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The Status of Food Security in the Feed the Future Zone and Other Regions of Bangladesh: Results from the 2011-2012 Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Improving food security is a matter of supreme importance to many millions of people in Bangladesh, and an issue of paramount concern to those responsible for the nation's welfare. The Government of Bangladesh considers agricultural development a major priority alongside food and nutrition security. While Bangladesh has experienced steady advances in food availability and security during the past several decades, including the tripling of its annual rice production, the country faces a number of persistent and emerging challenges. Future agricultural growth and food and nutrition security are threatened by population growth, worsening soil fertility, deteriorating access to increasingly scarce natural resources (such as water and land), increasing vulnerability of improved crop varieties to pests and diseases, and persistent poverty leading to poor access to food.

The Bangladesh Policy Research and Strategy Support Program (PRSSP) for Food Security and Agricultural Development, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), was launched in October 2010. PRSSP conducts applied research to fill knowledge gaps on critical food security and agricultural development issues in Bangladesh. Its main objectives are to provide policy options and advisory services to decisionmakers and stakeholders, collaborate with national institutions to strengthen analytical capacity within the country, and stimulate policy dialogue.

IFPRI-PRSSP empirical research to address specific food security and agricultural development issues requires collection of data through especially designed surveys including household, community, market and institutional surveys. IFPRI researchers designed the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey—the most comprehensive, nationally representative household survey conducted to date. The carefully collected data serve as a baseline for the U.S. government's Feed the Future (FTF) zone of influence in southern Bangladesh. Future progress of the FTF initiative can be measured against the point of reference determined by the survey results. In addition, varied studies can make use of the survey's integrated data platform to carry out research with policy implications for the country's food security and agricultural development.

This report presents results of analyses of the IFPRI household survey data on various topics that combined represent the current food security situation in Bangladesh. Specifically, the

study looks at how that situation varies between the FTF zone of influence in the southern region and other regions throughout the country.

This report is organized in seven sections. The rest of section 1 presents a description of the Feed the Future initiative in Bangladesh, followed by a conceptual framework of food security. Section 2 describes the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, which provides the data used in the empirical work. Section 3 gives a profile of survey households. Section 4 addresses the food availability aspect of food security by focusing on agricultural production and practices. It describes the agrarian structure in terms of landlessness and landholding patterns and land tenure, the use of production inputs, farmers' access to credit and agricultural extension services, the extent of women's participation in agricultural production and post-harvest operations, and agricultural product marketing and farm level stock of rice. Section 5 looks into the role of income and social safety nets in providing households with access to food. Section 6 discusses the food utilization and nutrition issues. Section 7 summarizes the main findings and provides policy conclusions.

1.2 Feed the Future at a Glance¹

Feed the Future, the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, is a \$3.5 billion commitment to support country-driven approaches to address the root causes of poverty, hunger, and undernutrition. A whole-of-government initiative led by the USAID, Feed the Future leverages the strengths of multilateral institutions, civil society, and the private sector. Globally FTF aims to assist 18 million vulnerable women, children, and family members – mostly smallholder farmers – escape hunger and poverty. Together, FTF will increase agricultural productivity, decrease poverty, drive economic growth, and reduce undernutrition to improve millions of lives.

1.2.1 Feed the Future in Bangladesh

Opportunities

Bangladesh has tremendous potential for agriculture-led growth with fertile soil, abundant water, strong research and extension institutions, and expanding infrastructure. Over the past several decades, the Government of Bangladesh has adjusted its policies in the agriculture sector to increase private sector participation and reduce tariffs and price controls. The Government of Bangladesh has demonstrated strong leadership in the area of food security

¹ This narrative is provided by the USAID Bangladesh Mission.

and hosted a high-level Food Security Investment Forum in May 2010. At the meeting, representatives of the government, civil society, the private sector, academia, and donors discussed the Country Investment Plan, which was finalized in March 2011. The government also began implementing a \$52 million Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, managed by the World Bank, to enhance agricultural productivity through technology generation and adoption as well as improved water management.

Key Objectives

Feed the Future's collective efforts aim to improve the livelihood and nutritional status of households in Bangladesh through:

- Increased on-farm productivity
- Increased investment in market systems and value chains
- Enhanced food security policy and planning capacity
- Enhanced agriculture innovation capacity
- Improved nutritional status of rural poor

Target Region

The target region (also called the Feed the Future Zone) for Feed the Future projects in Bangladesh is the south and southwest region of the country.

Core Investments

The U.S. is focusing its efforts in targeted regions and value chains to maximize impact. Concentrating resources, fostering political engagement, linking agriculture to nutrition, and supporting gender equality are critical investments to successfully improve food security throughout Bangladesh.

Targeted Investments

Feed the Future will have the highest impact with focused interventions in areas that offer opportunities to reduce poverty and undernutrition. It will target intensification of rice production by promoting higher-yield, saline/drought resistant, and more nutritious rice by supporting research institutions, government policy makers, NGOs, farmers, and the private sector. The initiative will also support diversification into higher-value, nutritious products such as fruits, vegetables, fish, and livestock. This will increase farmers' incomes while also making more nutritious food available both in markets and at the household level. Women

will be specifically targeted through promotion of homestead food production and nutrition education to encourage consumption of the diversified foods they produce.

Private Sector Engagement

Feed the Future will support private sector growth by identifying market constraints and working with the government and private sector to eliminate constraints. It will build the capacity of farmers, small and medium enterprises, and civil society by promoting market linkages and improving access to market information.

Policy Reform

Feed the Future will identify and advocate for policy reforms, stimulate policy dialogue, and strengthen the analytical and monitoring capabilities of national institutions. It will generate policy research to fill knowledge gaps in critical areas and communicate research outcomes to relevant stakeholders. It will also improve the capacity of the government, civil society, farmers, and the private sector to engage in policy dialogue with an emphasis on Bangladesh's most vulnerable populations.

Research and Innovation

Feed the Future will strengthen agricultural research capacity with a focus on: (1) crops that are resilient to climate change-related challenges such as salinity, drought, and floods; (2) improved cost effectiveness; (3) improved farming practices, including fertilizer use and better irrigation; and (4) high-value crops. Socio-economic research will also be prioritized, especially in the promotion of agribusiness marketing, value-added transformation, and analysis of the overall enabling environment. Natural resource management issues such as soil fertility and erosion and the impacts of pesticide use will be an important part of building research capacity in Bangladesh. Programs will focus on strengthening extension services to farmers through government, NGOs, and the private sector to facilitate the dissemination of research results. In particular, efforts will focus on gender roles in farming and household gardening activities and increasing the number and skills of female extension agents.

Nutrition

Through extension activities and community outreach, Feed the Future will disseminate consistent information on nutrition and social and behavioral change. In collaboration with the U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative, Feed the Future will improve nutrition service delivery for pregnant women and young children. Research on innovative nutrition technologies and bio-fortified varieties of rice will be targeted toward improving the quality of food and preventing and treating undernutrition.

Climate Change

Crop research and development will focus on improving resiliency against climate change impacts associated with salinity, drought, and floods. Feed the Future efforts will focus on use of energy and fertilizer, as well as on improved irrigation technologies to mitigate greenhouse gas production. Communities will be trained in conservation and sustainable agriculture practices. Feed the Future will also promote improved natural resource management, watershed protection, and sustainable management of water bodies since Bangladesh is heavily dependent on fishery systems.

Gender Integration

Nutrition education will focus on women and children, though not to the exclusion of men. Extension activities will reach out to women, and ensure that women are well-represented in Bangladeshi agricultural support services. Feed the Future's efforts encourage teaching the "whole family at once" approach to assure access to women and the next generation of farmers and better information retention.

Whole-of-Government Approach

Feed the Future elevates coordination across the U.S. Government so that its investments, resources, and programs are harmonized for greater collective impact. This interagency engagement, led by USAID, includes collaboration with U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, Millennium Challenge Corporation, U.S. African Development Foundation, U.S. Trade Representative, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. For example, State will encourage regulatory reform and market liberalization to improve the business climate for farmers and the private sector.

1.3 A Conceptual Framework of Food Security

Food security is broadly defined as access by all people at all times to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a healthy and productive life. One essential element of food security is the availability of adequate food at a national level. Another essential element is the access to adequate food at household and individual levels. Some literature views the first to be synonymous with national food security, while the second element is viewed as synonymous with household or individual food security. However, the availability of and access to adequate food are necessary, but are not sufficient conditions for a healthy life. Hence, the third essential element of food security is the effective biological utilization of food, which depends on a number of other factors, such as the health and sanitation environment, and household or public capacity to care for vulnerable members of society.

Food availability at the national level is determined by domestic food production, public and private food stockholding, food imports including food aid, and food exports. With the liberalization of international trade, global availability of food is of increasing importance for national food security. Availability of food at the household level depends on the household's own capacity to produce food, household food stockholding, and availability of food in the local markets, which, in turn, is a function of market operations, infrastructure, flow of information, and seasonal variations in domestic food production.

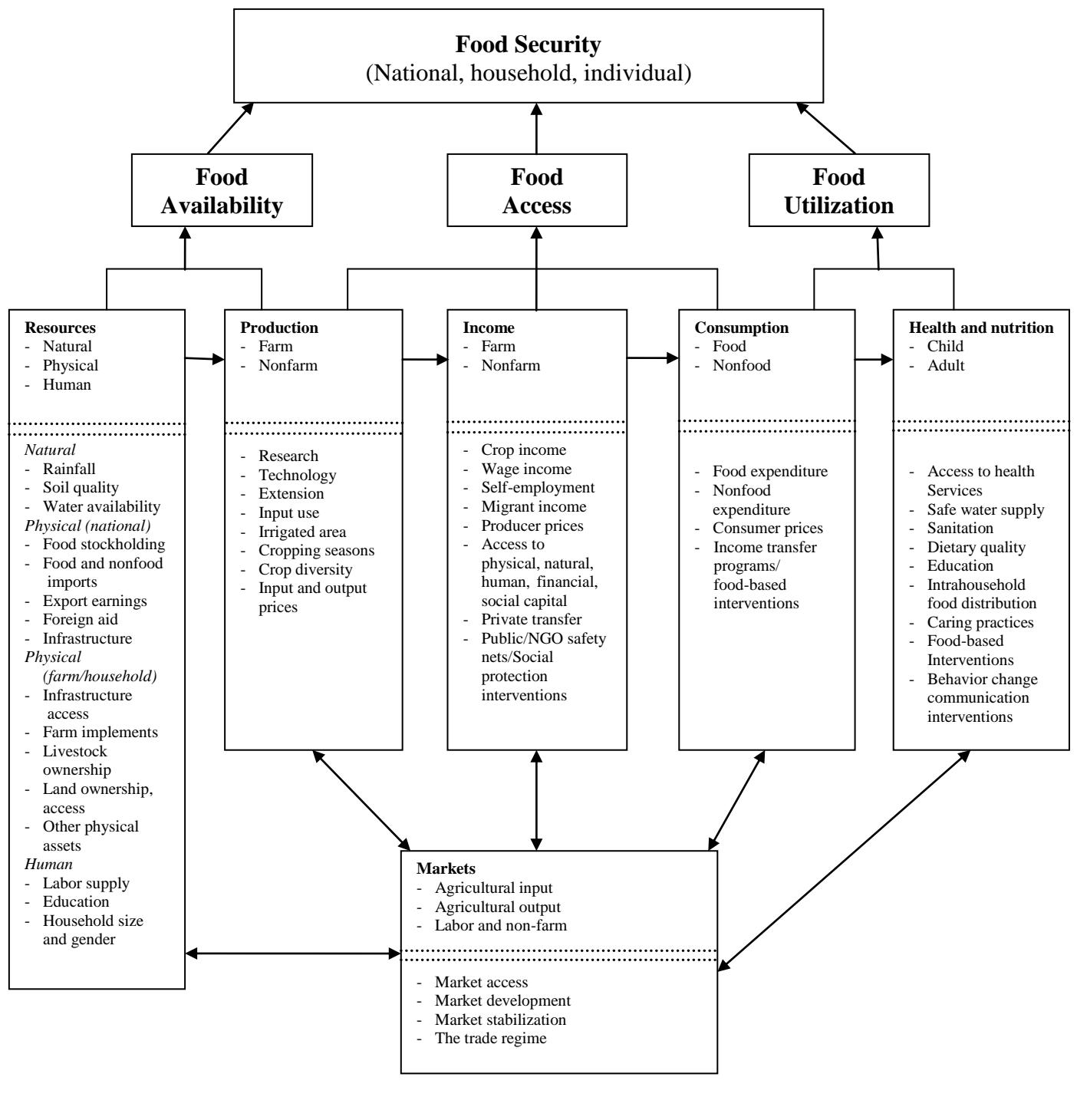
A country's access to globally available food is a function of export earnings, world prices, and debt-service obligations, as well as policies and capacities of food aid donors. Household's access to food depends on food prices, household income, and assets or resource base. Increased income of households can improve household food security in terms of improved access to food. In addition, expanded asset bases reduce the vulnerability of households to short-term disruptions in income flows, because part of the asset base can be sold in times of adversity. This helps to prevent degradation of household food security. Poverty is a major determinant of chronic household food insecurity. The poor do not have an adequate purchasing power to secure their access to food, even when food is available in local markets. Moreover, the poor are vulnerable to shocks (such as natural disasters, crop failure) that cause transitory food insecurity. Increased food prices also result in transitory food insecurity of the low-income households by lowering their real income and, hence, eroding their purchasing power.

As food availability and access to food increase, hunger may decrease, but not necessarily malnutrition. One reason for persistent malnutrition may lie in the complex interaction between food intakes and illness, affecting the food utilization by the body, which in turn, is influenced by the overall health and caring environment. This is often called the “leaking bucket effect,” wherein improvements in availability and access to the foods that are important for good nutritional status may be offset by poor access to nonfood inputs, such as quality health care facilities and services, education, sanitation, and safe water, or ineffective mechanisms for delivering these services.

Evidence in Bangladesh and some other developing countries indicates that improvements in household food security do not necessarily translate into the eradication of nutritional risks confronted by vulnerable individuals within the households. The gains from improved household food security and developed health and sanitation facilities at the community level can be effectively brought to children, women, and other vulnerable household members by proper caring practices.

Figure 1.1 summarizes the diverse determinants of food security status in a general conceptual framework. The framework highlights the hypothesized causal relationships between the various elements of food availability, access, and utilization.

Figure 1.1—A Conceptual Framework of Food Security



Source: Prepared by IFPRI.

2. SOURCE OF DATA: BANGLADESH INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The required data to analyze the status of food security in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh came mostly from the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (BIHS). A community survey was also carried out to supplement the BIHS data to provide information on area-specific contextual factors.

BIHS is comprehensive and nationally representative. In fact, it is the only nationally representative survey that has collected detailed data on (1) plot-level agricultural production and practices, (2) dietary intake of individual household members, and (3) anthropometric measurements (height and weight) of all household members.

This section provides a description of BIHS in terms of sampling, questionnaire design, training of survey enumerators and supervisors, survey administration, and data entry and cleaning.

2.1 Sampling

The BIHS sample is statistically representative at the following levels: (a) nationally representative of rural Bangladesh; (b) representative of rural areas of each of the seven administrative divisions of the country: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet; and, (c) representative of the Feed the Future (FTF) zone of influence. USAID provided IFPRI with the list of FTF locations (districts and upazilas). Using this list, sampling of the FTF zone has been done separately for its statistical representativeness.

A sound and appropriate statistical method was used to calculate the total BIHS sample size of 6,500 households in 325 primary sampling units (PSUs).² The sample design of the BIHS followed a stratified sampling in two stages—selection of PSUs and selection of households within each PSU—using the sampling frame developed from the community series of the 2001 population census of Bangladesh. Later, sampling weights were adjusted on the basis of the latest population census of 2011. The domain of the national survey was the rural areas of the entire country and the domain of the FTF zone of influence was all the upazilas belonging to the zone. Appendix 1 provides the detail statistical methods used for the BIHS sampling.

In the first stage of sampling, the total BIHS sample of 325 PSUs were allocated among the 8 strata (7 divisions and the FTF zone) with probability proportional to size (size being the

² The BIHS sampling was done by a consultant statistician, former chief statistician at the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning.

number of households in each stratum), which resulted in the following distribution: 21 PSUs in Barisal, 48 in Chittagong, 87 in Dhaka, 27 in Khulna, 29 in Rajshahi, 27 in Rangpur, 36 in Sylhet, and 50 in the FTF zone. In the second stage, 20 households were randomly selected from each PSU. The sampling process and survey administration included the following steps:

- Listed all villages in each of the stratum (7 divisions and the FTF zone of influence)
- In each stratum, randomly selected villages (PSUs) with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling using the number of households in the 2001 population census data
- Conducted complete census in each of the 325 selected villages
- Randomly selected 20 households from each village from the census list
- Conducted interviews through male and female enumerators of male and female respondents of each selected household, respectively.

The total BIHS sample has 6,500 households in 325 PSUs. Initially, the FTF stratum had a sample of 1,000 households in 50 PSUs. However, IFPRI-PRSSP researchers noticed that the sample size becomes inadequate for certain disaggregated analyses of the data from the FTF sample of 1,000 households. In order to obtain more robust estimates of disaggregated analysis, the researchers expanded the FTF sample of households by adding 52 PSUs (with 1,040 sample households) that belong to FTF upazilas in Barisal, Dhaka, and Khulna strata (divisions) of the overall BIHS sampling frame. Since the sampling frame of the BIHS has the FTF stratum and the 7 strata representing the 7 divisions, the use of the additional BIHS sample from the 3 divisional strata required estimation of appropriate sampling weights to obtain results that are statistically representative of the FTF zone of influence. The consultant statistician calculated the sampling weights and trained IFPRI-PRSSP research analysts on the use of the weights in analyzing the expanded sample of the FTF data set. The final sample frame of the FTF zone includes 2,040 households (1,000 households in the original FTF sample and 1,040 additional sample households) in 102 PSUs (villages) belonging to 73 upazilas.

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show the survey PSUs in the map of Bangladesh, for the national and the FTF sampling frames, respectively. Appendix 2 provides a list of the survey locations showing divisions, districts, upazilas, unions, and villages for the national and the FTF zone sample frames.

Figure 2.1—Map of Bangladesh showing the survey upazilas in the national sampling frame

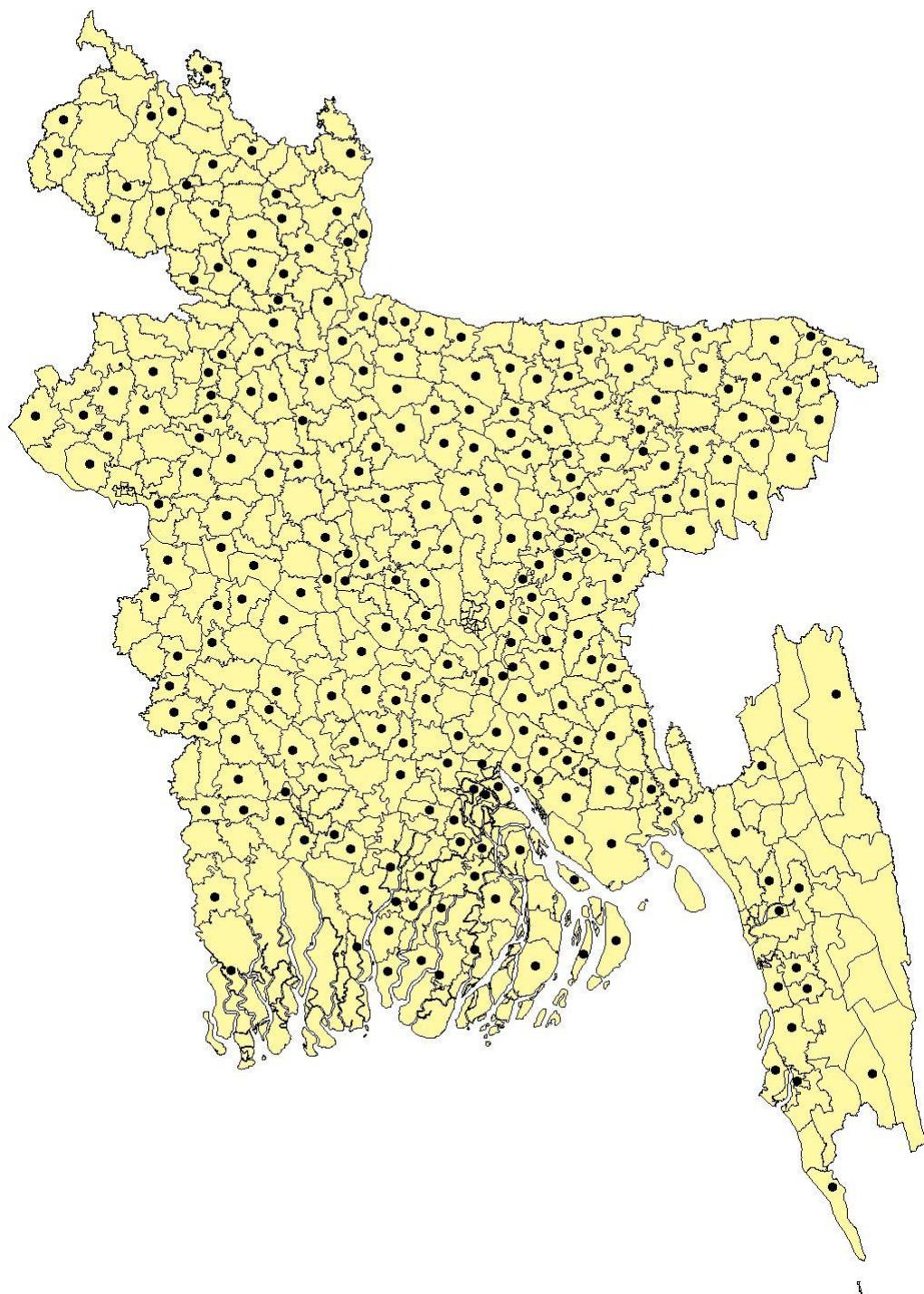
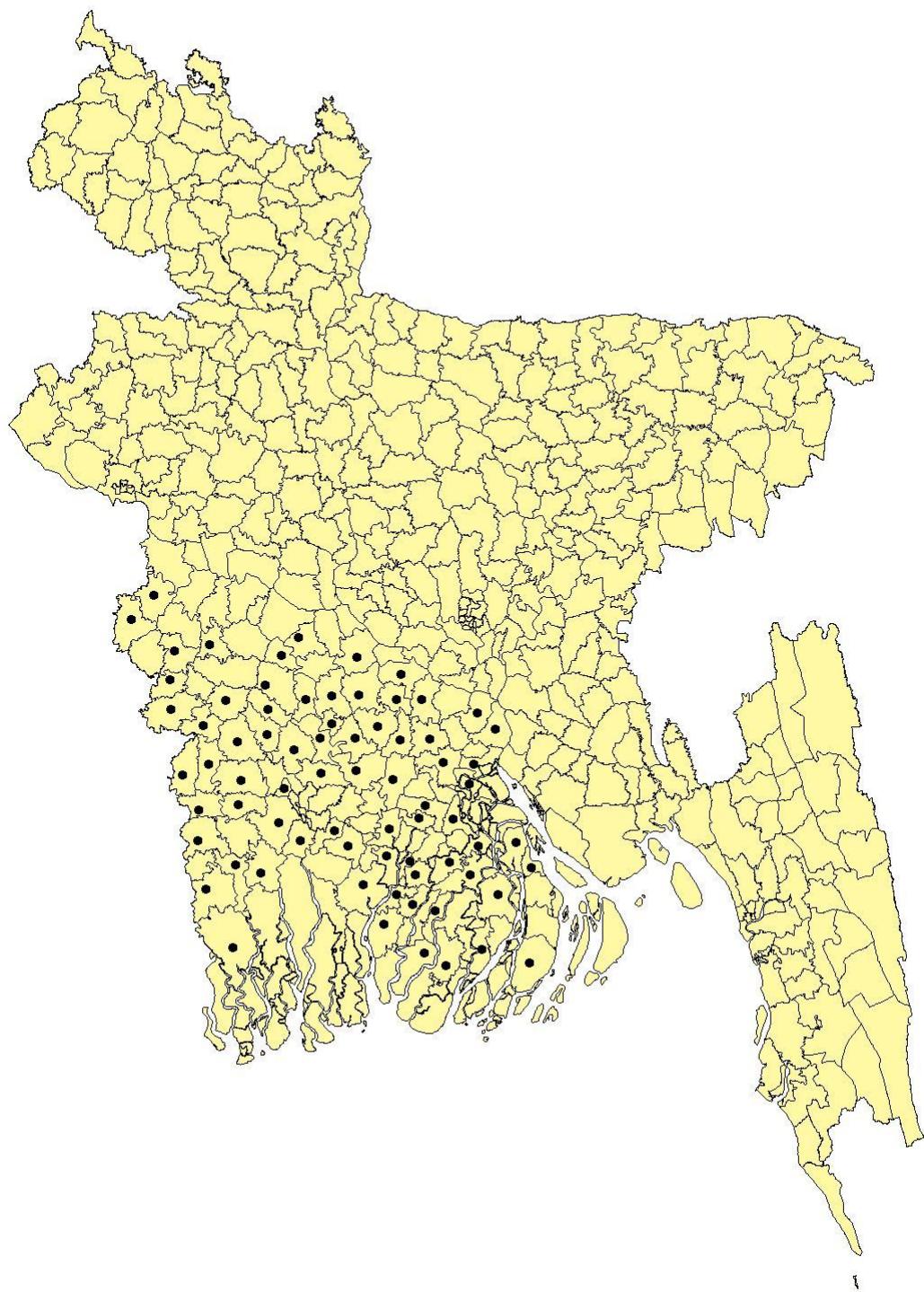


Figure 2.2—Map of Bangladesh showing the survey upazilas in the Feed the Future sampling frame



2.2 Survey Instruments

IFPRI has extensive experience in the design and implementation of similar surveys in Bangladesh and other countries. The IFPRI-PRSSP researchers also consulted the 2010 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) questionnaires of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in order to collect data on a comparable set of variables.

