse in the past year, UHS 2006.

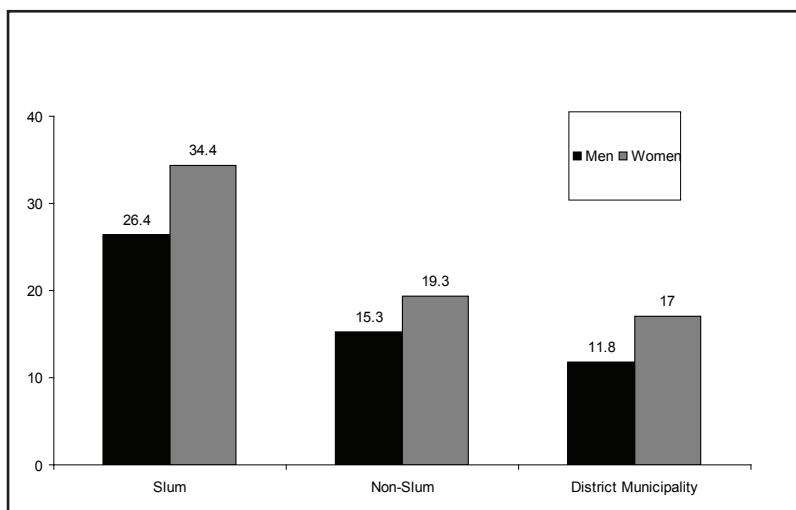


Table 8.3.F.A. Domestic Violence Experienced by Currently Married Women within the Last Year: Slums

Percentage of currently married women who experienced spousal physical violence within last year by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, urban slums, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Never perpetrating physical violence	Number of women
Age								
10-14	15.2	36.4	2.4	4.1	0.0	39.1	60.9	46
15-19	22.3	34.7	12.7	12.0	4.0	39.4	60.6	664
20-24	25.5	39.3	19.6	15.4	3.6	41.2	58.8	1184
25-29	25.4	38.4	19.4	12.9	5.3	41.3	58.7	1004
30-34	20.2	30.4	16.5	12.2	5.4	33.5	66.5	864
35-39	17.1	28.2	13.2	10.5	3.3	30.4	69.6	670
40-44	11.5	20.2	9.2	7.5	2.8	22.4	77.6	491
45-49	12.3	12.8	7.3	2.9	1.3	17.6	82.4	236
50-54	6.7	11.4	3.2	3.0	1.1	12.1	87.9	175
55-59	9.2	13.0	4.2	3.2	1.4	15.3	84.7	63
Current residence								
Dhaka	19.2	30.0	13.6	10.3	3.0	32.8	67.2	3443
Chittagong	24.2	36.3	19.2	14.8	6.2	39.1	60.9	1377
Other city	19.3	30.0	13.8	10.9	3.5	32.7	67.3	578
Highest level of education								
None	21.9	33.9	18.1	13.2	5.0	37.1	62.9	2589
Primary incomplete	25.3	35.5	16.7	13.2	4.0	38.7	61.3	889
Primary complete	19.4	35.0	15.4	10.9	3.8	36.6	63.4	706
Secondary incomplete	16.9	24.8	8.7	8.2	1.8	27.7	72.3	964
Secondary complete or higher	5.4	10.4	1.5	2.0	1.0	10.4	89.6	250
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	26.6	40.2	20.2	14.9	5.4	43.4	56.6	1997
2	20.4	33.4	16.1	12.2	4.3	36.6	63.4	1495
3	16.4	24.9	11.5	8.8	2.5	26.8	73.2	1069
4	13.0	18.7	6.7	6.5	1.6	21.5	78.5	641
Richest	6.4	9.2	2.4	1.5	0.5	9.7	90.3	195
Total	20.5	31.6	15.1	11.5	3.9	34.4	65.6	5398

Table 8.3.F.A. Domestic Violence Experienced by Currently Married Women within the Last Year: Non-Slums

Percentage of currently married women who experience spousal physical violence within last year by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, urban non-slum areas, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Never perpetrating physical violence	Number of women
Age								
10-14	0.0	48.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	48.0	52.0	4
15-19	15.9	24.1	9.3	9.2	1.4	24.4	75.6	276
20-24	14.8	29.8	11.6	7.7	1.8	30.9	69.1	777
25-29	10.5	19.5	9.5	6.1	1.5	22.1	77.9	896
30-34	7.8	17.3	9.8	6.2	2.5	18.2	81.8	756
35-39	9.3	12.7	8.2	8.1	1.4	16.1	83.9	645
40-44	7.4	10.8	6.2	2.0	.7	12.1	87.9	413
45-49	3.9	5.5	1.3	2.9	.7	7.3	92.7	254
50-54	2.3	4.0	.2	0.2	.1	5.1	94.9	186
55-59	3.3	3.6	2.9	0.1	.0	3.6	96.4	104
Current residence								
Dhaka	9.6	15.9	7.7	4.9	1.5	17.3	82.7	2312
Chittagong	9.3	22.4	10.2	7.7	0.8	24.1	75.9	1246
Other city	10.8	14.8	7.6	6.0	2.9	17.3	82.7	750
Highest level of education								
None	14.1	28.5	17.4	12.1	3.7	32.0	68.0	890
Primary incomplete	11.0	22.7	7.7	6.6	2.4	25.0	75.0	446
Primary complete	12.7	26.1	11.2	10.0	2.8	27.0	73.0	525
Secondary incomplete	11.3	16.1	7.6	4.9	.4	17.7	82.3	1155
Secondary complete or higher	3.7	6.0	1.9	0.6	0.3	6.8	93.2	1292
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	20.4	35.6	15.1	11.6	3.2	38.4	61.6	284
2	16.8	33.2	15.1	9.7	4.0	35.1	64.9	592
3	14.5	28.4	15.4	11.9	.8	29.7	70.3	729
4	8.3	12.8	7.9	5.8	2.1	14.7	85.3	1104
Richest	4.1	6.8	1.9	.9	0.2	8.4	91.6	1600
Total	9.7	17.5	8.4	5.9	1.5	19.3	80.7	4309

Table 8.3.F.A. Domestic Violence Experienced by Currently Married Women within the Last Year: District Municipalities

Percentage of currently married women who experience spousal physical violence within last year by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, District Municipalities, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Never perpetrating physical violence	Number of women
Age								
10-14	0.0	19.8	10.5	10.5	0.0	19.8	80.2	6
15-19	12.7	24.3	9.0	6.5	2.3	26.9	73.1	90
20-24	16.1	26.4	10.5	10.8	4.6	28.5	71.5	222
25-29	14.5	19.1	11.6	8.5	2.7	21.1	78.9	220
30-34	17.7	18.3	10.4	7.8	6.6	20.5	79.5	221
35-39	10.0	14.6	5.6	5.1	0.8	15.0	85.0	256
40-44	4.9	8.5	2.5	2.0	1.6	9.3	90.7	197
45-49	3.7	4.7	4.2	2.1	0.6	6.8	93.2	129
50-54	0.7	3.7	.7	1.1	0.0	3.7	96.3	90
55-59	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.2	97.8	34
Current residence								
Dhaka	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chittagong	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other city	10.8	15.6	7.3	5.9	2.7	17.0	83.0	1465
Highest level of education								
None	14.3	22.5	12.4	10.6	6.3	23.7	76.3	430
Primary incomplete	17.2	22.0	9.0	7.3	2.4	24.2	75.8	163
Primary complete	9.7	12.7	8.3	5.6	2.2	13.3	86.7	164
Secondary incomplete	11.8	15.9	4.9	4.2	0.7	18.5	81.5	388
Secondary complete or higher	2.5	4.4	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.7	95.3	321
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	17.9	27.5	17.7	15.8	7.5	28.8	71.2	313
2	18.3	26.2	10.9	6.9	3.3	28.1	71.9	303
3	6.3	9.0	2.8	2.5	1.0	9.8	90.2	334
4	7.1	8.5	2.3	2.4	0.6	11.0	89.0	312
Richest	2.0	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.8	96.2	203
Total	10.8	15.6	7.3	5.9	2.7	17.0	83.0	1465

Table 8.3.M.A. Domestic Violence Perpetrated by Currently Married Men within the Last Year: Slums

Percentage of currently married men who engaged in a spousal physical violence within last year by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, urban slums, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Never perpetrating physical violence	Number of men
Age								
15-19	14.8	25.7	9.2	2.6	0.0	26.2	73.8	54
20-24	21.9	34.5	10.1	4.9	1.7	38.7	61.3	418
25-29	23.6	33.7	7.1	3.5	1.4	35.7	64.3	957
30-34	19.4	29.1	8.6	4.4	1.0	33.4	66.6	787
35-39	15.0	23.1	7.5	5.3	1.1	26.0	74.0	756
40-44	14.3	16.9	5.4	2.7	0.4	21.1	78.9	655
45-49	12.7	16.1	4.4	2.7	0.8	18.5	81.5	652
50-54	6.8	10.3	4.6	1.9	0.4	11.5	88.5	461
55-59	7.5	11.0	3.6	3.4	2.2	11.0	89.0	240
Current residence								
Dhaka	17.2	24.4	6.6	3.6	0.9	27.7	72.3	3252
Chittagong	15.3	22.4	7.1	4.1	1.3	24.7	75.3	1226
Other city	14.3	21.2	6.3	3.2	1.2	22.4	77.6	502
Highest level of education								
None	18.7	25.2	7.6	4.6	1.4	28.2	71.8	1983
Primary incomplete	20.0	30.6	9.4	4.6	1.0	34.0	66.0	906
Primary complete	14.5	22.3	5.6	3.6	1.5	23.6	76.4	527
Secondary incomplete	13.3	21.1	4.5	2.5	0.3	23.6	76.4	1011
Secondary complete or higher	9.6	12.2	3.9	1.0	0.5	15.4	84.6	554
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	21.3	29.9	10.0	4.7	1.4	33.8	66.2	1847
2	17.2	24.7	6.2	3.9	1.1	26.8	73.2	1473
3	11.4	17.5	4.1	2.7	0.6	20.1	79.9	976
4	9.7	15.2	2.7	2.3	0.4	16.8	83.2	532
Richest	4.0	4.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	93.7	151
Total	16.4	23.6	6.7	3.7	1.0	26.4	73.6	4980

Table 8.3.M.A. Domestic Violence Perpetrated by Currently Married Men within the Last Year: Non-Slums

Percentage of currently married men who engaged in a spousal physical violence within last year by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, urban non-slum areas, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Never perpetrating physical violence	Number of men
Age								
15-19	63.1	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.4	24.6	8
20-24	7.9	16.4	1.7	0.5	0.6	19.9	80.1	137
25-29	9.8	19.2	4.2	3.3	1.2	20.0	80.0	545
30-34	12.1	18.0	5.1	2.1	0.1	20.8	79.2	612
35-39	8.9	13.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	15.6	84.4	710
40-44	5.5	10.7	1.8	0.4	1.2	13.6	86.4	552
45-49	9.1	11.8	4.7	0.9	0.7	12.0	88.0	571
50-54	5.8	3.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	8.1	91.9	337
55-59	4.1	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.5	94.5	203
Current residence								
Dhaka	7.2	10.8	2.2	0.9	0.3	13.2	86.8	2057
Chittagong	11.9	18.9	4.2	2.0	1.1	21.0	79.0	1042
Other city	7.7	11.7	4.2	1.3	0.9	12.5	87.5	576
Highest level of education								
None	15.3	23.2	7.1	1.9	1.6	28.1	71.9	668
Primary incomplete	9.8	24.4	5.1	3.0	0.4	25.4	74.6	367
Primary complete	5.2	12.6	3.5	0.6	0.1	15.2	84.8	385
Secondary incomplete	9.8	12.8	2.5	1.8	1.1	13.6	86.4	870
Secondary complete or higher	5.2	6.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	7.5	92.5	1385
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	15.3	27.1	7.4	3.0	1.5	28.2	71.8	266
2	13.8	27.1	4.2	2.4	1.0	30.2	69.8	523
3	11.9	17.5	4.7	2.2	0.9	20.4	79.6	732
4	8.4	11.2	3.1	0.7	0.3	13.0	87.0	1015
Richest	2.7	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	95.8	1139
Total	8.6	13.3	3.0	1.3	.6	15.3	84.7	3675

Table 8.3.M.A. Domestic Violence Perpetrated by Currently Married Men within the Last Year: District Municipalities

Percentage of currently married men who engaged in a spousal physical violence within last year by specific type of violence perpetrated, according to background characteristics, District Municipalities, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Pushing, shaking, or throwing something	Slapped or twisted her arm	Punched her	Kicking or dragging her	Trying to strangle, kill, or burn her	Any act of physical violence	Never perpetrating physical violence	Number of men
Age								
15-19	23.5	49.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	49.6	50.4	3
20-24	12.5	22.6	1.7	2.3	0.3	23.5	76.5	61
25-29	11.9	19.1	7.4	3.2	2.3	20.6	79.4	123
30-34	13.6	17.7	3.3	3.4	1.5	17.7	82.3	140
35-39	4.8	8.2	2.3	1.8	1.2	8.5	91.5	222
40-44	13.6	11.6	1.8	0.4	0.0	16.5	83.5	178
45-49	2.7	6.2	1.9	0.8	0.1	6.9	93.1	205
50-54	2.9	3.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	96.8	165
55-59	3.1	5.8	1.0	2.1	0.0	6.8	93.2	72
Current residence								
Dhaka	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Chittagong	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other city	7.6	10.6	2.6	1.5	0.7	11.8	88.2	1170
Highest level of education								
None	14.6	19.0	5.0	2.6	0.9	22.4	77.6	308
Primary incomplete	12.4	17.2	4.8	4.6	2.5	18.1	81.9	97
Primary complete	5.8	7.6	2.5	1.2	0.0	8.4	91.6	95
Secondary incomplete	8.1	12.2	2.2	1.8	1.2	13.1	86.9	240
Secondary complete or higher	1.7	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	97.0	430
Employment status								
Not employed	5.4	7.0	5.2	1.5	0.0	7.0	93.0	59
Self employed	8.4	8.7	1.5	1.3	0.3	11.4	88.6	503
Employed for wages	7.4	12.9	3.4	1.8	1.1	13.0	87.0	589
Employed, not for cash	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	98.1	19
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	13.6	21.1	5.3	4.2	2.6	23.0	77.0	247
2	12.2	13.9	2.8	2.6	0.6	17.5	82.5	250
3	4.2	5.5	1.8	0.3	0.0	5.7	94.3	272
4	3.8	5.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	94.6	251
Richest	2.9	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	94.0	150
Total	7.6	10.6	2.6	1.5	0.7	11.8	88.2	1170

8.4. Coping Strategies of Women Physically Assaulted by Husbands

Women exposed to physical violence by their husbands were asked an open-ended question regarding any action they took in response to the violence. The most common responses were then categorized as: rebuked her husband; stopped talking to him; went to her father's house; threatened her husband with legal action; threatened him with separation or divorce; talked to community leaders; tried to hit him; anything else (other) in response to the violence. Table 8.4.A presents the results by the three overall domains (slums and non-slum areas of the City Corporations and District Municipalities). Overall, a very low proportion of women (less than 10 percent) reported taking any action in response to the violence. Interestingly, in terms of actions taken women in slums and non-slum areas were similar. Thus, even responses such as rebuking him, stop talking, going to natal home, etc. were not at all commonly reported by abused women in any of the domains.

Table 8.4.A. Response to Domestic Violence

Responses to physical or sexual violence by women who ever experienced either form of violence, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Response	How she responded to experience of physical or sexual violence		
	Slums	Non-Slum Areas	District Municipalities
Rebuked him	1.6	1.1	3.2
Stopped talking to him	1.2	1.1	1.0
Went to father's house	1.3	1.4	2.0
Threatened legal action	.3	.1	.3
Threatened separation /divorce	.6	.7	.3
Talked with community leaders	1.3	1.6	.7
Tried beating him	.2	.6	1.1
Other	.3	.1	.8
Expressed objection to abuse in at least one way	5.7	6.3	8.2
Did not expressed objection to abuse in any way	94.3	93.7	91.8
Number of women	3543	1984	713

Note: Women may have reported more than one response to the experience of abuse.

8.5. Injury Sustained as a Result of Domestic Violence

Information on injuries sustained as a result of physical or sexual violence by husbands and the treatment seeking behavior of the abused is presented in Table 8.5.A. A high proportion of women who experienced physical or sexual abuse by their husband reported suffering an injury. 42, 35 and 31 percent, respectively, of women in slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities reported an injury.

In all domains, about half of the women who sustained injury sought treatment. Thus, 22, 19 and 17 percent, respectively, sought treatment in slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities. An additional proportion (10, 7 and 6 percent, respectively, in slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities) needed, but did not seek treatment.

Table 8.5.A. Injuries as a Result of Domestic Violence by Urban Slum, Non-Slum Areas and District Municipalities

Percent of women who experienced an injury, sought treatment, and required treatment even though they did not seek treatment among currently married women who ever experienced physical or sexual violence, Bangladesh UHS 2006.

Injury and treatment seeking	Slums	Non-Slum Areas	District Municipalities
Suffered injury as a result of violence	42.0	35.3	30.5
Sought treatment for injury	22.1	19.3	16.5
Required medical care, even if did not seek treatment	10.2	7.3	6.0
Number of women who ever-experienced physical or sexual violence	3543	1984	713

8.6. Conclusions

The data reveals wide variation among domains in terms of the percentage of women and men who justify wife beating in different scenarios, as well as substantial variation in the proportions that agreed with at least one reason for wife beating. Findings from the current analysis contradict the notion that wife beating will be higher in settings where a greater proportion of people justify wife beating. This could be due to generally high rates of acceptance of violence and violence itself across domains. For example, women and men from the slums reported the highest rates of physical wife abuse yet also reported the lowest acceptance rates. Also, a relatively high degree of acceptance of wife beating in the non-slum areas and District Municipalities was not accompanied by higher rates of this violence.

Ellsberg, Heise, Pena, Agurto and Winkvist (2001) demonstrated that the reporting of violence is highly sensitive to methodological factors, and that studies devoted entirely to domestic violence yielded higher reporting. Findings from this survey considered in light of this suggest that the actual rate of violence may be even higher than what is reported in this chapter. However, the prevalence of domestic violence in the UHS falls into the higher end of the range of prevalence estimates previously published (by WHO, 2002).

The rate of physical violence was highest in the slums with District Municipalities following closely. The pattern of violence was the same across gender and domains with moderate violence being most commonly reported. Men reported similar or higher rates of moderate physical violence and lower rates of severe physical violence.

The prevalence rate of physical wife abuse during the last 12 months was highest in the slums and lowest in the District Municipalities. In each domain, men reported a lower rate compared to women. The pattern of reporting of acts of physical violence was similar across the two reference periods.

The prevalence of forced sex within marriage was lower than physical wife abuse. Men reported a lower rate in the slum and non-slum samples, but a higher rate in the District Municipalities. The male-reported prevalence rate of physical or sexual violence was the same in the slums and a little higher in the non-slum areas and District Municipalities.

Injury was reported by more than 30 percent of the physically or sexually abused women. Among those who sustained injury as a result of violence, medical treatment was required by one-third of the women from the slums and about one-fourth from non-slum areas and District Municipalities. Treatment was sought by about one-fifth of these women in each domain. A very small proportion of women reported taking any actions in response to the violence they experienced.

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CHAPTER 9. FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

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9.1. Introduction

Among South Asian countries, Bangladesh has experienced one of the highest urban population growth rates. Although rural-urban migration is a predominant cause of urban growth, the size of the future urban population is presumably linked with fertility behavior. The estimates of urban fertility are important in determining environmental and economic inequalities and their impact on socioeconomic development and resource allocation. The present chapter elaborates a description of urban fertility estimates, birth intervals, age at first birth, and the reproductive behavior of adolescents.

The fertility measures presented in this chapter are based on the retrospective reproductive histories of ever-married women aged 15-49 who were interviewed in the UHS. Each woman was asked to provide information on the number of sons and daughters to whom she had given birth and who were living with her, the number living elsewhere, and the number who had died. The women were then asked for a history of all their live births, including such information as: name, month and year of birth, sex and survival status. Based on this information, measures of age-specific fertility and total fertility rates are examined. The information is also analyzed to provide information on the length of interval between births, age at first birth, and the extent of childbearing among teenage women.

Fertility regulation is another important aspect covered in this chapter. The currently married women were asked whether they are currently using a family planning method. The data were then used to indicate overall and method specific prevalence of contraceptive use among eligible couples. This chapter also discusses the sources of supply of modern contraceptive methods, which has practical relevance for analyzing the market share of different sectors and formulating strategies for addressing the choices of customers.

9.2. Current Fertility Levels

The current level of fertility is an important parameter due to its direct relevance to population policies and programs. Table 9.1.A gives the reported age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) for the three-year period preceding the survey per 1,000 women. The weighted sum of the age-specific fertility rates (known as the total fertility rate, or TFR) is a useful means of summarizing the level of fertility. It can be interpreted as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific rates. The general fertility rate (GFR) represents the annual number of live births in a population per 1,000 women age 15-44. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the annual number of births per 1,000 members of the population. All these measures are calculated using the birth history data for the three-year period preceding the survey.

Table 9.1.A Current Fertility Rates

Age-specific fertility rates, the total fertility rate, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by major domain, UHS 2006.

Age Group	Major Domain		
	Slum	Non-Slum	District Municipality
ASFR			
15-19	96	61	61
20-24	156	119	134
25-29	113	128	122
30-34	78	49	63
35-39	36	11	25
40-44	8	2	9
45-49	5	0	0
TFR 15-49	2.46	1.85	2.07
GFR	96	73	73
CBR	23.8	17.9	16.8

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. Rates for the age group 45-49 may be slightly biased because of truncation.

TFR: Total fertility rate for women age 15-49, expressed per woman.

GFR: General fertility rate (births divided by the number of women age 15-44), expressed per 1,000 women.

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population.

Like many other countries, Bangladeshi urban women experience their prime reproductive years during their twenties. Fertility was the highest among women aged 20-24 in the slum and District Municipality areas, while fertility was the highest among women aged 25-29 in the non-slum areas. Childbearing among young women age 15-24 accounted for half of total fertility. It was higher in the slum areas (51 percent) and lower in the District Municipalities (47 percent). The fertility of teenagers (age 15-19) in the slums was one and a half times more than the fertility of teenagers living in the non-slum areas and the District Municipalities. Similarly, the fertility among women aged 20-24 was also the highest in the slum areas.

Comparatively high fertility among women in the slums was also reflected in the general fertility rates and the crude birth rates. The general fertility rate was 23 births more (per 1,000 women) among women in the slums as compared to the rates of women from the non-slum and District Municipality areas.

The total fertility rates for the three year period preceding the survey were 2.5, 2.1, and 1.9 children per woman in the slum, District Municipality, and non-slum areas, respectively. The TFR of non-slum areas shows that these urban areas had achieved below replacement level fertility. However, since women in the slums had higher levels of fertility than the women of the non-slum areas throughout most of their reproductive years, they achieve a significantly higher TFR.

9.3. Fertility by Survey Domains

Table 9.2.B presents the estimates of total fertility rates by survey domain. There appears to have been a marked variation in the TFR between the eight survey domains, ranging from a low of 1.7 in non-slum areas of the other City Corporations (Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal and Sylhet) to 2.5 in the slum areas of other City Corporations and the medium/small slums of the Dhaka metropolitan area. Virtually no variation in TFR was observed within the slum domains of different city corporation areas. The TFR in the slum domains ranged from 2.4 to 2.5 births per women. There was slight variation in the TFR of the non-slum domains of different City Corporation areas, ranging between 1.7 to 1.9 births per women.

Table 9.2.B. Fertility by Survey Domain

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey and mean number of children ever born to women aged 40-49 years, by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Total Fertility Rate ¹	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	2.4	4.6
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	2.5	4.6
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	1.8	3.7
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	2.4	4.8
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	1.9	3.9
Other City Corporation: Slum	2.5	4.6
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	1.7	3.4
District Municipality	2.1	4.0

¹ Women aged 15-49 years.

9.4. Fertility Trends

Bangladesh has experienced rapid fertility decline in the last decade. The data (Table 9.3.A) indicate about a 30 percent fertility decline in all three survey domains between the periods of 5-9 years and 0-4 years before the UHS. Between the 5-9 year and 0-4 year periods prior to the survey, the TFR among women from the slum areas decreased from 3.8 to 2.6 births per woman. During the same periods, the TFR in the non-slum and District Municipality areas decreased from 2.8 to 2.0 and 3.1 to 2.2 births, respectively.

Table 9.3.A. Trends in Total Fertility Rates

Total fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey by major domain, UHS 2006.

Major domain	TFR, period before the survey			Changes in TFR			
	0-4 years (1-60 months)	5-9 years (61-120 months)	10-14 years (121-180 months)	5-9 years vs. 0-4 years		10-14 years vs. 5-9 years	
				%	Absolute	%	Absolute
Slum	2.60	3.79	4.28	31	1.19	11	0.49
Non-slum	2.00	2.79	2.85	28	0.79	2	0.06
District Municipality	2.24	3.10	3.46	28	0.86	10	0.36

The fertility decline was relatively stiff during earlier years (between 10-14 years and 5-9 years before the survey). For example, the TFR declined by about 10 percentage points in the slum and District Municipality areas between 10-14 years and 5-9 years preceding the survey. Between the same periods, fertility declined by only two percentage points in the non-slum areas.

9.5. Birth Intervals

A birth interval, defined as the length of time between two live births, provides information about birth spacing patterns. Studies indicate that short birth intervals may adversely affect maternal health and children's chances of survival. Children born too close to a previous birth, especially if the interval between the births is less than two years, are at an increased risk of health problems and dying. Longer birth intervals, on the other hand, contribute to the improved health status of both mother and child. This section presents the percent distribution of non-first births (second and higher order) in the five years preceding the UHS by the number of months since the previous birth.

The UHS documented relatively long birth intervals in all three major domains. The median birth interval is about four years. The median birth interval is slightly lower in the slum areas (45 months) but does not vary much between the non-slum (52 months) and District Municipality (51 months) areas.

Table 9.4.A shows that in the slum areas, only one in eight (12 percent) births occur after an interval of less than 24 months and about half (45 percent) of births occur four or more years after the previous birth. In the slum areas, birth intervals were the shortest among teenage mothers (25 months), increasing in length with age of the mother. Birth intervals were also short after a deceased birth (31 months). There was a positive relationship between birth interval and education. Birth intervals among mothers with completed secondary or higher education were 14 months longer than birth intervals among mothers with no education. Birth intervals were also positively associated with household economic status. Birth intervals increased by 19 months among mothers in households in the highest (richest) quintile compared to the mothers in households in the lowest (poorest) quintile, but this should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size. Additionally, birth order was negatively associated with birth interval.

Table 9.4.A. Birth intervals: Slum

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey, by number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Months since preceding birth					Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48+			
Age of mother								
15-19	20.0	21.8	29.1	18.2	10.9	100.0	55	25.0
20-29	5.3	7.0	25.2	21.7	40.7	100.0	1256	41.0
30-39	4.4	4.6	17.7	18.4	54.8	100.0	722	51.0
40-49	1.1	4.6	19.5	19.5	55.2	100.0	87	54.0
Birth order								
2-3	4.9	6.0	20.4	20.1	48.6	100.0	1397	47.0
4-6	6.1	7.0	25.5	20.2	41.1	100.0	603	42.0
7+	5.0	9.2	32.5	25.0	28.3	100.0	120	36.0
Sex of prior birth								
Male	5.1	6.8	21.9	18.6	47.5	100.0	1069	46.0
Female	5.3	6.1	23.2	22.3	43.1	100.0	1051	43.0
Survival of prior birth								
Living	4.1	5.8	21.1	21.2	47.7	100.0	1904	46.0
Dead	15.3	12.0	35.2	13.4	24.1	100.0	216	30.5
Highest level of education								
No education	5.5	6.2	25.1	20.2	43.0	100.0	1115	43.0
Primary incomplete	5.2	7.6	20.6	21.1	45.4	100.0	383	45.0
Primary complete	5.9	5.2	23.3	20.6	44.9	100.0	287	44.0
Secondary incomplete	3.4	6.4	17.0	22.3	50.9	100.0	265	48.0
Secondary complete or higher	5.7	10.0	10.0	12.9	61.4	100.0	70	58.0
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	6.4	5.8	25.8	22.5	39.4	100.0	1027	41.0
2	3.9	6.8	21.4	17.4	50.4	100.0	585	48.0
3	4.1	7.9	19.3	19.7	49.0	100.0	290	47.0
4	4.5	6.1	15.6	22.3	51.4	100.0	179	49.0
Richest	5.1	7.7	10.3	7.7	69.2	100.0	39	60.0
Total	5.2	6.5	22.5	20.4	45.3	100.0	2120	45.0

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table 9.4.A. Birth Intervals: Non-Slum

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey, by number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Months since preceding birth					Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48+			
Age of mother								
15-19	8.3	16.7	50.0	25.0		100.0	12	25.0
20-29	6.4	5.4	20.9	18.6	48.6	100.0	698	46.5
30-39	2.2	2.7	12.0	13.1	69.9	100.0	449	65.0
40-49	2.9	8.8	11.8	8.8	67.6	100.0	34	78.5
Birth order								
2-3	4.6	4.4	16.7	16.3	58.1	100.0	965	53.0
4-6	5.6	5.1	19.3	16.2	53.8	100.0	197	51.0
7+	6.5	9.7	35.5	19.4	29.0	100.0	31	31.0
Sex of prior birth								
Male	5.6	3.9	18.2	16.8	55.6	100.0	594	51.0
Female	4.0	5.3	17.0	15.9	57.8	100.0	599	52.0
Survival of prior birth								
Living	4.1	3.7	17.3	16.1	58.7	100.0	1121	53.0
Dead	15.3	18.1	22.2	19.4	25.0	100.0	72	30.5
Highest level of education								
No education	5.0	5.8	23.8	17.5	47.9	100.0	240	46.0
Primary incomplete	2.9	2.9	21.2	16.8	56.2	100.0	137	52.0
Primary complete	5.1	3.6	18.1	20.3	52.9	100.0	138	49.5
Secondary incomplete	6.6	4.6	14.2	12.4	62.1	100.0	346	55.0
Secondary complete or higher	3.3	4.8	15.1	17.8	59.0	100.0	332	54.0
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	6.3	5.6	25.2	17.5	45.5	100.0	143	45.0
2	6.6	4.8	24.0	16.8	47.9	100.0	167	44.0
3	5.1	3.8	21.9	20.7	48.5	100.0	237	47.0
4	4.1	3.8	11.0	12.7	68.5	100.0	292	61.0
Richest	3.7	5.4	14.1	15.8	61.0	100.0	354	54.0
Total	4.8	4.6	17.6	16.3	56.7	100.0	1193	52.0

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table 9.4.A. Birth Intervals: District Municipalities

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey, by number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Months since preceding birth					Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48+			
Age of mother								
15-19	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	100.0	12	31.5
20-29	7.8	6.0	20.3	20.3	45.7	100.0	232	45.0
30-39	2.3	3.4	11.4	13.1	69.7	100.0	175	68.0
40-49	4.3	8.7	13.0	17.4	56.5	100.0	23	69.0
Birth order								
2-3	4.8	5.2	15.5	17.9	56.7	100.0	291	52.0
4-6	6.3	4.7	15.0	15.7	58.3	100.0	127	55.0
7+	12.5	12.5	41.7	16.7	16.7	100.0	24	29.5
Sex of prior birth								
Male	5.4	4.1	15.8	19.8	55.0	100.0	222	50.5
Female	5.9	6.8	17.7	14.5	55.0	100.0	220	50.5
Survival of prior birth								
Living	3.5	4.7	17.0	17.0	57.8	100.0	405	53.0
Dead	29.7	13.5	13.5	18.9	24.3	100.0	37	25.0
Highest level of education								
No education	2.8	5.6	21.7	21.7	48.3	100.0	143	47.0
Primary incomplete	2.9	5.7	21.4	12.9	57.1	100.0	70	50.0
Primary complete	11.1	6.3	19.0	17.5	46.0	100.0	63	46.0
Secondary incomplete	8.3	6.4	10.1	16.5	58.7	100.0	109	53.0
Secondary complete or higher	5.3	1.8	8.8	12.3	71.9	100.0	57	65.0
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	4.1	6.8	25.3	23.3	40.4	100.0	146	42.0
2	7.8	5.6	13.3	13.3	60.0	100.0	90	55.5
3	3.5	5.8	12.8	16.3	61.6	100.0	86	54.0
4	5.0	2.5	12.5	13.8	66.3	100.0	80	64.5
Richest	12.5	5.0	10.0	12.5	60.0	100.0	40	58.0
Total	5.7	5.4	16.7	17.2	55.0	100.0	442	50.5

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

The median birth interval was the highest in the non-slum areas. The data shows that the proportion of risky birth intervals (less than 24 months) was the lowest (9 percent) and the proportion of longer birth intervals (four or more years) was the highest (57 percent) among the women of non-slum areas.

Table 9.4.A also presents birth intervals of the non-slum women by background characteristics. The pattern of variation in the length of birth intervals was similar to the slum areas for the different background variables. Education of mothers and household economic status were positively associated with longer birth intervals in the non-slum areas. As expected, the birth intervals were the shortest among teenage mothers (25 months). A shorter interval also prevailed for children whose preceding sibling had died, compared with those whose prior sibling was alive (31 months vs. 53 months).

The median birth interval in District Municipalities was 51 months. Table 9.4.A.3 shows that in the District Municipality areas, only one in nine (11 percent) births occurred after an interval of less than 24 months and more than half (55 percent) of births occurred four or more years after the previous birth.

As expected, increases in the age and education of mothers were positively associated with longer birth intervals in the District Municipality areas. The birth intervals were the shortest (25 months) for children whose preceding sibling had died, compared with those whose prior sibling was alive. Birth intervals were also short among teenage mothers (32 months). Although the pattern of association is not clear, the length of birth intervals varied widely between rich and poor in the District Municipality areas. Birth intervals were 16 months longer among mothers of households in the highest (richest) quintile compared to those of mothers in the lowest (poorest) quintile. Again, due to the small number of cases, however, these results need to be interpreted with caution.

There was wide variation in the length of birth intervals by survey domain (Table 9.4.B). The median birth interval varied significantly between Chittagong City Corporation slum and non-slum areas, 41 months and 52 months respectively. In the Dhaka metropolitan area, the median birth interval was the highest in non-slum areas (52 months), while it was five months and seven months shorter in medium/small slum and large slum areas, respectively. There was not much difference in the median birth intervals between slum (46 months) and non-slum (49 months) areas of other City Corporations.

Table 9.4.B. Birth Intervals by Survey Domain

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey, by number of months since preceding birth, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Months since preceding birth					Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48+			
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	4.9	7.7	22.1	19.7	45.6	100.0	512	45.0
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	4.8	6.3	21.0	17.1	50.9	100.0	505	48.0
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	7.3	6.9	12.8	14.3	58.8	100.0	365	52.0
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	5.3	5.4	26.6	20.6	42.1	100.0	564	41.4
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	6.4	5.0	12.1	13.3	63.1	100.0	480	52.0
Other City Corporation: Slum	5.6	7.4	18.2	22.4	46.4	100.0	528	46.0
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	5.8	9.8	17.9	14.5	52.0	100.0	412	49.2
District Municipality	6.3	4.3	16.3	20.6	52.5	100.0	421	50.0

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

9.6. Age at First Birth

Age at first birth is an important determinant of fertility. It has significant demographic and health consequences for mother and child. Usually, the postponement of first births—reflecting an increase in the age at marriage—contributes greatly to overall fertility decline. The proportion of women who become mothers before age 20 is also a measure of the magnitude of adolescent fertility, which is a major health and social concern in many countries. Table 9.5.A presents the percent distribution of women by age at first birth according to current age.

Childbearing began earlier in the urban slums compared to the non-slum and District Municipality areas. In the slum areas, about two in three women (64 percent) aged 20-24 had become mothers before age 20, while the proportions were less than half in the non-slum (44 percent) and District Municipality (45 percent) areas. However, the data indicated sharp changes in adolescent fertility in all three survey areas. Between the age cohort 20-24 and 25-29, there was a 12 to 15 percent decline in the proportion of women who had become mothers before age 20.

Table 9.5.A. Age at First Birth

Percent distribution of all women by age at first birth, according to current age by major domain, UHS 2006.

Current Age	Percentage of women with no births	Age at first birth									Total	Number of women	Median age at first birth
		<15	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30			
SLUM													
15-19	82.8	2.6	7.4	6.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1964	a
20-24	30.3	8.0	19.5	19.9	16.3	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1531	17.9
25-29	8.8	11.8	27.2	21.0	16.7	8.4	3.8	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1159	17.3
30-34	3.8	14.2	27.4	22.8	15.4	9.3	3.9	2.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	951	17.2
35-39	1.5	11.7	28.2	23.6	16.4	10.1	4.1	1.9	1.5	0.4	100.0	785	17.4
40-44	1.2	13.6	26.8	24.8	16.7	8.9	3.8	1.7	1.0	0.7	100.0	604	17.3
45-49	0.6	12.8	27.2	23.4	14.1	12.5	4.5	2.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	312	17.3
NON-SLUM													
15-19	91.3	1.2	2.4	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1170	a
20-24	48.1	4.7	12.9	10.1	16.3	6.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1139	19.3
25-29	17.3	5.2	9.7	22.7	18.8	13.5	7.3	3.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	1033	19.4
30-34	7.3	9.6	18.1	19.0	19.6	8.7	6.6	6.1	2.9	1.2	100.0	831	18.6
35-39	4.9	6.0	18.7	22.1	19.4	14.4	6.8	4.1	2.0	0.8	100.0	738	18.7
40-44	3.1	8.3	22.0	23.2	21.2	10.2	3.3	2.4	2.0	1.6	100.0	509	18.1
45-49	0.9	8.0	18.3	26.3	17.3	15.2	4.0	3.4	1.5	0.6	100.0	323	18.5
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY													
15-19	87.0	2.2	6.4	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	361	a
20-24	47.6	4.7	11.7	13.1	15.9	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	359	18.7
25-29	15.9	7.1	13.9	18.7	19.8	15.5	3.6	4.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	252	19.0
30-34	4.1	8.6	18.9	27.9	13.5	10.2	9.0	2.9	4.1	0.8	100.0	244	18.1
35-39	1.8	9.7	21.3	24.5	18.1	18.4	1.8	2.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	277	18.0
40-44	1.8	7.8	15.1	25.7	20.2	15.6	4.6	6.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	218	18.4
45-49	2.1	11.0	13.0	22.6	22.6	15.1	2.1	6.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	146	18.8

Note: The data is based on all women including those who have never married.

na = Not applicable.

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching age 15.

Age of childbearing was increasing gradually in the slum and non-slum areas. The median rose from 17.3 years among women aged 45-49 to 17.9 years among women aged 20-24 in the slum areas. Similarly, the median age at first birth also rose from 18.5 years among women age 45-49 to 19.3 years among women age 20-24 in the non-slum areas. The median age at first birth had not increased among women living in District Municipalities.

9.7. Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood

It is well known that teenage pregnancy, early childbearing and motherhood have negative socioeconomic and health consequences. Teenage mothers are more likely to have complications during labor, which result in higher morbidity and mortality for themselves and their children. Childbearing among teenagers also has adverse social consequences, particularly on female education and job opportunities.

Early childbearing among teenagers was more prominent in the slum areas. Teenagers from the slum areas were almost two times more likely to be mothers than teenagers from the non-slum areas (21 percent vs. 11 percent). The proportion of teenage childbearing in the District Municipality areas was 16 percent.

Among teenagers (age 15-19) living in the slums, 17 percent were already mothers and another 4 percent were pregnant with their first child (Table 9.6.A). The proportion of teenagers in the slums who had begun childbearing increased rapidly with age. More than one-third of women age 18 and almost half of women age 19 had already begun childbearing. Early childbearing was significantly lower among teenage slum women who had secondary complete or higher education. Contrary to the expectation, there was no difference in early childbearing by household economic status in the slum areas.

Table 9.6.A. Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood: Slums

Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Percentage who are:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Mothers	Pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	2.1	1.0	3.0	476
16	6.6	2.8	9.4	378
17	18.0	2.4	20.4	385
18	24.9	9.9	34.8	387
19	38.6	7.2	45.7	351
Highest level of education				
No education	18.5	3.8	22.4	498
Primary incomplete	21.9	2.1	24.0	393
Primary complete	14.0	3.4	17.5	426
Secondary incomplete	15.8	7.6	23.4	597
Secondary complete or higher	5.3	0.6	5.9	63
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	16.0	3.4	19.5	953
2	18.6	4.7	23.3	517
3	20.4	8.1	28.5	278
4	13.5	3.1	16.6	210
Richest	11.0	9.3	20.3	20
Total	17.0	4.4	21.4	1977

Table 9.6.A. Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood: Non-Slums

Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Percentage who are:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Mothers	Pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.0	0.1	1.1	268
16	0.2	0.8	1.1	277
17	6.5	2.2	8.8	188
18	14.3	7.4	21.6	205
19	19.9	1.7	21.6	283
Highest level of education				
No education	10.2	2.1	12.3	88
Primary incomplete	9.1	3.2	12.3	194
Primary complete	10.1	1.8	11.9	95
Secondary incomplete	6.5	2.0	8.5	763
Secondary complete or higher	18.6	2.0	20.5	81
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	6.2	1.5	7.7	147
2	10.4	1.8	12.2	336
3	7.8	4.9	12.6	243
4	6.1	1.9	8.0	330
Richest	10.9	0.3	11.2	165
Total	8.3	2.2	10.5	1221

Table 9.6.A. Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood: District Municipalities

Percentage of women aged 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Percentage who are:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Mothers	Pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.7	1.5	3.2	87
16	7.1	0.0	7.1	68
17	14.2	1.8	16.0	76
18	15.7	7.2	22.9	60
19	29.7	2.7	32.3	70
Highest level of education				
No education	19.3	0.0	19.3	55
Primary incomplete	8.9	2.9	11.8	70
Primary complete	13.4	0.8	14.2	56
Secondary incomplete	14.2	4.0	18.2	143
Secondary complete or higher	7.4	1.7	9.1	37
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	14.8	0.4	15.2	111
2	7.9	5.8	13.7	120
3	15.9	0.0	15.9	64
4	13.7	3.6	17.3	40
Richest	22.2	0.0	22.2	26
Total	13.1	2.4	15.6	361

Early childbearing was less common in the non-slum areas, with only one in nine women aged 15-19 having begun childbearing. Eight percent of non-slum teenagers were already mothers and two percent were pregnant with their first child (Table 9.6.A). Like the slum areas, early childbearing in non-slum areas increased with increases in the age of mothers. However, it was surprising to note that the highest proportion of teenage childbearing in non-slum areas by education level was for women who had completed secondary or higher education (21 percent). This pattern presumably reflected childbearing after completing secondary education at around age 18 or 19 in the non-slum areas.

Teenage childbearing varied significantly by age, education of mothers, and household economic status in the District Municipality areas. Like the slum and non-slum domains, the proportion of teenage women in the District Municipalities who had begun childbearing increased with age from three percent among women age 15 to 32 percent of women age 19.

Teenage childbearing varied widely across the eight survey domains (Table 9.6.B). The proportion of teenage women who had begun childbearing was the lowest among teens living in the non-slum areas of Chittagong City Corporation (7 percent) and the highest among teens of other City Corporations slum areas (31 percent). In Dhaka Metropolitan areas, teenage childbearing was almost two times more in the large slum areas (20 percent) and about two and a half times more

in the medium/small slum areas (25 percent), compared with the non-slum areas (11 percent). The teens of Chittagong City Corporation slum areas (17 percent) experienced the lowest proportion of childbearing among all four slum domains, but the proportion was two and a half times more than that of the Chittagong City Corporation non-slum areas. Teenage childbearing was also two times more among slum women of other City Corporations, compared with teens of non-slum areas of the same cities.

Table 9.6.B. Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood by Survey Domain

Percentage of women age 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child, by survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Percentage who are:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Mothers	Pregnant with first child		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	16.5	3.2	19.7	470
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	19.1	5.9	25.1	462
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	7.9	3.3	11.2	346
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	13.5	3.7	17.2	596
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	6.7	0.7	7.4	493
Other City Corporation: Slum	24.6	6.4	31.0	374
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	12.5	1.7	14.2	412
District Municipality	13.1	2.4	15.6	361

9.8. Current Use of Contraception

Table 9.7.A presents data on the proportion of currently married women who report that they are using a contraceptive method, distributed by age of the woman. Overall, 58 percent of currently married women from the slum and District Municipality areas and 63 percent of women from the non-slum areas were using a contraceptive method. The majority of women were “modern” method users: 53 percent, 56 percent and 50 percent of women from the slum, non-slum, and District Municipality areas, respectively. The use of traditional methods was comparatively low: five percent of all women from the slum areas, seven percent from the non-slum areas, and eight percent from the District Municipalities are using a traditional method.

The oral contraceptive pill was the most commonly used method of contraception in all three areas. Approximately one in three currently married women from the slum and non-slum areas and one in four women from the District Municipality areas were using the pill. Injectables were the second most popular method among women from the slum (14 percent) and District Municipality (10 percent) areas, while condoms were the second most popular method among women from the non-slum (11 percent) areas. The use of permanent methods was insignificant in all three areas, and a similar proportion of women (4-5 percent) reported the use of sterilization.

Considering the age pattern, contraceptive use was most prevalent in the 30-34 age group in the non-slum and slum areas, while it peaked in the 35-39 age group in the District Municipality areas. The pill was the most popular method among women in all age groups in all three areas, except for those in the older age (45-49) group, who were more likely to be sterilized or rely on traditional methods.

Table 9.7.A. Current Use of Contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to age by major domain, UHS 2006.

