

# BANGLADESH SUB-NATIONAL DATABASE

## Glossary of Indicators

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## Overview

*Organized around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Zila-level database contains indicators at the zila (district) level such as poverty, nutrition, fertility, health, access to services, and more. Indicators that are official SDGs are marked with an asterisk (\*). In addition, we report non-SDG indicators that are grouped by themes: geography, population, housing assets and structure, and other education.*

*Data are sourced from publicly available government reports, censuses, and household surveys. These include: 2011 Census of Population and Housing, 2016 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and others.*

## Indicators sorted by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

### SDG1: No Poverty

*End poverty in all its forms everywhere*

**\*Extreme Poverty Rate (Percent)** – Percentage of the population that lives below the official national lower poverty line. SDG 1.2.2. (Source: HIES 2016)

**\*Poverty Rate (Percent)** – Percentage of the population that lives below the official national upper poverty line. SDG 1.2.2 (Source: HIES 2016)

**Number of extreme poor (Number)** – Population that lives below the official national lower poverty line. (Source: HIES 2016)

**Number of poor (Number)** – Population that lives below the official national upper poverty line. (Source: HIES 2016)

### SDG2: Zero Hunger

*End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.*

#### Food Consumption

**\*Stunted children (Percent)** – Percentage of stunted children under 5 years old. SDG 2.2.1 (Source: MICS-CH)

**Underweight children (Percent)** – Percentage of children under five years of age whose standardized weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population (WHO standard). (Source: MICS-CH)

**Per capita daily caloric intake (Number)** – Mean per capita daily caloric intake (Source: HIES 2016)

#### Food Production

**Aman Rice (Broadcast) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of local broadcast aman rice production. Local broadcast aman rice is sown mid-March to mid-April and harvested mid-November to mid-December. (Source: Agricultural Yearbooks)

**Aman Rice (HYV) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of high-yielding variety transplant aman rice production. High-yielding variety transplant aman rice is sown late June to mid-August and harvested December to early January. (Source: Agricultural Yearbooks)

**Aman Rice (LT) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of aman local transplant rice production. Aman local transplant is planted end June to early September and harvested December to early January. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Aman Rice (Total) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of total aman production (broadcast + high-yielding variety + local transplant). Depending on the variety, aman rice is planted in the spring or summer and harvested in the winter. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Aus Rice (HYV) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of aus high-yielding variety rice production. Aus rice is planted mid-March to mid-April and harvested July to August. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Aus Rice (Local) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of aus local rice production. Aus rice is planted mid-March to mid-April and harvested July to August. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Aus Rice (Total) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of total aus production (local + high-yielding variety). Aus rice is planted mid-March to mid-April and harvested July to August. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Boro Rice (Hybrid) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of hybrid boro rice production. Boro hybrid rice is planted December to mid-February and harvested in mid-April to June. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Boro Rice (HYV) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of boro high-yielding variety rice production. Boro high-yielding variety rice is planted December to mid-February and harvested in mid-April to June. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Boro Rice (Local) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of boro local rice production. Boro local rice is planted mid-November to mid-January and harvested April to May. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Boro Rice (Total) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of total boro rice production (local + high-yielding variety + hybrid). Depending on the variety, boro rice is planted in the winter and harvested in the spring. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Jute (Total) Production (Bales)** – Estimate of jute production. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Potato (HYV) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of high-yielding variety potato production. Potato is planted mid-September to November and harvested mid-January to March. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Potato (Local) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of local potato production. Potato is planted mid-September to November and harvested mid-January to March. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Potato (Total) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of potato production (high-yielding variety + local). Potato is planted mid-September to November and harvested mid-January to March. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Wheat (Total) Production (Metric tons)** – Estimate of wheat production. Wheat is planted in November to December and harvested March to mid-April. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

#### Agricultural Land Area

**Aman Rice (Broadcast) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under local broadcast aman rice. Local broadcast aman rice is sown mid-March to mid-April and harvested mid-November to mid-December. (Source: Agricultural Yearbooks)

