

# Bangladesh

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey  
2012-2013

## Progotir Pathay

Key Findings



Government of the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)  
Ministry of Planning



United Nations  
Children's Fund





# Bangladesh

## Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013

Progotir Pathey

## Key Findings

*May, 2014*





The Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Progotir Pathey was carried out in 2012-2013 by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with The United Nations Children's Fund (**UNICEF**), as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Progotir Pathey MICS prior to the release of full tables and the final report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The final survey report is expected to be released in June 2014.

Results presented in this report are not expected to change and are considered final unless otherwise mentioned. For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report please go to [bbs.gov.bd](http://bbs.gov.bd), [mics.unicef.org](http://mics.unicef.org) and [childinfo.org](http://childinfo.org).

---

Reprint: March 2015

Suggested citation:

*Progotir Pathey Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013, Key Findings.*

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF Bangladesh 2014, Dhaka, Bangladesh

## Contents

MICS AT A GLANCE .....	1
CHILD MORTALITY .....	2
NUTRITION.....	3
CHILD HEALTH .....	9
WATER AND SANITATION .....	11
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH .....	13
CHILD DEVELOPMENT.....	18
LITERACY AND EDUCATION.....	20
CHILD PROTECTION.....	23
HIV/AIDS.....	27
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT .....	29
NOTES.....	30





































































# NOTES

---

<sup>i</sup>Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 95.3 and 92.9 per cent of children under age 5, respectively

<sup>ii</sup>Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

<sup>iii</sup>Infants receiving breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

<sup>iv</sup>Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

<sup>v</sup>Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment.

<sup>vi</sup>Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

<sup>vii</sup>Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

<sup>viii</sup>People (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus



