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# DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM— MATLAB

**VOLUME TWENTY THREE** 

REGISTRATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC EVENTS-1992

> SCIENTIFIC REPORT NO. 75 March 1995



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR DIARRHOEAL DISEASE RESEARCH, BANGLADESH

# DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - MATLAB

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## **Volume Twenty Three**

# Registration of Demographic Events - 1992

With a Special Supplement

Trends in Infant and Child Mortality in Matlab by Sex and by Cause of Death, 1981-1992



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### **PREFACE**

The International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) is an autonomous, international, philanthropic, non-profit centre for research, education, training, and clinical service. The Centre is derived from the Cholera Research Laboratory (CRL). Its aims and objectives are to undertake and promote study, research, and dissemination of knowledge in diarrhoeal diseases and the directly related subjects of nutrition and fertility, with a view to developing improved health care methods and to prevent and control diarrhoeal diseases and improve public health programmes, especially in developing countries.

The ICDDR.B issues an annual report, working papers, scientific reports, special publications, monographs, theses, dissertations, an international journal on diarrhoeal diseases, and a bi-monthly newsletter which demonstrates the type of research activities currently in progress. The views expressed in these publications are those of the authors, and do not necessarily represent the views of the ICDDR.B.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

From 1984 through 1989 the Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) was supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It was supported in 1990 by the Government of the Netherlands and CIDA, and in 1991-92 by the Netherlands, UNDP, and UNFPA. The ICDDR,B is supported by countries and agencies which share its concern for the health problems of developing countries. Current donors include: the aid agencies of the Governments of Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States; international organizations, including the Arab Gulf Fund, Asian Development Bank, International Atomic Energy Centre, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the World Health Organization (WHO); private foundations including Child Health Foundation, Ford Foundation; and private organizations including American Express Bank, Bayer A.G., CARE, Family Health International, Helen Keller International, the Johns Hopkins University, Procter Gamble, RAND, SANDOZ, Swiss Red Cross, and the University of California Davis and others.

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#### SHMMARY

This report presents the vital registration data for events taking place in 1992 in Matlab, Bangladesh. These data were collected by the Demographic Surveillance System of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh. The surveillance area is divided into a Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning (MCH-FP) intervention area and a Comparison area receiving government services.

In 1992 fertility remained roughly constant in the MCH-FP area and continued to decline in the Comparison area. The crude birth rate was 25.4 per thousand in the MCH-FP area and 31.1 in the Comparison area, while the total fertility rates were 3.0 and 4.0 respectively. These were the lowest figures recorded since 1978, the first full year of reporting of the two areas.

Infant mortality showed little change on the previous year in the MCH-FP area, where a rate of 80.5 per thousand was recorded in 1992; in the Comparison area, after the sharp upsurge in 1991, it fell back to 90.2, which was only slightly higher than the lowest-ever figure recorded in 1990. The crude death rates were 8.3 and 9.8 in the two areas respectively. Thus the rates of natural increase in both areas were the lowest recorded since the project began, except for 1984, a year of exceptionally high mortality.

Rates of both in- and out-migration for the surveillance area as a whole rose in 1992, with in-migration at 33.6 per thousand and out-migration at 48.5 per thousand, leaving a net out-migration of 14.9 per thousand, thus offsetting the rate of natural increase, and reducing the overall rate of population growth to 0.4 percent per annum.

This report also presents a Special Supplement describing trends in infant and child mortality by sex and cause of death, from 1981-1982. Between 1981 and 1992 under-five mortality fell by 40 percent in the MCH-FP area and 36 percent in the Comparison area. There was no consistent sex differential in infant mortality during the first part of the period, but from 1987 in the MCH-FP area and from 1989 in the Comparison area, the male infant mortality rates have been consistently higher than the female. For children aged one to five, the relative decline in mortality for females has been more rapid than for males, so that by 1991 the differential had all but disappeared.

The most important element in the overall decline of infant mortality was the virtual eradication of tetanus. The major component of the fall in mortality in the one to four age group was the reduction in diarrhoeal disease mortality. Measles mortality also underwent a large relative fall, and its reduction by immunisations probably contributed to the fall in diarrhoeal deaths. Changing sex differentials in under-five mortality were apparently associated with the changing composition of the mortality rates by cause of death.

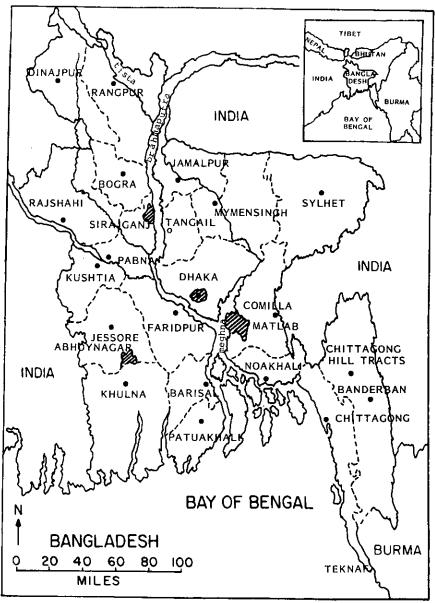
### CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

Since 1963 the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research. Bangladesh (ICDDR,B), formerly the Cholera Research Laboratory, has been conducting a health related research programme near the town of Matlab, in rural Bangladesh. Matlab is located about 55 kilometers southeast of the country's capital, Dhaka (Figure 1.1). The Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) is one of the components of this field programme. Since 1966 the DSS has maintained the registration of births, deaths, and migrations, in addition to carrying out occasional censuses. In 1975 the system was augmented to include marriages and divorces. This information is gathered by Health Assistants who visit each household in their assigned areas regularly and fill out the event registration forms. A detailed description of the DSS and its operation appears in CRL Scientific Report No. 9 (March 1978). In October 1977 the surveillance area was reduced from 233 to 149 villages and a Maternal Child Health and Family Planning (MCH-FP) Programme was begun in 70 villages. The remaining 79 villages were treated as a comparison area (Figure 1.2). These changes are described in detail in the ICDDR,B Scientific Report No. 47 (May 1981).

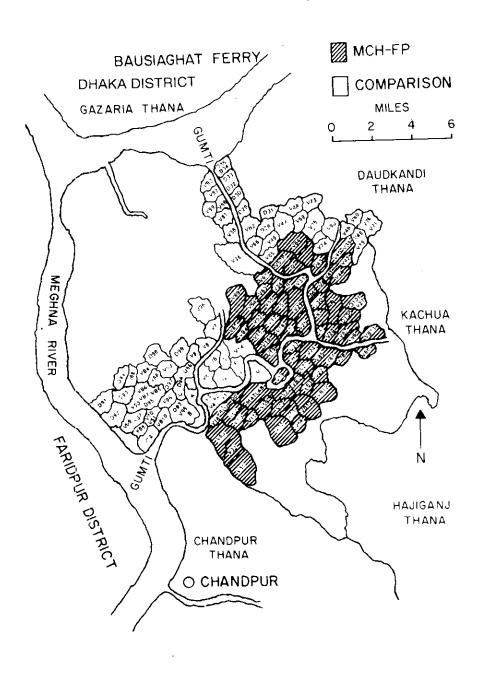
This is the twenty-third volume of a series of scientific reports of the Demographic Surveillance System produced by the ICDDR,B. Presented here are results obtained from the Matlab DSS in 1992, along with brief notes and explanations of the tables. This volume also includes, for the first time, a special supplement describing trends in infant and child mortality in Matlab by sex and cause of death from 1981 through 1992.

Figure 1.1: Map of Bangladesh Showing the Study Area



Key: 💹 Study areas

Figure 1.2: Matlab Area Showing Villages of Demographic Surveillance System, 1992



### **CHAPTER 2**

### POPULATION CHANGES

Table 2.1 summarizes the principal vital statistics of the MCH-FP and Comparison areas from 1981 through 1992, and the basic 1992 figures, by sex, are shown in Table 2.2. The 1992 fertility rates remained constant on those of the preceding year in the MCH-FP area, with a total fertility rate of 3.0 and a crude birth rate of 25.4 per thousand in both years. In the Comparison area the TFR fell from 4.3 to 4.0 and the crude birth rate from 32.7 to 31.1 per thousand. The trends in the total fertility rate in both areas are illustrated in Figure 2.1(a).

Infant mortality also showed little change in the MCH-FP area, increasing by half a point from 80.0 to 80.5 from 1991 to 1992. This stability was the net result of a small increase in the neonatal mortality rate and a compensating decrease in the post-neonatal rate. In the Comparison area infant mortality fell to 90.2 per thousand after the sharp upsurge in 1991, when it had reached 114.9. The fall occurred in both the neonatal and post-neonatal rates. Mortality of children aged 1.4 fell in the MCH-FP area, but rose slightly in the Comparison area for the first time since 1984. The trends in under-five mortality are illustrated in Figure 2.1(b).

Migration figures, both in and out, of the surveillance area as a whole increased on 1991, so that the net loss of out-migrants remained much the same. This loss of migrants thus offsets the rate of natural increase, which amounted to 19.1 per thousand in 1992, so that the overall rate of population growth was reduced to 0.4 percent per annum.

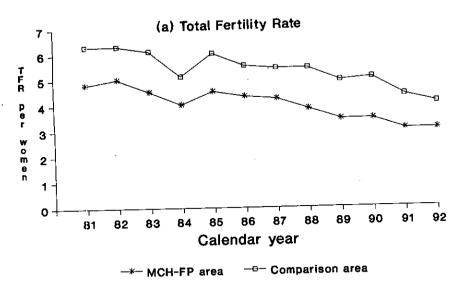
Tables 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 show the age and sex distributions for the whole study area, the MCH-FP and Comparison areas, and for the four blocks of the MCH-FP area. The age-sex distribution for the study area is illustrated by the population pyramid shown in Figure 2.2. The decline of fertility in the MCH-FP area has caused a small but significant change in the age structure of the population. Children under 15 years of age constituted 43.4 percent of the population at the beginning of the MCH-FP project in 1978; by 1992 this proportion had fallen to 37.8 percent. In the Comparison area, on the other hand, the proportion under 15 showed only minimal change, from 43.3 percent in 1978 to 42.1 percent in 1992.

Table 2.1: Vital Statistics of the Matlab MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1981-1992

						<del></del>						
Vital rates (per 1000)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Crude birth rate MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	35.3 43.8 39.5	36.9 44.7 40.7	34.2 42.6 38.3	30.7 37.3 34.0	34.6 42.6 38.5	33.6 39.6 36.5	33.6 <b>3</b> 9.2 36.4	30.9 40.4 35.5	28.4 36.6 32.4	28.3 37.8 32.9	25.4 32.7 29.0	25.4 31.1 28.2
Total fertility rate* MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	4.8 6.3 5.5	5.0 6.3 5.6	4.5 6.1 5.3	4.0 5.1 4.5	4.5 6.0 5.2	4.3 5.5 4.9	4.2 5.4 4.8	3.8 5.4 4.5	3.4 4.9 4.1	3.4 5.0 4.1	3.0 4.3 3.6	3.0 4.0 3.5
Crude death rate MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	11.9 14.4 13.1	12.5 15.9 14.2	11.9 16.7 14.3	13.4 17.3 15.3	10.2 14.2 12.2	9.9 12.2 11.0	9.3 11.2 10.2	8.7 11.0 9.9	8.0 9.5 8.7	7.6 9.4 8.5	8.1 10.2 9.1	8.3 9.8 9.0
Neonatal mortality** MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	66.4 69.5 68.1	58.1 68.1 63.5	56.4 70.3 64.0	57.9 71.4 65.3	52.5 69.4 61.7	45.4 53.0 49.4	43.8 54.9 49.7	42.8 57.7 51.1	46.0 52.7 49.7	47.8 53.3 50.9	47.7 63.2 56.3	49.6 53.3 51.6
Post-neonatal mortalit MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	y** 36.1 45.0 41.0	47.5 50.2 49.0	41.8 42.2 42.0	56.9 55.7 56.2	33.8 49.1 42.1	36.4 39.7 38.2	34.6 39.5 37.2	38.0 39.0 38.6	28.3 38.0 33.6	27.4 34.1 31.2	32.3 51.7 43.0	30.8 37.0 34.1
Infant mortality** MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	102.6 114.5 109.1	105.6 118.3 112.5	98.2 112.5 106.0	114.8 127.1 121.5	86.4 118.4 103.8	81.8 92.7 87.6	78.4 94.4 86.9	80.8 96.6 89.6	74.3 90.7 83.3	75.2 87.5 82.1	80.0 114.9 99.2	80.5 90.2 85.7
Child mortality (1-4 ym MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	rs) 19.1 24.8 22.0	18.8 27.4 23.3	21.9 35.3 29.1	23.1 39.2 31.6	16.4 24.6 20.7	13.4 20.7 17.2	9.9 15.0 12.6	7.6 14.4 11.1	6.4 11.5 9.0	5.3 9.3 7.4	7.0 9.1 8.1	5.9 10.4 8.3
Under five mortality** MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	169.6 197.5 184.8	169.4 207.2 189.7	172.3 227.0 202.1	192.0 252.7 224.8	143.9 200.1 174.4	129.8 164.0 148.0	113.1 145.2 130.2	107.4 146.1 128.3	97.5 131.1 115.7	94.8 120.4 108.7	105.7 146.2 128.1	102.0 127.1 115.7
Rate of natural increa: MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	se 23.4 29.4 26.4	24.3 28.8 26.5	22.3 25.8 24.1	17.3 20.0 18.6	24.4 28.4 26.3	23.7 27.4 25.5	24.3 28.0 26.1	22.1 29.4 25.7	20.4 27.1 23.6	20.7 28.4 24.4	17.3 22.5 19.9	17.1 21.2 19.1
In-migration	27.3	24.5	24.6	24.2	23.9	28.3	33.6	26.5	29.3	26.0	26.9	33.6
Out-migration	35.0	26.5	35.8	42.7	42.1	41.7	44.3	41.5	43.9	42.4	41.9	48.5
Growth (%)	1.9	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4
*Dan												

\*Per woman. \*\*Per 1000 live births. Note: Numbers have been rounded.