**Aman Rice (HYV) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under high-yielding variety transplant aman rice. High-yielding variety transplant aman rice is sown late June to mid-August and harvested December to early January. (Source: Agricultural Yearbooks)

**Aman Rice (LT) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under aman local transplant rice. Aman local transplant is planted end June to early September and harvested December to early January. (Source: Agricultural Yearbooks)

**Aman Rice (Total) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of total land area under aman rice (broadcast + high-yielding variety + local transplant). Depending on the variety, aman rice is planted in the spring or summer and harvested in the winter. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Aus Rice (HYV) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under aus high-yielding variety rice. Aus rice is planted mid-March to mid-April and harvested July to August. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Aus Rice (Local) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under aus local rice. Aus rice is planted mid-March to mid-April and harvested July to August. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Aus Rice (Total) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under aus rice (local + high-yielding variety). Aus rice is planted mid-March to mid-April and harvested July to August. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Boro Rice (Hybrid) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under hybrid boro rice. Boro hybrid rice is planted December to mid-February and harvested mid-April to June. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Boro Rice (HYV) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under boro high-yielding variety. Boro high-yielding variety rice is planted December to mid-February and harvested in mid-April to June. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Boro Rice (Local) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under boro local rice. Boro local rice is planted mid-November to mid-January and harvested April to May. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Boro Rice (Total) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under boro rice (local + high-yielding variety + hybrid). Depending on the variety, boro rice is planted in the winter and harvested in the spring. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Jute (Total) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under jute. (Source: Agriculture Yearbook).

**Potato (HYV) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under high-yielding variety potato. Potato is planted mid-September to November and harvested mid-January to March. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook).

**Potato (Local) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under local potato. Potato is planted mid-September to November and harvested mid-January to March. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook).

**Potato (Total) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under potato (local + high-yielding variety). Potato is planted mid-September to November and harvested mid-January to March. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook)

**Wheat (Total) Area (Hectares)** – Estimate of land area under wheat. Wheat is planted in November to December and harvested March to mid-April. (Source: Agricultural Yearbook).

## SDG3: Good Health and Wellbeing

*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*

### Health: Contraception

**Contraceptive prevalence rate (Percent)** – Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who report using a family planning method at the time of the inquiry. (Source: Vital Statistics)

**Ever used a method to avoid pregnancy (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who ever used a method to avoid pregnancy (Source: MICS-WM).

### Health: Fertility

**Total fertility rate (Number per 1000 women)** – The total fertility rate is the number of children a woman would bear throughout her lifetime at the rates specified by the schedule of age-specific fertility rates for a particular year, obtained by summing the age-specific fertility rates for each year for each age group (usually five-year age groups) of women in child-bearing age. (Source: Vital Statistics)

**General fertility rate (Number per 1000 women)** – The number of live births per year per 1000 women of child-bearing age. (Source: Vital Statistics)

### Health: Mortality

**\*Under five mortality (Number per 1000 live births)** – Number of deaths to children under five years old per 1000 live births. SDG 3.2.1. (Source: Vital Statistics)

**Infant mortality rate (Number per 1000 live births)** – Number of infant deaths per 1000 live births, where infants are defined as those who are younger than one year old. (Source: Vital Statistics)

