

Bangladesh - Demographic and Health Survey 2014

**National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) - Ministry of
Health and Family Welfare, Government of Bangladesh**

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Sample Design

The sample for the 2014 BDHS is nationally representative and covers the entire population residing in noninstitutional dwelling units in the country. The survey used a sampling frame from the list of enumeration areas (EAs) of the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, provided by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The primary sampling unit (PSU) for the survey is an EA created to have an average of about 120 households.

Bangladesh is divided into seven administrative divisions: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet. Each division is divided into zilas, and each zila into upazilas. Each urban area in an upazila is divided into wards, which are further subdivided into mohallas. A rural area in an upazila is divided into union parishads (UPs) and, within UPs, into mouzas. These divisions allow the country as a whole to be separated into rural and urban areas.

The survey is based on a two-stage stratified sample of households. In the first stage, 600 EAs were selected with probability proportional to the EA size, with 207 EAs in urban areas and 393 in rural areas. A complete household listing operation was then carried out in all of the selected EAs to provide a sampling frame for the second-stage selection of households. In the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of 30 households on average was selected per EA to provide statistically reliable estimates of key demographic and health variables for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the seven divisions. With this design, the survey selected 18,000 residential households, which were expected to result in completed interviews with about 18,000 ever-married women.

For further details of the sample design, see Appendix A of the final report.

Response Rate

Among a total of 17,989 selected households, 17,565 were found occupied. Interviews were successfully completed in 17,300, or 99 percent of households. A total of 18,245 ever-married women age 15-49 were identified in these households and 17,863 were interviewed, for a response rate of 98 percent. Response rates for households and eligible women are similar to those in the 2011 BDHS. The principal reason for nonresponse among women was their absence from home despite repeated visits to the household. The response rates do not vary notably by urban-rural residence.

Weighting

Any analysis using the 2014 BDHS data requires that sampling weights be applied to ensure the actual representation of the survey results at the national and domain levels. Although the weighted distribution of urban-rural households in the survey was based on the urban-rural distribution in the 2011 population census, the sampling weights were adjusted to reflect a modified urban-rural household distribution recently reported by the BBS. After adjusting for undercount and including statistical metropolitan areas (SMAs) among the urban areas, the BBS estimated that the urban population was 28 percent (BBS 2014). The adjustment in the 2014 BDHS sampling weight was to generate a revised urban-rural population distribution and was not expected to lead to any significant differences in the overall survey indicators.

For further details on sampling weight calculation, see Appendix A.4 of the final report.

Questionnaires

Overview

The 2014 BDHS used three types of questionnaires: a Household Questionnaire, a Woman's Questionnaire, and a Community Questionnaire. The contents of the Household and Woman's questionnaires were based on the MEASURE DHS Model Questionnaires. These model questionnaires were adapted for use in Bangladesh during a series of meetings with a Technical Working Group (TWG) that consisted of representatives from NIPORT, Mitra and Associates, International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B), USAID/Bangladesh, and ICF International. Draft questionnaires were then circulated to other interested groups and were reviewed by the 2014 BDHS Technical Review Committee. The questionnaires were developed in English and then translated into and printed in Bangla.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors in the selected households. Some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, education, current work status, birth registration, and individual possession of mobile phones. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women who were eligible for the individual interview. Information was collected about the dwelling unit, such as the source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used to construct the floor, roof, and walls, ownership of various consumer goods, and availability of hand washing facilities. In addition, this questionnaire was used to record the height and weight measurements of ever-married women age 15-49 and children under age 6.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from ever-married women age 15-49.