Figure 2.1 Trends in Fertility and Under Five Mortality by Area, 1981-1992



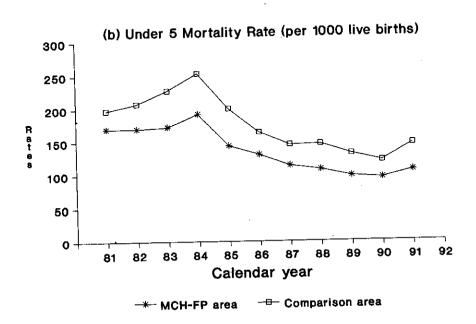


Table 2.2: Mid-year Population, Events Registered, and Population Changes in 1992

		Number	-		Ł	late per	1000
	Total	Males	Females	•	Total	Males	Females
Total population as of 30 June 1992:							
MCH·FP area Comparison area Both area	104804 100966 205770	52311 50462 102773	52493 50504 102997			:	- - -
Events registered (Jan - Dec 1992)							
Births MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	2660 3136 5796	1339 1614 2953	1321 1522 2843		25.4 31.1 28.2	-	:
Deaths -Infant* MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	214 283 497	118 149 267	96 134 230		80.5 90.2 85.7	88.1 92.3 90.4	72.7 88.0 80.9
-All Deaths MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	869 991 1860	477 496 973	392 495 887		8.3 9.8 9.0	9.1 9.8 9.5	7.5 9.8 8.6
In-migration Out-migration Marriage Divorce**	6909 9978 2998 439	3125 5035	3784 4943 -		33.6 48.5 14.6 146.4	30.4 49.0	36.7 48.0
Population change (Jan - Dec 1992)							
Net Migration	-3069	-1910	-1159		-14.9	-18.6	-11.3
Natural increase MCH-FP area Comparison area Both areas	1791 2145 3936	862 1118 1980	929 1027 1956		17.1 21.2 19.1	16.5 22.2 19.3	17.7 20.3 19.0
Net increase	867	70	797		4.2	0.7	7.7

Table 2.3: Mid-year Population by Age and Sex, 1992

		Number		Percent				
Age (years)	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females		
<u> </u>	205770	102773	102997	100.0	100.0	100.0		
All ages		2572	2541	2.5	2.5	2.5		
Under 1	5113			11.5	11.5	11.5		
1 - 4	23671	11852	11819			2.8		
1	5885	2967	2918	2.9 2.8	2.9 2.8	2.8		
2	5798	2903	2895 3115	3.0	2.9	3.0		
1 2 3 4	6121 5867	3006 2976	2891	2.9	2.9	2.8		
		14561	13709	13.7	14.2	13.3		
5 - 9	28270	14501			10.0	11.5		
10-14	25123	13235	11888	12.2	12.9			
15-19	21790	11565	10225	10.6	11.3	9.9		
20-24	18507	8913	9594	9.0	8.7	9.3		
25-29	16221	7224	8997	7.9	7.0	8.7		
30-34	14375	7269	7106	7.0	7.1	6.9		
35-39	9925	4902	5023	4.8	4.8	4.9		
40-44	7968	3819	4149	3.9	3.7	4.		
45-49	7924	3420	4504	3.9	3.3	4.		
50-54	7268	3353	3915	3.5	3.3	3.		
55-59	6559	3244	3315	3.2	3.2	3.		
60-64	4954	2518	2436	2.4	2.5	2.		
65-69	3464	1836	1628	1.7	1.8	1.		
70-74	2271	1196	1075	1.1	1.2	1		
75-79	1338	722	616	0.7	0.7	0		
80-84	639	347	292	0.3	0.3	0		
85+	390	225	165	0.2	0.2	0		

Table 2.4: Mid-year Population by Area, Age, and Sex, 1992

Age	MCH	·FP area		Сотр	arison ar	ea
(years)	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	104804	52311	52,493	100966	50462	50504
Under 1	2329	1167	1162	2784	1405	1379
1 - 4	10920	5522	5398	12751	6330	6421
1 2 3 4	2678	1372	1306	3207	1595	1612
2	2649	1329	1320	3149	1574	1575
3	2811	1416	1395	3310	1590	1720
4	2782	1405	1377	3085	1571	1514
5 - 9	13809	7050	6759	14461	7511	6950
10-14	12567	6613	5954	12556	6622	5934
15-19	11597	6204	5393	10193	5361	4832
20-24	9835	4727	5108	8672	4186	4486
25-29	8646	3799	4847	7575	3425	4150
30-34	7465	3763	3702	6910	3506	3404
35-39	5241	2605	2636	4684	2297	2387
40-44	4175	1973	2202	3793	1846	1947
45-49	4219	1845	2374	3705	1575	2130
50-54	3822	1740	2082	3446	1613	1833
55-59	3337	1687	1650	3222	1557	1665
60-64	2578	1341	1237	2376	1177	1199
65-69	1840	959	881	1624	877	747
70-74	1129 .	599	530	1142	597	545
75-79	738	406	332	600	316	284
80-84	321	175	146	318	172	146
85+	236	136	100	154	89	65

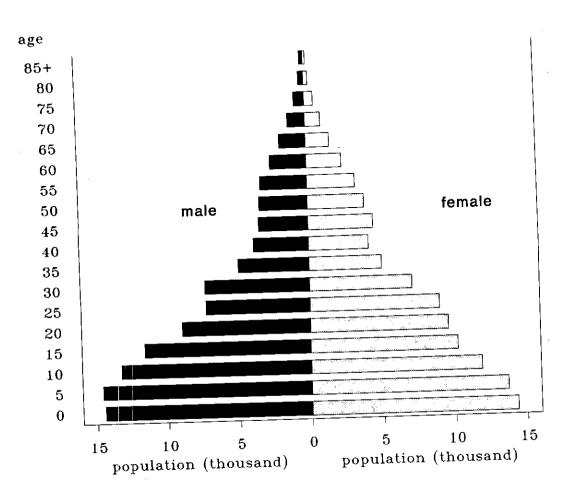
Table 2.5: Mid-year Population in MCH-FP Area by Age, Sex, and Block, 1992

	Blo	ock A		Block B			
Age rears)	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
ll ages	28764	14330	14434	26323	13018	13305	
Inder 1	675	328	347	596	316	280	
1 - 4	3069	1526	1543	2860	1470	1390	
	738	379	359	699	341	358	
1	763	349	414	711	375	336	
2	798	401	397	720	375	345 351	
2 3 4	770	397	373	730	379	331	
5 - 9	3818	1942	1876	3657	1880	1777	
10-14	3466	1852	1614	3212	1657	1559	
15-19	3199	1678	1521	2828	1498	133	
20-24	2653	1278	1375	2413	1142	127	
25-29	2498	1082	1416	2085	862	122	
30-34	2039	1017	1022	. 1768	887	88	
35-39	1480	731	749	1230	576	65	
40-44	1127	538	589	1048	478	57	
45-49	1193	521	672	1019	421	59	
50-54	955	478	477	929	404	52	
55-59	833	441	392	860	419	44	
60-64	640	336	304	685	352	33	
65-69	469	246	223	502	269	23	
70-74	275	141	134	· 279	169	1:	
75-79	205	103	102	197	129	ı	
80-84	95	51	44	86	48	;	
85+	75	41	34	69	41		

Table 2.5 (cont.): Mid-year Population in MCH-FP Area by Age. Sex, and Block, 1992

Age		Block C		Block D			
(years)	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
All ages	27541	13918	13623	22176	11045	11131	
Under 1	579	308	271	479	215	264	
1 - 4	2714	1367	1347	2277	1159	1118	
1 2 3 4	675 653 674 712	357 327 326 357	318 326 348 355	566 522 619 570	295 278 314 272	271 244 305 298	
5 - 9	3522	1826	1696	2812	1402	1410	
10-14	3330	1736	1594	2559	1368	1191	
15-19	3158	1714	1444	2412	1314	1098	
20-24	2748	1345	1403	2021	962	1059	
25-29	2224	1021	1203	1839	834	1005	
30-34	1993	1031	962	1665	828	837	
35-39	1390	685	705	1141	613	528	
40-44	1124	548	576	876	409	467	
45-49	1125	515	610	882	388	494	
50-54	1042	475	567	896	383	513	
55-59	892	466	426	752	361	391	
60-64	651	346	305	602	307	295	
65-69	445	230	215	424	214	210	
70-74	309	148	161	266	141	125	
75-79	169	89	80	167	85	82	
80-84	74	37	37	66	39	27	
85+	52	31	21	40	23	17	

Figure 2.2: Age Pyramid of the 1992 Mid-year Population



### **CHAPTER 3**

#### MORTALITY

Tables 3.1 to 3.3 show the distribution of deaths by sex and age for the whole study area, for the MCH-FP and Comparison areas, and for the four blocks of the MCH-FP area. Tables 3.4 and 3.5 show the corresponding age-sex-specific mortality rates for the study area, and for the MCH-FP and Comparison areas. Tables 3.6 to 3.10 show the abridged life tables derived from these rates.

As noted in Chapter 2. the MCH-FP infant mortality rate of 80.5 showed little change on the previous year, as a result of compensating movements in the neonatal and post-neonatal rates. The Comparison area recorded an appreciable fall in infant mortality compared with 1991, when there had been a sudden upsurge; but the 1992 figure of 90.2 was still slightly higher than that for 1990 which had been the lowest ever recorded. Mortality of children aged 1-4 fell in the MCH-FP area but rose in the Comparison area.

The levels of adult mortality also increased slightly for the second year in succession. In the Comparison area the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 ( $_{45}Q_{15}$ ) increased from 198 per thousand in 1991 to 207 in 1992, and mortality in old age also rose, so that the expectation of life at age 60 fell by one year from 16.5 in 1991 to 15.5 in 1992; the changes occurred for both sexes but were more pronounced for females than for males. In the MCH-FP area  $_{45}Q_{15}$  fell marginally from 191 in 1991 to 189 in 1992, but old age mortality rose, so that life expectancy at 60 fell by almost a year for both sexes.

Table 3.11 shows the distribution of deaths by age and month of occurrence. Adult deaths tend to peak in the winter months. Neonatal deaths were also most frequent in these months, doubtless reflecting the seasonal variation in births described in Chapter 4. Post-neonatal deaths, on the other, hand generally tend to be highest in April, May and June.

Tables 3.12 to 3.15 show the distribution of deaths by age, sex, area and cause, and Table 3.16 gives the age-standardised mortality rates by cause of death, using the World Health Organization. "World Standard" age distribution (World Health Statistics Annual 1991. WHO 1992). Comparisons with the corresponding table for 1991 reveal no major changes. In the MCH-FP area the standardised rate for "other neonatal" and "cardio-vascular" causes increased for both sexes, as did those for "chronic obstructive pulmonary disease" in the Comparison area. The trends in infant and child mortality rates by sex and cause of death are examined in greater detail in the special article in this report.

Table 3.1: Deaths by Age and Sex, 1992

Age	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	1860	973	887
Under 1 year Under 1 month 1.5 months	497 299 137	267 165 73	230 134 64 32
6-11 months	61	29	
1 4 years 1 2 3 4	196 93 55 29 19	78 42 15 13 8	118 51 40 16 11
5 - 9	50	24	26
10-14	18	9	9
15-19	18	8	10
20-24	22	12	10
25-29	39	. 10	29
30-34	17	6	11
35-39	28	17	11
4() - 44	30	13	17
45-49	42	25	17
50-54	80	43	37
55-59	102	62	40
60-64	141	91	50
65-69	152	83	69
70-74	161	85	76
75- <b>79</b>	123	62	61
80-84	91	. 50	41
85+	53	28	25

Table 3.2: Deaths by Area, Age, and Sex, 1992

Age	MCH-	FP area	1	Comparison area			
nye	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
All ages	869	477	392	991	496	495	
Under 1 year Under 1 month 1-5 months 6-11 months	214 132 59 23	118 75 32 11	96 57 27 12	283 167 78 38	149 90 41 18	134 77 37 20	
1 - 4 years 1 2 3 4	64 31 15 11 7	29 15 3 7 4	35 16 12 4 3	132 62 40 18 12	49 27 12 6 4	83 35 28 12 8	
5 - 9	19	12	7	31	12	19	
10-14	8	4	4	10	5	5	
15-19	9	4	5	. 9	4	5	
20-24	11	6	5	11	6	5	
25-29	26	7	19	13	3	10	
30-34	8	2	6	9	4	5	
35-39	14	9	5	14	8	6	
40-44	15	6	9	15	7	8	
45-49	20	9	11	22	16	6	
50-54	37	21	16	43	22	21	
55-59	51	35	16	51	27	24	
60-64	84	61	23	57	30	27	
65-69	73	37	36	79	46	33	
70-74	72	42	30	89	43	46	
75-79	75	38	37	48	24	24	
80 - 84	40	20	20	51	30	21	
85+	29	17	12	24	11	13	

Table 3.3: Deaths in MCH-FP Area by Age, Sex, and Block, 1992

	В	lock A		Block B			
\ge	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
All ages	240	135	105	245	122	123	
Under 1 year Under 1 month 1-5 months 6-11 months	67 38 25 4	42 24 16 2	25 14 9 2	57 38 14 5	32 20 9 3	25 18 5 2	
1 - 4 years 1 2 3 4	12 8 2 1 1	3 1 0 1 1	9 7 2 0 0	26 10 9 4 3	6 2 2 0 2	20 8 7 4 1	
5 - 9	8	5	3	6	5	1	
10-14	5	3	2	1	0	1	
15-19	1	0	1	4	1	3	
20-24	3	3	0	4	2	2	
25-29	11	3	8	7	3	4	
30-34	2	0	2	4	0	4	
35-39	4	2	2	3	2	1	
40-44	4	1	3	5	3	2	
45-49	6	3	3	5	3	. 7	
50-54	11	6	5	8	5	;	
55-59	18	12	6	10	5	į	
60-64	18	12	6	22	13	!	
65-69	10	5	5	29	15	1	
70-74	18	11	7	19	12		
75-79	24	11	13	17	7	1	
80-84	11	7	4	8	4		
85+	7	6	1	10	4		

(continued)

Table 3.3 (cont.): Deaths in MCH-FP Area by Age, Sex, and Block, 1992

Age	· E	lock C		Block D		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	213	118	95	171	102	69
Under 1 year Under 1 month 1-5 months 6-11 months	50 33 9 8	24 18 4 2	26 15 5 6	40 23 11 6	20 13 3 4	20 10 8 2
1 · 4 years 1 2 3 4	13 7. 4 1	9 7 1 1 0	4 0 3 0 1	13 6 0 5 2	11 5 0 5 1	2 1 0 0 1
5 - 9	5	2	3	0	0	0
10-14	1	0	1	1	1	0
15-19	1	1	0	3	2	1
20-24	4	1	3	. 0	0	0
25-29	6	1	5 -	2	0	2
30-34	0	0	0	2	2	0
35-39	4	. 3	1	3	2	1
40-44	5	2	3	1	. 0	1
45-49	4	2	2	5	1	4
50-54	10	5	5	8	5	3
55-59	14	10	4	9	8	1
60-64	21	17	4	23	19	4
65-69	17	8	9	17	9	8
70-74	24	14	10	11	5	6
75-79	14	10	4	20	10	10
80-84	13	5	8	8	4	4
85+	7	4	3	5	3	2

Table 3.4: Death Rates by Age and Sex, 1992

 Age	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	9.0	9.5	8.6
Under 1 year* Under 1 month* 1-5 months* 6-11 months*	85.7 51.6 23.6 10.5	90.4 55.9 24.7 9.8	80.9 47.1 22.5 11.3
1 - 4 years 1 2 3	8.3 15.8 9.5 4.7 3.2	6.6 14.2 5.2 4.3 2.7	10.0 17.5 13.8 5.1 3.8
5 - 9	1.8	1.6	1.9
10-14	0.7	0.7	0.8
15-19	0.8	0.7	1.0
20-24	1.2	1.3	1.0
25-29	2.4	1.4	3.2
30-34	1.2	0.8	1.5
35-39	2.8	3.5	2.2
40 - 44	3.8	3.4	4.
45-49	5.3	7.3	3.
50 - 54	11.0	12.8	9.
55-59	15.6	19.1	12.
60-64	28.5	36.1	20.
65-69	43.9	45.2	42.
70-74	70.9	71.1	70.
75-79	91.9	85.9	99.
80-84	142.4	144.1	140
85+	135.9	124.4	151

<sup>\*</sup>Rate per 1000 live births.

Table 3.5: Death Rates by Area, Age, and Sex, 1992 (per 1000 population)

Age	MCH	-FP area	)	Сотра	rison area	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	8.3	9.1	7.5	9.8	9.8	9.8
Under 1 year* Under 1 month* 1-5 months* 6-11 months*	80.5 49.6 22.2 8.6	88.1 56.0 23.9 8.2	72.7 43.1 20.4 9.1	90.2 53.3 24.9 12.1	92.3 55.8 25.4 11.2	88.0 50.6 24.3 13.1
1 - 4 years 1 2 3 4	5.9 11.6 5.7 3.9 2.5	5.3 10.9 2.3 4.9 2.8	6.5 12.3 9.1 2.9 2.2	10.4 19.3 12.7 5.4 3.9	7.7 16.9 7.6 3.8 2.5	12.9 21.7 17.8 7.0 5.3
5 · 9	1.4	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.6	2.7
10-14	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
15-19	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
20-24	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1
25-29	3.0	1.8	3.9	1.7	0.9	2.4
30-34	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5
35-39	2.7	3.5	1.9	3.0	3.5	2.5
40 - 44	3.6	3.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1
45-49	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.9	10.2	2.8
50-54	9.7	12.1	7.7	12.5	13.6	11.5
55-59	15.3	20.7	9.7	15.8	17.3	14.4
60-64	32.6	45.5	18.6	24.0	25.5	22.5
65-69	39.7	38.6	40.9	48.6	52.5	44.2
70-74	63.8	70.1	56.6	77.9	72.0	84.4
75-79	101.6	93.6	111.4	80.0	75.9	84.5
80-84	124.6	114.3	137.0	160.4	174.4	143.8
85 <b>+</b>	122.9	125.0	120.0	155.8	123.6	200.0

<sup>\*</sup>Rate per 1000 live births.