## SDG4: Quality Education

*Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning*

## Education: Level Achieved

- \*Literate adult population (Percent)** – Percentage of adults (18 years and older) who can write a letter. SDG 4.6.1. (Source: HIES 2016).
- \*Child ever had homework (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers of children 5-17 years old reporting child ever had homework in 2019. SDG 4.5.1, Tier II. (Source: MICS-FS)
- Adults without education (Percent)** – Percentage of adults 18 years and above without any education (Source: HIES 2016).
- Adults with incomplete primary (Percent)** – Percentage of adults 18 years and above who have started but have not completed primary school (Source: HIES 2016).
- Adults with complete primary (Percent)** – Percentage of adults 18 years and above who have only completed primary school (Source: HIES 2016).
- Adults with incomplete secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of adults 18 years and above who have started but not completed secondary school (Source: HIES 2016).
- Adults with complete secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of adults 18 years and above who have only completed secondary school (Source: HIES 2016).
- Adults with some post-secondary studies (Percent)** – Percentage of adults 18 years and above that have some tertiary/university studies (Source: HIES 2016).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 4 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 4 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest level of education attended: Primary (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest level of education attended is primary (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 2 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 2 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 9 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 9 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest level of education attended: No education (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) without education (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest level of education attended: Lower secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) with lower secondary education (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade SSC (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade SSC (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 14 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 14 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 11 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 11 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 8 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 8 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest level of education attended: Higher secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) who attended higher secondary education (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 3 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 3 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 7 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 7 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 6 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 6 (Source: MICS-FS).
- Highest grade attended at school: Grade 5 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 5 (Source: MICS-FS).

**Highest level of education attended: Secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) who attended secondary education (Source: MICS-FS).

**Highest grade attended at school: Grade HSC (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade HSC (Source: MICS-FS).

**Highest grade attended at school: Grade 1 (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest grade attended is Grade 1 (Source: MICS-FS).

**Household head with primary education (Percent)** – Percentage of household heads with primary education (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household head with complete secondary education (Percent)** – Percentage of household heads with complete secondary education (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household head without education (Percent)** – Percentage of household heads without education (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household head with tertiary education (Percent)** – Percentage of household heads with tertiary education (Source: MICS-HH).

**Highest level of education attended of women: Lower secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of women 15-64 whose highest level of education attended is lower secondary (Source: MICS-WM).

**Highest level of education attended of mothers: Lower secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest level of education attended is lower secondary (Source: MICS-FS).

**Highest level of education attended of women: No education (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 without education (Source: MICS-WM).

**Highest level of education attended of mothers: No education (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) without education (Source: MICS-FS).

**Highest level of education attended of women: Higher secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of women 15-64 whose highest level of education attended is higher secondary (Source: MICS-WM).

**Highest level of education attended of mothers: Higher secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers of children 5-17 whose highest level of education attended is higher secondary (Source: MICS-FS).

**Highest level of education attended of women: Primary (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 whose highest level of education attended is primary (Source: MICS-WM).

**Highest level of education attended of mothers: Primary (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest level of education attended is primary (Source: MICS-FS).

**Highest level of education attended of women: Secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 whose highest level of education attended is secondary (Source: MICS-WM).

**Highest level of education attended of mothers: Secondary (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) whose highest level of education attended is secondary (Source: MICS-FS).

**Child identifies at least ten letter of the alphabet (Percent)** – Percentage of children under 5 years of age who identify at least ten letters of the alphabet (Source: MICS-CH).

**Can read (Percent)** – Percentage of women 15-64 who can read (Source: MICS-WM).

#### Education: Attendance

**Ever attended early childhood education program (Percent)** – Percentage of children under 5 years of age who ever attended early childhood education program in 2019. SDG 4.2.2. (Source: MICS-CH)



**School attendance among 6-18 year-old children (Percent)** – Percentage of children 6 to 18 years old currently attending any level of school (Source: HIES 2016).

**School attendance among 6-10 year-old children (Percent)** – Percentage of children 6 to 10 years old currently attending primary school (Source: HIES 2016).

**School attendance among 16-18 year-old children (Percent)** – Percentage of children 16 to 18 years old currently attending high school (Source: HIES 2016).

**School attendance among 11-15 year-old children (Percent)** – Percentage of children 11 to 15 years old currently attending secondary school (Source: HIES 2016).

**Attended school or early childhood program during current school year (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) who attended school or early childhood education program in 2019 (Source: MICS-FS)

**Ever attended school or early childhood program (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) who ever attended school or early childhood education program (Source: MICS-FS).

**Attended school previous school year (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who attended school in 2018 (Source: MICS-WM).