The BIHS questionnaires include modules that together provide an integrated data platform to answer a variety of the research questions posed in the IFPRI-PRSSP research proposal. The survey has been designed to collect gender-disaggregated information as appropriate.

The IFPRI-PRSSP team prepared a draft questionnaire for BIHS, which was peer-reviewed within IFPRI. A revised questionnaire was distributed to USAID and its partners, officials of the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food, researchers, and other stakeholders in Bangladesh for comments. IFPRI received detailed comments from a number of organizations and incorporated them in the questionnaire.

A two-part questionnaire was prepared—one part for female respondents and the other for male respondents. The modules of the questionnaires are listed below:

- Household composition and education (relation to household, age, marital status, occupation, literacy, level of education, additional schooling information for all children aged 6-18 or those who have attended primary/ secondary school/ *madrasa*)
- Employment for all members aged 6 years and older (employment status, type of work, number of days worked per week, wages)
- Migration, remittances, transfers and other income
- Current household assets (date purchased/acquired, purchase price and current value, gender-disaggregated information on asset ownership)
- Savings (where saved, planned use of savings)
- Loans (source of loan for each borrower, use of loan, outstanding amount of loan, interest rate)
- Land ownership and tenure (plot-level data on homestead land, cultivable land, other land, soil type, current value of land, gender-disaggregated information on land ownership and decision-making regarding use of land)
- Agricultural production and costs (plot-level data)
 - Crops grown and area planted on own land and mortgaged/rented/leased-in land, source and cost of seeds
 - Crop yields, use of produced crops
 - Input use and expenditure on inputs (irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides, machineries, gender-disaggregated labor use)

- Crop marketing practices and revenues
 - Ownership of farming assets (date purchased/acquired, purchase price and current value, gender-disaggregated information on asset ownership)
 - Access to Agriculture Extension Services and subsidies
- Livestock and poultry ownership and rearing
 - Current inventory, bought/sold/slaughtered in past 12 months, buying/selling price, rearing costs, gender-disaggregated information on ownership
 - Livestock and poultry products (production, consumption, marketing practices and sales, gender-disaggregated information on decision-making concerning use of products)
- Fisheries (production, consumption, marketing practices and sales)
- Food grain stock and storage capacity
- Nonfarm enterprises/activities
- Food consumption in the last seven days (quantity of food purchased, price of purchased food, quantity consumed from home production, food received from other sources)
- Household food inventory on the day of survey
- Nonfood expenditures (fuel, housing, clothing and footwear, health, education, communication, transport, travel, entertainment, furniture/appliances, utilities/taxes/fees, family events, miscellaneous)
- Housing and amenities (dwelling characteristics, cooking fuel, lighting fuel, electricity, telephone)
- Water and sanitation (type of latrine, garbage disposal, source of water used for drinking and other purposes, water purification and testing for arsenic contamination)
- Access to facilities (distance, and time taken to commute by mode of transportation)
- Women's status
 - Earnings, mobility, reproductive decisions, commodity buying decisions, domestic violence, wife's assets brought to marriage
- Negative shocks and coping strategies (death of main earner, loss of a regular job, loss of assets, crop loss, loss/decrease of remittances, natural calamities)
- Positive economic events (new job, new or increase in remittances, social assistance received, etc.)
- Participation in safety net/social protection programs (government relief/transfers, NGO assistance, stipends)
- Quantities of food intake by individual household members (food weighing and 24-hour recall of individual dietary intakes)
- Anthropometry (weight and length or height) of all household members
- Health and illness
- Nutrition practices and services

- Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices and use of micronutrients
 - Nutrition knowledge of mothers
 - Awareness-trial-adoption of sentinel practices
 - Immunization and health status of young children (<2 years)
 - Nutrition-related prenatal care during pregnancy with youngest child
 - Access to Community Nutrition Centers (CNCs)
 - Exposure to nutrition information from health workers and media
- Household food security indicators, including use of validated food security assessments
- Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (recommended by USAID)
 - Individual identification
 - Role in household decision-making around production and income generation
 - Access to productive capital
 - Income
 - Individual leadership and influence in the community
 - Time allocation
 - Decision making

2.3 Training

For implementing the BIHS, IFPRI contracted Data Analysis and Technical Assistance (DATA) Limited, a Bangladeshi consulting firm with expertise in conducting complex surveys and data analysis. DATA worked under the supervision and guidance of senior IFPRI researchers. DATA's capacity to conduct surveys to collect high-quality data was largely built by IFPRI over the past 18 years.³

DATA provided experienced survey enumerators and supervisors to administer the BIHS; most of them hold a master's degree in social science, nutrition or home economics. IFPRI researchers and DATA experts trained 120 experienced enumerators (60 females and 60 males) and 20 supervisors (3 females and 17 males) to conduct the survey, and 10 editors (4 females and 6 males) to edit the completed questionnaires in the field during the survey. The training of the survey team consisted of a formal classroom component as well as closely monitored practice fieldwork. The training was conducted by IFPRI researchers and senior

³ DATA carried out all IFPRI surveys in Bangladesh, including over 40 household surveys and several market, school, and other institutional surveys. Besides IFPRI, it conducted numerous surveys for various international organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP)-Bangladesh, the World Bank, European Union, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), CARE-Bangladesh, World Vision-Bangladesh, Population Council-New York, Save the Children (USA), Tufts University School of Nutrition Science and Policy, and IRIS Center at the University of Maryland.

DATA staff. In the formal training, IFPRI researchers briefed the enumerators and supervisors on the objectives and methods of the survey, the sampling design, and the responsibilities of the enumerators. They were trained in how to carry out the interviews, including line-by-line explanation and interpretation of the questionnaires, the flow and skip-patterns, definitions, and explanations of how to handle unusual cases and when to contact the supervisors for assistance.

Field supervisors received additional training related to their supervisory role. In particular, they were trained on the quality control process, cross checking, editing and coding of the questions, security and confidentiality issues, and the delivery of the completed questionnaires to the DATA office in Dhaka for simultaneous data entry.

The questionnaires were field tested in five rural locations. The field testing determined the appropriate distribution of questionnaire modules among the questionnaires for male and female, identified problems with the questionnaires or additional rules that were needed to address difficult cases. The field testing resembled the actual implementation of the survey in order to test the full range of survey activities, including questionnaire completion, questionnaire delivery, and data entry. An additional function of the field testing was to provide practical training to the enumerators in administering the questionnaire. The total duration of training (classroom and field-testing) was 50 days.

2.4 Survey Administration

Going into the field, the teams of enumerators were equipped with a number of documents (such as the survey manual, serial numbered questionnaires, identification cards), weighing and height scales for anthropometric measurements, GPS units for geo-referencing, etc.⁴ The BIHS dataset includes the GPS coordinate for each of the 6,500 survey households. Letters of authorization to conduct the survey were issued by the Director General, FPMU, Ministry of Food. The DG, FPMU sent letters to all Upazila *Nirbahi* (executive) Officers of upazilas where the survey was implemented, requesting their cooperation in survey administration by the DATA survey teams.

The household survey was administered by a team of male and female interviewers who completed separate male and female questionnaires for each household. The male interviewer interviewed an adult male member of the household (usually the household

⁴ "Health O' Meter" weighing scales and GPSs were imported from the USA for BIHS.

head), and the female interviewer interviewed an adult female household member (typically the wife of the head of the household). IFPRI's knowledge from its previous surveys in Bangladesh and elsewhere and the pre-testing of the BIHS questionnaire in the field determined the appropriate distribution of questionnaire modules among the male and female questionnaires.

The enumerators conducted the interviews one-by-one and face-to-face with the respondents assigned to them. On average, it took about eight hours for a team of two enumerators (about four hours each) to complete interview of one household, usually in two visits to the household on two consecutive days. A gift (valued at about Tk 200) was given to each household in appreciation of the time given for the survey interviews by its members.

The enumerators were supervised by the field supervisors who accompanied them to the village. Each field supervisor was responsible for his/her defined region. All field staff reported their activities to their superiors using a standard progress report form. Completed questionnaires were delivered to the DATA central office in Dhaka on a regular basis for further quality control and validation during data entry.

2.4.1 Quality Control

IFPRI and DATA took much care to ensure the quality of the household survey data. In the field, survey supervisors routinely oversaw interviews conducted by enumerators, and verified all questionnaires were completed by enumerators on a daily basis. If inconsistencies in responses were detected in completed questionnaires, then the supervisors visited the related respondents to find out the reasons and correct the responses as needed. In addition, the supervisors made random checks of about 10 percent of the completed questionnaires by revisiting the sample households. IFPRI researchers made frequent field visits to supervise the fieldwork.

2.5 Data Entry and Cleaning

The data entry was carried out at the DATA office in Dhaka simultaneously during data collection, with a about a week lag. It is important to carry out the data entry as soon as possible after data collection in case there are errors that can only be addressed by returning to the village where it occurred.

DATA carried out data entry of BIHS using a specialized software (Microsoft Access) that was programmed to identify values that are out of range or inconsistent with other responses in the questionnaire.

2.6 Timeline of Activities

- In April 2011, the IFPRI-PRSSP team prepared a draft questionnaire for BIHS which was peer-reviewed within IFPRI. Between late June and early July of 2011, a revised questionnaire was distributed to USAID and its partners, researchers, GOB officials, and other stakeholders in Bangladesh for comments. IFPRI had received comments from a number of organizations and incorporated the suggestions in the questionnaire.
- In mid-July 2011, USAID advised IFPRI to include the FTF zone of influence in southern Bangladesh as a separate stratum of BIHS to create a baseline for the FTF. In early August, USAID provided IFPRI with the list of FTF locations. Using this list, IFPRI created a separate stratum for the FTF for its statistical representativeness. USAID also gave IFPRI a list of FTF indicators to ensure that BIHS collects the necessary data to measure the indicators. IFPRI-PRSSP researchers re-designed the BIHS questionnaire to fully incorporate the FTF indicators. The questionnaire was translated into Bangla.
- From August 7 to September 10, 2011, IFPRI researchers and senior DATA staff conducted training of survey enumerators and supervisors on how to administer the comprehensive BIHS questionnaire. The training consisted of a formal classroom component as well as closely monitored practice fieldwork. The questionnaire was field tested in five rural locations. The BIHS was scheduled to start on September 20, 2011.
- In early September, at the request of the Bureau of Food Security at USAID-Washington, USAID-Dhaka asked IFPRI to add the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) modules in BIHS. IFPRI-PRSSP researchers incorporated the WEAI modules in the BIHS questionnaire. The inclusion of the WEAI modules required re-training of survey enumerators and supervisors from September 13 to October 22, 2011, which delayed the strat of the BIHS.
- By October 25, 2011, the IFPRI-PRSSP team and DATA completed the preparation of BIHS. The survey started on October 26, 2011. The survey of the FTF zone was completed on November 30, 2011, and the entire BIHS was completed by March 15, 2012. After data entry and cleaning, DATA delivered the complete data set to IFPRI-PRSSP by the end of June 2012.

3. PROFILE OF SURVEY HOUSEHOLDS

Using household survey data collected through BIHS, this section compares the profile of survey households living in the FTF Zone of Influence with that of households in other regions and entire rural Bangladesh.

Consumption expenditures are used in this study as the principal indicator of household welfare. Per capita expenditure is used as a proxy for income for two reasons. First, expenditures are likely to reflect permanent income, and hence are a better indicator of consumption behavior (Friedman 1957). Second, data on expenditures are generally more reliable and stable than income data. Since expenditures are intended to serve as a proxy for income, the terms "expenditure" and "income" are used interchangeably.

The measure of total consumption expenditure is quite extensive and draws upon responses to several sections of the household survey. In brief, consumption is measured as the sum of total food consumption, and total nonfood (nondurable and durable) expenses. Expenditures on individual consumption items were aggregated to construct total expenditures. Quantities of goods produced by the household for home consumption were valued at the average unit market prices of commodities.

Much of the household-level analysis in this section disaggregates the sample households into per capita expenditure quintiles. Quintiles are based on household quintiles ranked by total per capita expenditures. Households in the first quintile represent the poorest 20 percent, while those in the fifth quintile represent the richest 20 percent of all households in the income distribution. Quintiles are constructed separately for the total sample of survey households living in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh. Households belonging to each of the two classifications are distributed among the quintile groups according to their per capita expenditures and the quintile cut-off point expenditures.

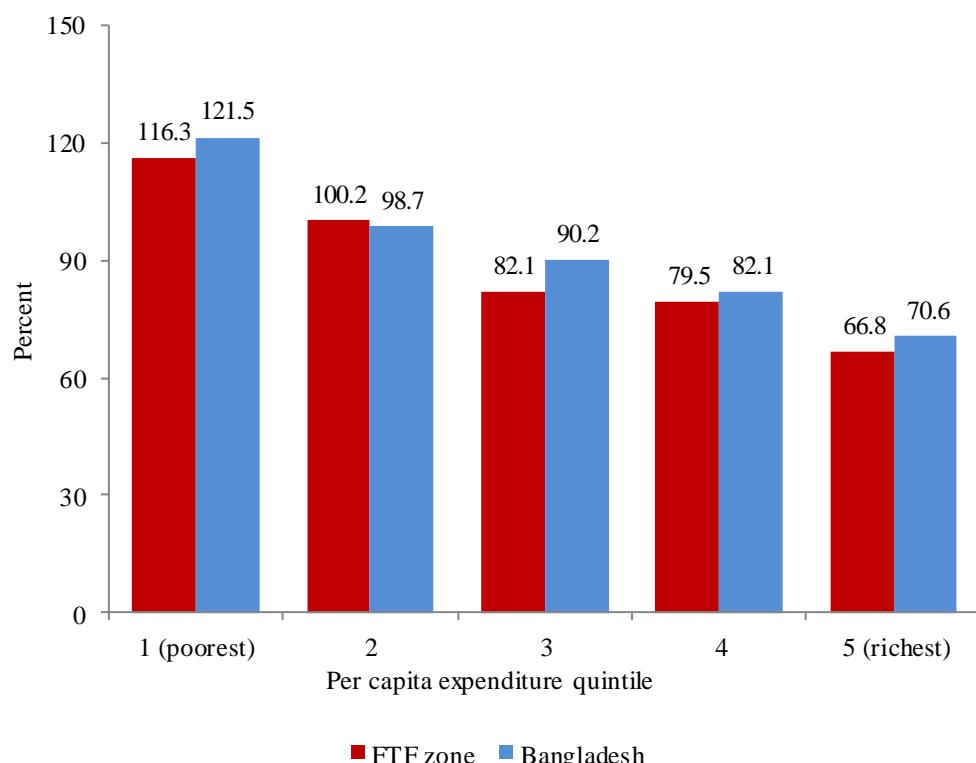
3.1 Household Characteristics

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the characteristics of the survey households in the FTF zone and the entire rural Bangladesh by per capita expenditure quintiles termed as income groups. Table 3.3 presents the household characteristics by each of the seven administrative divisions (rural areas of the divisions) of the country. The average household size is the same (4.7 persons per household) in the FTF zone and overall rural Bangladesh, slightly larger than the 2011 Census (4.4 persons in rural areas) and the 2010 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

(4.5 persons in rural areas) (BBS 2011). Poorer households tend to be a bit larger than richer households; the average household size declines from 5.0 for the first quintile group to 4.0 for the fifth quintile group in the FTF zone. This positive relationship of household size with income holds for the entire rural Bangladesh. The average household size varies across divisions, with the largest average household size in Sylhet (5.9 persons) and the smallest in Khulna and Rangpur (4.4 persons).

The dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of members in the age groups of 0–14 years and above 60 years to the number of members of working age (15–60 years). The ratio is normally expressed as a percentage. The average dependency ratio varies extensively across income groups (Figure 3.1). Members of working age in poorer households have more non-working age members to support relative to richer households. The dependency ratio is highest in Chittagong division (114 percent) and smallest in Khulna division (75 percent).

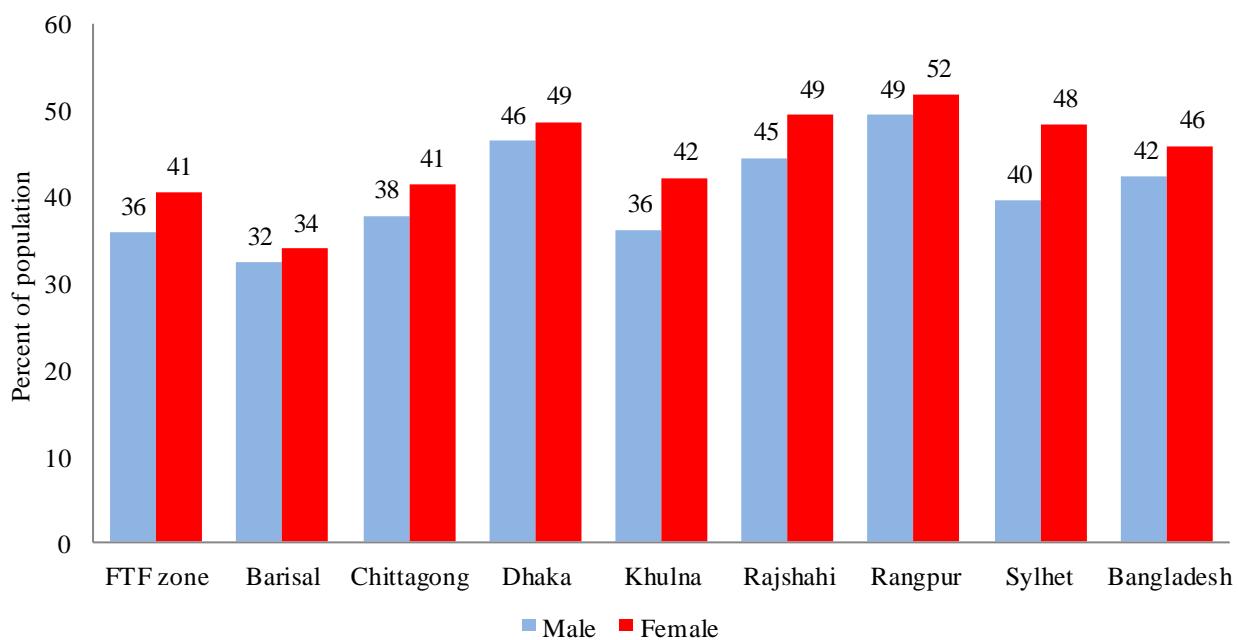
Figure 3.1—Dependency ratio by income groups



The following highlights other corresponding results from Tables 3.1-3.3:

- Primary school-age children (aged 6-11) from about 13 percent of households and secondary school-age children (aged 11-18) from about 30 percent of households do not go to school in the FTF zone (Table 3.1). The rates for not attending school are slightly higher for overall rural Bangladesh—19 percent of households for primary school-age children and 32 percent of households for secondary school-age children (Table 3.2).
- The percentage of households with primary and secondary school-age children who do not send their children to school declines rapidly as household income rises (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).
- Across administrative divisions, the proportion of primary school-age children who do not go to school is lowest in Khulna division (13 percent) and highest in Chittagong division (23 percent). For secondary school-age children, the rate of not going to school is lowest in Rajshahi division (23 percent) and highest in Sylhet division (46 percent) (Table 3.3).
- In the FTF zone, 36 percent of adult males and 41 percent of adult females never attended school. The rate of no schooling of adults is lowest in Barisal division and highest in Rangpur division (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2—No schooling of adults aged 18 years and above

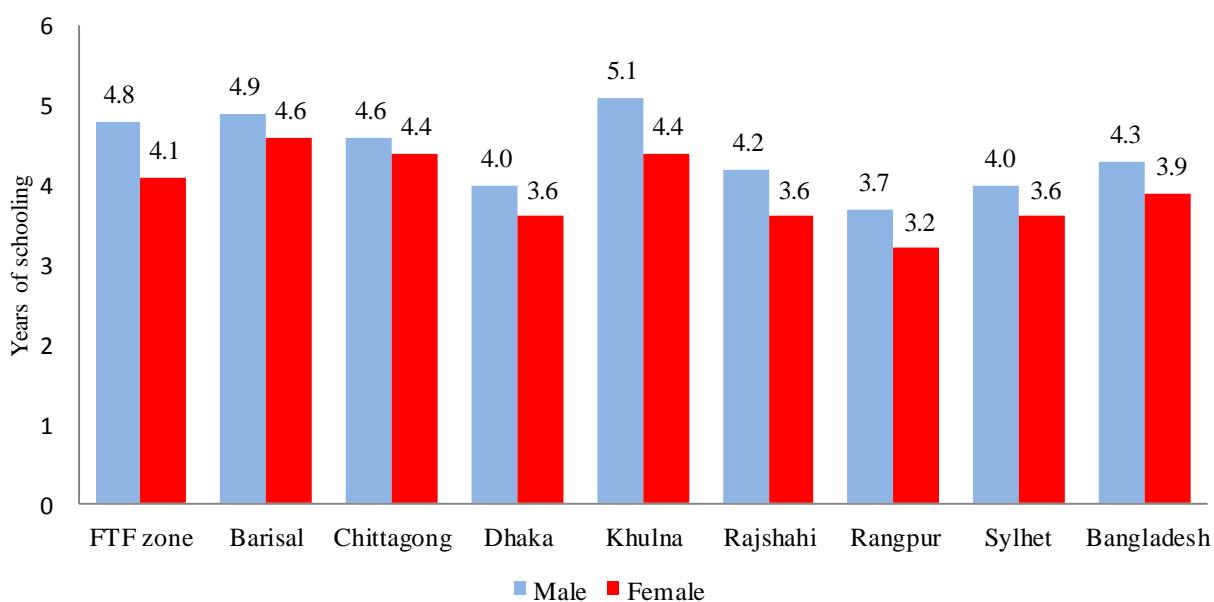


- Educational attainment in terms of years of schooling of adult family members is positively correlated with income (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

Contrary to general perception, a high percentage of households in the richest quintile are headed by females. This could be due to the fact that husbands of many women in rural areas work and reside outside their villages, within Bangladesh or abroad, and send remittances to their wives. Such households are classified as female-headed by definition. Due to private income transfers, these households belong to richer income groups.

