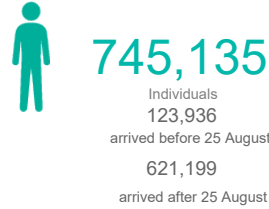
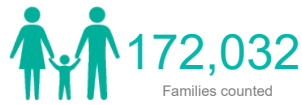


## OVERVIEW

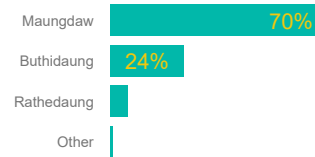
Family counting exercise was launched on 4 October 2017 with the support of UNHCR. A joint team of over 100 staff is collecting information on newly arrived refugee families and issuing them a card delivered by Bangladeshi authorities with a unique identifier number. The family counting helps to identify vulnerabilities and specific needs among the refugee population and to harmonize assistance. It will also be a useful baseline data for site planning, for instance on density per locations.

## KEY FIGURES\*



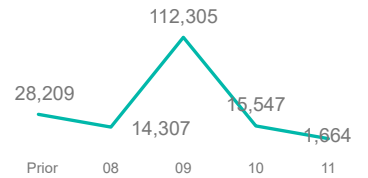
## Arrivals by place of origin

**70%** of the Rohingya refugees comes from Maungdaw Township



## Date of Arrival

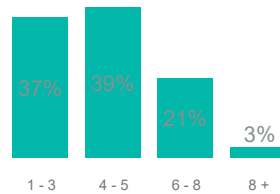
**83%** of the counted families arrived between August and October 2017



\*Family counting does not include 33,538 refugees from Myanmar in Kutupalong and Nayapara who have already been individually accounted for.

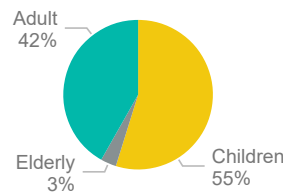
## Family size

**39%** of the families have a standard family size of 4-5 persons



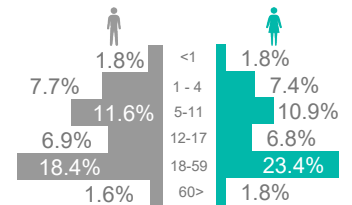
## Age distribution

**55%** of the Rohingya refugees are under 18 of age



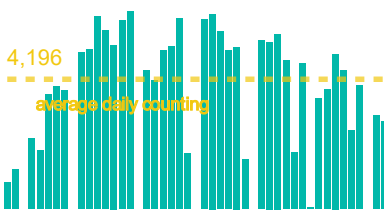
## Demography

**52%** of the refugees are female



## PROGRESS

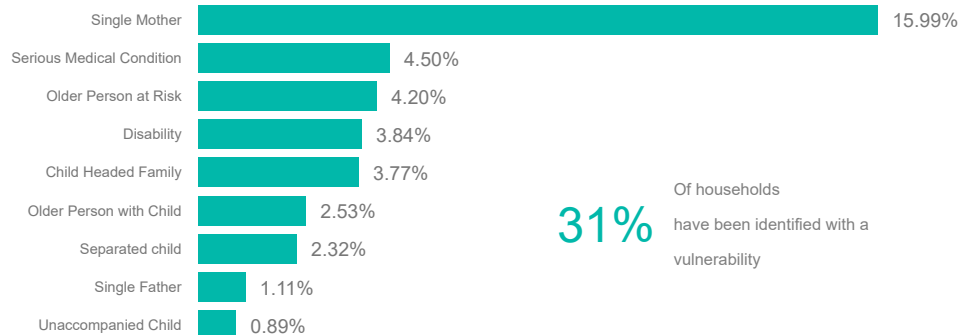
### Daily progress



### Geographical coverage



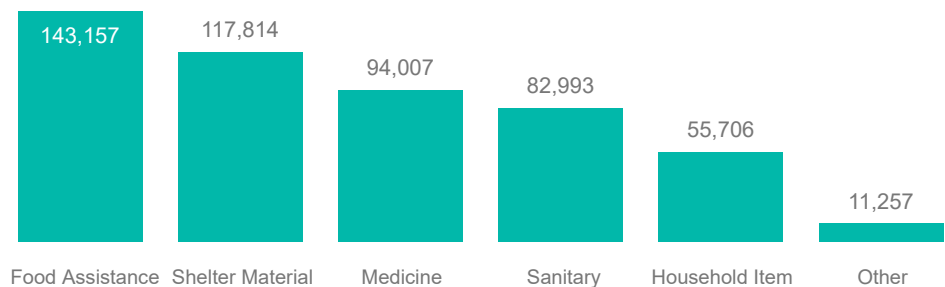
## BREAKDOWN OF IDENTIFIED VULNERABILITIES\*



**31%** Of households have been identified with a vulnerability

\*Figures are the percentage of total families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family

## ASSISTANCE RECEIVED\*\*



\*\*Figures are as self-reported by refugees and may not reflect actual assistance distributed