Age	Modern method						Traditional method						Number of women			
	Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other		Not currently using	Total	
SLUM																
15-19	44.3	41.0	25.3	0.0	10.8	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.2	3.3	1.8	1.5	0.0	55.7	100.0	664
20-24	60.4	57.8	34.3	0.6	17.4	1.6	3.3	0.2	0.4	2.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	39.6	100.0	1,185
25-29	68.3	64.3	36.0	0.7	19.6	1.4	4.1	2.1	0.4	4.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	31.7	100.0	1,004
30-34	68.4	61.9	30.2	1.4	17.5	2.3	3.8	6.0	0.8	6.5	5.8	0.2	0.5	31.6	100.0	864
35-39	62.6	54.5	29.1	1.2	10.5	1.8	3.0	7.8	1.2	8.2	7.2	0.5	0.5	37.4	100.0	670
40-44	43.4	37.4	16.3	1.0	7.8	0.4	2.1	8.1	1.6	6.0	5.6	0.2	0.2	56.6	100.0	491
45-49	27.8	20.7	7.0	0.0	4.1	0.7	0.3	8.6	0.1	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	72.2	100.0	236
Total	58.1	53.2	29.0	0.8	14.4	1.4	3.4	3.6	0.6	4.9	4.2	0.4	0.2	41.9	100.0	5,160
NON-SLUM																
15-19	48.0	41.2	25.9	0.0	4.7	0.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.1	5.7	0.0	52.0	100.0	275
20-24	65.6	61.2	32.3	0.5	15.7	0.8	11.8	0.0	0.1	4.4	2.8	1.6	0.0	34.4	100.0	772
25-29	65.5	61.0	37.6	0.4	8.5	0.6	13.6	0.3	0.0	4.5	3.0	1.5	0.0	34.5	100.0	901
30-34	73.0	64.5	36.3	2.4	7.2	0.9	13.1	3.4	1.2	8.5	6.5	1.9	0.1	27.0	100.0	756
35-39	66.0	57.9	28.7	0.5	6.7	0.4	9.5	12.0	0.1	8.1	6.1	1.5	0.5	34.0	100.0	644
40-44	57.0	44.3	21.8	0.0	3.3	0.3	4.3	13.8	0.9	12.7	11.1	1.5	0.1	43.0	100.0	413
45-49	30.3	21.4	8.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.9	5.8	0.0	8.9	8.0	0.9	0.0	69.7	100.0	253
Total	62.7	55.6	30.7	0.7	8.1	0.6	10.8	4.4	0.4	7.1	5.1	1.8	0.1	37.3	100.0	4,019
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY																
15-19	50.4	47.8	30.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	9.4	0.5	0.0	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.0	49.6	100.0	90
20-24	64.3	61.5	33.1	0.8	14.6	0.1	11.8	0.8	0.3	2.8	2.0	0.6	0.2	35.7	100.0	222
25-29	55.1	46.5	22.8	0.4	10.4	0.6	10.7	1.1	0.6	8.5	8.0	0.5	0.0	44.9	100.0	220
30-34	64.3	54.8	27.0	1.0	12.5	0.2	6.0	6.6	1.5	9.6	9.4	0.2	0.0	35.7	100.0	221
35-39	72.6	62.1	32.1	1.7	12.2	0.8	12.4	2.8	0.0	10.5	9.6	0.9	0.0	27.4	100.0	256
40-44	52.8	41.8	23.3	1.0	3.7	0.4	6.4	7.0	0.0	11.0	8.9	0.8	1.2	47.2	100.0	197
45-49	26.9	16.6	7.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.9	6.2	0.0	10.3	9.9	0.4	0.0	73.1	100.0	129
Total	58.0	49.8	26.0	0.8	9.7	0.3	8.9	3.6	0.4	8.2	7.4	0.6	0.2	42.0	100.0	1,341

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

9.9. Current Use by Background Characteristics

Table 9.8.A shows the levels of current contraceptive use among currently married women in the three major survey domains by background characteristics. Contraceptive use varied by educational levels of women in the slum, non-slum and District Municipality areas, but the relationship was not linear. Currently married women with primary education were more likely to use contraceptives, while women with no education were the least likely. Contraceptive use tended to have a U-shaped relationship with the number of living children in all major survey domains. Women having two living children were more likely to report a higher use rate than others. Contrary to expectation, a higher proportion of women in the lowest (poorest) wealth quintile were using a method of contraception as compared to the women from the highest (richest) quintile. The pattern was similar in the three major survey domains. However, there was no difference in the pattern of use of any method or any modern method of contraception between the slum, non-slum and District Municipality areas.

The pattern of method-specific use of contraception was similar among major survey domains by background characteristics. The pill was used by a majority of women irrespective of level of education, number of living children, or household wealth quintiles in all three major survey domains. The use of injectables declined with level of education and wealth scores, while the use of condoms increased with educational levels and wealth scores. The data showed an increasing trend in female sterilization with increases in the number of living children and wealth scores in the slum and non-slum areas. Increases in the use of traditional methods were seen with increases in the level of education and household wealth scores in the non-slum areas, while a similar pattern was observed between traditional methods and the number of living children in the slum and District Municipality areas. Traditional methods were the most popular among women who had completed secondary or higher levels of education in the non-slums and District Municipalities.

9.10. Current Use by Survey Domains

Contraceptive use varied across the survey domains (Table 9.8.B). The level of current contraceptive use among currently married women was the highest in the non-slum areas of Chittagong City Corporation (66 percent) and it was the lowest among women of medium/small slum areas (55 percent) of the Dhaka metropolitan area. There was little variation in contraceptive use across the non-slum areas of different cities, while wide variation was observed across the slum areas. For example, the women of Chittagong City Corporation slum areas were 10 percentage points more likely to use contraception, compared with women of Dhaka Metropolitan medium/small slum areas. There was a five to seven percent difference in use of contraception between the slum and non-slum areas of different cities.

The pill was the most commonly used modern method in all survey domains. Injectables were the second most popular modern method in the slum areas, with 14 to 17 percent of women currently using injectable contraceptives. In the non-slum areas, the condom was the second most popular modern method, with 9 to 14 percent of women using condoms. There was no difference in the use of female sterilization between the slum and non-slum areas within cities. The use of traditional

methods was almost two times more likely in the Dhaka metropolitan non-slum areas as compared with the slum areas. In contrast, the use of Norplant was slightly higher among women living in the slum areas of Dhaka and Chittagong City Corporations as compared to women in the non-slum areas.

9.11. Source of Family Planning

All current users of modern methods of contraception were asked to report the most recent source of supply for their methods. Since women often do not know the exact category of the source they use, interviewers were instructed to write the name of the source. Team supervisors were directed to verify that the name and the type of source were consistent and properly coded. The results are presented in Table 9.9A.

In all three domains, the majority of users obtained their methods from the private medical sector (50 percent in slums, 63 percent in the non-slums and 41 percent in district municipalities). Pharmacies were the leading private sector sources of family planning methods, providing more than 90 percent of private supplies. The utilization of public sector sources was higher in the District Municipality areas than in the slum and non-slum areas: one in three users from the district municipalities obtained methods from public sources compared to 22 percent in the slum and 16 percent in the non-slum areas. The overall share of the NGO sector as a source of supply varied between 13 to 22 percent, and was the highest in the slums.

Looking at sources for specific methods, pharmacies were the main sources for the pill and condoms in all three areas. Eighty percent of pill users from the non-slum areas, 76 percent from the slum areas and 51 percent from the District Municipality areas were getting their supplies from pharmacies. About two-thirds of condom users also obtained their method from pharmacies in all three areas. NGO facilities emerged as the principal sources of injectables in all three areas. Almost six out of ten users of injectables got their method from NGO facilities. In all three areas, the majority of sterilization operations, IUD and implant insertions took place in public facilities. NGO facilities also made a significant contribution for implant insertions in the slum and non-slum areas. More than one-third of implant users got their method from NGO clinics.

Table 9.8.A. Current Use of Contraception by Background Characteristics: Slums

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Any method	Modern method						Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of women		
		Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence				Withdrawal	Other
Highest level of education																
No education	54.3	49.2	25.3	0.9	14.2	1.8	1.3	4.8	1.0	5.1	4.6	0.2	0.2	45.7	100.0	2,405
Primary incomplete	63.5	59.4	32.6	0.7	18.6	1.6	3.4	2.0	0.5	4.2	3.6	0.6	0.0	36.5	100.0	862
Primary complete	64.3	58.6	34.3	0.5	15.9	0.8	2.5	4.4	0.3	5.7	5.2	0.3	0.2	35.7	100.0	690
Secondary incomplete	57.1	52.7	29.3	0.7	12.6	1.0	6.3	2.4	0.2	4.4	3.3	1.0	0.1	42.9	100.0	955
Secondary complete or higher	63.2	57.9	36.6	0.4	5.7	.00	14.4	0.8	0.0	5.3	3.6	.1	1.6	36.8	100.0	248
Number of living children																
0	23.8	21.4	16.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	76.2	100.0	688
1	58.3	55.0	32.5	0.5	15.7	1.4	4.4	0.4	0.2	3.2	2.2	0.8	0.2	41.7	100.0	1,163
2	69.1	64.9	35.0	1.3	18.7	1.8	3.7	3.1	1.1	4.2	3.7	0.2	0.3	30.9	100.0	1,246
3	68.6	61.4	31.4	0.8	17.0	1.7	3.2	6.4	0.9	7.2	7.0	0.0	0.3	31.4	100.0	932
4+	58.1	51.2	24.5	0.9	14.8	1.4	1.5	7.4	0.6	6.9	6.2	0.4	0.3	41.9	100.0	1,131
Household wealth quintile																
Poorest	54.7	49.6	26.4	0.4	16.2	1.6	1.4	2.8	0.6	5.1	4.3	0.5	0.3	45.3	100.0	1,917
2	61.4	56.6	32.1	0.7	15.5	2.0	1.8	3.7	0.7	4.8	4.0	0.5	0.3	38.6	100.0	1,440
3	60.7	56.7	32.3	1.2	13.7	0.9	4.0	4.2	0.5	4.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	39.3	100.0	1,021
4	58.5	52.8	27.9	1.0	9.8	0.1	9.0	4.7	0.4	5.7	4.7	0.7	0.2	41.5	100.0	600
Richest	52.0	46.2	17.7	1.1	6.4	1.1	13.8	5.1	1.0	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	48.0	100.0	182
Total	58.1	53.2	29.0	0.8	14.4	1.4	3.4	3.6	0.6	4.9	4.2	0.4	0.2	41.9	100.0	5,160

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

Table 9.8.A. Current Use of Contraception by Background Characteristics: Non-Slums

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Any method	Modern method						Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of women		
		Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence				Withdrawal	Other
Highest level of education																
No education	59.2	54.7	33.3	1.4	10.4	0.6	1.5	6.9	0.6	4.5	4.1	0.2	0.2	40.8	100.0	810
Primary incomplete	67.1	59.6	28.5	0.4	15.6	1.6	3.9	8.1	1.4	7.5	5.4	1.7	0.4	32.9	100.0	423
Primary complete	68.6	62.1	43.6	0.0	9.8	1.5	5.5	1.6	0.2	6.6	4.2	2.3	0.1	31.4	100.0	494
Secondary incomplete	58.6	53.5	30.8	0.8	8.9	0.3	9.4	3.4	0.0	5.1	4.1	0.9	0.0	41.4	100.0	1,092
Secondary complete or higher	64.7	54.0	24.2	0.6	2.5	0.0	22.9	3.6	0.2	10.7	7.1	3.6	0.0	35.3	100.0	1,200
Number of living children																
0	31.4	22.6	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	8.8	1.9	7.0	0.0	68.6	100.0	546
1	66.0	59.1	32.3	0.3	11.1	0.2	14.4	0.7	0.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	0.0	34.0	100.0	874
2	70.9	63.3	35.0	1.0	9.3	0.7	14.3	3.0	0.0	7.6	6.3	1.2	0.1	29.1	100.0	1,321
3	66.3	60.9	31.8	1.7	7.2	1.2	7.8	9.6	1.8	5.4	4.5	0.8	0.1	33.7	100.0	721
4+	64.0	57.5	32.8	.0	9.9	0.5	2.9	11.3	0.1	6.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	36.0	100.0	557
Household wealth quintile																
Poorest	65.2	61.2	41.0	0.3	14.0	1.5	0.4	3.4	0.6	3.9	1.2	2.2	0.6	34.8	100.0	271
2	64.7	61.1	38.1	1.8	12.0	0.9	3.4	4.5	0.3	3.7	3.5	0.2	0.1	35.3	100.0	578
3	60.2	54.9	31.7	0.6	13.6	1.4	4.5	2.7	0.4	5.3	3.3	1.7	0.3	39.8	100.0	711
4	66.3	59.2	34.4	0.6	7.7	0.2	10.8	4.9	0.6	7.1	4.8	2.3	0.0	33.7	100.0	1,042
Richest	59.9	50.0	22.4	0.6	2.9	0.0	18.9	5.0	0.2	9.9	7.7	2.2	0.0	40.1	100.0	1,416
Total	62.7	55.6	30.7	0.7	8.1	0.6	10.8	4.4	0.4	7.1	5.1	1.8	0.1	37.3	100.0	4,019

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

Table 9.8.A. Current Use of Contraception by Background Characteristics: District Municipalities

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Any method	Modern method						Traditional method					Not currently using	Total	Number of women		
		Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal				Other	
Education																	
No education	60.4	54.4	25.2	0.1	18.5	0.6	2.4	6.5	1.0	6.0	4.8	0.5	0.7	39.6	100.0	382	
Primary incomplete	58.7	49.8	27.3	0.0	14.4	0.5	3.7	3.4	0.6	8.9	8.3	0.6	0.0	41.3	100.0	149	
Primary complete	61.2	56.6	32.9	1.2	9.3	1.2	4.7	6.9	0.4	4.6	3.8	0.9	0.0	38.8	100.0	143	
Secondary incomplete	51.6	44.3	29.0	0.2	5.9	0.0	7.4	1.7	0.0	7.3	6.9	0.3	0.0	48.4	100.0	365	
Secondary complete or higher	60.9	47.4	19.5	2.7	1.0	0.0	23.5	0.7	0.0	13.5	12.6	0.9	0.0	39.1	100.0	303	
Number of living children																	
0	26.4	24.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	.0	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.0	73.6	100.0	117	
1	58.0	51.3	26.7	0.9	10.1	0.0	13.6	.2	0.0	6.6	6.4	0.2	0.1	42.0	100.0	271	
2	67.9	59.3	33.8	1.3	8.2	0.3	11.3	4.0	0.5	8.6	7.5	0.9	0.1	32.1	100.0	385	
3	56.8	47.2	23.9	1.5	11.8	0.8	5.2	4.1	0.0	9.6	9.2	0.4	0.0	43.2	100.0	276	
4+	58.8	48.6	22.1	0.0	13.2	0.4	4.4	7.2	1.2	10.2	9.0	0.4	0.8	41.2	100.0	291	
Wealth quintile																	
Poorest	56.3	51.1	21.4	0.0	18.9	0.4	3.2	6.1	1.0	5.2	4.3	0.6	0.2	43.7	100.0	288	
2	58.8	51.4	32.8	0.6	12.1	0.2	2.4	2.7	0.5	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	41.2	100.0	282	
3	59.7	48.1	27.2	0.0	10.7	0.3	7.1	2.6	0.3	11.6	10.3	0.5	0.7	40.3	100.0	311	
4	61.2	52.1	27.0	2.7	2.5	0.2	15.7	3.9	0.0	9.1	7.8	1.2	0.1	38.8	100.0	284	
Richest	51.3	44.3	19.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	21.1	2.1	0.0	7.0	6.5	0.5	0.0	48.7	100.0	176	
Total	58.0	49.8	26.0	0.8	9.7	0.3	8.9	3.6	0.4	8.2	7.4	0.6	0.2	42.0	100.0	1,341	

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

Table 9.8.B. Current Use of Contraception by Survey Domain

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Any method	Modern method							Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of women	
		Any modern method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal				Other
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	58.2	53.9	30.5	0.6	14.2	1.6	3.5	2.8	0.7	4.3	3.4	0.7	0.2	41.8	100.0	1280
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	54.6	50.1	27.8	0.8	14.1	1.0	3.1	3.0	0.3	4.4	3.9	0.3	0.2	45.4	100.0	1259
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	62.0	54.4	29.0	1.0	8.5	0.5	10.8	4.2	0.3	7.6	4.7	2.7	0.1	38.0	100.0	1219
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	59.7	54.2	29.9	0.8	14.1	1.7	2.8	3.9	0.9	5.5	4.8	0.3	0.3	40.3	100.0	1278
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	65.7	59.8	37.1	0.4	8.6	0.3	9.1	3.9	0.4	5.8	4.7	1.0	0.1	34.3	100.0	1449
Other City Corporation: Slum	65.1	58.5	26.2	0.7	17.2	1.0	5.0	7.7	0.7	6.6	6.1	0.3	0.2	34.9	100.0	1348
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	59.6	51.9	24.5	0.3	6.0	1.1	13.5	5.9	0.5	7.6	7.1	0.5	0.1	40.4	100.0	1351
District Municipality	58.0	49.8	26.0	0.8	9.7	0.3	8.9	3.6	0.4	8.2	7.4	0.6	0.2	42.0	100.0	1341

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

Table 9.9.A. Source of Supply: Slums

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, UHS 2006.

Source	Modern Methods										Total
	Pill	IUD	Injections	Male condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Implants				
Public Sector	10.1	70.2	27.2	10.2	80.5	64.6	47.4	22.0			
Hospital/Medical college	2.0	18.6	8.1	2.5	58.9	38.3	20.9	8.7			
Family welfare centre	1.4	21.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	3.6	8.8	2.1			
Upazila health complex	0.3	8.7	2.1	0.2	16.4	14.4	8.4	2.4			
Satellite clinic/EPI outreach clinic	0.9	0.0	6.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4			
MCWC	0.2	20.6	1.3	0.2	2.2	4.4	7.8	1.1			
Municipality health center	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.4			
FWA	5.0	0.6	5.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4			
Community clinic	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.4			
NGO Sector	6.1	22.1	58.2	11.8	12.0	7.0	44.3	22.2			
Static clinic	3.4	18.6	38.1	7.9	12.0	7.0	44.3	15.0			
Satellite clinic	0.9	3.4	16.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0			
Depot holder	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2			
Fieldworker	1.7	0.0	3.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1			
Private Medical Sector	75.5	5.5	14.6	62.5	7.5	1.4	8.3	49.9			
Private hospital/clinic/doctor	0.3	5.5	9.8	0.2	7.5	1.4	8.3	3.6			
Traditional doctor	0.1	.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2			
Pharmacy	75.2	0.0	4.1	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0			
Other Private	6.5	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.2			
Shop	6.1	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	.0	0.0	4.0			
Relatives/friends	0.3	0.0	0.0	.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	.2			
Other	1.7	2.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	1.6			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of women	1,497	39	745	174	188	32	71	2,747			

Table 9.9.A. Source of Supply: Non-Slums

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, UHS 2006.

Source	Modern Methods										Total
	Pill	IUD	Injections	Male condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Implants				
Public Sector	8.0	66.8	25.0	6.7	67.5	43.5	41.2	16.2			
Hospital/Medical college	0.9	45.0	4.7	1.5	59.3	40.4	34.2	7.4			
Family welfare centre	1.0	.5	1.4	0.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	1.1			
Upazila health complex	0.1	2.0	1.3	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	.7			
Satellite clinic/EPI outreach clinic	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0			
MCWC	0.2	19.3	3.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	4.1	1.0			
Municipality health center	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2			
FWA	5.5	0.0	4.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4			
Community clinic	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5			
NGO Sector	4.6	20.9	55.2	6.1	7.7	39.3	39.1	13.3			
Static clinic	2.3	15.9	46.8	4.2	7.7	39.3	37.8	10.4			
Satellite clinic	0.8	5.0	8.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9			
Depot holder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0			
Fieldworker	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0			
Private Medical Sector	79.6	12.2	19.8	68.1	24.6	0.8	19.7	62.3			
Private hospital/clinic/doctor	0.0	12.2	15.5	0.6	24.4	0.0	19.7	4.7			
Traditional doctor	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2			
Pharmacy	79.4	0.0	4.3	66.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	57.4			
Other Private	6.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.4			
Shop	6.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1			
Relatives/friends	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3			
Other	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	16.4	0.0	2.8			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of women	1,233	29	326	433	177	14	22	2,234			

Table 9.9.A. Source of Supply: District Municipalities

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, UHS 2006.

Source	Modern Methods										Total
	Pill	IUD	Injections	Male condom	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Implants				
Public Sector	31.0	80.5	37.1	14.2	71.7	86.4	100.0	33.9			
Hospital/Medical college	2.7	37.2	7.1	4.4	52.2	76.7	45.1	8.9			
Family welfare centre	1.9	.0	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4			
Upazila health complex	0.0	15.9	2.5	0.6	8.8	0.0	15.1	1.6			
Satellite clinic/EPI outreach clinic	0.0	.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.9			
MWC	1.7	27.5	7.4	1.3	8.3	9.8	28.4	3.9			
Municipality health center	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	.5			
FWA	24.7	0.0	11.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5			
Community clinic	0.0	0.0	0.7	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			
NGO Sector	5.0	3.6	59.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	14.6			
Static clinic	1.1	3.6	28.7	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.4			
Satellite clinic	1.3	0.0	24.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5			
Depot holder	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8			
Fieldworker	1.2	0.0	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9			
Private Medical Sector	50.7	15.8	3.0	67.6	26.7	0.0	0.0	41.4			
Private hospital/clinic/doctor	0.2	15.8	0.4	0.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	2.4			
Pharmacy	50.5	0.0	2.6	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9			
Other Private	10.5	0.0	0.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6			
Shop	9.4	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7			
Relatives/friends	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9			
Other	2.9	0.0	0.4	5.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	2.6			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of women	349	11	130	120	48	5	5	668			

CHAPTER 10. INFANT AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY, MORBIDITY, HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR, AND PERCEIVED STATUS OF CHILD HEALTH

Abbas Bhuiya and Ahmed al Sabir

10.1. Introduction

The levels of infant and child mortality are quite often considered as indicators of a nation's development. Bangladesh has made very good progress in reducing infant and childhood mortality during the last two decades. However, the reduction has been slower for neonatal mortality compared to post-neonatal and childhood mortality. The country also has been undergoing a rapid social change especially with rapid increases of urban population living in the urban slums. Although national and divisional level estimates for infant and childhood mortality exist, data on the level of mortality for the slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities are nonexistent.

This chapter presents findings on infant and child mortality, health and healthcare during sickness for urban slums, urban non-slums and District Municipalities. The indicators of infant and child health include mortality rates during the neonatal period (0 to 28 days), post-neonatal period (29 days to 11 months), infancy (0 to 11 months), and childhood (1 to 4 years). Time trends in mortality rates during 0 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, and 10 to 14 years preceding the survey were also examined. Mortality rates during the 10 years preceding the survey are presented by the eight survey domains. Inequalities in mortality rates for 10 years preceding survey by sex of children, education level of the respondents and household wealth quintiles are also presented. The data for mortality estimates come from the birth history section of the Women's Questionnaire, which collected the month and year of birth for each live birth and age at the time of survey or age at death. Age at death was recorded in days if less than one month, months if less than two years, and years otherwise.

Diarrhea and acute respiratory infections (ARI) are two of the most important causes of death among the under-five children in the country. Thus it was important to know the prevalence of diarrhea and ARI in the urban-slums, urban non-slums, and District Municipalities. An examination of the health seeking behavior in relation to diarrhea and ARI is important for designing interventions to reduce mortality due to ARI and diarrhea. Attempts were also made to examine the extent of socioeconomic inequalities in mortality, prevalence of diarrhea and ARI, and health seeking behavior. Readers should however be reminded that the small sample size in the case of socioeconomic inequalities for prevalence and health seeking behavior might have made the estimates susceptible to instability.

The prevalence of ARI and diarrhea during the two weeks preceding the survey and health seeking behavior for their cure was examined for urban slums, urban non-slums, and District Municipalities. Prevalence rates were also examined for the eight domains and presented in this chapter. Inequalities in the prevalence rates and health seeking behavior by age and sex of children, education of the respondents, and household wealth quintiles for urban slums, urban non-slums, and District Municipalities are presented. It is worth noting that the analysis of morbidity and

health seeking behavior for ARI and diarrhea is based on a small number of observations. Despite this limitation, the data are presented to portray indicative patterns of inequities in morbidity and health seeking behavior because of the importance of the subject matter.

10.2. Levels and Trends in Infant and Child Mortality

The mortality rates for children under five years of age during the 0 to 4, 5 to 9, and 10 to 14 year periods preceding the survey for urban slums, urban non-slums and District Municipalities are presented in Table 10.1.A. We see that historically, urban slums have had the highest infant and childhood mortality rates, followed by District Municipalities and urban non-slums. However, declines in mortality rates during recent years have been observed in each of the three areas. The decline in mortality has been larger for the post-neonatal period as compared to the neonatal period. Neonatal mortality rates during the five years preceding the survey were similar in the urban slums and District Municipalities, which were twice the rate for the urban non-slums. The under-five mortality rates for the urban slums in the most recent years (0 to 4 years preceding the survey) was even higher than that of the rates experienced by non-slum children 10-14 years preceding the survey and close to the rate experienced by children of District Municipalities 5 to 9 years preceding the survey. In the most recent years (0 to 4 years preceding the survey) the childhood mortality rate in the slum was 14 times of the urban non-slums, and double of the District Municipalities. Although the under-five mortality rates have declined in all the urban areas included in the survey, the decline has been uneven (Figure 10.1).

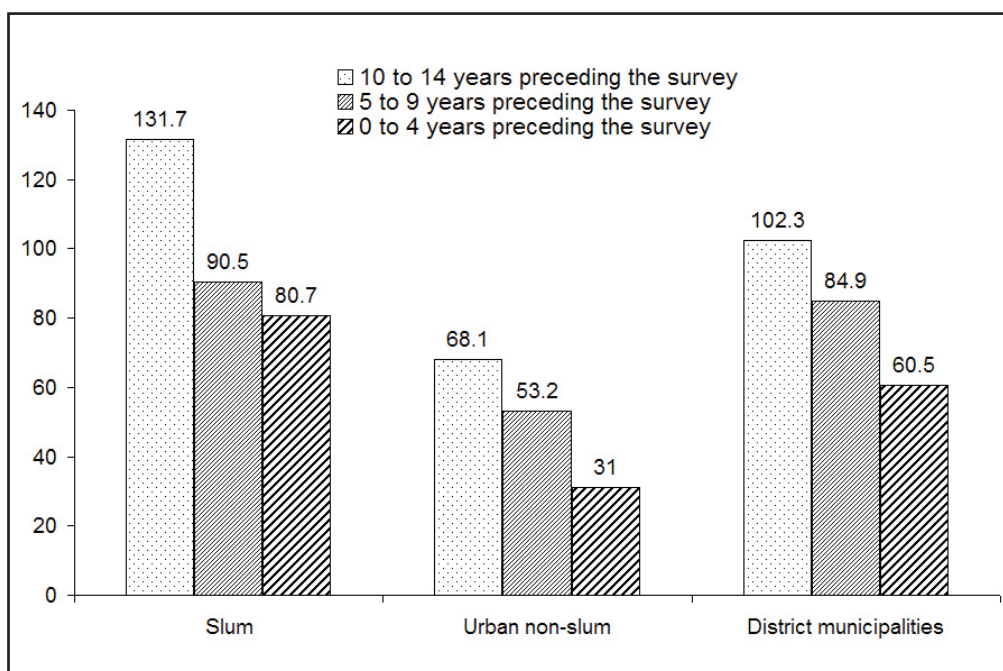
Table 10.1.A. Early Childhood Mortality Rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by urban slums, urban non-slums, and District Municipalities, UHS 2006.

	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postnatal ¹ mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
SLUM					
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	43.7	19.3	63.1	18.8	80.7
5-9	33.4	32.0	65.4	26.8	90.5
10-14	51.7	43.2	94.9	40.7	131.7
NON-SLUM					
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	20.1	9.6	29.8	1.3	31.0
5-9	20.0	18.0	38.0	15.9	53.2
10-14	23.5	26.4	49.8	19.2	68.1
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES					
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	43.3	9.3	52.6	8.3	60.5
5-9	41.9	20.6	62.5	23.9	84.9
10-14	44.4	35.3	79.7	24.5	102.3

¹Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Figure 10.1. Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births.



In the non-slum areas, the decline of under-five mortality between the periods 10 to 14 years to 5 to 9 years and 5 to 9 years to 0 to 4 years preceding the survey was 22 and 42 percent, respectively. The declines for District Municipalities between the same periods were 17 and 29 percent, respectively. Although the level of mortality in the urban slums for the period 10 to 14 years preceding the survey was very high, the decline from this period to the 5 to 9 year period was also high, at 31 percent. However, the rate of decline did not continue for slum areas as it did for non-slums and District Municipalities, as slums experienced a decline from the period 5 to 9 years to 0 to 4 years preceding the survey of only 11 percent, which was the least amount of reduction in under-five mortality rates between periods for any of the areas.

In other words, during 10 to 14 years preceding the survey, the level of under-five mortality in the urban slum areas was 1.9 times that of the non-slum areas and 1.3 times that of the District Municipalities. For the period of 5 to 9 years preceding the survey, the under-five mortality in the urban slum was 1.7 times that of the non-slum and 1.6 times that of the District Municipalities. During the recent period, 0 to 4 years preceding the survey, the under-five mortality in the urban slum areas was 2.6 times that of the urban non-slums and 1.3 times that of the District Municipalities. The above clearly indicates that recent improvements in the health of urban infants and children has been uneven, resulting in huge infant and child mortality disparities between slums, non-slums and District Municipalities.

Table 10.2.A. Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Socioeconomic Characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the ten-year period preceding the survey, by selected background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristics	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
SLUM					
Sex of the child					
Male	43.5	22.9	66.4	20.1	85.2
Female	32.9	28.9	61.8	25.3	85.5
Highest level of education					
No education	36.1	32.5	68.6	27.9	94.6
Primary incomplete	58.7	20.2	78.9	24.6	101.6
Primary complete	33.5	24.6	58.1	11.6	69.1
Secondary incomplete	31.2	13.2	44.3	7.9	51.9
Secondary complete or higher	7.6	7.8	15.4	4.1	19.4
Household wealth quintiles					
Poorest	42.2	26.7	68.9	26.6	93.6
2	34.7	28.6	63.3	23.0	84.8
3	47.1	22.7	69.9	18.6	87.2
4	21.2	22.2	43.4	9.7	52.7
Richest	12.6	6.2	18.8	5.9	24.6
Overall slum	38.3	26.0	64.2	22.2	85.0
NON-SLUM					
Sex of the child					
Male	27.7	17.4	45.0	8.2	52.9
Female	12.5	10.2	22.7	8.9	31.4
Highest level of education					
No education	40.2	27.9	68.1	14.6	81.7
Primary incomplete	41.5	15.7	57.2	16.1	72.3
Primary complete	8.8	5.2	14.0	8.5	22.4
Secondary incomplete	11.4	12.5	23.9	5.5	29.2
Secondary complete or higher	8.2	3.7	11.9	0.9	12.8
Household wealth quintiles					
Poorest	36.6	28.3	65.0	22.7	86.2
2	15.3	9.1	24.5	5.7	30.1
3	37.9	29.9	67.8	11.1	78.1
4	8.3	12.9	21.2	11.9	32.9
Richest	16.5	3.7	20.3	1.5	21.7
Overall non-slum	20.1	13.8	33.9	8.5	42.1

Background Characteristics	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES					
Sex of the child					
Male	47.4	9.7	57.1	15.0	71.2
Female	37.6	21.3	58.9	17.8	75.7
Highest level of education					
No education	63.0	28.4	91.4	18.1	107.9
Primary incomplete	15.4	35.4	50.7	31.2	80.4
Primary complete	50.3	5.4	55.7	21.8	76.3
Secondary incomplete	49.4	0.0	49.4	17.8	66.3
Secondary complete or higher	8.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	8.5
Household wealth quintiles					
Poorest	42.0	28.0	70.0	19.7	88.3
2	107.7	22.0	129.8	19.8	147.0
3	18.4	3.1	21.5	20.7	41.7
4	9.0	9.1	18.1	4.2	22.2
Richest	7.4	0.0	7.4	15.0	22.3
Overall District Municipality	42.6	15.5	58.0	17.0	74.1

10.3. Inequalities in Infant and Child Mortality

The mortality rates of infants and children during the ten years preceding the survey in urban slums, urban non-slums and District Municipalities by sex of children, level of education of respondents and household wealth quintiles are presented in Table 10.2.A. No clear cut inverse relationship between the education of respondents, household wealth quintiles and mortality rates can be discerned from the data. However, the mortality rates in the highest education group and highest wealth quintiles were always lowest as compared to the rates in other categories, except for neonatal mortality in the non-slums.

In the slum areas, males had higher mortality during the neonatal period while females had higher mortality during the post-neonatal period and early childhood (Figure 10.2). This was a common pattern, with the higher rate of female post-neonatal mortality and childhood mortality likely due to differences in care given to male and female children. Overall rates for infant and under-five mortality can obscure these differences due to the higher rate of mortality among male neonates. The pattern of sex differentials was slightly different in the non-slum areas and District Municipalities with males having higher mortality than females during infancy and little difference during childhood (Figure 10.3 and Figure 10.4). However, in all three areas, females had higher childhood mortality (1-4 years) than males.

Table 10.2B presents the infant and child mortality rates during the 10 years preceding the survey for the eight sampling domains. In the Dhaka metropolitan area there was a great variation in mortality rates among children from large slums, medium/small slums and non-slums. Medium/small slums had the highest under-five mortality rates among the three areas followed by the large

slum and non-slum areas. A similar pattern was also observed for infant and childhood mortality. In the Chittagong city corporation, as expected, the mortality rates were always higher in the slums compared to non-slums. The higher mortality among infants and children in the slums as compared to non-slums was also observed for other city corporations. Among the non-slum areas the infants and children from the Chittagong city corporation had the lowest mortality rates followed by Dhaka City Corporation and other city corporations.

Figure 10.2. Mortality rates in the slums by sex during 10 years preceding the survey.

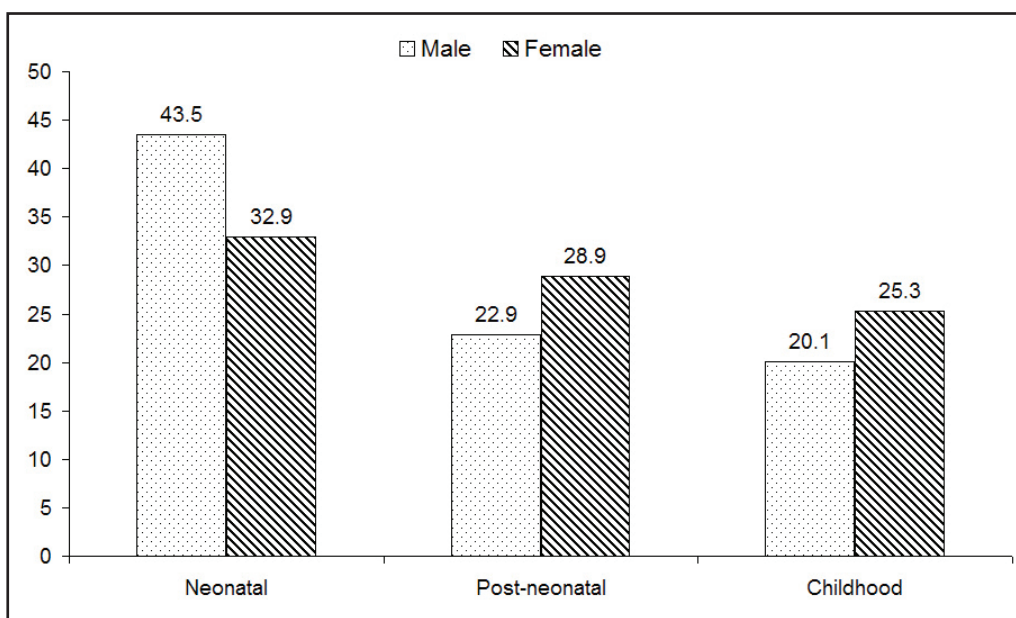


Figure 10.3. Mortality rates in non-slum by sex during 10 years preceding the survey.

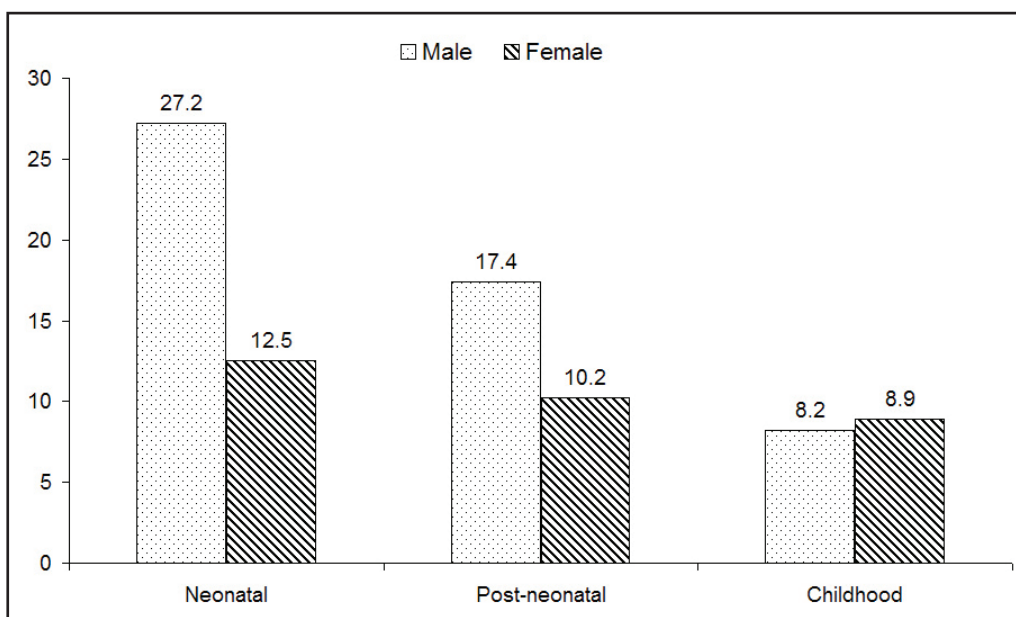


Figure 10.4. Mortality rates in District Municipalities by sex during 10 years preceding the survey.

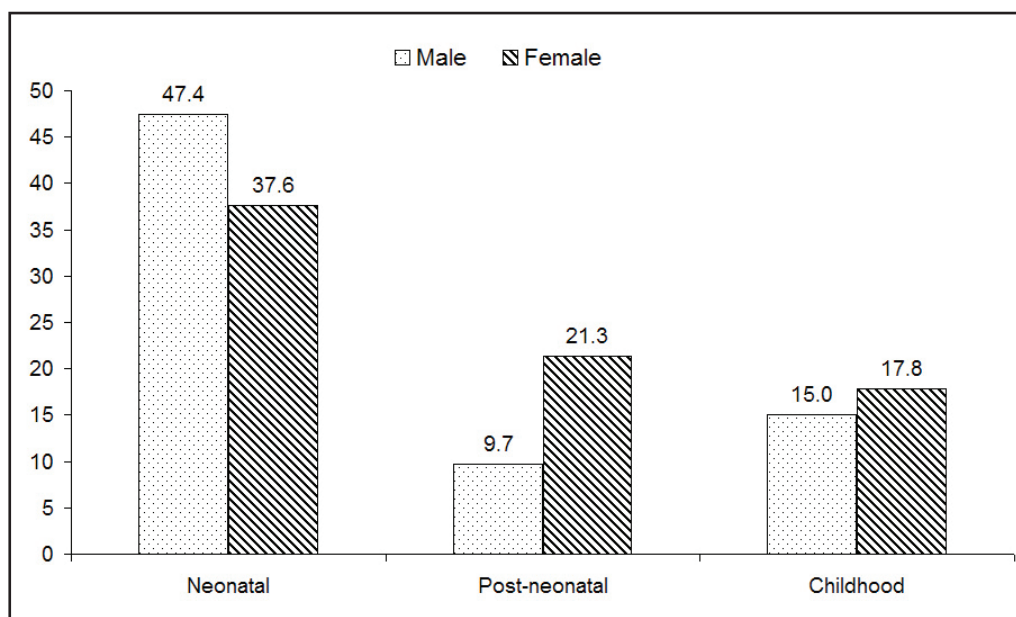


Table 10.2.B. Early Childhood Mortality Rates by the Eight Study Domains

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality for ten year period preceding the survey by eight survey domains, UHS 2006.

Domain	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	26.9	30.3	57.3	19.4	75.6
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	44.9	22.3	67.2	19.4	85.2
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	19.7	14.8	34.5	8.6	42.8
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	40.9	24.0	64.8	29.9	92.8
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	15.7	7.2	22.9	6.5	29.2
Other City Corporation: Slum	46.6	28.0	74.5	19.8	92.9
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	29.4	22.9	52.2	11.6	63.2
District Municipality	42.6	15.5	58.0	17.0	74.1

10.4. Prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infection and Diarrhea and Care Seeking

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is defined as having a cough with either rapid or difficult breathing or chest in drawing. The prevalence of ARI among children under five years of age during two weeks preceding the survey in urban slums, urban non-slums and District Municipalities was 14, 12 and 13 percent, respectively (Table 10.3A). The prevalence of ARI was lowest among children aged 48-59 months. A tendency of higher prevalence among infants in the urban slums and urban non-slums compared to other age groups was also observed. Around 40 percent of the children with ARI in the urban slums and District Municipalities were taken to a healthcare facility or to a healthcare provider compared to 73 percent in the urban non-slums. The variation in the prevalence of ARI in the eight domains was small (Table 10.3B). Nevertheless, the proportion of children with ARI taken to a healthcare provider varied among the eight domains. The percentage of children with ARI taken to a healthcare provider was highest in the non-slum areas in Chittagong City (83 percent) and lowest in medium/small slums in the Dhaka metropolitan area (33 percent).

Table 10.3.A. Prevalence and Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection: Slums

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with acute respiratory infection (ARI) during two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage of children with ARI for whom treatment was sought from a health facility.

Background Characteristics	Percentage with ARI ¹	Number of Children	Among children with ARI percentage taken to facility or provider ²	Number of children with ARI
Age of child				
<6 months	22.53	299	38.39	67
6-11 months	22.19	277	55.19	61
12-23 months	16.86	614	48.53	104
24-35 months	16.28	659	30.09	107
36-47 months	8.74	686	36.43	60
48-59 months	7.70	612	36.61	47
Sex of child				
Male	13.89	1573	45.48	219
Female	14.50	1575	35.94	228
Highest level of education				
No education	12.95	1421	33.48	184
Primary incomplete	17.13	584	32.23	100
Primary complete	17.44	469	59.87	82
Secondary incomplete	12.13	531	45.70	64
Secondary complete or higher	11.58	142	55.52	16
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	15.72	1364	35.05	214
2	13.43	920	40.95	123
3	13.97	497	53.67	69
4	11.81	297	40.09	35
Richest	6.27	70	100.00	4
Total	14.19	3148	40.60	447

¹ Refers to cough with either rapid or difficult breathing or chest in drawing.

² Includes GOB/NGO/Private health facility, community clinic, NGO satellite clinic, as well as medically qualified doctor; excludes EPI outreach, FWA, NGO fieldworker, traditional doctor, and others.

Table 10.3.A. Prevalence and Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection: Non-Slums

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with acute respiratory infection (ARI) during two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage of children with ARI for whom treatment was sought from a health facility.

Background Characteristics	Percentage with ARI ¹	Number of Children	Among children with ARI percentage taken to facility or provider ²	Number of children with ARI
Age of child				
<6 months	12.62	167	70.72	21
6-11 months	31.96	205	95.27	66
12-23 months	12.62	368	80.71	46
24-35 months	11.22	370	75.99	41
36-47 months	10.26	433	40.57	44
48-59 months	4.31	396	40.76	17
Sex of child				
Male	11.42	955	73.81	109
Female	12.91	983	71.54	127
Highest level of education				
No education	10.11	362	65.42	37
Primary incomplete	9.79	215	67.29	21
Primary complete	18.22	205	80.48	37
Secondary incomplete	13.64	588	71.45	80
Secondary complete or higher	10.69	568	75.40	61
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	8.31	154	53.76	13
2	13.24	281	72.20	37
3	11.18	424	66.03	47
4	14.93	462	82.58	69
Richest	11.28	619	70.84	70
Total	12.18	1939	72.59	236

¹ Refers to cough with either rapid or difficult breathing or chest in drawing.

² Includes GOB/NGO/Private health facility, community clinic, NGO satellite clinic, as well as medically qualified doctor; excludes EPI outreach, FWA, NGO fieldworker, traditional, and others.

Table 10.3.A. Prevalence and Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection: District Metropolitan Areas

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with acute respiratory infection (ARI) during two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage of children with ARI for whom treatment was sought from a health facility.

Background Characteristics	Percentage with ARI ¹	Number of Children	Among children with ARI percentage taken to facility or provider ²	Number of children with ARI
Age of child				
<6 months	15.08	66	43.52	10
6-11 months	14.61	65	52.08	9
12-23 months	16.47	118	59.37	19
24-35 months	18.38	105	55.34	19
36-47 months	10.16	149	7.65	15
48-59 months	8.56	134	24.89	11
Sex of child				
Male	14.23	331	41.99	47
Female	12.32	305	41.75	38
Highest level of education				
No education	14.66	163	23.93	24
Primary incomplete	21.28	88	17.45	19
Primary complete	7.45	94	54.48	7
Secondary incomplete	11.02	185	51.39	20
Secondary complete or higher	13.87	106	82.94	15
Household wealth quintile.				
Poorest	15.83	188	24.82	30
2	13.56	130	41.60	18
3	8.41	140	43.74	12
4	12.20	116	30.80	14
Richest	18.43	61	100.00	11
Total	13.32	635	41.89	85

¹ Refers to cough with either rapid or difficult breathing or chest in drawing.

² Includes GOB/NGO/Private health facility, community clinic, NGO satellite clinic, as well as medically qualified doctor; excludes EPI outreach, FWA, NGO fieldworker, traditional, and others.

Table 10.3.B. Prevalence and Treatment of Acute Respiratory Infection by the Eight Study Domains

Percentage of children under five years who were ill with acute respiratory infection (ARI) during two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage of children with ARI for whom treatment was sought from a health facility.

Domain	Percentage with ARI¹	Number of Children	Among children with ARI percentage taken to facility or provider²	Number of children with ARI
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	12.41	789	53.35	98
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	14.21	733	33.07	12.41
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	13.84	571	71.87	14.21
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	16.09	834	35.01	13.84
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	9.09	731	82.75	16.09
Other City Corporation: Slum	14.70	775	43.12	9.09
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	12.71	659	59.89	14.70
District Municipality	13.32	635	41.89	12.71

¹ Refers to cough with either rapid or difficult breathing or chest in drawing

² Includes GOB/NGO/Private health facility, as well as medically qualified doctor; excludes EPI outreach, FWA, community clinic, NGO satellite clinic, NGO fieldworker, traditional doctor, and others.