Figure 3.1: Probability of Survival from Birth to Age (x) by Sex, 1992

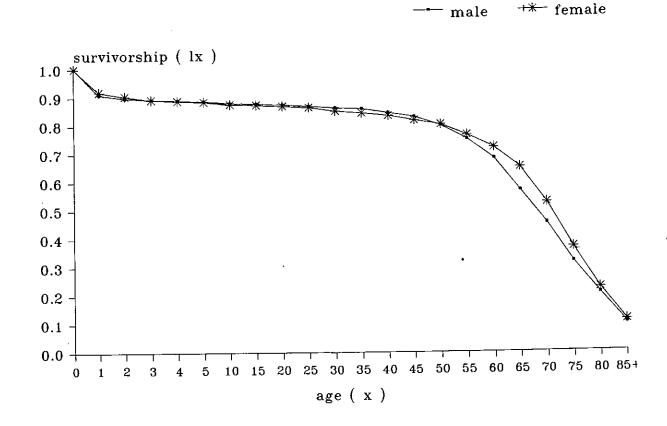


Table 3.6: Abridged Life Table, 1992

Age (years)	<sub>n</sub> q <sub>x</sub>	1,	L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>
0	85.7	100000	93792	61.5
1	15.7	91425	90579	66.3
2	9.4	89992	89567	66.3
3	4.7	89142	88931	66.0
4	3.2	88720	88577	65.3
5	8.8	88434	440372	64.5
10	3.6	87655	437552	60.0
15	4.1	87341	435877	55.2
20	5.9	86981	433718	50.5
25	12.0	86466	429943	45.7
30	5.9	85432	425999	41.3
35	14.0	84928	421894	36.5
40	18.7	83738	415079	32.0
45	26.2	82175	405899	27.5
50	53.7	80024	390134	23.2
55	75.0	75729	365382	19.4
60	133.3	70047	328180	15.7
65	198.5	60707	274684	12.7
70	302.0	48654	207270	10.2
75	373.9	33959	138132	8.6
- 80	519.7	21261	77590	7.2
85+	1000.0	10211	75141	7.4

Table 3.7: Abridged Life Tables by Sex, 1992

		Male	S	Females				
Age (years)	-q <sub>x</sub>		L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>	$_{n}q_{x}$	1 <sub>x</sub>	L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>
0	90.4	100000	93454	61.0	80.9	100000	94143	62.0
1	14.1	90958	90204	66.1	17.3	91910	90970	66.5
2	5.2	89680	89449	66.0	13.7	90317	89698	66.6
3	4.3	89217	89025	65.4	5.1	89078	88850	66.6
4	2.7	88832	88713	64.6	3.8	88621	88453	65.9
5	8.2	88594	441293	63.8	9.4	88285	439502	65.2
10	3.4	87867	438646	59.3	3.8	87451	436496	60.
15	3.5	87568	437145	54.5	4.9	87121	434625	56.
20	6.7	87266	434980	49.7	5.2	86696	432441	51.
25	6.9	86680	432023	45.0	16.0	86245	428040	46.
30	4.1	86082	429595	40.3	7. <b>7</b>	84865	422818	42.
35	17.2	85728	425233	35.5	10.9	84211	418938	37.
40	16.9	84253	417979	31.0	20.3	83293	412561	32.
45	35.9	82830	407252	26.5	18.7	81603	404488	28.
50	62.3	79853	387688	22.4	46.2	80076	391785	24
55	91.5	74881	358367	18.7	58.7	76374	371438	20
60	166.4	68032	313247	15.3	97.9	71892	342953	16
65	203.9	56711	255843	12.9	192.4	64852	294433	12
70	302.6	45146	192251	10.5	301.3	52373	223214	10
75	354.0	31482	129765	8.9	396.6	36593	146559	8
80	524.0	20339	73962	7.5	514.6	22080	80918	6
85+	1000.0	9682	77799	8.0	1000.0	10718	70737	6

Table 3.8: Abridged Life Tables by Area, 1992

Age		MCH-	FP area			Comparison area			
(years)	"Q <sub>x</sub>	1 <sub>x</sub>	L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>	"q <sub>x</sub>	1 <sub>x</sub>	L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>	
0	80.5	100000	94175	62.9	90.2	100000	93466	60.3	
1	11.5	91955	91330	67.4	19.1	90976	89948	65.3	
2	5.6	90896	90640	67.2	12.6	89234	88670	65.6	
3	3.9	90383	90207	66.6	5.4	88107	87868	65.4	
4	2.5	90030	89917	65.8	3.9	87629	87459	. 64.8	
5	6.9	89804	447600	65.0	10.7	87289	434298	64.0	
10	3.2	89188	445288	60.4	4.0	86358	431000	59.7	
15	3.9	88905	443730	55.6	4.4	86015	429201	54.9	
20	5.6	88560	441663	50.8	6.3	85636	426931	50.1	
25	14.9	88066	437296	46.1	8.5	85094	423795	45.4	
30	5.3	86751	432688	41.7	6.5	84367	420573	40.8	
35	13.3	86288	428795	37.0	14.8	83819	416225	36.0	
40	17.8	85142	422207	32.4	19.6	82575	409138	31.5	
45	23.4	83625	413593	28.0	29.3	80957	399298	27.1	
50	47.3	81665	399345	23.6	60.6	78586	381838	22.9	
55	73.8	77799	375596	19.6	76.3	73822	355951	19.2	
60	151.2	72058	334464	16.0	113.5	68187	322726	15.5	
65	181.2	61160	279370	13.3	217.8	60445	270589	12.2	
70	276.0	50077	216729	10.7	326.9	47282	198321	9.8	
75	404.7	36255	144389	8.8	334.0	31826	132887	8.4	
80	472.3	21581	81797	8.1	563.6	21195	74486	6.3	
85+	1000.0	11389	92681	8.1	1000.0	9250	59352	6.4	

Table 3.9: Abridged Life Tables for MCH-FP Area by Sex, 1992

		Male	s		Females				
Age years)		1 <sub>x</sub>	L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>	$_{\rm x}$ P $_{\rm n}$	ı,	L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>	
0	88.1	100000	93620	61.6	72.7	100000	94739	64.4	
1	10.9	91187	90602	66.6	12.2	92733	92067	68.4	
2	2.3	90196	90094	66.3	9.1	91604	91189	68.2	
3	4.9	89992	89771	65.5	2.9	90774	90645	67.9	
4	2.8	89549	89421	64.8	2.2	90515	90416	67.3	
5	8.5	89294	444725	64.0	5.2	90318	450513	66.2	
10	3.0	88537	442070	59.5	3.4	89851	448561	61.	
15	3.2	88270	440694	54.7	4.6	89550	446794	56.	
20	6.3	87986	438645	49.8	4.9	89135	444674	52.	
25	9.2	87429	435295	45.1	19.4	88700	439520	47.	
30	2.7	86627	432604	40.5	8.1	86977	433267	43.	
35	17.Í	86397	428565	35.6	9.4	86275	429496	38.	
40	15.1	84916	421621	31.2	20.2	85460	423304	33	
45	24.1	83634	413506	26.6	22.9	83730	414214	29	
50	58.7	81617	396936	22.2	37.8	81811	401895	25	
55	98.9	76826	366308	18.4	47.4	78722	384943	20	
60	205.1	69227	312104	15.2	89.1	74990	359310	16	
65	176.7	55029	251985	13.4	186.2	68309	311188	13	
70	299.2	45307	193347	10.7	248.9	55593	244476	10	
75	379.3	31750	128678	9.2	434.5	41755	162795	8	
80	442.9	19707	76364	8.3	505.7	23612	87164	7	
85+	1000.0	10979	87835	8.0	1000.0	11672	97263		

Table 3.10: Abridged Life Tables for Comparison Area by Sex, 1992

Age		M	ales			F	emales	
(years)	"P"	l <sub>x</sub>	L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>	"q <sub>x</sub>	1,	L <sub>x</sub>	e <sup>0</sup>
0	92.3	100000	93316	60.5	88.0	100000	93626	60.1
1	16.8	90768	89869	65.7	21.5	91196	90040	64.8
2	7.6	89244	88906	65.8	17.6	89237	88450	65.3
3	3.8	88567	88400	65.3	7.0	87664	87359	65.4
4	2.5	88233	88121	64.5	5.3	87055	86825	64.9
5	8.0	88009	438429	63.7	13.6	86596	430264	64.2
10	3.8	87308	435783	59.2	4.2	85420	426270	60.1
15	3.7	86979	434150	54.4	5.2	85060	424290	55.3
20	7.1	86655	431849	49.6	5.6	84621	422023	50.6
25	4.4	86036	429315	44.9	12.0	84151	418429	45.8
30	5.7	85660	427178	40.1	7.3	83143	414311	41.4
35	17.3	85173	422466	35.3	12.5	82534	410291	36.6
40	18.8	83701	414873	30.9	20.4	81503	403681	32.1
45	49.6	82128	401173	26.4	14.0	79844	396642	27.7
50	66.1	78053	378242	22.7	55.8	78727	383417	23.0
55	83.3	72894	350268	19.1	69.7	74334	359583	19.2
60	120.2	66820	315180	15.6	106.9	69151	328384	15.5
65	232.8	58787	260930	12.4	199.8	61756	279246	12.0
70	306.1	45100	191652	10.3	349.0	49420	204359	9.4
75	320.0	31296	131845	8.8	349.4	32171	133003	8.1
80	595.3	21283	72642	6.7	523.3	20932	76158	6.0
85+	1000.0	8613	69684	8.1	1000.0	9977	49887	5.0

Table 3.11: Deaths by Age and Month, 1992

			Age at	death	
Month	All ages	Under 1 month	1·11 months	1-4 years	5 years and over
January	168	38	26	12	92
February	168	25	18	14	111
March	140	17	.13	15	95
April	130	11	23	12	84
May	161	12	24	20	105
June	140	14	25	15	86
July	159	24	12	20	103
August	137	22	10	14	91
September	136	30	6	23	77
October	175	33	15	27	100
November	149	28	10	11	100
December	197	45	16	13	123
Total	1860	299	198	196	1167

Table 3.12: Male Deaths by Cause and Age, 1992

Cause	A11								Age	at dea	ith (y	ears)			"					
	ages	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
DIARRHOEAL Diarrhoea Dysentery	110 20	44 4	24 3	3 1	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	1 0	0 1	2	2 2	- 6 1	9 3	6 2	4	2
INFECTIOUS Tuberculosis Tetanus (non-neonatal) Other infectious	27 3 18	0 0 5	1 0 3	0 2 1	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 1	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 2	3 1 1	9 0 2	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 1	0	0 0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS NUTRITIONAL CARDIO-VASCULAR	25 23 70	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 0 1	1 0 9	2 0 11	3 1 14	7 0 11	2 0 7	1 0 5	0 0 8	0 0
RESPIRATORY ARI, pneum, influenza COPD*	63 77	50 0	5 0	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 2	0	1 4	1 8	0	1 12	0 14	2	0 12	2	0 2
GASTRO-INTESTINAL DIRECT OBSTETRIC	59 0	Ö 0	0 0	1	2 0	0	1	3 0	0	0	3 0	7 0	4 0	11 0	10 0	5 0	9	2	1 0	0
NEONATAL Tetanus (neonatal) Other neonatal	0 143	0 143	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0 <b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.
ACCIDENTS, INJURIES Suicide Homicide Drowning Other accidents, etc.	2 2 22 17	0 0 1 1	0 0 20 0	0 0 1 2	0 0 0	1 0 0 2	1 0 0 5	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED Senility Other causes n.e.c,** Unknown	103 98 91	0 1 7	0 5 8	0 7 4	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 2 3	0 0 3	0 1 0	0 4 2	0 2 4	0 4 3	0 4 7	1 7 14	10 9 14	14 12 11	21 16 5	19 11 2	23 5 1	15 6 1
TOTAL	973	267	78	24	9	8	12	10	6	17	13	25	43	62	91	83	85	62	50	28

<sup>\*</sup>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
\*\*Not elsewhere classified.

Table 3.13: Female Deaths by Cause and Age, 1992

										at dea										
Cause	All ages	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85
DIARRHOEAL Diarrhoea Dysentery	107 21	24 3	41 6	9 1	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	<u>1</u> 1	8 0	5 0	4 4	5 2	4 3	2 1	4
INFECTIOUS Tuberculosis Tetanus (non-neonatal) Other infectious	13 1 20	0 0 4	0 0 8	2 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 1	2 1 1	1 0 1	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1	1 0 0	0 0 1	0	0	(
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS NUTRITIONAL CARDIO-VASCULAR	23 31 51	0 15 0	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 1	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 1	2 0 2	3 1 9	5 0 .5	3 0 6	1 0 9	1 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 3	1
RESPIRATORY ARI, pneum, influenza COPD*	54 49	38 0	16 3	0 1	0 1	0	0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 <b>4</b>	0 1	0	0 4	12	0 10	0 5	0 1 0	
GASTRO-INTESTINAL. DIRECT OBSTETRIC	22 12	1 0	0	0	0	1 2	0 2	2 3	0 2	1 1	0 2	2 0	2 0	6 0	0	1 0	2 0	0	Ö	
NEONATAL Tetanus (neonatal) Other neonatal	2 120	2 120	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
ACCIDENTS, INJURIES Suicide Homicide Drowning Other accidents, etc.	6 3 19 10	0 0 2 1	0 0 11 0	0 0 2 0	0 0 0 2	1 0 1 1	0 1 0 0	3 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 2	1 1 1 0	1 0 1 1	0 0 0	0	) (	0		0 0 0	
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED Senility Other causes n.e.c.** Unknown	107 127 89	0 3 17	0 5 12	0 5 2	4	0 2 1	0 1 3	2	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 3 8	2 1	11 3	13	11	5 4	7 20 4 (	19	.0	
TOTAL	887	230	118	26	9	10	10	29	11	11	17	17	37	40	50	0 6	9 76	- 01		

<sup>\*</sup>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
\*\*Not elsewhere classified.

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Table 3.14: Male Deaths by Cause, Age, and Area, 1992

	-						,	Age a	t death	(year	·s)					
Cause	A11	ages	<del>-</del> -	<1	1	-4	5	-14	15	5-44	45	5-64	6	5-84	<del> </del>	85+
cause	М	С	М	С	М	С	M	С	М	С	М	С	M	С	M	C
DIARRHOEAL Diarrhoea Dysentery	40 12	70 8	17 1	27 3	6 1	18 2	2	4 0	3	1 0	1 2	4	9 5	16 2	2	0 0
INFECTIOUS Tuberculosis Tetanus (non-neonatal) Other infectious	18 0 8	9 3 10	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 1	1 0 2	0 0 1	0 2 1	3 0 0	1 0 2	12 0 4	7 1 1	3 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS NUTRITIONAL CARDIO-VASCULAR	14 10 43	11 13 27	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 2	4 2 0	6 1 25	2 0 10	6 0 16	4 0 15	0 0 0	0 0 2
RESPIRATORY ARI, pneum, influenza COPD*	24 37	39 40	20 0	30 0	2 0	3 0	0	1 0	0	0 1	1 17	2 16	1 17	3 23	0 2	0
GASTRO-INTESTINAL DIRECT OBSTETRIC	36 0	23 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 0	0	4 0	3 0	20 0	12 0	9 0	8	0	0
NEONATAL Tetanus (neonatal) Other neonatal	0 66	0 77	0 66	0 77	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACCIDENTS, INJURIES Suicide Homicide Drowning Other accidents, etc.	0 0 11 14	2 2 11 3	0 0 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 10 0	0 0 10 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 1 1	0 0 0 7	2 2 0 2	0 0 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED Senility Other causes n.e.c.** Unknown	58 41 45	45 57 46	0 0 4	0 1 3	0 1 6	1 4 2	0 4 3	0 4 1	0 5 7	0 5 7	6 11 17	5 13 21	42 19 7	35 25 12	10 1 1	4 5 0
TOTAL	477	496	118	149	29	49	16	17	34	32	126	95	137	143	17	11

<sup>\*</sup>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
\*\*Not elsewhere classified.