**Ever attended school (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who ever attended school (Source: MICS-WM).

**Attended school previous school year (Percent)** – Percentage of household members who attended school in the previous school year (Source: MICS-HL).

**Ever attended school or any early childhood education program (Percent)** – Percentage of household members who ever attended school or any early childhood education program (Source: MICS-HL).

**Attended school during current school year (Percent)** – Percentage of household members who attended school in 2019 (Source: MICS-HL).

**Attended early childhood education program anytime this year (Percent)** – Percentage of children under 5 years of age who attended early childhood education program in 2019 (Source: MICS-CH).

**Currently attending early childhood education program (Percent)** – Percentage of children under 5 years of age who were attending early childhood education program in 2019 (Source: MICS-CH).

#### Education: Enrollment

**Population per Madrasa/Secondary School/College (Number)** – Estimated population within the zila divided by the number of Madrasa/Secondary School/College. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, tables 3.1.5, 4.1.19, 5.1.9)

**Total Madrasa/Secondary School/College Enrollment (Number)** – Number of students officially enrolled in Madrasa/Secondary School/College regardless of age. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, tables 3.1.5, 4.1.19, 5.1.9)

**Percentage of Students who are Female in Madrasa/Secondary School/College (Percent)** – Number of female students divided by the total number enrolled in the Madrasa/Secondary School/College. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, tables 3.1.5, 4.1.19, 5.1.9)

**Percentage of Teachers who are Female in College Madrasa/Secondary School/College (Percent)** – Number of female teachers divided by the total number employed in the Madrasa/Secondary School/College. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, tables 3.1.5, 4.1.19, 5.1.9)

**Number of Female Students in Madrasa/Secondary School (Number)** – Number of female students officially enrolled in Madrasa/Secondary School regardless of age. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, tables 3.1.5, 5.1.9)

**Number of Female Students in Govt. Primary School - Public (Number)** – Number of female students enrolled in public government primary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Female Students in Junior Secondary School - Private (Number)** – Number of female students enrolled in private junior secondary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Female Students in Secondary School - Private/Public (Number)** – Number of female students enrolled in private/public secondary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Female Students in School and College (School Section) - Private (Number)** – Number of female students enrolled in private schools and the school section of colleges. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Female to male student in secondary school - private (Number)** - Ratio of female to male student in private secondary schools (Source: BANBEIS 2015)

**Female to male student in junior secondary school - private (Number)** - Ratio of female to male student in private junior secondary schools (Source: BANBEIS 2015)

**Female to male student in govt. primary school - public (Number)** - Ratio of female to male student in public govt. primary schools (Source: BANBEIS 2015)

**Female to male student in school and college (school section) - private (Number)** - Ratio of female to male student in private school and colleges (Source: BANBEIS 2015)

#### Education: Number of female teachers

**Number of Female Teachers in Madrasha/Secondary School (Number)** – Number of female teachers employed in Madrasha/Secondary School. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, tables 3.1.5, 5.1.9)

**Total Number of Teachers in Madrasha/Secondary School (Number)** – Number of teachers employed in Madrasha/Secondary School. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, tables 3.1.5, 5.1.9)

**Female Teachers in Govt. Primary School - Public (Number)** – Number of female teachers employed in public government primary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Female Teachers in Junior Secondary School - Private (Number)** – Number of female teachers employed in private junior secondary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Female Teachers in Secondary School – Private/Public (Number)** - Number of female teachers employed in private/public secondary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Female Teachers in School and College (School Section) - Private (Number)** – Number of female teachers employed in schools and colleges. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Female teacher per male teacher in secondary school - private (Number)** - Ratio of female to male teachers in private secondary schools (Source: BANBEIS 2015)

#### SDG5: Gender Equality

*Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*

**If she refuses sex with husband: wife beating justified (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who justify being beaten if she refuses sex with husband (Source: MICS-WM)

**If she neglects the children: wife beating justified (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who justify being beaten if she neglects the children (Source: MICS-WM)

**If she burns the food: wife beating justified (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who justify being beaten if she burns the food (Source: MICS-WM)

**If she goes out without telling husband: wife beating justified (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who justify being beaten if she goes out without telling husband (Source: MICS-WM)

**If she argues with husband: wife beating justified (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who justify being beaten if she argues with husband (Source: MICS-WM)

## SDG6: Clean Water and Sanitation

*Ensure access to water and sanitation for all*

### WASH: Access

**Household has access to tubewell water (Percent)** – Percentage of households with access to tubewell water (Source: HIES 2016).

