TABLE 1

Population of women of reproductive age in Bangladesh, numbers of districts and health facilities, and average number of beds, 2014

No.	Total	Division							Average no. of beds*
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
Population of women aged 15–49	41,749,500	2,279,180	8,049,638	13,859,088	4,651,917	5,436,415	4,665,039	2,808,224	na
Total districts	64	6	11	17	10	8	8	4	na
Districts sampled	16	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	na
HEALTH FACILITIES†	5,424	309	920	1,362	946	914	680	293	
Public hospitals	134	7	22	55	15	14	13	8	343
Public medical college hospitals	24	1	4	9	4	3	2	1	617
Private medical college hospitals‡	53	0	8	31	2	5	4	3	415
District hospitals	57	6	10	15	9	6	7	4	160
Other public facilities	550	48	108	131	70	79	71	43	41
UHCs	456	40	88	107	59	66	59	37	45
MCWCs	94	8	20	24	11	13	12	6	23
UH&FWCs	3,049	208	538	618	477	562	466	180	na
Private clinics§	1,691	46	252	558	384	259	130	62	21
≥50 beds	113	0	37	76	0	0	0	0	121
20–49 beds	391	0	91	175	40	19	46	20	26
1–19 beds	1,188	46	124	307	344	241	84	42	10

*Weighted average based on the Health Facilities Survey sample.

†Excludes NGOs, for which facility-specific data were not collected.

‡Included here because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access.

§Includes clinics with one or more beds that offer maternal health care or general health care. Excludes clinics that specialize in types of health care not related to menstrual regulation or postabortion care services (e.g., optometry, mental health, tuberculosis).

Notes: na=not applicable. UHC=upazila health complex. MCWC=mother and child welfare centre. UH&FWC=union health and family welfare centre.

Sources: Population—reference 6. Number of health facilities—official lists obtained from the Bangladesh Directorate General of Health Services and the Directorate General of Family Planning. Average no. of beds—2014 Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 2

Trends in selected measures of MR provision, by facility type, 2010 and 2014

Facility type	No. of MR procedures performed		% distribution of total MR procedures performed		% of facilities providing MR		Weighted counts of facilities providing MR*		Average annual caseload	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
All	653,078	430,183	100	100	57	42	3,010	2,300	158	121
Public hospitals†	14,097	9,064	2	2	37	29	40	40	542	232
MCWCs and UHCs	97,359	97,438	15	23	86	84	440	470	220	208
UH&FWCs	301,631	138,341	46	32	63	48	1,980	1,450	152	95
Private	59,755	34,649	9	8	36	20	540	340	110	101
NGOs	180,236	150,692	28	35	u	u	u	u	u	u

*Rounded to nearest 10.

†District hospitals, public medical college hospitals and private medical college hospitals (the latter because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access).

Notes: The number of MR procedures performed was adjusted for underreporting (see Data Sources and Methods).
MCWC=Maternal and child welfare centre. UHC=upazila health complex. UH&FWC=union health and family welfare centre. u=unavailable.

Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 3

Proportion of interviewed family welfare visitors and paramedics who previously or never provided MR, by division, 2010 and 2014

Division	2010		2014	
	Provided MR in the past, but not currently	Never provided MR	Provided MR in the past, but not currently	Never provided MR
All	**26**	**10**	**26**	**26**
Barisal	11	7	11	19
Chittagong	22	3	19	27
Dhaka	30	11	37	23
Khulna	47	20	33	43
Rajshahi	22	12	25	21
Rangpur	*	*	28	21
Sylhet	11	0	10	24

*The Rangpur Division was created in January 2010 from eight northern districts of Rajshahi
Division. The 2010 study sample did not include Rangpur as an independent division and
the Rajshahi data presented for that year therefore include Rangpur.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 4

Average years worked and percentage distribution by age among interviewed family welfare visitors and paramedics, by division, 2010 and 2014

Division	2010					2014				
	Average no. of years worked	% distribution by age				Average no. of years worked	% distribution by age			
		20–29	30–39	40+	Total		20–29	30–39	40+	Total
All	**23**	**1**	**19**	**80**	100	**22**	**12**	**8**	**80**	100
Barisal	25	0	15	85	100	22	15	7	78	100
Chittagong	23	0	20	80	100	22	12	7	81	100
Dhaka	23	0	21	79	100	25	2	11	88	100
Khulna	21	3	27	70	100	17	26	9	66	100
Rajshahi	24	0	17	83	100	21	12	7	81	100
Rangpur	*	*	*	*	*	25	8	6	87	100
Sylhet	24	0	7	94	100	23	10	14	76	100