The prevalence of diarrhea among children less than five years of age during the two weeks preceding the survey was almost equal in urban slums (8 percent), urban non-slums (five percent) and District Municipalities (six percent) (Table 10.4A). The prevalence of diarrhea by the eight domains is presented in table 10.4.B. The prevalence was lowest (three percent) in the non-slum areas of other city corporations.

One third of the diarrhea cases in all the areas were taken to a health facility for treatment. Most received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) than other treatments such as pills/syrup, injections, and home remedy/ herbs/other. About 9 out of 10 children in urban slums and district municipalities compared with approximately three out of four children in urban slums received oral rehydration salts (ORS) for the management of diarrhea (Table 10.5A). Similarly, across all three domains, a majority of the children received either ORS or rehydration fluid (RHF): 90 percent in slums, 73 percent in non-slums and 88 percent in district municipalities. Equally important in the management of diarrhea was the increased intake of other fluids or receiving a combination of ORS, RHF or increasing intake of other fluids.

10.5. Inequalities in Prevalence and Care Seeking for Acute Respiratory Infection and Diarrhea

The prevalence of ARI (Table 10.3.A) and diarrhea (Table 10.4.A) was almost similar among males and females in all three areas. No consistent pattern between education of respondents and prevalence of ARI and diarrhea was observed in any of the three areas. So was the case for the relationship between household wealth quintiles and prevalence of diarrhea and ARI.

The proportion of males taken to a facility or a healthcare provider for treatment of ARI was greater than females in urban slums and urban non-slums (Table 10.3.A). No gender differentials were observed in seeking healthcare for ARI in the District Municipalities. The proportion of children taken to a healthcare facility or to a healthcare provider also did not show any consistent pattern by education of respondent or household wealth quintiles.

The use of ORS was higher among males than females in all areas: 90 percent versus 86 percent in the urban slums, 85 percent versus 63 percent in the urban non-slums, and 89 percent versus 83 percent in the District Municipalities. There was an increasing tendency toward the use of ORS with increases in the education of the respondent and household asset score.

The proportions of male and female children taken to a health facility for the treatment of diarrhea were equal in the urban slums. The proportion of males taken to a health facility in the urban non-slums was higher than females while the proportion of females taken to a health facility was higher than males in the District Municipalities.

Table 10.4.A. Prevalence of Diarrhea

Percentage of children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, according to Urban slum, urban non-slum, and District Municipality areas, UHS 2006.

	Slum		Non-slum		District Municipality	
	Percentage of children with diarrhea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhea	Number of children
Age of child						
<6 months	3.21	281	2.11	161	5.28	61
6-11 months	7.69	260	9.10	193	6.66	63
12-23 months	13.74	558	4.58	354	7.54	116
24-35 months	6.47	591	7.37	351	3.70	97
36-47 months	8.28	602	4.51	413	6.00	139
48-59 months	4.42	553	2.43	358	6.24	122
Sex of child						
Male	7.88	1417	5.03	880	7.11	310
Female	7.47	1428	4.85	949	4.74	287
Birth order						
1	6.77	888	5.92	619	8.22	198
2-3	7.56	1321	4.86	942	3.47	257
4-5	7.41	432	2.91	213	7.68	107
6+	12.89	203	3.02	55	6.30	36
Highest level of education						
No education	7.62	1302	3.89	332	8.01	146
Primary incomplete	8.39	497	4.12	194	6.26	86
Primary complete	8.50	422	3.22	191	9.82	88
Secondary incomplete	6.19	484	6.92	549	3.13	173
Secondary complete or higher	8.24	140	4.48	562	4.34	105
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	8.39	1227	3.62	121	11.12	180
2	7.70	821	2.52	259	3.32	114
3	5.36	447	5.01	394	6.70	133
4	7.33	283	5.17	455	1.13	111
Richest	11.02	66	6.03	598	2.91	60
Total	7.67	2845	4.94	1829	5.97	598

Note: Children whose mother reported that she did not know whether the child had diarrhea or not were excluded.

Table 10.4.B. Prevalence of Diarrhea by Domains

Percentage of children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, according to major domain, UHS 2006.

Domains	Percentage of Children with Diarrhea	Number of Children
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	6.76	721
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/Small Slum	8.24	664
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	4.28	546
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	8.83	733
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	7.29	676
Other City Corporation: Slum	5.82	723
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	2.74	618
District Municipality	5.97	598

Note: Children whose mother reported that she did not know whether the child had diarrhea or not were excluded.

Table 10.5A Treatment of Diarrhea: Slum

Among children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who were taken for treatment to a health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage given other treatments, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

	Percent- age taken to health facility	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)						Other treatments				No treat- ment	Number of chil- dren with diarrhea		
		Received Oral rehy- dration solu- tion packets (ORS)	Received rehydra- tion fluid (RHF)	Received either ORS or RHF	Increased other flu- id intake	Received ORS, RHF or increased other fluid intake	Pill/ syrup	Injec- tion	Intra- venous solution	Home remedy/ herbs/ other					
Age of child															
<6 months	30.27	61.88	16.07	61.88	41.52	73.13	49.71	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	9
6-11 months	55.70	87.10	6.79	87.10	58.96	96.89	77.60	.00	2.87	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	20
12-23 months	36.27	95.53	24.92	96.83	80.82	97.19	79.36	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	77
24-35 months	29.87	90.86	11.45	90.86	53.67	97.01	62.49	.00	2.24	.59	.00	.00	.00	.00	38
36-47 months	25.44	89.74	13.84	92.89	76.27	100.00	58.53	.00	.00	2.26	.00	.00	.00	.00	50
48-59 months	26.88	67.45	10.55	78.00	50.23	78.00	68.66	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	24
.Sex of child															
Male	33.09	90.18	21.54	91.49	67.79	95.44	68.65	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	112
Female	33.23	85.87	11.01	89.34	68.14	93.77	69.49	.00	1.34	1.27	.00	.00	.00	.00	107
Highest level of education															
No education	17.32	88.51	24.77	91.76	66.65	94.54	63.70	.00	.87	1.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	99
Primary incomplete	26.66	84.56	1.10	85.66	63.88	91.17	66.88	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	42
Primary complete	65.98	92.36	11.04	92.36	66.05	100.00	80.24	.00	.00	.63	.00	.00	.00	.00	36
Secondary incomplete	40.62	81.81	14.78	86.71	74.38	91.18	68.90	.00	1.92	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	30
Secondary complete or higher	71.13	100.00	20.57	100.00	83.29	100.00	88.66	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	12
Household wealth quintile															
Poorest	25.08	81.31	19.53	84.90	62.06	91.68	70.40	.00	.83	.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	103
2	32.39	96.69	14.18	98.27	67.13	99.18	71.53	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	63
3	34.35	91.55	12.32	91.55	82.01	93.10	61.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	24
4	50.64	87.21	7.63	89.42	75.30	95.24	52.84	.00	2.77	5.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	21
Richest	100.00	100.00	29.63	100.00	91.52	100.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	7
Total	33.16	88.08	16.39	90.44	67.96	94.62	69.06	.00	.66	.62	.00	.00	.00	.00	218

Note: 1 Excludes EPI outreach, FWA, NGO FWA, traditional doctor and pharmacy.

Table 10.5.A. Treatment of Diarrhea: Non-Slum

Among children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who were taken for treatment to a health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage given other treatments, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

	Percent- age taken to health facility	Oral rehydration therapy				Other treatments				Number of children with diar- rhea											
		Received Oral Rehy- dration Solu- tion (ORS) packets	Received Rehydra- tion Fluid (RHF)	Received either ORS or RHF	Increased fluid	Received ORS, RHF or increased fluids	Pill/syrup	Injection	Intrave- nous solu- tion		Home remedy/ herbs/other	No treatment									
Age of child																					
<6 months	22.04	100.00	.00	100.00	49.68	100.00	43.81	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3	
6-11 months	14.98	39.07	.00	39.07	88.13	96.08	87.88	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	18
12-23 months	24.26	76.86	18.30	76.86	41.48	76.86	44.68	.00	7.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	16
24-35 months	58.58	71.60	4.13	71.60	81.82	89.44	60.92	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	26
36-47 months	53.98	89.78	2.52	89.78	66.19	89.78	95.41	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	19
48-59 months	14.18	97.18	65.15	97.18	95.85	98.41	22.41	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	9
Sex of child																					
Male	40.46	84.71	19.44	84.71	72.70	95.38	54.43	.00	2.58	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	44
Female	34.41	62.71	3.37	62.71	72.76	84.42	77.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	46
Highest level of education																					
No education	83.10	64.29	.00	64.29	89.18	100.00	92.29	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	13
Primary incomplete	14.46	87.47	3.17	87.47	39.11	87.47	92.77	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	8
Primary complete	44.51	72.59	7.90	72.59	51.32	72.59	90.71	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	6
Secondary incomplete	29.41	70.14	18.54	70.14	83.72	96.70	60.10	.00	3.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	38
Secondary complete or higher	31.44	79.09	9.42	79.09	63.62	79.09	46.83	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	25
Household wealth quintile																					
Poorest	51.25	81.92	.00	81.92	47.27	81.92	54.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4
2	92.77	29.41	23.03	29.41	97.74	100.00	94.40	.00	17.44	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	7
3	35.37	95.33	.40	95.33	67.14	95.33	87.26	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	20
4	51.34	95.26	8.88	95.26	74.29	95.26	62.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	24
Richest	17.63	54.31	17.97	54.31	73.32	82.30	53.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	36
Total	37.38	73.50	11.25	73.50	72.73	89.80	66.00	.00	1.26	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	90

Note: 1 Excludes EPI outreach, FWA, NGO FWA, traditional doctor and pharmacy.

Table 10.5.A. Treatment of Diarrhea: District Municipality

Among children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who were taken for treatment to a health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage given other treatments, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

	Percent- age taken to health facility	Oral rehydration therapy				Other treatments				Number of children with diar- rhea						
		Received Oral Rehy- dration Solu- tion (ORS) packets	Received Rehydra- tion Fluid (RHF)	Received either ORS or RHF	Increased fluid	Received ORS, RHF or increased fluids	Pill/syrup	Injection	Intrave- nous solu- tion		Home remedy/ herbs/other	No treatment				
Age of child																
<6 months	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	50.85	.00	.00	23.37	.00	3
6-11 months	78.72	78.72	.00	78.72	27.47	78.72	27.47	78.72	.00	.00	78.72	.00	.00	.00	.00	4
12-23 months	26.84	92.83	27.77	100.00	26.56	100.00	26.56	100.00	.00	.00	89.61	.00	.00	.00	.00	9
24-35 months	40.11	100.00	.00	100.00	74.83	100.00	74.83	100.00	.00	.00	40.11	.00	.00	.00	.00	4
36-47 months	16.17	100.00	.00	100.00	16.17	100.00	16.17	100.00	.00	.00	51.93	.00	.00	.00	.00	8
48-59 months	44.76	100.00	44.76	100.00	56.71	100.00	56.71	100.00	.00	.00	55.57	.00	.00	.00	.00	8
Sex of child																
Male	31.29	88.76	3.05	88.76	33.50	88.76	33.50	88.76	.00	.00	58.53	.00	.00	3.41	.00	22
Female	36.25	83.38	37.77	87.97	32.40	87.97	32.40	87.97	.00	.00	72.34	.00	.00	.00	.00	14
Highest level of education																
No education	.00	85.20	14.03	85.20	26.17	85.20	26.17	85.20	.00	.00	37.94	.00	.00	.00	.00	12
Primary incomplete	.00	55.37	.00	55.37	.00	55.37	.00	55.37	.00	.00	30.58	.00	.00	14.05	.00	5
Primary complete	48.91	92.80	7.20	100.00	30.99	100.00	30.99	100.00	.00	.00	82.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	9
Secondary incomplete	56.14	100.00	56.14	100.00	92.67	100.00	92.67	100.00	.00	.00	92.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	5
Secondary complete or higher	100.00	100.00	11.30	100.00	22.86	100.00	22.86	100.00	.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	5
Household wealth quintile																
Poorest	20.72	76.24	17.56	79.37	39.15	79.37	39.15	79.37	.00	.00	37.83	.00	.00	3.77	.00	20
2	56.58	100.00	43.42	100.00	38.02	100.00	38.02	100.00	.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4
3	34.33	100.00	1.78	100.00	16.91	100.00	16.91	100.00	.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	9
4	100.00	100.00	.00	100.00	41.90	100.00	41.90	100.00	.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1
Richest	71.19	100.00	29.43	100.00	29.43	100.00	29.43	100.00	.00	.00	71.19	.00	.00	.00	.00	2
Total	33.18	86.71	16.30	88.46	33.08	88.46	33.08	88.46	.00	.00	63.80	.00	.00	2.11	.00	36

Note: 1 Excludes EPI outreach, FWA, NGO FWA, traditional doctor and pharmacy.

10.6. Perceived Health Status, Major Symptoms, and Hospital Admission

Table 10.6 presents the health status of children as perceived by the respondents; whether the child was experiencing symptoms of convulsion, dizziness, vomiting and/or an inability to eat during the two weeks preceding the survey, and hospital admission during the 12 months preceding the survey. Approximately 11 percent of the children were considered at least somewhat unhealthy by the respondents. The proportion of children considered unhealthy was 14 percent in the urban slums, 9 percent in the urban non-slums and 11 percent in the District Municipalities.

Eight percent of the children had to be hospitalized during the 12 months preceding the survey. The hospitalization rates did not vary much among the areas. Less than 1 percent of the children had convulsions during the two weeks preceding the survey, 3 percent had dizziness, 8 percent had vomiting and 6 percent were unable to eat. The prevalence of the above symptoms did not vary much among the areas.

Table 10.6. Prevalence of General Health Conditions

Percentage of children under five years by general health condition, whether admitted to a hospital in the last year, and by specific symptoms during the two weeks preceding the survey, UHS 2006.

	Major Domain			Total
	Slum	Non-slum	Dist Municipalities	
General health				
Good health	25.0	31.9	30.6	29.6
Somewhat healthy	60.6	59.0	58.0	59.2
Somewhat unhealthy	12.6	8.3	8.8	9.7
Unhealthy	1.7	0.7	2.5	1.4
Admitted to hospital in last year	7.3	9.1	7.1	8.1
Had symptoms in last 2 weeks				
Convulsion	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.8
Dizziness	3.7	3.2	2.4	3.1
Vomiting	7.8	9.3	3.9	7.5
Not able to eat	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.4
Number of Children	1437	2314	1309	5060

10.7. Summary and Discussion

Although the under-five mortality rates have declined in all urban areas, the decline has been uneven. This has resulted in large inequities between the three types of urban areas. Unfortunately, the decline has been slowest in the urban slums, where mortality is also the highest.

Both the slum areas and District Municipalities are lagging behind the non-slum areas in the reduction of neonatal mortality. The slum areas are also lagging behind the other areas for post-neonatal mortality.

Across the board, females are shown to have slightly higher childhood mortality (1-4 years) than males, though the difference is greatest for the slum areas.

Important factors for the reduction of neonatal mortality are safe delivery practices and treatment of ARI. The data presented above suggest that slum populations suffer a greater burden of unsafe delivery practices and inappropriate treatment of ARI.

Post-neonatal mortality is mostly determined by bad outcomes of infectious diseases, which in turn are influenced by access to and utilization of effective healthcare services. ARI related morbidity during 6-11 months of age is highest in the non-slums while diarrheal morbidity rates are similar in all the areas. Two thirds of the children with ARI in the non-slums are taken to a healthcare provider whereas only 40 percent of children in the slums and District Municipalities are taken to a healthcare provider. Thus, the higher post-neonatal mortality rates in the slums may be a function of the inappropriate management of infectious diseases, especially ARI. Under-five mortality is also very high in the slums and District Municipalities. Infectious diseases and under-nutrition are likely to be the major causes of death among the children aged 1 to 4 year age.

Data on causes of death and healthcare immediately before death can provide a better understanding of the factors responsible for the differences in mortality rates among urban areas and help to design appropriate interventions to improve the situation.

CHAPTER 11. REPRODUCTION

Peter Kim Streatfield and Zunaid Ahsan Karar

This chapter presents findings from the 2006 UHS on the use of antenatal care (ANC) from medically trained providers, place of delivery, delivery assistance and postnatal care for mothers and their children, as well as vaccination and micronutrient (Iron and vitamin A) intake for mothers. Information provided in this chapter can be used to identify sub-groups of women at risk owing to the non-use of reproductive health services. Statistics are based on data obtained from mothers with live births in the five years preceding the 2006 UHS.

Before describing the patterns of use of reproductive health services in urban areas, it is useful to review the structure of those services, as that is a major determinant of utilization. It is also useful to compare urban service structure with rural service structure as a basis for comparing levels of use with differing service types, distribution and access.

In the rural areas, safe motherhood services are made available by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) at all levels. In the past decade many rural facilities have been upgraded to provide comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC) services: 59 District Hospitals (DH), 60 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres (MCWC), and about 80 of 400 Upazila Health Complexes (UHC). At the Union level, several thousand Family Welfare Centres (FWC), through their Family Welfare Visitors (FWV), offer limited services such as antenatal and postnatal care and referral for delivery. Attached to these FWCs are Family Welfare Assistants (FWA) and Health Assistants (HA) who are not trained for safe motherhood activities, but through their outreach activities can play a role in referral from the households. Recently new approaches have been adopted where selected FWA's are being trained (4,000 thus far) as Community Skilled Birth Attendants, in the expectation that because they are in close and regular contact with households, they can potentially play an 'early detection' role for pregnancy complications, and take positive actions to refer pregnant women to an appropriate service provider.

The distribution of facilities and other providers of 'essential services' were reviewed in 1995 in Dhaka city (Majumder et al., 1997), and again in 1999 (Jasim Uddin, et al., 1999). Other cities have not been reviewed, at least not comprehensively with mapping of all types of facilities. There have been several NGO directories produced, by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Pathfinder International, and Voluntary Health Social Services (VHSS), but these do not map the specific locations of services. The reviews found an urban health sector made up of pharmacies, private practitioners, private nursing homes, clinics, and hospitals. Studies of this network of public, private and NGO facilities found they coexist "with little coordination, communication and referrals, even within the public sector where providers from different departments often share the same premises" (Arifeen et al., 1995; Bhuiyan et al., 1997).

In summary, the 797 health facilities mapped in Dhaka (in 1999) were primarily outreach (523) and the remaining one-third were clinics (274). This gives a ratio of about 3 outreach centres and 1.5 clinics per square kilometer in the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) area. Of the 523 outreach

facilities, 18.4 percent (96) were run by the government, meaning DCC, while the majority (42.7 or 87.6 percent) were from the NGO sector. Of the 274 clinics, a larger proportion (52 percent) was under the government: including DCC (7 percent), the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) (18 percent), and the Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) (27 percent), while the other half (48 percent) was under the NGO sector. The density of facilities is in the other City Corporations was not known.

Until the Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme (HNPS) started in 2005, primary and secondary health services in the urban areas were the responsibility not of the MOHFW, but of the City Corporations under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD). The MOHFW does operate a number of medical college hospitals and other specialized tertiary care facilities, some of which are for maternity services. However, the urban areas lack the mid level public facilities seen in rural areas. This gap is filled by private clinics and hospitals, which usually charge fees, and some NGO facilities. So, while the urban areas tend to have fewer outreach workers to make house visits, physical access to appropriate facilities is easier than in rural areas.

As in virtually all countries, qualified doctors and nurses tend to be concentrated in urban areas in all sectors: public, private, and NGO. Thus, depending on capacity to pay, urban residents have more access than rural residents to more highly trained service providers. Since the 1990s there has been considerable expansion of private clinics, implying that the density of services in urban areas must now be considerably greater than at that time. These clinics are not necessarily accessible to the urban poor, however, as the fees they charge may be out of reach.

11.1. Antenatal Care Coverage

Antenatal care from a medically trained provider reduces risks for both mother and child during pregnancy and delivery. Table 11.1.A presents the distribution of antenatal care utilization by source of care and background characteristics for women in each of the three main survey domains (slum and non-slum areas of City Corporations and District Municipalities) who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Interviewers were instructed to record all persons a woman had consulted for antenatal care for the most recent birth. Only the provider with the highest qualifications (among those that a woman may have reported visiting) is included.

A comparison of data from the 2006 Urban Health Survey with that of the 2007 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) shows that overall use of ANC is higher among urban women in all three domains (urban slums, non slum areas, and District Municipalities) than use of ANC by women who live in rural areas. Since access to many urban health services depends on economic capacity, ANC visits to a medically trained provider among women living in the slums was considerably lower (62 percent) than for women in the non-slums (85 percent). The level for women in the district municipalities was in between (77 percent). These levels conceal, however, a substantial difference in the type of ANC service provider used. Women in the non-slum areas were almost twice as likely as women in the slums (63 versus 35 percent) to go to a qualified (allopathic) doctor, but similarly likely to go to a lower level qualified provider (nurse/midwife/paramedic/FWV). Very few women in all domains received ANC from non-medically trained providers. It is also noteworthy that women in slums were much more likely to receive no ANC

(33 percent) compared to women in either non-slum areas (14 percent) or district municipalities (21 percent). These patterns may partly be a consequence of the fact that women from slums have much lower education levels than the other two groups, with 44 percent having no schooling, compared to only 18 percent of women in non-slum areas and 25 percent of women in district municipalities. This disparity is also reflected in the proportion of households falling into the lowest economic quintile (poorest 20 percent). Women in slums were five times (42 percent) more likely than women in non-slum areas (8 percent) to fall into this quintile, and markedly more than women in District Municipalities (29 percent).

There were sharp differences in antenatal care coverage by background characteristics. It is reassuring that there was little use of non-medically trained providers in any domain. Across all domains, a similar pattern existed whereby medically trained providers were more likely to be sought for lower-order births, more highly educated women, and economically advantaged women. Age played a minor role, with younger women more likely to use ANC. These women were more likely to be educated than older women, so social, as well as demographic and economic factors, were important.

Table 11.1.A. Antenatal Care: Slums

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Received any ANC	Medically Trained Provider			Non-Medically Trained Provider				Other	No one	Total	Number of women
		Qualified doctor	Nurse/midwife/paramedic/FWV	MA/SACMO	HA/FWA	Trained birth attendant	Untrained birth attendant	Unqualified doctor				
Mother's age at birth												
10-19	68.6	36.9	28.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	31.4	100.0	751
20-34	66.0	34.8	26.1	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	34.0	100.0	1,732
35+	64.2	32.4	25.8	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	35.8	100.0	157
Birth order												
1	76.8	43.3	29.9	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	23.2	100.0	827
2-3	63.5	34.6	24.1	0.5	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	36.5	100.0	1,209
4-5	62.7	27.9	28.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	37.3	100.0	406
6+	51.4	21.1	26.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	48.6	100.0	197
Highest level of education												
No education	57.0	25.0	25.8	0.5	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	43.0	100.0	1,169
Primary incomplete	64.2	32.8	27.3	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	35.8	100.0	481
Primary complete	69.8	34.1	31.7	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	30.2	100.0	383
Secondary incomplete	81.9	51.9	26.9	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	18.1	100.0	475
Secondary complete	96.4	79.8	15.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	131
Household wealth quintile												
Poorest	55.6	22.9	27.8	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	44.4	100.0	1,112
2	65.3	32.0	28.6	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	34.7	100.0	781
3	80.0	50.8	23.8	0.4	3.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	424
4	89.1	59.6	25.6	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.9	100.0	259
Richest	96.5	90.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	63
Total	66.6	35.3	26.6	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	33.4	100.0	2,640

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation.

Table 11.1.A. Antenatal Care: Non-Slums

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Received any ANC	Medically Trained Provider			Non-Medically Trained Provider			Other	No one	Total	Number of women
		Qualified doctor	Nurse/midwife/paramedic/FWV	MA or SACMO	HA or FWA	Unqualified doctor					
Mother's age at birth											
10-19	88.1	54.8	31.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	11.9	100.0	287	
20-34	86.6	65.0	20.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	13.4	100.0	1,291	
35+	75.2	61.3	12.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	24.8	100.0	76	
Birth order											
1	92.1	73.6	17.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	7.9	100.0	547	
2-3	86.8	60.9	23.7	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.0	13.2	100.0	872	
4-5	73.0	45.4	27.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	27.0	100.0	186	
6+	64.7	50.2	11.3	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.0	35.3	100.0	50	
Highest level of education											
No education	71.7	32.7	33.3	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.0	28.3	100.0	302	
Primary incomplete	75.7	56.3	18.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	24.3	100.0	188	
Primary complete	80.0	39.0	40.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	20.0	100.0	167	
Secondary incomplete	90.9	66.3	23.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	494	
Secondary complete	96.7	88.5	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	503	
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	74.5	24.0	46.9	0.0	0.4	3.2	0.0	25.5	100.0	129	
2	67.1	32.5	28.5	0.0	1.0	5.1	0.0	32.9	100.0	250	
3	83.7	53.0	29.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	16.3	100.0	339	
4	94.1	70.1	23.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	414	
Richest	93.9	88.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	522	
Total	86.3	63.0	21.7	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	13.7	100.0	1,654	

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation.

Table 11.1.A. Antenatal Care: District Municipalities

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by source of antenatal care during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Received any ANC	Medically Trained Provider			Non-Medically Trained Provider		Other	No one	Total	Number of women
		Qualified doctor	Nurse/midwife/paramedic/ FWV	HA/ FWA	Unqualified doctor					
Mother's age at birth										
10-19	86.2	45.2	39.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	13.8	100.0	113	
20-34	79.0	57.2	20.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	21.0	100.0	387	
35+	(50.7)	(25.9)	(24.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.3)	(100.0)	34	
Birth order										
1	89.4	60.8	27.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	10.6	100.0	171	
2-3	82.8	58.4	24.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.2	100.0	231	
4-5	65.2	34.2	25.2	0.0	2.9	2.9	34.8	100.0	98	
6+	(36.1)	(26.7)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.9)	(100.0)	33	
Highest level of education										
No education	53.6	26.2	25.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	46.4	100.0	131	
Primary incomplete	78.5	30.6	44.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	21.5	100.0	73	
Primary complete	76.0	49.3	23.9	2.1	0.7	0.0	24.0	100.0	75	
Secondary incomplete	89.9	65.9	23.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.1	100.0	155	
Secondary complete	97.0	86.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	99	
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	62.8	31.2	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	100.0	152	
2	78.3	42.2	33.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	21.7	100.0	110	
3	84.3	54.5	27.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	15.7	100.0	118	
4	86.8	74.9	9.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	13.2	100.0	97	
Richest	97.2	89.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	57	
Total	78.8	52.7	24.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	21.2	100.0	534	

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation.

11.2. Number and Timing of Antenatal Visits

The Bangladesh Maternal Health Strategy recommends at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy: the first when the woman realizes she is pregnant; the second between the fourth and fifth months of pregnancy; the third between the sixth and seventh months; and the fourth at the ninth month. Additional visits are recommended if any problems or dangerous symptoms arise.

Before the Maternal Health Strategy was released, only three visits were recommended. Even then, very few women completed that number, and the proportion that made no visits was disturbingly high. Only in the past decade has substantial progress been made nationally in increasing the proportion of pregnant women making at least one visit and in raising the total number of visits.

Table 11.2.A provides the distribution of the number and timing of visits made by pregnant women across the three major survey domains. Only in the non-slum areas did even half the women (53 percent) complete the recommended ANC schedule of four visits. Fewer than one in four (22 percent) women in the slums did so, as did just over one third (38 percent) of women in the district municipalities, a level similar to the overall urban sample in the BDHS 2007.

Table 11.2.B. Number of Antenatal Care Visits and Timing of First Visits

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent birth and by timing of the first visit, by survey domain, Bangladesh 2006.

	Survey Domains		
	Urban slums	Urban Non-slums	District Municipalities
Number of ANC visits			
None	33.4	13.7	21.2
1	13.0	7.1	9.7
2	16.1	9.4	15.3
3	15.6	17.1	15.5
4+	21.8	52.7	38.2
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	2.00	4.00	3.00
Number of months pregnant at the time of the first ANC visits			
No ANC	33.4	13.7	21.2
<4 months	24.8	50.6	31.2
4-5 months	26.4	22.3	31.6
6-7 months	12.1	10.7	12.8
8+ months	3.2	2.7	3.2
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	3.00	3.00	3.00
Number	2,640	1,654	534

Women in the non-slum areas, who are usually economically better off, also started the series of ANC visits earlier than the women from other domains. Half started as recommended during the first trimester, which is encouraging. This better adherence to the recommended schedule by women in the non-slums could be the consequence of greater economic capacity, but it might also reflect more exposure to health messages either through health service providers, or through print or electronic media.

11.3. Health Services Received during Pregnancy

The overall pattern of health services received during pregnancy among the three urban domains is very similar to the patterns seen nationally in the BDHS of 2004 and earlier. Certain non-invasive service components were widely provided. Measurement of weight, blood pressure, and iron supplementation were commonly included in antenatal care services. More invasive and technically complicated components, such as blood and urine tests and ultrasound, were less common.

The differential uptake of these components is typical of all safe motherhood interventions (Table 11.3.A). The uptake was lower among older women, women having higher order births, less educated women, and economically disadvantaged women. Some of the components were obtained by women who reported that they had not received any antenatal care. Presumably they did not specifically seek ANC, even if they received a component of an ANC check. The proportion of women reporting they did not make any ANC visit ranged from one third of women from the slums to one in seven women from the non-slum areas, with the proportion for women from District Municipalities falling in between (one in five).

When looking separately at the three domains, the national pattern (from BDHS 2004) was most similar to the non-slum population. This to be expected, as the BDHS did not specifically sample slum populations and may actually undersample them. The actual levels of each component for women in the non-slum areas were about 30 to 50 percent higher than for women in the slums. The levels for women in district municipalities tended to be in between those for women in slum and non-slum areas.

The most important differentials for safe motherhood services in Bangladesh were usually by maternal education and household economic status. For example, among the slum populations, the richest quintile showed levels about two and a half times higher than the poorest quintile for obtaining pregnancy information; measuring weight, height, and blood pressure; having an eye examination; and receiving iron supplementation. For the invasive (and more expensive) interventions, the ratio was eight to ten times higher for women in the richest quintile.

These economic differentials were less prominent among the women in non-slum areas and district municipalities. This suggests that poverty amplifies the differentials, magnifying the impact to women in the slum areas. Incidentally, the average levels for women in non-slum areas were equivalent to the levels of slum women in the fourth quintile of household economic status.

Examining a specific intervention, in developing societies such as Bangladesh anemia during pregnancy is widespread. Routine iron supplementation in the form of iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy is thus recommended to promote fetal growth and maternal health. The 2006 UHS gathered information regarding iron supplementation for women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

At the national level, around half of all women received iron supplements as part of the ANC package prevalence was somewhat higher in urban (64 percent) than in rural areas (46 percent) (BDHS 2004:139). However, differences did exist within urban areas, as 51 percent of women in slums, 75 percent of women in non-slum areas, and 58 percent of women in District Municipalities received iron supplementation. Iron supplementation was slightly more likely to be accepted by younger women, and twice as likely to be adopted by women having first births relative to women having sixth or higher-order births. Women in the highest education and socioeconomic status categories were also twice as likely to receive iron supplementation during pregnancy as were women in the lowest categories in the slums and District Municipalities. The differentials were smaller for women in the non-slum areas, though iron supplementation has few if any cost implications for women. For some women it may have certain side effects that make it unattractive. Another reason for the differentials in acceptance of iron supplements may be that, unlike some other safe motherhood and nutritional interventions, the need for iron supplements is not the same for everyone. If a woman has an adequate and nutritious diet, and is not suffering other infections, she may not need iron supplements.

Table 11.3.A. Health Care during Pregnancy: Slums

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by specific health services received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Informed signs of pregnancy complications	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Eye examined	Ultrasonic test	Received iron tablet/syrup	Number of women
Age at birth										
<20	36.8	63.2	36.3	59.6	38.6	24.0	51.7	18.2	52.4	751
20-34	36.4	61.2	36.1	60.5	34.6	24.3	50.1	20.4	50.8	1,732
35+	29.0	49.5	26.7	50.2	32.0	24.2	42.1	22.2	45.3	157
Birth order										
1	42.8	71.9	43.5	68.5	45.7	31.6	57.8	26.0	59.5	827
2-3	37.0	59.6	33.9	58.3	33.6	24.0	50.4	19.7	50.4	1,209
4-5	28.5	51.9	30.7	54.4	26.7	17.8	42.2	13.1	43.3	406
6+	18.2	43.4	22.7	40.6	24.0	7.3	32.4	9.3	34.0	197
Received ANC										
Yes	54.1	86.5	51.4	85.5	51.8	35.4	72.6	28.7	65.8	1,759
No	0.0	10.3	4.0	7.9	3.2	1.8	5.1	2.3	21.2	881
Highest level of education										
No education	29.6	49.8	27.0	48.9	23.4	12.3	40.9	11.1	39.2	1,169
Primary incomplete	32.7	60.6	37.6	59.4	35.1	24.4	48.7	16.8	49.6	481
Primary complete	37.6	63.9	38.9	60.3	36.6	23.5	47.4	15.3	52.6	383
Secondary incomplete	48.4	77.9	42.4	75.7	53.6	39.7	67.1	34.9	70.5	475
Secondary complete or higher	57.1	93.7	70.6	95.2	77.8	75.4	83.6	68.9	84.3	131
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	26.6	49.1	27.7	47.5	22.4	11.0	38.8	8.7	39.6	1,112
2	35.3	61.6	35.6	59.6	32.8	20.6	49.8	14.5	50.2	781
3	45.3	72.3	39.9	71.6	47.0	36.3	61.9	32.9	62.3	424
4	55.9	84.3	55.5	83.4	67.2	54.8	70.4	46.5	73.8	259
Richest	68.7	95.3	62.8	95.4	94.9	94.1	90.6	87.9	90.3	63
Total	36.1	61.1	35.6	59.6	35.6	24.2	50.1	19.9	50.9	2,640

Table 11.3.A. Health Care during Pregnancy: Non-Slums

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by specific health services received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Informed signs of pregnancy complications	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Eye examined	Ultrasonic test	Received iron tablet/syrup	Number of women
Age at birth										
<20	53.5	85.8	45.2	80.1	69.6	56.2	75.0	49.9	71.0	287
20-34	56.7	80.6	46.9	85.9	68.8	57.8	78.4	54.3	77.1	1,291
35+	41.0	76.2	45.1	74.3	53.3	43.6	77.1	40.0	63.2	76
Birth order										
1	57.3	90.9	53.9	86.5	78.9	67.3	83.8	65.5	80.8	547
2-3	58.2	81.6	46.2	88.1	67.4	56.9	78.0	50.6	76.8	872
4-5	42.7	61.7	32.2	65.8	44.6	35.3	64.3	31.5	62.5	186
6+	33.1	45.2	24.5	64.7	54.0	22.5	57.2	35.0	39.8	50
Received ANC										
Yes	64.2	91.8	53.5	95.0	76.9	65.1	87.7	60.7	83.1	1,427
No	0.0	15.1	2.2	17.3	13.9	4.6	15.0	3.3	26.9	226
Highest level of education										
No education	44.1	55.6	27.1	62.7	37.4	26.4	61.4	19.2	56.4	302
Primary incomplete	38.0	78.1	35.8	78.2	51.3	36.1	62.3	29.3	70.9	188
Primary complete	54.2	81.5	42.7	80.7	55.0	42.8	70.7	35.3	59.7	167
Secondary incomplete	58.4	84.5	49.1	87.0	72.2	56.0	79.0	55.1	78.5	494
Secondary complete or higher	66.2	94.8	60.9	98.4	93.7	88.5	94.4	85.7	90.6	503
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	49.0	70.5	28.1	72.6	37.1	27.0	67.2	15.2	58.7	129
2	39.9	58.6	26.6	64.3	42.1	25.2	61.4	17.3	61.4	250
3	46.6	76.6	46.5	76.8	60.4	47.3	69.5	38.4	73.3	339
4	66.4	90.7	50.2	95.2	76.8	67.0	85.3	60.1	81.2	414
Richest	61.4	90.5	57.6	93.2	86.8	77.6	87.5	83.0	83.0	522
Total	55.4	81.3	46.5	84.4	68.3	56.9	77.7	52.9	75.4	1,654

Table 11.3.A. Health Care during Pregnancy: District Municipalities

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by specific health services received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Informed signs of pregnancy complications	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Eye examined	Ultrasonic test	Received iron tablet/syrup	Number of women
Age at birth										
<20	29.8	82.3	47.4	77.7	49.4	43.4	62.7	28.1	60.7	113
20-34	33.1	78.7	42.9	80.2	51.9	40.9	66.8	32.8	59.9	387
35+	21.1	59.4	14.3	55.2	28.8	20.4	44.0	27.9	37.3	34
Birth order										
1	40.3	88.3	57.0	83.6	59.0	58.3	73.8	43.4	75.1	171
2-3	31.8	81.4	39.6	80.9	52.6	36.9	66.2	29.4	55.0	231
4-5	24.4	65.5	25.7	74.6	39.5	23.9	58.1	20.4	44.8	98
6+	7.8	42.2	30.0	41.3	15.2	16.7	23.7	17.5	39.9	33
Received ANC										
Yes	40.2	94.8	51.8	94.6	62.3	50.0	78.4	39.4	70.3	420
No	0.0	17.1	6.0	17.0	4.1	3.4	12.7	2.1	15.4	113
Highest level of education										
No education	14.6	57.5	29.7	58.7	23.5	17.7	38.0	13.0	36.3	131
Primary incomplete	24.1	80.9	39.9	75.6	42.3	27.1	62.3	16.8	47.5	73
Primary complete	40.4	74.7	44.7	73.9	37.4	21.0	58.9	27.1	57.5	75
Secondary incomplete	40.0	84.0	41.4	84.9	61.2	51.5	75.8	35.5	65.3	155
Secondary complete or higher	40.2	97.6	59.0	98.3	82.4	76.3	87.8	64.1	86.9	99
Household wealth quintile										
Poorest	14.9	65.0	36.1	63.1	20.3	15.4	40.1	6.1	39.1	152
2	23.3	72.4	35.1	73.8	41.8	32.8	59.8	26.2	61.6	110
3	42.2	86.8	56.9	85.6	65.7	47.7	78.5	32.8	69.6	118
4	41.7	86.2	41.4	85.4	61.9	56.5	71.9	45.6	58.5	97
Richest	53.5	93.6	41.6	98.4	91.7	76.5	97.2	83.2	82.5	57
Total	31.7	78.3	42.0	78.1	49.9	40.1	64.5	31.5	58.6	534

11.4. Tetanus Toxoid Vaccinations during Pregnancy

Tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, which has historically been one of the principal causes of death among infants in many developing countries. A pregnant woman should receive at least two doses of the tetanus toxoid vaccine. On the other hand, if a woman was fully vaccinated during a previous pregnancy, she may only require one dose during her current pregnancy. Five doses confer lifetime protection. The 2006 UHS collected information on tetanus toxoid vaccinations for the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

The distribution of these vaccinations is presented in Table 11.4.A. The statistics in these tables may underestimate the actual extent of protection from tetanus, since women were asked about vaccinations received only during the most recent pregnancy; women who had received prior vaccinations may not have required additional injections in the course of their last pregnancy.

Two aspects of TT vaccination are noteworthy. The first is that of all safe motherhood interventions, the differentials across the three domains were relatively minor. The second aspect is that the differentials among demographic and socioeconomic variables was much smaller than for the other safe motherhood interventions such as ANC, facility delivery, medically assisted delivery, and post-natal care (PNC).

Historically in Bangladesh, women have been accepting TT vaccination during pregnancy long before they started accepting antenatal care. It appears that earlier tetanus was such a widely known and feared disease that awareness that a simple injection (*tika*) could prevent it has been very high, and resistance against TT vaccination has long been negligible.

Across all three domains, at least four out of five women received TT vaccination coverage: 80 percent among women in slums, 87 percent for women in non-slums, and 85 percent for women in District Municipalities. An aspect that is of some concern is that one quarter or more of these women had only received a single injection during their last pregnancy, although this may be because they were fully immunized in previous pregnancies. This hypothesis is supported by the relatively low proportion having only one TT vaccination among women having their first birth compared to women of higher parity.

Interestingly, unlike every other safe motherhood intervention, teenage rates of TT vaccination were as high as rates for women aged 20-34 years. This may be due to a recent emphasis on vaccinating young women before marriage, even while still at school. If that approach is effective then coverage should increase to almost universal levels in the near future. Since most childbearing in Bangladesh is among women in their late teens and early twenties, the protective impact on neonatal tetanus should be high.

As mentioned above, there were small demographic and socioeconomic differentials for partial and complete coverage across the three major domains, but these were much less marked than for other interventions. While part of the reason may be the high historical levels of awareness of the preventive power of TT vaccination, there may also be lessons for other interventions in that TT

has long been provided at the village level, and genuinely free of cost. A contributing factor may also have been that it is one of the most effective vaccines, and the disease it prevents has very clear symptoms and is thus easily identifiable by the community.

Table 11.4.A. Tetanus Toxoid Injections: Slums

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of tetanus toxoid injections received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Number of tetanus toxoid injections			Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
	None	One injection	Two or more injections			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	14.2	16.5	68.6	0.7	100.0	752
20-34	20.7	19.1	59.6	0.6	100.0	1,732
35+	33.3	10.9	55.8	0.0	100.0	156
Birth order						
1	10.6	12.8	75.8	0.7	100.0	827
2-3	18.5	21.9	59.1	0.6	100.0	1,208
4-5	29.1	18.7	52.2	0.0	100.0	406
6+	44.7	12.7	41.6	1.0	100.0	197
Received antenatal checkup						
Yes	9.7	20.1	69.5	0.7	100.0	1,760
No	39.6	13.5	46.7	0.2	100.0	881
Highest level of education						
No education	28.1	14.4	57.1	0.4	100.0	1,170
Primary incomplete	18.7	24.7	56.3	0.2	100.0	481
Primary complete	12.3	19.6	67.1	1.0	100.0	383
Secondary incomplete	8.8	18.1	72.3	0.8	100.0	476
Secondary complete or higher	7.6	19.1	72.5	0.8	100.0	131
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	26.2	15.6	57.6	0.6	100.0	1,112
2	20.4	19.7	59.7	0.3	100.0	781
3	9.4	18.4	71.5	0.7	100.0	424
4	7.7	21.6	69.5	1.2	100.0	259
Richest	12.7	15.9	71.4	0.0	100.0	63
Total	19.6	17.9	61.9	0.6	100.0	2,640

Table 11.4.A. Tetanus Toxoid Injections: Non-Slums

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of tetanus toxoid injections received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Number of tetanus toxoid injections			Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
	None	One injection	Two or more injections			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	10.4	13.9	75.0	0.7	100.0	288
20-34	11.9	20.7	67.2	0.3	100.0	1,291
35+	26.7	21.3	52.0	0.0	100.0	75
Birth order						
1	8.0	9.3	81.7	0.9	100.0	547
2-3	11.4	25.2	63.3	0.1	100.0	872
4-5	20.0	23.2	56.8	0.0	100.0	185
6+	46.0	18.0	36.0	0.0	100.0	50
Received antenatal checkup						
Yes	7.6	20.5	71.4	0.4	100.0	1,427
No	41.2	13.3	45.6	0.0	100.0	226
Highest level of education						
No education	19.2	11.9	68.9	0.0	100.0	302
Primary incomplete	12.2	22.9	64.9	0.0	100.0	188
Primary complete	18.7	11.4	68.7	1.2	100.0	166
Secondary incomplete	10.1	26.0	63.7	0.2	100.0	493
Secondary complete or higher	8.0	19.1	72.4	0.6	100.0	503
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	14.0	20.9	65.1	0.0	100.0	129
2	20.4	19.2	59.2	1.2	100.0	250
3	14.7	21.8	63.4	0.0	100.0	339
4	9.9	20.1	70.0	0.0	100.0	413
Richest	8.0	17.4	73.9	0.6	100.0	522
Total	12.2	19.5	67.9	0.4	100.0	1,654

Table 11.4.A. Tetanus Toxoid Injections: District Municipalities

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of tetanus toxoid injections received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Number of tetanus toxoid injections			Don't know/missing	Total	Number of women
	None	One injection	Two or more injections			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	12.4	13.3	74.3	0.0	100.0	113
20-34	14.5	31.8	53.5	0.3	100.0	387
35+	(26.5)	(26.5)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
Birth order						
1	9.9	10.5	79.7	0.0	100.0	172
2-3	9.6	36.1	54.3	0.0	100.0	230
4-5	23.5	39.8	35.7	1.0	100.0	98
6+	(48.5)	(21.2)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Received antenatal checkup						
Yes	10.0	28.8	61.2	0.0	100.0	420
No	32.5	22.8	43.9	0.9	100.0	114
Level of education						
No education	22.9	28.2	48.9	0.0	100.0	131
Primary incomplete	18.9	28.4	52.7	0.0	100.0	74
Primary complete	13.2	23.7	61.8	1.3	100.0	76
Secondary incomplete	11.0	29.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	155
Secondary complete or higher	9.1	26.3	64.6	0.0	100.0	99
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	19.1	27.0	53.9	0.0	100.0	152
2	14.7	24.8	60.6	0.0	100.0	109
3	12.7	31.4	55.1	0.8	100.0	118
4	14.6	24.0	61.5	0.0	100.0	96
Richest	7.0	31.6	61.4	0.0	100.0	57
Total	14.8	27.5	57.6	0.1	100.0	534

11.5. Place of Delivery

Table 11.5.A presents the distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery for the three major domains. In all three domains, the majority of births took place at home, but as use of facility delivery in Bangladesh is always strongly linked to economic status, the proportion of home births varies considerably, with five out of six women (88 percent) in the slums delivering at home, compared to only half of women in non-slum areas (54 percent), and 69 percent of women in District Municipalities. Interestingly, the level of public, private or NGO facility delivery for the women in slums, while relatively low, was similar to the rural level of 10.5 percent (BDHS 2007). It is surprising that the overall urban segment of the BDHS 2007 shows a level of facility delivery (30.7 percent) very close to the level in the District Municipalities, quite different for either slum or non-slum women.