**Households has access to water supply (Percent)** – Percentage of households with access to water supply (Source: HIES 2016).

**Household has insufficient water supply (Percent)** – Percentage of households without enough water at least one time in the last month (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household has no water source (Percent)** – Percentage of households without water source in place (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household has water source in yard (Percent)** – Percentage of households with water source in yard (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household has water in dwelling (Percent)** – Percentage of households with water in dwelling (Source: MICS-HH)

### WASH: Toilet

**Household has a sanitary toilet (Percent)** – Percentage of households with a sanitary toilet (Source: HIES 2016).

**Households has no toilet (Percent)** - Percentage of households whose members defecate in open space/ do not have latrine (Source: HIES 2016).

**Households has pacca latrine-water seal (Percent)** - Number of households with a pacca (pit) latrine with a water seal (Source: HIES 2016).

**Household has toilet in dwelling (Percent)** – Percentage of households with toilet in dwelling (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household has toilet in yard (Percent)** – Percentage of households with toilet in yard (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household shares toilet facility (Percent)** – Percentage of households with shared toilet facility (Source: MICS-HH).

**Households sharing same toilet facility (Number)** – Number of households using the same toilet facility (Source: MICS-HH).

### WASH: Hygiene

**\*Household has soap/other material available for washing hands (Percent)** – Percentage of households having soap available for washing hands. SDG 6.2.1. (Source: MICS-HH).

**\*Household has water available for handwashing (Percent)** – Percentage of households with water available at handwashing place. SDG 6.2.1. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household treats water to make safer for drinking (Percent)** – Percentage of households that treat water to make it safer for drinking (Source: MICS-HH).

## SDG7: Affordable and Clean Energy

*Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*

**Household has access to Electricity (Percent)** – Percentage of households with access to electricity (Source: HIES 2016).

**Household has off-grid electricity (Percent)** – Percentage of households with off-grid electricity.  
(Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has electric grid (Percent)** – Percentage of households with electric grid. (Source: MICS-HH)

## SDG8: Decent work and economic growth

*Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all*

**Primary employment: Agriculture (Percent)** – Percentage of employed adults aged 15-64 working in agriculture (Source: HIES 2016).

**Primary employment: Industry (Percent)** – Percentage of employed adults aged 15-64 working in industry (Source: HIES 2016).

**Primary employment: Services (Percent)** – Percentage of employed adults aged 15-64 working in services (Source: HIES 2016).

**Good jobs (Number)** - Total number of business owners and full-time workers in the Zila (Source: Economic Census 2013)

**Female workers (Number)** - Total number of female workers in the Zila (Source: Economic Census 2013)

**Bad jobs (Number)** - Total number of part-time, irregular and unpaid family workers in the Zila (Source: Economic Census 2013)

**Total workers (Number)** - Total number of workers in the Zila (Source: Economic Census 2013)

**Male workers (Number)** - Total number of male workers in the Zila (Source: Economic Census 2013)

**Female to Male Bad jobs (Number)** - Number of working women with bad jobs to men with bad jobs (Source: Economic Census 2013)

**Female to Male Good jobs (Number)** - Number of working women with good jobs to men with good jobs (Source: Economic Census 2013)

**Female to Male workers (Number)** - Number of working women per working men (Source: Economic Census 2013)

**Firms (Number)** - Total number of firms in the Zila (Source: Economic Census 2013)

## SDG9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

*Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*

**Household has a mobile phone (Percent)** – Percentage of households in which at least one member owns a mobile phone. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has fixed telephone line (Percent)** – Percentage of households with fixed telephone line. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has Internet access at home (Percent)** – Percentage of households with internet access. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Owns mobile phone (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who own a mobile phone. (Source: MICS-WM)

**Used phone in the last three months (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who have used a phone in the last three months. (Source: MICS-WM)

## SDG10: Reduced Inequalities

*Reduce inequality within and among countries*

**Urban to Rural Ratio (Number)** – Ratio of monthly real per capita consumption expenditure of urban to rural (HIES 2016).