*The Rangpur Division was created in January 2010 from eight northern districts of Rajshahi Division. The 2010 study sample did not
include Rangpur as an independent division and the Rajshahi data presented for that year therefore include Rangpur.
Note: Numbers may not add to 100 because of rounding.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 5

Percentage of facilities that report having manual vacuum aspiration equipment, staff trained in MR and national MR guidelines at their site, 2014

| Facility type | % of facilities providing MR | % of facilities with access to resource | | | Of those with both equipment and trained staff, % providing MR | % of facilities that have national MR guidelines |
		Equipment	Trained staff	Both		
All	42	73	76	71	51	27
Public hospitals*	29	74	90	74	40	46
MCWCs and UHCs	84	94	96	94	90	35
UH&FWCs	48	u	u	u	u	48
Private	20	66	69	63	32	6

*District hospitals, public medical college hospitals and private medical college hospitals (the latter because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access).
Notes: MCWC=Maternal and child welfare centre. UHC=upazila health complex. UH&FWC=union health and family welfare centre. u=unavailable (UH&FWCs were administered an abbreviated questionnaire that did not collect data on these items).
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 6

Among facilities that provide MR, the proportion offering MRM, and among facilities offering MRM, the percentage distribution of MR services, by method, 2014

| Facility type | % of facilities providing MR | % of MR-providing facilities offering MRM | Among facilities offering MRM,* % distribution of MR services according to method | | | |
			MVA	EVA	MRM	Total
All	42	21	61	2	37	100
Public hospitals†	29	61	64	1	34	100
MCWCs and UHCs	84	10	57	4	39	100
Private	20	30	62	2	36	100

*N=41.
†District hospitals, public medical college hospitals and private medical college hospitals (the latter because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access).
Notes: At the time of fieldwork, family welfare visitors and paramedics were not trained in MRM provision. Numbers may not add to 100 because of rounding. MRM=menstrual regulation with medication. MVA=manual vacuum aspiration. EVA=electric vacuum aspiration. MCWC=Maternal and child welfare centre. UHC=upazila health complex.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 7

Selected measures related to providers' rejection of women seeking MR at facilities that provide MR, by facility type, 2014

Facility type	No. of women rejected for MR services		% of women seeking MR services who were turned away*		% of facilities providing MR that did not report turning away any women	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
All	**165,576**	**104,994**	**26**	**27**	**13**	**11**
Public hospitals†	1,814	3,908	11	30	17	8
MCWCs and UHCs	41,868	46,465	30	32	4	4
UH&FWCs	95,969	43,089	24	24	10	12
Private	25,925	11,532	30	25	31	17

*Calculated by dividing the number of women rejected for MR services by the number of women seeking MRs (the sum of the number of MRs performed and the number of women rejected for MR).
†District hospitals, public medical college hospitals and private medical college hospitals (the latter because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access).
Notes: Data were not collected from NGO facilities. MCWC=Maternal and child welfare centre. UHC=upazila health complex. UH&FWC=union health and family welfare centre.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 8

Among HFS respondents, the proportion citing each type of barrier women face in obtaining MR services, 2014

Barrier	% of respondents citing barrier
Lack of knowledge of LMP limits	92
Religious/social stigma	84
Husband/family objections	82
Not able to estimate their gestation	79
Lack of information on services	62
Cost	59
Fear of poor quality of care	48
Distance/transportation	36
Hostile/unfriendly provider attitudes	22
Physical problem/medical reason	2

Notes: Respondents were asked, "What kinds of barriers do women face in trying to get an MR?" Multiple responses were permitted. Respondents from UH&FWCs were not asked this question.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 9

Among facilities providing MR, the mean percentage of MR patients routinely given contraceptive counseling and contraceptive methods, by facility

	% of MR patients routinely given contraceptive counseling	% of MR patients routinely given contraceptive method
All	**99**	**37**
Public hospitals*	99	79
MCWCs and UHCs	100	76
Private	98	7

*District hospitals, public medical college hospitals and private medical college hospitals (the latter because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access).
Note: Data were not collected from UH&FWCs or NGOs. MCWC=Maternal and child welfare centre. UHC=upazila health complex.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 10

Trends in selected measures of provision of postabortion care following complications from an induced abortion or miscarriage, by facility type, 2010 and 2014