A notable difference between these three domains, and the rural or national patterns of facility delivery, is the balance between the use of public health facilities and private or NGO health facilities. In rural areas, facility deliveries were more likely to be in public facilities than those run by private firms or NGOs. As described in the introduction to this chapter, the urban areas are much better endowed with private clinics than the rural areas, and these private clinics are often staffed with qualified doctors. The selection of facilities for delivery varies by groups of urban population. Women from urban slums and district municipalities were more likely to opt for public facilities while women in non-slum areas were more likely to use private or NGO facilities than public facilities, presumably because of assumed higher quality (shorter waiting times, better equipment, etc.), and greater capacity to pay fees.

Table 11.5.A. Place of delivery: Slums

Percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Place of Delivery				Total	Number
	Public health facility	Private/NGO health facility	Own/relatives home	Other		
Mother's age at birth						
10-19	7.3	4.9	87.7	0.1	100.0	936
20-34	6.7	5.6	87.6	0.1	100.0	2,050
35+	5.1	6.6	88.3	0.0	100.0	162
Birth order						
1	8.9	8.5	82.6	0.0	100.0	1,015
2-3	6.6	4.9	88.4	0.1	100.0	1,429
4-5	5.5	2.4	92.1	0.0	100.0	479
6+	2.0	1.9	96.1	0.0	100.0	225
Highest level of education						
No education	2.7	2.0	95.2	0.1	100.0	1,421
Primary incomplete	9.4	2.3	88.1	0.2	100.0	584
Primary complete	6.7	4.1	89.1	0.0	100.0	469
Secondary incomplete	11.6	12.0	76.5	0.0	100.0	531
Secondary complete or higher	19.8	33.0	47.2	0.0	100.0	142
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	2.2	1.3	96.4	0.1	100.0	1,364
2	6.6	2.9	90.5	0.0	100.0	920
3	12.6	9.2	78.1	0.2	100.0	497
4	16.1	16.1	67.8	0.0	100.0	297
Richest	19.2	49.4	31.4	0.0	100.0	70
Number of ANC visits						
None	3.5	1.4	95.0	0.2	100.0	1,388
1 – 3	6.4	3.2	90.3	0.0	100.0	1,182
4+	15.6	19.9	64.5	0.0	100.0	577
Total	6.8	5.5	87.6	0.1	100.0	3,147

Table 11.5.A. Place of Delivery: Non-Slums

Percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Place of Delivery				Total	Number
	Public health facility	Private/NGO health facility	Own/relatives home	Other		
Mother's age at birth						
10-19	20.8	17.9	61.3	0.0	100.0	385
20-34	19.5	28.9	51.4	0.2	100.0	1,474
35+	29.2	15.0	55.9	0.0	100.0	79
Birth order						
1	21.5	37.1	40.9	0.4	100.0	674
2-3	19.8	24.1	56.1	0.0	100.0	984
4-5	21.6	8.3	70.0	0.0	100.0	224
6+	4.8	2.1	93.0	0.0	100.0	57
Highest level of education						
No education	8.7	5.3	86.0	0.0	100.0	362
Primary incomplete	17.3	6.9	75.8	0.0	100.0	215
Primary complete	21.5	20.1	58.4	0.0	100.0	205
Secondary incomplete	17.2	23.6	59.2	0.0	100.0	588
Secondary complete or higher	31.1	51.6	16.7	0.5	100.0	568
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	8.3	1.4	90.3	0.0	100.0	154
2	6.5	6.7	86.7	0.0	100.0	281
3	11.2	18.1	70.0	0.7	100.0	424
4	35.1	23.2	41.7	0.0	100.0	462
Richest	24.3	48.8	26.8	0.0	100.0	619
Number of ANC visits						
None	12.3	14.7	72.4	0.6	100.0	511
1-3	20.1	13.5	66.4	0.0	100.0	555
4+	24.8	40.9	34.3	0.0	100.0	872
Total	20.2	26.1	53.5	0.2	100.0	1,938

Table 11.5.A. Place of Delivery: District Municipalities

Percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to selected background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Place of Delivery				Total	Number
	Public health facility	Private/NGO health facility	Own/relatives home	Other		
Mother's age at birth						
10-19	13.7	9.6	76.7	0.0	100.0	150
20-34	17.7	15.4	66.4	0.5	100.0	450
35+	(17.4)	(11.4)	(71.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36
Birth order						
1	25.4	17.0	57.1	0.5	100.0	211
2-3	13.8	15.3	70.5	0.4	100.0	270
4-5	10.6	5.9	83.6	0.0	100.0	115
6+	(8.5)	(9.7)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Highest level of education						
No education	5.9	3.3	90.8	0.0	100.0	163
Primary incomplete	8.7	5.9	85.5	0.0	100.0	88
Primary complete	19.9	4.1	76.0	0.0	100.0	94
Secondary incomplete	19.4	13.3	66.5	0.8	100.0	185
Secondary complete or higher	32.5	46.3	20.7	0.5	100.0	106
Household wealth quintile						
Poorest	9.5	1.5	89.0	0.0	100.0	188
2	14.6	9.4	76.0	0.0	100.0	130
3	22.9	6.3	69.7	1.1	100.0	140
4	25.1	21.0	53.9	0.0	100.0	116
Richest	13.3	65.4	20.5	0.8	100.0	61
Number of ANC visits						
None	8.6	3.0	88.4	0.0	100.0	215
1-3	21.9	9.7	68.3	0.2	100.0	216
4+	19.8	29.7	49.7	0.8	100.0	204
Total	16.7	13.8	69.1	0.3	100.0	635

In all three urban domains, among those delivering in a facility, there is a crossover in the pattern with less educated and poorer women relying on public facilities, and higher educated and wealthier women more likely to use the private or NGO facilities, presumably due to the greater capacity to pay the necessary fees.

In Bangladesh there have always been very strong differentials in the use of medically trained providers for delivery and facilities for delivery between the rich and the poor. Often women in the richest quintile are over ten or more times more likely to use these higher-level services than those in the poorest quintile. This is in contrast to the relatively equitable use by all economic quintiles of other health services that are less likely to involve financial costs, such as family planning or child immunization.

It is noteworthy that the wide differentials seen here in facility delivery by both level of maternal education and economic status were not linear. As in all DHS studies in Bangladesh, the rates of facility delivery were similarly low for the bottom three quintiles, then spiked upwards steeply for the fourth, and especially the fifth quintiles for both variables. This pattern was visible here, though more linear among women from non-slum areas.

There were striking differentials present in each of the three domains here. In fact, amongst the poorest quintile in each domain, the proportion delivering in a private or NGO clinic was the same, although in higher quintiles, domain differences appeared. For other demographic variables the patterns was similar to the national patterns, both at present and in the past. That pattern was a small or negligible differential by age of mother, but a differential by birth order declining slowly from the first-born child. The inconsistent combination of these age and birth order patterns suggests that facility delivery rates were higher among first births for women older than 20 years, but not necessarily so for first births for teenage mothers.

As in other national studies, the likelihood of delivering in a facility rises steeply with the number of antenatal visits. This is to be expected, and the obvious mechanism is a selection bias for women who are aware of the importance of antenatal care also wanting their delivery assisted by qualified service providers. It could also be hypothesized that women experiencing complications during pregnancy are likely to make more antenatal visits as a result, and more likely to be advised to deliver under qualified supervision in a facility. It is not possible to resolve this from these data.

Nationwide, the numbers of antenatal visits have gradually been increasing over the past decade or more, but proportions of deliveries in facilities remained constant (and low) until the 2007 BDHS, when there was a notable increase. This suggests that the proportion of facility deliveries is not strongly dependent on numbers of ANC visits, but clearly there must be a link, if only through more exposure to knowledge and understanding the medical system. Nevertheless, even among women who had made four or more ANC visits, a very substantial proportion did not deliver in a facility.

11.6. Assistance during Delivery

Assistance by medically trained birth attendants during delivery is believed to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. Women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey were asked about assistance they may have received with the delivery. Interviewers recorded multiple responses if more than one person assisted during delivery; however, for the purpose of the tables in this section, only the most qualified among them was considered.

Table 11.6.A provides the distribution of assistance during delivery for all live births for the 59 months preceding the 2006 UHS. There was a clear association between the earlier data on place of delivery and data on delivery assistance. Women who delivered in a facility could expect to have a qualified service provider assist them. It is also possible that women who delivered at home had the assistance of a qualified provider, although that provider was more likely to be a nurse or midwife than a doctor.

Just as there was wide variation across the three urban domains in the proportion of women using facility delivery, there was also wide variation in the levels of assistance by a medically trained provider. Less than one in five (18 percent) women in slums had medically trained assistance, but this proportion was three times higher (56 percent) for women in non-slum areas, and twice as high (38 percent) in the district municipalities. In all domains, the medically trained provider was about twice as likely to be a doctor rather than a nurse, midwife, or other practitioner, which may be a consequence of the nursing shortage in Bangladesh — one of only six countries worldwide with fewer nurses than doctors.

As virtually all women used some kind of provider (less than one percent had no one to assist them) so the remaining women used a non-medically trained assistant. This assistant was an untrained Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) in the majority of cases. It is not surprising that an untrained TBA was the choice for half (54 percent) the women in slums, but it is surprising that one in three (30 percent) of the women in non-slum areas also chose untrained TBAs. The proportion for women in district municipalities was in between (40 percent). Certain undesirable delivery practices are associated with home-based birth attendants. These practices include: forced gagging (using fingers or hair down the throat, or for the woman to drink kerosene) to remove the placenta, using a knee or other object to apply manual pressure to the abdomen, and delivering on a mud or straw surface (Fronczak, et al., 2007:482).

For all the urban domains the differentials in use of medically trained providers to assist in delivery were very marked for maternal education and economic status, with the women from the highest education or economic quintiles being approximately ten times more likely to use a medically trained provider. Not surprisingly, this pattern matches the pattern of differentials for place of delivery, as is usually the case in all the national (Bangladesh) DHS surveys. This inequitable pattern highlights the fact that high quality care surrounding pregnancy and childbirth in Bangladesh still requires financial resources. Although there have been impressive efforts to expand the national network of facilities offering basic and comprehensive EOC, obstacles remain to their full utilization.

Table 11.6.A. Assistance during Delivery: Slums

Percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Medically Trained			Non-Medical Trained			No one	Total	Number		
	Qualified doctor	Nurse/midwife/paramedic/FWV/MA or SACMO	Skilled birth attendant	HA or FWA	Trained birth attendant	Untrained birth attendant				Relatives/friends	Other
Mother's age at birth											
10-19	11.6	7.3	0.1	0.0	17.6	53.9	9.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	936
20-34	11.2	5.8	0.1	0.2	16.2	53.4	12.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	2,050
35+	12.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	56.1	12.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	162
Birth order											
1	15.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	15.9	50.5	9.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,015
2-3	10.8	6.7	0.1	0.2	17.2	52.5	11.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,429
4-5	6.5	3.5	0.2	0.0	15.4	59.1	13.4	0.0	1.9	100.0	479
6+	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	64.3	13.5	0.0	2.4	100.0	225
Highest level of education											
No education	4.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	62.1	13.8	0.1	1.3	100.0	1,421
Primary incomplete	9.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	12.9	58.2	11.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	584
Primary complete	11.3	5.0	0.4	0.2	20.9	54.4	7.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	469
Secondary incomplete	21.6	10.9	0.1	0.2	21.1	35.6	10.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	531
Secondary complete or higher	45.3	19.0	0.0	0.8	16.3	16.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	142
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	2.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	15.3	63.0	14.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	1,364
2	9.1	6.6	0.2	0.0	16.8	55.4	10.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	920
3	20.2	9.8	0.0	0.5	19.2	40.8	8.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	497
4	29.1	12.2	0.2	0.4	16.4	36.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	297
Richest	67.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Total	11.4	6.4	0.1	0.1	16.2	53.7	11.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	3,148

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending the delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

Table 11.6.A Assistance during Delivery: Non-Slums

Percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Medically Trained			Non-Medical Trained				Total
	Qualified doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ paramedic/FWV/ MA or SACMO	Skilled birth attendant	HA or FWA	Trained birth attendant	Untrained birth attendant	Relatives/ friends	
Mother's age at birth								
10-19	41.3	8.7	0.0	0.1	8.9	38.5	2.5	0.0
20-34	44.0	13.7	0.1	0.0	10.2	28.4	3.3	0.1
35+	39.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	8.7	28.3	11.5	0.0
Birth order								
1	52.5	14.8	0.1	0.1	7.5	22.9	2.2	0.0
2-3	43.2	12.6	0.1	0.0	9.6	30.8	3.5	0.2
4-5	25.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	14.5	45.9	5.9	0.0
6+	8.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	26.0	52.6	8.9	0.0
Highest level of education								
No education	19.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	12.3	56.1	7.0	0.0
Primary incomplete	17.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	46.5	4.3	0.0
Primary complete	32.4	10.9	0.2	0.0	9.2	43.2	3.4	0.7
Secondary incomplete	34.8	18.9	0.1	0.0	14.1	27.8	4.2	0.1
Secondary complete or higher	81.4	8.9	0.0	0.1	3.4	6.0	0.2	0.0
Household wealth quintile								
Poorest	7.0	17.5	0.2	0.0	10.9	55.5	8.1	0.0
2	16.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	56.6	9.6	0.0
3	19.8	15.3	0.0	0.0	14.8	45.3	4.7	0.0
4	54.2	16.0	0.2	0.0	9.5	18.4	1.4	0.3
Richest	72.4	9.2	0.0	0.1	6.8	11.1	0.3	0.1
Total	43.3	12.6	0.1	0.0	9.9	30.4	3.5	0.1

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending the delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

Table 11.6.A Assistance during Delivery: District Municipalities

Percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Medically Trained			Non-Medical Trained					No one	Total	Number
	Qualified doctor	Nurse/midwife/paramedic/FWV/MA or SACMO	Skilled birth attendant	Trained birth attendant	Untrained birth attendant	Relatives/friends	Other				
Mother's age at birth											
10-19	18.3	11.3	0.3	17.5	42.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	150	
20-34	27.6	14.3	1.0	10.4	37.6	8.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	450	
35+	(11.7)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(59.6)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(100.0)	36	
Birth order											
1	34.5	16.2	1.6	15.2	28.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	211	
2-3	24.5	14.1	0.5	10.2	40.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	270	
4-5	9.8	10.0	0.0	11.7	53.2	14.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	115	
6+	(13.9)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.3)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(100.0)	40	
Highest level of education											
No education	5.2	7.7	0.0	10.6	60.1	14.4	0.0	1.9	100.0	163	
Primary incomplete	14.2	6.8	0.0	4.8	55.2	18.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	88	
Primary complete	14.8	20.4	0.0	11.9	46.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94	
Secondary incomplete	27.6	15.2	2.6	17.3	31.6	5.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	185	
Secondary complete or higher	65.7	20.0	0.0	7.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	106	
Household wealth quintile											
Poorest	5.9	11.3	0.0	11.6	61.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	188	
2	13.0	14.3	0.8	9.3	47.6	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	130	
3	28.2	17.1	2.7	13.6	32.6	3.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	140	
4	38.1	13.7	0.0	13.7	23.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	116	
Richest	72.4	11.8	0.0	6.8	7.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	61	
Total	24.5	13.7	0.8	11.5	40.1	8.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	635	

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending the delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

There have been a number of pilot and other programs to try to ensure low cost, effective, and safe motherhood services for the poor, including most recently training many thousands (4,000 to date) of Community Skilled Birth Attendants (CSBA) who will be in close proximity to the need, and can offer competent detection and assessment of pregnancy complications, as well as ensuring rapid referral to an appropriate facility. In these data they appeared as “Skilled Birth Attendants” in the “Medically Trained” category, and while the numbers appear small, their task is primarily to refer and not to be the highest-level provider assisting delivery.

There have also been a number of voucher schemes piloted in an attempt to increase facility attendance for delivery by the poor. While showing promise, none of these schemes have been scaled up nationwide, and thus have not had a major impact on low facility attendance. At present there is another voucher scheme that ensures reimbursement of fees to doctors in private practice and private clinics, which is looking more promising. If this approach is judged to be effective, it will hopefully be extended across the country, and may increase the use of medically trained providers and medical facilities for delivery by the poor.

11.7. Experience of Complications Around Delivery

The experience of complications is a very important issue to be examined, but it is also a very subjective area, where adjectives like “prolonged” and “excessive” can vary among professionals, and among women themselves. Overall, reported levels of these complications (Table 11.7.A) are somewhat lower than were reported in the 2001 Bangladesh Maternal Health Services and Maternal Mortality Survey (BMMS). In the BMMS, for example, prolonged labor was reported by 16.3 percent of women, excessive bleeding by 13.3 percent, convulsions by 4.4 percent, and baby’s hands or feet coming first by 2.4 percent — all higher levels than reported here. Only foul smelling discharge with (high) fever, at 4.4 percent, was similar, at least for urban slum women.

Table 11.7.A. Experience of Complications Around Delivery

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey for which there were complications around delivery, by type of complications, UHS 2006.

Complications	Slums	Non-slums	District Municipalities
Prolonged labour	11.7	10.3	8.9
Excessive bleeding	6.1	4.6	5.7
Foul smelling discharge with fever	4.0	1.9	2.2
Convulsion	2.4	2.4	1.3
Baby’s hand feet came first	1.9	1.9	2.1
At least one of the above five complications	18.0	15.9	14.0
Two or more of the above five complications	5.5	3.9	4.6
None of the above five complications	82.0	84.1	86.0
Number of births	3,148	1,939	635

The fact that there are other elements of interpretation that might account for these differences is illustrated by the proportion of women who said they did not experience any complications in the two surveys. In the BMMS, 39.4 percent said they did not experience any complications, compared to over 80 percent in this survey. This suggests that the more intensive questioning in the BMMS may have prompted more reported complications.

When examining differentials across the three domains, the women living in slums reported higher levels of complications than women in the other two domains. The women in non-slum areas tended to report levels lower than the women in slums, but higher than the women in district municipalities. This may be a genuine pattern, but may also be a consequence of higher awareness of problems by women in the economically and educationally advantaged non-slum populations. With a complication like ‘baby’s hands or feet came first’, there was no important difference among the three domains, possibly as there was no subjective component in this easily recognizable issue—presumably every woman knows this is abnormal, and potentially problematic.

Another aspect of the differential reporting is that women in non-slum areas had higher levels of medically trained assistance around the time of the birth, and therefore potential problems may have received a more prompt response before any serious complications could develop. Further analysis could throw light on this hypothesis by exploring reported complications when the delivery takes place in a facility with a medically trained provider.

11.8. Treatment Seeking for Maternal Complications

Among the one in six women who experienced one or more complications associated with pregnancy, a large proportion sought some treatment. That proportion was highest for women in the non-slum areas, at nine out of ten, compared with about three quarters of the women in slums and district municipalities (Table 11.8.A). These levels were lower than the levels of treatment seeking reported in the 2001 BMMS, although that was reported for seeking treatment for potentially life threatening complications (as reported by the women respondents).

Overall, the majority of women who sought treatment did so from a medically trained professional. About 8 out of 10 women in non-slum areas and almost a third of women in district municipalities (61 percent) were more likely to seek treatment for maternal complications from medically trained providers compared to less than half of women (48 percent) in slums. However, more worrisome was the fact that about a quarter of women in slums and district municipalities did not seek treatment for maternal complications and also up to one in ten went to an unqualified ‘doctor’.

Interestingly, unlike other safe motherhood interventions, there were very few important or noteworthy demographic or socioeconomic differentials in overall treatment seeking in any of the three domains. This observation is qualified by the fact that among those who sought treatment, the socioeconomically better off tended to use more medically qualified service providers than the less well educated or disadvantaged economically.

Table 11.8.A. Treatment Seeking for Maternal Complications: Slums

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey that had at least one complication around delivery, by type of assistance sought for the complication, according to specific complication and background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Complications/ Background Characteristics	Medically trained provider	Non-medically trained provider	No one	Total	Number of births
Complications					
Prolonged labor	48.0	23.4	28.7	100.0	369
Excessive bleeding	43.6	25.3	31.1	100.0	192
Foul smelling discharge with fever	38.9	21.2	39.9	100.0	125
Convulsion	58.4	21.7	19.9	100.0	77
Baby's hand feet came first	47.9	33.9	18.2	100.0	60
Two or more of the above five complications	42.9	24.4	32.7	100.0	174
Mother's age at birth					
10-19	48.7	22.2	29.1	100.0	202
20-34	48.7	24.3	27.0	100.0	341
35+	25.2	24.7	50.1	100.0	23
Birth order					
1	55.8	19.2	25.0	100.0	209
2-3	45.4	22.1	32.5	100.0	227
4-5	36.1	33.6	30.2	100.0	78
6+	43.3	32.5	24.3	100.0	53
Received ANC checkup					
Yes	52.3	21.1	26.6	100.0	350
No	40.4	27.6	32.1	100.0	216
Highest level of education					
No education	34.7	35.3	30.1	100.0	249
Primary incomplete	55.1	19.6	25.2	100.0	112
Primary complete	54.5	12.2	33.4	100.0	76
Secondary incomplete	60.0	12.8	27.2	100.0	103
Secondary complete or higher	72.8	4.5	22.7	100.0	27
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	33.3	33.2	33.5	100.0	239
2	53.3	19.5	27.2	100.0	174
3	58.2	14.7	27.0	100.0	90
4	72.1	11.5	16.4	100.0	59
Richest	75.9		24.1	100.0	5
Total	47.8	23.6	28.7	100.0	566

Table 11.8.A. Treatment Seeking for Maternal Complications: Non-Slums

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey that had at least one complication around delivery, by type of assistance sought for the complication, according to specific complication and background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Complications/ Background Characteristics	Medically trained provider	Non-medically trained provider	No one	Total	Number of births
Complications					
Prolonged labor	85.2	12.2	2.7	100.0	199
Excessive bleeding	65.3	6.1	28.7	100.0	89
Foul smelling discharge with fever	76.2	3.9	19.8	100.0	36
Convulsion	90.6	6.9	2.6	100.0	47
Baby's hand feet came first	80.8	7.1	12.2	100.0	37
Two or more of the above five complications	82.2	7.1	10.7	100.0	76
Mother's age at birth					
10-19	68.8	16.4	14.7	100.0	65
20-34	80.7	9.0	10.2	100.0	228
35+	99.1		.9	100.0	17
Birth order					
1	73.7	15.3	10.9	100.0	104
2-3	82.4	8.1	9.6	100.0	163
4-5	82.2	4.7	13.1	100.0	39
6+	62.4	9.6	28.0	100.0	4
Received ANC checkup					
Yes	83.1	4.0	12.9	100.0	226
No	68.7	26.6	4.7	100.0	83
Highest level of education					
No education	67.6	7.0	25.4	100.0	41
Primary incomplete	63.2	20.0	16.8	100.0	43
Primary complete	79.5	20.2	.3	100.0	47
Secondary incomplete	80.5	7.3	12.3	100.0	116
Secondary complete or higher	95.5	2.9	1.6	100.0	62
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	47.9	6.3	45.8	100.0	31
2	62.5	11.7	25.8	100.0	36
3	63.1	26.4	10.5	100.0	58
4	88.6	9.9	1.5	100.0	90
Richest	96.9	.9	2.3	100.0	94
Total	79.2	10.1	10.7	100.0	309

Table 11.8.A. Treatment Seeking for Maternal Complications: District Municipalities

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey that had at least one complication around delivery, by type of assistance sought for the complication, according to specific complication and background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Complications/ Background Characteristics	Medically trained provider	Non-medically trained provider	No one	Total	Number of births
Complications					
Prolonged labor	60.6	20.8	18.6	100.0	57
Excessive bleeding	61.6	9.5	29.0	100.0	36
Foul smelling discharge with fever	68.1	15.3	16.6	100.0	14
Convulsion	82.8	7.4	9.7	100.0	8
Baby's hand feet came first	76.4	0.0	23.6	100.0	13
Two or more of the above five complications	68.9	16.6	14.4	100.0	29
Mother's age at birth					
10-19	56.7	22.4	20.9	100.0	34
20-34	63.8	9.3	26.9	100.0	53
35+	51.7	26.2	22.1	100.0	2
Birth order					
1	62.9	19.9	17.2	100.0	38
2-3	59.3	12.6	28.0	100.0	37
4-5	55.1	9.0	36.0	100.0	9
6+	66.7		33.3	100.0	4
Received ANC checkup					
Yes	65.9	14.5	19.6	100.0	59
No	50.7	15.3	34.0	100.0	30
Highest level of education					
No education	54.0	18.2	27.8	100.0	20
Primary incomplete	17.8	28.8	53.4	100.0	13
Primary complete	66.1	19.4	14.5	100.0	12
Secondary incomplete	70.9	10.6	18.5	100.0	35
Secondary complete or higher	85.2		14.8	100.0	11
Household wealth quintile					
Poorest	45.6	19.6	34.7	100.0	31
2	81.3	10.6	8.1	100.0	17
3	71.0	6.1	22.9	100.0	15
4	53.3	19.2	27.5	100.0	22
Richest	100.0			100.0	3
Total	60.8	14.8	24.5	100.0	89

11.9. Postnatal Care

Postnatal care (PNC) is important for the treatment of complications arising from delivery, especially for births that occur at home. Postnatal checkups also afford an opportunity to counsel mothers on how to care for themselves and their newborns.

In order to assess the extent of postnatal care utilization, every woman who had a birth in the last five years preceding the survey was asked whether she or her child received any check up after delivery, who provided the care, and within how many days of delivery the check up took place. In the past in Bangladesh, utilization of postnatal care has not been given as much emphasis as antenatal care, and utilization rates of PNC have always been well below rates of ANC. The PNC rates have been rising slowly since the introduction of the Maternal Health Strategy, which encourages the use of PNC. It should not be forgotten that there are cultural restrictions on mothers and their new babies to remain in the house for the first forty days after delivery. If enforced, this is obviously a barrier to early use of PNC, as well as other services such as EPI (for BCG in particular).

Table 11.9.A. Postnatal Care for Mothers and Children

Percent distribution of last live birth in the five years preceding the survey for which the mothers and children received postnatal care from a trained provider, by timing of postnatal care and according to survey domains, UHS 2006.

	Survey Domains		
	Urban slum	Urban Non-slum	District Municipalities
For Mothers Timing			
Within 2 days of Delivery	13.7	40.6	37.5
3-6 days after delivery	1.1	3.9	0.1
7-41 days after delivery	3.1	6.1	1.2
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0
Within 42 days of delivery	17.9	50.6	38.8
Did not receive post natal checkup	82.1	49.4	61.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,640	1,654	534
For Children Timing			
Within 2 days of Delivery	13.3	42.1	38.2
3-6 days after delivery	1.2	4.3	0.8
7-41 days after delivery	6.5	7.2	3.4
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.1
Within 42 days of delivery	21.1	53.7	42.4
Did not receive post natal checkup	78.9	46.3	57.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2640	1654	534

As seen in Table 11.9.A, only a minority of mothers received postnatal care, although there were wide differences by domain. In slums only 18 percent of mothers received a postnatal checkup within 42 days of delivery — a similar level to the national figure in 2004 (BDHS, p.145), but falling behind the 2007 level of 21 percent (BDHS 2007). In both non-slum areas and district municipalities the levels were much higher (51 and 39 percent, respectively), which was to be expected, as the overall urban level nationwide was about one in three. The proportions of women obtaining PNC for their children were similar to the levels for mothers across the three domains. Children living in the slums were the least likely to have had a post natal checkup (21 percent), while children from the non-slums were the most likely (54 percent). The level for children in district municipalities was again in between the other urban areas, at 42 percent.

Across all domains, among women who got postnatal checkups, almost all did so in the first two days after delivery. This is presumably related to medical complications of childbirth that required immediate attention. These would include excessive bleeding and some others, whereas conditions like sepsis may take longer to develop.

The timing of postnatal care for newborns is important since most neonatal deaths occur within two days of delivery. Among all babies taken for PNC in the first 42 days, the proportion taken in the first two days was lower than for mothers, although the domain patterns were similar. Table 11.9.A reveals that in slums that proportion was 63 percent, compared to 78 percent in non-slum areas and 90 percent in district municipalities. It may be that the newborn babies developed problems sometime later, and of a different kind, than mothers. Neonatal tetanus, for example, strikes late in the first week of life, and although it has almost been eradicated from Bangladesh through widespread TT vaccination of women, there is still a residual number of unprotected mothers. Respiratory and gastrointestinal infections remain a serious threat in the first six weeks of life for many newborns.

The patterns of PNC use were very similar for mothers and babies. The patterns were also very similar to use of ANC, although levels are much lower. Among demographic variables, age of mother showed little variation, while increases in birth order showed a steady decline in use of PNC, as did use of ANC, use of facility delivery, and use of a medically trained assistant at birth (Tables 11.9.A and 11.10.A). The most striking differentials were the steep rise in use among more highly educated mothers and women from wealthier households. In both cases, the levels of PNC use among women from the highest level of education or economic status were around five times more than those at the lowest level. It is noteworthy that while in each of the three domains there were strong differentials within many of the demographic and socioeconomic variables, the overall level of PNC among slum dwellers was about half that of the residents in the district municipalities, and slightly less than half compared to the level of PNC for women in the non-slum areas.

While the data in these tables do not permit an examination of correlations among the different safe motherhood behaviors, further analysis of the data would almost certainly show that the women who make full use of antenatal care also use facilities for delivery with medically trained assistants and PNC for themselves and their babies.

Table 11.10.A. Postnatal Care by Background Characteristics: Slums

Percentage of last live birth in the five years preceding the survey for which the mothers and the children received PNC from a trained provider within 42 days of delivery, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Mothers		Children	
	Percentage with PNC	Number of mothers	Percentage with PNC	Number of children
Mothers age at birth				
10-19	19.8	751	21.4	751
20-34	17.2	1,732	20.8	1,732
35+	17.5	157	23.1	157
Birth order				
1	26.4	827	29.6	827
2-3	16.0	1,209	19.8	1,209
4-5	12.1	406	15.4	406
6+	6.1	197	5.6	197
Highest level of education				
No education	9.5	1,169	10.7	1,169
Primary incomplete	14.6	481	20.1	481
Primary complete	16.3	383	19.5	383
Secondary incomplete	32.4	475	36.2	475
Secondary complete or higher	57.4	131	67.2	131
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	8.4	1,112	10.6	1,112
2	14.9	781	16.2	781
3	27.5	424	34.3	424
4	41.8	259	46.6	259
Richest	61.9	63	73.5	63
Total	17.9	2,640	21.1	2,640

Table 11.10.A. Postnatal Care by Background Characteristics: Non-Slums

Percentage of last live birth in the five years preceding the survey for which the mothers and the children received PNC from a trained provider within 42 days of delivery, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Mothers		Children	
	Percentage with PNC	Number of mothers	Percentage with PNC	Number of children
Mothers age at birth				
10-19	41.4	287	42.1	287
20-34	53.8	1,291	57.1	1,291
35+	41.1	76	40.0	76
Birth order				
1	62.9	547	65.6	547
2-3	50.0	872	51.5	872
4-5	27.1	186	39.7	186
6+	11.1	50	12.0	50
Highest level of education				
No education	18.7	302	25.2	302
Primary incomplete	25.6	188	26.9	188
Primary complete	35.1	167	35.0	167
Secondary incomplete	51.4	494	57.7	494
Secondary complete or higher	83.4	503	83.2	503
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	20.4	129	25.1	129
2	20.6	250	22.5	250
3	31.1	339	40.2	339
4	63.8	414	64.6	414
Richest	74.5	522	75.8	522
Total	50.6	1,654	53.7	1,654

Table 11.10.A Postnatal Care by Background Characteristics: District Municipalities

Percentage of last live birth in the five years preceding the survey for which the mothers and the children received PNC from a trained provider within 42 days of delivery, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Mothers		Children	
	Percentage with PNC	Number of mothers	Percentage with PNC	Number of children
Mothers age at birth				
10-19	40.1	113	44.6	113
20-34	39.6	387	42.5	387
35+	(25.2)	34	(33.8)	34
Birth order				
1	55.6	171	58.9	171
2-3	35.5	231	39.1	231
4-5	21.6	98	26.4	98
6+	(26.4)	33	(27.9)	33
Highest level of education				
No education	14.0	131	18.0	131
Primary incomplete	14.0	73	18.5	73
Primary complete	38.6	75	37.3	75
Secondary incomplete	44.8	155	48.5	155
Secondary complete or higher	81.0	99	86.5	99
Household wealth quintile				
Poorest	17.9	152	16.0	152
2	25.2	110	32.2	110
3	47.2	118	54.7	118
4	53.6	97	53.4	97
Richest	78.5	57	88.6	57
Total	38.8	534	42.4	534

11.10. Micronutrient Intake After Delivery

One of many essential micronutrients, vitamin A is essential for the formation and maintenance of epithelial cells, the integrity of which plays a protective role against respiratory and diarrheal infections and measles. It is also necessary for the normal functioning of the eye, leading to night blindness in severe cases of deficiency.

For many years Bangladesh has carried out the distribution of vitamin A supplementation for children, with the recommended first dose being given around the time of measles vaccination at 9-12 months of age. This approach achieved reasonably high coverage, but in recent years, vitamin A supplementation has also been included in the twice-yearly National Immunization Days as six monthly booster doses. This combined approach has resulted in very encouraging near universal coverage for children between one and five years of age.

Newborn babies are, of course, exposed to many infectious disease threats well before they reach the age when they can safely¹ be directly given vitamin A, so theory states that if breastfeeding mothers have adequate levels of vitamin A they can convey this naturally to their babies in the vulnerable early months of the baby's life.

While this postpartum approach seems practical, it requires newly delivered mothers to come into contact with health services during the time when their mobility may be restricted (see earlier discussion of PNC). While PNC utilization remains at the present low levels, it is difficult to see how vitamin A supplementation to mothers in the first two months will increase dramatically.

The 2006 UHS collected information on micronutrient (vitamin A) intake within two months of delivery for the most recent live birth for women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Table 11.11.A provides the distribution of vitamin A intake by mothers within two months after delivery for the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey. In the slums and District Municipalities, about one in four women received vitamin A (26 and 28 percent, respectively), with a somewhat higher level (40 percent) among women in the non-slums, who may face fewer restrictions on mobility and are more likely to deliver in a facility and make PNC visits. The levels in all three domains were higher than national levels in 2004 (BDHS, page 175), including overall urban levels which were only 21 percent at that time. This suggests that coverage is rising.

It is encouraging that teenage mothers show higher levels of acceptance than older mothers including those 20-34 years of age. There is a persistent differential by birth order, with women having their sixth or higher order child having quite low levels of use. Of course, with current low fertility levels, there were very few of these women. The differential by maternal education or economic status was present but low, with levels of use for women with the highest education and economic status being two to three times higher than illiterate or poor women.

¹ Several studies have shown that vitamin A given at an early age to infants, i.e., before 9 months, may cause undesirable side effects, such as swollen fontanel, which is assumed to indicate increased pressure around the brain.

Table 11.11.A. Micronutrient Intake: Urban Slums, Urban Non-Slums, and District Municipalities

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in last five years preceding the survey who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after delivery, according to background characteristics, UHS 2006.

Background Characteristic	Received vitamin A dose postpartum ¹ (Number of women)		
	Urban slums	Urban Non-slums	District Municipalities
Age at birth			
<20	27.7 (751)	45.8 (288)	28.3 (113)
20-34	25.6 (1732)	39.5 (1291)	28.4 (388)
35+	20.4 (157)	33.3 (75)	(17.6) (34)
Birth order			
1	30.2 (827)	49.5 (547)	39.8 (171)
2-3	26.0 (1210)	39.0 (872)	20.8 (231)
4-5	19.9 (407)	27.0 (185)	29.6 (98)
6+	19.8 (197)	(10.2) (49)	(6.1) (33)
Received antenatal checkup			
Yes	31.9 (1759)	42.9 (1428)	32.4 (420)
No	13.8 (881)	23.9 (226)	9.7 (113)
Highest level of education			
No education	18.4 (1169)	27.5 (302)	12.9 (132)
Primary incomplete	28.2 (482)	31.4 (188)	20.5 (73)
Primary complete	24.8 (383)	30.5 (167)	15.8 (76)
Secondary incomplete	36.2 (475)	41.1 (494)	36.8 (155)
Secondary complete or higher	50.0 (132)	53.9 (503)	47.5 (99)
Household wealth quintile			
Poorest	19.4 (1111)	17.1 (129)	20.4 (152)
2	23.0 (781)	35.2 (250)	17.3 (110)
3	36.3 (424)	35.4 (339)	34.7 (118)
4	41.5 (260)	46.1 (414)	40.2 (97)
Richest	41.3 (63)	47.1 (522)	29.8 (57)
Total	25.9 (2640)	40.3 (1654)	27.6 (534)

¹ In the first two months after delivery.

11.11. Summary: Use of Maternal Health Care by Domains

Table 11.12.A provides a summary of utilization of selected safe motherhood services across all eight domains: Dhaka slums (large and small); Chittagong and other City Corporation slums; Dhaka, Chittagong and other City Corporation non-slum areas, and district municipalities. The services are antenatal care and postnatal care for mothers and children, all from a medically trained provider; delivery in a facility; and delivery assisted by a medically trained provider.

When slums of different sizes are compared (only available for Dhaka), the use of all services except ANC were higher in smaller slums than larger slums. Further analysis is required to explain this pattern, but it may be due to the large slums being further away from the centre of the city, making services less accessible. The levels of use in Chittagong slums fell in between large and small Dhaka slums, and the levels in slums in other City Corporations were similar to those in small slums in Dhaka.

As expected from the patterns presented previously, the level of service use in non-slum areas was much higher than in slum areas. This is the case for non-slum populations in all three areas: Dhaka, Chittagong, and other City Corporations, although Chittagong non-slum populations fared worse for facility delivery and medically trained delivery than the other two areas.

Table 11.12.A. Use of Maternal Health Care by Domains: Urban Slums, Urban Non-Slums, and District Municipalities

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who used various maternal health care services: ANC, facility delivery, medically assisted birth, or PNC for mothers and children, according to survey domain, UHS 2006.

Indicators	Domains							
	Dhaka metro-politan area: large slum	Dhaka metro-politan area: medium/ small slum	Dhaka metro-politan area: non-slum	Chittagong city corporation: slum	Chittagong city corporation: non-slum	Other city corporation: slum	Other city corporation: non-slum	District municipality
Percent of women who received ANC from medically trained provider	60.3	60.6	83.6	66.5	87.1	62.8	84.0	77.3
N (last births in five years)	660	620	483	690	644	658	545	533
Percent of births delivered at a facility	10.3	15.1	46.6	8.9	42.2	19.1	53.1	30.6
Percent of births assisted by medically trained provider	14.7	23.2	58.0	14.0	50.4	23.4	59.9	38.9
N (All births in five years)	789	733	572	834	730	775	659	635
Percent of mothers who received PNC from a trained provider within 42 days	13.5	21.1	47.4	18.7	57.8	18.8	46.4	38.8
Percent of children who received PNC from a trained provider within 42 days	17.7	24.8	51.9	20.7	59.6	20.5	47.5	42.3
N(last births in five years)	660	620	483	690	644	658	545	533

Possibly because the efforts to develop basic and comprehensive EOC facilities over the past decade or more has been primarily in rural areas, the levels of ANC, PNC, and delivery in a facility and/or with a medically trained attendant, were considerably higher in district municipalities than in urban slum areas, though lower than in economically better off non-slum areas where residents can more easily access private and NGO facilities.

In all eight domains, utilization of ANC was two to four times higher than utilization of postnatal care, although that was also the case for the national population, as seen in the BDHS 2004. This was presumably the result of the promotion of PNC being quite recent compared to the long, if less than successful, promotion of ANC.

11.12. Discussion

This chapter has presented data on the utilization of a range of safe motherhood services designed to provide preventive and curative care to mothers and their newborn babies. Possibly because childbirth is traditionally viewed as a 'normal' process not requiring medical intervention unless something goes wrong, families in Bangladesh have been slow to take up the idea of routine antenatal visits for healthy pregnant women or postnatal checkups when there is no apparent problem. Similarly they have been reluctant to deliver in facilities with medically trained assistants, possibly for the same reasons, but also possibly because of the potential financial and social implications of doing so.

After years of very limited use of these safe motherhood services, the national picture has recently begun to show signs of improvement, with rising proportions of facility delivery by doctors or nurse/midwives. However, this encouraging trend retains the persistent and wide differentials by maternal education and socioeconomic status, where well educated and economically advantaged women are many times more likely to use these services than illiterate or poor women.

There also have long been demographic differentials in the use of these services, with women having their first birth much more likely to use services compared to older women having higher order births. There may be a selection or survival bias in this pattern, in that women who have produced many previous births without incident or problem may believe they do not need any assistance or intervention by allopathic providers. As fertility falls, however, first births account for an increasing proportion of all births annually, so the behaviour of these mothers is increasingly important.² For use of these services, even though birth order is important, and higher birth order births are usually associated with older women, there is little difference in service use by maternal age. This apparent paradox may be due to poorer, less educated women marrying and starting childbearing earlier, and having their higher birth order children at an earlier age than well educated, better off women.

In addition to the direct safe motherhood services such as ANC, delivery care and PNC, there has been discussion of services that are believed to indirectly benefit mothers or their babies. These include tetanus toxoid vaccination and iron and vitamin A supplementation.

² When fertility was at traditionally high levels, first births accounted for only one in six or seven births. Now they account for one in three births.

These interventions vary somewhat in levels achieved, with those like TT that have been offered for a long time, achieving very high coverage levels compared to iron and vitamin A. All of them exhibit similar differentials to the other interventions (ANC, etc.), with the encouraging exception of maternal age, where levels of use by teenage mothers are as high or higher than older mothers aged 20 to 34 years. This is encouraging as the teenage women are being targeted before marriage for interventions such as TT vaccination, and with knowledge about the useful role of iron and vitamin supplements. It appears that this targeting of school age girls may be effective.

In the national BDHS surveys, which have been the key source for information on national safe motherhood service utilization since 1993, the urban component has probably under-represented slum populations, and the sample size limitations meant that behaviors of slum and non-slum populations could not be separated. With this survey it is possible to disaggregate these two important groups (and district municipalities). What this shows is that even among the non-slum population, who are relatively economically well off, the use of vital safe motherhood services is limited to about half the population making 4+ ANC visits, or delivering in a facility with medically trained providers. While this is a much higher level than for women in the slums, it is still of concern, since access for women in the non-slum areas is good, economic factors are much less of a barrier, and knowledge of the importance of these behaviors is high. Further efforts are needed to bring all these women under the umbrella of safe motherhood services.

There may be some lessons to be learned from the long-standing acceptance of tetanus toxoid vaccination during pregnancy. This supersedes socioeconomic barriers, and indicates that if women understand that a particular health intervention can protect them and their children from a widely known and easily recognized disease or condition, they will adopt that intervention in large numbers. The fact that it involves little or no financial cost, and is delivered through widespread outreach services, may also contribute to the high level of acceptance.

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CHAPTER 12. INFANT FEEDING AND CHILD NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Shams El Arifeen and Tasnima Akter

12.1. Introduction

Persistently high rates of malnutrition remain a very important health problem for Bangladesh. Children are particularly vulnerable to nutritional impairment as a consequence of complex interactions between food availability, consumption, care practices and their overall health condition. Inadequate or inappropriate feeding is the most obvious contributing factor for malnutrition, but is in turn influenced by various socioeconomic and cultural factors.

Amongst all feeding practices, breastfeeding is one of the most critical. Inappropriate and inadequate breastfeeding have adverse consequences on the health and nutritional status, as well as the mental and physical development, of children. The WHO recommends that infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life (with no other liquid or solid food or even plain water) and that the infants be initiated on solid (semisolid) complementary food in addition to breast milk after the sixth month of life. Exclusive breastfeeding in the early months of life has been associated with improved child growth and increased child survival and reduced risk of illness. The WHO also recommends that children be fed colostrum (the first breast milk) immediately after birth. Early breastfeeding improves the probability of successful exclusive breastfeeding and lengthens the duration of breastfeeding.

The standard indicator of exclusive breastfeeding is the percentage of children less than six months of age who are exclusively breastfeeding. The standard indicator of complementary feeding is the percentage of children age 6-9 months who are receiving both breast milk and complementary foods. It is recommended that breastfeeding continue through the second year of life.

12.2. Methods

The 2006 Urban Health Survey collected data on breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding and use of feeding bottles. Heights and weights of all children born in the five years preceding the survey were recorded to determine child nutritional status. This chapter presents the findings on infant feeding practices and the nutritional status of children.

Each interviewing team carried a scale and board for measuring length. Children younger than 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), while standing height was measured for children 2 years or older. Three standard indices of nutritional status of children are presented:

- Height-for-age (stunting)
- Weight-for-height (wasting)
- Weight-for-age (underweight).

Stunting or inadequate length/height for age is reflection of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time and/or recurrent illness. Height-for-age indicates the long-term effects of nutrition and does not vary appreciably according to the season of data collection. These nutritional status measurements were evaluated against the new WHO standard growth curves. Specifically, these nutritional indicators are expressed in standard deviations (Z-scores) from the mean of the standard population. Children with measurements between less than -2 and -3 Z-scores were considered to have moderate stunting, wasting or underweight, while those below -3 Z-score have exhibited severe stunting, wasting or underweight.

Weight-for-height is measure of body mass in relation to body length and indicates current nutritional status. Wasting or inadequate weight-for-height usually reflects inadequate nutrition during the period immediately before the survey and may be the result of inadequate food intake or recent episodes of illness causing loss of weight. Prevalence of wasting tends to vary substantially with season.

Weight-for-age is a composite indicator reflecting both height-for-age and weight-for-height. It does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his/her age because of stunting, wasting, or both, rendering this indicator difficult to interpret.

12.3. Results

12.3.1. Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Table 12.1.A indicates that 97 to 98 percent of children in slums, non-slums and district municipalities were breastfed at some time. The percentage of children breastfed within one hour of birth ranged from 24 to 29 percent. The percentage breastfed within one day of delivery was 75 percent in slums, compared with 78 and 81 percent, respectively, in non-slum areas and District Municipalities.

