**"Comparative Analysis of Food Security in Rural and Urban Areas: A Statistical Approach"**

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**Background:**

Food security is defined as the availability of sufficient, safe, and nutritious food which is the fundamental aspect of human well-being. Food security may vary significantly in rural and urban areas based on differences in geographical location, socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, government policies, and market access. In Bangladesh, food insecurity has often more appearance in rural areas, primarily based on some factors like poverty, lack of access to markets, inadequate infrastructure, and reliance on subsistence agriculture. Food insecurity may be described by the household's main dwelling units, drinking water, source of income, activity status, and others. Urban areas generally have better access to food markets and services than rural areas. Also, urban residents might face challenges with high living costs, unemployment, high living costs, food deserts, and the prevalence of informal settlements. The study aims to make a comparative analysis of Food Security in Rural and Urban Areas.

**Methodology:**

Data for this study are collected from key Findings on Food Security Statistics in 2022 and 2023, by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Gather data from representative samples of rural and urban populations focusing on factors like the type of main dwelling unit of the household, sources of drinking water of household, main sources of income in the household, and other socio-economic factors. Data is utilized by statistical analysis. Food insecurity situations are gathered from the Division Barisal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet.

**Result:** Rural areas may have more challenges on food security than the Urban and City Corporation areas in severe and moderate aspects.

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**Figure 1: Severe Insecurity (in percent of household) Situation by Residence**

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**Figure 1: Moderate or Severe Insecurity (in percent of household) Situation by Residence**

By utilizing the Divisions of Bangladesh, there is around 83% 2022 insecurity rate in the country where the percentage is high in Chattogram, Sylhet, and Khulna due to their geographical location.

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**Figure 1: Severe Insecurity (in percent of households) Situation by Division**

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, our statistical analysis reveals significant disparities in food security between rural and urban areas, emphasizing the necessity for targeted strategies that address access, nutritional quality, and economic factors to improve overall food security across the country.

**Keywords:** Food security, Rural and Urban areas, Socio-economic condition.