

**Supplementary Table 1: Definition of the IYCF indicators**

<b>IYCF Indicators</b>	<b>Definition of the indicators</b>
<b>Breastfeeding indicators</b>	
Ever breastfed (EvBF)	Percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed
Early initiation of breastfeeding (EIBF)	Percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth
Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth (EBF2D)	Percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth
Exclusive breastfeeding under six months (EBF)	Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day
Mixed milk feeding under six months (MixMF)	Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age who were fed formula and/or animal milk in addition to breast milk during the previous day
Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months (CBF)	Percentage of children 12–23 months of age who were fed breast milk during the previous day
<b>Complementary feeding indicators</b>	
Introduction of solid, semisolid or soft foods 6–8 months (ISSSF)	Percentage of infants 6–8 months of age who consumed solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day
Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months (MDD)	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day
Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months (MMF)	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed solid, semi-solid or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day
Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children 6–23 months (MMFF)	Percentage of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who consumed at least two milk feeds during the previous day
Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months (MAD)	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day
Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months (EFF)	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day
Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months (SwB)	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day
Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months (UFC)	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day
Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months (ZVF)	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day
<b>Other indicators</b>	
Bottle feeding 0–23 months (BoF)	Percentage of children 0–23 months of age who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day
Infant feeding area graphs (AG)	Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age who were fed exclusively with breast milk, breast milk and water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and animal milk/formula, breast milk and complementary foods, and not breastfed during the previous day

**Supplementary Table 2: Definition of the independent variables**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Brief definition</b>
Age of the children (months)	Age of the children (in months) refers to the exact age of a child expressed in completed months from birth. This variable is classified into 4 categories i.e. 0-5 months, 6-11 months, 12-17 months, 18-23 months.
Sex of the children	Sex of the children refers to the biological classification of a child as male or female at birth, based on anatomical and genetic characteristics. This variable is classified into 2 categories i.e. Male, Female.
Maternal age (years)	Maternal age refers to the age in years of a respondent (mother) at the time of time of data collection. This variable is classified into 3 categories i.e. 15-19 years, 20-30 years, 31-41 years.
Maternal occupation	Maternal occupation refers to the type of work or employment status of a mother, which was categorized based on employment type, sector, or work status. This variable is classified into 2 categories i.e. Homemaker, Others (garment workers/day laborers).
Maternal education	Maternal education indicates the highest level of formal education achieved by the mother. This variable is classified into 2 categories i.e. Primary & below, Secondary or higher.
Maternal nutritional status	Nutritional status of the mothers was assessed based on Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is calculated using the formula $\text{weight in kg}/(\text{height in meter})^2$ : Then the mothers were classified as Underweight (BMI < 18.5, Normal (BMI: 18.5-24.99), Overweight/obese ( $\geq 25$ ).
Maternal pregnancy complications	“Maternal pregnancy complications” was defined as the presence of gestational diabetes, hypertension, anemia, and asthma. This variable has two categories i.e. Yes (the presence of pregnancy complications) and No (the absence of pregnancy complications).
Father’s occupation	Father’s occupation refers to the type of employment, job role, or economic activity that a father is engaged in to earn a livelihood. This variable is classified into 2 categories i.e. Laborer or rickshaw puller, Small business or service holder
Household size	Family size refers to the total number of individuals living in a household who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. It includes all dependent and independent members who share living arrangements and resources. This variable is classified into 2 categories i.e. $\leq 4$ members, $\geq 5$ members
Household food insecurity	Household Food Insecurity (HFI) refers to limited or uncertain access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for an active and healthy life. It is measured using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), a standardized tool developed by the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) Project to assess food insecurity in low- and middle-income settings. HFIAS captures three key dimensions of food insecurity based on household experiences over the past 30 days: The HFIAS consists of nine (9) questions, each addressing a different aspect of food insecurity, followed by a frequency-of-occurrence response scale. Based on the data, the households are categorized as food secured, mild food insecure, moderate food insecure, and severe food insecure.
Household income (BDT)	Household monthly income refers to the total earnings and financial resources received by all members of a household within a one-month period. This variable is classified into 2 categories i.e. Low ( $\leq 13500$ BDT), High ( $> 13,500$ BDT). Here 1 USD = 120 BDT.