- Farming is by far the most common occupation of the heads of households.

Figure 3.3—Years of schooling of males and females aged 15 years and above

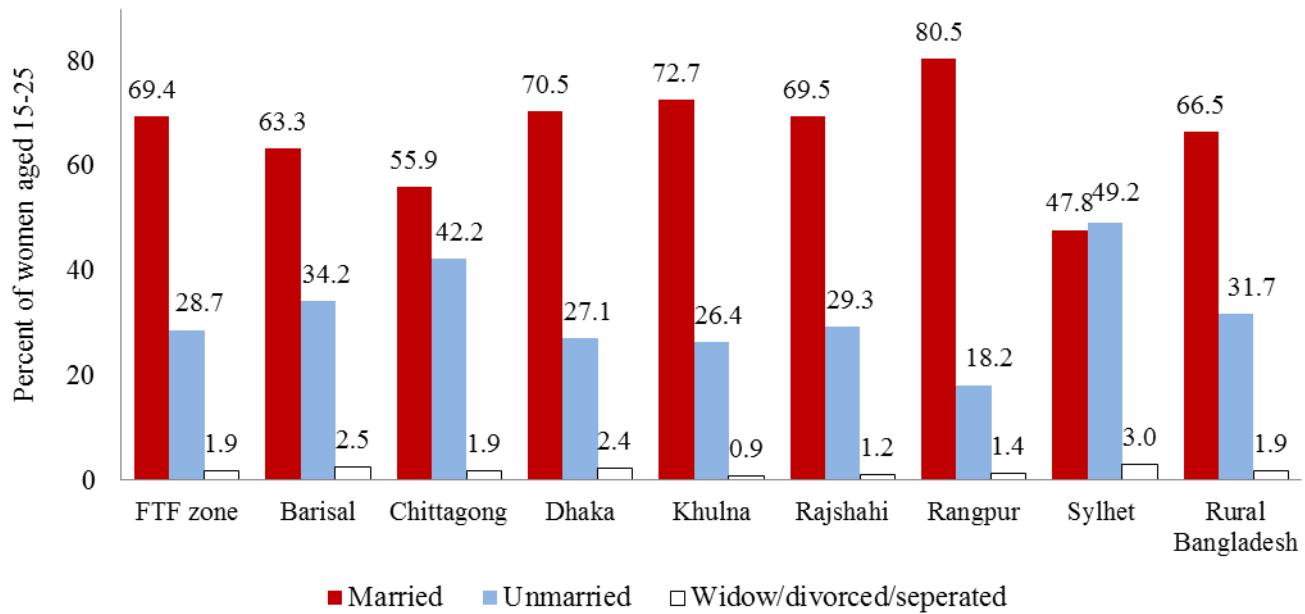


3.1.1 Marital Status

The marital status of Bangladeshi women aged 15 to 25 years, as shown in Figure 3.4, indicates that the incidence of under-aged marriage is still high in the country, despite relevant laws that make it illegal for under-18 marriages for women. The trend of marital status in the FTF zone and in rural Bangladesh for women aged 15-25 years is quite similar, although the division-wise breakdown shows quite a significant variation. Sylhet division boasts the lowest incidence of women aged 15-25 years who are married, with a rate of 48 percent, whereas Rangpur division has the highest rate of 81 percent. This is suggestive that Rangpur division has the highest incidence of early marriages among women.

Figure 3.5 shows that, in the FTF zone, 4.9 percent of girls of the age of 15 years were found married, while no boys under 16 years of age being married. From the age of 22 onwards, the rate was consistently above 92 percent for women in the FTF zone, while for men it is consistently above 90 percent only above the age of 32 years.

Figure 3.4—Marital status of women aged 15 to 25 years



For rural Bangladesh, 0.4 percent of girls aged 14 years and 3.4 percent of girls aged 15 years were found married, while 1.0 percent boys of the age of 16 years were found to be married and no boys under 16 years of age were married. While the percent of men under the age of 20 in rural Bangladesh who were married was not high (less than 5 percent), the proportion of married girls of the ages of 16, 17 and 18 there was 7.7 percent, 14.8 percent and 37.4 percent respectively. From the age of 24 onwards, the rate was consistently above 97 percent for women, while for men it is consistently 90 percent or above only above the age of 29 years (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.5—Percentage of male and female ever married: Feed the Future Zone

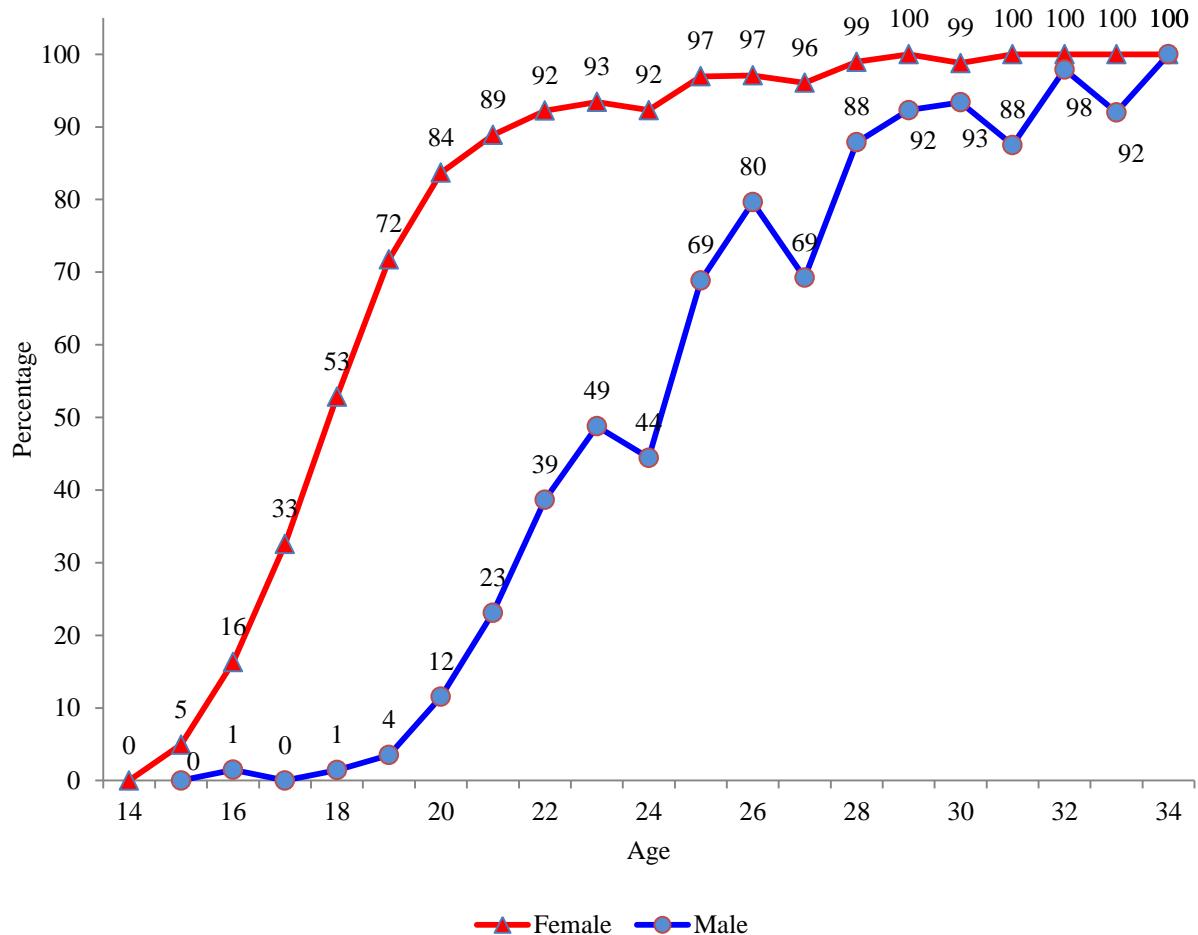
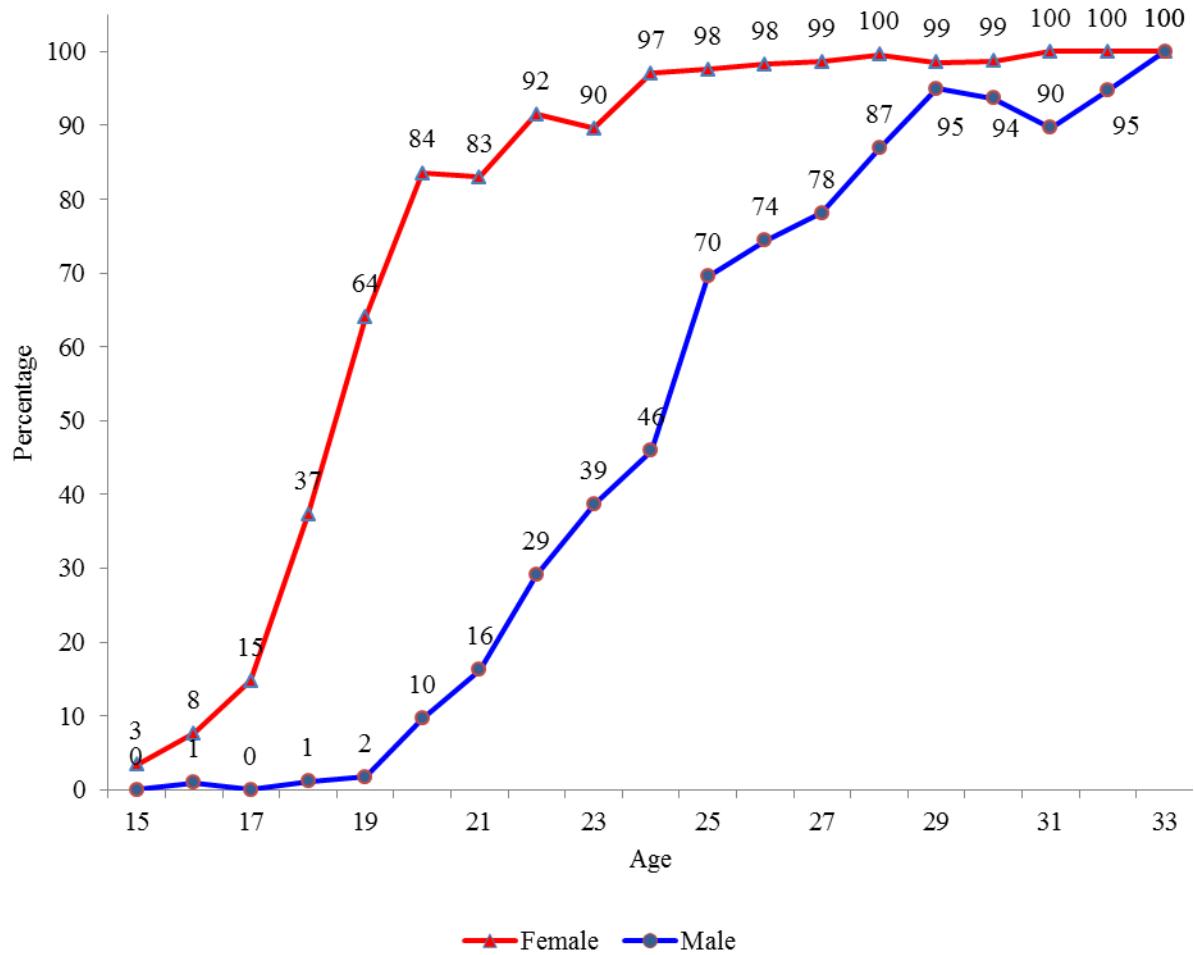


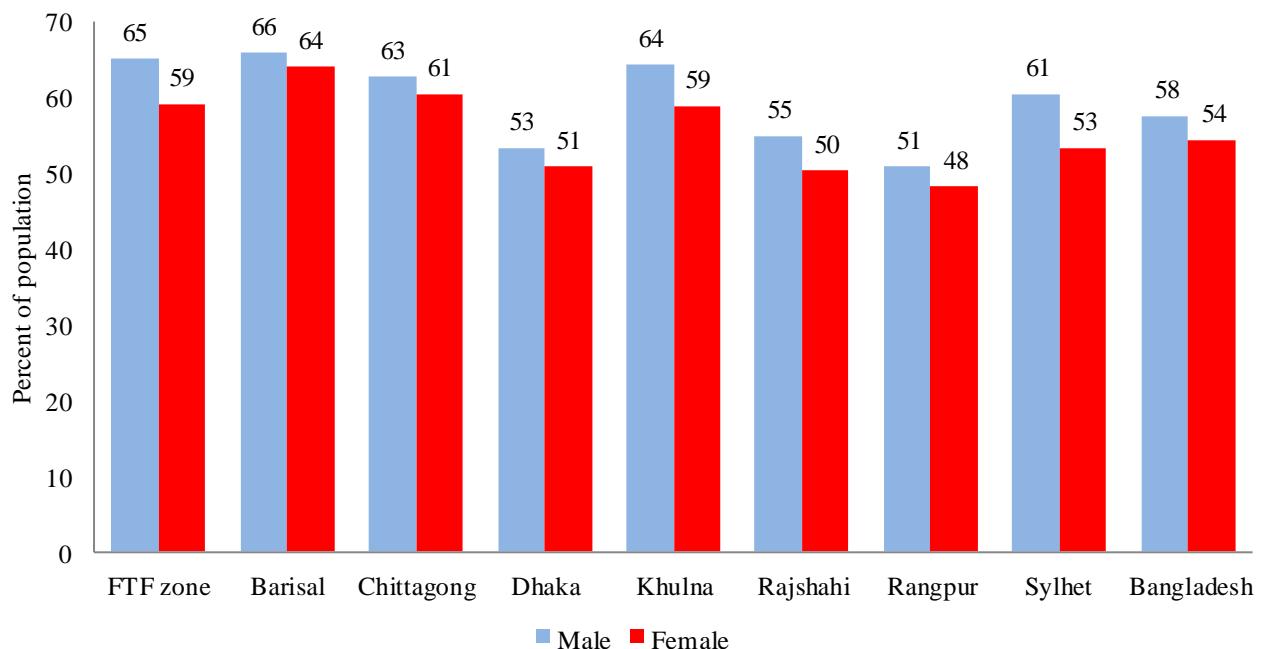
Figure 3.6—Percentage of male and female ever married: Rural Bangladesh



3.1.2 Literacy

A person who can read and write a sentence in Bangla is considered to be literate. Tables 3.4 and 3.5 present the literacy rates by income groups, respectively, for the FTF zone and for entire rural Bangladesh. Table 3.7 shows the literacy rates by administrative divisions. The rates are shown for two population groups, one for ages 7 and above and the other for ages 15 and above. Overall, the female population has a lower literacy rate than the male population. Literacy rates have strong, positive relationships with income. This is further corroborated by Figure 3.7 which shows that Rangpur division has the lowest literacy rates in contrast to Barisal division.

Figure 3.7—Literacy rate of people aged 15 years and above



3.1.3 Highest Level of Education Attained by Adults

Tables 3.7-3.9 provide information regarding the highest education levels attained by males and females aged 25 and over. The levels of educational attainment are low in general and even lower for the female population. The levels of education have a positive relationship with income.

3.1.4 Types of School Attended by Children

Primary schools in rural Bangladesh include government schools, registered non-government schools, non-registered non-government schools, Primary Training Institute (PTI) schools, community schools, high school-attached primary schools, *madrasas* (Islamic education schools), kindergartens, and nonformal schools run by BRAC and other NGOs. Secondary schools include government schools, registered non-government schools, non-registered non-government schools and *madrasas*.

Tables 3.10-3.12 show the types of schools attended by children enrolled in primary school. About 66 percent of primary school children in the FTF zone and overall rural Bangladesh attend government primary schools. A relatively higher percentage of students attending BRAC schools belong to low-income groups. The rate of attending *madrasas* is the highest in Chittagong division (9.9 percent) in contrast to Rajshahi division (2.9 percent).

Tables 3.13-3.15 illustrate the types of school attended by children enrolled in secondary schools. The majority of secondary school children in the FTF zone (71 percent) and in overall rural Bangladesh attend non-government registered secondary schools. Among the secondary school children, the rate of attending *madrasas* is the highest in Chittagong division (12.8 percent) and the lowest in Dhaka division (7.2 percent).

3.1.5 School Enrollment Rates

Tables 3.16-3.18 present enrollment rates for primary and secondary education. Net enrollment rates, generally considered a better indicator of educational attainment than the gross rates,⁵ are higher in the FTF zone than those in overall rural Bangladesh. Net enrollment rates show a positive relationship with income (Tables 3.16 and 3.17). Enrollment rates drop considerably from primary education to secondary education. The results also suggest that while girls overtake boys in terms of enrollment at both primary and secondary levels of education, the difference is larger at the secondary level. This pattern is an indication of the success of the female secondary education stipend programs in attracting girls to school.

⁵ The net enrollment rate (NER) is the ratio of enrollment by children of the official targeted age (e.g., aged 6-11 for the 5-year primary school cycle) in a given level of schooling (e.g., primary) to the total number of children of the official targeted age. The NER excludes under-aged and over-aged children. The gross enrollment rate (GER) is the ratio of total enrollment for a given level of schooling to the total number of children of the official age. GER can be greater than 100 percent and is heavily influenced by the extent of under-aged and over-aged enrolled children.

There is considerable variation in primary and secondary education enrollment rates across regions. For example, primary net enrollment rates range from 77 percent in Chittagong division to 84 percent in Khulna division and 86 in the FTF zone (Figure 3.8) and secondary net enrollment rates range from 54 percent in Sylhet division to 77 percent in Rajshahi division (Table 3.18). Figures 3.8 and 3.9 show net enrollment rates for boys and girls across regions, respectively, for primary and secondary levels of education.

Figure 3.8—Net primary school enrollment rates across regions

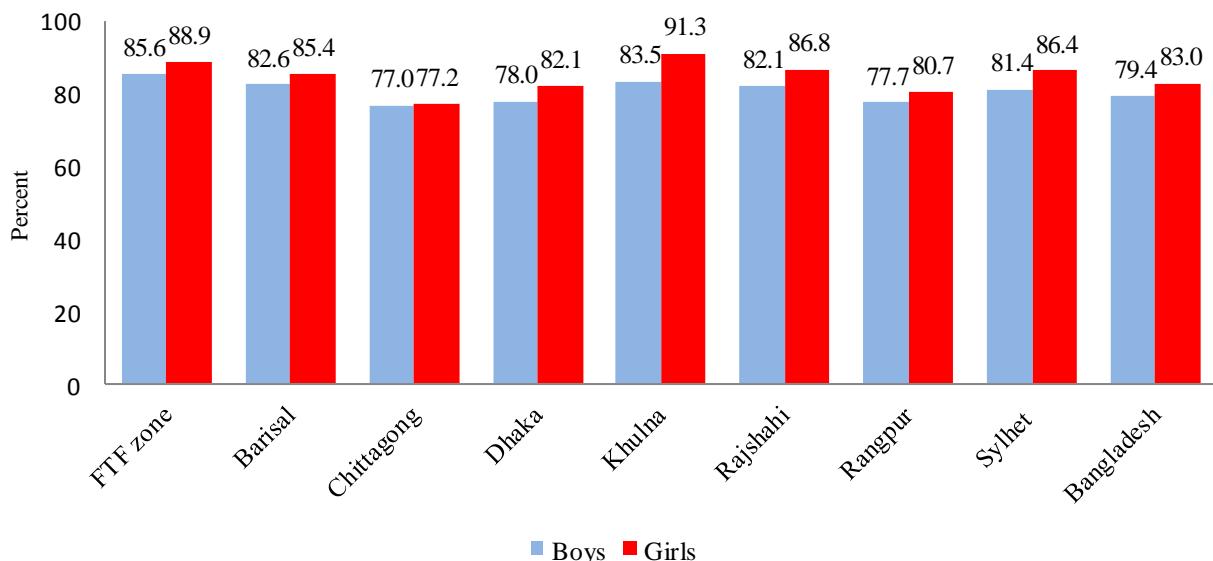
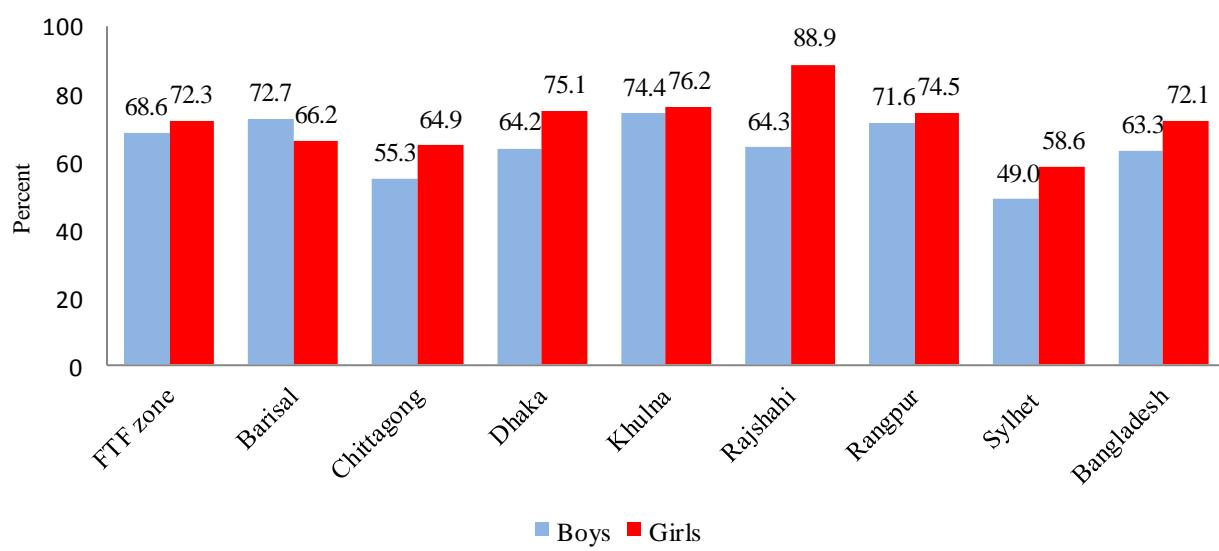


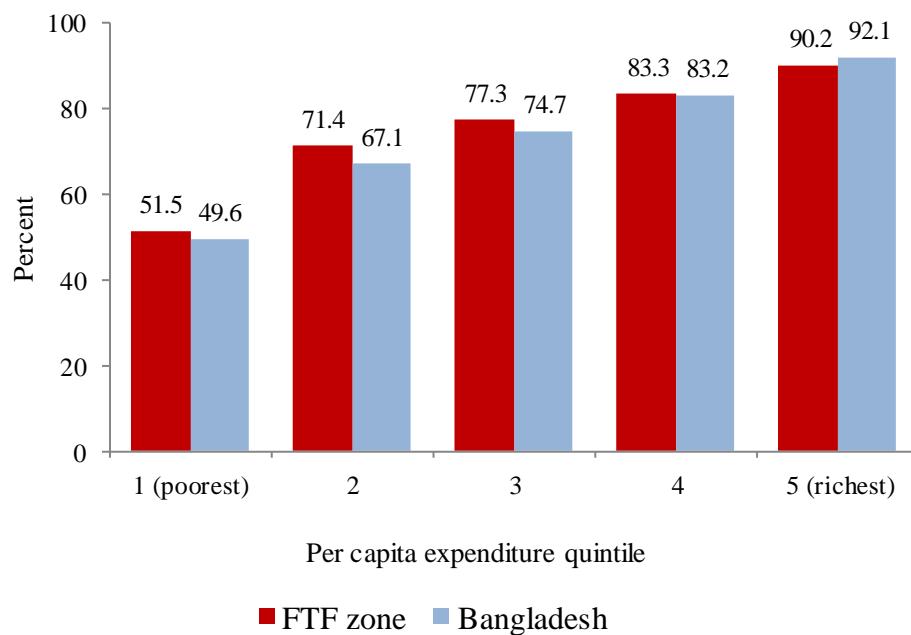
Figure 3.9—Net secondary school enrollment rates across regions



3.2 Ownership of Household Assets

Tables 3.19-3.21 present the ownership status of some selected assets. Among the selected assets, ownership of mobile phones is most prevalent, followed by electric fans. In the FTF zone, three-quarters of households own functional mobile phones, and 35 percent own electric fans. In general, asset ownership increases as household income escalates. An exception is the ownership of a rickshaw/van, which is concentrated mainly among the households in the bottom three income quintiles. Figure 3.10 shows the relationship between income and ownership status of mobile phones in the FTF zone and entire rural Bangladesh. There is considerable variation in asset holding across the programs. The general level of asset holding appears to be highest in Chittagong division and lowest in Rangpur division (Table 3.21).

