

Supplementary material

The sample size for the quantitative survey is calculated with an aim to provide national and sub-national (divisional) level estimates. For having a nationally representative sample of persons with disabilities, this survey will follow a multi-stage cluster sampling procedure with two-stages of selection, where a random sample of clusters will be selected in the first stage from each stratum and persons with disabilities will be selected in the second stage from each cluster.

To ensure stratum specific estimate, the minimum sample size (sample of persons with disabilities) for each stratum is calculated using the formula for single proportion¹ and considering a prevalence of 11%² with 95% confidence level and 3% margin of error with design effect 1.55 (considering intracluster correlation coefficient as 0.024). The calculated sample size for single stratum is found to be 648 (Equation 1). After considering the finite population correction factor and a potential non-response rate of 10%, we fix the final sample size at 720 for each stratum. For the whole of Bangladesh, the final sample size is calculated to be 5,760 (720×8 stratum).

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 * p * q}{e^2} * deff \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where,

n₀= Initial sample size

Z= the z-score and the value of z for 95% CI is 1.96

p= 11% of PWDs had suffered Urinary tract infection (UTI)

q= 1-p

e= margin of error, 3%

deff = 1.55

References:

1. Lwanga SK, Lemeshow S, World Health O. Sample size determination in health studies : a practical manual / S. K. Lwanga and S. Lemeshow. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1991.
2. Talukdar JR, Mahmud I, Rashid SF. Primary health care seeking behaviour of people with physical disabilities in Bangladesh: a cross-sectional study. *Arch Public Health* 2018;76:43-43. doi: 10.1186/s13690-018-0293-1