There was very little variation in the percentage ever breastfed and the percentage initiating breastfeeding within one hour and one day by the sex of the child, maternal education, place of or attendance at delivery or household wealth quintile. There was a small tendency towards earlier (within one hour) initiation by more educated women. Women who received assistance at birth from a medically trained provider had a slightly greater likelihood of breastfeeding within an hour of birth in non-slum areas, while in District Municipalities women who delivered at home were more likely to start breastfeeding within one hour. Comparing the eight survey domains, women in Chittagong (slum and non-slum) were least likely to start breastfeeding within one hour (Table 12.1.B).

Table 12.1.A. Percentage of Children Born in the Three Years Preceding the Survey Who Were Ever Breastfed

Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, and percentage who received colostrums, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

	Slum				Non-slum				District Municipality						
	Percent- age ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding:		Percent- age who received colo- strum	Number of children	Percent- age ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding:		Percent- age ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:		Percent- age who received colo- strum	Number of children	
		Within one hour of birth	Within one day of birth				Within one hour of birth	Within one day of birth			Within one hour of birth	Within one day of birth			
Sex of child															
Male	97.2	24.9	74.3	92.3	909	97.5	27.0	77.1	96.0	531	97.9	28.0	78.9	95.5	192
Female	97.0	23.2	75.2	92.8	941	99.2	30.8	78.5	97.3	579	97.6	30.0	84.3	94.2	161
Mother's education															
No education	97.6	21.5	73.4	90.1	801	99.4	29.0	80.2	96.2	148	96.1	20.4	80.2	89.4	84
Primary incomplete	95.5	27.7	76.5	93.0	335	90.4	22.9	74.6	89.3	95	(98.2)	(35.7)	(90.0)	(97.1)	46
Primary complete	98.1	25.9	75.8	94.4	289	99.9	27.2	86.3	95.2	141	(100.0)	(38.8)	(85.9)	(99.2)	41
Secondary incomplete	96.1	23.1	73.8	95.2	334	98.6	30.7	76.7	97.4	354	97.0	27.4	83.6	94.1	114
Secondary complete or higher	98.3	30.4	79.6	96.8	91	99.3	29.7	75.6	98.5	372	99.4	31.2	70.3	98.7	67
Assistance at delivery															
Medically Trained*	93.5	25.3	72.0	91.7	356	98.5	31.3	75.7	97.5	663	98.6	28.8	75.0	95.1	151
Traditional birth attendant	98.0	24.1	76.6	93.3	1,273	98.3	26.2	80.7	95.7	413	97.2	29.4	85.5	94.6	175
Other	97.2	21.0	69.2	89.8	208	(97.9)	(17.5)	(85.1)	(90.8)	33	(96.4)	(29.4)	(88.8)	(95.0)	24
No one	(100.0)	(28.5)	(50.9)	(88.3)	12	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3
Place of Delivery															
Health facility	94.5	25.0	73.9	92.4	245	98.5	29.4	76.3	97.0	591	98.2	26.8	73.3	96.1	122
Own/relatives home	97.5	23.9	74.8	92.6	1,602	98.3	28.5	79.7	96.3	518	97.5	30.1	85.8	94.2	230
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	1
Household wealth quintile															
Poorest	97.9	21.9	73.4	91.8	817	98.8	28.4	88.6	90.7	65	96.7	28.7	82.6	90.9	107
2	95.9	23.4	74.1	91.8	538	98.6	25.8	80.1	97.6	129	94.0	27.9	89.5	93.7	67
3	95.5	28.2	73.2	94.0	281	97.0	34.5	78.8	94.7	249	99.5	38.6	88.6	95.9	79
4	99.2	27.0	83.0	95.4	177	99.1	23.3	86.1	98.1	292	100.0	26.7	71.1	98.7	63
Richest	(96.7)	(35.7)	(86.2)	(95.0)	37	98.7	31.0	68.2	97.5	374	(100.0)	(14.8)	(65.5)	(100.0)	38
Total	97.1	24.1	74.7	92.5	1,850	98.4	29.0	77.9	96.6	1,109	97.8	28.9	81.4	94.9	353

*Doctor, Nurse/midwife/paramedic, FWV, MA/SACMO,SBA, HA, FWA.

Table 12.1.B. Percentage of Births in the Three Years Preceding the Survey Who Were Ever Breastfed

Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, percentage who received colostrums, by major survey domain, UHS 2006.

Domain	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding:		Percentage who received colostrum	Number of children
		Within one hour of birth	Within one day of birth		
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	98.2	26.2	75.9	93.9	453
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	95.4	24.4	74.5	91.6	453
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	98.7	33.4	75.5	96.7	340
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	98.0	19.0	72.4	92.1	482
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	97.9	15.2	82.2	96.6	419
Other City Corporation: Slum	96.6	30.0	78.2	92.5	434
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	98.4	41.9	77.4	96.6	331
District Municipality	97.8	28.9	81.4	94.9	353

The percentage of births in the three years before the survey who received colostrum varied from 93 in slums to, 95 and 97, respectively, in District Municipalities and non-slum areas (Table 12.1.A). These difference between slums and non-slum areas were consistently present in Dhaka, Chittagong and other City Corporations (Figure 12.1), though large slums in Dhaka had rates in between non-slum and small/medium slum populations. In general, colostrum feeding was more likely with better educated mothers and in wealthier households. No obvious patterns in colostrum feeding rates were seen according to place of birth, attendance at delivery or the sex of the child.

Figure 12.1. Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey who received colostrums by major survey domain, UHS 2006.

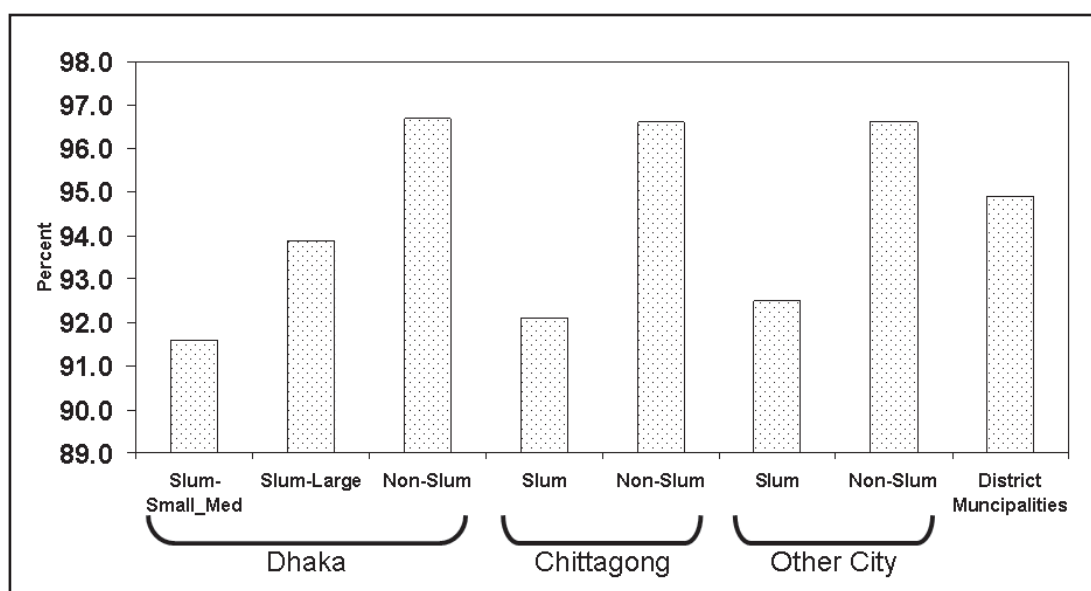


Table 12.2.A. Percent Distribution of Children Under Three Years Living with the Mother by Breastfeeding Status

According to child age in months, UHS 2006.

Child's age in months	Slum					Non-Slum					District Municipality										
	Not breast feed	Exclusively breast feed	Breastfeeding and consuming:			Num-ber of chil-dren	Not breast feed	Exclusively breast feed	Breastfeeding and consuming:			Num-ber of chil-dren	Not breast feed	Exclusively breast feed	Breastfeeding and consuming:						
			Plain water only	Milk/ base, liquid, juice	Com-ple men-tary foods				Plain water only	Milk/ base, liquid, juice	Com-ple men-tary foods				Plain water only	Milk/ base, liquid, juice	Com-ple men-tary foods				
<2	12.2	52.0	5.5	23.8	6.3	0.3	68	0.0	82.2	5.3	5.1	7.4	0.0	56	(0.0)	(45.7)	(15.4)	(5.2)	(21.5)	(12.2)	13
2-3	1.1	36.0	20.2	23.5	10.6	8.5	94	0.0	29.6	23.5	4.6	41.4	1.0	61	(0.0)	(73.5)	(5.3)	(0.8)	(14.2)	(6.3)	29
4-5	2.6	18.1	15.8	3.0	13.0	47.6	119	(12.4)	(7.5)	(5.4)	(6.5)	(47.2)	(20.9)	45	(0.0)	(8.9)	(14.5)	(27.8)	(20.5)	(28.3)	18
6-7	3.8	1.4	13.0	4.4	11.8	65.6	90	7.0	0.0	7.3	2.0	24.8	59.1	74	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(11.7)	(9.6)	(65.5)	25
8-9	0.3	0.0	4.8	2.7	8.0	84.2	84	5.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.6	86.9	75	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(98.1)	23
10-11	5.9	0.0	6.8	1.0	4.0	82.4	87	(1.2)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(1.6)	(2.7)	(92.1)	44	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
12-15	2.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	2.5	92.6	227	6.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	91.6	114	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.2)	38
16-19	11.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	2.1	83.6	187	16.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	81.8	119	(4.2)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.5)	35
20-23	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	142	30.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	68.8	115	(9.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.1)	43
24-27	30.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	240	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	104	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.8)	28
28-31	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	187	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5	129	(35.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.6)	34
32-35	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	55.4	167	64.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	116	(41.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.3)	35
Age																					
<6	4.4	32.3	14.8	14.9	10.6	23.1	281	3.4	41.7	12.2	5.3	31.2	6.2	161	0.0	47.8	10.3	9.9	17.7	14.3	61
6-9	2.1	0.7	9.0	3.6	10.0	74.6	174	6.2	0.0	4.6	1.0	15.2	73.0	149	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(6.0)	(5.8)	(81.4)	48
Total	16.6	5.7	4.0	3.2	3.5	67.0	1,691	24.7	6.4	3.2	1.0	7.0	57.6	1,051	11.8	8.6	3.7	2.7	4.0	69.2	337

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to the seven-day period before the survey. Children classified as "breastfeeding and consuming plain water only" consume no supplements. The categories not breastfed; exclusively breastfed; and breastfeeding and consuming plain water, water-based liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and water-based liquids and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the water-based liquid category, even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

Age Pattern of Breastfeeding

The feeding status of children up to three years of age is presented in Table 12.2.A and Figure 12.2. The sample sizes of children across age groups were too small for confidence-inspiring estimates in District Municipalities. This was also true in non-slum areas for some age ranges. Almost all children received breast milk as of their first birthday, but particularly in non-slum areas and District Municipalities. In slum areas, 12 percent of children under 2 months of age were not receiving breast milk, while the figure for those 10 to 11 months old was six percent. Eighty-four percent of slum children aged 20-23 months were still being breastfed (the figure for non-slum areas was 70 percent). However, contrary to the WHO recommendations, exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months was low: 32 percent in slums, and 42 and 48 percent, respectively, in non-slum areas and District Municipalities. By comparison, in the most recent BDHS (2007), 43 percent of children under six months were exclusively breastfed nationally. All children beyond 6 months of age should receive complementary food along with breast milk. However, among children aged 6 to 9 months old only 75 and 73 percent, respectively, in slums and non-slum areas received breast milk and complementary food. In BDHS 2007, 74 percent of children aged 6-9 months received complementary food along with breast milk.

Figure 12.2. Child feeding practices by age, UHS 2006.

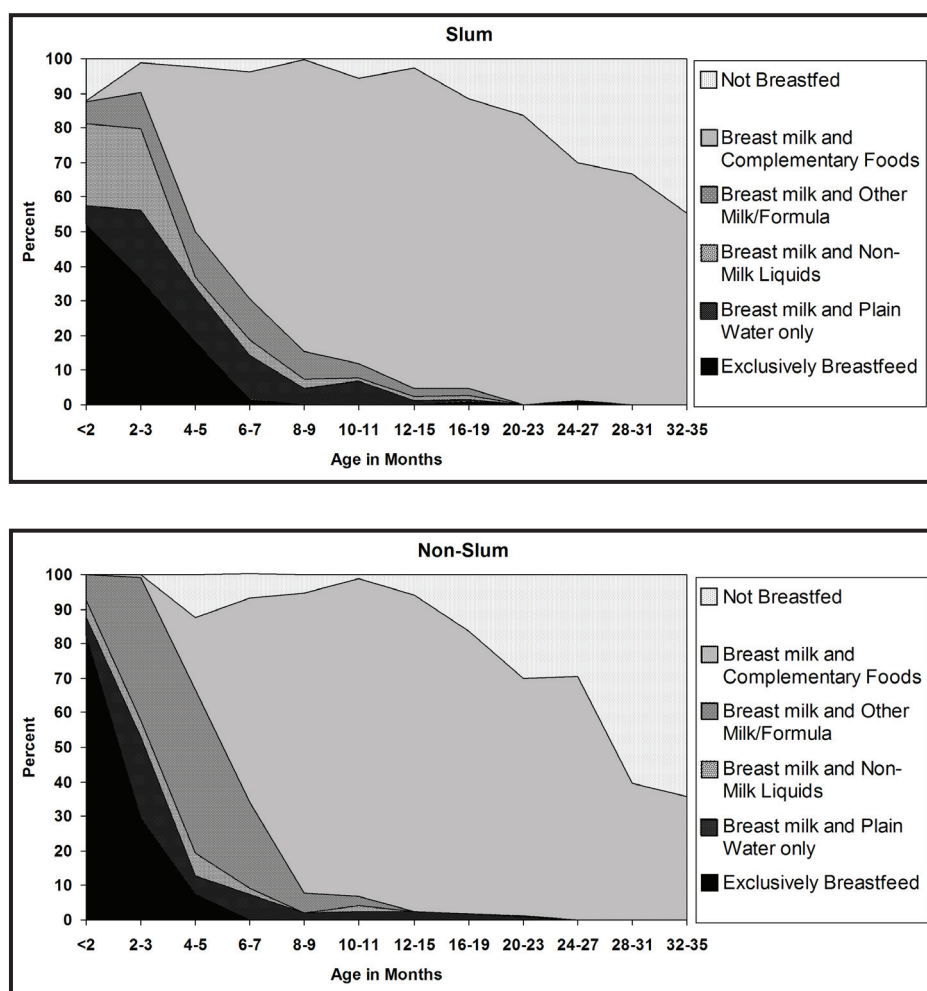


Table 12.3.A. Median Duration of Any Breastfeeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding, and Predominant Breastfeeding

Among youngest children under five years living with the mother, by background characteristics, UHS 2006.

	Slum			Non-slum			District Municipality					
	Any breast-feeding	Ex-clusive breast-feeding	Pre-dominant breast-feeding*	Number of children	Any breast-feeding	Ex-clusive breast-feeding	Pre-dominant breast-feeding*	Number of children	Any breast-feeding	Ex-clusive breast-feeding	Pre-dominant breast-feeding*	Number of children
Sex of child												
Male	33.9	1.9	2.8	1,232	29.9	1.4	2.2	784	35.1	2.6	3.2	276
Female	34.2	2.0	2.8	1,215	29.8	1.3	1.7	785	34.8	2.3	3.0	242
Mother's education												
No education	34.5	2.5	4.0	1,083	34.1	2.0	2.8	277	35.6	0.0	11.6	124
Primary incomplete	34.6	2.5	2.5	436	34.4	1.2	1.5	176	37.5	1.5	4.1	73
Primary complete	35.1	2.3	2.7	353	29.6	2.2	2.0	153	37.7	1.0	0.9	72
Secondary incomplete	32.3	1.1	2.2	445	29.6	1.5	2.6	464	30.5	2.0	3.5	151
Secondary complete or higher	29.4	0.9	2.0	130	28.5	1.2	1.5	500	36.1	2.7	2.7	98
Household wealth quintile												
Poorest	34.3	2.2	3.4	1,018	35.4	1.9	3.1	101	34.7	2.7	3.6	148
2	35.0	3.0	2.9	720	32.3	1.5	1.6	231	35.9	2.7	3.8	104
3	33.0	1.1	1.5	399	32.9	1.2	2.7	326	33.6	2.6	3.1	115
4	32.1	1.8	2.4	250	28.5	1.2	1.9	408	35.7	1.6	1.7	95
Richest	28.7	1.0	3.1	60	28.2	1.4	2.1	503	36.0	1.9	4.5	57
Total	34.0	2.0	2.8	2,447	29.9	1.3	1.9	1,570	35.0	2.5	3.1	518
Mean for all children	33.7	2.4	3.7	NA	30.0	1.5	3.1	NA	33.8	2.4	4.0	NA

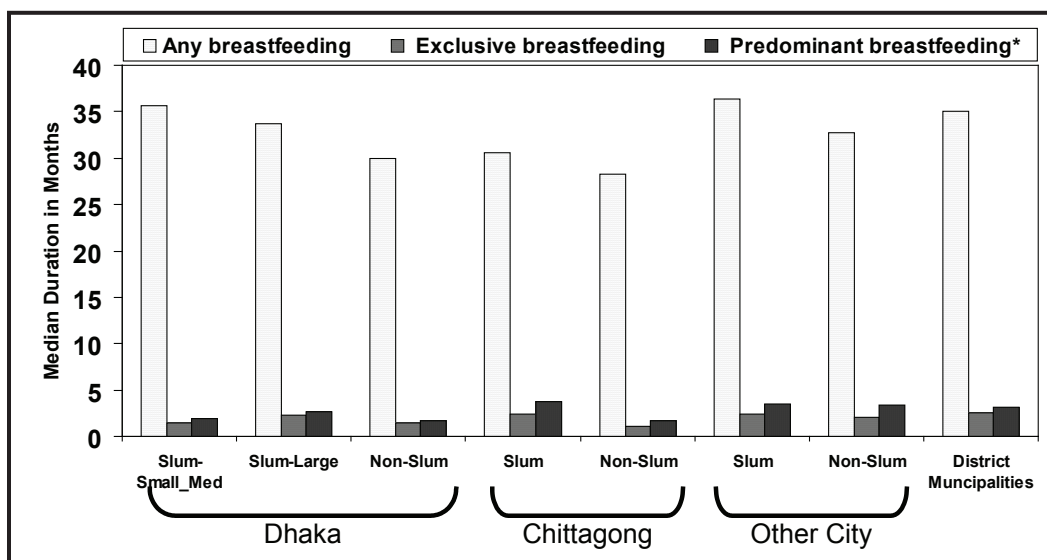
*Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or juice only (excludes other milk).

Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of any breastfeeding in slums was 34 months in slums, against 30 months in non-slum areas and 34 in District Municipalities (Table 12.3.A). This compares with 32 months for all of urban Bangladesh in BDHS 2004. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding was 2.4 months in slums, 1.5 months in non-slum areas and 2.4 months in District Municipalities. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding was 3.7 months in slums, 3.1 months in non-slum areas and four months in District Municipalities. The corresponding duration in urban Bangladesh in BDHS 2004 was 0.8 months for exclusive breastfeeding and 4.9 months for predominant breastfeeding.

Figure 12.3 provides a further breakdown of the duration of breastfeeding across the eight survey domains. Duration of any breastfeeding was consistently shorter in non-slum areas than in slums in Dhaka, Chittagong and the other City Corporations. Overall, the duration was longer in other City Corporations than Dhaka or Chittagong. In Dhaka, duration in large slums was between that in small/medium slums and non-slum areas. The median duration of exclusive and predominant breastfeeding was similarly higher in slum than in non-slum areas in Chittagong and other City Corporations, but the pattern was less clear in Dhaka City.

Figure 12.3. Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among births in the three years preceding the survey by major survey domains, UHS 2006.



In the City Corporations (slum and non-slum areas), breastfeeding duration declined with as the educational status of mothers and household wealth increased, but this was pattern was not evident in district municipalities (Table 12.3.A). The patterns were similar for median duration of exclusive breastfeeding. No consistent patterns were evident for duration of predominant breastfeeding. However, medians tended to be unstable as they reflect the point at which the proportion breastfeeding drops below 50 percent.

Table 12.4.A. Percentage of Children Under Five Years Classified as Malnourished

According to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by demographic characteristics, UHS 2006.

	Slum						Non-slum								
	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height			Height-for-age			Weight-for-height			Number of children		
	Percent- age below -3 SD	Per- centage below -2 SD	Per- centage below -1 SD	Per- centage below -3 SD	Per- centage below -2 SD	Per- centage below -1 SD	Percent- age below -3 SD	Per- centage below -2 SD	Per- centage below -1 SD	Percent- age below -3 SD	Per- centage below -2 SD	Per- centage below -1 SD			
Age of child															
<6 months	8.2	25.8	21.1	31.0	13.4	30.0	97	13.5	36.2	2.6	4.6	3.1	20.4	110	
6-11 months	24.9	44.2	3.2	11.9	6.9	32.8	119	5.6	15.3	1.4	11.2	9.5	17.2	121	
12-23 months	32.3	61.1	6.5	20.3	20.9	47.7	259	16.3	46.4	5.1	8.8	5.8	27.6	225	
24-35 months	33.6	64.1	1.8	14.7	17.1	46.3	265	19.4	38.6	3.5	7.5	6.3	25.0	211	
36-47 months	28.3	57.4	1.9	13.7	17.4	45.5	259	15.6	33.8	1.4	12.8	4.3	28.2	223	
48-59 months	27.4	56.8	4.3	18.6	18.4	54.9	244	17.4	36.5	3.7	11.4	12.5	40.8	224	
Sex of child															
Male	29.2	58.1	6.1	18.9	15.7	44.8	638	18.9	38.7	4.2	11.0	8.6	32.2	498	
Female	27.4	53.6	3.6	15.8	18.2	46.3	606	12.9	33.9	2.3	8.8	5.9	24.8	615	
Birth order															
1	26.8	52.6	4.9	18.2	15.1	41.2	400	14.1	32.8	3.4	10.1	8.4	24.6	367	
2-3	27.6	57.1	5.2	16.7	15.8	45.4	553	15.6	36.8	2.3	6.6	5.7	27.9	558	
4-5	29.2	57.0	5.3	19.1	18.4	49.8	200	20.6	42.6	3.2	16.8	5.2	37.9	148	
6+	37.1	61.3	1.4	14.1	29.1	56.7	90	(10.1)	(31.4)	(11.7)	(24.6)	(21.2)	(25.8)	40	
Mother's Age															
15-19	28.0	52.3	7.8	19.1	16.2	45.9	136	3.6	35.2	0.9	14.6	13.3	22.0	56	
20-24	28.1	56.9	4.1	18.7	14.0	42.2	411	16.2	37.3	3.4	8.4	7.6	30.7	341	
25-29	25.4	52.3	5.9	17.3	18.4	43.8	344	15.1	33.4	2.4	6.7	6.2	22.6	409	
30-34	32.0	59.5	4.0	14.7	19.1	47.6	193	16.7	38.0	2.8	6.3	6.0	32.0	212	
35-59	31.0	60.1	2.9	16.0	19.4	55.3	160	19.7	38.9	7.3	32.9	7.9	37.0	95	
Mother's Education															
No education	34.2	60.6	3.7	18.7	20.4	53.1	550	32.6	60.2	5.1	13.2	17.5	53.4	177	
Primary incomplete	27.3	62.0	6.0	17.5	17.9	46.8	219	14.9	33.0	2.4	17.1	2.9	27.5	137	
Primary complete	27.7	51.6	6.8	17.5	20.5	43.5	187	13.5	39.7	2.3	4.4	10.2	19.5	122	
Secondary incomplete	19.1	49.4	5.2	15.8	8.1	31.2	213	11.4	35.3	2.4	7.2	6.6	29.3	342	
Secondary complete or higher	15.8	32.1	3.4	11.2	5.2	32.7	75	11.8	23.8	3.5	9.6	2.7	16.7	334	

	Slum						Non-slum							
	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Weight-for-height			Number of children	
	Percent-age below -3	SD	Percent-age below -2	SD	Percent-age below -3	SD	Percent-age below -2	SD	Percent-age below -3	SD	Percent-age below -2	SD		
Mother's height														
Below -3 z-score*	38.8	68.1	4.9	19.5	26.0	53.3	314	32.4	52.4	5.3	9.8	18.8	46.3	168
-3 z-score* or above	24.8	52.0	4.8	16.7	14.0	43.0	923	12.7	33.1	2.8	9.9	5.0	24.7	941
Mother's BMI**														
<18.5	32.6	61.3	5.8	20.6	23.3	52.7	355	31.2	56.6	16.7	24.1	36.3	56.9	113
18.5 or above	26.6	54.0	4.5	16.2	14.5	42.7	882	14.0	33.8	1.7	8.4	3.8	24.7	995
Household wealth quintile														
Poorest	36.2	61.9	4.0	18.9	23.9	52.3	500	22.0	48.8	6.4	14.2	19.3	50.7	62
2	27.5	58.8	8.0	19.7	17.0	51.3	359	21.6	58.3	1.8	10.1	12.5	42.9	144
3	24.9	53.2	3.0	15.7	12.7	35.6	204	28.2	46.2	1.9	5.2	7.9	41.4	247
4	12.6	39.2	3.4	11.2	3.0	26.9	147	8.7	30.0	2.8	9.1	7.5	22.4	276
Richest	(11.9)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(25.5)	33	8.9	23.5	4.2	12.7	2.3	14.5	385
Total	28.3	55.9	4.8	17.4	17.0	45.6	1,244	15.6	36.0	3.1	9.8	7.1	28.1	1,113

Note: Table based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who have a valid date of birth and valid height, weight measurements.

*-3 z-score height in women = 145.80 cm at age 18 years.

**BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²).

12.3.2. Nutritional Status of Children Under Five

Stunting

Table 12.4.A provides the distribution of nutritional status for under-5 children in the City Corporations (slum and non-slum areas) as measured by stunting (height-for-age), wasting (weight-for-height) and underweight (weight-for-age). In the slums, 56 percent of under-5 children were stunted, including 28 percent who were severely stunted. The rate of stunting in non-slum areas was also high (36 percent, including 16 percent who were severely stunted).

Figure 12.4. Percentage of children under-five in City Corporations (slum and non-slum) who are stunted by demographic characteristics, UHS 2006.

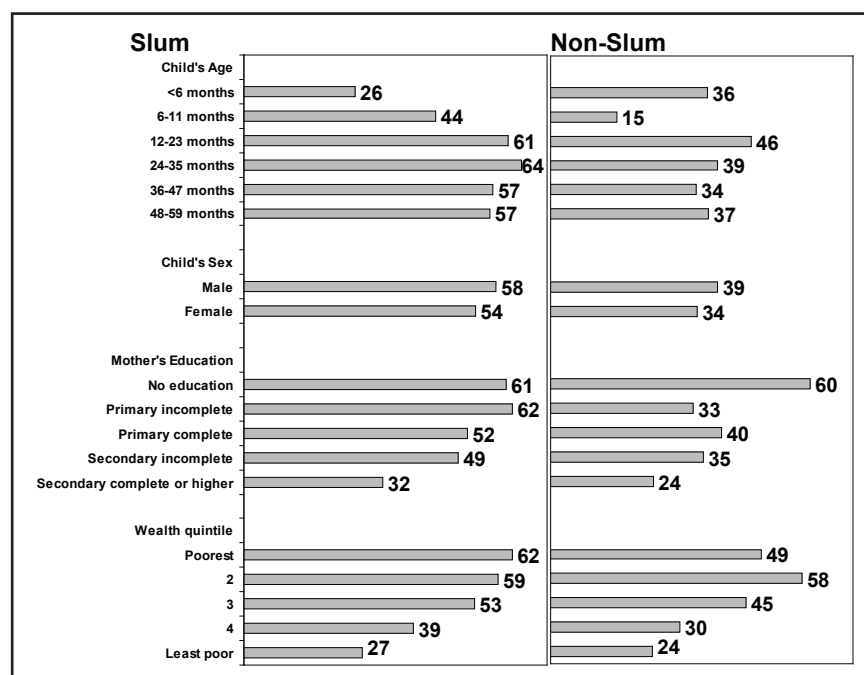


Table 12.4.A also presents data on stunting by various background characteristics. In slums, stunting increased with age, from 26 percent of children under-six months to 64 percent in the 24 to 35 month age range, and then declined somewhat to 57 percent by age 48 to 59 months (Figure 12.4). Stunting was slightly more common among boys and also increased with birth order (53 percent with first birth order and 61 percent among the highest order births). The observed pattern for maternal age was similar to that for birth order. Maternal height and BMI were strong predictors of childhood stunting, with 68 percent of children born to very short mothers (those with z-scores for height of less than -3) being stunted, compared with 52 percent among the rest of the children. 61 percent of children born to thin mothers (BMI less than 18.5) were stunted, compared with 54 percent of those whose mothers had a BMI of 18.5 or more. As expected, the maternal education and household wealth had strong inverse relationships with stunting levels. Children whose mothers had completed their secondary education were only around half as likely to be stunted as children of uneducated mothers, while children in the richest households were more than half as likely to be stunted as children from the poorest households.

In the non-slum areas, there were no obvious trends to stunting by age of the children, birth order or maternal education (Table 12.4.A and Figure 12.4). Stunting was slightly more common among boys than in girls (39 versus 34 percent). As in slums, maternal height and BMI were strong predictors of childhood stunting. Very short mothers (with z-scores for height of less than -3) were almost 1.5 times more likely to have stunted children compared than mothers who were not very short and 56 percent of children born to thin mothers (those with a BMI below 18.5) were stunted, compared with 34 percent of those with mothers with a higher BMI. Stunting was strongly associated with maternal education. There was a strong inverse relationship between stunting and household wealth, with stunting levels declining from 49 percent in the poorest households to 24 percent in the least poor.

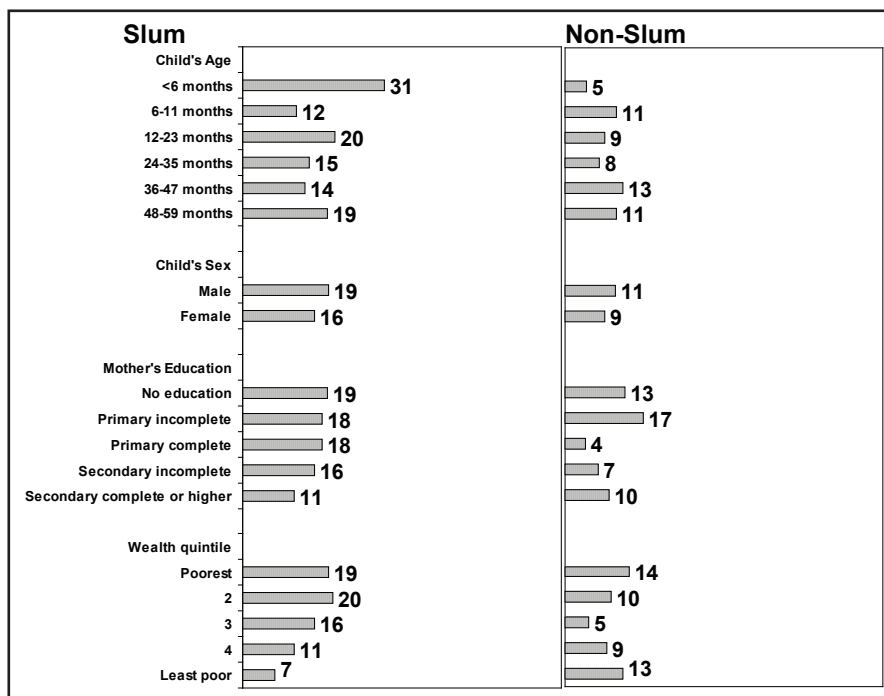
Figure 12.6 summarize the prevalence of stunting in slums and non-slums of Dhaka, Chittagong and other city corporations. The expected differences between slum and non slum areas arose in all cities. In Dhaka, the large slums had more stunting than small to medium sized slums.

Wasting

Table 12.4.A and Figure 12.5 present nutritional status of children under five years as measured by wasting. Overall, 17 percent of children in slums were wasted, compared with 10 percent in non-slum areas. No obvious patterns were evident by age of the child, maternal education or birth order, in either slums or non-slum areas. In both settings, boys are thinner than girls. However, the sample sizes of children in some categories were small and may result in unreliable estimates. In slums, the difference in wasting in children by nutritional status of mothers (height, BMI) was not remarkable. The same was true for maternal height in non-slum areas except that severe wasting was almost twice as common among the short mothers. Maternal BMI was a strong predictor of childhood wasting, with thin mothers three times more likely to have wasted children and almost 8 times more likely to have severely wasted children (than mothers with BMI of 18.5 or more). The trend in wasting in slums with respect to maternal education and household wealth were quite difficult to interpret and would require further analysis and investigation.

Figure 12.6 summarize the prevalence of wasting in Dhaka, Chittagong and other city corporations. The expected differences between slums and non-slum areas emerged in all cities, though it was modest in “Other City Corporations”. In Dhaka, the large slums had the same level of wasting as the small to medium sized slums.

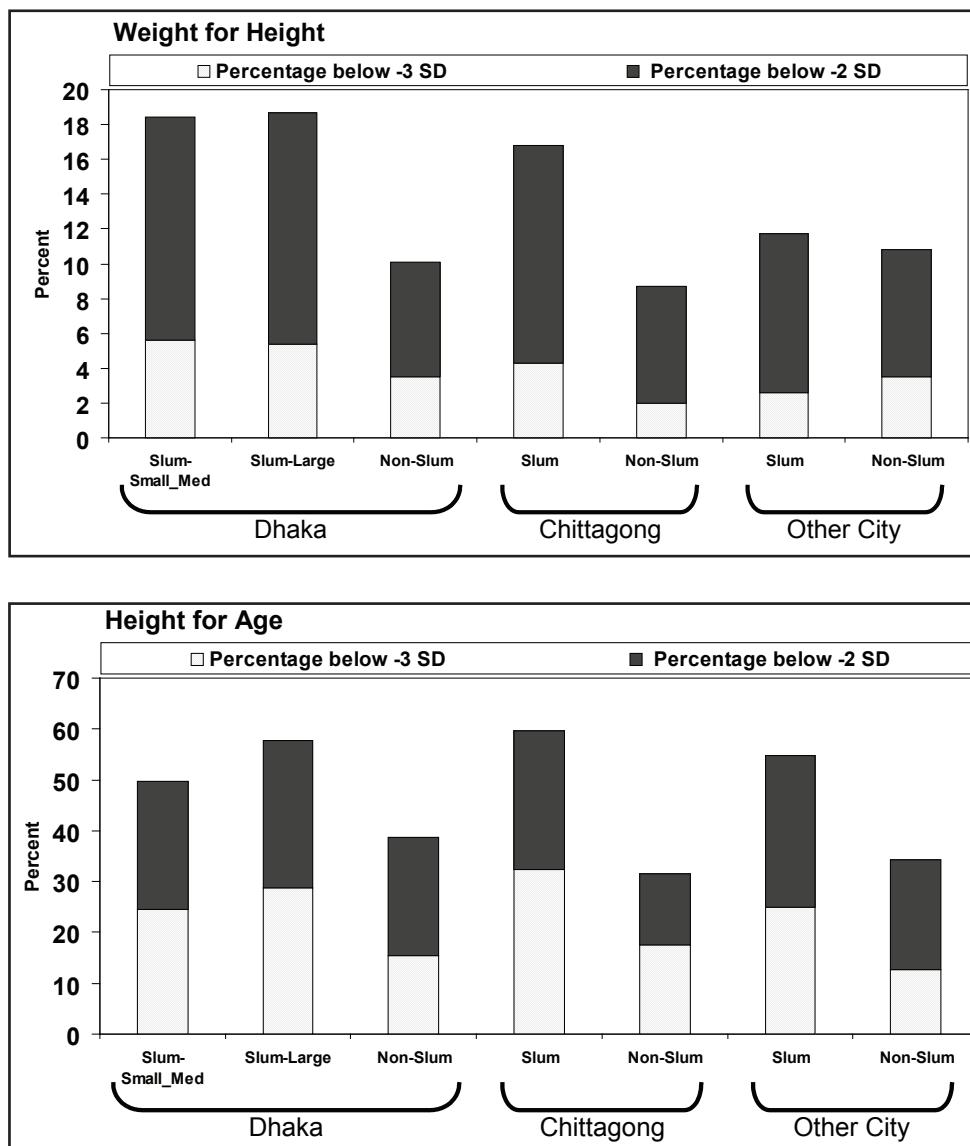
Figure 12.5. Percentage of children under-five in City Corporations (slum and non-slum) who were wasted, by demographic characteristics, UHS 2006.



Underweight

As shown in Table 12.4.A, 46 percent of children in slums were underweight, against 28 percent in non-slums areas. The corresponding proportions of severely underweight children were 17 and 7 percent, respectively. In both populations, the likelihood of childhood being underweight increased with age, peaks at 35-59 months of age (at 55 and 37 percent, respectively, in slums and non-slum areas). In general, the trends in underweight by background characteristics were very similar to those seen with stunting.

Figure 12.6. Percentage of children under five years classified as stunted (low height-for-age) or wasted (low weight-for-height) by major survey domains, UHS 2006.



12.4. Discussion

This chapter presents findings that indicate that there has been very little progress in improving child and infant feeding practices and nutritional status in urban Bangladesh. On the positive side, breastfeeding of children at anytime is still almost universal with no differences in rates between slums of the City Corporations, non-slum areas of the same and District Municipalities. Similar findings emerged in urban areas in the 2004 BDHS. In addition, initiation of breastfeeding in all three strata was higher than the 22 percent reported for the overall urban population in the 2004 BDHS, as was the percentage of children who received colostrum (89percent in the BDHS 2004), but this improvement evaporated when one examines initiation of breastfeeding within one day after delivery.

In the most recent BDHS (2007), 43 percent of children under-six months were exclusively breastfed nationally. This was higher than the 36 percent national rate observed in the 2004 BDHS and indicates that the declining trend evident earlier may be abating or reversing. It is reassuring that the rates of exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months in the current survey were consistent with the findings of the 2007 BDHS, though the rates were very low in the slums.

The 2007 BDHS revealed national urban rates of childhood (under-five) stunting and wasting at 36 and 14 percent, respectively. For stunting, this was a slight improvement from the 38 percent figure for urban populations in the 2004 BDHS. However, for wasting, the 2004 BDHS revealed slightly lower rates of 12 percent in the urban population. In the current survey, the rates were higher than the 2007 BDHS urban figures, with 56 and 36 percent, respectively, stunted in slums and non-slum areas, though a full comparison is not possible given that the District and smaller municipalities were not incorporated. With regard to weight-for-height, 17 and 10 percent, respectively, of children in slums and non-slum areas were wasted, findings that appear to be consistent with BDHS 2007 urban figures (though comparison of wasting across surveys is complicated by seasonality).

The current survey found that both stunting and wasting were more common among boys. In the 2007 BDHS also, stunting was slightly more common among boys but not wasting. The previous (2004) BDHS showed slightly higher stunting in girls. The findings in both the current survey and 2007 BDHS are of considerable interest as these may be indicative of a reversal of historical trends of poorer nutritional status among girls.

Maternal height and BMI are strong predictors of childhood stunting and wasting and highlight the importance of investing in the nutritional status of women and the female children. In slums, as expected, maternal education and household wealth were strongly associated with childhood nutritional status (stunting and wasting). We observed similar patterns with stunting in non-slum areas of City Corporations. These patterns were consistent with the findings from recent waves of the BDHS (2004 and 2007). The pattern of wasting by maternal education and household wealth in the non-slum areas is difficult to explain.

References

National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Mitra and Associates, and ORC Macro. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2004*. Dhaka, Bangladesh and Calverton, Maryland, USA: National Institute of Population Research and Training, Mitra and Associates, and ORC Macro; 2005.

CHAPTER 13. MENTAL HEALTH

Joy Baumgartner

13.1. Background

Mental health problems are increasingly recognized for their significant share of global morbidity. Global burden of disease data shows that 13 percent of disability is due to mental health problems, primarily common mental disorders (e.g., depression, anxiety) (WHO, 2002). Common mental disorders are disabling, have been shown to increase use of health services, result in lost days of work, and are often treatable. Mental disorders, as well as other physical health problems, have also been associated with rapid urbanization in developing countries, including slums in big cities (Harpham, 1994). There are low cost treatments available to alleviate the suffering of those living with mental ill health, yet mental health is only just beginning to receive adequate public health attention. Obtaining good epidemiological data is the first step, but prevalence estimates of mental disorders in developing countries such as Bangladesh are often hampered by the cost of including diagnostic psychiatric interviews in population-based surveys. However, an alternative, cost-effective method for measuring general mental health is the 20 item Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ20) developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), which was utilized for the 2006 UHS (Beusenberg M, Orley J, 1994).

The SRQ20 was developed as an instrument to screen for mental disorders, especially in developing countries. The SRQ20 is not a diagnostic instrument, but it can help identify those who might have a mental disorder and therefore might benefit from a more thorough clinical assessment and subsequent treatment as needed. The SRQ20 is composed of 20 questions with yes (score of 1) or no (score of 0) responses. The maximum score is 20. Respondents are asked to answer the questions referring only to problems they have experienced in the last 30 days. The questions tap into depressive/anxiety symptoms, a somatic factor, and a cognitive/decreased energy factor. The instrument does not detect symptoms of psychosis.

The SRQ20 is not equivalent to a clinical diagnosis but it can both establish the level of mental ill health in a community and screen for probable mental ill health among individuals (Harpham T, et al., 2003). As a screening and case-finding instrument, the SRQ20 detects symptoms of mental ill health; in particular depression, anxiety disorders, and somatoform disorders. It is appropriate for two-stage detection of mental disorders in clinic or community settings (Sen B, et al., 1987; Islam M, et al., 2003). During the first stage, individuals are screened with the SRQ20 for symptoms and problems that would be expected to be present in those with mental disorders. During the second stage, a mental health professional confirms that an individual has a mental disorder using a clinical diagnostic interview. From the UHS, we are able to present data on probable cases of mental disorder at the community level.

The following are the 20 items in the SRQ20:

- *Felt nervous, tense or worried*
- *Easily frightened*
- *Generally felt unhappy*
- *Found it difficult to make decisions*
- *Had headaches*
- *Problems thinking clearly*
- *Found it difficult to enjoy daily activities*
- *Lost interest in things*
- *Constantly felt tired*
- *Loss of appetite*
- *Problems sleeping*
- *Uncomfortable feelings in your stomach*
- *Hands shake*
- *Often felt tired*
- *Cry more than normal*
- *Daily activities suffered*
- *Thoughts of ending your life*
- *Felt unable to play a useful part in life*
- *Suffered from poor digestion*
- *Felt worthless*

The SRQ20 requires that a case/non-case cut-off be determined by each study based on the language used, the study population, whether it is self- or interviewer-administered, and the needs of the research design (i.e., high sensitivity, high specificity, or optimum predictive value). WHO reviewed validation studies of the SRQ20 and found sensitivity figures ranging from 63-90 percent and specificity figures ranging from 44-95 percent with different cut-offs used depending on the country and the sub-population of interest (Beusenbergh M, Orley J, 1994). Although it has been used extensively globally, there is no generally recommended global cut-off score. Ideally, there should be local validation of the instrument to determine the appropriate cut-off.

The SRQ20 was not validated for the purposes of the UHS, therefore, we examined how other studies in Bangladesh and in the region determined their cut-off scores and interpreted their results. In Bangladesh, a Bangla version of the SRQ20 has been used with urban adolescents (Izutsu T, 2006). The researchers did not specify a cut-off score. Subjects were instead divided above and below the 93rd percentile (i.e., seven percent with the highest scores were deemed possible cases). Females had a higher mean score compared to males (5.5 and 4.3), scores were worse in non-slum compared to slum areas for both sexes, and unemployment was associated with higher scores. Another study in Bangladesh used the SRQ20 as part of two-stage method of estimating an overall prevalence of psychiatric disorders at 28 percent within a sub-zone of central Dhaka (Islam M, et al., 2003). The authors did not establish a cut-off score but instead looked at high ≥ 13 and

low ≤ 4 scores only. The higher scores (probable cases of mental disorder) were associated with being female, the presence of a stress problem, higher socioeconomic status, younger age, and less education. A third study in Bangladesh with mothers of children with cerebral palsy used 7/8 as the cut-off score based on a validation study in Brazil (Mobarak R, et al., 2000).

Because India and Pakistan share some social and cultural traits with Bangladesh, we also examined their experience with the SRQ20. Studies in Pakistan used an 8/9 cut-off in both Urdu and Pushto versions (Husain N, et al., 2000; Husain N, et al., 2007). In Pakistan, scores above this cut-off were associated with lower education levels in men, decreased social support, being female, and being unemployed (Husain N, et al., 2007). In India, Hindi, Bengali and Tamil versions have been used and cut-off scores ranged from 6/7 to 11/12 (Sen B, et al., 1987; Howe LD, 2006; Kumar S, et al., 2005; Srinivasan T, Suresh T, 1991). The Bengali version was validated in Calcutta urban primary care clinics and they ultimately chose 11/12 as the optimum cut-off with 79 percent sensitivity and 75 percent specificity (Sen B, et al., 1987). Sensitivity is the probability of a positive test among individuals with disease (i.e., the probability of identifying a true case of mental disorder). Specificity is the probability of a negative test among individuals without disease (i.e. the probability of identifying a true non-case of mental disorder). Among women in one of the studies, higher SRQ20 scores were associated with less education, low social support, dowry harassment, experiences of physical violence as an adult, and experiences of violence during childhood (Kumar S, et al., 2005).

Known strengths of the SRQ20 include high face validity (i.e., on the face of it, the instrument appears to be assessing the desired qualities) and reasonable criterion validity (the relationship between the SRQ20 and a “gold standard” instrument, such as a clinical diagnostic interview). Other strengths include its ability to be quickly administered by lay interviewers, and that it can be used for both measurement of community health and individual mental health screening (Harpham T, et al., 2003). Known weaknesses of the instrument include the need for determining a cut-off score if the translated version has not already been locally validated, the possibility that 30 day recall might incur bias, the fact that scores do not suggest diagnosis, and the potential for differential misclassification (Harpham T, et al., 2003). Substantial cut-off variation has been noted due to variation in response rates. Some studies have shown that individuals with lower education levels and women are more likely to respond in the affirmative, thereby providing higher false positives. However, training can help lower misclassification rates (Harpham T, et al., 2003; Ludermir AB, Lewis G, 2005).