Table 3.15: Female Deaths by Cause, Age, and Area, 1992

		_						Age at	death	(years	;)					
	All a	nes	<u></u>		1-	4	5-	14	15-4	14	45-	64	65-8	34	85	5+ 
Cause	M	C	М	c	M		M	С	M	С	M	C	М	С	M 	
DIARRHOEAL Diarrhoea Dysentery	30 6	77 15	6 1	18 2	12 0	29 6	1	8	0 0	0 0	3 0	11 1	5 4	10 6	3 0	1
INFECTIOUS Tuberculosis Tetanus (non-neonatal) Other infectious	7 1 6	6 0 14	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 6	1 0 1	1 0 2	3 1 1	3 0 2	3 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 1	1 0 0	0	(
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS NUTRITIONAL CARDIO-VASCULAR	17 17 32	6 14 19	0 11 0	0 4 0	5 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 3	0 0 1	9 1 11	4 0 11	1 0 17	1 0 7	0 0 1	
NEONATAL ARI, pneum, influenza COPD*	11 23	43 26	8	30 0	3 2	13 1	0 1	0 1	0 4	0 0	0 5	0 7	0 11	0 17	0	
GASTRO-INTESTINAL DIRECT-OBSTETRIC	11 4	11 8	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	3 4	1 8	5 0	7 0	3 0	2 0	0	
NEONATAL Tetanus (neonatal) Other neonatal	0 57	2 63	0 57	2 63	0 0	0 0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
ACCIDENTS, INJURIES Suicide Homicide Drowning Other accidents, etc.	2 0 8 4	4 3 11 6	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 0	0 0 4 0	0 0 7 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 2 2	2 0 1 0	2 2 0 4	0 0 1 1	2 1 1 0	0 0 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED Senility Other causes n.e.c.** Unknown	53 60 43	54 67 46	0 2 8	. 0 1 9	0 3 3	0 2 9	0 4 2	0 5 2	0 6 15	0 2 14	6 10 11	6 14 11	42 32 4	40 39 1	5 3 0	
TOTAL	392	495	96	134	35	83	11	24	49	39	66		123	124	12	

<sup>\*</sup>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. \*\*Not elsewhere classified

Table 3.16: Age-standardized Mortality Rates by Cause of Death, 1992

		Males	Fen	nales
Cause of death	MCH-FP area	Comparison area	MCH-FP area	Comparison area
Diarrhoea	84.02	135.42	75.65	161.35
Dysentery	25.91	15.80	20.66	36.52
Tuberculosis	40.55	22.02	13.17	13.99
Tetanus (non-neonatal)	•	5.12	1.69	•
Other infectious	16.61	18.77	12.25	23.81
Malignant neoplasms	30.93	25.24	34.76	13.89
Nutritional	20.96	23.49	33.89	21.54
Cardio-vascular	96.79	67.96	98.81	57.24
ARI, pneumonia, influenza	51. <del>9</del> 6	73.17	22.14	72.45
C.O.P.D.*	83.37	101.90	63.03	81.60
Gastro-intestinal	78.37	57.65	27.98	26.85
Direct obstetric	-	•	6.02	17.55
Neonatal tetanus		•	•	3.58
Other neonatal	144.67	140.19	121.21	112.89
Suicide	-	4.13	3.48	8.20
Homicide	•	-	-	6.05
Drowning	19.42	16.47	16.04	17.08
Other accidents	28.99	5.97	11.78	13.34
Senility	130.56	112.47	210.10	248.08
Other n.e.c.**	90.02	138.91	194.50	247.34
Unknown	94.42	108.00	95.10	92.39
All causes	1037.53	1077.65	1062.28	1275.76

<sup>\*</sup>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
\*\*Not elsewhere classified.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **FERTILITY**

Table 4.1 shows the number of pregnancies and their outcomes in 1992. Compared with 1991, the number of live births fell by 159, or 2.7 percent. This small decline occurred almost entirely in the Comparison area; in the MCH-FP area the number of live births was only 4 less than in 1991. In the study area as a whole, 86.8 percent of pregnancies resulted in a live birth; a proportion which remains remarkably constant from year to year.

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of pregnancies by outcome, and live births by sex and month of occurrence. The data show the usual marked seasonal variation, peaking in October-December. The sex ratio of the live births was 103.9 males per 100 females.

Table 4.3 shows the age-specific fertility rates for the study area, together with the total fertility rate, crude birth rate, general fertility rate, and gross and net reproduction rates; Table 4.4 shows the corresponding rates for the MCH-FP and Comparison areas, which are also illustrated in Figure 4.2; Table 4.5 shows the rates for the four blocks of the MCH-FP area. Although the total fertility rate in the MCH-FP area remained virtually unchanged from 1991, the shape of the age-specific fertility distribution changed. More births were concentrated in the 20-24 age group, with correspondingly fewer at older ages. In the Comparison area the age-specific rates fell for all groups.

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of births by mother's age and live birth order, and Table 4.7 the age-order-specific fertility rates derived from these figures. These tables are new to the DSS reports, and their production has been made possible by the up-dating of the pregnancy history files, completed in late 1993. The breakdown by birth order facilitates a more detailed and sensitive analysis of fertility trends and differentials. Thus the totals of the order-specific rates represent the components by birth order of the total fertility rates. In the same way as the TFR represents the average number of children which would be borne by a woman who went through life having children at the current rates, so the total for birth order N represents the proportion of women who would have at least N children.

Thus the tables highlight the differences between the MCH-FP and Comparison areas. There is comparatively little difference between the two areas for birth orders 1 to 4, but thereafter they widen dramatically: for birth orders 6 and 7, the Comparison area rates are twice as high as those of the MCH-FP area, and for birth order 8 and more, they are more than three times as great.

It is hoped that a future DSS report will contain a special study of fertility trends by birth order.

Table 4.1: Number and Rates of Pregnancy Outcomes by Type and Area, 1992

Type of pregnancy	Bbth	areas	MCH-	FP area	Compar	ison area
outcome	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Total pregnancies*	6602	133.1	2966	112.9	3636	155.8
Live birth pregnancies**	5733	868.4	2629	886.4	3104	853.7
Fetal wastage	869	131.6	337	113.6	532	146.3
Early (miscarriage)	664	100.6	257	86.6	407	111.9
Late (stillbirths)	205	31.1	77	26.0	128	35.2
Multiple birth pregnancies	7	'4		10		34
Live birth pregnancies	6	9	3	37	3	32
Three live births		1		0		1
Two live births	6	2	3	32	3	30
One live birth		6		5		1
Stillbirth pregnancies Miscarriage pregnancies		2 0		0		2 0

<sup>\*</sup>Rates per 1000 women of age 15-49 years. \*\*Ratio per 1000 total pregnancies.

Table 4.2: Pregnancy Outcomes by Month, 1992

		Pr	egnancy	outcom	e	No.o	f live	born chil	dren ———
Months		Miscarr	iage	Still	Live*	Both			m
	All	Induced	Spon.	birth	birth	sexes	Males 	Females	Ratio
All months	6602	238	426	205	5733	5796	2953	2843	1.0386
	634	13	26	16	579	582	288	294	0.9795
January	497	21	37	14	425	427	213	214	0.9953
February	554	25	43	15	471	476	245	231	1.0606
March	380	27	32	14	307	311	157	154	1.0194
April		22	30	10	297	301	148	153	0.9673
May	359	29	53	10	282	285	142	143	0.9930
June	374		39	19	332	341	172	169	1.0177
July	415	25		16	440	450	243	207	1.1739
August	523	23	44						1.2360
September	584	7	38	21	518	521	288	233	
October	810	20	32	21	737	740	372	368	1.0108
November	746	17	30	26	673	680	342	338	1.0118
December	726	9	22	23	672	682	343	339	1.011

<sup>\*</sup>For any multiple pregnancy, the outcome is recorded as live birth if at least one of the issues is live born.

Figure 4.1: Number of Births and Deaths by Month, 1992

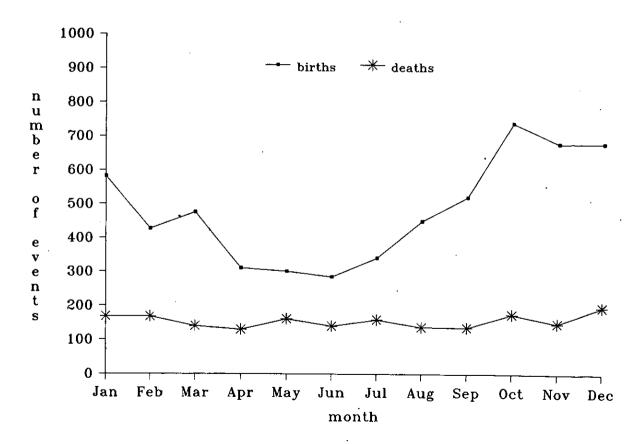


Table 4.3: Age-specific Fertility Rates and Indices, 1992

Age (years)	Number of live births	Number of women	(р	ASFR er 1000)
All ages	5796	49598		116.9
15-19**	650	10225		63.6
20-24	2040	9594		212.6
25-29	1769	8997		196.6
30-34	880	7106		123.8
	337	5023		67.1
35-39	105	4149		25.3
40 · 44 45 · 49**	15	4504		3.3
	al Fertility Rate (TFR	) =	3462	
	meral Fertility Rate (G		117	
	oss Reproduction Rate (		1698	
	t Reproduction Rate (NR		1452	

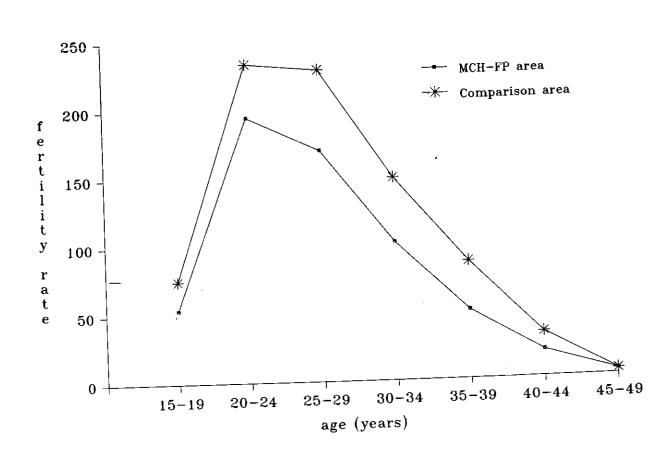
<sup>\*</sup>Births to mothers under age 15 were included in this group.
\*\*Births to mothers age 50 and above were included in this group.

Table 4.4: Age-specific Fertility Rates and Indices by Area, 1992

Age		MCH-FP ar	ea	Cor	mparison	area
(years)	Births	Women	Rate	Births	Women	Rate
All ages	2660	26262	101.3	3136	23336	134.4
15-19*	289	5393	53.6	361	4832	74.7
20-24	993	5108	194.4	1047	4486	233.4
25-29	821	4847	169.4	948	4150	228.4
30-34	375	3702	101.3	505	3404	148.4
35-39	132	2636	50.1	205	2387	85.9
40-44	42	2202	19.1	63	1947	32.4
45-49**	8	2374	3.4	7	2130	3.3
TFR	=	295	66	TFR	=	4032
GFR	=	10	1	GFR	=	134
GRR	=	146	8	GRR	=	1957
NRR	=	129	0	NRR	=	1635

<sup>\*</sup>Births to mothers under age 15 were included in this group.
\*\*Births to mothers age 50 and above were included in this group.

Figure 4.2: Age-specific Fertility Rates by Area, 1992



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Table 4.5: Age-specific Fertility Rates and Indices for MCH-FP Area by Block, 1992

Age		Block A	1		Block B	
(years)	Births	Women	Rate	Births	Women	Rate
All ages	770	7344	104.8	676	6527	103.6
15-19*	75	1521	49.3	79	1330	59.4
20-24	285	1375	207.3	239	1271	188.0
25-29	250	1416	176.6	211	1223	172.5
30-34	105	1022	102.7	. 87	881	98.8
35-39	46	749	61.4	39	654	59.6
40-44	6	589	10.2	17	570	29.8
45-49**	3	672	4.5	4	598	6.7
	TFR	=	3060	TFR	=	3074
	GFR	=	105	GFR	-	104
	GRR	=	1518	GRR	=	1524

(continued)

Table 4.5 (cont.): Age-specific Fertility Rates and Indices for MCH-FP Area by Block, 1992

		Block C		<del></del>	Block D	
Age (years)	Births	Women	Rate	Births	Women	Rate
	667	6903	96.6	547	5488	99.7
All ages	78	1444	54.0	57	1098	51.9
15-19*	269	1403	191.7	200	1059	188.9
20-24	189	1203	157.1	171	1005	170.1
25-29 30-34	97	962	100.8	86	837	102.7
35-39	22	705	31.2	25	528	47.3
40-44	12	576	20.8	7	467	15.0
45-49**	0	610	0.0	1	494	2.0
	TFR	=	2779	TFR	=	2890
	GFR	=	97	GFR	=	100
	GRR	=	1371	GRR	=	1453

<sup>\*</sup>Births to mothers under age 15 were included in this group.
\*\*Births to mothers age 50 and above were included in this group.

Table 4.6: Births by Mother's Age, Live-birth Order and Area, 1992

Age	Total	Total					Live-b	irth o	rder	•		
(years)	women	births	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
Both are	as											
<15	11888	3	3				-	٠.	_			
15-19	10225	647	563	78	6				-	-	-	•
20-24	9594	2040	859	769	325	75	10	2				
25-29	8997	1769	128	323	544	454	222	69	19	7	2	1
30-34	7106	880	10	53	102	184	206	159	95	47	17	7
35-39	5023	337	3	4 '	12	23	45	57	68	48	40	37
40-44	4149	105	1	-	-	-	8	15	9	18	20	34
45-49	4504	15	3	•	1	1	•	1	1	1	1	6
MCH-FP at	rea											•
<15	5954	2	2	-		-	-		-	-	•	-
15-19	5393	287	258	27	2	-	-	•	-	-	-	
20-24	5108	993	464	383	119	22	5		-	-	•	-
25-29	4847	821	62	180	278	203	80	13	4	-	1	-
30-34	3702	375	6	29	54	109	85	54	28	5	3	2
35-39	2636	132	1	2	8	15	23	25	25	12	13	8
40-44	2202	42	1	-	-	-	5	9	6	9	3	9
45-49	2374	8	2	•	1	1	•	•	1	•	•	3
Compariso	on area											
<del>/</del> 15	5934	1	1		-							-
15 - 19	4832	360	305	51	4							-
20-24	4486	1047	395	386	206	53	5	2		-	-	-
25-29	4150	948	66	143	266	251	142	56	15	7	1	1
30-34	3404	505	4	24	48	75	121	105	67	42	14	5
35-39	2387	205	. 2	2	4	8	22	32	43	36	27	29
40-44	1947	63		-	-		3	6	3	9	17	25
45-49	2130	7	1	-	-		-	1	-	1	1	3