Figure 3.10—Ownership of functional mobile phones by income groups

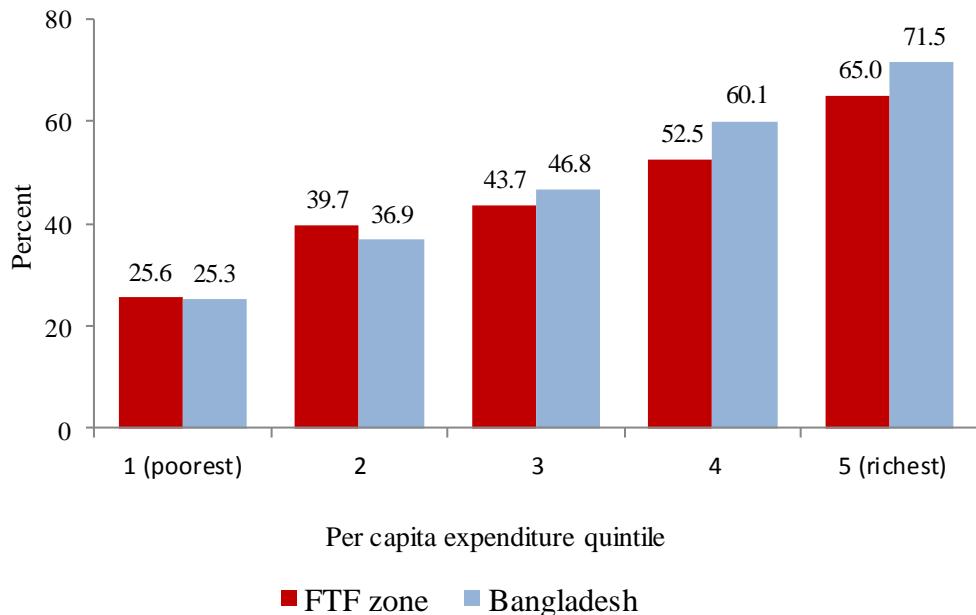


3.3 Access to Electricity and Dwelling Characteristics

Tables 3.22-3.24 provide information on electricity connections and the types of dwellings of survey households. About 45 percent of households in the FTF zone and 48 percent of households in entire rural Bangladesh have electricity. The percentage of households with electricity connections increases sharply as household income increases. In overall rural Bangladesh, while 26 percent of households in the poorest (first) income quintile have

electricity, the rate increases to 72 percent for households in the richest (fifth) income quintile (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11—Households having electricity by income groups



The percentage of households having electricity varies widely across regions of rural Bangladesh—while only 26 percent of households in Rangpur division have electricity, the rate is 56 percent in Chittagong division.

Does Rangpur division have the lowest incidence of electricity owing to poverty or lack of electricity grid lines? Figure 3.12 shows that about 65 percent of households in the highest income group have electricity connection, although the division average is only 26 percent. Indeed, only 11 percent of households in the poorest quintile have electricity connection. This pattern indicates that pervasive poverty in Rangpur division is probably the main reason for the lowest incidence of electricity in the division rather than the paucity of electricity network.

Figure 3.12—Households having electricity in Rangpur division by income groups

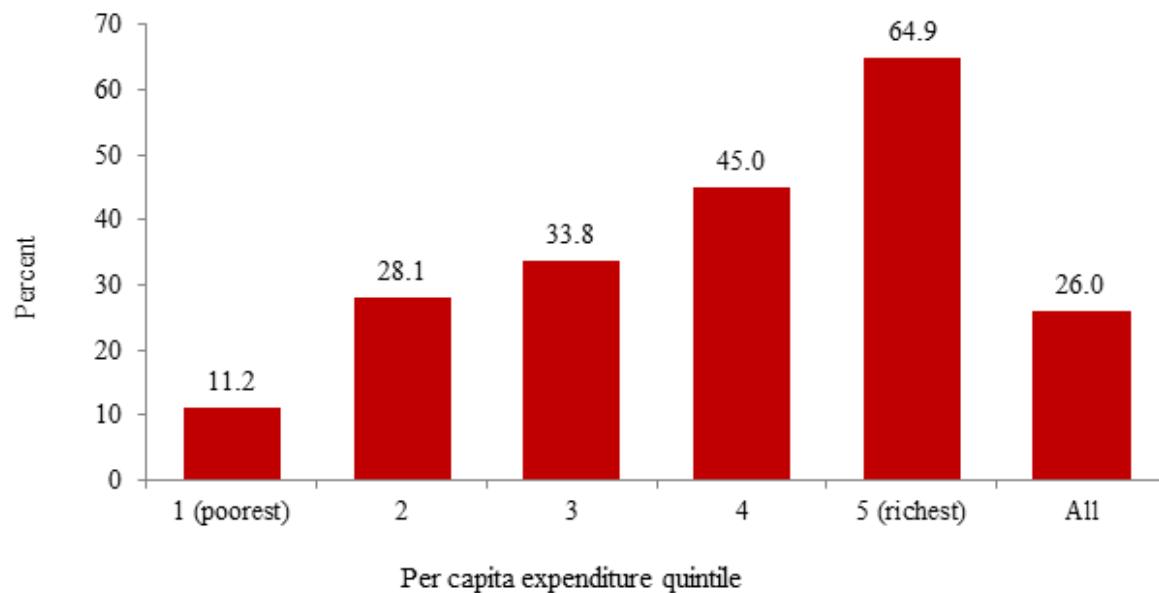
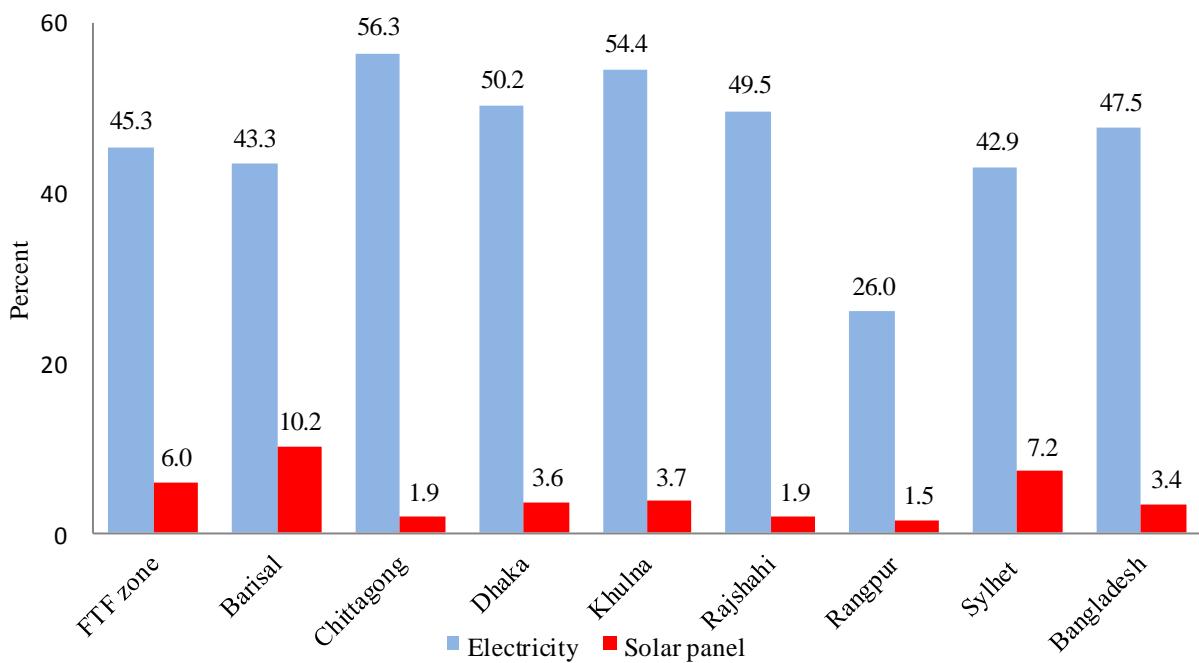


Figure 3.13 shows the percentages of households having electricity and solar energy panels across regions. The incidence of households with solar energy panel is the highest in Barisal division (10.2 percent of households) and the lowest in Rangpur division (only 1.5 percent of households).

Figure 3.13—Households having electricity and solar energy panels across regions of rural Bangladesh

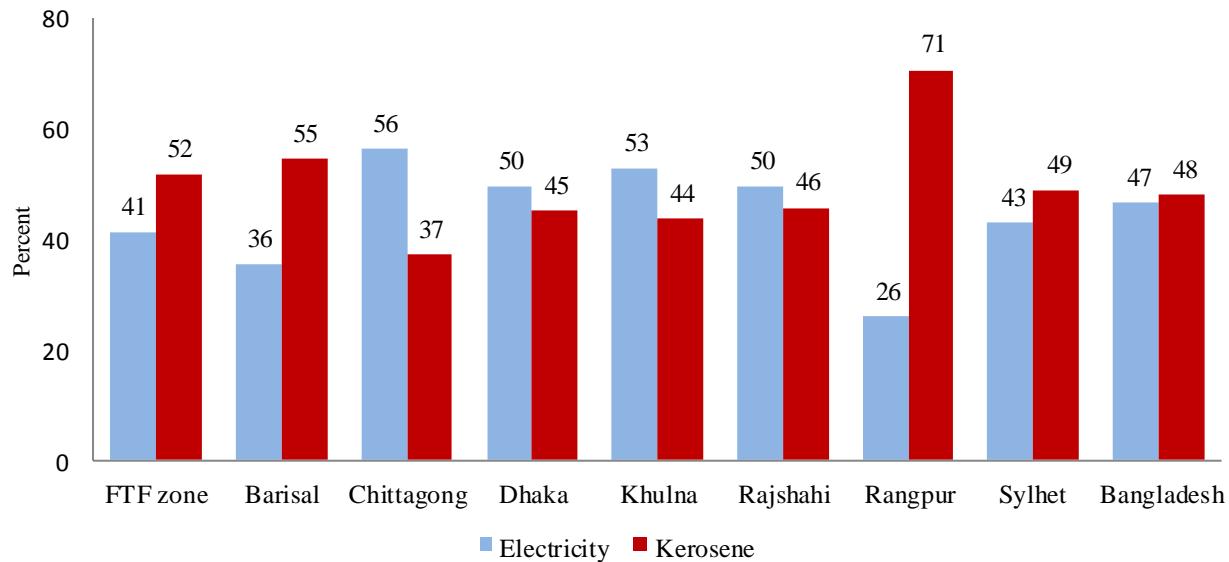


Given that the outer walls and the roof form the main part of the dwelling, information on these is provided in Tables 3.22-3.24. Permanent walls are those made of tin, brick, and/or cement. Non-permanent materials include bamboo, mud, jute sticks, and thatch. About 69 percent of dwellings in the FTF zone and 62 percent of dwellings in entire rural Bangladesh have permanent wall structures. The proportion of households having permanent walls ranges from 48 percent in Sylhet division to 88 percent in Barisal division. The vast majority of all households have tin as their roofing material.

Regarding information on types of latrines (Tables 3.25-3.27), about 53 percent of households in the FTF zone and 49 percent of the households in overall rural Bangladesh have access to *pucca* (permanent) but unsealed latrines. In contrast to 28 percent of the households having sanitary (water-sealed) latrines in the FTF zone, the rate varies from 20 percent in Barisal division to 37 percent in Chittagong division.

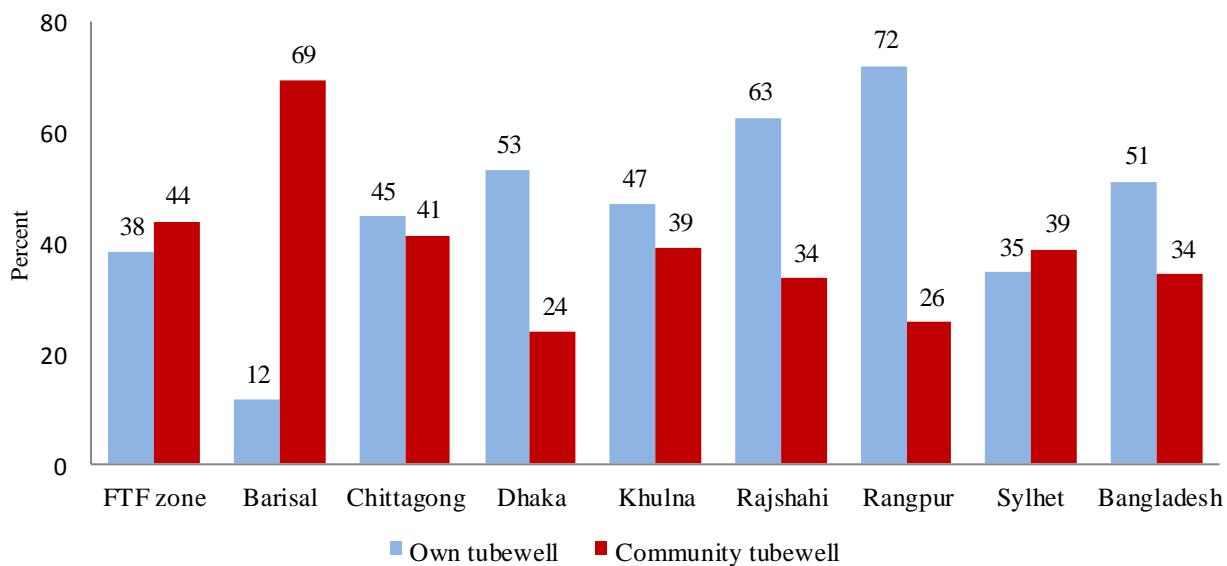
Tables 3.28-3.30 present the source of cooking and lighting fuel. Firewood is the main source of cooking fuel in the FTF zone (47 percent), followed by dried leaves (24 percent) and dried cow dung (24 percent). Firewood as the major source of cooking fuel ranges from 15 percent in Rajshahi division to 67 percent in Chittagong division, and dried cow dung as the major cooking fuel source varies from 6 percent in Chittagong division to 35 percent in Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions. Figure 3.14 shows the percentages of households across regions with electricity and kerosene oil as source of lighting energy. Rural households in Rangpur division are quite exceptional among the regions in the country in terms of source of lighting energy—only 26 percent of households have electricity and 71 of households use kerosene.

Figure 3.14—Electricity and kerosene oil as source of lighting energy across rural Bangladesh



Tables 3.31-3.33 provide information on source of drinking water. Tubewells are the main source of drinking water in the FTF zone (82 percent) and in overall rural Bangladesh (85 percent). However, the tubewell as the major source of drinking water varies widely across regions in terms of whether they are owned by households or they belong to the communities, according to Figure 3.15. Although 81 percent of households in Barisal division use tubewells as their source of drinking water, only 12 percent of the households use their own tubewell and 69 percent depend on community tubewells. The opposite scenario prevails in Rangpur division, where 72 percent of the households use their own tubewells and 26 percent use community tubewells as their source of drinking water.

Figure 3.15—Own tubewell and community tubewell as source of drinking water across regions of rural Bangladesh



4. FOOD AVAILABILITY: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRACTICES

Bangladesh has made commendable progress in domestic food production. In the early 1970s, Bangladesh was a severely food deficit country with a population of about 75 million and heavily dependent upon food aid. Today, the population is about 160 million and the country is self-sufficient in rice production. Rice production has tripled over the past three decades.

While Bangladesh has experienced steady advances in food availability through the adoption of high yielding varieties and other agricultural innovations, it faces formidable challenges to feed its population in the future. The population is expected to increase from 160 million in 2011 to 185 million people by 2020 and 222 million by 2050. Key challenges to ensuring food availability in the country include water resources and land area constraints, soil degradation and climate change on the supply side, coupled with a rapidly urbanized and more affluent population on the demand side.

Based on the BIHS data of IFPRI-PRSSP, this section presents household and farm level information on the factors affecting domestic food production in the FTF zone and in other regions of rural Bangladesh. The section is organized as follows. Section 4.1 presents the structure of land distribution and land tenure arrangements; section 4.2 shows the pattern of crops grown and the use of irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, and labor inputs for crop production; section 4.3 discusses farmers' access to agricultural extension services and finance; section 4.4 gives the yields of agricultural production; section 4.5 provides estimates of costs and profitability of rice production; and section 4.6 describes farmers' marketing practices and estimates of farm level rice stocks.

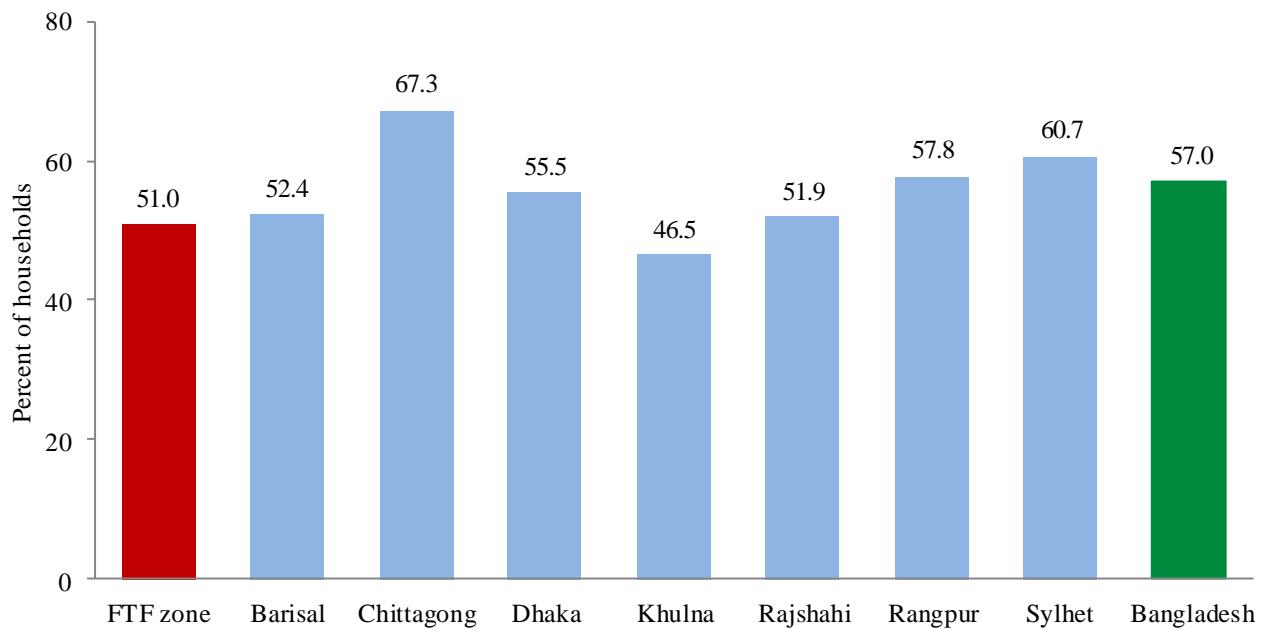
4.1 The Structure of Land Distribution and Land Tenure Arrangements

4.1.1 Incidence of Landlessness and Inequality in Land Distribution

Land is the most important factor of agricultural production. However, 51 percent of households in the FTF zone and 57 percent of households in entire rural Bangladesh are landless—they do not own any cultivable land. The incidence of landlessness ranges from 47 percent in Khulna division to 67 percent in Chittagong division (Figure 4.1).

Turning next to inequality measures, Tables 4.1 and 4.2 describe the patterns of land distributions in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh respectively, the simplest way

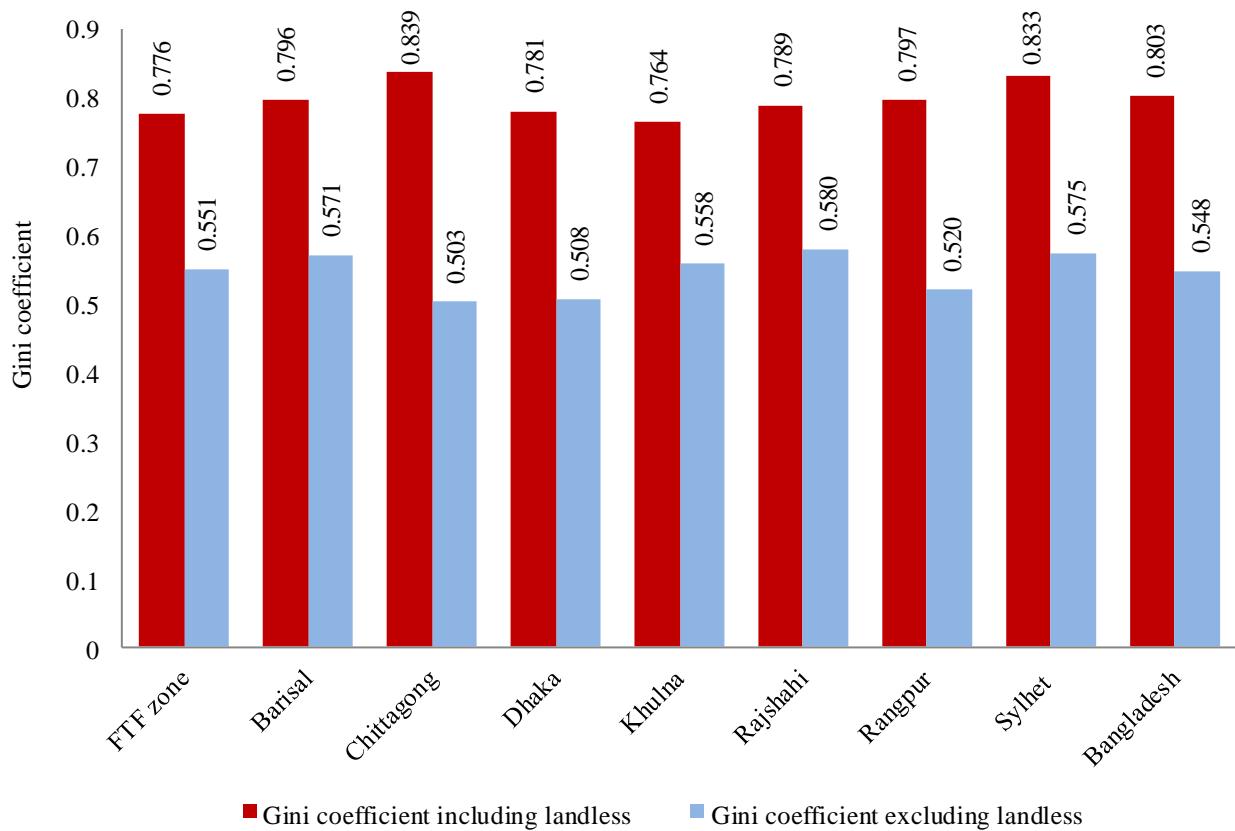
Figure 4.1—Prevalence of landlessness in rural Bangladesh by regions



to measure inequality. In the tables, the households are divided into 20 equal groups and ranked from lowest to highest according to their ownership of total cultivable land. The average size of owned cultivable land for each group is also reported in the tables. The figures indicate that the distribution of arable land is extremely unequal. Among those who own cultivable land, the bottom 25 percent of all households own only 4.0 percent of total cultivable land. At the other extreme: the top 5 percent of all households own 26 percent and the top 10 percent own 38.9 percent of all cultivable land in the FTF zone (Table 4.1). In rural Bangladesh as a whole, the bottom 25 percent of all households own only 3.7 percent of total cultivable land and the top 10 percent own 39.8 percent all cultivable land (Table 4.2).