Without our own validation study, and because there is no other published validation data on the SRQ20 instrument in Bangladesh, we decided that the cut-off for ‘probable case’ and ‘probable non-case’ of mental disorder should be presented to show the most common cut-off globally (7/8). We will focus our discussion of the results, however, on the more conservative cut-off of 11/12. The higher 11/12 cut-off is likely to have higher sensitivity (ability to detect true cases) while the lower 7/8 cut-off accepts the risk of more false positives.

13.2. Results

13.2.1. Women

From the conservative SRQ20 cut-off perspective (11/12), 17, 13 and 12 percent, respectively, of women from slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities were probable cases for mental disorders (Table 13.1.A). From the more lenient perspective of a 7/8 cut-off score, 37, 31 and 30 percent of women from the slum, non-slum, and district municipality areas, respectively, were probable cases (Table 13.1.A). Women from slum areas had a slightly higher level of probable cases of mental disorders.

Table 13.1.A. Percent Distribution of Mental Health Scores and Median Mental Health Scores of Women on the SRQ 20, by Major Domain, UHS 2006

Domain	Mental health score				Total	Median mental health score	Number of women
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-20			
Slum	33.2	30.2	19.5	17.0	100.0	5.5	6,805
Non-slum	38.0	31.5	17.2	13.4	100.0	4.9	5,547
District Municipality	41.9	27.8	18.6	11.7	100.0	4.4	1,839

Among the eight survey domain areas, the probable cases among women using the conservative criteria (11/12) ranged from 10 percent (Dhaka non-slum area) to 21 percent (Chittagong slum area) and the probable cases using the more moderate criteria (7/8) ranged from 26 percent (Dhaka non-slum area) to 41 percent (Chittagong slum area) (Table 13.1.B). The rest of the women's results will refer to the 11/12 cut-off score.

Table 13.1.B. Percent Distribution of Mental Health Scores and Median Mental Health Score of Women on the SRQ 20, by Survey Domain, UHS 2006

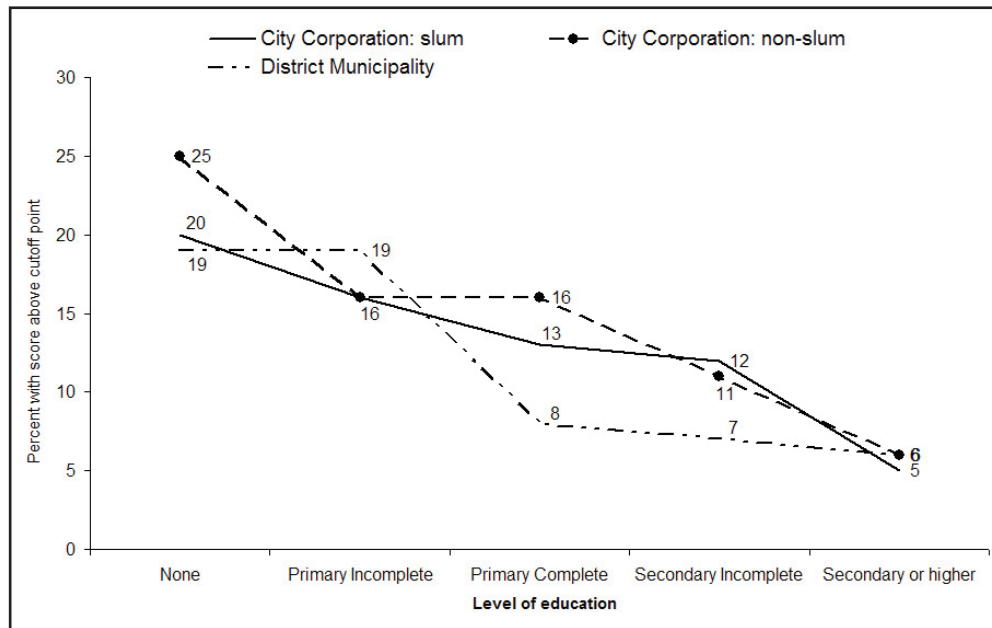
Domain	Mental health score				Total	Median mental health score	Number of women
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-20			
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	36.7	29.6	18.9	14.9	100.0	5.0	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	35.1	30.2	18.9	15.9	100.0	5.3	1,652
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	41.2	33.0	15.5	10.4	100.0	4.5	1,695
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	29.2	30.0	19.5	21.3	100.0	6.1	1,788
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	36.0	28.5	16.9	18.6	100.0	5.4	1,952
Other City Corporation: Slum	27.5	33.1	23.8	15.6	100.0	6.2	1,738
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	31.5	31.7	22.9	13.9	100.0	5.7	1,900
District Municipality	41.9	27.8	18.6	11.7	100.0	4.4	1,839

The SRQ20 scores varied by background characteristics and major domain areas (Table 13.2.A). Using the 11/12 cut-off in the slum areas, we see that 15-19 year old adolescent women had a lower proportion of probable cases (11 percent) compared to some of the older age groups such as the 45-49 year olds (at 26 percent). In non-slum areas, the age group with the lowest proportion of probable cases was the 15-19 years olds (8 percent) and highest proportion of possible cases was seen in the 55-59 year olds (23 percent). In District Municipalities, we saw a similar pattern: the youngest age group had the fewest number of possible cases (5 percent) while a quarter of those in their fifties were probable cases with mental disorders.

Examining marital status by major domains, those divorced, separated, or widowed had the highest number of probable cases of mental disorders (at 29 to 32 percent), those who were currently married range from 11 to 16 percent as probable cases while those that had never been married had the lowest number of probable cases (5 to 9 percent). There were minimal differences between slums, non-slum areas, and District Municipalities.

For all areas (slums, non-slum areas, and District Municipalities), there were fewer probable cases as education increased. In slums, the highest proportion of probable cases of mental disorder (21 percent) were among those with the least education. There were similar profiles in non-slum areas and District Municipalities, with the proportions of probable mental disorders rising from six percent among those with secondary level education to 20 to 25 percent for those with no education. See Figure 13.1 for a visual description of these results.

Figure 13.1. Percent “probable cases” of mental disorder, based on a 11/12 cut-off point, by level of education: Females.



Economic status is presented in household asset quintiles. In all areas, there were higher proportions of probable cases of mental disorder in the lowest (poorest) quintile compared to higher quintiles. From richest to poorest, the proportions were 10 to 21 percent in the slums, 7 to 25 percent in the non-slum areas, and 11 to 17-19 percent (the two poorest categories) in District Municipalities. Figure 13.2 illustrates this.

Figure 13.2. Percent “probable cases” of mental disorder, based on a 11/12 cut-off point, by wealth quintile: Females.

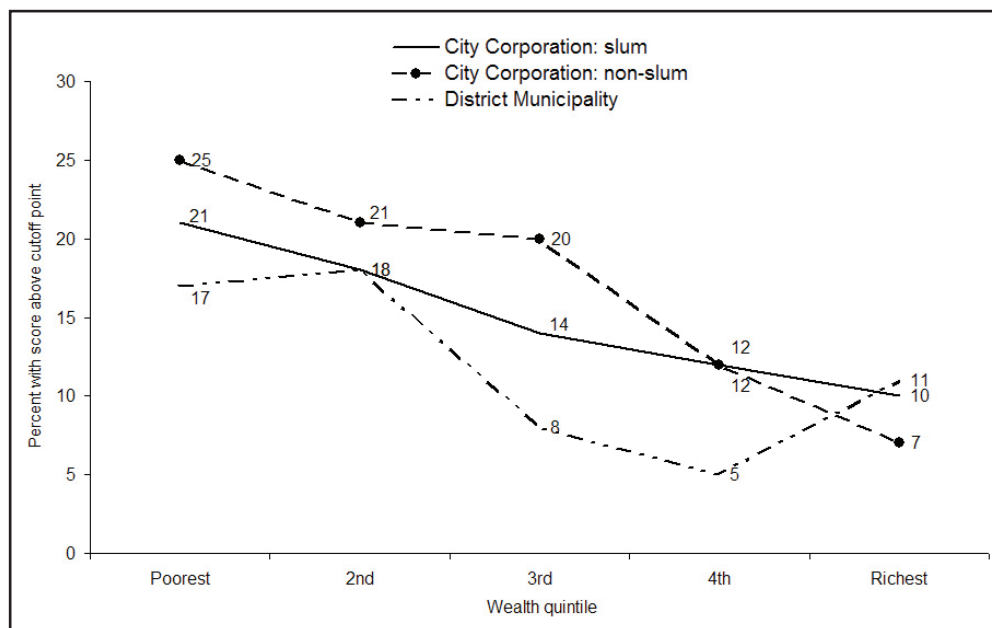


Table 13.2.A. Percent Distribution of Mental Health Scores and Median Mental Health Score of Women on the SRQ 20, According to Background Characteristics, by Major Domain, UHS 2006

	Mental health score				Total	Median mental health score	Number of women
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-20			
SLUM							
Age							
10-14	(37.8)	(32.2)	(20.2)	(9.8)	(100.0)	(4.2)	48
15-19	45.4	29.6	13.7	11.3	100.0	4.0	1,030
20-24	39.3	32.7	15.0	13.0	100.0	4.6	1,517
25-29	37.2	30.1	17.9	14.8	100.0	5.0	1,160
30-34	28.8	29.2	23.5	18.5	100.0	6.3	950
35-39	21.9	31.4	23.2	23.5	100.0	7.1	784
40-44	22.0	33.2	22.8	22.0	100.0	6.7	605
45-49	24.1	23.9	26.3	25.7	100.0	7.8	311
50-54	24.9	23.1	26.8	25.2	100.0	7.6	284
55-59	18.9	23.5	37.0	20.6	100.0	7.7	117
Marital status							
Currently married	32.8	31.3	19.5	16.4	100.0	5.5	5,398
Divorced, separated, or widowed	21.6	24.6	25.3	28.5	100.0	7.9	802
Never married	52.4	28.7	11.9	7.0	100.0	3.3	605
Highest level of education							
None	28.6	28.4	22.1	20.9	100.0	6.4	3,217
Primary incomplete	29.9	30.1	21.6	18.4	100.0	6.0	1,086
Primary complete	38.9	33.4	14.8	12.9	100.0	4.5	885
Secondary incomplete	39.9	32.8	14.9	12.4	100.0	4.6	1,222
Secondary or higher	46.8	30.5	18.0	4.7	100.0	3.8	395
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	30.2	30.5	18.4	20.8	100.0	6.0	2,497
2	31.9	30.8	20.6	16.7	100.0	5.6	1,899
3	35.3	28.6	21.7	14.4	100.0	5.4	1,337
4	37.7	31.1	18.8	12.5	100.0	4.7	807
Richest	46.6	29.7	13.5	10.2	100.0	3.9	265
Total	33.2	30.2	19.5	17.0	100.0	5.5	6,805
NON-SLUM							
Age							
10-14	(54.1)	(25.5)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(3.2)	5
15-19	41.9	36.1	13.9	8.1	100.0	4.2	544
20-24	43.0	30.7	17.1	9.3	100.0	4.3	1,157
25-29	43.2	30.0	16.1	10.7	100.0	4.4	1,018
30-34	36.8	30.9	17.1	15.3	100.0	5.1	835
35-39	33.2	30.6	15.9	20.3	100.0	5.7	735
40-44	28.1	33.6	21.2	17.1	100.0	5.8	508
45-49	32.6	28.2	21.5	17.7	100.0	6.1	324
50-54	29.3	40.2	20.7	9.8	100.0	5.2	282
55-59	43.0	21.0	13.4	22.6	100.0	4.4	137

	Mental health score				Total	Median mental health score	Number of women
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-20			
Marital status							
Currently married	37.9	32.2	17.2	12.6	100.0	4.9	4,309
Divorced, separated, or widowed	26.5	21.6	20.1	31.8	100.0	7.9	489
Never married	46.0	33.7	14.8	5.4	100.0	3.8	749
Highest level of education							
None	28.3	25.6	21.5	24.6	100.0	6.9	1,177
Primary incomplete	34.2	35.0	14.5	16.3	100.0	5.0	538
Primary complete	31.7	37.7	15.0	15.6	100.0	5.8	596
Secondary incomplete	39.7	29.6	19.8	10.9	100.0	4.8	1,455
Secondary or higher	46.4	33.6	13.7	6.3	100.0	3.8	1,781
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	20.9	31.7	22.6	24.8	100.0	7.1	346
2	29.5	27.7	22.3	20.5	100.0	6.3	736
3	31.5	28.8	19.7	20.0	100.0	6.1	890
4	41.2	32.1	14.5	12.1	100.0	4.7	1,389
Richest	44.2	33.4	15.2	7.2	100.0	4.0	2,186
Total	38.0	31.5	17.2	13.4	100.0	4.9	5,547
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY							
Age							
10-14	(59.5)	(15.7)	(24.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(1.0)	6
15-19	53.0	26.9	15.4	4.7	100.0	3.1	190
20-24	63.0	21.5	8.9	6.6	100.0	2.7	337
25-29	40.5	26.5	23.6	9.4	100.0	4.7	252
30-34	39.2	32.0	18.7	10.1	100.0	4.7	244
35-39	28.2	33.3	23.2	15.3	100.0	5.3	277
40-44	35.5	32.9	22.0	9.6	100.0	5.0	218
45-49	35.7	19.2	26.1	19.1	100.0	5.7	146
50-54	28.3	31.4	13.5	26.8	100.0	6.4	116
55-59	31.3	25.9	18.3	24.5	100.0	6.1	53
Marital status							
Currently married	40.5	29.1	20.0	10.5	100.0	4.5	1,465
Divorced, separated, or widowed	29.4	26.8	14.4	29.3	100.0	6.5	140
Never married	58.7	20.2	12.3	8.7	100.0	2.8	234
Highest level of education							
None	30.3	29.7	19.8	20.2	100.0	6.0	518
Primary incomplete	30.4	29.7	21.3	18.6	100.0	6.2	190
Primary complete	42.4	22.7	27.0	7.9	100.0	4.4	186
Secondary incomplete	45.4	32.0	16.1	6.5	100.0	3.9	464
Secondary or higher	55.5	22.9	15.3	6.2	100.0	3.0	481
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	32.3	32.1	18.4	17.1	100.0	5.6	388
2	35.7	25.7	20.0	18.6	100.0	5.4	358
3	46.1	24.9	21.0	8.0	100.0	3.9	430
4	50.3	28.1	16.7	4.9	100.0	3.5	406
Richest	45.0	28.7	15.6	10.7	100.0	3.9	257
Total	41.9	27.8	18.6	11.7	100.0	4.4	1,839

13.2.2. Men

From the conservative SRQ20 cut-off perspective (11/12), six percent of men from slum, three percent of men from non-slum areas, and six percent of men from District Municipalities were probable cases for mental disorders (Table 13.3.A). Under the more lenient 7/8 cut-off score, 20, 15, and 21 percent, respectively, of men from slums, non-slum areas, and District Municipalities were probable cases. Men from non-slum areas had a slightly higher level of probable cases unlike women who had a higher level of cases in slums.

Table 13.3.A. Percent Distribution of Mental Health Scores and Median Mental Health score of Men on the SRQ 20, by Major Domain, UHS 2006

Domain	Mental health score				Total	Median mental health score	Number of men
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-20			
Slum	50.3	30.1	13.5	6.1	100.0	3.5	6,488
Non-slum	57.3	28.3	11.1	3.4	100.0	2.9	5,667
District Municipality	54.5	24.4	15.1	6.1	100.0	3.0	1,664

Among the eight survey domain areas, the probable cases among men using the conservative criteria (11/12) ranged from two (Dhaka non-slum area) to 8 (Chittagong slum area) percent while the probable cases using the more moderate criteria (7/8) ranged from 10 (Dhaka non-slum area) to 25 (Chittagong slum area) percent (Table 13.3.B). The rest of the men's results will refer to the 11/12 cut-off score.

Table 13.3.B. Percent Distribution of Mental Health Scores and Median Mental Health Score of Men on the SRQ 20, by Survey Domain, UHS 2006

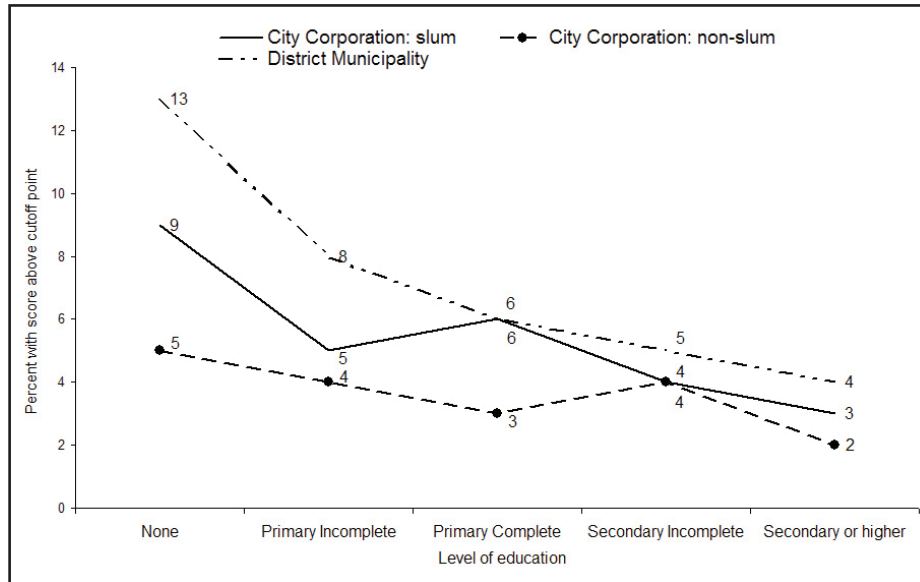
Domain	Mental health score				Total	Median mental health score	Number of men
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-20			
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Large Slum	53.9	29.6	11.4	5.0	100.0	3.2	1,627
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Medium/ Small Slum	52.4	29.3	12.5	5.8	100.0	3.3	1,659
Dhaka Metropolitan Area: Non-Slum	65.3	24.5	7.9	2.2	100.0	2.3	1,846
Chittagong City Corporation: Slum	44.5	30.4	16.6	8.4	100.0	4.1	1,617
Chittagong City Corporation: Non-Slum	43.6	33.1	17.3	6.1	100.0	4.1	2,008
Other City Corporation: Slum	46.6	33.1	15.6	4.7	100.0	3.9	1,585
Other City Corporation: Non-Slum	53.4	33.0	11.1	2.5	100.0	3.1	1,813
District Municipality	54.5	24.4	15.1	6.1	100.0	3.0	1,664

The SRQ20 scores varied by background characteristics and major domain areas (Table 13.4.A). In slums, 15-24 year olds had a lower proportion of cases (four percent) than some of the older cohorts, such as the 50-54 year olds (at 12 percent). In non-slum areas, the age groups all had low proportions of probable cases ranging from two to six percent, with no apparent trend as age increased. In District Municipalities, the lowest proportion of probable cases (one percent) was among 15-19 year olds, the highest proportion (11 percent) was among 55-59 year olds, and in between the percentages ranged from 5 to 9 percent.

Examining marital status by major domains, there were very few men who were divorced, separated, or widowed. The number of probable cases of mental disorders (three to seven percent) among those that were currently married compared to those never married (three to five percent) was miniscule. There were also minimal differences between the slums, non-slum areas, and District Municipalities.

There was a slight trend toward fewer probable cases as education increased, but it was less pronounced than what was observed for women. Probable cases of mental disorder ranged from five to 13 percent among those with the least amount of education to two to four percent among those with the most education. See Figure 13.3 for a detailed illustration of this.

Figure 13.3. Percent “probable cases” of mental disorder, based on 11/12 cut-off point, by level of education: Males.



As with women, in all areas there were higher percentages of probable cases of mental disorder in the lowest (poorest) quintile compared to higher quintiles. From richest to poorest, the percentages were three to 8 percent in the slums, two to 8 percent in non-slum areas, and three (two riches categories) to 13 percent in District Municipalities. See Figure 13.4 for a detailed illustration of this.

Figure 13.4. Percent “probable cases” of mental disorder, based on 11/12 cut-off point, by wealth quintile: Males.

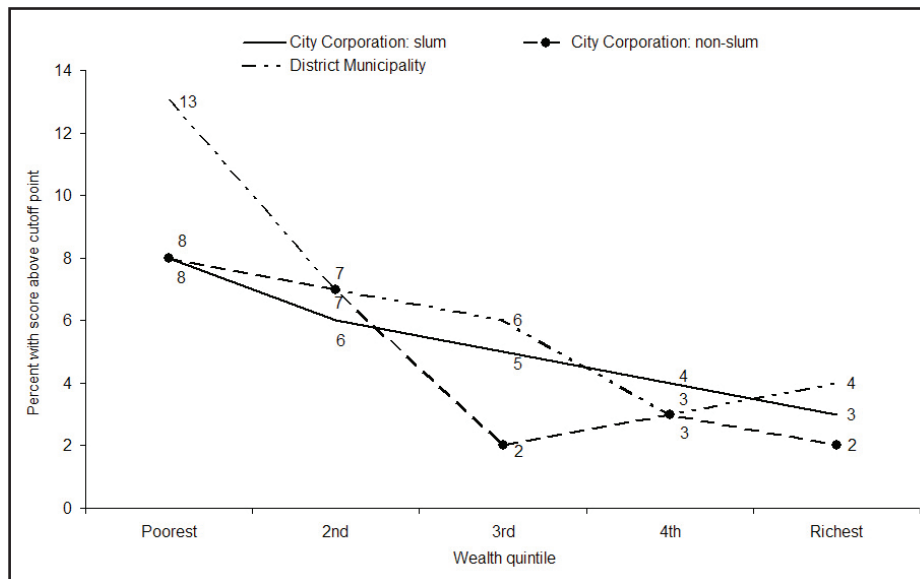


Table 13.4.A. Percent Distribution of Mental Health Scores and Median Mental Health Score of Men on the SRQ 20, According to Background Characteristics by Major Domain, UHS 2006

Background Characteristic	Mental health score				Total	Median mental health score	Number of men
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-20			
SLUM							
Age							
15-19	56.6	27.5	11.4	4.4	100.0	2.8	454
20-24	59.5	26.1	10.2	4.2	100.0	2.8	1,122
25-29	52.0	29.2	14.4	4.5	100.0	3.4	1,253
30-34	51.5	30.9	11.7	6.0	100.0	3.4	848
35-39	49.8	30.9	12.5	6.8	100.0	3.5	778
40-44	46.4	35.0	12.1	6.5	100.0	3.8	659
45-49	40.7	32.1	18.9	8.2	100.0	4.5	661
50-54	43.4	27.3	17.8	11.5	100.0	4.3	469
55-59	35.8	38.8	18.3	7.2	100.0	4.7	244
Marital status							
Currently married	47.8	31.1	14.5	6.7	100.0	3.7	4,980
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(47.1)	(20.6)	(16.7)	(15.6)	(100.0)	(4.2)	45
Never married	59.1	26.9	10.0	4.0	100.0	2.7	1,463
Highest level of education							
None	45.6	30.4	15.5	8.5	100.0	4.0	2,194
Primary incomplete	45.4	33.2	15.0	6.4	100.0	3.9	1,134
Primary complete	49.1	32.4	12.2	6.4	100.0	3.6	723
Secondary incomplete	55.2	29.4	11.1	4.2	100.0	3.1	1,519
Secondary or higher	60.7	24.6	11.7	3.0	100.0	2.6	919
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	44.9	32.7	14.9	7.6	100.0	4.1	2,214
2	51.0	29.6	13.0	6.5	100.0	3.5	1,865
3	53.4	27.5	13.9	5.2	100.0	3.2	1,331
4	54.1	30.8	11.5	3.6	100.0	3.2	814
Richest	64.7	22.2	10.0	3.1	100.0	2.3	265
Total	50.3	30.1	13.5	6.1	100.0	3.5	6,488
NON-SLUM							
Age							
15-19	50.0	33.3	11.8	4.9	100.0	3.5	409
20-24	61.1	26.0	9.0	3.9	100.0	2.6	1,011
25-29	54.6	28.5	13.2	3.7	100.0	3.0	1,056
30-34	60.5	28.0	6.2	5.3	100.0	2.6	732
35-39	60.9	30.0	7.0	2.2	100.0	2.6	749
40-44	59.1	23.2	16.1	1.6	100.0	2.8	566
45-49	56.7	27.0	14.4	1.9	100.0	3.1	585
50-54	49.4	34.1	14.8	1.6	100.0	3.6	354
55-59	51.9	30.7	11.8	5.7	100.0	3.3	204

Background Characteristic	Mental health score				Total	Median mental health score	Number of men
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-20			
Marital status							
Currently married	57.1	28.4	11.1	3.4	100.0	2.9	3,675
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(34.8)	(26.8)	(37.4)	(1.1)	(100.0)	(6.1)	44
Never married	58.2	28.1	10.4	3.3	100.0	2.7	1,948
Highest level of education							
None	45.6	35.3	13.9	5.1	100.0	3.9	765
Primary incomplete	47.4	28.6	19.7	4.3	100.0	4.0	481
Primary complete	52.6	25.2	18.8	3.4	100.0	3.3	553
Secondary incomplete	53.0	31.0	11.3	4.7	100.0	3.2	1,422
Secondary or higher	66.4	25.1	6.6	1.8	100.0	2.1	2,446
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	39.0	31.1	21.6	8.3	100.0	4.8	308
2	48.7	32.7	11.6	7.0	100.0	3.6	685
3	49.9	32.5	15.3	2.3	100.0	3.5	1,069
4	56.9	29.4	10.3	3.4	100.0	2.9	1,705
Richest	67.8	22.9	7.5	1.8	100.0	1.9	1,901
Total	57.3	28.3	11.1	3.4	100.0	2.9	5,667
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY							
Age							
15-19	60.7	29.2	9.0	1.1	100.0	2.4	116
20-24	60.5	19.7	13.5	6.4	100.0	2.6	304
25-29	56.4	21.8	15.9	5.9	100.0	2.9	213
30-34	63.1	17.3	13.6	5.9	100.0	2.0	168
35-39	51.8	23.6	20.0	4.6	100.0	3.3	233
40-44	55.4	21.9	16.2	6.5	100.0	2.7	181
45-49	45.9	36.3	11.8	6.0	100.0	3.7	209
50-54	42.4	31.7	16.6	9.4	100.0	4.1	167
55-59	52.3	17.3	19.8	10.5	100.0	3.4	72
Marital status							
Currently married	51.8	25.8	15.6	6.7	100.0	3.2	1,170
Divorced, separated, or widowed	(70.4)	(28.1)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(100.0)	(1.8)	11
Never married	60.4	20.8	14.1	4.7	100.0	2.7	484
Highest level of education							
None	43.9	30.1	13.1	13.0	100.0	4.1	337
Primary incomplete	48.5	20.7	23.2	7.6	100.0	3.7	129
Primary complete	52.3	25.5	16.8	5.4	100.0	3.3	135
Secondary incomplete	55.2	22.9	17.4	4.6	100.0	2.9	356
Secondary or higher	60.6	22.8	13.0	3.5	100.0	2.5	707
Household wealth quintile							
Poorest	38.2	27.3	21.9	12.7	100.0	5.0	300
2	48.0	28.1	18.0	5.9	100.0	3.7	342
3	54.2	23.8	16.2	5.8	100.0	3.1	424
4	64.8	22.0	10.3	2.9	100.0	2.1	397
Richest	69.7	19.5	7.1	3.7	100.0	1.8	201
Total	54.5	24.4	15.1	6.1	100.0	3.0	1,664

13.3. Discussion

Considering the conservative cut-off score of 11/12 used for this analysis, it is very clear that a significant proportion of the population is experiencing mental ill health. While mental health may have been a neglected or low priority issue in the past due to difficulties in measurement (establishing that there is a problem) and stigma (not wanting to deal with or acknowledge the problem), results of this 2006 UHS firmly establish that the mental health needs of the population must be addressed. Overall, 12 to 17 percent of women and three to six percent of men were probable cases of mental disorders, such as clinical depression and anxiety disorders, and these mental disorders can cause significant functional disability and emotional pain.

To summarize the main findings, more than twice as many women as men reached the probable case of mental disorder cut-off and this difference is consistent with the literature that shows higher levels of depression among women. Although there are both biological and psychosocial reasons for gender differences in depression, some studies also show that higher psychiatric morbidity among women may be related to levels of domestic violence. Domestic violence is discussed in Chapter 8.

Although there were some slight differences between slums, non-slum areas and District Municipalities, they were relatively small for both women and men. The influence of economic status is highlighted as both women and men in the poorest wealth percentile had higher levels of probable cases compared to the richest wealth percentile. About three times as many individuals in the poorest quintiles were probable cases (compared to individuals in the highest wealth quintile). This is also in line with literature showing that poverty is associated with poor mental health. Women who were divorced, separated, or widowed were more likely to be a probable case for mental disorder (numbers too small for men). Finally, percentages of probable cases appeared to increase with age, but this was more pronounced for women than for men. Overall the data appear to suggest a slight trend towards increasing likelihood of symptoms for mental disorders for those that are poor, less educated, older, and divorced or widowed, all of which are consistent with the literature on depression in particular.

This survey highlights mental health as an issue at the population level. Although Bangladesh does not have published population-level data on the prevalence of depression (the most common of all mental disorders), a study reviewing injury-related deaths for one year among women in Bangladesh found that 23 percent of all women's deaths between ages 10-50 were due to injury and about half of those injury deaths were attributable to suicide (Husain RY, et al., 2000). Public and private health facilities need to be able to detect, diagnosis, and treat mental disorders at the primary clinic level and in the community. Properly treated individuals will not only have their personal suffering alleviated, but they will also be more productive citizens in their communities.

The main limitation of our use of the SQR20 is the need for a local validation study. However, we erred on the side of caution by using a conservative cut-off and we still yielded data that showed mental ill health remains a serious concern within this urban population.

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Mr. Obydur Rahman
Mr. Zakir Hosain

QUESTIONNAIRES

English version

Urban Health Survey 2006

Female Questionnaire

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING (NIORT)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Azimpur, Dhaka**

**ASSOCIATES FOR COMMUNITY AND POPULATION RESEARCH (ACPR)
3/10, Block A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207
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**MEASURE *Evaluation*
USA**

FEMALE QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION																															
DIVISION (BARISAL=1; CHITTAGONG=2; DHAKA=3; KHULNA=4; RAJSHAHI=5; SYLHET=6) DISTRICT..... THANA WARD/UNION MOHALLA/MOUZA..... DOMAIN 1 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: LARGE SLUM 2 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: MEDIUM/SMALL SLUM 3 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: NON-SLUM 4 = CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION: SLUM 5 = CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION:NON SLUM 6 = OTHER CITY CORPORATION: SLUM 7 = OTHER CITY CORPORATION: NON-SLUM 8 = DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PSU NUMBER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER..... TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 1 = NON-MESS 2 = MESS NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT _____	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																														

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH* YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	CODE
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT**
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NO. VISITS OF <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>

****RESULT CODES :**

1 COMPLETED	4 REFUSED	7 OTHER _____
2 NOT AT HOME	5 PARTLY COMPLETED	(SPECIFY)
3 POSTPONED	6 RESPONDENT INCAPACITATED	

***MONTH CODES**

01 JANUARY	04 APRIL	07 JULY	10 OCTOBER
02 FEBRUARY	05 MAY	08 AUGUST	11 NOVEMBER
03 MARCH	06 JUNE	09 SEPTEMBER	12 DECEMBER

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> DATE _____	NAME _____ <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> DATE _____	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. We come from Associates for Community and Population Research, a private research organization, located in Dhaka. To assist in the implementation of socio-development programs in the country, we conduct different types of surveys. We are now conducting a survey about the health of urban residents. The survey is paid for by the United States Agency for International Development The survey is being coordinate by National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT). The data will be examined by NIPORT, ACPR in Bangladesh and by researchers at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you some questions about yourself, including about your health. This information will help us to understand the state and determinants of health in urban Bangladesh. If some questions cause you embarrassment or make you feel uncomfortable, you can refuse to answer them. The survey usually takes between 30 and 45 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. It will be used for research purposes and will be seen only by staff and researchers at the organizations mentioned.

For those with age between 35-59 years:

In addition to your opinion on health issues, we would like to measure some health parameters like your Height, weight, blood pressure, and blood glucose level.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important. If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may write the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka or Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the School of Public Health, CB # 7400, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, U.S.A .If you have further questions regarding the nature of this study you may also contact ACPR 3/10, Block-A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207 or phone 8117926.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE
INTERVIEWED 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE
INTERVIEWED 2 →END

Section 1: Basic Individual Characteristics

Starting time: Hour Minutes

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS			
101.	In what month and year were you born?	Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know month98 Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know year9998	
101a.	How old are you at your last birthday?	Age in completed years..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102.	Are you married, separated, deserted, widowed or divorced?	Currently married..... 1 Separated..... 2 Deserted 3 Widowed..... 4 Divorced 5 Never married 6	
103.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.101a AND 102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Less than 18 year and never married.....1 Above 59 years2 Less than 18 year and ever married.....3 Age 18-59 and ever/never married4	→ Terminate interview
104.	Have you ever attended school?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 105
104a.	What level of schooling have you last attended?	Level <input type="text"/>	
104b.	What is the highest grade of schooling completed?	Grade..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
104c.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q. 104b AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Grade is 6 or more.....1 Grade is less than 62	→ 106
105.	Can you read or write a letter in any language easily, with difficulty or not at all?	Easily 1 With difficulty..... 2 Not at all 3	→ 107
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION AND MEDIA EXPOSURE			
106.	Do you usually read a newspaper or magazine?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 107
106a.	How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: everyday; at least once a week; less than once a week?	Everyday 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3	
107.	Do you listen to the radio?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 108
107a.	How often do you usually listen to the radio: everyday; at least once a week; less than once a week?	Everyday 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3	
108.	Do you watch television?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 109

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
108a.	How often do you watch television: everyday; at least once a week; less than once a week?	Everyday.....	1	
		At least once a week.....	2	
		Less than once a week.....	3	
109.	What is your religion?	Islam.....	1	
		Hinduism.....	2	
		Buddhism.....	3	
		Christianity.....	4	
		Other.....	6	
		(Specify)		
110.	Are you a member any of the following?	Organizations	Yes	No
	Mothers Club or Ladies Associations?	Mother's Club or Ladies asso.....	1	2
	Grameen Bank Member?	Grameen Bank Member.....	1	2
	BRAC/ Proshika/ ASHA?	BRAC.....	1	2
	Other NGO income generating activities?	NGOs.....	1	2
111.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q. 102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Currently married.....	1	
		Separated.....	2	
		Deserted.....	3	→ 113
		Widowed.....	4	
		Divorced.....	5	
		Never married.....	6	→ 115
112.	Is your spouse staying with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	Staying with her.....	1	→ 113
		Staying elsewhere.....	2	
112a.	How frequently do you stay with your spouse?	Every week.....	1	
		Every month.....	2	
		Once in 2-3 months.....	3	
		Once in 4-6 months.....	4	
		Once in 7-12 months.....	5	
		Above 12 months.....	6	
113.	Were you married once or more than once?	Married once.....	1	
		Married more than once.....	2	
114.	How old were you the first time you were married?	Years.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
115.	Are you currently working? (INTERVIEWER: PROBE, ASKING FOR INSTANCE ABOUT UNPAID WORK IN FAMILY BUSINESS/ ENTERPRISE)	Yes.....	1	
		No.....	2	→ 123
(INTERVIEWER: FIRST, ASK ONLY ABOUT THE PRIMARY WORK AND THEN SECONDARY WORK).				
	Primary work	Skip	Secondary work	Skip
116.	What kind of work do you mainly do? Verbatim: _____ _____		116a. What kind of work do you do other than your main work? Verbatim: _____ _____	
117.	Normally, what is the approximate total hours you work per week at this job? Hours..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Worked less than 1 week..... 995		117a. Normally, what is the approximate total hours you work per week at this job? Hours..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Worked less than 1 week..... 995	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
118.	<p>Approximately what is the total number of months you work per year at this job?</p> <p>Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Worked less than 1 year 95</p>	<p>118a. Approximately what is the total number of months you work per year at this job?</p> <p>Months..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Worked less than 1 year 95</p>	
119.	<p>For whom do you work?</p> <p>Working for a family business for pay 1</p> <p>Working for private company..... 2</p> <p>Working for Government 3</p> <p>Self-employed 4 → 121</p> <p>Working for a family business for no pay 5 → 122</p> <p>Day labour 6</p>	<p>119a. For whom do you work?</p> <p>Working for a family business for pay 1</p> <p>Working for private company 2</p> <p>Working for Government 3</p> <p>Self-employed 4 → 121a</p> <p>Working for a family business for no pay 5 → 125</p> <p>Day labour 6</p>	
120.	<p>Approximately what was your net salary/wage during the last month?</p> <p>Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → 122</p>	<p>120a. Approximately what was your net salary/wage during the last month?</p> <p>Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → 125</p>	
121.	<p>Approximately how much net profit did you gain last month, after taking out your business expenses?</p> <p>Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>121a. Approximately how much net profit did you gain last month, after taking out your business expenses?</p> <p>Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → 125</p>	
122.	<p>Do you currently have any other job?</p> <p>Yes..... 1 →</p> <p>No 2 →</p>	<p>Back to 116a and ask about secondary work</p> <p>→ 125</p>	
123.	<p>Have you ever worked before?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
124.	<p>Are you actually looking for any work?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: MIGRATION HISTORY			
125.	<p>Where were you born?</p>	<p>City corporation 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify)</p> <p>District town 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify)</p> <p>Other town 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify Upazila)</p> <p>Village 4 (Specify Upazila)</p> <p>Abroad 99995 (Specify)</p>	
126.	<p>For most of the time until you were 12 years old, did you live in a city, in a town, or in the countryside?</p>	<p>City corporation (Dhaka/Khulna/Rajshahi/ Barisal/Chittagong/Sylhet)..... 1</p> <p>District town..... 2</p> <p>Other town..... 3</p> <p>Village 4</p> <p>Abroad 5</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
127.	How long have you been living continuously in _____ (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	Number of years..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Less than 1 year 95 Always 99	→ 134
128.	Where did you live before this?	City corporation _____ 1 (Specify) District town _____ 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify) Other town _____ 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify Upazila) Village _____ 4 (Specify Upazila) Abroad _____ 99995 (Specify)	

129.	What was the main reason for moving to the current place?	Looking for work 01 For more earning 02 Service/work/for transfer 03 For own education 04 For children's education 05 For familial 06 For marriage 07 Buy new land/house 08 Look after properties 09 For river erosion 10 For eviction 11 For security 12 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
------	---	---	--

129a. Is there any other reason for moving to the current place? (Interviewer: Circle code 1 in Q.129a for each reason mentioned spontaneously. Read out each reason not mentioned spontaneously, then circle code 2 if answer is yes and code 3 for no.) (First you circle code 1 for which reason code in Q.129 already was circled then ask Q.129a .)		Unprompted Yes	Prompted Yes	No
	Looking for work	1	2	3
	For more earning	1	2	3
	Service/work/for transfer.....	1	2	3
	For own education	1	2	3
	For children's education	1	2	3
	For familial	1	2	3
	For marriage	1	2	3
	Buy new land/house	1	2	3
	Look after properties	1	2	3
	For River erosion.....	1	2	3
	For eviction	1	2	3
	For security	1	2	3
Other _____ (Specify)	1	2	3	

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: CIRCULAR MIGRATION			
130.	Did you live in this city/town all of the last year?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 134
130a.	How much of the last year did you spend here?	Weeks <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
130b.	Which months during the last year did you spend here? (Please convert in English month if respondent mentioned Bangla month then circle in appropriate code.)	January A February B March C April D May E June F July G August H September I October J November K December L No specific time Z	
130c.	Why did you spend part of the year here?	Looking for work A For more work B Service/work/for transfer C For own education D For children's education E Lived with family F Buy new land/house G Look after properties H For river erosion I For eviction J For security K Visiting relatives/friends L For illness of family members/relatives M For joining the family program N For joining the religious program O Other _____ X (Specify)	
131.	Other than here, where did you spend the most time last year?	Division _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Thana _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
131a.	Is that place: a city corporation? a district town? another town? a village?	City corporation _____ 1 (Specify) District town _____ 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify) Other town _____ 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify Upazila) Village _____ 4 (Specify Upazila) Abroad _____ 99995 (Specify)	
131b.	How much of the last year did you spend there?	Weeks <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
131c.	Which months during the last year did you spend there? (Please convert in English month if respondent mentioned Bangla month then circle in appropriate code.)	January A February B March C April D May E June F July G August H September I October J November K December L No specific time Z	
131d.	Why did you spend part of the year there?	Looking for work A For more work B Service/work/for transfer C For own education D For children's education E Lived with family F Buy new land/house G Look after properties H For river erosion I For eviction J For security K Visiting relatives/friends L For illness of family members/relatives M For joining the family program N For joining the religious program O Other _____ X (Specify)	
132.	INTERVIEWER: SEE 131a FOR NAME OF CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE AND ASK..... Other than here _____ (Current city/town) and _____ did you live (Answer of Q131a) anywhere else last year?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 134
133.	In what thana and division?	Division _____ <input type="text"/> Thana _____ <input type="text"/>	
133a.	Is that place: a city corporation, a district town, another town, or a village?	City corporation _____ 1 (Specify) District town _____ 2 <input type="text"/> (Specify) Other town _____ 3 <input type="text"/> (Specify Upazila) Village _____ 4 (Specify Upazila) Abroad _____ 99995 (Specify)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
133b.	How much of the last year did you spend there?	Weeks <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
133c.	Which months during the last year did you spend there? (Please convert in English month if respondent mentioned Bangla month then circle in appropriate code.)	January A February B March C April D May E June F July G August H September I October J November K December L No specific time Z	
133d.	Why did you spend part of the last year there?	Looking for work A For more work B Service/work/for transfer C For own education D For children's education E Lived with family F Buy new land/house G Look after properties H For river erosion I For eviction J For security K Visiting relatives/friends L For illness of family members/relatives M For joining the family program N For joining the religious program O Other _____ X (Specify)	
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND DECISION MAKING			
134.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Currently married 1 Separated 2 Deserted 3 Widowed 4 Divorced 5 Never married 6	→ 401
135.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.101a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Age less than 50 1 Age 50 or above 2	→ 301
136.	Who exactly in your household makes final decisions about [...]? A. Your health care B. Your children's health care C. Making large household purchases D. Making household purchases for daily needs E. Visits to family, friends or relatives F. What food should be cooked each day	1=Respondent; 2=Spouse; 3=Respondent and husband jointly; 4=Someone else; 5=Respondent and someone else jointly A 1 2 3 4 5 B 1 2 3 4 5 C 1 2 3 4 5 D 1 2 3 4 5 E 1 2 3 4 5 F 1 2 3 4 5	

Section 2: Birth History

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201.	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	Yes1 No.....2	→ 206
202.	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	Yes1 No.....2	→ 204
203.	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE WRITE OO IN BOX.	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
204.	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	Yes1 No.....2	→ 206
205.	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE WRITE OO IN BOX.	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
206.	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	Yes1 No.....2	→ 208
207.	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE WRITE OO IN BOX.	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
208.	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205 AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL IF NONE WRITE OO IN BOX.	Total..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
209.	Check 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No <input type="checkbox"/> → Probe and correct 201-208 as necessary		
210.	Check 208. One or more births <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ No births <input type="checkbox"/> →		→ 224

BIRTH HISTORY

211. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 211. IF NO NAME WAS GIVEN, RECORD 'NO NAME' IN 212.

RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

212. What was the name given to your (first/ next) Baby?	213. Were any of these births twins?	214. Is (NAME) a boy or girl?	215. In what month and years was (NAME) born?	216. Is (NAME) still alive?	217. If alive, how old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	218. If alive, is (NAME) living with you?	219. IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? If '1 YR.', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IS LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS	220 Were there any other births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) And (NAME)
01	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
02	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2 ↓ 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
03	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2 ↓ 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
04	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2 ↓ 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
05	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2 ↓ 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
06	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2 ↓ 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
07	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2 ↓ 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
08	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2 ↓ 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
09	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No..... 2 ↓ 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2

212. What was the name given to your (first/next) Baby?	213. Were any of these births twins?	214. Is (NAME) a boy or girl?	215. In what month and years was (NAME) born?	216. Is (NAME) still alive?	217. If alive, how old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	218. If alive, is (NAME) living with you?	219. IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? If '1 YR.', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IS LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS	220 Were there any other births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) And (NAME)
10	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
11	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2
12	Sing 1 Mult..... 2	Boy 1 Girl..... 2	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 ↓ 219	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes 1 No 2 220 ←	Days..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2

221. Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?

Yes..... 1
No 2

→ Back to Q.212 and record the information of this child

222. COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK:

NUMBERS ARE SAME NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT → (PROBE AND RECONCILE 212 TO 221)

CHECK: FOR EACH BIRTH (215): YEAR OF BIRTH IS RECORDED.

FOR EACH LIVING CHILD (217): CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED.

FOR EACH DEAD CHILD (219): AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED.