**Top 20% to Bottom 20% (Number)** – Ratio of monthly real per capita consumption expenditure of the top 20% to the bottom 20% of the consumption distribution (HIES 2016).

**Deviation from Zila consumption expenditure to Division average (Taka)** – Average difference in monthly real per capita consumption expenditure of the zila relative to the division average (HIES 2016).

#### SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*

**Ever used internet (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who have ever used internet. (Source: MICS-WM).

**Used internet in the last three months (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who have used internet in the last three months. (Source: MICS-WM).

**Women feel unsafe while walking in the neighborhood at night (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who feel unsafe while walking in the neighborhood at night (Source: MICS-WM).

## Non-SDG Indicators

### Geography

- Surface Area (km<sup>2</sup>)** – Surface area of the zila (Source: Staff calculations using shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>).
- Distance to Dhaka (km)** – Shortest linear distance between zila's centroid and Dhaka (Source: Staff calculations using shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>).
- Distance to Border (m)** – Shortest linear distance between zila's centroid and international border (Source: Staff calculations using shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>).
- Density of Firms (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) within geographic area divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Accommodation and Food (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Accommodation and Food divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Construction (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Construction divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Education (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Education divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Financial and Insurances (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Financial and Insurances divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Garment Manufacturing (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** - Number of firms (public and private) in Garment Manufacturing divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Gas, Electricity and Water Supply (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Gas, Electricity and Water Supply divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Health (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Health divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Industry (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Industry divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Mining and Quarrying (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Mining and Quarrying divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Non-Garment Manufacturing (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Non-Garment Manufacturing divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)
- Density of Firms in Other Services (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms in (public and private) Other Services divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from <https://data.humdata.org/>.)

**Density of Firms in Public Administration and Defense (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Public Administration and Defense divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from [https://data.humdata.org/.](https://data.humdata.org/))

**Density of Firms in Real State (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Real State divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from [https://data.humdata.org/.](https://data.humdata.org/))

**Density of Firms in Services (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Services divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from [https://data.humdata.org/.](https://data.humdata.org/))

**Density of Firms in Transportation and Communication (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Transportation and Communication divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from [https://data.humdata.org/.](https://data.humdata.org/))

**Density of Firms in Wholesale and Retail (Number per km<sup>2</sup>)** – Number of firms (public and private) in Wholesale and Retail divided by surface area. (Source: Own elaboration using Economic Census 2013 and Shapefile from [https://data.humdata.org/.](https://data.humdata.org/))

## Population

### Population Demographics

**Female-headed households (Percent)** – Percentage of households that report being female headed (Source: HIES 2016).

**Average household size (Number)** – Average number of household members (Source: HIES 2016).

**Dependency ratio (Percent)** – The geographic average of the ratio between household dependents (individuals under 15 and over 64 years old) and the number of working-age members (between 15 and 64 years old) (Source: HIES 2016).

**Mean age at first marriage, women (Years)** – Mean age of women at the time of her first marriage (Source: Vital Statistics).

**Mean age at first marriage, men (Years)** – Mean age of men at the time of his first marriage (Source: Vital Statistics).

**Crude birth rate (Number per 1000 population)** – The ratio of live births to 1000 population. (Source: Vital Statistics.)

**Crude death rate (Number per 1000 population)** – Number of deaths to 1000 population (Source: Vital Statistics).

**Crude disability rate (Number per 1000 population)** – Number of disabled persons per 1000 population. Disability includes those who have difficulty: seeing even with glasses; hearing even with hearing aids; waking up; remembering something due to illness; eating, bathing, using the toilet and getting dressed; comprehending another person; and understanding others (Source: Vital Statistics).