The most widely used summary measure of inequality is the Gini coefficient, which is mainly used for comparing inequality over time and space. The Gini varies between 0 (everyone has the same amount of land) and 1 (one person has all the land). The estimated Gini coefficients for distribution of cultivable land are 0.776 including the landless and 0.551 excluding the landless for the FTF zone. For entire rural Bangladesh, these Gini coefficients are 0.803 including the landless and 0.548 excluding the landless. Interestingly, the inequality in land ownership is the highest in Chittagong division when the prevalence of landlessness is considered. However, the inequality is the lowest in the same division among those who own cultivable land (Figure 4.2).

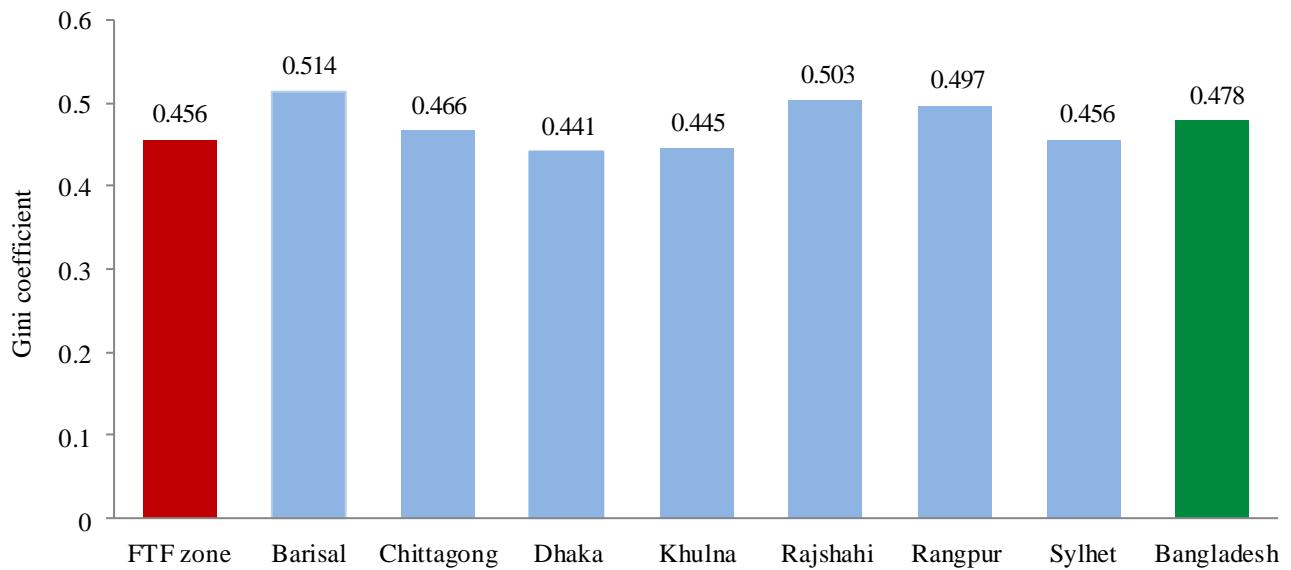
Figure 4.2—Inequality in cultivable land ownership: Gini coefficient



In rural Bangladesh, about one-third of the farmers are pure tenants, that is, they do not own any cultivable land. These farmers have either share-cropping or cash-lease arrangements with landlords for their operated land (see section 4.1.3 below). Tables 4.3 and 4.4 present the distribution of operated land by 20 equal groups, respectively, for the Feed the Future zone and overall rural Bangladesh. The distribution of operated land is relatively less unequal than that of owned cultivable land. For example, in the Feed the Future zone, the bottom 25 percent of all households utilize 5.2 percent of total operated land and the top 10 percent operate 31.5 percent of all operated land in the FTF zone (Table 4.3).

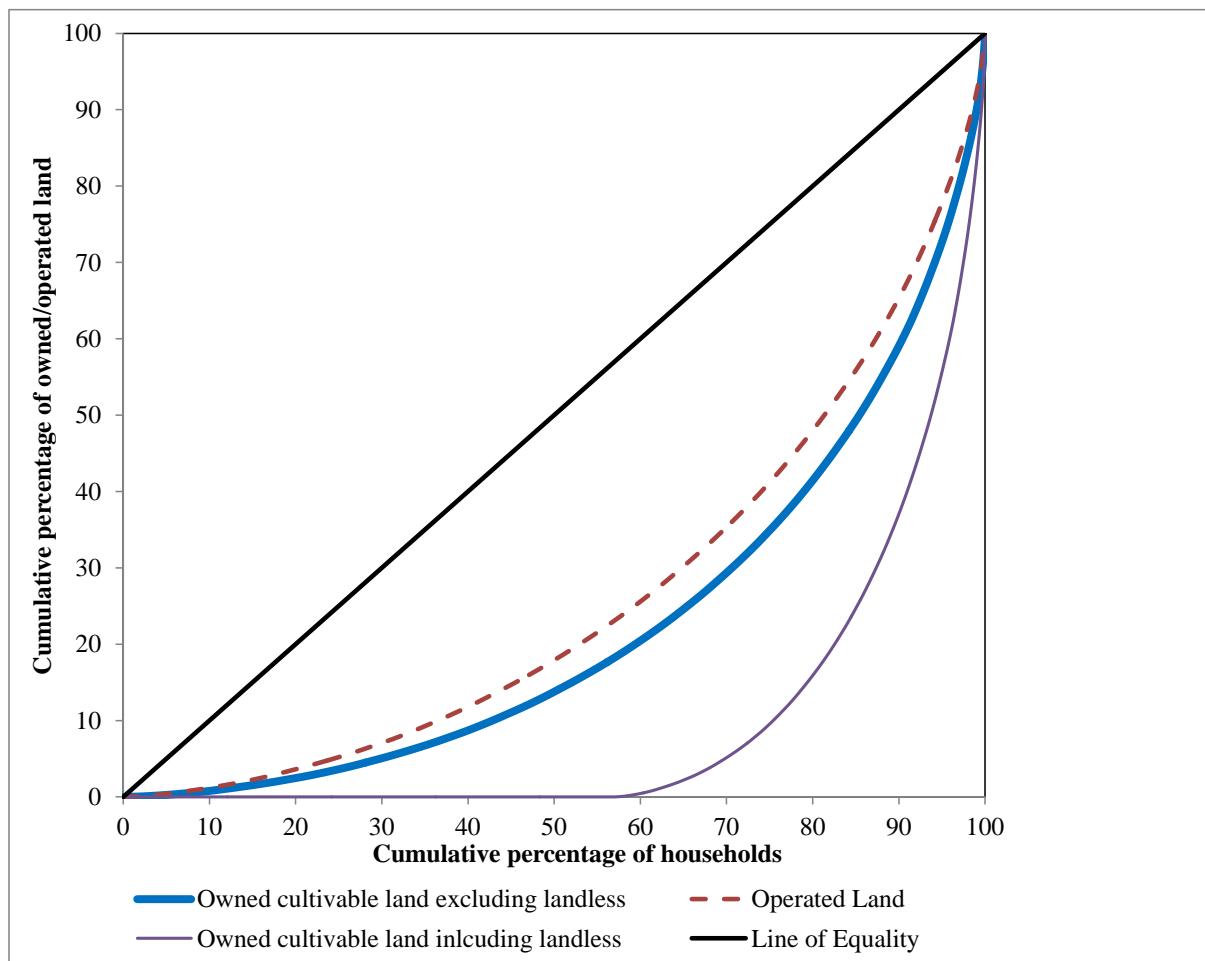
The estimated Gini coefficients for distribution of operated land are 0.456 for the FTF zone and 0.478 for overall rural Bangladesh (Figure 4.3). The analysis shows that the inequality in operated land is highest in Barisal division (0.514) and lowest in Dhaka division (0.441).

Figure 4.3—Inequality in operated land holding: Gini coefficient



The Gini coefficient can be interpreted in the context of a Lorenz curve. Figure 4.4 shows Lorenz curves of land distribution in rural Bangladesh. The interpretation of the Lorenz curve for land distribution is as follows. After ranking all households by landholding size, the Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percent of total landholding on the cumulative percent of households. This determines the percentage of total landholding realized by, say, the bottom 25 percent of the households. The 45-degree line represents the line of perfect equality, where everyone has the same amount of land. The area between the 45-degree line and the Lorenz curve gives a measure of the extent of inequality. The Gini coefficient is measured as the ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve and the 45-degree line of perfect equality and the area of the triangle underneath the 45-degree line. Figure 4.4 shows that the distribution of owned cultivable land is more unequal than the distribution of operated landholding, even when the landless are excluded from the estimation.

Figure 4.4—Lorenz curves of land distribution in rural Bangladesh



4.1.2 Farm Size Groups

Much of the farmer-level analysis in this section disaggregates the sample farmers into four operated farm size groups: (1) marginal farmers (operating less than 0.5 acre of land); (2) small farmers (operating 0.5 to 1.49 acres of land); (3) medium farmers (operating 1.5 to 2.49 acres of land); and large farmers (operating 2.5 acres or more land). The four farm size grouping has been done to match the cut-off points of the six operated farm size groups presented in the 2010 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) report of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS 2011) by aggregating the smallest two HIES farm size groups under the marginal farm category and the largest two HIES farm size groups under the large farm category.

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of operated land by each of the four farm size groups in the FTF zone, across divisions and in overall rural Bangladesh. The results are presented in terms of percentage of all farmers and percentage of total operated land. Figures 4.5 and 4.6 show the distribution of operated land by farm size groups, respectively, in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh. About one-third of all farmers in the FTF zone are marginal farmers and they operate only about eight percent of total operated land in the zone. At the other extreme, only about 8 percent of all farmers in the FTF zone are large farmers who operate about 27 percent of total operated land in the zone (Figure 4.5). Similar patterns are observed in overall rural Bangladesh (Figure 4.6).

Table 4.6 provides the number of plots cultivated by each of the four farm size groups in the FTF zone. The average number of plots per farmer is 3.7 plots, ranging from 1.6 plots per marginal farmer to 7.6 plots per large farmer. The average number of plots per farmer varies

Figure 4.5—Distribution of operated land by farm size groups: Feed the Future zone

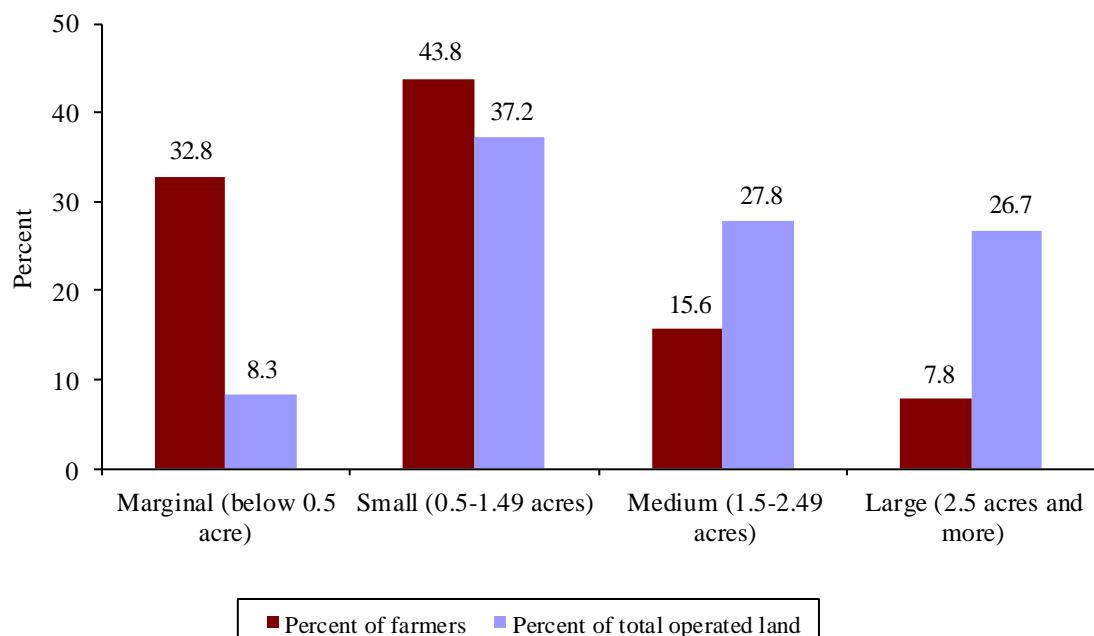
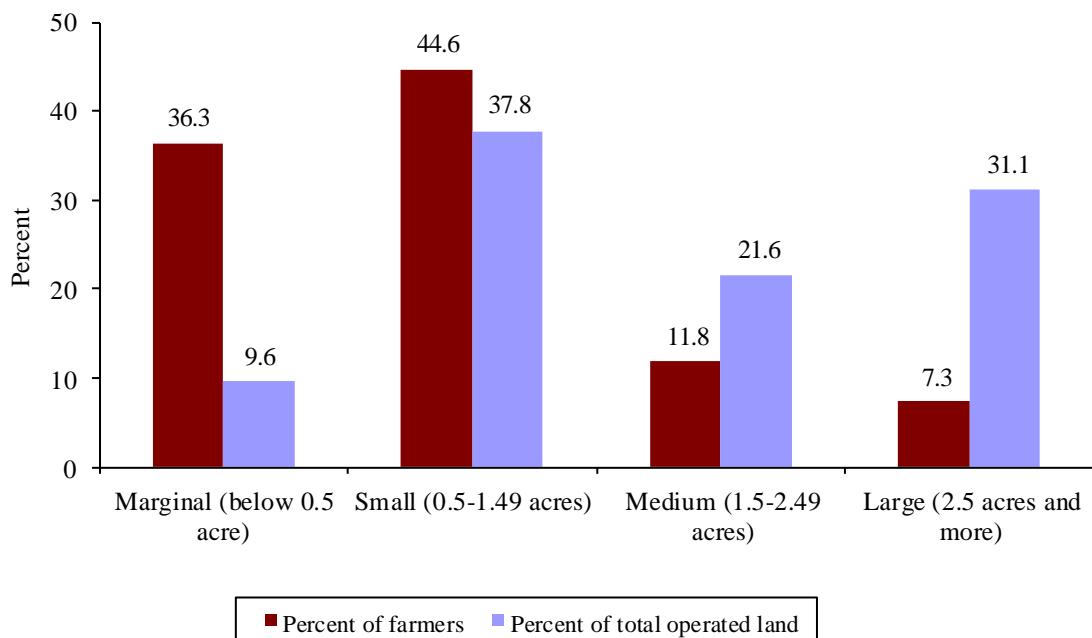


Figure 4.6—Distribution of operated land by farm size groups: Rural Bangladesh



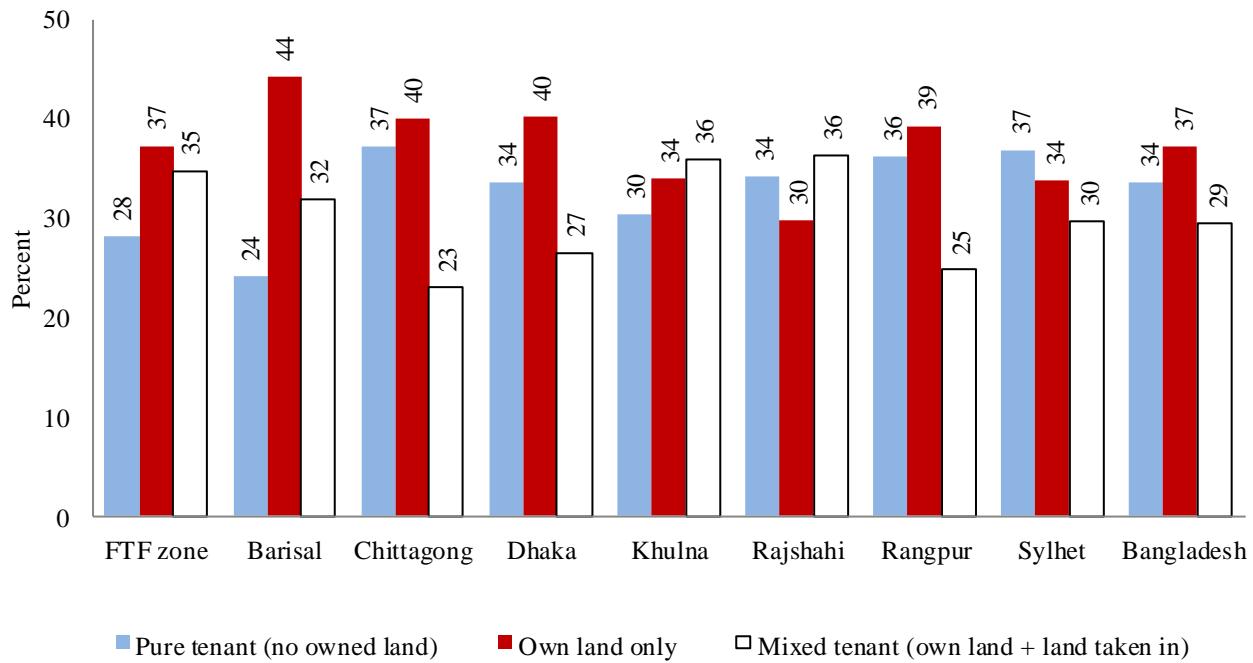
from 2.8 plots per farmer in Chittagong division to 4.9 plots per farmer in Rajshahi division (Table 4.7).

The average size of operated land per farm household in the FTF zone is 1.1 acres, ranging from only 0.23 acres per marginal farmer to 4.2 acres per large farmer (Table 4.8). On average, the smallest size of operated land per farmer is 0.8 acre in Chittagong division and the largest size is 1.5 acres per farmer in Sylhet division. The average farm size in rural Bangladesh is 1.0 acre (Table 4.9).

4.1.3 Patterns of Land Tenure

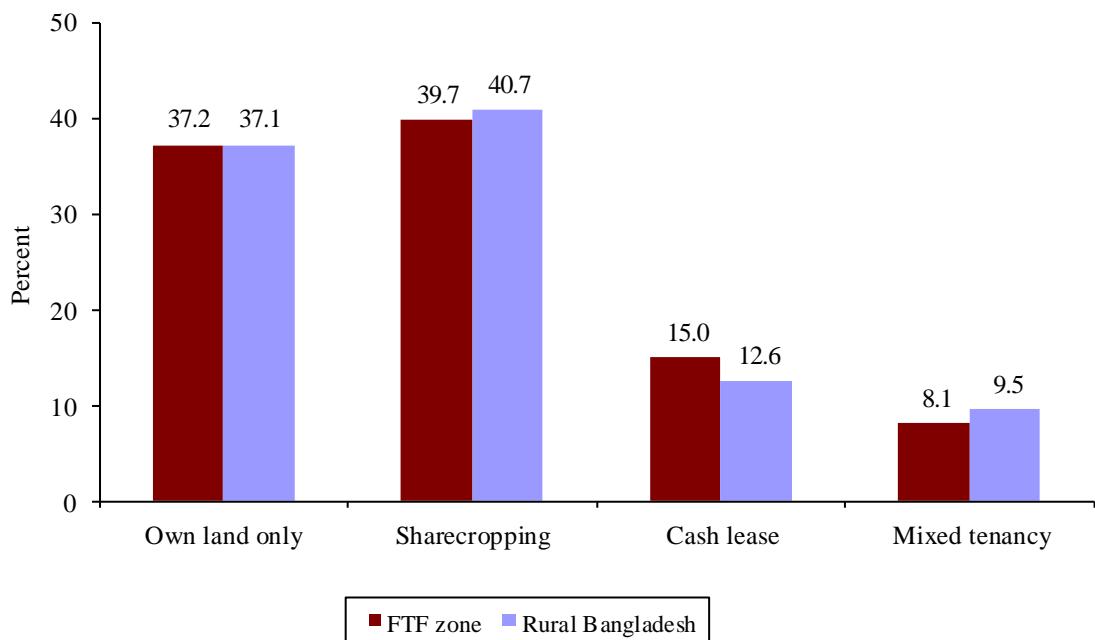
Table 4.10 presents land tenure arrangements by farm size groups and Table 4.11 shows the regional patterns. In the FTF zone, 28 percent of all households who operate land for cultivation are pure tenants, that is they do not own any cultivable land. The proportion of pure tenant farmers is 34 percent in overall rural Bangladesh, and the rate ranges from 24 percent in Barisal division to 37 percent in Chittagong division. About 37 percent of farmers in the FTF zone as well as at the national level cultivate only their own land. The proportion of mixed tenant farmers—those who cultivate their own land and also take land in as sharecroppers and/or lease holders—is 35 percent in the FTF zone and 29 percent in entire rural Bangladesh (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7—Land tenure patterns in the FTF zone and across divisions



The dominant tenurial arrangement in Bangladesh is sharecropping where the produce is shared between the cultivator and the land owner in different proportions that have been agreed upon prior to cultivation. About 40 percent of the farmers are sharecroppers in both the FTF zone as well as at the national level. This group of sharecroppers includes those who do not own any cultivable land (that is, pure tenant) as well as those who own land and sharecrop other people's land. About 15 percent of the farmers in the FTF zone and about 13 percent of the farmers in overall rural Bangladesh have cash-lease arrangements either as pure tenants or those with own land plus cash-leased in land. The proportion of farmers with mixed tenancy arrangements (operating sharecropped plus cash-leased land, either as pure tenants or land owners) is 8 percent in the FTF zone and 10 percent at the national level (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8—Forms of tenancy in the FTF zone and rural Bangladesh



Land tenure patterns in the FTF zone are quite similar to those prevailing in rural Bangladesh as a whole (Table 4.10). For example, approximately one-half of all marginal farmers do not go for any land lease arrangements; they cultivate only their own land. This is perhaps a manifestation of their risk aversion. For the marginal farmers who are pure tenants, the sharecropping arrangements represent an overwhelming majority—almost three-fourths of all pure tenant farmers are sharecroppers. Only about 17 percent of the large farmers are pure tenants and the majority of them opt for sharecropping as the mode of renting land. It is interesting to note that the majority of the large farmers supplement their own land with some form of sharecropping and/or cash leasing. In the FTF zone, this proportion is about 58 percent.

4.2 Crops Grown and the Use of Inputs for Crop Production

This section presents the results of the BIHS showing the patterns of crops grown by farmers and the use of irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, and labor for crop production. These results have been obtained from detailed plot-level data collected in the BIHS.