The Community Questionnaire was administered in each selected cluster during the household listing operation and included questions about the existence of development organizations in the community and the availability and accessibility of health services and other facilities. The Community Questionnaire was administered to a group of four to six key informants who were knowledgeable about socioeconomic conditions and the availability of health and family planning services/facilities in the cluster. Key informants included community leaders, teachers, government officials, social workers, religious leaders, traditional healers, and health care providers among others.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014-06-28	2014-11-09	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Training and Fieldwork

Fifty-four people were trained to carry out the listing of households, to delineate EAs, and to administer Community Questionnaires. They were also trained in the use of global positioning system (GPS) units to obtain locational coordinates for each selected EA. The training lasted a total of five days from May 14-20, 2014. A household listing operation was carried out in all selected EAs from May 21 to August 17, 2014, in four phases, each about three weeks in duration. Initially, 20 teams of two persons each were deployed to carry out the listing of households and to administer the Community Questionnaires. The number of teams was reduced to 19 in the third phase and to 11 in the final phase. In addition, ten supervisors were deployed to check and verify the work of the listing teams.

Training for the fieldworkers of the main survey was conducted from June 1 to 26, 2014. A total of 164 fieldworkers were recruited based on their educational level, prior experience with surveys, maturity, and willingness to spend up to four months on the project. Training included lectures on how to complete the questionnaires, mock interviews between participants, and field practice. A former NIPORT staff member gave a talk about family planning methods and maternal and child health, including HPNSDP.

Fieldwork for the BDHS was carried out by interviewing teams, each consisting of one male supervisor, one female field editor, five female interviewers, and one logistics staff person. Data collection was implemented in four phases, starting on June 28, 2014, and ending on November 9, 2014. The number of teams declined with each subsequent phase, starting with 20 teams in the first phase and ending with 16 teams by the end of data collection.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Mitra and Associates		

SUPERVISION

Data quality measures were implemented through several activities. There were four quality control teams from Mitra and Associates, each comprised of one male and one female staff person. They were sent to the field to visit the interviewing teams throughout the data collection period. Moreover, the professionals of the survey team made several visits to check the fieldwork.

In addition, NIPORT monitored fieldwork by sending two quality control teams, each comprised of three members. The teams went to the field for about three weeks in each phase. They oversaw use of the household listings and maps, observed one household and one individual interview of each interviewer, and spot-checked the completed questionnaires. The teams also revisited half of the households of one completed cluster for each survey team and checked whether selected households were visited and eligible respondents were properly identified and interviewed. Debriefing sessions were held between fieldworkers' tours to discuss problems encountered in the field, clarifications, and administrative matters. Data quality was also monitored through field check tables generated concurrently with data processing. The main purpose of the tables was to allow the quality control teams to advise field teams of problems detected during data entry. Representatives from USAID, The DHS Program, and NIPORT, and other Technical Review Committee members, also monitored fieldwork through several field visits.

Data Processing

Data Editing

The completed 2014 BDHS questionnaires were periodically returned to Dhaka for data processing at Mitra and Associates. The data processing began shortly after fieldwork commenced. Data processing consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, and editing of inconsistencies found by the computer program. Eight data entry operators and two data entry supervisors processed the data. Data processing commenced on July 24, 2014, and ended on November 20, 2014. The task was carried out using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO), a software jointly developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, ICF Macro, and Serpro S.A.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2014 Bangladesh DHS (BDHS) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2014 BDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2014 BDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. Sampling errors are computed in either ISSA or SAS, using programs developed by ICF International. These programs use the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means, proportions or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

Note: A more detailed description of estimate of sampling error is presented in APPENDIX B of the survey report.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Data Quality Tables

- Household age distribution
- Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women
- Completeness of reporting
- Births by calendar years
- Reporting of age at death in days
- Reporting of age at death in months

Note: See detailed data quality tables in APPENDIX C of the report.

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Household Questionnaire

Title Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Household Questionnaire
 Author(s) National Institute of Population Research and Training, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Mitra and Associates
 Date 2014-06-11
 Country Bangladesh
 Language English
 Filename Bangladesh_2014_DHS_hh_questionnaire.pdf

Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Woman's Questionnaire

Title Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Woman's Questionnaire
 Author(s) National Institute of Population Research and Training, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Mitra and Associates
 Date 2014-06-11
 Country Bangladesh
 Language English
 Filename Bangladesh_2014_DHS_woman_questionnaire.pdf

Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Community Questionnaire

Title Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Community Questionnaire
 Author(s) National Institute of Population Research and Training, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Mitra and Associates
 Date 2014-06-11
 Country Bangladesh
 Language English
 Filename Bangladesh_2014_DHS_community_questionnaire.pdf

Reports

Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Report

Title Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Report
 Author(s) National Institute of Population Research and Training, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh Mitra and Associates, Dhaka, Bangladesh The DHS Program, ICF International, Rockville, Maryland, U.S.A.
 Date 2016-03-01
 Country Bangladesh
 Language English

TABLES AND FIGURES	vii
FOREWORD	xiii
PREFACE	xv
CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT	xvii
ABBREVIATIONS	xix
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS	xxiii
MAP OF BANGLADESH	xxiv
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Geography and Economy	1
1.2 Population	2
1.3 Population, Family Planning, and Maternal and Child Health Policies and Programs	2
1.4 Organization of the 2014 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey	4
1.4.1 Survey Objectives and Implementing Organizations	4
1.4.2 Sample Design	5
1.4.3 Questionnaires	5
1.4.4 Training and Fieldwork	6
1.4.5 Data Processing	7
1.4.6 Coverage of the Sample	7
2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	9
2.1 Household Characteristics	10
2.1.1 Water and Sanitation	10
2.1.2 Housing Characteristics	13
2.1.3 Household Possessions	15
2.2 Socioeconomic Status Index	16
2.3 Household Population by Age and Sex	17
2.4 Household Composition	19
2.5 Birth Registration	19
2.6 School Attendance	20
2.7 Education of Household Population	21
2.7.1 Educational Attainment of the Household Population	21
2.7.2 School Attendance Ratios	24
2.8 Employment	26
2.9 Ownership of Mobile Phones	27
3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS	29
3.1 Characteristics of Survey Respondents	29
3.2 Educational Attainment	30
3.3 Literacy	31
3.4 Access to Mass Media	32
3.5 Employment	34
3.6 Occupation	35
3.7 Earnings, Employers, and Continuity of Employment	37
4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY	39
4.1 Introduction	39
4.2 Current Marital Status	40
4.3 Age at First Marriage	41
4.4 Age at First Sexual Intercourse	43
4.5 Recent Sexual Activity	44
4.7 Spousal Separation	45
4.8 Perception Toward Age at First Marriage	47
5 FERTILITY	49
5.1 Current Fertility	50
5.2 Fertility Differentials	51
5.3 Fertility Trends	52
5.4 Children Ever Born and Living	55
5.5 Birth Intervals	56
5.6 Postpartum Amenorrhea, Abstinence, and Insusceptibility	58
5.7 Menopause	60
5.8 Age at First Birth	61
5.9 Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood	62
6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES	65
6.1 Desire for More Children	65
6.2 Desire to Limit Childbearing	66
6.3 Ideal Family Size	68
6.4 Fertility Planning	69
6.5 Wanted Fertility Rates	70
6.6 Spousal Agreement in Desired Number of Children	72
7 FERTILITY REGULATION	73
7.1 Current Use of Contraception	74
7.2 Differentials in Current Use of Family Planning	74
7.3 Trends in Current Use of Family Planning	76
7.4 Timing of Sterilization	79
7.5 Knowledge and Use of Menstrual Regulation	79
7.6 Knowledge of Fertile Period	80
7.7 Knowledge and Use of ECP	81
7.8 Knowledge and Practice of Lactational Amenorrhea Method	82
7.9 Sources of Family Planning Methods	82
7.10 Use of Social Marketing Brands	85
7.11 Contraceptive Discontinuation	86
7.12 Future Use of Contraception	89
7.13 Reasons for Not Intending to Use Contraception	90
7.14 Unmet Need for Family Planning Services	91
7.15 Exposure to Family Planning Messages	93
7.16 Fieldworker Visits	95
7.17 Satellite Clinics	96
7.18 Community Clinics	97