**Age of child (Years)** – Mean age of child (Source: MICS-FS).

**Age of household head (Years)** – Mean age of the household head (Source: MICS-HH).

**Average household size (Number)** – Average number of members in a household (Source: MICS-HH).

**Percentage of registered births (Percent)** – Percentage of live births that were registered (Source: MICS-CH).

**Ever given birth (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who ever gave birth (Source: MICS-WM).

**Ever married (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 who ever married (Source: MICS-WM).

**Husband has more wives (Percent)** – Percentage of women aged 15-64 whose husband have other wives (Source: MICS-WM).

**Marital status: Divorced (Percent)** – Percentage of divorced women aged 15-64 (Source: MICS-WM).

**Marital status: Married (Percent)** – Percentage of married women aged 15-64 (Source: MICS-WM).

**Marital status: Separated (Percent)** – Percentage of separated women aged 15-64 (Source: MICS-WM).

**Marital status: Widow (Percent)** – Percentage of widowed women aged 15-64 (Source: MICS-WM).

**Biological father is alive (Percent)** – Percentage of children (younger than 17) whose biological father is alive (Source: MICS-HL).

**Biological father lives in household (Percent)** - Percentage of children (younger than 17) whose natural father lives in household (Source: MICS-HL).

**Biological mother is alive (Percent)** – Percentage of children (younger than 17) whose biological mother is alive (Source: MICS-HL).

**Biological mother lives in household (Percent)** – Percentage of children (younger than 17) whose biological mother lives in household (Source: MICS-HL).

**Number of children age 5-17 (Number)** – Number of children 5-17 years old (Source: MICS-HH).

**Number of children under 5 (Number)** – Number of children in the household under 5 years old (Source: MICS-HH).

**Number of women 15-49 years (Number)** – Number of women 15-49 years old (Source: MICS-HH).

**Agricultural farm households (Number)** – Number of households operating at least 0.05 acres of cultivable land. (Source: Agricultural Census 2019).

**Agricultural labor households (Number)** – Number of agricultural labor households whose main source of income is wages/earnings from agricultural labor (Source: Agricultural Census 2019).

**Households, Population Census (Number)** – Total number of households (Source: Population Census 2011).

**Households, Agricultural Census (Number)** – Total number of households (Source: Agricultural Census 2019).

**Households with land under fisheries (Number)** – Number of households that have cultivated land under fisheries (Source: Agricultural Census 2019).

**Tenant households (Number)** – Number of households who pay rent (either in cash or in kind) to use or occupy land for cultivation or other purposes (Source: Agricultural Census 2019).

**Landless households (Number)** – Number of households who do not have any type of owned land (Source: Agricultural Census 2019).

**Fishery households (Number)** – Number of households that depend on fishing in sea, river, canal, marsh, etc. for the whole year or a specific time of year (Source: Agricultural Census 2019).

#### Population Size

**Total Population in 1991, 2001, and 2011 (Number)** – Total population (Source: Population Census).

**Urban Population in 1991, 2001, and 2011 (Number)** – Total population residing in urban areas (Source: Population Census).

**Rural Population in 1991, 2001, and 2011 (Number)** – Total population residing in rural areas (Source: Population Census).

**Working-age population (Number)** – Total number of working age population (15-64 years) (Source: Population Census 2011).

#### Population Projections

**Projected population in 2016 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2016, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

**Projected population in 2021 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2021, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

**Projected population in 2026 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2026, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)



**Projected population in 2031 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2031, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

**Projected population in 2036 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2036, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

**Projected population in 2041 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2041, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

**Projected population in 2046 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2046, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

**Projected population in 2051 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2051, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

**Projected population in 2056 (Thousands)** – Projected population in 2056, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

**Projected population in 2061(Thousands)** – Projected population in 2061, based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. (Source: BBS Population Projections 2015)