4.2.1 Patterns of Crops Grown by Farmers

Table 4.12 shows the shares of individual crops on total cropped land in the FTF zone, by divisions, and in entire rural Bangladesh.⁶ The shares are expressed in percentages. Rice has the overwhelming dominance in the cropping patterns. The analysis indicates that on average, rice accounts for about 77 percent of the total cropped area of sample households at the national level. The share of rice on total cropped land varies from about 68 percent in the FTF zone to as high as 94 percent in Sylhet division. The patterns are consistent with agricultural statistics reported by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). For example, the Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh – 2011 reports that rice represents 79 percent of total cropped area in Bangladesh and 97 percent of total cropped area in Sylhet division (BBS 2011). Sylhet division shows a rather unique and almost a rice monoculture cropping pattern probably because of its considerable land area under tea plantations (which are excluded from total cropped land calculations) and hilly topography. On the other hand, the relatively low share of rice on the total cropped land in the FTF zone indicates a more balanced and diversified cropping pattern in the zone in contrast to other regions of the country.

The FTF zone is comprised of 20 districts in 3 divisions—Barisal, Dhaka and Khulna. The fact that rice accounts for 68 percent of total cropped land in the FTF zone although the rates are 79 percent in Barisal, 76 percent in Dhaka and 73 percent in Khulna can be empirically explained. Dhaka division has 17 districts and 5 of these districts (Faridpur, Gopalganj, Madaripur, Rajbari, and Shariatpur) are included in the FTF zone. According to the BIHS data, rice accounts for 49 percent of total cropped land in these 5 districts. Indeed, agricultural statistics reported by the BBS reveal that on average, the share of rice on total cropped land in these 5 districts of Dhaka division was 47 percent in 2010-2011, although the average share of rice in Dhaka division was 78 percent (BBS 2011). The relatively low share

⁶ The crop shares are calculated as follows: Share of crop X (say, rice) on total cropped land = Total area under crop X cultivated by all sample households in a region (say, FTF zone) from December 1, 2010 to November 30, 2011 (12 months), divided by total area under all crops cultivated by all sample households in the region from December 1, 2010 to November 30, 2011. Estimates are based on plot level data, taking the cropping intensity into account (that is, how many crops were grown on each plot in the 12-month period). Permanent trees (such mango, jackfruit, coconut, betel leaf trees) and plantations (such as tea and rubber plantations) are excluded from total cropped land calculations.

of rice in these 5 districts pulled down the average share of rice on total cropped area in the FTF zone.

4.2.2 Irrigation

Irrigation is one of the most critical factors of agricultural production in Bangladesh. Tripling rice production in the country since the early 1970s would not have been possible without irrigation. Access to irrigation is the single most important determinant of *boro* rice cultivation. Among the 3 rice crops (*aus*, *aman* and *bоро*), *bоро* accounted for about 56 percent of total rice production in 2010-11.

Irrigation plays three crucial roles in increasing foodgrain production in Bangladesh: (a) irrigation enables farmers to grow an additional *bоро* rice or wheat crop during the dry winter season and thus increases cropping intensity and eases the land constraint; (b) irrigation complemented with fertilizers and modern high-yielding rice varieties significantly raises rice yields in comparison to rainfed rice cultivation; and (c) supplemental irrigation can take much of the risk out of the two predominantly rainfed rice seasons—*aus* and *aman* (Ahmed and Sampath 1992).

Analysis of the BIHS data suggests that about 60 percent of total cropped area of farm households in the FTF zone and 64 percent of total cropped areas in rural Bangladesh are irrigated. Irrigation coverage of cropped areas tends to decrease as farm size increases in the FTF zone—while about 67 percent of cropped areas of marginal farmers is irrigated in the FTF zone, the rate is about 55 percent for large farmers (Figure 4.9). The rate of irrigation coverage ranges from only about 15 percent of total cropped land in Barisal division to about 85 percent in Rajshahi division (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.9—Percentage of gross cropped area irrigated by farm size groups: Rural Bangladesh

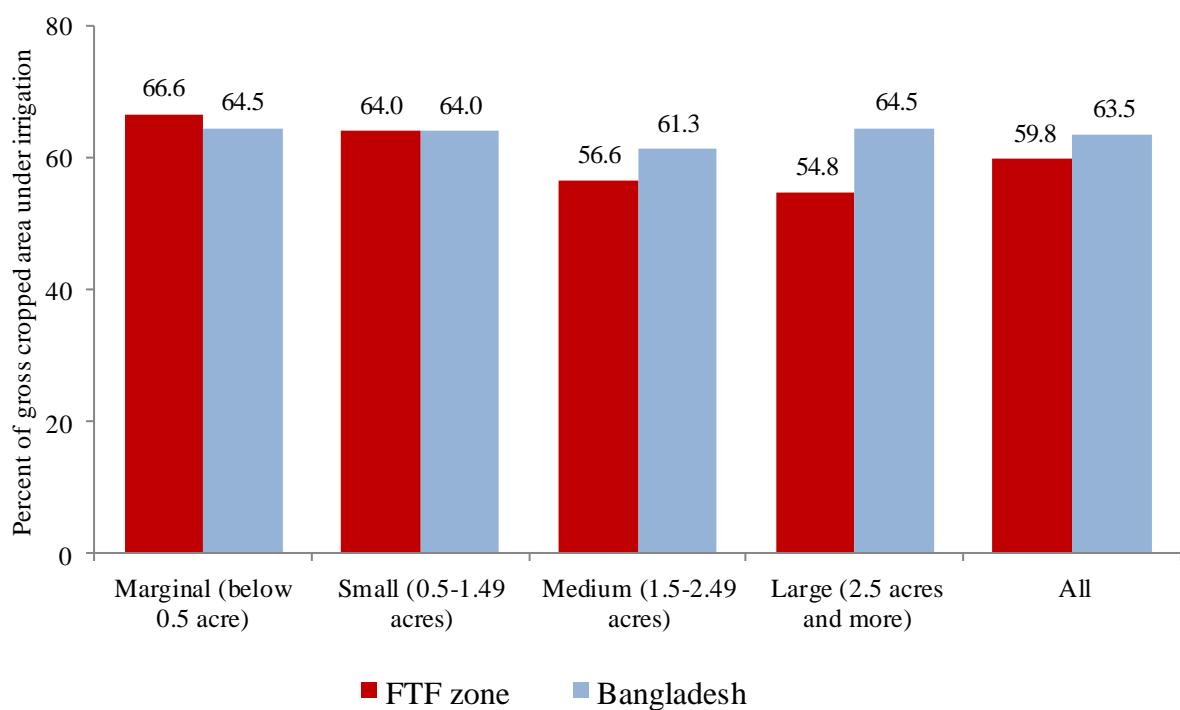
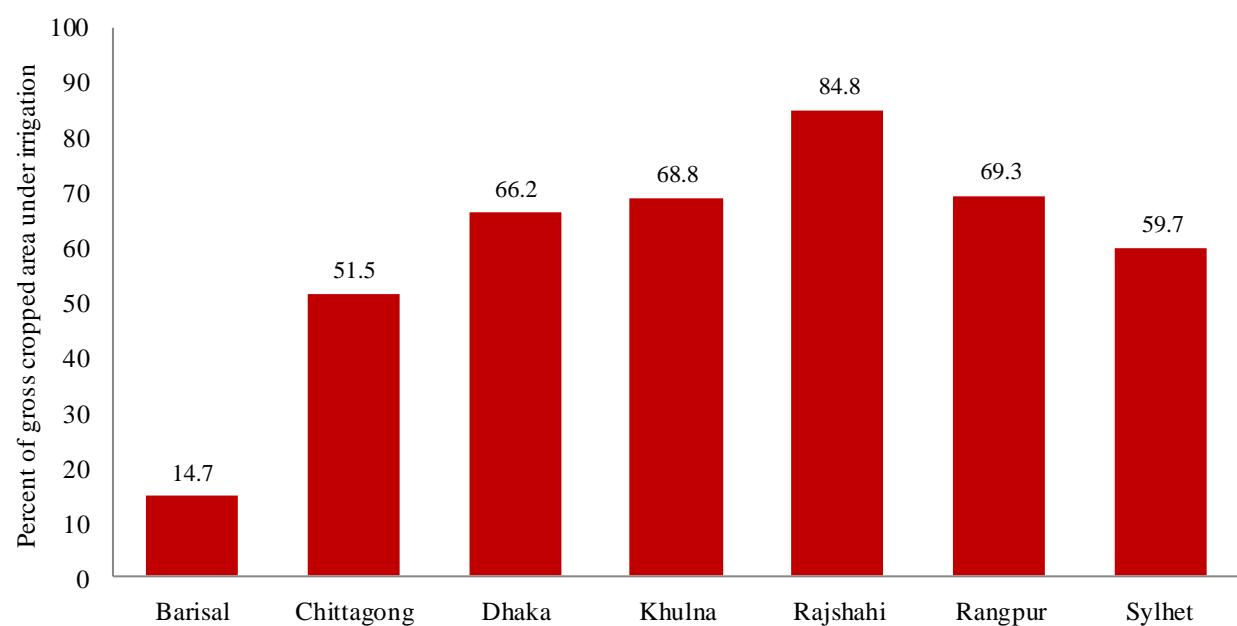


Figure 4.10—Percentage of gross cropped area irrigated by divisions



Irrigation induces farmers to adopt high-yielding variety (HYV) technology for rice cultivation. About 80 percent of total HYV rice area in the FTF zone and about 76 percent of total HYV rice area in the country are cultivated under irrigation (Figure 4.11). Rice yields are about 74 percent higher on irrigated plots compared to non-irrigated plots in the FTF zone. At the national level, rice yields are 32 percent higher with irrigation (Figure 4.12).

Ground water is the main source of irrigation for 59 percent of farmers in the FTF zone and 61 percent of farmers in entire rural Bangladesh. About 18 percent of farmers in the FTF zone use surface water for irrigation, compared to about 11 percent of farmers who use surface water for irrigation at the national level (Figure 4.13). While only about 9 percent of farmers in the country and about 14 percent of farmers in the FTF zone grow crops without irrigation (they totally depend on rainfall as the source of water for cultivation), this proportion varies widely across divisions—from only 1 percent in Rajshahi division to as high as 65 percent in Barisal division. Surface water is virtually the only source of irrigation for 35 percent of farmers who use irrigation in Barisal division (Table 4.12).

Both traditional and modern methods of irrigation are used by Bangladeshi farmers. Traditional methods include *done* (a water-lifting devise), swing basket, and dug-well; and modern techniques used are shallow tubewell, deep tubewell, low-lift pump, hand pump, and sophisticated canal gravity-flow irrigation schemes. Among these, *done*, swing basket, and low-lift pump use surface water, while dug-well, shallow tubewell, deep tubewell and hand pump use ground water as irrigation sources.

The shallow tubewell is the predominant method of irrigation utilized by farmers in both the FTF zone and at the national level for *boro* rice cultivation. The second most important method is low-lift pump in the FTF zone and deep tubewell in entire rural Bangladesh (Figure 4.14). However, the methods of irrigation vary extensively across divisions. For example, while the shallow tubewell is used by only about 3 percent of the farmers in Barisal division who use irrigation for *boro* rice cultivation, about 96 percent of them use low-lift pumps for irrigation. In contrast, the use of low-lift pumps by farmers is negligible (only about 1 percent) in Rajshahi division, who mainly use shallow tubewells (58 percent of farmers) and deep tubewells (40 percent of farmers) for irrigating their *boro* paddy fields (Table 4.14).

Figure 4.11—Use of irrigation and adoption of HYV rice technology

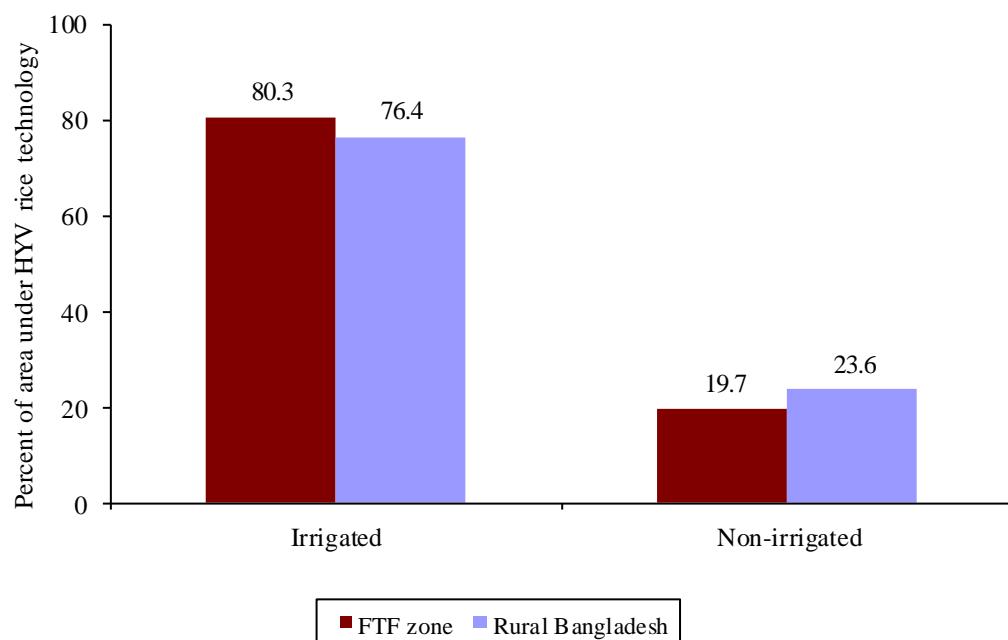


Figure 4.12—Use of irrigation and rice yields

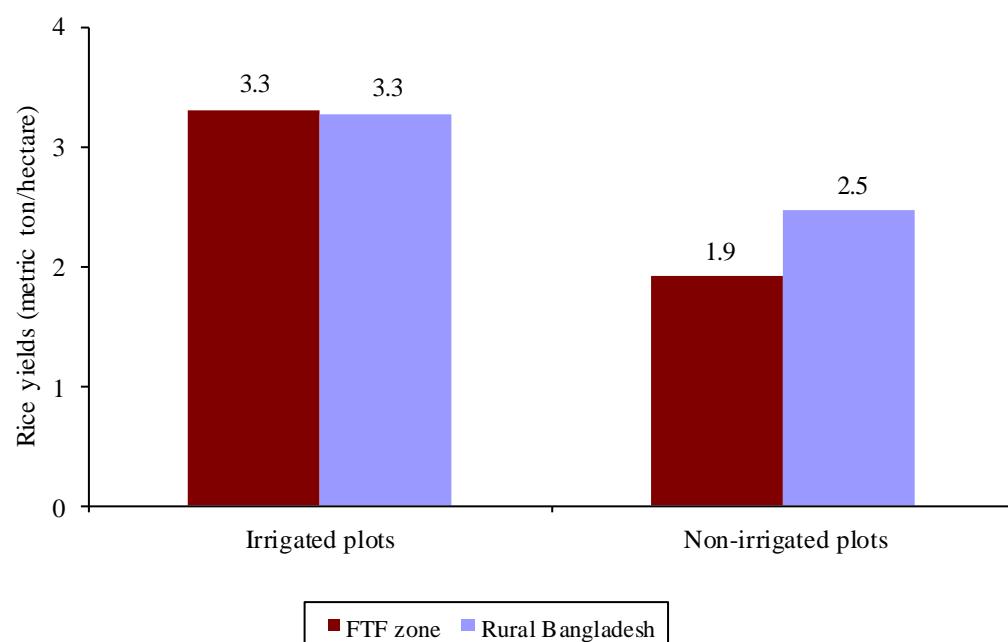


Figure 4.13—Source of irrigation for farmers

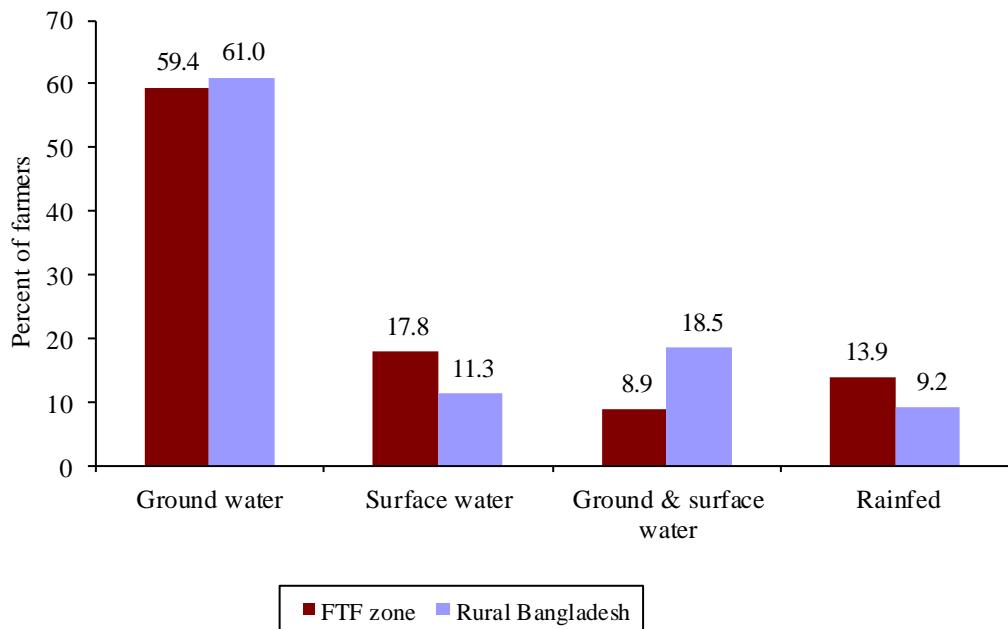


Figure 4.14—Method of irrigation used by farmers

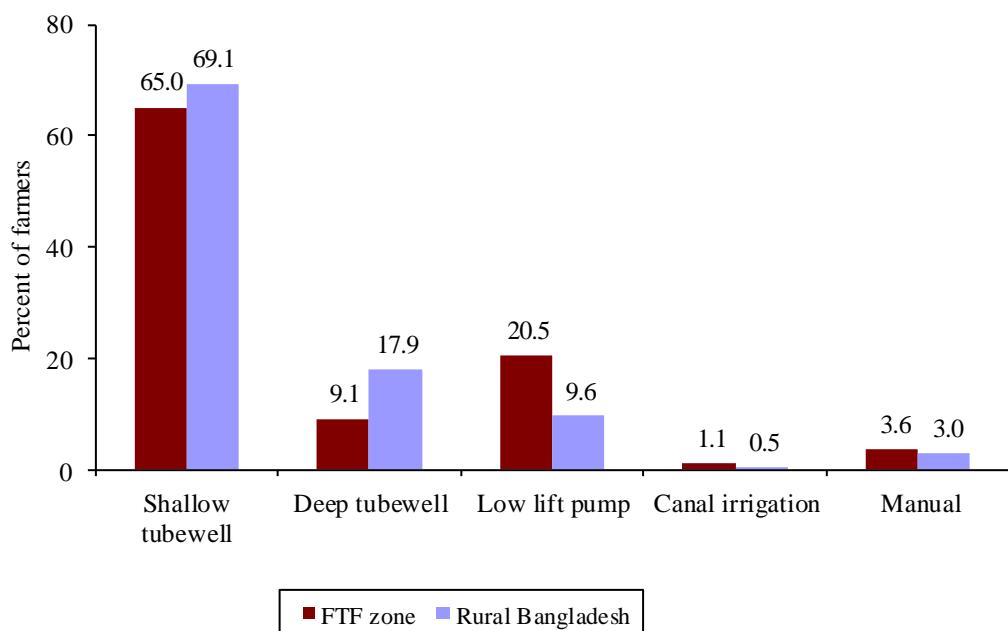
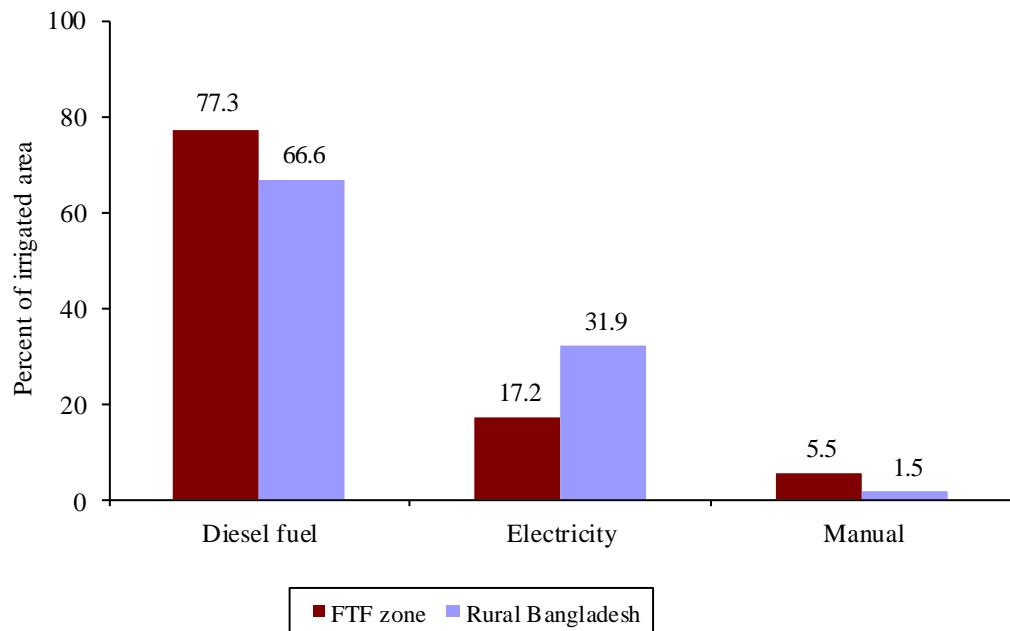


Figure 4.15 shows that farmers in the FTF zone use diesel fuel to run their irrigation equipment to irrigate about 77 percent of their total irrigated area, and this rate is about 67 percent at the national level. Farmers use electricity to operate their irrigation equipment to irrigate about 17 percent of their total irrigated area in the FTF zone and 32 percent of the

irrigated area in overall Bangladesh. Manual energy is used mainly for the traditional irrigation methods such as *done*, swing baskets, and dug-wells.

Figure 4.15—Energy used for irrigation



4.2.3 Fertilizer Use

Table 4.15 presents the use of fertilizers for rice cultivation by farm size groups in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh. The table reports the use of four main types of fertilizers: urea, triple super phosphate (TSP), di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), and muriate of potash (MoP). In general, smaller farmers tend to use relatively larger amounts of fertilizers than larger farmers. For example, marginal farmers and small farmers in the FTF zone use 11 percent and 15 percent higher amount of urea fertilizer respectively compared to large farmers for cultivating boro rice (Figure 4.16).

The use of fertilizers can be compared with the recommended dosage to see whether farmers use adequate amount of fertilizers. The recommended dosage for HYV aman rice cultivation is 166 kg/ha for urea, 101 kg/ha for TSP, and 69 kg/ha for MoP. For production of boro rice, the recommended dosage is 269 kg/ha for urea, 131 kg/ha for TSP, and 121 kg/ha for MoP. For cultivating HYV aman rice, for example, farmers in the FTF zone use about 8 percent more urea than the recommended dose, but use 12 percent less TSP than the recommended dose, and 39 percent less MoP than the recommended dose (Figure 4.17). Similar patterns hold for HYV aman rice cultivation at the national level—using higher than the

recommended dose for urea, but lower than the recommended dose for TSP and MoP. For cultivating HYV boro rice, farmers in the FTF zone use less than the recommended dose for urea, TSP and MoP (Figure 4.18). Again, similar patterns are observed for Bangladesh as a whole (Table 4.15).