FOR AGE AT DEATH 12 MONTHS OR 1 YR. (219): PROBE TO DETERMINE EXACT NUMBER OF MONTHS

223. CHECK 215 AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2001. IF NONE, RECORD '0'.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
224.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Currently married..... 1 Separated..... 2 Deserted..... 3 Widowed..... 4 Divorced 5 Never married..... 6	→ 301 → 401
NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING - THE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS THAT A COUPLE CAN USE TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.			
225.	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Currently pregnant 3	→ 301
225a.	Which method are you using?	Pill01 Condom02 Injections03 IUD.....04 Female sterilization05 Male sterilization.....06 Norplant/Implants.....07 Periodic abstinence.....08 Withdrawal09 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	→ 225c → 301
225b.	How many packets pill/condom did you buy in the last time?	No. of packets of pill <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> No. of condoms <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
225c.	How much did you pay in the last time?	Taka..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
225d.	Where did you obtain _____ the last time ? (Current method)	PUBLIC SECTOR Hospital/Medical College..... 11 Family Welfare Centre(FWC).....12 Upazila Health Complex(UHC)13 Satellite clinic/EPI outreach site..... 14 Maternal Child Welfare Centre(MCWC)15 Municipality Health Center16 Govt.Field Worker (FWA)17 Community Clinic18 NGO SECTOR NGO Static Clinic21 NGO Satellite Clinic22 NGO Depot Holder23 NGO Fieldworker.....24 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR Private Hospital/Clinic31 Qualified doctor.....32 Traditional doctor33 Pharmacy34 OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR Shop.....41 Relatives/Friend.....42 Other _____ 96 (Specify) Don't know.....98	

SECTION 3:ANTENATAL, POSTNATAL CARE AND BREASTFEEDING

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301.	<p>Check 215</p> <p>One or more births since January 2001 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No births since January 2001 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	401
302.	<p>ENTER IN THE TABLE THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2001. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of all your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about one child at a time.)</p>		
303.	Line Number From 212	Last Birth Line Number _____	Next-To-Last Birth Line Number _____
304.	From 212 and 216	<p>Name</p> <p>Alive <input type="checkbox"/> Dead <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Name</p> <p>Alive <input type="checkbox"/> Dead <input type="checkbox"/></p>
305.	When you were pregnant with (NAME), Did you see anyone for a medical checkup i.e., antenatal care for this pregnancy?	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>(Skip to 306) ←</p>	
305a.	<p>Whom did you see? Anyone else?</p> <p>PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS SEEN.</p>	<p>Health Professional</p> <p>Qualified doctor.....A</p> <p>Nurse/Midwife/Paramedic...B</p> <p>Family Welfare Visitor.....C</p> <p>MA/SACMOD</p> <p>Health Assistant (HA)E</p> <p>Family Welfare Asst(FWA) F</p> <p>Other Person</p> <p>Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA).....G</p> <p>Untrained TBAH</p> <p>Unqualified Doctor.....I</p> <p>Other.....X</p> <p>(Specify)</p>	
305b.	Where did you see during last ANC?	<p>Home01</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>Hospital/Medical College11</p> <p>Family Welfare Centre(FWC)..12</p> <p>Upazila Health Complex(UHC)..13</p> <p>Satellite clinic/EPI outreach site.....14</p> <p>Maternal Child Welfare Centre(MCWC).....15</p> <p>Municipality Health Center ..16</p> <p>Community Clinic17</p> <p>NGO SECTOR</p> <p>NGO Static Clinic21</p> <p>NGO Satellite Clinic22</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>Private Hospital/Clinic.....31</p> <p>Qualified doctor's chamber 32</p> <p>Traditional doctor33</p> <p>Pharmacy34</p> <p>Other.....96</p> <p>(Specify)</p> <p>(Skip to 307) ←</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
306.	Why did you not see anyone? Any other reason? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	Too farA Inconvenient service hour ... B Unpleasant staff behavior C Lack of provider expertise... D Lack of privacy E Inadequate drug supplyF Long waiting time G Service too expensive..... H Religious reasons I Not beneficial/needed J Did not know of need for Service K Was unable/not permitted to go out of the house..... L Did not know of existence .. M Other X (Specify) (Skip to 310) ←	
307.	How many months pregnant were you when you first received medical checkup i.e., antenatal care for this pregnancy?	Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know98	
308.	How many times did you receive medical checkup during this pregnancy?	No. of times <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know98	
309.	When you were pregnant with (NAME), were you told about the signs of pregnancy complications?	Yes.....1 No2 (Skip to 310) ← Don't know8	
309a.	Were you told where to go if you had these complications?	Yes.....1 No2 Don't know8	
310.	During this pregnancy, were you weighted at least once?	Yes.....1 No2 Don't know8	
311.	During this pregnancy, was your height measured?	Yes.....1 No2 Don't know8	
312.	During this pregnancy, did anyone take your blood pressure (put a cuff on your arm and pump air into it)?	Yes.....1 No2 Don't know8	
313.	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did anyone take your urine for testing?	Yes.....1 No2 Don't know8	
314.	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did anyone take your blood for testing?	Yes.....1 No2 Don't know8	
315.	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did anyone check/exam your eye for anemia?	Yes.....1 No2 Don't know8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP				
316.	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did you have an ultrasonography test?	Yes.....1	No2	Don't know8					
317.	During this pregnancy, were you given a TT injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	Yes.....1	No2	Don't know8					
		(Skip to 318) ←							
317a.	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get this injection?	Times <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know8						
318.	Did you take any iron tablet or iron syrup during this pregnancy?	Yes.....1	No2	Don't know8					
319.	Around the time of the birth (NAME), did you have any of the following problems: Long labour, that is, did your regular contractions last more than 12 hours? Excessive bleeding that was so much that you feared it was life threatening? A high fever with bad smelling vaginal discharge? Convulsions? Baby's hands and feet came first during delivery?		Yes	No	DK		Yes	No	DK
	Long labour.....	1	2	3	Long labour.....	1	2	3	
	Excessive bleeding.....	1	2	3	Excessive bleeding.....	1	2	3	
	High fever.....	1	2	3	High fever.....	1	2	3	
	Convulsions.....	1	2	3	Convulsions.....	1	2	3	
	Hands and feet.....	1	2	3	Hands and feet.....	1	2	3	
320.	CHECK 319. (IF AT LEAST CODE 1 IS CIRCLED IN Q. 319 THEN TICK IN YES BOX.)	At least one 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>	Not a single 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>	(Skip to 322)		At least one 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>	Not a single 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>	(Skip to 322)	
321.	Did you see seek any assistance for this complication? IF YES, whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS SEEN	Health Professional Qualified doctor.....A Nurse/Midwife/Paramedic..B Family Welfare Visitor.....C MA/SACMOD Health Assistant (HA)E Family Welfare Asst(FWA)F Other Person Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA)G Untrained TBA(Dai).....H Unqualified Doctor.....I RelativesJ Neighbors/FriendsK OtherX (Specify) No one.....Z			Health Professional Qualified doctor.....A Nurse/Midwife/Paramedic..B Family Welfare Visitor.....C MA/SACMOD Health Assistant (HA).....E Family Welfare Asst(FWA)F Other Person Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA)G Untrained TBA(Dai).....H Unqualified DoctorI RelativesJ Neighbors/FriendsK OtherX (Specify) No one.....Z				

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
322.	Where did you give birth to (NAME)?	Own home..... 01 Parent's home 02 In laws home..... 03 Other home 04 Govt. hospital/Medical collage..... 05 Upazila health complex 06 MCWC..... 07 NGO Static clinic..... 08 Private clinic/hospital 09 Other 96 (Specify)	Own home..... 01 Parent's home 02 In laws home 03 Other home..... 04 Govt. hospital/Medical collage..... 05 Upazila health complex..... 06 MCWC..... 07 NGO Static clinic 08 Private clinic/hospital 09 Other 96 (Specify)
323.	Where it is?	City corporation _____ 1 (Specify) District town _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (Specify) Other town _____ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (Specify Upazila) Village _____ 4 (Specify Upazila) Abroad _____ 99999 (Specify Upazila)	City corporation _____ 1 (Specify) District town _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (Specify) Other town _____ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (Specify Upazila) Village _____ 4 (Specify Upazila) Abroad _____ 99999 (Specify Upazila)
324.	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else ? PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING.	Health Professional Qualified doctor..... A Nurse/Midwife/Paramedic . B Family Welfare Visitor..... C MA/SACMO D Health Assistant (HA) with SBA training E Family Welfare Asst(FWA) With SBA training F Health Assistant (HA) G Family Welfare Asst(FWA)H Other Person Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA) I Untrained TBA(Dai)..... J Unqualified Doctor..... K Relatives L Neighbors/Friends M Other X (Specify) No one..... Z	Health Professional Qualified doctor A Nurse/Midwife/Paramedic . B Family Welfare Visitor C MA/SACMO D Health Assistant (HA) with SBA training E Family Welfare Asst(FWA) With SBA training F Health Assistant (HA)..... G Family Welfare Asst(FWA)H Other Person Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA) I Untrained TBA(Dai)..... J Unqualified Doctor K Relatives L Neighbors/Friends M Other X (Specify) No one..... Z
325.	After (Name) was born, did any medical persons check on your health ?	Yes..... 1 No 2 (Skip to 326) ←	
325a.	How many days or weeks after the delivery did the first check take place ? RECORD '00' DAYS IF SAME DAY	Days after delivery. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Weeks after delivery2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325b.	Who checked on your health at that time ? PROBE FOR THE MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	Health Professional Qualified doctor..... A Nurse/Midwife/Paramedic. B Family Welfare Visitor..... C MA/SACMO D Health Assistant (HA) E Family Welfare Asst(FWA)F Other Person Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA)..... G Untrained TBA(Dai)..... H Unqualified Doctor..... I Other_____ X (Specify)	
326.	In the first two months after delivery, did you take a Vitamin A capsule?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
327.	After (Name) was born did any medical persons check on your baby's health ?	Yes..... 1 No 2 (Skip to 328) ←	
327a.	How many days or weeks after the delivery did the first check takes place? Record '00' days if same day	Days after delivery 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Weeks after delivery..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 998	
327b.	Who checked on your baby's health at that time?	Health Professional Qualified doctor..... A Nurse/Midwife/Paramedic. B Family Welfare Visitor..... C MA/SACMO D Health Assistant (HA) E Family Welfare Asst(FWA)F Other Person Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA)..... G Untrained TBA(Dai)..... H Unqualified Doctor..... I Other_____ X (Specify)	
327c.	Line Number From 212	Last Birth Line Number _____	Next-To-Last Birth Line Number _____
328.	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	Yes..... 1 No 2 (Skip to 328f) ←	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 (Skip to 328f) ←
328a.	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOUR. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS, OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	Immediately 000 Hours 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Days 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Immediately 000 Hours..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Days 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
328b.	Was (NAME) given colostrum immediately after his/her birth ?	Yes..... 1 No 2	Yes..... 1 No..... 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP				
328c.	CHECK 304: CHILD A LIVE ?	Alive <input type="checkbox"/>	Dead <input type="checkbox"/>	(Skip to 328e)		Alive <input type="checkbox"/>	Dead <input type="checkbox"/>	(Skip to 328e)		
328d.	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME) ?	Yes.....1	No.....2	(Skip to 329a) ←		Yes.....1	No.....2	(Skip to 329a) ←		
328e.	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME) ? IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH WRITE 00	Months..... <input type="text"/>	Don't know.....98			Months..... <input type="text"/>	Don't know.....98			
328f.	CHECK APB4:	Alive <input type="checkbox"/>	Dead <input type="checkbox"/>	(Go Back to 319 in next column or, if no more births, go to 401)		Alive <input type="checkbox"/>	Dead <input type="checkbox"/>	(Go Back to 319 in next column or, if no more births, go to 401)		
		329a.At any time in 7 days was (NAME) given any of the following:		329b.At any time yesterday (last 24 hours) was (NAME) given any of the following:		329a.At any time in 7 days was (NAME) given any of the following:		329b.At any time yesterday (last 24 hours) was (NAME) given any of the following:		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Plain water ?	Plain water	1	2	1	2	Plain water	1	2	1	2
Honey/sugar water/ juice ?	Sugar water	1	2	1	2	Sugar water	1	2	1	2
Baby or infant formula ?	Baby formula	1	2	1	2	Baby formula	1	2	1	2
Cow's or goat's milk ?	Cow's/ goat's milk	1	2	1	2	Cow's/ goat's milk	1	2	1	2
Other liquids ?	Other liquids	1	2	1	2	Other liquids	1	2	1	2
Banana/Papaya/mango?	Banana/ Papaya	1	2	1	2	Banana/Pa paya	1	2	1	2
Greenleafy vegetables?	Green vegetables	1	2	1	2	Green vegetables	1	2	1	2
Rice, wheat, porridge?	Rice, wheat	1	2	1	2	Rice, wheat	1	2	1	2
Meat/fish/eggs?	Meat/fish	1	2	1	2	Meat/fish	1	2	1	2
Dal?	Dal	1	2	1	2	Dal	1	2	1	2
Other _____ ? (Specify)	Other	1	2	1	2	Other	1	2	1	2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP		
330.	In general, how is (NAME) health? Very healthy, somewhat healthy, somewhat unhealthy, unhealthy:	Healthy.....1			Healthy..... 1		
		Somewhat healthy.....2			Somewhat healthy..... 2		
		Somewhat unhealthy.....3			Somewhat unhealthy..... 3		
		Unhealthy.....4			Unhealthy..... 4		
331.	In the last year, did (NAME) have been hospitalized ?	Yes.....1			Yes..... 1		
		No.....2			No..... 2		
		(Skip to 332) ↓			(Skip to 332) ↓		
331a.	How long did it last?	Days.....			Days.....		
332.	In the last 2 weeks, did (NAME) experience any of the following symptoms? (READ OUT)	Symptoms	Yes	No	Symptoms	Yes	No
		A. Convulsion	1	2	A. Convulsion	1	2
		B. Always sleepy	1	2	B. Always sleepy	1	2
		C. Vomits everything	1	2	C. Vomits everything	1	2
		D. Not able to drink or breastfeed	1	2	D. Not able to drink or breastfeed	1	2
333.	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last two weeks?	Yes.....1			Yes..... 1		
		No.....2			No..... 2		
		Don't know.....8			Don't know..... 8		
334.	Has (NAME) been ill with a cough at any time in the last two weeks?	Yes.....1			Yes..... 1		
		No.....2			No..... 2		
		(Skip to 336) ←			(Skip to 336) ←		
		Don't know.....8			Don't know..... 8		
335.	In the last 2 weeks, did (NAME) had: Rapid breathing? Difficulty in breathing? Chest in drawing?		Yes	No		Yes	No
		Rapid breathing.....	1	2	Rapid breathing.....	1	2
		Difficulty in breathing.....	1	2	Difficulty in breathing.....	1	2
		Chest in drawing.....	1	2	Chest in drawing.....	1	2
336.	CHECK 333 AND 334: Fever or Coughs?	'Yes' in <input type="checkbox"/> 333 or 334 ↓			Other <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 338) ↓		
337.	Did you seek advice or treatment for (NAME) for the illness?	Yes.....1			Yes..... 1		
		No.....2			No..... 2		
		(Skip to 338) ←			(Skip to 338) ←		
337a.	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else ? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	PUBLIC SECTOR Hospital/Medical College...A Family Welfare Centre/FWVB Upazila Health Complex....C Satellite clinic/EPI outreach site.....D Maternal Child Welfare Centre (MCWC).....E Govt. Field Worker (FWA) F Community ClinicG			PUBLIC SECTOR Hospital/Medical College... A Family Welfare Centre/FWVB Upazila Health Complex....C Satellite clinic/EPI outreach site..... D Maternal Child Welfare Centre (MCWC).....E Govt. Field Worker (FWA). F Community Clinic..... G		
		NGO SECTOR NGO Static Clinic.....H NGO Satellite Clinic I NGO FieldworkerJ			NGO SECTOR NGO Static Clinic H NGO Satellite Clinic I NGO FieldworkerJ		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR Private Hospital/Clinic.....K Qualified doctorL Traditional doctorM PharmacyN Other.....X (Specify)			PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR Private Hospital/Clinic..... K Qualified doctorL Traditional doctor.....M Pharmacy..... N Other..... X (Specify)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
338.	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks ?	Yes.....1				Yes.....1
		No.....2				No.....2
		(Skip to 339) ←				(Skip to 339) ←
		Don't know.....8				Don't know.....8
338a.	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she offered the same amount to drink, more than usual to drink, or less than usual to drink?	Same.....1				Same.....1
		More.....2				More.....2
		Less.....3				Less.....3
		Don't know.....8				Don't know.....8
338b.	Was he/she offered the same amount to eat, more than usual to eat or less than usual to eat ?	Same.....1				Same.....1
		More.....2				More.....2
		Less.....3				Less.....3
		Don't know.....8				Don't know.....8
338c.	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she given any of the following to drink: A fluid made from a special saline packet? Homemade sugar-salt-water solution (laban gur)? Water ? Any other liquids?		Yes	No	DK	
		Fluid from packet.....	1	2	3	Fluid from packet.....
		Labon Gur.....	1	2	3	Labon Gur.....
		Water.....	1	2	3	Water.....
		Other liquid..	1	2	3	Other liquid..
338d.	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea ?	Yes.....1				Yes.....1
		No.....2				No.....2
		(Skip to 338f) ←				(Skip to 338f) ←
		Don't know.....8				Don't know.....8
338e.	What was given to treat the diarrhea ? Anything else ? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	Pill/capsule or syrup.....A				Pill/capsule or syrup.....A
		Injection.....B				Injection.....B
		(I.V.) Intravenous.....C				(I.V.) Intravenous.....C
		Home remedies/herbal medicines.....D				Home remedies/herbal medicines.....D
		Other.....X				Other.....X
		(Specify)				(Specify)
338f.	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea ?	Yes.....1				Yes.....1
		No.....2				No.....2
		(Skip to 339) ←				(Skip to 339) ←
338g.	Where did you seek advice or treatment ? Anywhere else ? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	PUBLIC SECTOR Hospital/Medical College.....A Family Welfare Centre/FWV.....B Upazila Health Complex.....C Satellite clinic/EPI outreach site.....D Maternal Child Welfare Centre (MCWC).....E Govt. Field Worker (FWA).....F Community Clinic.....G				PUBLIC SECTOR Hospital/Medical College.....A Family Welfare Centre/FWV.....B Upazila Health Complex.....C Satellite clinic/EPI outreach site.....D Maternal Child Welfare Centre (MCWC).....E Govt. Field Worker (FWA).....F Community Clinic.....G
		NGO SECTOR NGO Static Clinic.....H NGO Satellite Clinic.....I NGO Fieldworker.....J				NGO SECTOR NGO Static Clinic.....H NGO Satellite Clinic.....I NGO Fieldworker.....J
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR Private Hospital/Clinic.....K Qualified doctor.....L Traditional doctor.....M Pharmacy.....N Other.....X				PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR Private Hospital/Clinic.....K Qualified doctor.....L Traditional doctor.....M Pharmacy.....N Other.....X
		(Specify)				(Specify)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
339.	INTERVIEWER: MEASURE THE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	Height..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> (In centimeter) Weight..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> (In KG)	Height..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> (In centimeter) Weight..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> (In KG)
340.		GO BACK TO 319 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 401.	GO BACK TO 319 AND USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL SHEET; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 401.

Section 4: General Health

Now I would like to ask you a few questions related to your health. We would like to know specifically whether in recent time you faced any difficulty in doing normal work for any health problems, experienced serious illness or injury.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION					
401.	In general, how is your health? very healthy; somewhat healthy; somewhat unhealthy; unhealthy.	Healthy	1		
		Somewhat healthy	2		
		Somewhat unhealthy	3		
		Unhealthy	4		
402.	During the last 4 weeks, for any health problem(s), did you have difficulty in doing your normal work, or in doing regular activities?	Yes.....	1		→ 403
		No.....	2		
402a.	For how many days in the last 4 weeks were you unable to do your normal work or regular activities due to this (these) health problem(s)?	Days.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Still	95		
402b.	If you had to -----could you do it? (READ OUT)	Easily	With difficulty	Not at all	
	A. Can you feed yourself?	1	2	3	
	B. Carry a heavy load, such as 10 KG?	1	2	3	
	C. Walk 1 kilometers?	1	2	3	
	D. Bow, squat, kneel?	1	2	3	
	E. Dress without help?	1	2	3	
	F. Go to the bathroom without help?	1	2	3	
	G. Stand up from a sitting position in a chair without help?.....	1	2	3	
	H. Stand up from sitting on the floor without help?	1	2	3	
403.	In the last year, did you experience any serious illness?	Yes.....	1		→ 404
		No.....	2		
403a.	How long did it last?	Days.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Ongoing.....	99		
404.	In the last year, did you suffer any serious injury?	Yes	1		→ 501
		No.....	2		
404a.	What happened?	Road accident	A		
		Domestic accident	B		
		Occupational accident	C		
		Domestic violence	D		
		Violence outside home	E		
		Other.....	X		
		(Specify)			
404b.	During the last 4 weeks, for any serious injury, did you have difficulty in doing your normal work, or in doing regular activities?	Yes.....	1		→ 501
		No.....	2		
404c.	For how many days in the last 4 weeks were you unable to do your normal work or regular activities due to this (these) serious injury?	Days.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Still	95		

SECTION 5: HIV/AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Now I would like to talk about HIV/AIDS.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501.	Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	→ 503
502.	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting AIDS or the virus that causes AIDS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	→ 503
502a.	What can a person do ? Any thing else ? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	Abstain from sex A Use condoms B Limit sex within marriage C Limit sex with trusted partner D Avoid sex with prostitutes E Avoid sex with person who have many partners..... F Avoid sex with homosexuals..... G Avoid sex with persons who inject drugs intravenously H Avoid unsafe blood transfusions I Avoid unsterilized needle/syringe J Avoid kissing K Avoid mosquito bites L Seek protection from traditional healer M Avoid sharing razors/blades N Other X (Specify) Don't know Z	
503. GH12.	During the past 6 months, have you had any of the following problems: (Read out)	Yes	No
	A. Any itching or irritation in the vaginal area with discharge?	1	2
	B. A genital sore or ulcer?	1	2
	C. A bad odor along with a discharge?	1	2
	D. A severe abdominal pain with discharge not related to menstruation?	1	2
	E. A fever along with a discharge?	1	2
	F. Problem with pain or burning while urinating or more frequent or more difficult urination?	1	2
	G. Any other problem with a discharge? _____	1	2
	(Specify)		
INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED SKIP TO 504.			
	H. Pain in abdomen or vagina during intercourse?	1	2
	I. Blood after having sex when you are not menstruating?	1	2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
504.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.503 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	At least one yes code 1 is circled..... 1 All code 1 is not circled 2	→ 601
505.	The last time you had infection, did you seek treatment for it?	Yes..... 1 No 2	→ 601
505a.	Where did you seek treatment?	Hospital/medical college A Family welfare centre/FWV B Upazila health complex C Satellite clinic/outreach site..... D Maternal and child welfare center (MCWC) E Community clinic..... F NGO static clinic..... G NGO satellite clinic H Private clinic/hospital I Qualified doctor J Traditional doctor K Pharmacy..... L Other _____ X (Specify)	

Section 6: Physical Measurements

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601.	INTERVIEWER: MEASURE THE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	Height <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> (In centimeter) Weight <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> (In KG)	
602.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.101a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Age less than 35 years..... 1 Age 35-59 years..... 2	→ 701
603.	Do you have high blood pressure?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	→ 603c
603a.	Did you seek any treatment?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
603b.	Do you take any medication?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
603c.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK THE BLOOD PRESSURE AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	Systolic <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Diastolic <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
604.	Do you have diabetes?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	→ 604c
604a.	Did you seek any treatment?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
604b.	Do you take any medication?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
604c.	Have you taken your breakfast?	Yes..... 1 No 2	→ 604e
604d.	INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT TOOK HER BREAKFAST, THEN REQUEST THE RESPONDENT TO REMAIN FASTING UNTIL YOU ARRIVE THERE IN THE NEXT MORNING FOR TAKING BLOOD SAMPLE.		
604e.	INTERVIEWER: ENSURE THAT THE RESPONDENT IS FASTING AND THEN COLLECT BLOOD SAMPLE FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	MG/DL..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Section 7. Mental Health

Now I would like to know from you about certain mental conditions that a person may often experience. I would like to know whether you experience any such conditions during the last 1 month. Answer yes or no.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701.	During the last 1 month did you often have been nervous, tense or worried?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
702.	During the last 1 month were you frightened easily?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
703.	During the last 1 month did you generally feel unhappy?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
704.	During the last 1 month did you often find it difficult to make decisions?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
705.	During the last 1 month have you had headache quite often?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
706.	Have you had any problem to think clearly during the last four weeks?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
707.	During the last 1 month did you find it difficult to enjoy daily activities?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
708.	During the last 1 month did you often lose interest in things?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
709.	During the last 1 month have you constantly felt tired?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
710.	During the last 1 month have you had loss of appetite?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
711.	During the last 1 month have you had problem with sleep?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
712.	During the last 1 month do you often have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
713.	During the last 1 month have you often experienced shaking of hands?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
714.	During the last 1 month have you often felt tired?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
715.	During the last 1 month did you cry more than normal?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
716.	During the last 1 month has your daily activities suffered in any way?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
717.	During the last 1 month have you thought of ending your life?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
718.	During the last 1 month did you feel as if you are unable to play a useful part in life?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
719.	During the last 1 month did you suffer from poor digestion?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
720.	During the last 1 month did you feel worthless?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

Section 8: Violence

Now I would like to ask you a few questions regarding men and women in couples. People have many different opinions on this subject and we would like to know what it is that you think about it.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP
801.	If the husband is making enough money, do you believe that it is acceptable for married women to work outside the home to earn an income?	Yes.....1 No.....2					
802.	If for some reason the husband cannot making enough money for the family, do you believe that it is acceptable for married women to work outside the home to earn an income?	Yes.....1 No.....2					
803.	How do you feel about the following statements? (READ OUT)	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
	A. There are situations in which a man is justified in slapping his wife in the face.	1	2	3	4	5	
	B. There are situations in which a woman is justified in slapping her husband in the face.	1	2	3	4	5	
	C. If a woman is unfaithful to her husband, she deserves to be beaten.	1	2	3	4	5	
804.	It is normal for a couple to have quarrels and disagreements. During those quarrels some husbands occasionally severely reprimand or even beat their wives. In your opinion, do you think a man would be justified to beat his wife:						
	Subjects (READ OUT)	Yes	No	No opinion			
	A. If she neglects the children?.....	1	2	3			
	B. If she argues with her husband?	1	2	3			
	C. If she fails to provide food on time?	1	2	3			
	D. If she visit her family without her husband's permission?.....	1	2	3			
	E. If she visit her friend without her husband's permission?.....	1	2	3			
805.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Currently married.....1 Separated.....2 Deserted.....3 Widowed.....4 Divorced.....5 Never married.....6					908 901
806.	Does your husband consider your opinion on:	Yes	No	No opinion			
	A. Large household expenses, that require a lot of money?	1	2	3			
	B. Minor daily household expenses?	1	2	3			
	C. When he wish visit family, friends or relatives?	1	2	3			
807.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.119 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Code 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 6 is circled 1 Code 5 is circled.....2 No code is circled.....3					809

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
808.	Who mainly decides how to spend the money that you earn?	Respondent 1 Husband..... 2 Husband and wife together 3 Someone else..... 4 Respondent with someone else..... 5				
Subjects		809. Anytime, were there any circumstances or family disagreement which caused Your husband to do?		809x. In the last 1 year, were there any circumstances or family disagreement which caused your husband to do any of the following?		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
A. Pushing or shaking you or throw something at you?		1	2 →	1	2	
B. Slapping you or twisting your arm?		1	2 →	1	2	
C. Punching you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?		1	2 →	1	2	
D. Kicking you or dragging you?		1	2 →	1	2	
E. Trying to strangle you or killing you or burning you?		1	2 →	1	2	
810.	Did your husband physically force you to have sexual intercourse even when you did not want to?	Yes..... 1 No 2				
811.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.809, 809x AND 810 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	At least one code 1 is circled in Q.809 or 809x or 810 1 No code 1 is not circled in Q.809 or 809x or 810 2 → 908				
812.	Did you object to this violence?	Yes..... 1 No 2 → 813				
812a.	What did you do? Verbatim: _____ _____					
813.	Did you suffer injury as a result of this domestic violence?	Yes..... 1 No 2 → 908				
813a.	Did you seek any treatment?	Yes..... 1 → 908 No 2				
813b.	Did you require medical care as a result of this injury?	Yes..... 1 No 2 → 908				

Section 9: Smoking, Alcohol and Drug Use AND Crime

Now I would like to ask you a very personal question. Some people take such things as cigarette, bidi, hukka, ganja, charas, phensidle, pethedine, heroin, morphin, etc. I would like to know if you have any such habits. The information you provide shall be kept confidential and be used only for research purposes like the other information.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
901.	In the last 1 months, have you taken _____? (Read out)	Smoking	Yes	No	→ 906
		Cigarette.....	1	2	
		Bidi.....	1	2	
902.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.901 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Code 1 for cigarette and bidi is circled.....1			→ 905
		Code 1 for cigarette is circled.....2			
		Code 1 for bidi is circled.....3			
903.	Do you smoke cigarette currently?	Yes	1		→ 904
		No	2		
903a.	How many cigarettes do you smoke in a typical day?	No of cigarette.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
904.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.902 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Code 1 is circled			→ 906
		Code 1 is not circled			
905.	Do you smoke bidi currently?	Yes	1		→ 906
		No	2		
905a.	How many bidi do you smoke in a typical day?	No of bidi	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
906..	Have you ever used drugs/alcohol?	Yes	1		→ 907
		No	2		
906a.	In the last 1 month, have you taken _____? (Read out)	Drug/Alcohol	Yes	No	
		Ganja	1	2	
		Charas	1	2	
		Phensidle	1	2	
		Heroin	1	2	
		Tari (Locally made wine)	1	2	
906b.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.906a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	At least one code 1 is circled.....1			→ 907
		No code 1 is circled.....2			
906c.	In the last 3 month, have you taken _____? (Drug/Alcohol)	Days	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
906d.	At what age did you first take the _____? (Drug/Alcohol)	Age.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
907.	Have you ever injected any drugs?	Yes	1		→ 908
		No.....	2		
907a.	In the last 1 month, have you taken _____? (Drug) (Read out)	Drug	Yes	No	
		Pethedine.....	1	2	
		Morphin	1	2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
907b.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.907a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	At least one code 1 is circled1 No code 1 is circled2	→ 908
907c.	How many days have you taken _____ in the last 1 month? (Drug)	Days..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
907d.	At what age did you first take the _____? (Drug)	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
908.	Have you experienced extortion or attempt of extortion in the last 6 months?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	→ 909
908a.	How many times?	Times..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
909.	Have you faced hijacking or attempt of hijacking in the last 6 months?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	→ 909b
909a.	How many times?	Times..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
909b	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.908 AND Q.909 AND CIRCLED IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Code 1 circled in both Q. 908 and Q.909 1 Code 1 circled in Q. 908 or Q.909..... 2 Code 2 circled in both Q. 908 and Q.909 3	→ 910
909c.	Did any of these incidents lead to any kind of injury?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	→ 909e
909d.	Was the injury serious ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
909e	Was your family disturbed because of this incidence ? IF YES how much?	Seriously..... 1 Somewhat..... 2 Not that much3 No.....4	
910.	How do you rate the security condition of this area (community/neighborhood)?	Very Safe..... 1 Somewhat safe.....2 Unsafe3 Very unsafe4	
911.	Do you feel safe walking alone in daytime in this community?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
911a.	Do you feel safe walking at night in this community?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
912.	Finishing time:	Hour <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

English Version

Urban Health Survey 2006

Male Questionnaire

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING (NIORT)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Azimpur, Dhaka**

**ASSOCIATES FOR COMMUNITY AND POPULATION RESEARCH
(ACPR)**

**3/10, Block A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207
TELEPHONE: 9114784, 8117926, FAX: 8117926
E-MAIL: acpr@bangla.net**

**MEASURE *Evaluation*
USA**

IDENTIFICATION

DIVISION (BARISAL=1; CHITTAGONG=2; DHAKA=3; KHULNA=4; RAJSHAHI=5; SYLHET=6) DISTRICT..... THANA WARD/UNION MOHALLA/MOUZA..... DOMAIN 1 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: LARGE SLUM 2 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: MEDIUM/SMALL SLUM 3 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: NON-SLUM 4 = CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION: SLUM 5 = CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION:NON SLUM 6 = OTHER CITY CORPORATION: SLUM 7 = OTHER CITY CORPORATION: NON-SLUM 8 = DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PSU NUMBER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER..... TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 1 = NON-MESS 2 = MESS NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT _____	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 80px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 80px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> </table>											

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY <table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				MONTH* <table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>
RESULT*				YEAR <table style="width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>
NEXT VISIT: DATE				CODE <table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>
TIME				RESULT** <table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>
**RESULT CODES : 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 7 OTHER _____ 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED (SPECIFY) 3 POSTPONED 6 RESPONDENT INCAPACITATED				TOTAL NO. OF VISITS <table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>

*MONTH CODES

01 JANUARY	04 APRIL	07 JULY	10 OCTOBER
02 FEBRUARY	05 MAY	08 AUGUST	11 NOVEMBER
03 MARCH	06 JUNE	09 SEPTEMBER	12 DECEMBER

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____ <table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>	NAME _____ <table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>		
DATE _____	DATE _____	<table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>	<table style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></table>

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. We come from Associates for Community and Population Research, a private research organization, located in Dhaka. To assist in the implementation of socio-development programs in the country, we conduct different types of surveys. We are now conducting a survey about the health of urban residents. The survey is paid for by the United States Agency for International Development The survey is being coordinate by National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT). The data will be examined by NIPORT, ACPR in Bangladesh and by researchers at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you some questions about yourself, including about your health. This information will help us to understand the state and determinants of health in urban Bangladesh. If some questions cause you embarrassment or make you feel uncomfortable, you can refuse to answer them. The survey usually takes between 30 and 45 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. It will be used for research purposes and will be seen only by staff and researchers at the organizations mentioned.

For those with age between 35-59 years:

In addition to your opinion on health issues, we would like to measure some health parameters like your Height, weight, blood pressure, and blood glucose level.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important. If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may write the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka or Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the School of Public Health, CB # 7400, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, U.S.A .If you have further questions regarding the nature of this study you may also contact ACPR 3/10, Block-A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207 or phone 8117926.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE
INTERVIEWED 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE
INTERVIEWED 2 →END

Section 1: Basic Individual Characteristics

Starting time: Hour Minutes

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS			
101.	In what month and year were you born?	Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know month.....98 Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know year9998	
101a.	How old are you at your last birthday?	Age in completed years..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102.	Are you married, separated, deserted, widowed or divorced?	Currently married..... 1 Separated..... 2 Deserted 3 Widowed..... 4 Divorced 5 Never married 6	
103.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.101a AND 102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Less than 18 year and never married.....1 Above 59 years2 Less than 18 year and ever married.....3 Age 18-59 and ever/never married4	→ Terminate interview
104.	Have you ever attended school?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 105
104a.	What level of schooling have you last attended?	Level..... <input type="text"/>	
104b.	What is the highest grade of schooling completed?	Grade..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
104c.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q. 104b AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Grade is 6 or more.....1 Grade is less than 62	→ 106
105.	Can you read or write a letter in any language easily, with difficulty or not at all?	Easily 1 With difficulty..... 2 Not at all 3	→ 107
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION AND MEDIA EXPOSURE			
106.	Do you usually read a newspaper or magazine?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 107
106a.	How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: everyday; at least once a week; less than once a week?	Everyday 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3	
107.	Do you listen to the radio?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 108
107a.	How often do you usually listen to the radio: everyday; at least once a week; less than once a week?	Everyday 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3	
108.	Do you watch television?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 109

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP	
108a.	How often do you watch television: everyday; at least once a week; less than once a week?	Everyday 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3		
109.	What is your religion?	Islam 1 Hinduism 2 Buddhism 3 Christianity 4 Other 6 (Specify)		
111.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q. 102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Currently married 1 Separated 2 Deserted 3 Widowed 4 Divorced 5 Never married 6	→ 113 → 115	
112.	Is your spouse staying with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	Staying with her 1 Staying elsewhere 2	→ 113	
112a.	How frequently do you stay with your spouse?	Every week 1 Every month 2 Once in 2-3 months 3 Once in 4-6 months 4 Once in 7-12 months 5 Above 12 months 6		
113.	Were you married once or more than once?	Married once 1 Married more than once 2		
114.	How old were you the first time you were married?	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
115.	Are you currently working? (INTERVIEWER: PROBE, ASKING FOR INSTANCE ABOUT UNPAID WORK IN FAMILY BUSINESS/ ENTERPRISE)	Yes 1 No 2	→ 123	
(INTERVIEWER: FIRST, ASK ONLY ABOUT THE PRIMARY WORK AND THEN SECONDARY WORK).				
	Primary work	Skip	Secondary work	Skip
116.	What kind of work do you mainly do? Verbatim: _____ _____		116a. What kind of work do you do other than your main work? Verbatim: _____ _____	
117.	Normally, what is the approximate total hours you work per week at this job? Hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Worked less than 1 week 995		117a. Normally, what is the approximate total hours you work per week at this job? Hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Worked less than 1 week 995	
118.	Approximately what is the total number of months you work per year at this job? Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Worked less than 1 year 95		118a. Approximately what is the total number of months you work per year at this job? Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Worked less than 1 year 95	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
119.	For whom do you work? Working for a family business for pay 1 Working for private company..... 2 Working for Government 3 Self-employed 4 Working for a family business for no pay 5 Day labour 6	119a. For whom do you work? Working for a family business for pay 1 Working for private company 2 Working for Government 3 Self-employed 4 Working for a family business for no pay 5 Day labour 6	
		→121	→121a
		→122	→125
120.	Approximately what was your net salary/wage during the last month? Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	120a. Approximately what was your net salary/wage during the last month? Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		→122	→125
121.	Approximately how much net profit did you gain last month, after taking out your business expenses? Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	121a. Approximately how much net profit did you gain last month, after taking out your business expenses? Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
			→125
122.	Do you currently have any other job? Yes..... 1 No 2		
		→ Back to 116a and ask about secondary work	
		→ 125	
123.	Have you ever worked before?	Yes 1 No 2	
124.	Are you actually looking for any work?	Yes 1 No 2	
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: MIGRATION HISTORY			
125.	Where were you born?	City corporation _____ 1 (Specify) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> District town _____ 2 (Specify) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Other town _____ 3 (Specify Upazila) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Village _____ 4 (Specify Upazila) Abroad _____ 99995 (Specify)	
126.	For most of the time until you were 12 years old, did you live in a city, in a town, or in the countryside?	City corporation (Dhaka/Khulna/Rajshahi/ Barisal/Chittagong/Sylhet)..... 1 District town..... 2 Other town..... 3 Village..... 4 Abroad 5	
127.	How long have you been living continuously in _____ (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	Number of years..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Less than 1 year 95 Always 99	
			→ 134

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
128.	Where did you live before this?	City corporation _____ 1 (Specify) District town _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (Specify) Other town _____ 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (Specify Upazila) Village _____ 4 (Specify Upazila) Abroad _____ 99995 (Specify)	

129.	What was the main reason for moving to the current place?	Looking for work 01 For more earning 02 Service/work/for transfer 03 For own education 04 For children's education 05 For familial 06 For marriage..... 07 Buy new land/house..... 08 Look after properties..... 09 For river erosion..... 10 For eviction..... 11 For security 12 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
------	---	--	--

129a.	Is there any other reason for moving to the current place? (Interviewer: Circle code 1 in Q.129a for each reason mentioned spontaneously. Read out each reason not mentioned spontaneously, then circle code 2 if answer is yes and code 3 for no.) (First you circle code 1 for which reason code in Q.129 already was circled then ask Q.129a .)		Unprompted Yes	Prompted Yes	No
	Looking for work	1	2	3	
	For more earning	1	2	3	
	Service/work/for transfer.....	1	2	3	
	For own education.....	1	2	3	
	For children's education	1	2	3	
	For familial	1	2	3	
	For marriage	1	2	3	
	Buy new land/house	1	2	3	
	Look after properties	1	2	3	
	For River erosion.....	1	2	3	
	For eviction	1	2	3	
	For security.....	1	2	3	
	Other _____ (Specify)	1	2	3	

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: CIRCULAR MIGRATION		
130.	Did you live in this city/town all of the last year?	Yes 1 → 134 No 2
130a.	How much of the last year did you spend here?	Weeks <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
130b.	Which months during the last year did you spend here? (Please convert in English month if respondent mentioned Bangla month then circle in appropriate code.)	January A February B March C April D May E June F

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		July..... G August..... H September I October J November K December..... L No specific time Z	
130c.	Why did you spend part of the year here?	Looking for work..... A For more work B Service/work/for transfer C For own education D For children's education E Lived with family..... F Buy new land/house..... G Look after properties..... H For river erosion..... I For eviction J For security K Visiting relatives/friends L For illness of family members/relatives M For joining the family program N For joining the religious program O Other X (Specify)	
131.	Other than here, where did you spend the most time last year?	Division _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Thana _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
131a.	Is that place: a city corporation? a district town? another town? a village?	City corporation _____ 1 (Specify) District town _____ 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify) Other town _____ 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Specify Upazila) Village _____ 4 (Specify Upazila) Abroad _____ 99995 (Specify)	
131b.	How much of the last year did you spend there?	Weeks <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
131c.	Which months during the last year did you spend there? (Please convert in English month if respondent mentioned Bangla month then circle in appropriate code.)	January A February B March C April D May E June F July G August H September I October J November K December L No specific time Z	
131d.	Why did you spend part of the year there?	Looking for work A For more work B Service/work/for transfer C For own education D For children's education E Lived with family F Buy new land/house G Look after properties H For river erosion I For eviction J For security K Visiting relatives/friends L For illness of family members/relatives M For joining the family program N For joining the religious program O Other _____ X (Specify)	
132.	INTERVIEWER: SEE 131a FOR NAME OF CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE AND ASK..... Other than here _____ <small>(Current city/town)</small> and _____ did you live <small>(Answer of Q131a)</small> anywhere else last year?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 134
133.	In what thana and division?	Division _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Thana _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
133a.	Is that place: a city corporation, a district town, another town, or a village?	City corporation _____ 1 <small>(Specify)</small> District town _____ 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <small>(Specify)</small> Other town _____ 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <small>(Specify Upazila)</small> Village _____ 4 <small>(Specify Upazila)</small> Abroad _____ 99995 <small>(Specify)</small>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
133b.	How much of the last year did you spend there?	Weeks <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
133c.	Which months during the last year did you spend there? (Please convert in English month if respondent mentioned Bangla month then circle in appropriate code.)	January A February B March C April D May E June F July G August H September I October J November K December L No specific time Z	
133d.	Why did you spend part of the last year there?	Looking for work A For more work B Service/work/for transfer C For own education D For children's education E Lived with family F Buy new land/house G Look after properties H For river erosion I For eviction J For security K Visiting relatives/friends L For illness of family members/relatives M For joining the family program N For joining the religious program O Other _____ X (Specify)	
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS: HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND DECISION MAKING			
134.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Currently married 1 Separated 2 Deserted 3 Widowed 4 Divorced 5 Never married 6	→ 401
135.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.101a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Age less than 50 1 Age 50 or above 2	→ 401
136.	Who exactly in your household makes final decisions about [...]? A. Your health care B. Your children's health care C. Making large household purchases D. Making household purchases for daily needs E. Visits to family, friends or relatives F. What food should be cooked each day	1=Respondent; 2=Spouse; 3=Respondent and husband jointly; 4=Someone else; 5=Respondent and someone else jointly A 1 2 3 4 5 B 1 2 3 4 5 C 1 2 3 4 5 D 1 2 3 4 5 E 1 2 3 4 5 F 1 2 3 4 5	

Section 4: General Health

Now I would like to ask you a few questions related to your health. We would like to know specifically whether in recent time you faced any difficulty in doing normal work for any health problems, experienced serious illness or injury.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION					
401.	In general, how is your health? very healthy; somewhat healthy; somewhat unhealthy; unhealthy.	Healthy.....	1		
		Somewhat healthy.....	2		
		Somewhat unhealthy.....	3		
		Unhealthy.....	4		
402.	During the last 4 weeks, for any health problem(s), did you have difficulty in doing your normal work, or in doing regular activities?	Yes.....	1		→ 403
		No.....	2		
402a.	For how many days in the last 4 weeks were you unable to do your normal work or regular activities due to this (these) health problem(s)?	Days.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Still.....	95		
402b.	If you had to -----could you do it? (READ OUT)	Easily	With difficulty	Not at all	
	A. Can you feed yourself?.....	1	2	3	
	B. Carry a heavy load, such as 10 KG?.....	1	2	3	
	C. Walk 1 kilometers?.....	1	2	3	
	D. Bow, squat, kneel?.....	1	2	3	
	E. Dress without help?.....	1	2	3	
	F. Go to the bathroom without help?.....	1	2	3	
	G. Stand up from a sitting position in a chair without help?.....	1	2	3	
	H. Stand up from sitting on the floor without help?.....	1	2	3	
403.	In the last year, did you experience any serious illness?	Yes.....	1		→ 404
		No.....	2		
403a.	How long did it last?	Days.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Ongoing.....	99		
404.	In the last year, did you suffer any serious injury?	Yes.....	1		→ 501
		No.....	2		
404a.	What happened?	Road accident.....	A		
		Domestic accident.....	B		
		Occupational accident.....	C		
		Domestic violence.....	D		
		Violence outside home.....	E		
		Other.....	X		
		(Specify)			
404b.	During the last 4 weeks, for any serious injury, did you have difficulty in doing your normal work, or in doing regular activities?	Yes.....	1		→ 501
		No.....	2		
404c.	For how many days in the last 4 weeks were you unable to do your normal work or regular activities due to this (these) serious injury?	Days.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		Still.....	95		

SECTION 5: HIV/AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501.	Now I would like to talk about HIV/AIDS. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 503
502.	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting AIDS or the virus that causes AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	→ 503
502a.	What can a person do ? Any thing else ? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	Abstain from sex A Use condoms B Limit sex within marriage C Limit sex with trusted partner D Avoid sex with prostitutes E Avoid sex with person who have many partners. F Avoid sex with homosexuals G Avoid sex with persons who inject drugs intravenously H Avoid unsafe blood transfusions I Avoid unsterilized needle/syringe J Avoid kissing K Avoid mosquito bites L Seek protection from traditional healer M Avoid sharing razors/blades N Other _____ X (Specify) Don't know Z	
503.	During the last 6 months, have you had a sexually transmitted disease?	Yes 1 No 2	
503a.	During the last 6 months, have you had any of the following problems: (Read out)	Yes No	
	A. Have you had discharge from your penis?.....	1 2	
	B. Have you experienced a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?.....	1 2	
	C. Have you had pain or a burning sensation during urination?.....	1 2	
504.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.503, AND Q.503a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	At least one yes code1 is circled 1 All no code 2 is circled 2	→ 601
505.	The last time you had infection, did you seek treatment for it?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 601
505a.	Where did you seek treatment?	Hospital/medical college A Family welfare centre/FWV B Upazila health complex C Satellite clinic/outreach site D Maternal and child welfare center (MCWC) E Community clinic F NGO static clinic G NGO satellite clinic H Private clinic/hospital I Qualified doctor J Traditional doctor K Pharmacy L Other _____ X (Specify)	