		I duic 4				fic Ferti Live-b	irth orde	er	·			10.
						4	5	6	7	В	9 	10+
Age (years)	Total	1		2	3					<del>.</del>		
Both areas							0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 0	,0000
<15	0.0003	0.0003			.0000	0.000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 0	.0000
15-19	0.0633	0.0550	0.0	-	,0000	0,000	0.0010	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 0	.0000
20-24	0.2129	0.0895	0.	-	.0002	0.0070	0.0247	0.0077	0.0021	0.0008	0.0002	0.0001
25-29	0.1966	0.0142	0.		.0605	0 0505	0.0290	0.0224	0.0134	0.0066	0.0024	0.0010
30-34	0.1238	0.0014	0.		0.0144	0.0259	0.0090	0.0113	0.0135	0.0096	0.0080	0.0074
35 - 39	0.0671	0.0006			0.0024	0.0046	0.0019	0.0036	0.0022	0.0043	0.0048	0.0082
40-44	0.0253	0.0002	2 0		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0013
45 - 49	0.0033	0.000	7 0	.0000	0.0002	0.0002	0.3280	0.2272	0.1570	0:1075	0.0781	0.0911
Total	3.4634	0.809	5 0	.6602	0.5600	0.4449	U.3200	0.22/-				
MCH-FP ar	ea						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<15	0.0003	0.000	3 (	0.000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15-19	0.0532	0.047	18	0.0050	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20-24	0.1944	0.09	98	0.0750	0.0233	0.0043	0.0010	0.0027			0.0002	0.0000
25-29	0.1694	0.01	28	0.0371	0.0574	0.0419	0.0165				0.0008	0.0005
30-34	0.1013	0.00	16	0.0078	0.0146	0.0294	0.0230				0.0049	0.0030
35-39	0.050	0.00	04	8000.0	0.0030	0.0057	0.0087				0.0014	0.0041
40-44	0.019	0.00	105	0.0000	0.0000		0.0023				0.0000	0.0033
45-49	0.003	4 0.00	800	0.0000	0.0004			-			0.0366	0.0467
Tota1	2.956	9 0.7	745	0.6286	0.4953	0.4087	0.257	2 0.154		•		
Compari	son area						- 0.000	0.00	no 0.000	0.000	0.0000	0.0000
<15	0.000	0.0	002	0.0000	0.000	•					0.0000	0.0000
15-19	0.07	45 0.0	631	0.0106	0.000						0.0000	0.0000
20-24	0.23	34 0.0	881	0.0860	0.045						7 0.0002	0.0002
25-29	0.22	84 0.	159	0.0345	0.064							0.0019
30-34	0.14	.84 0.	0012	0.0071								3 0.012
35-39	0.00	359 O.	8000	0.000	3 0.00		_					7 0.012
40-44	0.00	324 0.	0000	0.000	0.00							5 0.001
45-49	0.0	033 0.	0005	0.000	0.00							3 0.140
Total	4.0	343 0	8488	0.695	8 0.63	42 0.48	84 0.40	0.3	087 0.2			

### **CHAPTER 5**

# MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The number of marriages registered in 1992 was 2,998, giving a crude marriage rate of 14.6 per thousand. These figures show a small increase on those of 1991. In general, however, there appears to have been a long-term decline in the marriage rate in Matlab, which was over 17 per thousand in the late 1970s.

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 show the distributions of grooms and brides by age at marriage and previous marital status. The mean ages at marriage -- 27.2 and 19.4 for all grooms and brides; 25.8 and 18.6 for those marrying for the first time -- show little change on 1991. In general, however, there would appear to have been a long-term rise in age at marriage of females in Matlab: the mean age has been over 18 for every year since 1984, while prior to that date it was consistently below that age.

Divorces numbered 439 in 1992, which constituted an increase on the 1991 figure of 397. In general, the incidence of divorce in Matlab appears to have fallen: during the first four years of the present study, from 1978 to 1981, the numbers of divorces were consistently over 500; since 1981 they have been below that figure.

Table 5.6 shows the distributions of marriages and divorces by month. July often appears to be a peak month for marriages, but no regular seasonal pattern is discernible in the number of divorces.

Table 5.1: Groom's Age at Marriage by Previous Marital Status, 1992

				<u></u>	Prev	vious mari	tal sta	atus		
Age	<b>A11</b>	grooms	s	ingle	Ma	arried	D	ivorced	W-	idowed
/ears)	No.	Percent	 No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
All ages	2998	100.0	2434	100.0	96	100.0	333	100.0	135	100.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	144	4.8	132	5.4	3	3.1	9	2.7	0	0.0
20-24	909	30.3	821	33.7	7	7.3	78	23.4	3	2.2
25-29	1181	39.4	1039	42.7	20	20.8	109	32.7	13	9.6
30-34	536	17.9	395	16.2	25	26.0	77	23.1	39	28.9
35-39	108		37	1.5	17	17.7	29	8.7	25	18.5
40-44	56	1.9	8	0.3	10	10.4	16	4.8	22	16.3
45-49	20	0.7	1	0.0	2	2.1	8	2.4	9	6.7
50-54	15	0.5	0	0.0	5	5.2	4	1.2	6	4.4
55-59	8		. 1	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0	5	3.7
60-64	12	0.4	0	0.0	2	2.1	1	0.3	9	6.7
65+	9		0	0.0	3	3.1	2	0.6	4	3.0
Median age	*	26.0	_	26.0		33.5	. —	29.0		36.0
Mean age*		27.2		25.8		35.7		29.6		39.7
Standard o	lev.*	6.4		4.1		11.7		7.8		11.1

<sup>\*</sup>Mean, median, and standard deviation were calculated from ungrouped age data.

Table 5.2: Bride's Age at Marriage by Previous Marital Status, 1992

				Prev	rious m	arital sta	itus	
Age	A11	brides	s	ingle	Di	vorced	Wi	dowed
(years)	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
All ages	2998	100.0	2597	100.0	364	100.0	37	100.0
10-14	145	4.8	143	5.5	2	0.5	0	0.0
15-19	1717	57.3	1636	63.0	79	21.7	2	5.4
20-24	843	28.1	706	27.2	127	34.9	10	27.0
25-29	214	7.1	102	3.9	102	28.0	10	27.0
30-34	51	1/.7	9	0.3	36	9.9	6	162
35-39	17	0.6	0	0.0	12	3.3	5	13.5
40-44	6	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.8	2	5.4
45+	5	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.8	2	5.4
Median age	*	19.0		18.0		23.0		27.0
Mean age*		19.4		18.6		24.1		29.1
Standard o	lev.*	4.1		3.0		5.6		7.7

<sup>\*</sup>Mean, median, and standard deviation were calculated from ungrouped age data.

Table 5.3: Marriage Rates by Age and Sex, 1992

		Males			Females	
Age	 Marriages	Population	Rate*	Marriages	Population	Rate
years)	Mari rages	<u>-</u>		145	11888	12.2
10-14	0	13235	0.0	140	11000	
15-19	144	11565	12.5	1717	10225	167.9
	909	8913	102.0	843	9594	87.9
20-24	909	0520		014	8997	23.8
25-29	1181	7224	163.5	214	0557	
30-34	536	7269	73.7	51	7106	7.2
		4902	22.0	17	5023	3.4
35-39	108	4902	22.0			1 /
40-44	56	3819	14.7	6	4149	1.4
45+	64	16861	3.8	5	17946	0.3

<sup>\*</sup>Rates per 1000 population irrespective of previous marital status.

Table 5.4: Number of Marriages by Groom's and Bride's Age at Marriage, 1992

Groom's age				Bri	ide's ag	je (year	·s)		
(years)	A11	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
All ages	2998	145	1717	843	214	51	17	6	5
10-14	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	144	16	107	17	4	0	0	0	0
20-24	909	73	650	172	13	1	0	0	0
25-29	1181	46	723	367	44	1	0	0	0
30-34	536	9	193	228	91	14	1	0	0
35-39	108	1	31	38	26	10	2	0	0
40-44	56	0	11	11	15	13	4	2	0
45-49	20	0	0	5	6	4	5	0	0
50-54	15	0	. 0	4	8	2	0	1	0
55-59	8	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	2
60-64	12	0	0	1	5	3	2	1	0
65+	9	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	3

Table 5.5: Number of Divorces by Partners' Age at Divorce, 1992

Male's					Female'	s age (	years)			
maie s age years)	A11	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+ ——
All ages	439	4	152	175	70	25	9	2	1	1
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	15	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	91	1	56	28	5	1	0	0	0	0
25-29	138	0	56	71	9	2	0	0	0	0
30-34	113	0	27	50	33	3	0	0	0	(
35-39	34	1	1	10	14	6	2	0	0	. (
40-44	24	0	3	5	3	9	3	0	0	
45-49	11	0	0	4	2	1	3	1	0	1
50-54	6	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	
55-59	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
60-64	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	
65+	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	

Table 5.6: Marriages and Divorces by Month, 1992

Month	Mar	riage	Di	vorce
	Number	Percent	Number	Percen
January	208	6.9	34	7.7
February	233	7.8	28	6.4
March	239	8.0	37	8.4
<b>April</b>	207	6.9	36	8.2
May	181	6.0	30	6.8
June	289	9.6	53	12.1
July	317	10.6	34	7.7
August	278	9.3	45	10.3
September	295	9.8	45	10.3
October	315	10.5	34	7.7
November	196	6.5	27	6.2
December	240	8.0	36	8.2
Total	2998	100.0	439	100.0

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Table 5.7: Number of Divorces by Sex, Age. and Duration of Marriage, 1992

							Dur	ation of	marri	age (mor	ths)				<u> </u>	
Age at divorce	A11 d	uration	Und	er 6	6	-11	12	-23	24	1-35	36	47	48-	59	60	<del></del>
d i voi ce	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	439	439	67	67	62	62	121	121	56	56	42	42	12	12	79	 79
Under 20	15	156	2	37	3	35	7	52	3	23	0	7	0	1	0	1
20 · 24	91	175	18	19	17	23	26	52	14	23	10	27	1	5	5	26
25-29	138	70	17	7	28	2	47	12	19	7	10	8	4	5	13	29
30-34	113	25	15	3	9	2	26	3	15	2	16	0	5	0	27	15
35-39	34	9	4	0	3	0	6	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	15	7
40-49	35	3	7	1	2	0	7	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	14	1
50+	13	1	4	0	. 0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0

### **CHAPTER 6**

### MIGRATION

An "out-migrant" is defined as a person originally listed on a DSS census as a resident, or a person who became a resident after the census by birth or immigration, who subsequently moved out of the surveillance (DSS) area permanently. Likewise, an "in-migrant" is an individual not recorded in the census who has permanently moved into the surveillance area. Those who stay in the area continuously for at least six months in a year or come home at least once a month to stay overnight are treated as permanent residents. It may be noted that these definitions refer to the surveillance areas as a whole. People who move from the Comparison area into the MCH-FP area, or vice versa, do not feature in the tables which show the numbers of migrants in the two areas.

The number of in-migrants in 1992 was 6,909, giving a crude rate of in-migration of 33.6 per thousand. Out-migrants numbered 9,978 and the out-migration rate 48.5 per thousand. Both these figures constituted appreciable increases on those of 1991, but the net loss of migrants remained almost identical: 3,077 in 1992 as against 3,083 in 1991. Female in-migrants outnumbered males, but there were more male out-migrants than female.

The numbers for the MCH-FP and Comparison areas, shown in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 by age and sex, are fairly evenly distributed between the two areas.

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 show the age-specific migration rates, which are illustrated in Figure 6.1. They show the bi-modal age distributions commonly found for migrant populations, with a primary peak of young adults and a secondary peak of young children moving with their parents. For males the ages of the out-migrants tended to be rather younger than those of the in-migrants, while for females the shapes of the distributions were similar. Table 6.5 to 6.8 show the distributions of in- and out-migrants by age, sex and the cause of the movement.

Table 6.9 and Figure 6.2 show the numbers moving in and out by month. As in previous years, January is the preferred month for such moves.

Tables 6.10 and 6.11 show the number of males and females migrating in and out of the Matlab DSS area by location of origin or destination. For locations in Bangladesh the Division and whether the location is rural or urban is given. For numerically important origins or destinations the District is also shown. Roughly equal numbers of men and women move into and out of rural areas of Chandpur district, neighboring Matlab, brobably due to marriage. There is a net loss of both men and women to urban Dhaka, primarily of young adults. There is also a net loss to India, but more evenly distributed across age groups. Migration to the Middle-East and Other Asian locations is heavily concentrated among out-migrating males age 15-34.

Table 6.1: In- and Out-migration by Age and Sex, 1992

Age .	In-m	nigratio	n '	Out-	migrati	on
(years)	Both sexes	Hales	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	6909	3125	3784	9978	5035	4943
Under 5	1155	558	597	1255	606	649
0 1 2 3 4	286 245 219 224 181	142 123 95 110 88	144 122 124 114 93	258 303 250 221 223	111 153 104 120 118	147 150 146 101 105
5 - 9	686	357	329	827	435	392
10-14	517	260	257	889	418	471
15-19	1090	242	848	1861	741	1120
20-24	1090	285	805	1994	999	995
25-29	807	403	404	1272	690	582
30-34	585	386	199	718	459	259
35-39	309	216	93	376	247	129
40-44	178	127	51	221	160	61
45-49	149	96	53	135	85	50
50-54	103	73	30	118	62	56
55 - 59	72	49	23	96	47	49
60-64	73	37	36	82	37	45
65+	95	36	59	134	49	85

Table 6.2: In-migration by Age, Sex, and Area, 1992

	MCH-	FP area	<del></del>	Compa	rison ar	ea
Age (years)	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	3466	1553	1913	3443	1572	1871
Under 5	558	265	293	597	293	304
	147	78	69	139	64	75
Ų	110	50	60	135	73	62
Ţ	105	46	59	114	49	65
2	103	50	58	116	60	56
0 1 2 3 4	88	41	47	93	47	46
5 - 9	336	174	162	350	183	167
10-14	260	127	133	257	133	124
15-19	542	107	435	548	135	413
20-24	582	144	438	508	141	367
25-29	405	202	203	402	201	201
30-34	297	205	92	288	181	107
35-39	159	115	. 44	150	101	49
40-44	102	69	33	76	58	18
45-49	69	49	20	80	47	3:
50-54	51	39	.12	52	34	1
55-59	29	22	7	43	27	1
60-64	33	20	13	40	17	2
65+	43	15	28	- 52	21	3

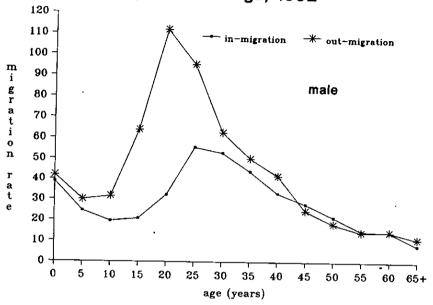
Table 6.3: Out-migration by Age, Sex, and Area, 1992

Age	MCH-	FP area		Сотра	rison a	rea
(years)	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
All ages	4890	2484	2406	5088	2551	2537
Under 5	564	286	278	691	320	371
0	114	50	64	144	61	83
1 2 3 4	139	70	69	164	83	81
2	. 122	50	72	128	54	74
3	97	63	34	124	57	67
4	92	53	39	131	65	66
5 - 9	377	192	185	450	243	207
10-14	413	191	222	476	227	249
15-19	952	385	567	909	356	553
20-24	998	519	479	996	480	516
25-29	671	361	310	601	329	272
30-34	342	211	131	376	248	128
35-39	177	111	66	199	136	63
40-44	107	85	22	114	75	39
45-49	74	47	27	61	38	23
50-54	56	30	26	62	32	30
55-59	43	20	23	53	27	26
60-64	44	20	24	38	17	21
65+	72	26	46	62	23	39

Table 6.4: Age and Sex-specific Migration Rates by Direction, 1992 (per 1000 population)

	Both	sexes	Mal	es	Fem	ales _
Age (years)	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
All ages	33.6	48.5	30.4	49.0	36.7	48.0
Under 5	40.1	43.6	38.7	42.0	41.6	45.2
0 1 2 3 4	55.9 41.6 37.8 36.6	50.5 51.5 43.1 36.1	55.2 41.5 32.7 36.6	43.2 51.6 35.8 39.9	56.7 41.8 42.8 36.6	57.9 51.4 50.4 32.4
4	30.9	38.0	29.6	39.7	32.2 24.0	36.3 28.6
5 - 9	24.3	29.3	24.5	29.9 31.6	21.6	39.6
10-14	20.6	35.4	19.6 20.9	64.1	82.9	109.5
15-19	50.0	85.4 107.7	32.0	112.1	83.9	103.7
20-24	58.9 49.8	78.4	55.8	95.5	44.9	64.7
25-29 30-34	40.7	49.9	53.1	63.1	28.0	36.4
35-39	31.1	37.9	44.1	50.4	18.5	25.7
40-44	22.3	27.7	33.3	41.9	12.3	14.7
45-49	18.8	17.0	28.1	24.9	11.8	11.3
50-54	14.2	16.2	21.8	18.5	7.7	14.3
55-59	11.0	14.6	15.1	14.5	6.9	14.
60-64	14.7	16.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	18.
65+	11.7	16.5	8.3	11.3	15.6	22.