Figure 4.16—Fertilizer use for HYV boro rice cultivation by farm size groups in FTF zone

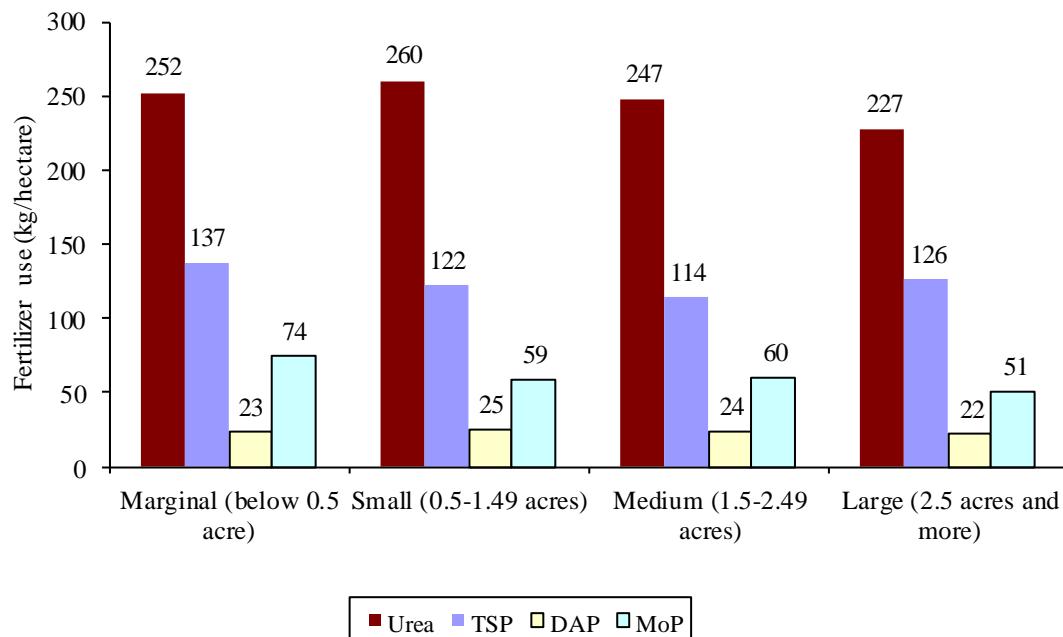


Figure 4.17—Comparing actual fertilizer application with recommended dose for HYV aman rice cultivation in FTF zone

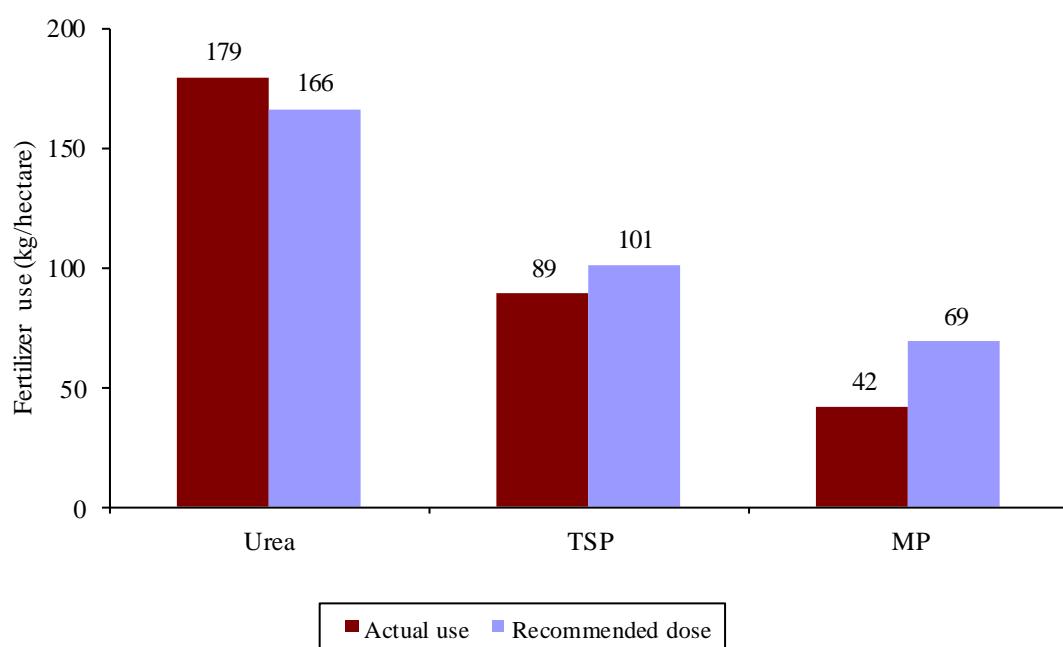
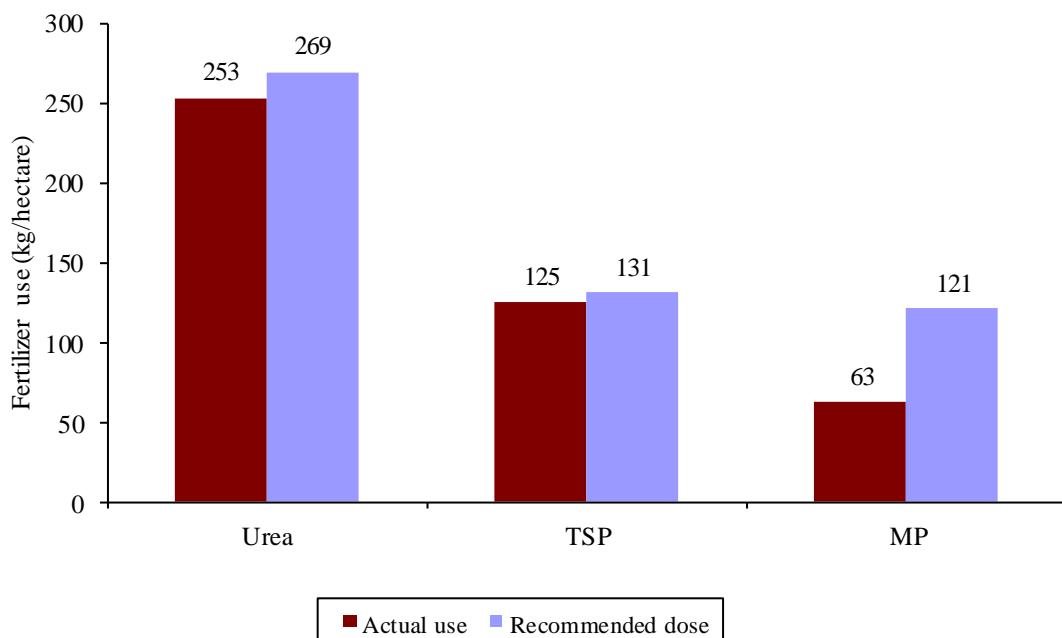


Figure 4.18—Comparing actual fertilizer application with recommended dose for HYV boro rice cultivation in FTF zone



4.2.4 Use of Seeds by Variety and Source

Rice

Table 4.16 shows the rates of cultivation of local and modern varieties of rice by farm size groups. The adoption of agricultural technology by farmers is relatively high for rice in Bangladesh; the use of HYV seeds is predominant for rice cultivation. For the two *Kharif* (summer) crops of aus and aman as well as for the *rabi* (winter) rice crop of boro, the FTF zone appears to have a greater diffusion of technology than the country as a whole. The adoption of hybrid boro rice is more prevalent among the large farmers, given their input intensity and higher seed cost. The use of hybrid rice technology is considerably higher in the FTF zone compared to the country as a whole. This is mainly due to Khulna division, which has among the highest proportions of boro hybrid farmers in Bangladesh.

Table 4.17 shows the source of rice seeds by farm size groups. Almost one-half of the aus and aman farmers use seeds saved from the last harvest, either from their own harvest or received as gifts from their neighbors, friends or relatives. This practice is positively correlated with farm size. The use of own seeds is 35 percent in the FTF zone and 42 percent for the entire country. For those who purchase seeds, about 47 percent of aus farmers and 41 percent of aman farmers in the FTF zone buy seeds from local shops, though they are not aware of the exact brand of the seed. Similar patterns are seen in the country as a whole. The

purchase of seeds directly from the Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC) outlets is insignificant. However, it is important to note here that even though only a small proportion of farmers buy rice seeds directly from BADC, many farmers do use BADC seeds which they buy from local shops or from other dealers who buy from BADC, as the community survey (a component of BIHS) findings suggest.

The situation is quite different for boro rice cultivation, with most farmers purchasing their seeds. The BIHS results (not shown in the table) suggest that the most popular boro HYVs are BR-28 and BR-29, which have been developed by the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI). More than 90 percent of the boro farmers grow these two varieties, while the rest grow hybrid rice in boro season. As with aus and aman, very few boro farmers purchase seeds directly from BADC outlets. What stands out across the three rice crops is the fact the majority of the farmers do not know the brand of the seed they buy. If farmers know the different seed brands, it can help them in making informed choices since large, well-known seed companies most likely have better quality seeds for establishing their good reputation in the market. Among the hybrid boro seeds, the most popular ones reported by farmers are *Hira*, ACI5 and *Lal Teer*.

Other major field crops

For wheat, the second most important cereal in Bangladesh, only high-yielding varieties are grown in the country. Unlike rice, a small proportion of farmers use saved seeds for growing the next wheat crop. As in the case of rice, farmers are largely unaware of the seed brands they use (Table 4.19).

Pulses grown in Bangladesh are predominantly of local varieties. The FTF zone is a relatively popular pulse growing area (Table 4.18). A very large proportion of farmers in the FTF zone (74 percent in FTF) and in entire Bangladesh (84 percent) use their saved seeds for pulse cultivation (Table 4.19).

Most farmers use saved seeds for growing oil-seeds (Table 4.18) and these are largely of the local variety (Table 4.18). The local variety is also more popular for potatoes (Table 4.18), but the seeds are largely purchased from private stores (Table 4.19).

For growing jute, an important cash crop in Bangladesh, farmers mostly used their saved seeds. A fairly good number of farmers ranging between 35 and 40 percent buy the seeds from local shops (Table 4.19). Most of the jute grown in Bangladesh is of the local variety (Table 4.18).

4.2.5 Use of Labor for Agricultural Production Practices

Rice cultivation

Table 4.20 provides the results of BIHS data on labor use for t. aman (local and HYV) and HYV boro rice cultivation, disaggregated by male and female labor and by activities from land preparation to harvest in the FTF zone and entire rural Bangladesh. Rice cultivation is highly labor intensive in Bangladesh. For example, total labor (male and female) use per hectare of HYV boro cultivation is 1,076 hours or 135 person-days on average at the national level, using the 8-hour per day norm. At the national level, HYV boro cultivation requires 25 percent more labor than HYV t. aman cultivation and 57 percent more labor than local t. aman cultivation. Among various activities, planting and weeding require maximum labor input, followed by harvesting.

Rice cultivation practices in Bangladesh are overwhelmingly male dominated, accounting for 95 to 99 percent of total labor use (Table 4.21). Only about 1 percent of total labor for local t. aman cultivation is female in both the FTF zone and Bangladesh as a whole. The rate is about four percent for HYV t. aman and three percent for HYV boro cultivation in the FTF zone. This minimal participation of women is mainly geared towards weeding activities.

In contrast, a substantial proportion of rice post-harvest operations are performed by women. For instance, in the FTF zone, total labor use for post-harvest activities of HYV boro cultivation (carrying, threshing, drying, sorting, and packaging/bundling) amounts to 130 hours (16 days) per crop (Table 4.22), of which women's labor use accounts for 32 hours or 25 percent. The use of female labor is particularly high for paddy drying, ranging from 58 percent to 71 percent of total labor use for this activity (Table 4.23).

Cultivation of vegetables and potatoes

Table 4.24 suggests that compared to rice, the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes requires considerably more labor per hectare. For example, the use of labor (male and female) for cultivation of tomatoes in the FTF zone amounts to 2,828 hours (or 353 person days) per hectare, which is 2.7 times more than the use of labor for HYV boro rice cultivation in the zone.

Women play a significant role in the production of high-value crops such as vegetables. For example, at the national level, women's participation accounts for 42 percent of total labor

use for sweet gourd cultivation, 38 percent for tomatoes, 20 percent for leafy vegetables, and 18 percent for potatoes (Table 4.25).

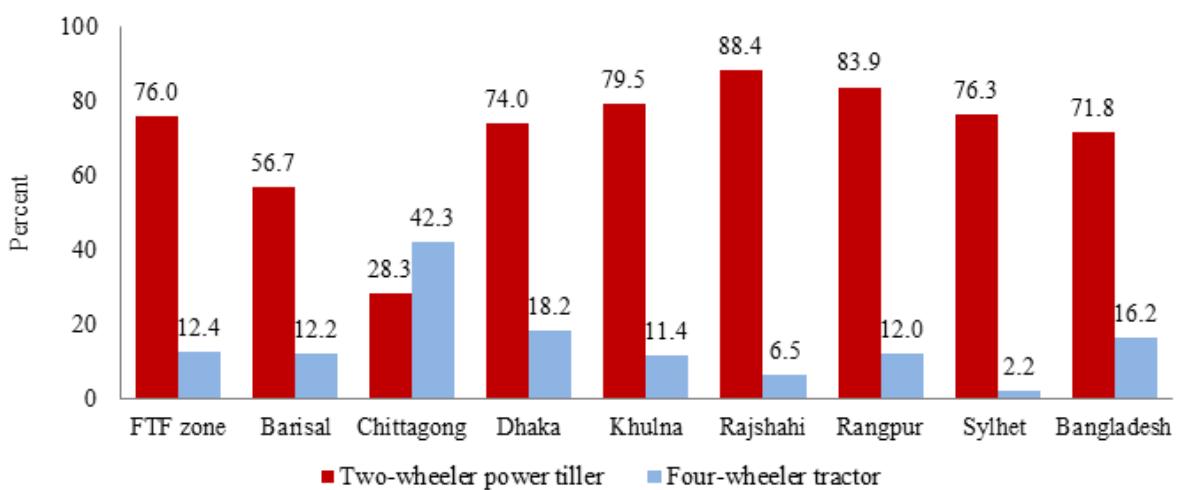
Livestock rearing

Tables 4.26 and 4.27 estimate the shares of male and female time spent for rearing livestock by income groups in the FTF zone and in entire Bangladesh respectively. For instance, the share of women's time spent for raising chicken and ducks is over 90 percent at the country level. Women's time also accounts for 55 percent of total time for raising goats and about 30 percent for taking care of milk cows in rural Bangladesh (Table 4.27). Similar patterns are observed in the FTF zone (Table 4.26).

4.2.6 Use of Mechanical Power for Land Preparation

The use of mechanical power for farm land preparation is quite high—76 percent of farmers in the FTF zone and 72 percent of farmers at the national rural level use two-wheeler power tillers. Overall rural Bangladesh has a higher usage of four-wheeler tractors (16 percent) compared to the FTF zone average of 12 percent (Figure 4.19). However, almost one-third of the farmers still use draft animals for land preparation, mainly for land leveling after machine plowing.

Figure 4.19—Percentage of farmers using machine for land preparation



The divisional distribution of power tiller usage by farmers is quite skewed, with Chittagong division reporting only 28 percent power tiller usage compared to more than 50 percent usage in all other divisions, with the highest incidence of 88 percent usage in Rajshahi division. Though Chittagong division reported low usage of power tillers, it boasts the highest

division-wise tractor usage at 42 percent, while the rate is less than 20 percent in all the remaining six divisions.

4.3 Farmers' Access to Agricultural Extension Services and Credit

This section provides an analysis of information collected by BIHS on two important agricultural services: extension or advisory services and credit support.

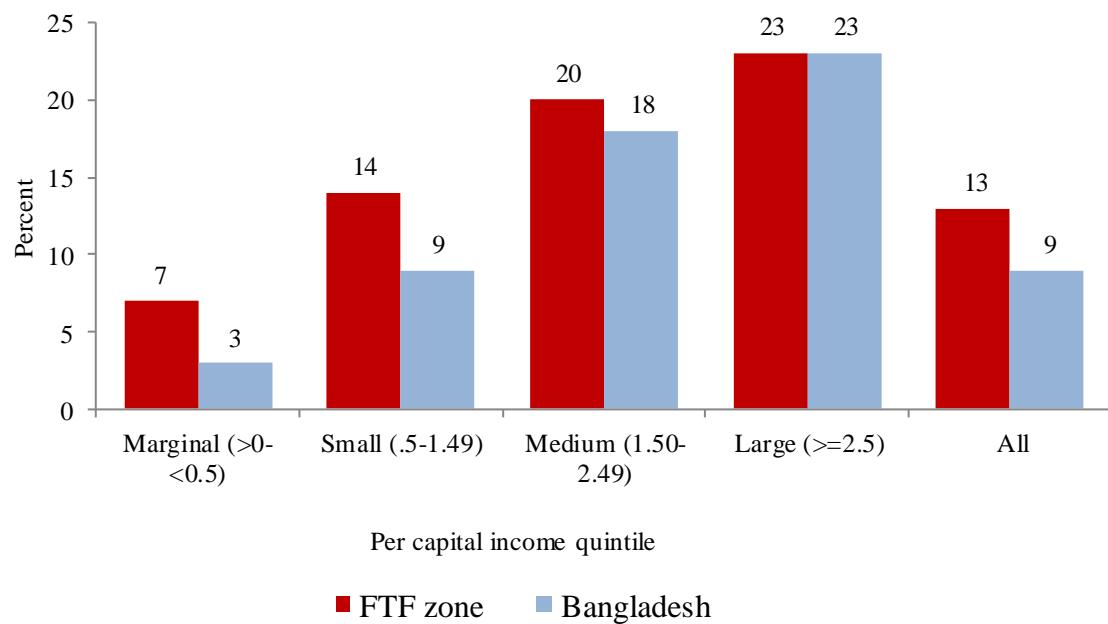
Agricultural extension services can play a central role in the agricultural development process—both in terms of technology transfer and human resource development. The importance of credit is ubiquitously accepted as a critical input that contributes to the amplification of agricultural growth. Hence, the availability of credit and its distribution are equally important for agricultural development.

The focus of this analysis is concentrated on outreach of agricultural extension services, its impact on technology adoption and productivity, access to credit (public and private), and its impact on technology adoption and productivity. A comparison of the performance of agricultural service institutions between the FTF zone in the south and the national level has been done in this analysis.

4.3.1 Outreach of the Agricultural Extension Services and its Benefits

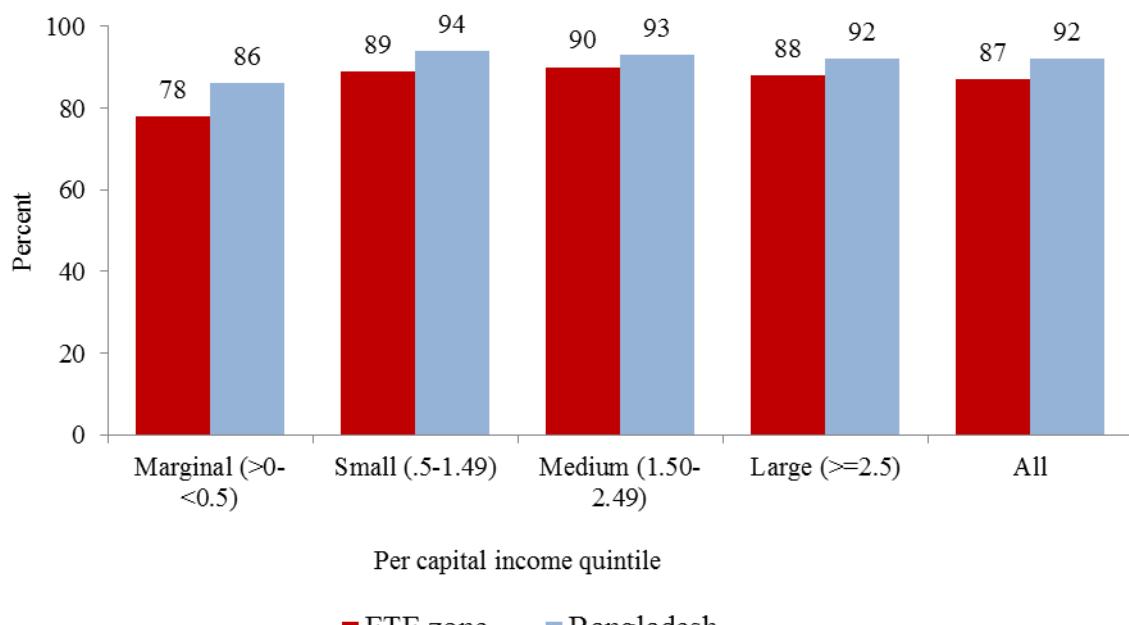
As shown in section 4.1.2, marginal and small farmers constitute the largest share of farmers in Bangladesh. However, the outreach of agricultural extension services to these two groups of farmers is very low in absolute terms and considerably less than the service provided to medium and large farmers (Figure 4.20).

Figure 4.20—Percentage of farmers who consulted an agricultural extension agent during 12 months preceding the survey



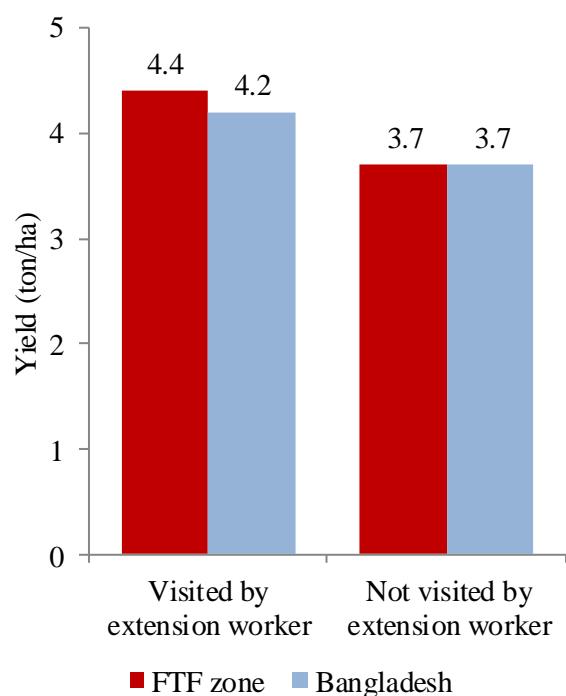
Although the extension service is significantly skewed toward the medium and large farmers, most farmers report that the advice they receive from extension agents is very useful for their agricultural production practices (Figure 4.21). This signifies the importance of the extension service.

Figure 4.21—Percentage of farmers visited by extension agent who found the advice useful



In the descriptive analysis, no significant relationship is apparent between access to agricultural extension services and the adoption high-yielding variety technology in rice production. There is also no noticeable difference in rice productivity among marginal, medium and large farmers by the visit of extension agents. However, the small group of farmers, comprising about 45 percent of all farmers in the BIHS sample, appears to benefit from the visit of extension workers. Figure 4.22 represents about 14 percent and 19 percent higher yields of boro are obtained by farmers who were visited by extension agents in the FTF zone and in Bangladesh as a whole respectively.