Facility type	No. of patients treated for complications		% distribution of total patients treated for complications		% of facilities providing PAC		Average annual caseload	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
All	**280,453**	**332,736**	**100**	**100**	**84**	**91**	**151**	**149**
Public hospitals*	74,211	63,941	26	19	94	100	671	477
MCWCs and UHCs	77,889	113,766	28	34	96	99	158	208
Private	121,512	143,782	43	43	80	87	100	97
NGOs	6,841	11,248	2	3	u	u	u	u

*District hospitals, public medical college hospitals and private medical college hospitals (the latter because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access).
Notes: UH&FWCs do not provide postabortion care and were not asked these questions. PAC numbers exclude complications from MR. PAC=postabortion care. MCWC=Maternal and child welfare centre. UHC=upazila health complex. u=unavailable.
Source: Health Facilities Survey and NGO service statistics.

TABLE 11

Among women obtaining an induced abortion, the estimated percentage who experience complications that require treatment at a health facility and, of these, the estimated percentage who receive care at a facility, by socioeconomic status and residence, 2014

Socioeconomic status and residence	Estimated % of women obtaining an induced abortion who will experience complications requiring treatment at a health facility	Estimated % of women with induced abortion complications who will obtain care at a health facility
Urban		
Nonpoor	25	85
Poor	37	61
Rural		
Nonpoor	33	70
Poor	43	47

Source: Health Professionals Survey.

TABLE 12

Average cost of an illegal first-trimester abortion (in Bangladesh taka and U.S. dollars) among women of varying socioeconomic status and residence, by type of provider, 2014

Type of provider	Poor urban	Nonpoor urban	Poor rural	Nonpoor rural
Medical doctor*	2,736 ($35)	5,086 ($65)	1,691 ($21)	2,928 ($37)
Nurse/midwife	1,454 ($18)	2,372 ($30)	970 ($12)	1,578 ($20)
Family welfare visitor/paramedic†	1,302 ($17)	2,136 ($27)	866 ($11)	1,404 ($18)
Traditional provider‡	729 ($9)	1,257 ($16)	497 ($5)	847 ($11)
Pharmacist/drug store	372 ($5)	512 ($7)	313 ($4)	416 ($5)
Woman (self-induced)	291 ($4)	391 ($5)	273 ($3)	353 ($4)

*Obstetrician-gynecologists and general practitioners.
†Sub-assistant community medical officers and medical assistants.
‡Trained and untrained traditional birth attendants, ayas, village doctors, homeopathic doctors and traditional healers.
Note: Average annual exchange rate in 2014: 1 taka=0.0127 dollars.
Source: Health Professionals Survey.

TABLE 13

Percentage distribution of methods used to treat complications resulting from induced abortion, miscarriage or MR, 2014

Facility type	% distribution by treatment method				
	Manual vacuum aspiration	Electric vacuum aspiration	Dilation and curettage	Medication	Total
All facilities	22	1	33	44	100
Public hospitals*	22	1	31	46	100
MCWCs and UHCs	27	1	25	48	100
Private	21	0	36	43	100

*District hospitals, public medical college hospitals and private medical college hospitals (the latter because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access).
Note: MCWC=Maternal and child welfare centre. UHC=upazila health complex.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 14

Percentage of patients treated for complications of induced abortion, MR or miscarriage estimated to have experienced each type of complication, 2010 and 2014

Type of complication	2010	2014
Incomplete abortion	66	56
Hemorrhage	27	48
Shock	3	4
Sepsis	2	6
Uterine perforation	2	2
Lacerations	1	2
Bladder/intestinal injury	0	1

Note: Percentages for each year do not add to 100 because some patients experienced more than one type of complication.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.

TABLE 15

Among facilities that provide postabortion care, the proportions that provide family planning counseling and contraceptive methods, and the average proportion of postabortion care patients who obtain such services, 2014

Facility type	% of facilities that offer family planning counseling	At those facilities, average % of patients who receive family planning counseling	% of facilities that offer contraceptive methods	At those facilities, average % of patients who receive a method
All	99	95	18	84
Public hospitals*	100	98	47	83
MCWCs and UHCs	100	96	41	89
Private	99	94	7	74

*District hospitals, public medical college hospitals and private medical college hospitals (the latter because they are similar to public medical college hospitals in service provision, size and access).
Note: MCWC=Maternal and child welfare centre. UHC=upazila health complex.
Source: Health Facilities Survey.