Section 6: Physical Measurements

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601.	INTERVIEWER: MEASURE THE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	Height..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> (In centimeter) Weight..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> (In KG)	
602.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.101a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Age less than 35 years1 Age 35-59 years2	→ 701
603.	Do you have high blood pressure?	Yes1 No.....2 Don't know8	→ 603c
603a.	Did you seek any treatment?	Yes1 No.....2	
603b.	Do you take any medication?	Yes1 No.....2	
603c.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK THE BLOOD PRESSURE AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	Systolic..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Diastolic..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
604.	Do you have diabetes?	Yes1 No.....2 Don't know8	→ 604c
604a.	Did you seek any treatment?	Yes1 No.....2	
604b.	Do you take any medication?	Yes1 No.....2	
604c.	Have you taken your breakfast?	Yes1 No.....2	→ 604e
604d.	INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT TOOK HER BREAKFAST, THEN REQUEST THE RESPONDENT TO REMAIN FASTING UNTIL YOU ARRIVE THERE IN THE NEXT MORNING FOR TAKING BLOOD SAMPLE.		
604e.	INTERVIEWER: ENSURE THAT THE RESPONDENT IS FASTING AND THEN COLLECT BLOOD SAMPLE FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	MG/DL..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Section 7. Mental Health

Now I would like to know from you about certain mental conditions that a person may often experience. I would like to know whether you experience any such conditions during the last 1 month. Answer yes or no.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701.	During the last 1 month did you often have been nervous, tense or worried?	Yes1 No.....2	
702.	During the last 1 month were you frightened easily?	Yes1 No.....2	
703.	During the last 1 month did you generally feel unhappy?	Yes1 No.....2	
704.	During the last 1 month did you often find it difficult to make decisions?	Yes1 No.....2	
705.	During the last 1 month have you had headache quite often?	Yes1 No.....2	
706.	Have you had any problem to think clearly during the last four weeks?	Yes1 No.....2	
707.	During the last 1 month did you find it difficult to enjoy daily activities?	Yes1 No.....2	
708.	During the last 1 month did you often lose interest in things?	Yes1 No.....2	
709.	During the last 1 month have you constantly felt tired?	Yes1 No.....2	
710.	During the last 1 month have you had loss of appetite?	Yes1 No.....2	
711.	During the last 1 month have you had problem with sleep?	Yes1 No.....2	
712.	During the last 1 month do you often have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach?	Yes1 No.....2	
713.	During the last 1 month have you often experienced shaking of hands?	Yes1 No.....2	
714.	During the last 1 month have you often felt tired?	Yes1 No.....2	
715.	During the last 1 month did you cry more than normal?	Yes1 No.....2	
716.	During the last 1 month has your daily activities suffered in any way?	Yes1 No.....2	
717.	During the last 1 month have you thought of ending your life?	Yes1 No.....2	
718.	During the last 1 month did you feel as if you are unable to play a useful part in life?	Yes1 No.....2	
719.	During the last 1 month did you suffer from poor digestion?	Yes1 No.....2	
720.	During the last 1 month did you feel worthless?	Yes1 No.....2	

Section 8: Violence

Now I would like to ask you a few questions regarding men and women in couples. People have many different opinions on this subject and we would like to know what it is that you think about it.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP
801.	If the husband is making enough money, do you believe that it is acceptable for married women to work outside the home to earn an income?	Yes 1 No 2					
802.	If for some reason the husband cannot making enough money for the family, do you believe that it is acceptable for married women to work outside the home to earn an income?	Yes 1 No 2					
803.	How do you feel about the following statements? (READ OUT)	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
	A. There are situations in which a man is justified in slapping his wife in the face.	1	2	3	4	5	
	B. There are situations in which a woman is justified in slapping her husband in the face.	1	2	3	4	5	
	C. If a woman is unfaithful to her husband, she deserves to be beaten.	1	2	3	4	5	
804.	It is normal for a couple to have quarrels and disagreements. During those quarrels some husbands occasionally severely reprimand or even beat their wives. In your opinion, do you think a man would be justified to beat his wife:						
	Subjects (READ OUT)	Yes	No	No opinion			
	A. If she neglects the children?	1	2	3			
	B. If she argues with her husband?	1	2	3			
	C. If she fails to provide food on time?	1	2	3			
	D. If she visit her family without her husband's permission?	1	2	3			
	E. If she visit her friend without her husband's permission?	1	2	3			
805.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.102 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Currently married1 Separated2 Deserted3 Widowed4 Divorced5 Never married6					 → 901 → 901
807.	Does your wife earn cash in her work?	Yes 1 No 2					→ 809
808.	Who mainly decides how to spend the money that your wife earn?	Respondent..... 1 Wife 2 Husband and wife together 3 Someone else 4 Respondent with someone else 5					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP	
	Subjects	809. Anytime, were there any circumstances or family disagreement which caused you to do?		809x. In the last 1 year, were there any circumstances or family disagreement which caused you to do any of the following?		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
	A. Push or shake your wife, or throw something at her?	1	2 → ▼	1	2	
	B. Slap her or twist her arm?	1	2 → ▼	1	2	
	C. Punch her with your fist or with something that could hurt her?	1	2 → ▼	1	2	
	D. Kick her or drag her?	1	2 → ▼	1	2	
E. Try to strangle her or kill her or burn her?	1	2 → ▼	1	2		
810.	Did you physically force your wife to have sexual intercourse even when she did not want to?		Yes 1			
			No 2			

Section 9: Smoking, Alcohol and Drug Use AND Crime

Now I would like to ask you a very personal question. Some people take such things as cigarette, bidi, hukka, ganja, charas, phensidle, pethedine, heroin, morphin, etc. I would like to know if you have any such habits. The information you provide shall be kept confidential and be used only for research purposes like the other information.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP	
901.	In the last 1 months, have you taken _____? (Read out)	Smoking	Yes	No	→ 906	
		Cigarette.....	1	2		
		Bidi	1	2		
902.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.901 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Code 1 for cigarette and bidi is circled1 Code 1 for cigarette is circled2 Code 1 for bidi is circled3			→ 905	
903.	Do you smoke cigarette currently?	Yes.....	1	No.....	2	→ 904
903a.	How many cigarettes do you smoke in a typical day?	No of cigarette	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
904.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.902 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Code 1 is circled1 Code 1 is not circled.....2			→ 906	
905.	Do you smoke bidi currently?	Yes.....	1	No.....	2	→ 906
905a.	How many bidi do you smoke in a typical day?	No of bidi.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
906..	Have you ever used drugs/alcohol?	Yes.....	1	No.....	2	→ 907
906a.	In the last 1 month, have you taken _____? (Read out)	Drug/Alcohol	Yes	No		
		Ganja.....	1	2		
		Charas	1	2		
		Phensidle.....	1	2		
		Heroin	1	2		
		Tari (Locally made wine)	1	2		
906b.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.906a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	At least one code 1 is circled1 No code 1 is circled2			→ 907	
906c.	In the last one month, have you taken _____? (Drug/Alcohol)	Days.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
906d.	At what age did you first take the _____? (Drug/Alcohol)	Age.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
907.	Have you ever injected any drugs?	Yes.....	1	No.....	2	→ 908
907a.	In the last 1 month, have you taken _____? (Drug) (Read out)	Drug	Yes	No		
		Pethedine	1	2		
		Morphin	1	2		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
907b.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.907a AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	At least one code 1 is circled..... 1 No code 1 is circled..... 2	→ 908
907c.	How many days have you taken _____ in the last 1 month? (Drug)	Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
907d.	At what age did you first take the _____? (Drug)	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
908.	Have you experienced extortion or attempt of extortion in the last 6 months?	Yes 1 No..... 2	→ 909
908a.	How many times?	Times <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
909.	Have you faced hijacking or attempt of hijacking in the last 6 months?	Yes 1 No..... 2	→ 909b
909a.	How many times?	Times <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
909b	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.908 AND Q.909 AND CIRCLED IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Code 1 circled in both Q. 908 and Q.909.....1 Code 1 circled in Q. 908 or Q.9092 Code 2 circled in both Q. 908 and Q.909.....3	→ 910
909c.	Did any of these incidents lead to any kind of injury?	Yes 1 No..... 2	→ 909e
909d.	Was the injury serious ?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
909e	Was your family disturbed because of this incidence ? IF YES how much?	Seriously 1 Somewhat..... 2 Not that much 3 No 4	
910.	How do you rate the security condition of this area (community/neighborhood)?	Very Safe 1 Somewhat safe 2 Unsafe 3 Very unsafe 4	
911.	Do you feel safe walking alone in daytime in this community?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
911a.	Do you feel safe walking at night in this community?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
912.	Finishing time:	Hour <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

English version

Urban Health Survey 2006

Neighborhood Questionnaire

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING (NIPT)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Azimpur, Dhaka

ASSOCIATES FOR COMMUNITY AND POPULATION RESEARCH (ACPR)
3/10, Block A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207
TELEPHONE: 9114784, 8117926, FAX: 8117926
E-MAIL: acpr@bangla.net

MEASURE *Evaluation*
USA

IDENTIFICATION	
DIVISION (BARISAL=1; CHITTAGONG=2; DHAKA=3; KHULNA=4; RAJSHAHI=5; SYLHET=6)	□
DISTRICT	□ □
THANA	□ □
WARD/UNION	□ □ □
MOHALLA/MOUZA	
DOMAIN 1 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: LARGE SLUM 2 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: MEDIUM/SMALL SLUM 3 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: NON-SLUM 4 = CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION: SLUM 5 = CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION:NON SLUM 6 = OTHER CITY CORPORATION: SLUM 7 = OTHER CITY CORPORATION: NON-SLUM 8 = DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	□
PSU NUMBER.....	□ □ □

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH* YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	CODE
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT**
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NO. OF VISITS
**RESULT CODES : 1 COMPLETED 2 INCOMPLETED 6 OTHER _____				
*MONTH CODES 01 JANUARY 04 APRIL 07 JULY 10 OCTOBER 02 FEBRUARY 05 MAY 08 AUGUST 11 NOVEMBER 03 MARCH 06 JUNE 09 SEPTEMBER 12 DECEMBER				
SUPERVISOR		FIELD EDITOR		OFFICE EDITOR
NAME _____	□ □	NAME _____	□ □	□ □
DATE _____		DATE _____		□ □
				KEYED BY
				□ □

GPS READING	LATITUDE	DEGREES	<input type="checkbox"/> N	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	LONGITUDE.....		<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

NAME OF PERSON INTERVIEWED		POSITION	SEX
1 _____	ELECTED LEADERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	MALE 1
2 _____	RELIGIOUS LEADERS ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	FEMALE.... 2
3 _____	TEACHER/EDUCATOR. 03	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4 _____	DOCTOR/HEALTH PROVIDER..... 04	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5 _____	NGO/WELFARE ASSOCIATION LEADER.... 05	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6 _____	FEMALE LEADERS 06	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	OTHER 96	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Informed Consent

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ . We come from Associates for Community and Population Research, a private research organization, located in Dhaka. To assist in the implementation of socio-development programs in the country, we conduct different types of surveys. We are now conducting a survey about the health of urban residents. The survey is paid for by the United States Agency for International Development. The data will be examined by firms in Bangladesh and by researchers at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. The survey is being coordinate by National Institute of Population Research and Training. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. We would like to ask you some questions about your community and its characteristics (such as the sources of health care in it and around it) as a way of better understanding how to serve the population. Please be assured that this discussion is strictly confidential, the information gathered will never be linked back to you and you may choose to stop the interview at any time. This information will help us to understand the state and determinants of health in urban Bangladesh. If some questions cause you embarrassment or make you feel uncomfortable, you can refuse to answer them. The survey usually takes between 30 and 45 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. It will be used for research purposes and will be seen only by staff and researchers at the organizations mentioned.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important. If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may write the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka or Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the School of Public Health, CB # 7400, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, U.S.A .If you have further questions regarding the nature of this study you may also contact ACPR 3/10, Block-A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207 or phone 8117926.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENTS AGREES TO BE
INTERVIEWED 1
↓

RESPONDENTS DOES NOT AGREE TO BE
INTERVIEWED 2 →END

Section 1: Basic Community Characteristics (CM)

In this section we try to get the basic characteristics of the community. By community, we mean the following:

- 1. For non-slum clusters, the surrounding mohalla (show map).**
- 2. For slum clusters, the slum community itself.**

In either case, refer the respondents to the map displaying the cluster and the non-slum portion of the mohalla containing the cluster or the map displaying the slum containing the cluster.

AFTER ASSEMBLING THE INFORMANTS, READ THE FOLLOWING GREETING:

Assalamualikum/Adab. We come from ACPR, a private social research organization.. We are carrying out a survey of health facilities and communities to get a picture of services available to the communities.

We would like to ask you some questions about your community and about sources of health care in it and around it as a way of better understanding how to serve the population. Please be assured that this discussion is strictly confidential and used only for research.

Starting time: Hour Minute

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS				
CM1.	What is the predominant road type in this community?	All weather road 1 Seasonal road.....2 Waterway.....3 Path.....4 Other.....6 (Specify)		
CM2.	What are the main economic activities in this areas?	Commerce A Manufacturing B Day labor C Service..... D Other..... X (Specify)		
CM3.	In this community, are there any of the following? (Read out)	Organizations	Yes	No
	Mothers Club or Ladies Associations?	Mother's Club or Ladies Association	1	2
	Grameen Bank Member?	Grameen Bank Member.....	1	2
	Volunteer Organization Member?	Volunteer Organization Member	1	2
	BRAC income generating activities?	BRAC	1	2
	Proshika?	Proshika	1	2
	ASHA?	ASHA	1	2
	Cottage industries of BSIC?	BSIC	1	2
	Cooperative society?	Cooperative society	1	2
	Other NGO income generating activities?	NGOs.....	1	2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CM4.	Please tell me if the following are in this community. IF YES, WRITE '00000'. IF NO, ASK: How far away is it? IF DO NOT KNOW, PUT '999998'.	Distance	
	A. How far is the madrasha from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	B. How far is the Boy's primary school from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	C. How far is the Girl's primary school from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	D. How far is the Co-education primary school from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	E. How far is the Boy's high school from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	F. How far is the Girl's high school from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	G. How far is the Co-educational high school from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	H. How far is the Post office from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	I. How far is the Cinema hall from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	J. How far is the Mosque from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	K. How far is the Police station from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	L. How far is the Gas/petrol station for car from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	M. How far is the Market from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	N. How far is the Bus stop/station from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
	O. How far is the Train stop/station from this community?	Miles 1 Kilometers 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Feet 3 Meters 4	
CM5.	In the past 3 years, has there been significant new commercial/industrial construction in this community?	Yes 1 No 2	
CM6.	In the past 3 years, has there been significant new residential construction in this community?	Yes 1 No 2	
CM7.	In the past 3 years has there been any significant road construction in this community?	Yes 1 No 2	
CM8.	What are the predominant industries in this area?	Factory, Government 1 Factories-tanneries 2 Factories-other 3 None 4	
CM9.	What percentage of the area of this community is devoted to commercial/industrial enterprises?	Percent <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM10.	What percentage of the area of this community is devoted to residential structures?	Percent <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM11.	How safe is the tenure of most of the residents of this community?	Completely secure 1 Somewhat insecure 2 Totally insecure 3	
CM12.	In the last 3 years, have any local residents been evicted from their residence?	Yes 1 No 2	
CM13.	What is the primary source of water for the majority of people in this community?	Piped 01 Public tap 02 Deep tube well 03 Tube well 04 Well 05 River/stream/lake 06 Rainwater 07 Other 96 (Specify)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CM14.	What is the main source of drinking water for households in this community?	Piped (Inside dwelling) 01 Public tap 02 Deep tube well 03 Tube well 04 Well..... 05 River/stream/lake 06 Rainwater 07 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	→ CM17
CM15.	For how many hours per day does the community typically have drinking water from that source?	Hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Always..... 95	
CM16.	For how many hours per day on average does the community's drinking water from that source been cut off in the past month?	Hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM17.	What percentage of families in this community share their main drinking water source?	Percentage <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM18.	What is the main source of cooking/washing and bathing water for households in this community?	Piped (Inside dwelling) 01 Public tap 02 Deep tube well 03 Tube well 04 Well..... 05 River/stream/lake 06 Rainwater 07 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
CM19.	Does the main source of drinking water in this community differ during the rainy season?	Yes..... 1 No 2	→ CM21
CM20.	What is the main source of drinking water in the rainy season?	Piped (Inside dwelling) 01 Public tap 02 Deep tube well 03 Tube well 04 Well..... 05 River/stream/lake 06 Rainwater 07 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
CM21.	Did this community face the water supply problem during last rainy season?	Yes..... 1 No 2	→ CM23
CM22.	In that situation what was the major source of water?	Supplied by Government 01 Supplied by WASA 02 Supplied by NGO 03 Supplied by volunteer 04 Collected from another place with cost ..05 Collected from another place without cost 06 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
CM23.	Does the main source of drinking water in this community differ during the dry season?	Yes..... 1 No 2	→ CM25

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CM24.	What is the main source of drinking water in the dry season?	Piped (Inside dwelling) 01 Public tap 02 Deep tube well 03 Tube well 04 Well..... 05 River/stream/lake 06 Rainwater 07 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
CM25.	Did this community face the water supply problem during last dry season?	Yes..... 1 No 2	→CM27
CM26.	In that situation what was the major source of water?	Supplied by Government 01 Supplied by WASA 02 Supplied by NGO 03 Supplied by volunteer 04 Collected from another place with cost .. 05 Collected from another place without cost 06 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
CM27.	What is the most common method of sewerage disposal for households in this community? In other words, what is the most common manner by which sewerage drains from households in this community?	Into a proper sewerage..... 01 Into the street 02 Into drainage ditch near the dwelling 03 Into drainage ditch farther from dwelling 04 Into open space near the dwelling 05 Into open space far from dwelling 06 Into river/stream/lake/pond nearby dwelling 07 Into river/stream/lake/pond farther from dwelling 08 Other _____ 96 (Specify)	
CM28.	What percentage of households are hooked up to this sewerage system?	Percentage <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM29.	Is there any formal garbage collection by the government, private company or community association in this community?	Yes..... 1 No 2	→ CM33
CM30.	Who handles formal garbage collection?	City corporation..... A Private company B Community association C	
CM31.	How frequently is garbage collected?	Once or more a week 1 Every other week 2 Once or twice a month 3 Less frequently than once per month..... 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
CM32.	Is there a fee for garbage collection? IF YES , How much is it?	None000			
		Per day..... 1	Taka		
		Per week2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		Per month3			
		Per year.....4			
CM33.	What is the most common means by which households dispose of their garbage in this community?	Collected from home (by government)...01			
		Collected from home (by community association).....02			
		Collected from home (by private company).....03			
		Collected at neighborhood box (by government).....04			
		Collected at neighborhood box (by community association).....05			
		Collected at neighborhood box (by private company).....06			
		Disposed in open wastes pit.....07			
		Disposed in distant place in open08			
		Disposed outside premises/in street.....09			
		Disposed within yard or premises10			
		Burnt.....11			
		Buried.....12			
		Compost.....13			
		Fed to animals14			
		Other.....96			
		(Specify)			
CM34.	In the rainy season is there standing water in or around the households more than 8 hours in this community?	Yes.....1			
		No2			
CM35.	Are the water drainage facilities open or partially blocked or almost blocked in this community?	Open1			
		Partially blocked.....2			
		Almost blocked.....2			
CM36.	Has this community flooded in the last 3 year?	Yes.....1			→CM39
		No2			
CM37.	Have the residents of this community ever had to flee their dwellings due to flooding?	Yes.....1			
		No2			
CM38.	How long did the last flood waters remain (ie take to recede)?	Days..... 1			
		Weeks..... 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
		Months..... 3			
CM39.	Are any of the following hazardous materials present in this community? (Read out)	Materials	Yes	No	
		A. Chemical.....	1	2	
		B. Flammable (eg fuel).....	1	2	
		C. Building material (eg asbestos).....	1	2	
CM40.	Is there hazardous or apparently haphazard wiring, or exposed wiring, in and around this community?	Yes.....1			
		No2			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CM41.	Are there manufacturing facilities in or near this community?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ CM48
CM42.	Do any residents of this community work at these facilities?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CM43.	Are these facilities a source of pollution?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ CM45
CM44.	What type of pollution do they produce?	Air.....A Water.....B Hazardous/toxic materials.....C Noise.....D Other.....X (Specify)	
CM45.	Are there tanneries/enterprises for processing leather among these facilities?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CM46.	Are there textile factories (where cloth is manufactured and/or dyed) among these facilities?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CM47.	Are there textile factories (where cloth is sewn into clothing) among these facilities?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CM48.	Is there any health program or service center or services available?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ CM50
CM49.	What type of program or service center or services is available?	Government.....A NGO.....B Private.....C Other.....X (Specify)	
CM50.	How do you rate the security condition of this area (community/neighborhood)?	Very Safe.....1 Somewhat safe.....2 Unsafe.....3 Very unsafe.....4	→ CM52
CM51.	What are the causes for rating the area as unsafe or very unsafe?	Hijacking is common occurrence.....A Clash (between local hooligans or rival parties).....B Dacoity.....C Too much occurrence of theft.....D Murder.....E Political conflict resulted in clash.....F Eve teasing of school/college going females.....G Drugs and narcotic related crimes.....H Others.....X (Specify)	
CM52.	Is it safe to walk alone in daytime in this community?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CM53.	Is it safe to walk at night in this community?	Yes.....1 No.....2	

Section 2. Health Service Availability (SAR)

Now we would like to ask you some questions about health facilities from which people in this community can obtain services if they want. We would like for you to tell us about all of the facilities known by the general population of this community that are of specific types. Please start with the ones that are closest to this community.

SAR1. HEALTH FACILITY	SAR2. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	SAR3. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	SAR4. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	SAR5. When did FACILITY first open?	SAR6. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	SAR7. Is HEALTH FACILITY in this thana?
01.A. HOSPITAL (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW NONE	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT ... 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 OTHER _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES..... 1 → 02A NO..... 2 → 01B
01.B. HOSPITAL (in this thana) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW NONE	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT ... 01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS 04 OTHER _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ 02A DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	
02.A. THANA HEALTH COMPLEX (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW NONE	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT ... 01	MILE1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES..... 1 → 03A NO..... 2 → 02B
02.B. THANA HEALTH COMPLEX (in this thana) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW NONE	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT ... 01	MILE1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ 03A DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	

SAR1. HEALTH FACILITY	SAR2. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	SAR3. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	SAR4. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	SAR5. When did FACILITY first open?	SAR6. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	SAR7. Is HEALTH FACILITY in this thana?
03.A. FAMILY WELFARE CENTER (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT ... 01	MILE1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES..... 1 → 04A NO..... 2 → 03B
03.B. FAMILY WELFARE CENTER (in this thana) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT ... 01	MILE1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ 04A DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	
04.A. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CENTER (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT ... 01	MILE1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES..... 1 → 05A NO..... 2 → 04B
04.B. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CENTER (in this thana) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT ... 01	MILE1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ 05A DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	

List all of the PRIVATE CLINICS that are available for people in this community use.

SAR1. HEALTH FACILITY	SAR2. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	SAR3. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	SAR4. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	SAR5. When did this facility first open?	SAR6. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	SAR7. Any others ?
05. A. PRIVATE CLINIC (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS..... 04 OTHER _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES..... 1 → 05B NO..... 2 → 06A
05.B. PRIVATE CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS..... 04 OTHER _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES..... 1 → 05C NO..... 2 → 06A
05.C. PRIVATE CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS..... 04 OTHER _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES..... 1 → 05D NO..... 2 → 06A
05.D. PRIVATE CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS..... 04 OTHER _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ 06A DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	

List all of the OTHER NGO CLINICS that are available for people in this community to use.

SAR1. HEALTH FACILITY	SAR2. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	SAR3. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	SAR4. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	SAR5. When did this facility first open?	SAR6. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	SAR7. Any others ?
06.A. NGO CLINIC (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO 02	MILE 1 KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....98	YES..... 1 → 06B NO..... 2 → 07A
06.B. NGO CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO 02	MILE 1 KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....98	YES..... 1 → 06C NO..... 2 → 07A
06.C. NGO CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO 02	MILE 1 KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....98	YES..... 1 → 06D NO..... 2 → 07A
06.D. NGO CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	NGO 02	MILE 1 KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ 07A DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....98	

List all of the COMMUNITY CLINICS that are available for people in this community to use.

SAR1. HEALTH FACILITY	SAR2. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	SAR3. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	SAR4. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	SAR5. When did this facility first open?	SAR6. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	SAR7. Any others ?
07.A. COMMUNITY CLINIC (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT.... 01	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK..... 98	YES..... 1 → 07B NO..... 2 → 08A
07.B. COMMUNITY CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT.... 01	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK..... 98	YES..... 1 → 07C NO..... 2 → 08A
07.C. COMMUNITY CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT.... 01	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK..... 98	YES..... 1 → 07D NO..... 2 → 08A
07.D. COMMUNITY CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT.... 01	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK.....998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ 08A DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK..... 98	

List all of the SATELLITE CLINICS that provide services to individuals in this community.

SAR1. HEALTH FACILITY	SAR2. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	SAR3. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	SAR4. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of this community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	SAR5. When did this facility first open?	SAR6. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	SAR7. Any others ?
08. A. SATELLITE CLINIC (nearest) NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT... .01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES 1 → 8B NO 2 → SAR8
08.B. SATELLITE CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT... .01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES 1 → 8C NO 2 → SAR8
08.C. SATELLITE CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT... .01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR7 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	YES 1 → 8D NO 2 → SAR8
08.D. SATELLITE CLINIC NAME: _____ DON'T KNOW	DISTRICT: _____ THANA: _____ LOCATION: _____	GOVERNMENT... .01 NGO 02 PRIVATE 03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KILOMETER ...2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 998	YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↳ SAR8 DK 9998 ↳ SAR6	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DK 98	

Section 3: List of the Health and Family Planning Workers. Please provide us the name of all health and family planning fieldworkers working in this community.

SAR8. Name of the fieldworker	SAR9. What is the title/position of this fieldworker?	SAR10. Under what authority does this fieldworker work ?	SAR11: Does he/she live in this locality?	SAR12. Where does he/she live?	SAR13. What services does he/she provide?
01. NAME: _____	FWV 1 SACMO/MA 2 FWA 3 HEALTH ASSISTANT 4 COMMUNITY MOBILIZER 5 OTHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	GOVERNMENT01 NGO02 PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96 DON'T KNOW98	YES 1 (GO TO SAR13) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	HEALTH 1 FAMILY PLANNING ..2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW 8
02. NAME: _____	FWV 1 SACMO/MA 2 FWA 3 HEALTH ASSISTANT 4 COMMUNITY MOBILIZER 5 OTHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	GOVERNMENT01 NGO02 PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96 DON'T KNOW98	YES 1 (GO TO SAR13) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	HEALTH 1 FAMILY PLANNING ..2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW 8
03. NAME: _____	FWV 1 SACMO/MA 2 FWA 3 HEALTH ASSISTANT 4 COMMUNITY MOBILIZER 5 OTHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	GOVERNMENT01 NGO02 PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96 DON'T KNOW98	YES 1 (GO TO SAR13) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	HEALTH 1 FAMILY PLANNING ..2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW 8
04. NAME: _____	FWV 1 SACMO/MA 2 FWA 3 HEALTH ASSISTANT 4 COMMUNITY MOBILIZER 5 OTHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	GOVERNMENT01 NGO02 PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96 DON'T KNOW98	YES 1 (GO TO SAR13) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	HEALTH 1 FAMILY PLANNING ..2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW 8
05. NAME: _____	FWV 1 SACMO/MA 2 FWA 3 HEALTH ASSISTANT 4 COMMUNITY MOBILIZER 5 OTHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	GOVERNMENT01 NGO02 PRIVATE03 RELIGIOUS04 OTHER96 DON'T KNOW98	YES 1 (GO TO SAR13) ← NO 2	DISTRICT: THANA: UNION: VILLAGE:	HEALTH 1 FAMILY PLANNING ..2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW 8

Section 4: Lists of Doctors and Pharmacies

Please tell us about the doctors and pharmacies working in this village/mohalla.

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
SAR14.	Are there any allopathic/MBBS doctors in this community?	YES 1 NO 2	→ SAR16
SAR15.	How many allopathic/MBBS doctors are in this community?	ONE 1 2-5 2 MORE THAN 5 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
SAR16.	How far away is the nearest allopathic/MBBS doctor?	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> KILOMETER 2 <input type="text"/> DK 998 <input type="text"/> THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 000	
SAR17.	Are there any homeopathic doctors in this community?	YES 1 NO 2	→ SAR19
SAR18.	How many homeopathic doctors are in this community?	ONE 1 2-5 2 MORE THAN 5 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
SAR19.	How far away is the nearest homeopathic doctor?	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> KILOMETER 2 <input type="text"/> DK 998 <input type="text"/> THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 000	
SAR20.	Are there any ayurvedic/unani doctors in this community?	YES 1 NO 2	→ SAR22
SAR21.	How many ayurvedic/unani doctors are in this community?	ONE 1 2-5 2 MORE THAN 5 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
SAR22.	How far away is the nearest ayurvedic/unani doctor?	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> KILOMETER 2 <input type="text"/> DK 998 <input type="text"/> THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 000	
SAR23.	Are there any pharmacies in this community?	YES 1 NO 2	→ SAR25
SAR24.	How many pharmacies are in this community?	ONE 1 2-5 2 MORE THAN 5 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
SAR25.	How far away is the nearest pharmacy?	MILE 1 <input type="text"/> KILOMETER 2 <input type="text"/> DK 998 <input type="text"/> THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 000	
	Finishing time	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hour Minute	

English version

Urban Health Survey 2006

Household Questionnaire

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING (NIPORT)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Azimpur, Dhaka

ASSOCIATES FOR COMMUNITY AND POPULATION RESEARCH (ACPR)
3/10, Block A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207
TELEPHONE: 9114784, 8117926, FAX: 8117926
E-MAIL: acpr@bangla.net

MEASURE *Evaluation*
USA

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

DIVISION (BARISAL=1; CHITTAGONG=2; DHAKA=3; KHULNA=4; RAJSHAHI=5; SYLHET=6) DISTRICT THANA WARD/UNION MOHALLA/MOUZA DOMAIN 1 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: LARGE SLUM 2 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: MEDIUM/SMALL SLUM 3 = DHAKA METROPOLITAN AREA: NON-SLUM 4 = CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION: SLUM 5 = CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION:NON SLUM 6 = OTHER CITY CORPORATION: SLUM 7 = OTHER CITY CORPORATION: NON-SLUM 8 = DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PSU NUMBER..... HOUSEHOLD NUMBER TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: 1 = NON-MESS 2 = MESS NAME OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ NAME OF THE RESPONDENT _____	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>															

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT								
DATE				DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>								
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>								
RESULT*				YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>								
				INTV. CODE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>								
NEXT VISIT: DATE				RESULT* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>								
TIME				Total no. of visits <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>								
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div>				Total persons in household <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> Total eligible ever married women <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> Total eligible never married women <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> Total eligible ever married men <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> Total eligible never married men <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> Line no. of respondent to HH schedule <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>								
SUPERVISOR		FIELD EDITOR		OFFICE EDITOR								
NAME _____		NAME _____		NAME _____								
<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>		<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>		<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>								
DATE _____		DATE _____		DATE _____								
<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>		<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>		<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>								

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ . We come from Associates for Community and Population Research, a private research organization, located in Dhaka. To assist in the implementation of socio-development programs in the country, we conduct different types of surveys. We are now conducting a survey about the health of urban residents. The survey is paid for by the United States Agency for International Development. The survey is being coordinate by National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT). The data will be examined by NIPORT, ACPR in Bangladesh and by researchers at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your household. This information will help us to understand the state and determinants of health in urban Bangladesh. If some questions cause you embarrassment or make you feel uncomfortable, you can refuse to answer them. The survey usually takes between 15 and 20 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. It will be used for research purposes and will be seen only by staff and researchers at the organizations mentioned.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important. If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may write the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka or Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the School of Public Health, CB # 7400, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400, U.S.A .If you have further questions regarding the nature of this study you may also contact ACPR 3/10, Block-A, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207 or phone 8117926.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
 May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED ↓	RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED2 →END
--	--

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Now we would like some information about the people who usually live in your household or who are staying with you now.

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY (All Usual Residents)				EDUCATION IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER			EMPLOYMENT IF AGE 8 YEARS OR OLDER	
				Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?			How old is (NAME)? IF AGE IS LESS THAN 1 YEAR WRITE 00	FOR ALL AGED 10 OR ABOVE What is the current marital status of (NAME)? **	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN Q5=1, Q8=1 OR 2 AND AGE < 60 (Q7= <60)	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL NEVER MARRIED WOMEN Q5=1, Q8=3 AND AGE 18-59 Q7=18-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER MARRIED MEN Q5=1, Q8=1 OR 2 AND AGE <60 (Q7=<60)	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL NEVER MARRIED MEN Q5=1, Q8=3 AND AGE 18-59 Q7=18-59	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the level of schooling (NAME) has last attended?*** What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that schooling?***	IF AGED LESS THAN 25 YEARS Is (NAME) currently attending school?
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
01		<input type="text"/>	Male 1 Female . 2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes..... 1 No 2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM..... 1 FM 2 NM 3	01	01	01	01	Yes 1 No 2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2 Next line	Cash ... 1 Kind ... 2 Both ... 3 None... 4
02		<input type="text"/>	Male 1 Female . 2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes..... 1 No 2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM..... 1 FM 2 NM 3	02	02	02	02	Yes 1 No 2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2 Next line	Cash ... 1 Kind ... 2 Both ... 3 None... 4
03		<input type="text"/>	Male 1 Female . 2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes..... 1 No 2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM..... 1 FM 2 NM 3	03	03	03	03	Yes 1 No 2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2 Next line	Cash ... 1 Kind ... 2 Both ... 3 None... 4
04		<input type="text"/>	Male 1 Female . 2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes..... 1 No 2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM..... 1 FM 2 NM 3	04	04	04	04	Yes 1 No 2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2 Next line	Cash ... 1 Kind ... 2 Both ... 3 None... 4
05		<input type="text"/>	Male 1 Female . 2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes..... 1 No 2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM..... 1 FM 2 NM 3	05	05	05	05	Yes 1 No 2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2 Next line	Cash ... 1 Kind ... 2 Both ... 3 None... 4
06		<input type="text"/>	Male 1 Female . 2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes..... 1 No 2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM..... 1 FM 2 NM 3	06	06	06	06	Yes 1 No 2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2 Next line	Cash ... 1 Kind ... 2 Both ... 3 None... 4
07		<input type="text"/>	Male 1 Female . 2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes..... 1 No 2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM..... 1 FM 2 NM 3	07	07	07	07	Yes 1 No 2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes..... 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2 Next line	Cash ... 1 Kind ... 2 Both ... 3 None... 4

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
08		<input type="text"/>	Male.....1 Female .2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes.....1 No2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM.....1 FM2 NM3	08	08	08	08	Yes.....1 No2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes.....1 No2	Yes1 No2 Next line	Cash ...1 Kind ...2 Both ...3 None...4
09		<input type="text"/>	Male.....1 Female .2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes.....1 No2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM.....1 FM2 NM3	09	09	09	09	Yes.....1 No2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes.....1 No2	Yes1 No2 Next line	Cash ...1 Kind ...2 Both ...3 None...4
10		<input type="text"/>	Male.....1 Female .2	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes.....1 No2	<input type="text"/> In years	CM.....1 FM2 NM3	10	10	10	10	Yes.....1 No2 Go to 16	Level Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Yes.....1 No2	Yes1 No2 Next line	Cash ...1 Kind ...2 Both ...3 None...4

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

Just to make sure that I have a complete listing:

1. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? Yes → Enter each in table No

2. In addition, are there any other people who may not be Members of your family, such as domestic servants, Lodgers or friends who usually live here? Yes → Enter each in table No

3. Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who slept here last night, who have not been listed? Yes → Enter each in table No

18. Total number of ever married women circled in column (9) (IF NONE WRITE 0 IN BOX)

19. Total number of never married women circled in column (10) (IF NONE WRITE 0 IN BOX)

20. Total number of ever married men circled in column (11) (IF NONE WRITE 0 IN BOX)

21. Total number of never married men circled in column (12) (IF NONE WRITE 0 IN BOX)

* CODES FOR Q.3		** CODE FOR Q. 8	*** CODE FOR Q. 14	
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:		MARITAL STATUS:	EDUCATION	
			LEVEL SCHOOL	GRADE
Household head =01	Parent in law =07	Currently married=1	Primary =1	Less than 1 year completed=00
Wife or husband =02	Brother or sister =08	Formerly married =2 (Divorced/widowed/ separated/deserted)	Secondary =2	
Son or daughter =03	Other relative=09	Never married =3	College and higher =3	Don't know =98
Son-in law or daughter-in law=04	Adopted/foster/stepchild=10			
Grandchild =05	Not related =11			
Parent =06				

Section 2. Basic Characteristics (BC)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
LEGAL STATUS			
201.	Is this dwelling your owned or rented or others?	Owned..... 1 Rented..... 2 From employer 3 Other 6 (Specify)	
201a.	Who owns the land on which this dwelling is situated?	Respondent or other resident..... 1 Government..... 2 Employer non Government..... 3 Landlord..... 4 Relative 5 Other 6 (Specify) Don't know 8	
BASIC PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
202.	How much usable living space does your family have (ie the total area of rooms, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, hall, pantries)? (Ask length and width and calculate the Square feet)	Square feet. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
203.	Besides kitchen and bathroom, how many rooms are there in your dwelling?	Rooms <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
204.	What is the material from which the roof of this dwelling is made? (RECORD OBSERVATION)	Jhupri/polithin 1 Bamboo/Thatch (Katcha)..... 2 Tin 3 Cement/ Concrete/Tiles..... 4	→ 205
204a	What is the material from which the floor of this dwelling is made? (RECORD OBSERVATION)	Earth (Katcha)..... 1 Wood..... 2 Cement/ Concrete/Tiles 3	
204b.	What is the material from which the walls of this dwelling are made? (RECORD OBSERVATION)	Jute/Bamboo/mud (Katcha) 1 Wood..... 2 Brick/Cement 3 Tin..... 4	
WATER AND ELECTRICITY			
205.	Does this household have electricity?	Yes 1 No 2	
206.	What is the main source of drinking water for your household?	INSIDE DWELLING Piped water..... 01 Tube well 02 Well 03 OUTSIDE DWELLING Piped water..... 04 Tube well 05 Well 06 SURFACE WATER Pond/river/stream 07 Rainwater 08 Other 96 (Specify)	
207.	Any other families share your family's main drinking water source?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 207b
207a.	How many families share your family's main drinking water source? (Interviewer: If cannot tell exactly the number of families, ask approximate range.)	Families..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Families: _____ from _____	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
207b.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.206 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE..	Code 01 or 02 or 03 is circled.....1 Any one code is circled other than 01 or 02 or 032	→ 208
207c.	How much time (including travel and waiting) does your household usually spend to get the water for daily household consumption?	Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
TOILET FACILITIES			
208.	What kind of toilet facility does your household use?	Septic tank/modern toilet 1 Water sealed/slab latrine 2 Pit toilet/latrine..... 3 Open latrine..... 4 Hanging latrine..... 5 No facility/bush/field 6	
208a.	Is it inside or outside your household?	Inside household 1 Outside household..... 2	
208b	Any other families share this toilet?	Yes 1 No 2	→ 209
208c.	How many families, including your own, is it shared?	Families..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SEWERAGE AND GARBAGE			
209.	What is the principal way you dispose of garbage?	Collected from home 01 Household disposes within premises.....02 Household disposes in a bin outside the house 03 Household disposes in open spaces outside the house 04 Burned..... 05 Buried..... 06 Other 06 (Specify)	→ 209b → 210
209a.	How frequently is garbage collected from your house?	Everyday 1 Several days a week 2 1 to 3 times a month 3 Less than once a month 4 Other 6 (Specify)	→ 210
209b.	How frequently is garbage collected from the place where you dispose it?	Everyday 1 Several days a week 2 1 to 3 times a month 3 Less than once a month 4 Never collected 5 Other 6 (Specify) Don't know..... 8	
REFRIGERATION, LIGHTING AND COOKING			
210.	What type of fuel does your household use for cooking?	Wood..... A Crop residue/grass..... B Dung cakes..... C Coal/coke/lignite D Charcoal E Kerosene F Electricity..... G Liquid gas/gas H Bio-gas I Fabric scraps (as in from textile factory).. J Other X (Specify)	

Section 3. Consumption (CN)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP	
301.	INTERVIEWER: Check Q. 201 and circle in appropriate code	Owned	1	→ 301b → 301c	
		Rented	2		
		From employer	3		
		Other	6		
		(Specify)			
301a.	If you rented your house, how much will be the rent?	Taka	<input type="text"/>	→ 302	
301b	How much the rent of this house?	Taka	<input type="text"/>	→ 302	
301c.	Do you pay any money as rent ? If yes , how much?	None.....	00000		
		Taka	<input type="text"/>		
		Don't know	99998		
302.	What was the total household expenditure in the past month? (READ OUT)	Subjects	Taka (IF NONE WRITE 00000)		
		A. Food.....	<input type="text"/>		
		B. Electricity/fuel for lighting.....	<input type="text"/>	Included in the house rent 99995	
		C. Telephone/Mobile.....	<input type="text"/>	No telephone/ Mobile 99994	
		D. Gas/cooking fuel.....	<input type="text"/>	Included in the house rent 99995	
		E. Water and sewage	<input type="text"/>	Included in the house rent 99995	
		F. Transport	<input type="text"/>		
		G. Recreation/social obligations	<input type="text"/>		
303.	What was the total household expenditure in the last 1 year? (READ OUT)	Subjects	Taka (IF NONE WRITE 000000)		
		A. Education.....	<input type="text"/>		
		B. Health.....	<input type="text"/>		
		C. Clothing	<input type="text"/>		
304.	In the last one year, have you had purchased any of the following ? (READ OUT)	Subjects	Yes	No	
		A. Land	1	2	
		B. Home	1	2	
		C. Ornament	1	2	
		D. Valuable things such as TV, refreezarator, furniture	1	2	
		E. Motor cycle	1	2	
		F. Car	1	2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
305.	Did your household save any money in the past year, IF YES , How much? (IF NONE WRITE 000000)	Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
306.	Did your household borrow in the past year, IF YES , How much? (IF NONE WRITE 000000)	Taka <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
307.	In the last 1 year, how frequently has your household faced the situation where at least some of the members couldn't have 3 (breakfast, lunch and dinner) meals (rice/ruti) due to a shortage of food?	Whole year 1 Special time 2 (Specify English month's name) Never 3	→ 401
307a.	(In the last 1 year) How many days? (Interviewer: If cannot tell exactly the number of days, ask approximate range.)	Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Days: _____ from _____	

Section 4. Basic Durable Goods and Assets (BD)

BASIC DURABLE GOODS AND ASSETS				
401.	Does your household own any [...]?	Goods and assets	Yes	No
		A. Almirah/wardrobe	1	2
		B. Table.....	1	2
		C. Chair.....	1	2
		D. Radio (working)	1	2
		E. Television (working)	1	2
		F. Motorcycle.....	1	2
		G. Telephone/mobile phone ..	1	2
		H. Computer.....	1	2
		I. Refrigerator.....	1	2
		J. Electric fan	1	2
		K. Automobile.....	1	2
		L. Tape player/CD Player / DVD Player.....	1	2
		M. Air conditioner.....	1	2
402.	Have you or someone in the household been victim of crime or violence in the last 6 months?	Crime/violence	Yes	No
		A. Street robbery	1	2
		B. Theft	1	2
		C Molest.....	1	2
		D. Car theft.....	1	2
		E. Abduction/kidnapping	1	2
		F. Rape	1	2
		G. Murder.....	1	2

**Section 5. Blood pressure and Blood glucose measurement
(Among 60 and above aged usual HH members)**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
501.	INTERVIEWER: Check Column 5 and 7 in household roster and circle in appropriate code.	Yes in Q. column 5 and age 60 and above 1 No in Q. column 5 and age 60 and above 2 All ages are <60 3			Go to individual Question
502.	INTERVIEWER: Record total number of usual HH members aged 60 and above from household rosters.	Number <input type="text"/>			
INTERVIEWER: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH USUAL HH MEMBER AGED 60 AND ABOVE FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTERS. ASK FROM Q. 503 SEPARATLY TO EACH MEMBER.					
502a.	Questions	Line # <input type="text"/> Name: <input type="text"/>	Line # <input type="text"/> Name: <input type="text"/>	Line # <input type="text"/> Name: <input type="text"/>	
		1	2	3	
503.	Do you have high blood pressure?	Yes 1 No 2 → 503c Don't know & → 503c	Yes 1 No 2 → 503c Don't know & → 503c	Yes 1 No 2 → 503c Don't know & → 503c	
503a.	Did you seek any treatment?	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	
503b.	Do you take any medication?	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	
503c.	INTERVIEWER: CHECK THE BLOOD PRESSURE AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	Systolic <input type="text"/> Diastolic <input type="text"/>	Systolic <input type="text"/> Diastolic <input type="text"/>	Systolic <input type="text"/> Diastolic <input type="text"/>	
504.	Do you have diabetes?	Yes 1 No 2 → 504c Don't know & → 504c	Yes 1 No 2 → 504c Don't know & → 504c	Yes 1 No 2 → 504c Don't know & → 504c	
504a.	Did you seek any treatment?	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	
504b.	Do you take any medication?	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	
504c.	Have you taken your breakfast?	Yes 1 No 2 → 504e	Yes 1 No 2 → 504e	Yes 1 No 2 → 504e	
504d.	INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT TOOK HER BREAKFAST, THEN REQUEST THE RESPONDENT TO REMAIN FASTING UNTIL YOU ARRIVE THERE IN THE NEXT MORNING FOR TAKING BLOOD SAMPLE.				
504e.	INTERVIEWER: ENSURE THAT THE RESPONDENT IS FASTING AND THEN COLLECT BLOOD SAMPLE FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE AND RECORD IN APPROPRIATE BOX.	MG/DL <input type="text"/>	MG/DL <input type="text"/>	MG/DL <input type="text"/>	
505.	Result Code	Completed 1 Not available 2 Refused 3 Other 6 (Specify)	Completed 1 Not available 2 Refused 3 Other 6 (Specify)	Completed 1 Not available 2 Refused 3 Other 6 (Specify)	