## Household Assets and Structure

### Assets

**Household has bus, car, truck or covered van (Percent)** – Percentage of households in which at least one member owns a bus, car, truck or covered van. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has radio (Percent)** – Percentage of households with radio. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has bicycle (Percent)** – Percentage of households in which at least one member owns a bicycle. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has rickshaw or rickshaw van (Percent)** – Percentage of households in which at least one member owns a rickshaw. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has animal-drawn cart (Percent)** – Percentage of households in which at least one member owns an animal-drawn cart. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has motorcycle or scooter (Percent)** – Percentage of households in which at least one member owns a motorcycle or scooter. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has television (Percent)** – Percentage of households with a TV. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household owns the dwelling (Percent)** – Percentage of households with own dwelling. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has country boat (without motor) (Percent)** – Percentage of households in which at least one member owns a country boat. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has air conditioner (Percent)** – Percentage of households with an Air Conditioner. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has cot or bed (Percent)** - Percentage of households with a cot or bed. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has a computer (Percent)** – Percentage of households in which at least one member owns a computer. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has boat with motor (Percent)** - Percentage of households in which at least one member owns an engine boat. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has any animals (Percent)** – Percentage of households with any animal (including livestock, dogs, cats, and others). (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has electric water pump (Percent)** – Percentage of households with electric water pump (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household has improved cookstove (Percent)** – Percentage of households with gas, electric, or improved cookstove (Source: HIES).

## Housing

**Number of rooms used for sleeping (Number)** – Number of rooms in the household that are used for sleeping. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has walls made of bricks (Percent)** – Percentage of households with walls made of bricks. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has walls made of cane (Percent)** – Percentage of households with walls made of cane. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has walls made of cement (Percent)** – Percentage of households with walls made of cement. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has walls made of dirt (Percent)** – Percentage of households with walls made of dirt. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has walls made of tin (Percent)** – Percentage of households with walls made of tin. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has floor made of cement (Percent)** – Percentage of households with floor made of cement. (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household has floor made of parquet (Percent)** – Percentage of households with floor made of parquet. (Source: MICS-HH).

**Household has roof made of cement (Percent)** – Percentage of households with roof made of cement. (Source: MICS-HH)

**Household has roof made of tin (Percent)** – Percentage of households with roof made of tin (Source: MICS-HH)

## Other Education

**Someone read books to child (Percent)** – Percentage of mothers or primary caretakers (of children aged 5-17) reporting someone reads books to child (Source: MICS-FS)

**Number of Teachers in Govt. Primary School - Public (Number)** – Number of teachers employed in public government primary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Teachers in Junior Secondary School - Private (Number)** – Number of teachers employed in private junior secondary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Teachers in Secondary School – Private/Public (Number)** – Number of teachers employed in private/public secondary schools. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Teachers in School and College (School Section) - Private (Number)** – Number of teachers employed in private schools and the school section of colleges. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Govt. Primary School - Public (Number)** – Number of public government primary schools in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Junior Secondary School - Private (Number)** – Number of private junior secondary schools in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Secondary School – Private/Public (Number)** – Number of private/public secondary schools in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of Madrashas/Secondary Schools/Colleges (Number)** – Total number of Madrashas/Secondary Schools/Colleges in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, tables 3.1.5, 4.1.19, 5.1.9)

**Number of School and College (School Section) - Private (Number)** – Number of private schools and colleges in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of all-girl Govt. Primary School - Public (Number)** – Number of all-girl public government primary schools in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of all-girl Junior Secondary School - Private (Number)** – Number of all-girl private junior secondary schools in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of all-girl Secondary School – Private/Public (Number)** – Number of all-girl private/public secondary schools in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Number of all-girl School and College (School Section) - Private (Number)** – Number of private all-girl schools and colleges in the Zila. (Source: BANBEIS 2015, table 3.1.3)

**Material support in the current school year (Percent)** – Percentage of household members who received material support for school in 2019 (Source: MICS-HL)

**Paid school tuition in the current school year (Percent)** – Percentage of household members who paid school tuition in 2019 (Source: MICS-HL)