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INDIRECT ESTIMATION OF CHILDHOOD MORTALITY IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Childhood mortality is one of the sensitive indices of health as well as development which often reflect the standard of living of a country. Moreover, it is considered as an interesting topic for researcher in Bangladesh because of high childhood mortality. The purpose of this study is to estimate the childhood mortality through Brass, Sullivan and Trussel techniques using the data extracted from Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS)-2004 when data are classified by age of mothers. Moreover, it is to fit some models to age specific average parities per woman. In case of Brass technique, the probabilities of dying ($_nq_x$) are increasing with increasing age of mothers. In Sullivan method, the same patterns are followed except for male and both sexes of urban level of Bangladesh. The probability of dying is low in the age group 20-24 for male of national and rural level and in the age group 25-29 of urban level when it is calculated by Trussel method. But, in all cases, the probabilities of dying ($_nq_x$) for male are greater than that of females excepting some ages. It is investigated that age specific average parities per woman for three cases follow simple regression model with explaining more than 99% variation.

Keywords: Cross validity prediction power (CVPP), Childhood mortality.