Table of contents	99
8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY	99
8.1 Assessment of Data Quality	100
8.2 Levels and Trends in Infant and Child Mortality	101
8.3 Socioeconomic Differentials in Infant and Child Mortality	103
8.4 Demographic Differentials in Infant and Child Mortality	104
8.5 Perinatal Mortality	106
8.6 High-Risk Fertility Behavior	108
9 MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH	111
9.1 Antenatal Care	112
9.1.1 Antenatal Care Coverage	112
9.1.2 Place of Antenatal Care	114
9.1.3 Number of Antenatal Visits	116
9.1.4 Components of Antenatal Care	117
9.2 Delivery Care	118
9.2.1 Place of Delivery	118
9.2.2 Caesarean Section	120
9.2.3 Assistance during Delivery	122
9.3 Postnatal Care for Mothers and Children	124
9.3.1 Postnatal Checkup for Mother	124
9.3.2 Postnatal Checkup for the Newborn	128
9.4 Newborn Care	130
9.4.1 Care of the Umbilical Cord	130
9.4.2 Drying and Bathing the Newborn	132
9.4.3 Essential Newborn Care	134
10 CHILD HEALTH	137
10.1 Child's Size at Birth	137
10.2 Vaccination of Children	138
10.2.1 Vaccination Coverage	139
10.2.2 Differentials in Vaccination Coverage	140
10.2.3 Trends in Vaccination Coverage	141
10.3 Childhood Illness and Treatment	141
10.3.1 Childhood Diarrhea	141
10.3.2 Treatment of Childhood Diarrhea	142
10.3.3 Feeding Practices during Diarrhea	145
10.3.4 Acute Respiratory Infections	147
10.4 Fever	148
11 NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	151
11.1 Nutritional Status of Children	152
11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children	152
11.1.2 Data Collection	153
11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition	153
11.1.4 Trends in Children's Nutritional Status	156
11.2 Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding	157
11.2.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding	157
11.2.2 Prolactin Feeding	157
11.3 Breastfeeding Status by Age	158
11.4 Duration of Breastfeeding	162
11.5 Types of Complementary Foods	162
11.6 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices	164
11.7 Micronutrient Intake among Children	167
11.7.1 Consumption of Micronutrient-rich Foods	167
11.7.2 Micronutrient Supplementation	169
11.7.3 Deworming	169
11.8 Nutritional Status of Women	169
11.9 Micronutrient Intake among Mothers	173
12 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR	175
12.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Transmission and Prevention Methods	177
12.1.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	177
12.1.2 Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods	177
12.1.3 Comprehensive Knowledge about AIDS	178
12.2 Knowledge about Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV	180
12.3 Knowledge of Means of Transmission of HIV	181
12.4 Attitude toward Negotiating Safe Sexual Relations with Husbands	182
12.5 Self-reported Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and STI Symptoms	183
13 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR	187
13.1 Employment and Form of Earnings	188
13.2 Women's Control over their Own Earnings	189
13.3 Freedom of Movement	190
13.4 Women's Empowerment	191
13.5 Attitudes toward Wife Beating	194
13.6 Indicators of Women's Empowerment	195
13.7 Current Use of Contraception by Women's Empowerment	196
13.8 Ideal Family Size and Unmet Need by Women's Empowerment	197
13.9 Reproductive Health Care by Women's Empowerment	198
13.10 Infant and Child Mortality and Women's Empowerment	199
14 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS	201
REFERENCES	207
APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION	213
A.1 Introduction	213
A.2 Sampling Frame	213
A.3 Sample Design	214
A.4 Sampling Weight	216
APPENDIX B: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS	219
APPENDIX C: DATA QUALITY TABLES	233
APPENDIX D: PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY	235
APPENDIX E: QUESTIONNAIRES	243
APPENDIX F: SUMMARY INDICATORS	327