Figure 6.1: Rate of In- and Out-migration by Sex and Age, 1992



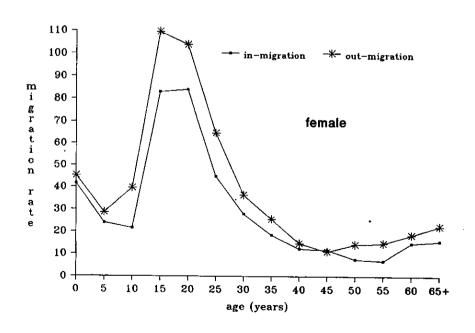


Table 6.5: Male Out-migration by Cause of Movement and Age, 1992

							Ag	e (year	·s)						
Cause of movement	Total	<del></del>	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 - 49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65÷
All migrants	5035	606	435	418	741	999	690	459	247	160	85	62	47	37	49
work/Economic/Educational -acquired/seeking job -job completion/retirement -to acquire education -educ. completed/interrupt -student lodging	2707 14 423 0 4	1 0 1 0 0	4 0 14 0 0	91 0 69 0	464 2 128 0 1	738 5 151 0 1	563 1 53 0 1	383 1 6 0 1	196 0 0 0 0	123 1 1 0 0	63 0 0 0 0	34 1 0 0 0	28 2 0 0 0	11 1 0 0 0	<b>1</b>
Housing/Environmental -acquired/seeking new land/house -river erosion	143 7	2	1 0	1	6	5 2	14 0	27 0	21 2	15 2	10 0	13 1	7 0	10 0	1
Marriage/Familial -marriage -separation/divorce/widow	6 4	0	0	0	0	4	1 0	1 2	0 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	
-move with or join spouse/parents -adoption -family friction/breakdown -health or old age care	1631 4 37 11	598 3 1 0	416 0 0 0	254 1 1 0	131 0 5 0	77 0 8 0	43 0 10 0	31 0 4 0	19 0 3 0	7 0 3 2	7 0 2 0	8 0 0 0	7 0 0 1	12 0 0 1	i
Legal problems	22	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	3	4	1	2	2	1	
Other and not stated -other n.e.c.* -unknown or not stated	12 10	0	0	1 0	1 3	4	0	0	0 2	2	2	1 2	0	0	· -

<sup>\*</sup>Not elsewhere classified.

Table 6.6: Female Out-migration by Cause of Movement and Age, 1992

Cause of movement							A	ige (yea	rs)						
cause or movement	Total	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
All migrants	4943	649	392	471	1120	995	582	259	129	61	50	56	49	45	85
Work/Economic/Educational -acquired/seeking job -job completion/retirement -to acquire education -educ. completed/interrupt -student lodging	583 6 126 0	1 0 2 0 0	7 0 14 0 0	121 1 35 0 0	217 4 50 0	115 0 23 0	58 0 1 0	38 0 0 0	14 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	2 0 0 0 0
Housing/Environmental acquired/seeking new land/house river erosion	38 3	1 0	0	0	2 0	8 1	7 0	3 1	7 0	0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	0
Marriage/Familial ·marriage ·separation/divorce/widow ·move with or join	812 122	0	0 1	26 0	409 30	256 52	93 23	24 6	0 5	4 1	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0
spouse/parents -adoption -family friction/breakdown -health or old age care	3178 13 17 21	630 12 2 0	369 1 0 0	286 0 0 0	403 0 3 0	530 0 3 0	391 0 5 0	183 0 0 0	101 0 1 0	53 0 0 1	43 0 0 1	48 0 0 1	37 0 1 3	33 0 1 6	71 0 1 9
Legal problems	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other and not stated -other n.e.c.* -unknown or not stated	16 5	1	0	1 1	1	6 0	2	<b>4</b> 0	0 0	0	0 1	0	1	0	0

<sup>\*</sup>Not elsewhere classified.

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Table 6.7: Male In-migration by Cause of Movement and Age, 1992

							A	ge (yea	rs)						
Cause of movement	Total	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+ 
All migrants	3125	558	357	260	242	285	403	386	216	127	96	73	49	37	36
dork/Economic/Educational -acquired/seeking job -job completion/retirement -to acquire education -educ. completed/interrupt -student lodging	523 442 175 13 35	0 0 2 0 0	3 0 30 0 2	11 3 53 2 4	26 26 53 3 5	61 68 22 2 11	115 84 9 4 4	123 87 3 1 2	69 47 0 1 4	44 31 0 0 0	28 35 0 0	17 28 0 0	11 12 2 0 1	9 12 1 0 0	( (
Housing/Environmental -acquired/seeking new land/house -river erosion	313 8	2	3	7 0	14 0	41 0	63 1	57 5	38 1	27 0	17 1	12	15 0	9 0	
Marriage/Familial -marriage -separațion/divorce/widow	4 3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0	0	
<pre>-move with or join spouse/parents -adoption -family friction/breakdown -health or old age care</pre>	1486 14 17 26	542 12 0 0	317 1 0 0	178 1 0 0	106 0 0 1	66 0 1 1	94 0 3 7	85 0 7 1	41 0 4 6	19 0 1 0	9 0 0 2	12 0 0 2	6 0 1 0	4 0 0 2	
Legal problems	17	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	
Other and not stated -other n.e.c.* -unknown or not stated	49 0	0	1 0	1 0	8	7 0	12 0	9	3	3	2	2	0	0 0	1

<sup>\*</sup>Not elsewhere classified.

Table 6.8: Female In-migration by Cause of Movement and Age, 1992

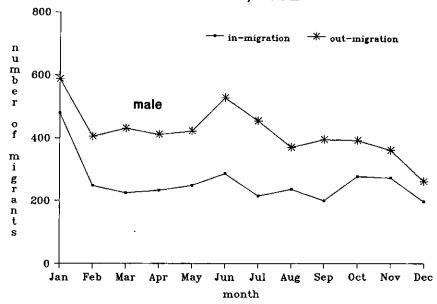
							A	ge (yea	ırs)						
Cause of movement	Total	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
All migrants	3784	597	329	257	848	805	404	199	93	51	53	30	23	36	59
Work/Economic/Educational -acquired/seeking job -job completion/retirement -to acquire education -educ. completed/interrupt -student lodging	131 48 88 3 3	0 0 0 0	2 1 23 0 0	22 6 31 0 1	17 14 22 0 2	32 14 12 2 0	36 6 0 1	11 2 0 0	6 1 0 0	1 0 0 0	2 2 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0
Housing/Environmental -acquired/seeking new land/house -river erosion	72 3	1 0	2	0	7 0	7 1	14 1	3	5 0	11 0	7 0	0	4 0	8 1	3 0
Marriage/Familial -marriage -separation/divorce/widow	703 209	0	0	4 3	419 50	225 73	27 46	15 19	6 9	2 3	3 2	1 0	0 1	0	1
<pre>-move with or join spouse/parents -adoption -family friction/breakdown -health or old age care</pre>	2424 28 21 21	575 21 0 0	299 1 0 0	185 4 0 0	305 2 4 0	417 0 9 3	262 0 4 4	145 0 1 1	65 0 0 0	33 0 1 0	36 0 0 0	27 0 0 0	13 0 0 2	21 0 1 2	41 0 1 9
Legal problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other and not stated -other n.e.c.* -unknown or not stated	30 0	0	1 0	10	6 0	10 0	3	2	1 0	0	1 0	. 0	2 0	. 1	1 0

<sup>\*</sup>Not elsewhere classified.

Table 6.9: In- and Out-migration by Sex and Month, 1992

	In-m	igration		Out-r	nigration	) 
Age (years)	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
January	986	480	506	1179	588	591
February	569	248	321	873	405	468
March	511	225	286	867	431	436
April	505	233	272	783	412	371
May	522	249	273	838	423	415
June	665	287	378	1023	530	493
July	514	215	299	908	457	451
August	534	237	297	718	372	346
September	456	200	256	768	397	371
October	627	279	348	791	394	397
November	588	274	314	696	363	333
December	432	198	234	534	263	27
All month		3125	3784	9978	5035	494

Figure 6.2: Number of In- and Out-migrants by Sex and Month, 1992



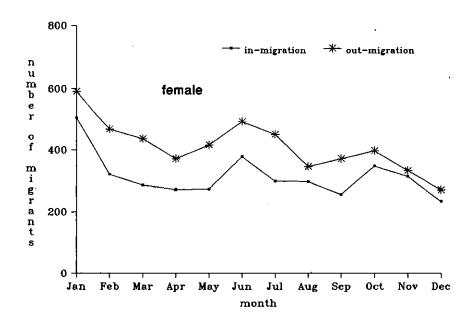


Table 6.10: Male Migration by Destination or Origin, 1992

				Oı	ıt-Migi	ation		<u></u> -			In-Mig	ration		
estination.	/origir	1			Age (ye	ears)					Age (	(years)		
	rural/ urban	District	0-14			35-44	45+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34		45+	Total
All migrant	s		1459	1740	1149	407	280	5035	1175	527	789	343	291	3125
	rural urban	all	4 18	3 16	0 4		0 4	8 43	9 11	3 0	5 8	1 2	3 0	21 21
Khu1na	rural urban	all	6 30		2 12	1 7	3 8	19 87	12 30			3 8	2 10	25 74
Dhaka	rural rural rural urban urban urban urban urban urban	Dhaka Narayangan rest Dhaka Narayangan Narsingdi Gazipur rest	32 506	727 727 128 130	342 342 3 77 3 15	4 4 2 105 7 21 9 2 6 6	2 4 2 70 11 1 4 3	32 36 50 1750 326 37 81 46	37 15 21 244 72 14 15	10 10 139 37 5	10 17 243 61 10	4 3 86 30 8 6	4 5 8 89 14 6 3 10	70 44 59 801 214 41 41
Chittagong	_	Comilla Chandpur rest Sylhet Comilla Chandpur Chittagon	58 301 19 51 21	3 26 L 100 D 8 L 8 3 2 4 1 8 12	0 25 5 9 8 4 0 4 3 1 6 6	1 56 B 10	62 3 9 7 5 15	312	78 349 29 60 29 7	9 121 9 9 6 2 6 1 3 9	137 7 31 8 14 9 9	7 72 2 3 1 10 4 11 9 3 4 17 0 3	13 56 6 18 1 2 17 3	5 15 6 2 17 3
India			11	0 8	7 6	0 34	36	327	2	4 2	1 2	1 7	2	
Other Asia	1			0 10	1 11	.2 25	4	242		3 1	6 3	2 11	6	
Middle-Eas				0 16	1 22	21 70	16	468		2	9 4	2 27	10	) !
Other				0	1	6 2		) 9		0	0	3 5	(	
Unknown				6	6	5 2	. (	) 19	1	4	5 1	.1 0		3

Table 6.11: Female Migration by Destination or Origin, 1992

Destination	n/origi	n		0	ut-Mig	ration					In-Mig	gration	_	
ocse macro					Age (y	ears)				-	Age	(years)		
Division	rural/ urban	District	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45+	Total	0-14	15 - 24	25-34	35-44	45+	Total
All migran	its		1512	2115	841	190	285	4943	1183	1653	603	144	201	3784
Rajshahi	rural urban	all all	1 13	3 16	1 5	0 2	0 6	5 42	5 7	9 6	2	1 1	3 4	20 20
Khulna	rural urban	all all	6 30	12 27	2 13	1 6	2 9	23 85	14 18	6 21	6 11	1 2	1 5	28 57
Dhaka	rural rural rural urban urban urban urban urban	Dhaka Narayanganj rest Dhaka Narayanganj Narsingdi Gazipur rest	25 514	12 16 40 576 102 11 15	11 7 18 268 45 2 18 3	1 2 1 65 11 4 1	2 0 2 92 9 0 1 4	41 36 86 1515 265 27 68 34	35 20 33 294 80 12 12 9	25 23 40 259 69 9 21	13 8 14 151 38 7 3	6 3 3 29 6 0 5	2 4 3 47 12 1 3 3	81 58 93 780 205 29 44 31
Chittagong	rural rural rural urban urban urban urban urban	Comilla Chandpur rest Sylhet Comilla Chandpur Chittagong rest	60 283 27 73 20 24 115	189 736 19 51 26 29 133 20	50 210 13 28 14 15 52 7	6 40 0 6 1 2 11 2	10 63 3 7 2 1 17 0	315 1332 62 165 63 71 328 44	74 343 25 67 18 6 52 25	168 824 15 35 21 14 39 20	48 187 10 24 10 5 32 6	8 37 5 14 3 2 8 2	16 48 3 15 6 1 12 2	314 1439 58 155 58 28 143 55
India			113	55	47	23	55	293	23	12	12	5	7	59
Other Asia			0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	2
Middle-Eas	t		5	6	4	1	0	16	1	0	1	1	1	4
Other			0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown			9	6	7	0	0	22	10	6	5	0	2	23

### CHAPTER 7

# Special Supplement

# TRENDS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY IN MATLAB BY SEX AND CAUSE OF DEATH, 1981-1992

### Introduction

The most important features of the demographic trends in Matlab revealed by the DSS have undoubtedly been the rapid declines in fertility and in under-five mortality which have occurred in the 1980s and early 1990s in both the MCH-FP and Comparison areas. Between 1981 and 1992 the total fertility rate fell by about 37 percent in both the MCH-FP and the Comparison areas. In the same period under-five mortality fell by 40 percent and 36 percent in the two areas respectively. This decline was achieved despite the fact that during the first part of the period mortality was rising rather than falling, due to an epidemic of shigellosis in Matlab which reached its peak in 1984 (Bennish and Wojtyniak, 1991). From 1985 onwards under-five mortality fell steadily until 1991, when there was a temporary upsurge in both areas.

In this issue of the DSS Annual Report we take a closer look at this—decline in under-five mortality, and analyse its components by sex and by cause of death. It is hoped that this will be the first of a series of special topics which will examine various aspects of demographic trends in Matlab in greater detail.

Tables showing the registered deaths in Matlab by sex, age group, area and cause of death have been published in the Annual Reports for every year since 1982. The data used for this analysis have been extracted from these published tables, together with some corresponding tabulations for 1981. The simple results shown here reveal some important features of the mortality decline, but they also raise many new questions, and it is hoped that they will thereby stimulate further indepth studies.

# Mortality by Sex

In most countries of the world, mortality rates of males are higher than those of females at all ages. However, in some populations of South Asia this pattern has sometimes been reversed, with higher female mortality rates from the end of the first month of life until relatively late in life. This South Asian pattern was prevalent in Matlab in the 1970s (D'Souza and Chen, 1980; Koenig and D'Souza, 1986).

The infant and child mortality rates for male and female children recorded in the MCH-FP and Comparison areas for the years 1981 to 1992 inclusive are shown in Table S.1, and are illustrated in Figures S.1 and S.2. For infants, there does not appear to have been any consistent differential during the first part of the period under review: sometimes the male rates are higher, and sometimes the female. But from 1987 in the MCH-FP area and from 1989 in the Comparison area,

the male infant mortality rates have been consistently higher than the female. For children aged between 1 and 5, the female mortality rates were higher throughout the whole period, but the gap between the two narrowed conspicuously in both areas, so that by 1991 the differential had all but disappeared. In other words, the relative decline in mortality for females has been more rapid than that for males.