Bangladesh 2014 Demographic and Health Survey, Key Indicators

Title	Bangladesh 2014 Demographic and Health Survey, Key Indicators	
Author(s)	National Institute of Population Research and Training, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh Mitra and Associates, Dhaka, Bangladesh The DHS Program, ICF International, Rockville, Maryland, U.S.A.	
Date	2015-04-01	
Country	Bangladesh	
Language	English	
	CONTENTS	iii
	TABLES AND FIGURES	v
	FOREWORD	vii
	1 INTRODUCTION	1
	2 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION	3
	2.1 Sample Design	3
	2.2 Questionnaires	3
	2.3 Training and Fieldwork	4
	2.4 Data Processing	5
	2.5 Coverage of the Sample	5
	3 KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2014 BDHS	7
	3.1 Housing Characteristics and Household Possessions	7
	3.2 Respondents' Background Characteristics	8
	3.3 Fertility	9
	3.4 Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood	12
	3.5 Family Planning	14
	3.5.1 Current Use	14
	3.5.2 Trends in Contraceptive Use	15
	3.5.3 Contraceptive Discontinuation	17
	3.5.4 Sources of Family Planning Methods	18
	3.6 Fertility Preferences	20
	3.6.1 Unmet Need for Family Planning	21
Table of contents	3.7 Maternal and Newborn Health	23
	3.7.1 Antenatal Care	23
	3.7.2 Place of Delivery.....	25
	3.7.3 Cesarean Section	27
	3.7.4 Assistance at Delivery	28
	3.7.5 Postnatal Care	30
	3.7.6 Essential Newborn Care	31
	3.8 Childhood Mortality	33
	3.8.1 Level of Childhood Mortality	33
	3.8.2 Trends in Childhood Mortality	34
	3.9 Child Health	35
	3.9.1 Vaccination of Children	35
	3.9.2 Treatment of Childhood Respiratory Illness	38
	3.9.3 Treatment of Childhood Diarrhea	39
	3.10 Nutrition	41
	3.10.1 Children's Nutritional Status	41
	3.10.2 Breastfeeding Practices	44
	3.10.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices	46
	3.10.4 Vitamin A Supplementation	47
	3.11 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Ways to Avoid AIDS	48
	REFERENCES	51
	APPENDIX A Members of the Technical Review Committee and the Technical Working Group	53
	APPENDIX B Summary Indicators	55
Filename	http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR56/PR56.pdf	

Bangladesh DHS 2014: Three Qualitative Studies

Title	Bangladesh DHS 2014: Three Qualitative Studies
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subtitle Family Planning Needs among Women with a Migrant Husband, The Social Context of Early Childbearing, Perspectives on Antenatal Care
 Author(s) Kerry L.D. MacQuarrie Quamrun Nahar Rasheda Khan Marzia Sultana ICF International, Rockville, Maryland
 Date 2016-03-01
 Country Bangladesh
 Language English

Tables	v
Figures	v
Abstract	vii
1. Introduction	1
2. Background and Rationale	3
3. Methodology	5
3.1. Research Team	5
3.2. Research Design, Sample Size, and Field Selection	5
3.3. Data Collection Procedures, Ethical Issues, and Challenges in the Fields	7
3.4. Data Management and Data Analysis	8
4. Results	9
4.1. Socio-economic Background	9
4.2. Husbands' Migration Patterns	10
4.3. Couples' Interaction and the Implications of Mobile Phone	10
4.4. Past and Present Family Planning Method Use	11
4.5. Perceptions of Risk of Getting Pregnant	29
4.6. Issues Influencing Couple's Decision Regarding Family Planning Method	31
4.7. Experiences with Intended and Unintended Pregnancies	32
4.8. Experience with Termination of Pregnancy	35
5. Discussion	37
5.1. Demographic Factors	37
5.2. Migration of Husbands	37
5.3. Mobile Phones	37
5.4. Contraception and Usage Patterns	37
5.5. Pills	38
5.6. Injections	38
5.7. Condoms	39
5.8. Long-term and Permanent Methods	39
5.9. Traditional Methods	40
5.10. What is Risky in Terms of Getting Pregnant?	40
5.11. Decision-making with Regard to Family Planning	40
5.12. Intended and Unintended Pregnancies and Termination	40
6. Conclusions	41
References	43

Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/OD69/OD69.pdf>

The Men Are Away: Pregnancy Risk and Family Planning Needs among Women with a Migrant Husband in Barisal, Bangladesh

Title The Men Are Away: Pregnancy Risk and Family Planning Needs among Women with a Migrant Husband in Barisal, Bangladesh
 Author(s) Khan, Rasheda Kerry L. D. MacQuarrie Quamrun Nahar Marzia Sultana
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 Country Bangladesh
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Why So Young? The Social Context of Early Childbearing and Contraception among Young Women in Khulna, Bangladesh

Title	Why So Young? The Social Context of Early Childbearing and Contraception among Young Women in Khulna, Bangladesh	
Author(s)	Khan, Rasheda Kerry L. D. MacQuarrie Quamrun Nahar Marzia Sultana	
Date	2016-03-01	
Country	Bangladesh	
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	Tables	v
	Figures	v
	Abstract	vii
	1. Introduction	1
	2. Methods	3
	2.1. Study Setting	3
	2.2. Study Design and Instruments	3
	2.3. Study Cluster Selection	3
	2.4. Informant Eligibility and Sampling	5
	2.5. Research Team and Training	5
	2.6. Data Collection	6
	2.7. Data Management and Analysis	6
	2.8. Ethical Considerations	7
Table of contents	2.9. Challenges and Limitations.....	7
	3. Results	9
	3.1. Profile of Study Informants	9
	3.2. Girls' Lives Prior to Marriage	11
	3.3. Getting Married	12
	3.4. First Sex within Marriage	15
	3.5. Fertility Desires at Time of Marriage	17
	3.6. Changing Fertility Intentions	29
	3.7. Experiences with Contraception between Marriage and the First Pregnancy	29
	3.8. Experience with the First Pregnancy	33
	3.9. Fertility Desires for Spacing a Subsequent Pregnancy	35
	3.10. Experience with Contraception after the First Pregnancy and Subsequent Pregnancies	37
	4. Discussion and Conclusion	41
	References	45
	Appendix 1. Socio-demographic profile of study informants	47
Filename	http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FA99/FA99.pdf	

What Motivates Women to Act? Perspectives on the Value of and Experiences in Using Antenatal Care in Khulna and Rangpur, Bangladesh

Title	What Motivates Women to Act? Perspectives on the Value of and Experiences in Using Antenatal Care in Khulna and Rangpur, Bangladesh	
Author(s)	Khan, Rasheda Kerry L. D. MacQuarrie Quamrun Nahar Marzia Sultana	
Date	2016-03-01	
Country	Bangladesh	
Language	English	

Tables	v
Figures	v
Abstract	vii
Acronyms	ix
1. Introduction	1
2. Background and Rationale	3
3. Methodology	5
3.1. Selection of Study Sites and Study Participants	5
3.2. Sample Size, Data Collection Method, and Data Collection Instrument	6
3.3. Research Team and Training of Researchers	7
3.4. Field Data Collection	7
3.5. Data Management and Analysis	7
3.6. Ethical Issues	8
3.7. Challenges	8
4. Results	9
4.1. Profile of Study Participants.....	9
4.2. Women's Value Perceptions Regarding Care during Pregnancy	10
4.3. Women's Knowledge and Perceptions about ANC	13
4.4. Utilization of ANC	14
4.5. Knowledge and Use of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Immunization	20
4.6. Knowledge, Perceptions, and Use of Ultrasound during Pregnancy	20
4.7. Perceived Quality and Satisfaction about Facility-based and Home-based ANC	22
4.8. Decision-making Regarding ANC	24
5. Discussion	29
6. Conclusion	33
References	35
Appendices	37
Appendix 1. Number of Eligible Informants, Number Interviewed, and Reasons for Not Including as Study Participants	38
Appendix 2. Summary Information on Study Clusters.....	39
Appendix 3. Socio-demographic Profile of Study Participants	41
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Bangladesh 2014 Demographic and Health Survey, Wall Chart

Title Bangladesh 2014 Demographic and Health Survey, Wall Chart
 Author(s) The DHS Program
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