# Mortality by Cause of Death

The cause of death classification followed in the Annual Reports up to and including 1986 was radically revised in 1987, thus breaking the continuity of the data and invalidating any analysis of trends for certain causes of death. However it has still been possible to extract comparable figures for what may be regarded as the four major causes of infant and child deaths: diarrhoeal disease (including dysentery and cholera); acute respiratory infections (including pneumonia, whooping cough and influenza); tetanus; and measles. Many children of course die of a combination of these diseases, and the allocation of these deaths to one or other category is liable to be arbitrary. In particular the deaths attributed to measles only include those which occurred when the rash was still visible. But measles is often followed by complications, generally diarrhoea and/or ARI, which may prove fatal. Thus the figures shown here certainly under-estimate the importance of measles as a cause of death, and by implication the contribution which measles vaccinations may have made to the reduction in infant and child mortality (Fauveau, 1994).

The numbers of infant deaths by cause have been converted into mortality rates by dividing these numbers by the number of births during the year in question; the deaths of children aged 1-4 have been divided by the mid-year population in the age group. The results are shown in sections (a) and (b) of Table S.2, and are illustrated in Figures S.3 and S.4.

The most conspicuous feature of the analysis of infant mortality is that the most important element in the overall decline was the virtual eradication of tetanus. In 1980 more than half the infant deaths in both areas were attributed to tetanus; by 1991 they accounted for less than 3 percent. However a note of caution is needed before these figures are accepted at their face value. The DSS Annual Reports for 1981 to 1983 contain a footnote to the effect that the diagnosis of tetanus had been made by equating it with the local term "Takuria", or possession by an evil spirit which produced symptoms similar to those of tetanus; there is no doubt that other causes were sometimes subsumed under this heading (Fauveau, 1994). It should also be observed that the eradication of tetanus will only have had a major impact on the neonatal mortality rates; but, as is evident from Table 2.1, post-neonatal mortality also declined during this period. Thus a further step of the investigation would be the separate analysis of neonatal and post-neonatal rates by cause of death. However, despite these reservations, it is clear that a major reduction in mortality from neonatal tetanus occurred during this period, which may be attributed to the spread of tetanus toxoid immunization, the training of traditional birth attendants and the provision of safe delivery kits.

The relative overall decline in child mortality was appreciably greater than that in infant mortality. When the age-specific mortality rates are converted into life table probabilities of dying between the ages of 1 and 5, it becomes clear that in the early 1980s almost as many children were dying in this period of

their lives as had died in the first year of life. Comparing the rates for 1981 and 1992 shows that mortality in the 1-4 age group had been reduced by 69 percent in the MCH-FP area, and by 58 percent in the Comparison area. The numbers in section (b) of the Table S.2 and in Figure S.4 indicate that the major component of this fall was the reduction in diarrhoeal disease. Measles mortality also underwent a large relative fall, but, as indicated above, the figures understate the importance of measles, and its reduction by immunisations almost certainly contributed to the fall in diarrhoeal deaths. It is notable that mortality rate for "other causes" showed a strong decline in both areas, but as mentioned above, a change in the classification system precludes comparative analysis.

# Sex Differentials by Cause of Death

It remains to link the two parts of this paper and ask how far the changing sex differentials in mortality may be associated with the changing composition of the mortality rates by cause of death. Sex ratios (male/female) of the infant and the child mortality rates by cause of death were therefore calculated for the two areas. When graphed they at first presented a bewildering pattern of zig-zagging lines, but after heavy smoothing with moving averages, discernible trends emerged. Yet the results, illustrated in Figures S.5 and S.6, still contain many anomalous features, and we present them here, not because we feel they tell a coherent story, but rather in the hope that they will provoke further discussion and research.

Diarrhoeal mortality in the 1-4 age group showed a heavy sex bias, with the females rates at least twice as great as the male, in both areas. Thus the reduction of diarrhoeal mortality in this age group must have contributed to the narrowing of the overall sex differential in child mortality. The same was true of infants in the Comparison area although the size of the differential was much smaller. But among infants in the MCH-FP area, diarrhoea appeared to be killing more boys than girls, and the sex ratio of the mortality rates increased steeply over the time period.

The sex ratios of the mortality rates from respiratory infections also increased over the time period, both for infants and children 1-4, in the MCH-FP area. The rates were heavily selective of male infants from 1987 through 1992. On the other hand in the Comparison area the ARI sex ratios declined over time for the 1-4 age group, and showed no consistent trend for infants.

Due to the virtual eradication of mortality from tetanus and measles in the MCH-FP area, figures for these causes of death are only available for the first few years. In the Comparison area tetanus was killing more boys than girls, and the differential increased over time, though it must be remembered that by the end the numbers of tetanus deaths were getting very small. Mortality rates from measles among children aged 1-4 in the Comparison area were heavier for females, although the sex ratios were above those of the "all causes".

The residual group of "others" cannot be further broken down, due to the change in the cause-of-death classification mentioned above. For infants it consists largely of neonatal deaths other than those due to tetanus; for children aged 1-4, accidental deaths (mostly due to drowning) feature prominently. The sex

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A three year moving aveage was used.

ratios for the infants do not differ greatly from unity; those for children 1-4 showed heavier female mortality, but with the differential reducing over time.

We will not venture any explanation for these apparent associations between sexselective mortality and the various causes of death, but merely present these figures in the hope that they will stimulate further analyses.

### References

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D'Souza, S., and Chen, L.C., "Sex differential in mortality in rural Bangladesh", Population and Development Review 1980, Vol.6, pp.257-70.

Koenig, M.A., and D'Souza, S., "Sex differences in childhood mortality in rural Bangladesh", <u>Social Science and Medicine</u> 1986, Vol.22, pp.15-22.

Fauveau, V. "Measles in Matlab", Chapter 11 in <u>Matlab: Women, Children and Health</u>, V. Fauveau, ed. (1994), Dhaka: ICDDR,B Special Publication No. 35.

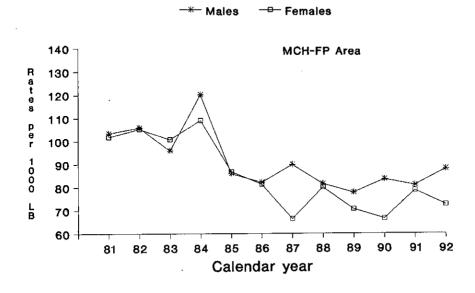
Table S.1: Matlab Infant and Child Mortality Rates by Sex and Area, 1981-1992

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
(a) Infant m	ortality	rates by	sex and	area			•					
MCH-FP area			•									
Males Females Both sexes	103.4 101.7 102.6	105.9 105.3 105.6	95.8 100.7 98.2	120.3 109.2 114.8	86.0 86.8 86.4	82.2 81.4 81.8	89.7 66.5 78.4	81.6 80.0 80.8	77.8 70.6 74.3	83.6 66.5 75.2	81.1 78.8 80.0	88.1 72.7 80.5
Comparison a	rea											
Males Females Both sexes	106.0 123.5 114.5	124.1 111.9 118.3	104.9 120.3 112.5	132.9 121.1 127.1	124.0 112.5 118.4	94.6 90.8 92.7	91.3 97.4 94.4	92.5 100.9 96.6	98.0 83.5 90.7	90.5 84.6 87.5	122.6 106.7 114.9	92.3 88.0 90.2
(b) Child mo	rtality r	ates by	sex and	area								
MCH-FP area												
Males Females Both sexes	11.8 26.8 19.1	11.8 26.4 18.8	18.3 25.9 21.9	16.7 30.3 23.1	12.9 20.1 16.4	10.0 16.9 13.4	8.6 11.2 9.9	6.0 9.3 7.6	4.8 8.0 6.4	5.0 5.5 5.3	6.6 7.4 7.0	5.3 6.5 5.9
Comparison a	rea		•								•	
Males Females Both sexes	20.3 29.6 24.8	19.3 36.5 27.4	25.0 46.7 35.3	31.1 48.4 39.2	15.8 34.5 24.6	15.2 26.7 20.7	8.7 21.8 15.0	11.2 17.7 14.4	8.1 15.0 11.5	7.2 11.3 9.3	8.8 9.3 9.1	7.7 12.9 10.4

Table S.2: Matlab Infant and Child Mortality Rates by Cause of Death and Area. 1981-1992

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
(a) Infant m	ortality	rates (1	<b>1</b> 0) per	thousand	live bi	rths						
MCH-FP area												
Diarrhoeal ARI Tetanus Measles Other Total	3.1 15.3 36.4 0.3 47.5 102.6	10.9 17.7 42.6 0.9 33.5 105.6	10.3 10.6 31.2 0.0 46.1 98.2	15.1 16.7 15.7 3.0 64.3 114.8	11.0 7.1 27.3 0.0 39.2 86.4	12.0 21.7 14.7 1.2 32.2 81.8	9.2 11.8 1.2 0.0 56.2 78.4	14.3 14.6 1.6 0.3 50.1 80.8	12.6 12.3 0.3 0.0 49.0 74.3	8.5 13.9 0.3 0.0 52.5 75.2	10.5 12.0 1.9 0.0 55.6 80.0	9.4 10.5 0.0 0.0 60.5 80.5
Comparison a	rea		•									
Diarrhoeal ARI Tetanus Measles Other Total	5.3 13.4 55.9 3.3 36.7 114.5	9.9 15.4 57.0 1.9 34.0 118.3	7.0 8.9 43.7 2.2 50.7 112.5	15.2 15.2 34.6 4.2 57.9 127.1	12.1 11.4 47.8 2.2 44.8 118.4	13.2 17.7 32.1 1.9 27.8 92.7	11.0 16.7 11.5 0.5 54.6 94.4	13.2 23.5 10.9 0.3 48.8 96.6	16.1 16.1 5.8 0.3 52.4 90.7	8.5 18.7 3.7 0.3 56.3 87.5	18.8 29.8 3.0 0.3 62.9 114.9	15.9 19.1 0.6 0.0 54.5 90.2
(b) Child Mo	rtality R	ates (4m1	l) per ti	nousand o	hildren	aged 1	-4					
MCH-FP area												
Diarrhoeal ARI Tetanus Measles Other Total	4.9 1.3 0.4 2.0 10.5 19.1	6.6 2.9 0.3 1.0 8.0 18.8	9.2 1.5 0.3 0.5 10.4 21.9	12.1 1.3 0.3 1.2 8.2 23.1	7.2 0.8 0.3 0.0 6.5 16.4	6.6 1.4 0.2 0.0 5.2 13.4	4.3 1.1 0.0 0.0 4.5 9.9	2.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 4.4 7.6	2.5 0.5 0.0 0.0 3.3 6.4	1.0 0.9 0.0 0.1 3.2 5.3	1.5 1.1 0.0 0.1 4.2 7.0	1.7 0.6 0.0 0.0 3.5 5.9
Comparison a	rea											
Diarrhoeal ARI Tetanus Measles Other Total	5.5 3.1 1.2 3.4 11.6 24.8	9.4 2.9 1.5 2.9 10.7 27.4	15.3 1.5 1.0 2.6 14.8 35.3	19.2 2.8 0.9 5.5 10.8 39.2	10.7 1.0 0.5 4.0 8.4 24.6	9.3 2.0 0.5 2.8 6.0 20.7	8.2 1.8 0.1 0.2 4.6 15.0	6.5 1.4 0.0 0.2 6.1 14.4	4.3 2.5 0.0 0.2 4.5 11.5	3.3 1.6 0.0 0.2 4.3 9.3	3.8 0.9 0.0 0.2 4.2 9.1	4.3 1.3 0.0 0.4 4.3 10.4

Figure S.1: Trends in Infant Mortality Rates by Sex and Area, 1981-1992



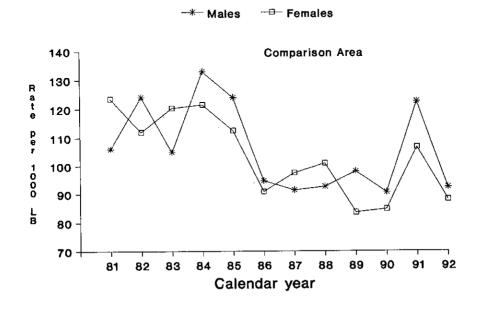
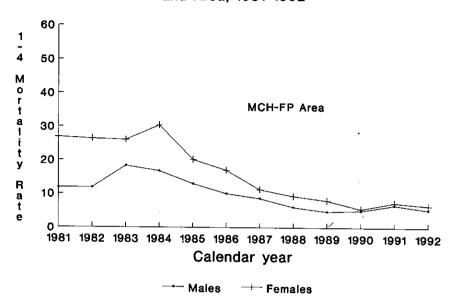


Figure S.2: Trends in Child Mortality Rates by Sex and Area, 1981-1992



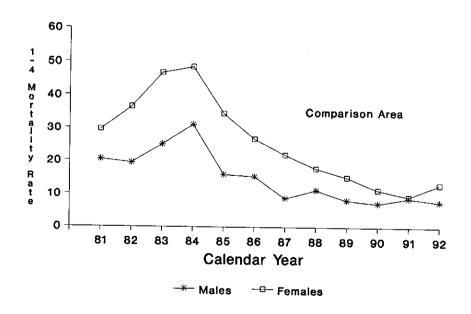
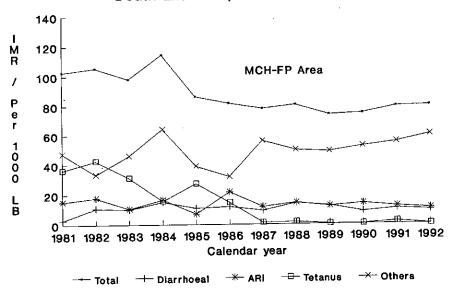


Figure S.3: Trends in Infant Mortality Rates by Cause of Death and Area, 1981-1992



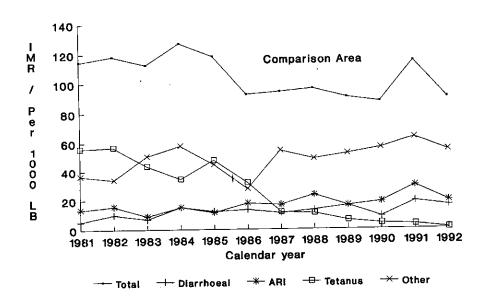
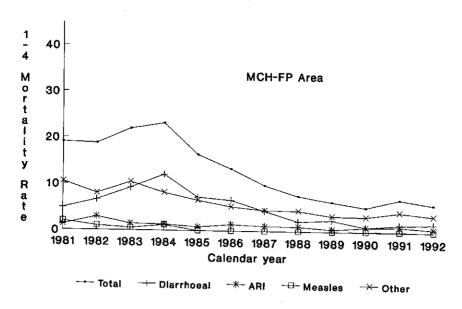


Figure S.4: Trends in Child Mortality Rates by Cause of Death and Area, 1981-1992



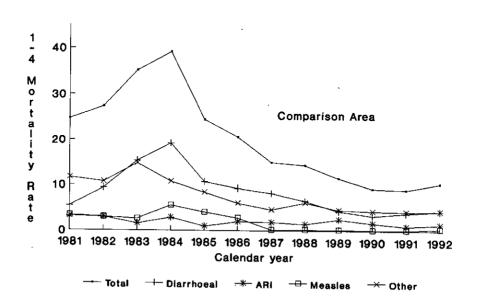
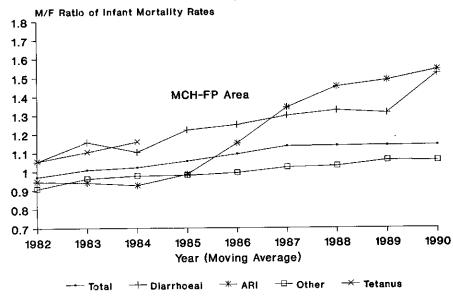


Figure S.5: Sex Ratios of Infant Mortality by Cause of Death and Area, 1982-1990



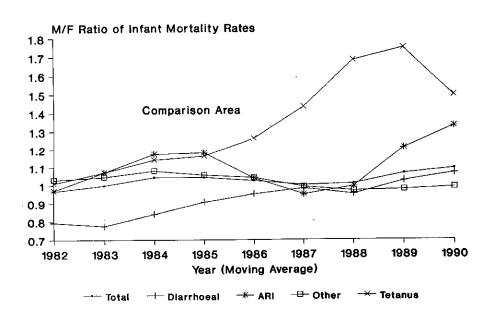
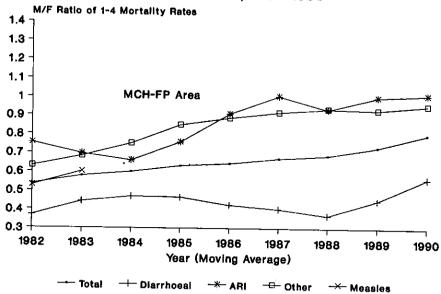
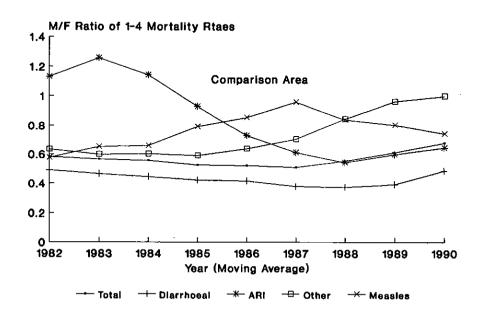


Figure S.6: Sex Ratios of Child Mortality by Cause of Death and Area, 1982-1990





 $\label{eq:Appendix A} \mbox{Names and Codes of Villages in the DSS Area. 1992}$ 

		MCH-FP ar	ea	ĺ		Comparison	area	
ck*	Village code	Village name	Village code	Village name	Village code	Village name	Village code	Village name
	D W V10 V11 V31 V32	Charmukundi Kaladi Dhakirgaon Nabakalash Dighaldi Mobarakdi	V59 V60 V61 V62 V72	Doshpara Suvankardi Munsabdi Shilmondi Upadi	A B C F G J	Uddamdi Charmasua Sarderkandi Sepoykandi Thatalia Char Harigope Baispur	V78 V79 V80 V90 V95 V96 V97	Soladana Pitambordi Daribond Narinda Baluchar Rampur Dhanagoda
l	H V12 V13 V19 V20 V21 V22 V23 V24	Lamchari Bhangerpar Baburpara Lakshmipur Dagorpur Khadergaon Beloti Baluchar Machuakhal	V26 V56 V82 V83 V85 V87 VB12 VB13	Narayanpur Palipara Dhanarpar Padmapal Bhanurpara Hurmaisha Nagda Naogaon	V01 V02 V03 V04 V05 V06 V07 V08 V09 V14	Kadamtali Nilokhi Char Nilokhi Char Pathalia Gazipur Fatepur Nayakandi Goalbhar Naburkandi Enayetnagar	V98 V99 VB1	Santoshpur Baluakandi Taltoli Sree Rayerchar Rayerkandi Ramdaspur Thakurpara Sarkerpara Mirpur Farazikandi
;	K L M N O P Q V27 V28 V30 V39	Shahpur Tatkhana Char Nayergaon Aswinpur Nayergaon Titerkandi Char Shibpur Panchghoria Khidirpur Harion Gobindapur	V40 V41 V42 V43 V44 V64 V86 V88 VB11 D100 D101	Masunda Paton Adhara (South) Kanachak Panchdona Kawadi Adhara Datikara Mehron Barogaon Naojan	V35 V36 V37** V38 V45 V46 V47 V48 V49 V50 V51	Durgapur Ludhua Charputia Galimkha Bakchar Silinda Tulatali Gangkandi Harina Bakharpur Induriakandi Chhoto Haldia	VB9** VB10 D28 D29 D30 D31 D32 D33 D34 D35 D88 D89	Ramanathgonj South Rampur Bazarkhola Kirtonkhola Banuakandi Harina Bazarkh Khalisha Nayanagar Saidkharkandi Molla Kandi Sankibhanga Sankibhanga Namapara
D	R S T V15 V16 V17 V18 V25 V29 V33 V34	Nandalalpur Tatua Amuakanda Bhati Rasulpur Binandapur Hatighata Torkey Char Pathalia Shibpur(South) Shibpur(North)	V63 V67 V81 V84	Nayakandi Balakandi Induria Baluchar Islamabad (East) Majlishpur Sonaterkandi Shanbajkandi Islamabad (Middle)	V58** V65 V66 V68 V69** V70** V71 V73 V74 V75 V76	Mohishmari Nayachar Thatalia Sobahan Naobangha South Joypur Khamarpara Sadardia Ketundia Mukundia Chosoi	D90 D91** D92** D93 D94 D95 D96 D97 D98 D99	Zahirabaj North Joypur West Joypur Maizkandi Hazipur Tapaderpara Rampur Nayakandi Bara Haldia Mandertoli

<sup>\*</sup>Division by block applies only to the MCH-FP area.
\*Lost due to river erosion.

Appendix B
Mid-year Population, Births, and Deaths by
Village, 1992

Village code*	Popula- tion	Live births	Deaths	Birth rate	Death rate
D	1745	49	11	28.1	6.3
W	3413	62	22	18:2	6.4
V10	1520	39	10	25.7	6.6
V11 V31	1654	49	12	29.6	7.3
V31 V32	8563 3631	223	78 25	26.0	9.1
V52 V59	2631 1015	71 32	25	27.0	9.5
V60	895	32 28	13 12	31.5	12.8
V61	670	23	12	31.3 34.3	13.4
V62	852	21	9 2	34.3 24.6	13.4
V72	5806	173	46	29.8	2.3 7.9
Block A	28764	770	240	26.8	8.3
Н	1165	26	12	22.3	10.3
V12	518	13	4	25.1	7.7
V13	739	25	12	33.8	16.2
V19 V20	2930	66	24	22.5	8.2
V20 V21	1188 474	35	14	29.5	11.8
V21	563	15 13	b	31.6	12.7
V23	481	7	8	23.1	14.2
V24	2626	5 <b>7</b>	22	14.6 21.7	14.6
V26	2587	65	25	25.1	8.4 9.7
V56	1481	29	23	19.6	6.1
V82	1438	40	15	27.8	10.4
V83	530	iš	4	24.5	7.5
V85	431	10	ż	23.2	4.6
V87	<sub>.</sub> 584	13	<u>-</u>	22.3	10.3
VB12	4049	116	6 8 7 22 25 9 15 4 2 6 38 37	28.6	9.4
VB13	4539	133	37	29.3	8.2
Block B	26323	676	245	25.7	9.3

(continued)

Appendix B (cont.)

/illage code	Popula- tion	Live births	Deaths	Birth rate	Death rate
ζ	892	22	2 3 1 19	24.7	2.2
_	484	15	3	31.0	6.2
- 1	166	2	1	12.0	6.0
Ň	2063	2 53	19	25.7	9.2
ò	1424	25	10	17.6	7.0
Ď	1881	50	17	26.6	9.0
Q	324	6 16	3 6	18.5	9.3
Ŵ27	876	16	6	18.3	6.8
V28	1393	45	12 2 7 3 12 3 6 6 31 5	32.3	8.6
V30	543	9 5	2	16.6	3.7
V39	344	5	7	14.5	20.3
V40	754	21	3	27.9	4.0
V41	1498	39	12	26.0	8.0
V42	725	15	3	20.7	4.1
V43	846	23	6	27.2	7.1
V44	605	17	6	28.1	9.9
V64	4483	117	31	26.1	6.9
V86	<i>7</i> 78	22	5	28.3	6.4
V88	491	13	4	26.5	8.1
VB11	2472	50	17	20.2	6.9
D100	3252	73	29	22.4	8.9 12.0
D101	1247	29	15	23.3	
Block C	27541	667	213	24.2	7.7
R	1349	38	10	28.2	7.4 10.5
S	951	26	10	27.3	5.4
S T	1485	5 <u>0</u>	8 5 3 3 27 13	33.7	5.4 8.4
V15	597	_7	5	11.7	2.4
V16	762	23	3	30.2	3.9 2.8
V17	1066	26	3	24.4	7.4
V18	3669	94	2/	25.6 21.6	10.8
V25	1201	26	13	13.7	2.3
V29	438	6	1	19.4	11.0
V33	<u>516</u>	10	6 6	17.1	7.
V34	817	14	b	21.0	8.4
V52	238	5	2 10	20.4	15
V54	636	13 15	10	28.2	15. 15.
V55	531	23	8 7	21.2	6.:
V57	1085 2080	49	16	23.6	7.
V63	2000 595	14	2	23.5	3.
V67	615	14	2	22.8	3.
V81	2169	61	16 2 2 22	28.1	10.
V84 V89	1376	33	10	24.0	7.
Block-D	22176	547	171	24.7	7.
MCH-FP Area	104804	2660	869	25.4	8.

(continued)

Appendix B (cont.)

Village code	Popula- tion	Live births	Deaths	Birth rate	Death rate
A R	2760 2056	95 59	22 23	34.4	8.0
B C F G	3726	135	23 48	28.7 36.2	11.2 12.9
F	1222	46	7	37.6	5.7
G	2471	79	20	32.0	8.1
j	536	20	3	37.3	5.6
Ü	8142	234	82	28.7	10.1
V01 V02	649	10	4	15.4	6.2
V02 V03	504 667	11	5 9 0 28	21.8	9.9
V03	280	22 6	9	33.0	13.5
V05	3393	102	28	21.4 30.1	0.0
V06	2318	74	19	31.9	8.3 8.2
V07	416	17	ĭ	40.9	2.4
V08	1222	39	9	31.9	7.4
V09	1142	34	14	29.8	12.3
V14 V35	836 3547	37	10	44.3	12.0
V36	3547 4946	130 160	49 46	36.7	13.8
V37	0	100	<b>4</b> 6 0	32.3	9.3
V38	1660	49	17	0 29.5	0 10.2
V45	1087	31	8	28.5	7.4
V46	379	19	10	50.1	26.4
V47	1803	49	17	27.2	9.4
V48 V49	593	13	5	21.9	8.4
V49 V50	1315 146	53	14	40.3	10.6
V51	870	7 25	2 7	47.9	13.7
V53	3264	89	33	28.7 27.3	8.0 10.1
V58	0	ő	0	27.3	10.1
V65	730	24	Ř	32.9	11.0
V66	811	27	8 5 7	33.3	6.2
V68 V69	858	26	7	30.3	8.2
V70	0	0	Ó	0	0
V70 V71	463	0 16	0 5	0	0
V73	795	20	6	34.6 25.2	10.8 7.5
V74	1398	35	18	25.0	12.9
V75	399	9 52	5	22.6	12.5
V76 V78	1647	52	22	31.6	13.4
V79	258 366	2 6	5	7.8	19.4
V80	1115	23	5 2 11	16.4 20.6	5.5
V90	1165	22	16	20.6 18.9	9.9 13.7
V95	1649	52	17	31.5	10.3
V96	665	24		36.1	9.0
V97 V98	435	12	16 3 1	27.6	6.9
V90 V99	170 701	5 23	1 5	29.4 32.8	5.9 7.1

(continued)

Appendix B (cont.)

Village code	Popula- tion	Live births	Deaths	Birth rate	Death rate
VB1	1149	41	14	35.7	12.2
VB2	1013	28	9	27.6	8.9 6.8
VB3	2924	105	20	35.9 30.2	8.6
VB4	3713	112 22	32	22.7	13.4
VB5	968 658	22 14	13 5 6	21.3	7.6
VB6 VB7	255	10	6	39.2	23.5
VB8	1325	55	20	41.5	15.1
VB9	. 0	0	0	0	0
VB10	2743	88	28	32.1	10.2
D28	1185	34	-6	28.7	5.1
D29	163	5	1	30.7	6.1
D30	739	29	8	39.2	10.8
D31	1029	3 <del>9</del>	12	37.9	11.7
D32	707	27	6 1 8 12 6 6	38.2	8.5
D33	1084	50	_6	46.1	5.5
D34	1424	46	16	32.3	11.2
D35	663	22	6	33.2	9.0
D88	1488	51	14	34.3 17.0	9.4 7.7
D89	1176	20 40	9 8	35.5	7.1
D90	1128 0	0	Ö	33.3	, <u>,</u>
D91	Ö	ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ
D92. D93	1116	44	18	39.4	16.1
D93 D94	1290	38	20	29.5	15.5
D94 D95	449	12	-3	26.7	6.7
D96	780	22	3 6 9	28.2	7.7
D97	858	21		24.5	10.5
D98	3277	79	28	24.1	8.5
D99	2087	59	14	28.3	6.7
Comparison Area	100966	3136	991	31.1	9.8

<sup>\*</sup>See village name in Appendix A.

# Appendix C

### Life Table Equations

1. 
$$_{n}q_{x} = \frac{_{n}m_{x}}{^{1}/_{n} + _{n}m_{x} [^{1}/_{2} + ^{n}/_{12} (_{n}m_{x} - \ln C)]}$$

2. 
$$\ell_0 = 100.000$$
  
 $\ell_x = (1 - {}_{n}q_{x-1}) \ell_{x-n}$ 

3. 
$$L_{0} = 0.276 \ell_{0} + 0.724 \ell_{1}$$

$$L_{1} = 0.410 \ell_{1} + 0.590 \ell_{2}$$

$$L_{i} = \frac{1}{2} (\ell_{i} + \ell_{i+1}), \quad i = 2, 3, 4$$

$$L_{x} = \frac{n^{d_{x}}}{n^{m_{x}}} \quad \text{for } 5 \le x \le 80$$

$$L_{85} = \frac{\ell_{85}}{n^{m_{85}}} \quad \text{for the last age group } 85+$$

$$\dot{e}_x = \frac{T_x}{\ell_x}$$
 where  $T_x = \sum_{y=x}^{\infty} L_y$ 

Note: Greville's method, as suggested in Shryock, H.S., Seigel, J.S., and Associates. The Methods and Materials of Demography (revised), U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1975, Vol. II p.414 and pp. 444-5.

<sup>(</sup>In C assumed to be 0.095; separation factors in Equation 3 correspond to an infant mortality rate of 100.)

# Appendix D

### Staff of the DSS, 1992

### Matlab Field Station

# Supervisory Staff:

Mr. A.M. Sarder, Manager Mr. A.K.M. Nurul Islam, SFRO

Mr. Liaquat Ali Mondal, FRO Mr. Md. Ismail, FRO Mr. Md. Khalilur Rahman I, Asst. Supvr.

### Senior Health Assistants:

Mr. Md. A. Mannan Bakaul Mr. Aftekharuzzaman Mr. M. A. Satter Miah Mr. Md. Serajul Hoque Mr. K. J. M. Mannan Pathan

Mr. A. Rashid Miah Mr. A. Latif Patwary Mr. AFM Aminul Islam Khan

Mr. Monoranjan Das

#### Paramedic:

Mr. Md. Monirul Alam Bhuiya

### Admin. Assistant:

Mr. A.K.M. Mozibul Hoque

#### Health Assistants:

Mr. Md. Nasir Ahmed Mr. Md. Shahidur Rahman

Mr. Alfazuddin Ahmed Chowdhury

Mr. Sadiquzzaman Mr. Shah Mostafa Kamal Mr. Md. Mozammel Hoque Mr. Sk. A. Jabber Mr. A. Malek Patwary Mr. Md. Idrish Ali Miah I Mr. Md. Abul Kashem Mr. Md. Idrish Ali Miah II Mr. Md. Zahirul Hoque Mr. Md. Nurul Hoque Mr. Md. Golam Hossain

Mr. Paresh Ch. Chakraborty Mr. Md. Monirul Hoque

Mr. Jabed Ali

#### Recorders:

Ms. Shahana Ahmed, HA Ms. Monowara Begum, HA

# Dhaka-based Staff

Dr. Michael A. Strong Mr. Saker A. Chowdhury Ms. Lutfun Nahar

Mr. Md. Golam Mostafa Mr. Sentu B. Gomes Mr. M.A. Jalil Sarker

Ms. Rahima Mazhar

Mr. A.B.M. Delwar Hossain

Mr. Md. Kapil Ahmed Mr. Sajal K. Saha Mrs. Habiba Rahman

Mr. Md. Khayrul Alam Khan Mr. Md. Arifur Rahim

Ms. Nasrin Aktar

Mr. Birendra Nath Adhikary