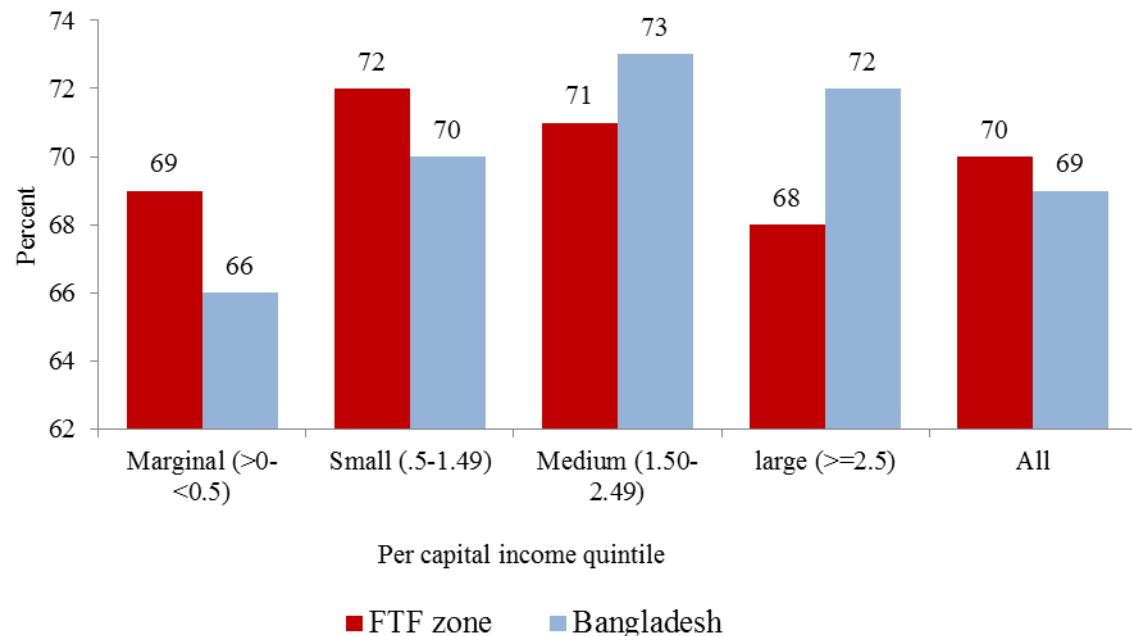
Figure 4.22—Yields of HYV boro rice for small farmers: Visited vs. not visited by extension worker



4.3.2 Farmers' Access to Credit

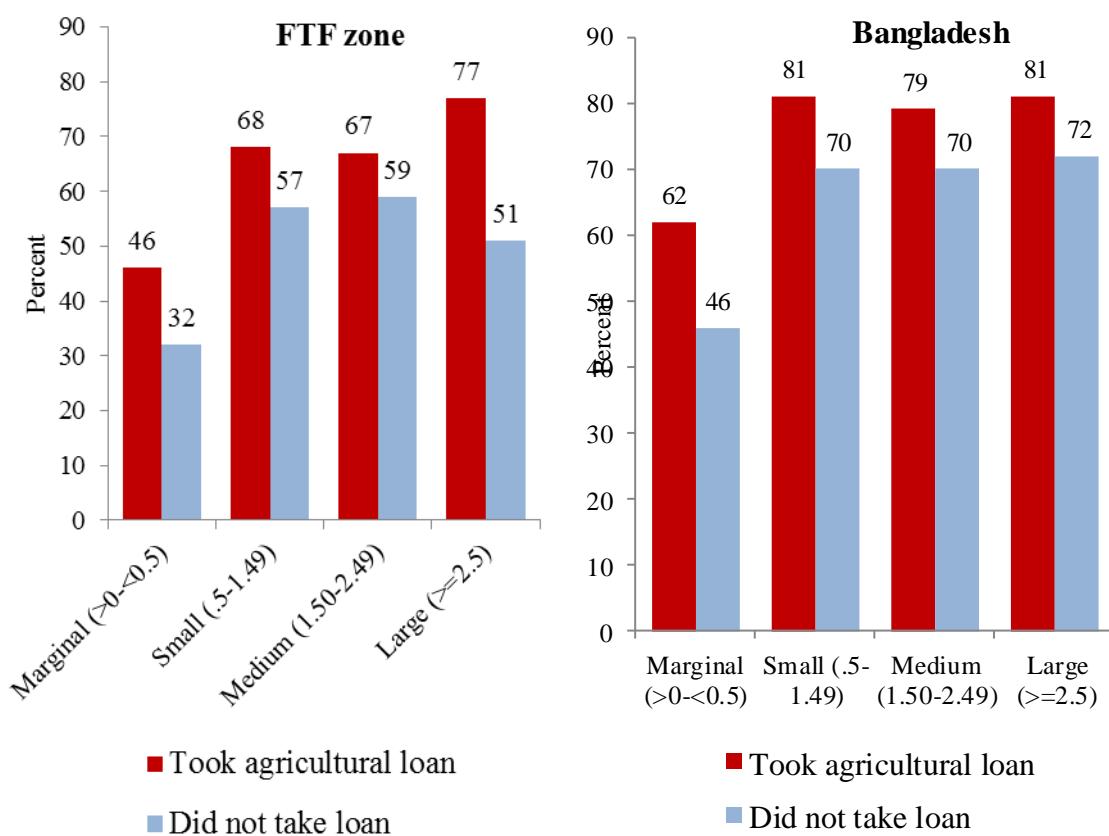
Credit is a critical input for farmers. Figure 4.23 shows that on average almost 70 percent of all categories of farmers have loans. However, Tables 4.28 and 4.29 reveal that the access to formal agricultural credit institutions such as the Bangladesh *Krishi Bank* (BKB) in the FTF zone and BKB and the *Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank* (RAKUB) in entire Bangladesh is relatively very small. Moreover, the outreach of these two credit institutions is more towards the medium and large farmers than marginal and small farmers.

Figure 4.23—Incidence of borrowing by farm size groups



Access to credit appears to assist farmers adopt new technologies. The rate of cultivation of HYV boro rice is higher among farmers who take agricultural credit than those who do not take such credit (Figure. 4.24).

Figure 4.24—Percentage of farmers cultivating HYV boro rice: Agricultural credit vs. no credit

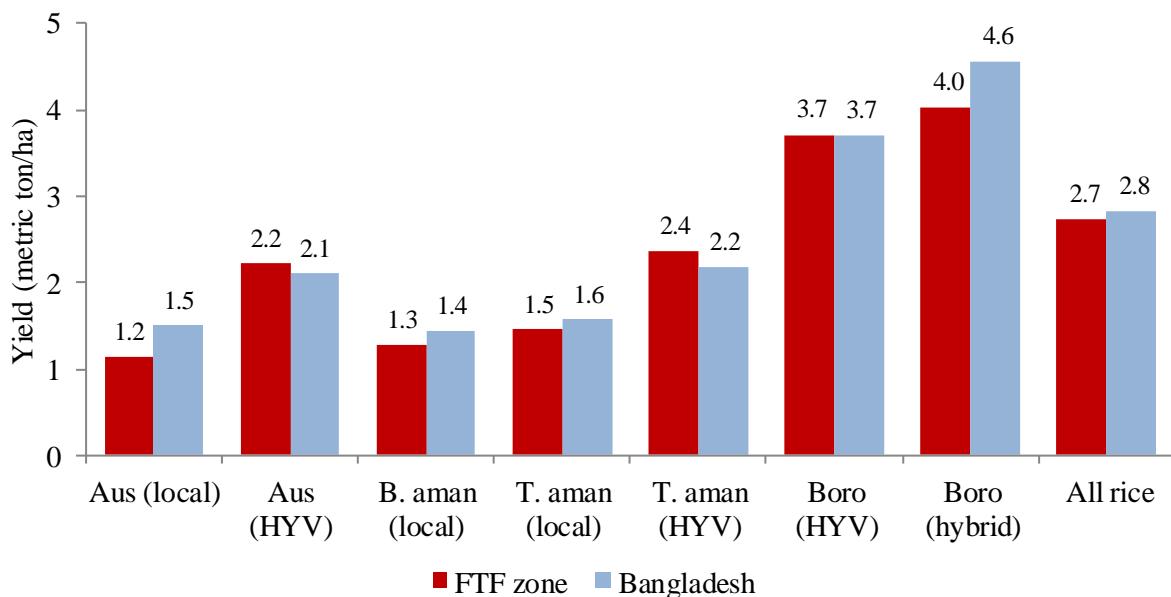


4.4 Yields of Agricultural Production

4.4.1 Crop Yields

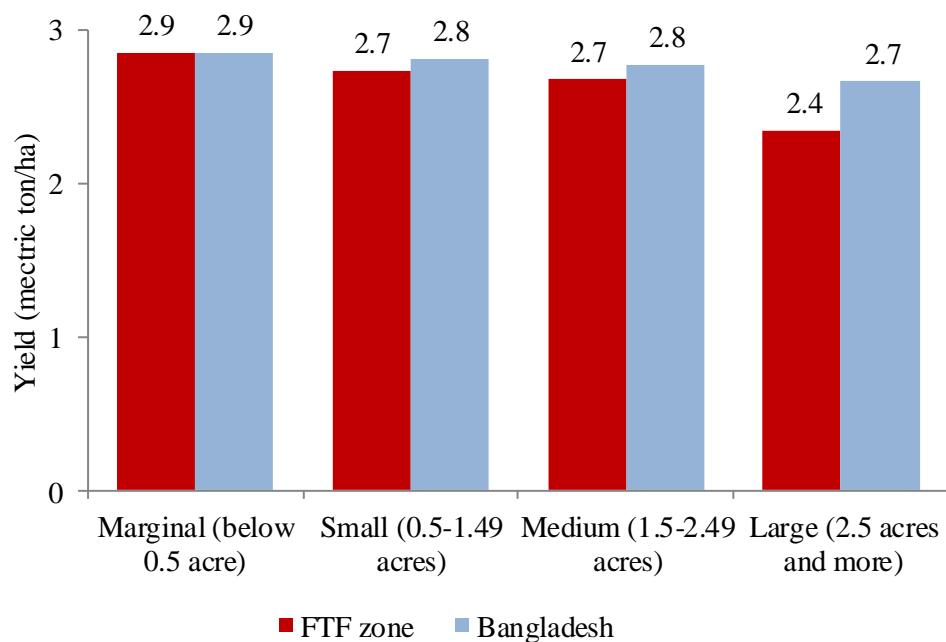
Average yields of different types of rice and other major crops grown by sample farmers are reported in Table 4.30 (for the FTF zone) and Table 4.31 (for entire rural Bangladesh) by farm size groups. Figure 4.25 compares rice yields of farmers in the FTF zone with those in Bangladesh as a whole. The Bangladesh average rice yield is about three percent higher than that in the FTF zone. Among all types of rice grown, broadcast aman (b. aman) rice has the lowest yield and hybrid boro rice has the highest yield. Across divisions, average rice yields range from 1.97 metric tons per hectare in Barisal division to 3.07 metric tons per hectare in Dhaka division (Table 4.32).

Figure 4.25—Average rice yields in Feed the Future zone and in entire Bangladesh



Average rice yields tend to decline as farm size increases (Figure 4.26). For example, marginal farmers in the FTF zone get 22 percent higher rice yields than do larger farmers.

Figure 4.26—Average rice yields by farm size groups



Except for green gram, yields of all other crops reported in Tables 4.30 and 4.31 are lower in the FTF zone than those at the national level. Yields of eggplant and potatoes are substantially lower in the FTF zone.

It is noteworthy that in terms of crop yields in the FTF zone, marginal farmers appear more efficient in all varieties of aman production as well as HYV boro production and black gram production, while large farmers are more efficient in aus and hybrid boro production, small farmers are more efficient in wheat, lentil and potato production, while medium farmers are more efficient in green gram, mustard and eggplant production.

However, in terms of crop yields in overall rural Bangladesh, there are some similarities and some dissimilarities. Marginal farmers appear more efficient in two of three varieties of aman production as well as HYV boro, wheat, eggplant and black gram production, while large farmers are more efficient in all aus, lentil and potato production, small farmers are more efficient in hybrid boro production, while medium farmers are more efficient in HYV t aman and mustard production.

4.4.2 Livestock Holding and Production of Milk and Eggs

Tables 4.33 and 4.34 present the patterns of livestock holding by income groups in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh. While livestock holding in terms of bullocks and milk cows is almost similar among the FTF zone and in rural Bangladesh, the FTF zone appears to have a slightly higher average number of ducks (1.8) than rural Bangladesh (1.2), though rural Bangladesh has on average a slightly higher number of chicken (5.1) than the FTF zone (4.7).

Tables 4.35 and 4.36 show the average annual production of milk and eggs by income groups. Average production of milk per producer is about 4 percent lower and average production of eggs per producer is about 19 percent lower in the FTF zone than those at the national level. In terms of average for all households in the FTF zone, milk production is slightly higher (52 liters/year) than in overall rural Bangladesh (49 liters/year), while egg production in overall rural Bangladesh is quite a bit higher (155 eggs/year/household) than in the FTF zone (136 eggs/year/household).

4.5 Costs and Profitability of Producing Rice

This section provides the estimates of costs of production of and returns for rice. The relevant cost considerations are those of providing incentives to farmers to introduce high-yielding varieties of rice production. In Bangladesh, the growth in rice production comes almost exclusively from two sources: (a) expansion of irrigated HYV boro areas, and (b) a switch from local variety aman area to HYVs. The Government of Bangladesh also announces paddy and rice procurement prices for aman and boro rice crops, and not for aus rice. Therefore, the costs and returns are calculated only for aman (local and HYV) and irrigated HYV boro for the present exercise.

4.5.1 Conceptual Issues

In Bangladesh, there is a general tendency among concerned people to compare the harvest price with the average production cost to evaluate farmers' profitability, even though there are inherent conceptual problems for using the average cost of production to estimate farmers' returns. It is the cost of production at the margin and not the average cost that is relevant in using production cost as a guide to measure farmers' profitability, if such guidance is necessary (Ahmed 1994). The remarks by Timmer, Falcon and Pearson (1983) may be noted in this context:

“The supply curve for a farm crop is directly related to its marginal cost curve, that is, the additional cost of producing additional units of output. The point at which a rational farmer chooses to be on the cost curve (or the supply function) depends not only on the price of inputs but also on the absolute and relative prices of the various crop outputs. Even for a single crop on a given farm, the cost of production is a fiction; there is only a schedule of costs and outputs. These schedules vary by farm and by agroclimatic zone. Both conceptually and empirically, therefore, the search for a single cost of production is fruitless, despite the tendency of government procurement agencies and price control boards to justify their prices on just such a basis. Various estimates over a wide range can all be correct even if the numbers are generated from reliable farm surveys. There cannot be one right answer even with perfect measurements.” (Timmer, Falcon, and Pearson 1983).

Nevertheless, the use of cost of production remains popular for using as a basis for determining paddy and rice procurement prices by the Government of Bangladesh.

4.5.2 Estimating Paddy Production Costs and Returns

The method of estimating paddy production costs and returns is as follows:

- BIHS collected detailed plot-level data on the use of various inputs and prices of these inputs. The average prices are multiplied by respective input coefficients to calculate per hectare costs of these inputs. Costs of irrigation, seedling raising, pesticide use, and mechanical power per plot are obtained directly from BIHS and converted into per hectare costs.
- Most farmers in Bangladesh rely heavily on family labor for crop cultivation. If family members cannot find jobs, or if family labor will not be offered to the market when the crop in question is not produced, then the opportunity cost of family labor may be near zero. However, when labor must be hired to supplement family labor, the use of market wage rate to value family labor may be appropriate (Ahmed 1994). BIHS collected information on the use of both hired and family labor per plot in hours for various production activities. Labor wages vary at different stages of crop cultivation (such as at land preparation, planting, weeding, and harvesting time). Hired and family labor coefficients for different activities are multiplied by respective wages for these activities to obtain hired and family labor costs.
- Inclusion of land rent in the cost of production calculations involves both conceptual and empirical issues. Land rent should reflect the true opportunity cost of the land for production of any particular crop. The opportunity cost of land is the net value of production foregone when the land is engaged in its next best alternative use. Clearly, the opportunity cost of land will vary between crop seasons, and between agro-climatic zones within the same season. Empirically it is very difficult if not impossible to calculate the true opportunity cost of land for production of any particular crop. Also, as the supply of land is fixed, land rent is determined by demand and therefore is affected by product price. If the harvest price of the crop in question is expected to be higher than the previous year's price, land rental is likely to be higher as well for cultivation of that crop.

Recognizing these caveats, average land rents are calculated in this exercise from BIHS data. While BIHS collected both renting-out and renting-in prices for land, the renting-out price is used for calculating land rent, which determines the opportunity cost of land, not the renting-in price.

- Total cost per hectare is obtained by adding input costs, costs of irrigation, seedling raising, pesticide use, and mechanical power; hired and family labor costs, and imputed land rent for both own and rented-in land. Dividing the cost per hectare by paddy yield gives cost per metric ton of paddy. On the revenue side, total paddy production per hectare is multiplied by farmers' selling price of paddy to calculate gross revenue or return per hectare. Dividing the gross revenue per hectare by paddy yield gives gross revenue per metric ton of paddy. Subtracting the cost of production from gross revenue gives the net profit of producing paddy.

4.5.3 Results

Table 4.37 presents the detailed breakdown of costs of inputs per hectare for irrigated boro paddy cultivation for the FTF zone, across divisions and the country as a whole. The total costs of production of boro paddy per hectare, including the imputed costs of family labor and land rent, are almost identical in the FTF zone (Tk 83,803/ha) and in entire Bangladesh (Tk 84,172). However, the costs vary from Tk 65,816/ha in Sylhet division to Tk 94,749/ha in Chittagong division. Tables 4.41 and 4.45 provide the breakdown of costs of inputs per hectare for HYV aman and local aman cultivation, respectively.

Table 4.38 presents costs of inputs as percentages of full costs per hectare and Table 4.39 shows costs of inputs as percentages of cash costs per hectare for irrigated boro paddy cultivation. Full costs include imputed land rent and imputed cost of family labor, but cash costs exclude these items. For the entire Bangladesh, hired labor cost has the biggest share (19.7 percent) of full cost, followed closely by family labor (19.0 percent), land rent (18.6 percent), and irrigation (14.0 percent). The ranking for the FTF zone is family labor (19.1 percent), land rent (17.4 percent), hired labor (16.7 percent), and irrigation (16.6 percent). On cash costs basis, hired labor represents the largest cost component (31.6 percent) at the national level, followed by irrigation (22.4 percent), and fertilizer (18.4 percent). The FTF zone shows the same pattern, although the magnitudes of the shares differ. Tables 4.42 and 4.43 report costs of inputs as percentages of full cost and cash cost, respectively, for HYV aman paddy cultivation. These cost shares for local aman paddy are presented in Tables 4.46 and 4.47. Figure 4.27 shows the input costs as percentages of cash and full costs of production of HYV boro paddy in rural Bangladesh.

Figure 4.27—Shares of input costs in cash and full costs of production of HYV boro paddy in rural Bangladesh

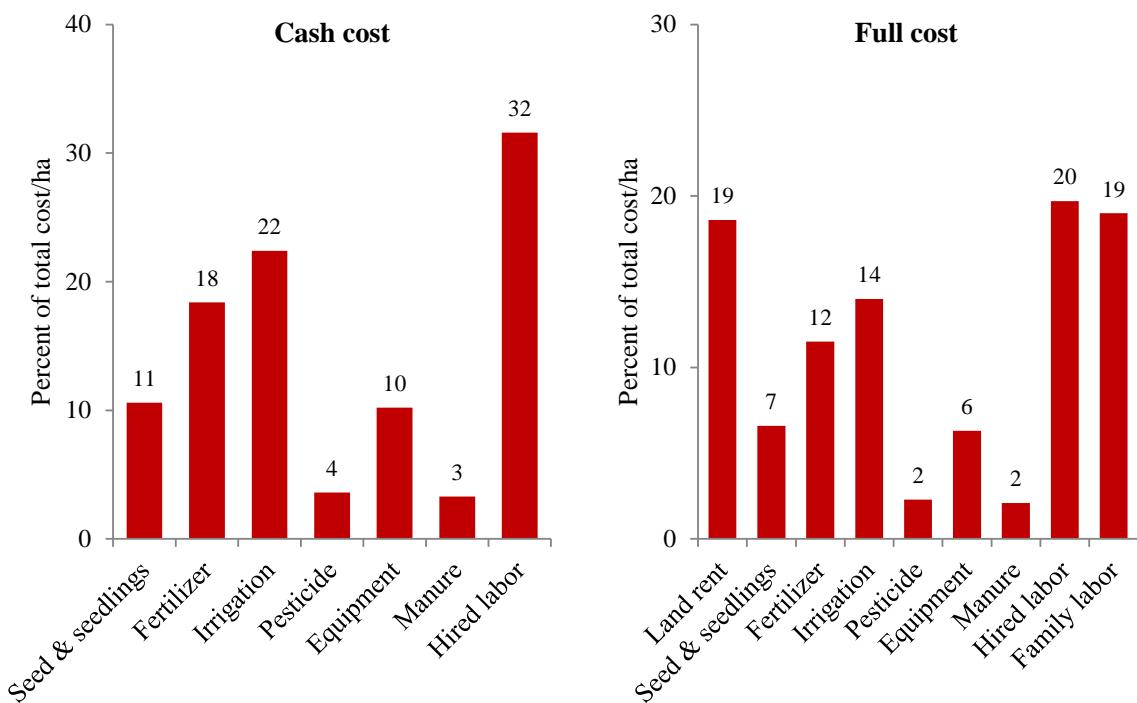


Figure 4.27 shows full costs and cash costs of production of irrigated HYV boro, HYV aman, and local aman paddy per hectare and per metric ton. Interestingly, cost per hectare and costs per ton show stark opposite patterns for the three rice crops. For example, full cost per hectare is the lowest for local aman, and the cost increases by about 14 percent for HYV aman cultivation and by 57 percent for HYV boro cultivation. By contrast, the full cost per metric ton of paddy is the highest for local aman, and the cost declines sharply for HYV aman and HYV boro. The full cost per metric ton of boro paddy is 37 percent less than that of local aman. Crop output can increase substantially if modern technologies (such as biochemical technology and irrigation) are adopted by the farmers. Within such a technological environment, the farmers' production cost per unit of output declines because of increased yields. As Figure 4.25 shows, the average yield of local aman is only 1.6 metric tons of rice per hectare for the national sample. The yield increases to 2.4 tons/ha for HYV. The average yield is 3.7 tons/ha for HYV boro, more than double the yield of local aman. This analysis also demonstrates the importance of investment in agricultural research for technology development.

The cost of producing a ton of paddy is the relevant concept for the purpose of pricing rather than cost of production per hectare. Cost per ton can be viewed in terms of break-even point,

indicating the price that farmers must receive for their crop in order to cover their costs. Did the government's paddy procurement price cover the average cost of paddy production in 2011? The government's domestic procurement price of paddy was Tk 18 per kilogram (Tk 18,000 per metric ton) in 2011 for the aman and the boro seasons. The information provided in Figure 4.28 indicates that the procurement price covered the full cost (including the imputed values of land rent and family labor) of boro paddy cultivation. However, for local and HYV aman, the procurement price covered only the cash cost of production.

Section 4.1.3 on land tenure patterns reveals that 34 percent of the farmers in Bangladesh are pure tenants, that is, they do not own any cultivable land. Did the government procurement price cover the cost of production of one-third of all farmers who are pure tenants and therefore must pay rent for the land they cultivate (either in cash or in terms of crop share)? Taking into account the imputed value of land rent but not the imputed value of family labor in cost calculations, the costs of producing per ton of boro, HYV aman, and local aman are Tk 13,033, Tk 16,867, and Tk 19,970 respectively. Thus, the 2011 paddy procurement price covered the cost of production (including imputed land rent but not family labor) of HYV boro and HYV aman for the pure tenant farmers, but not for those tenant farmers who cultivated local t. aman.

Figure 4.28 Costs of production of paddy for major rice crops: Rural Bangladesh

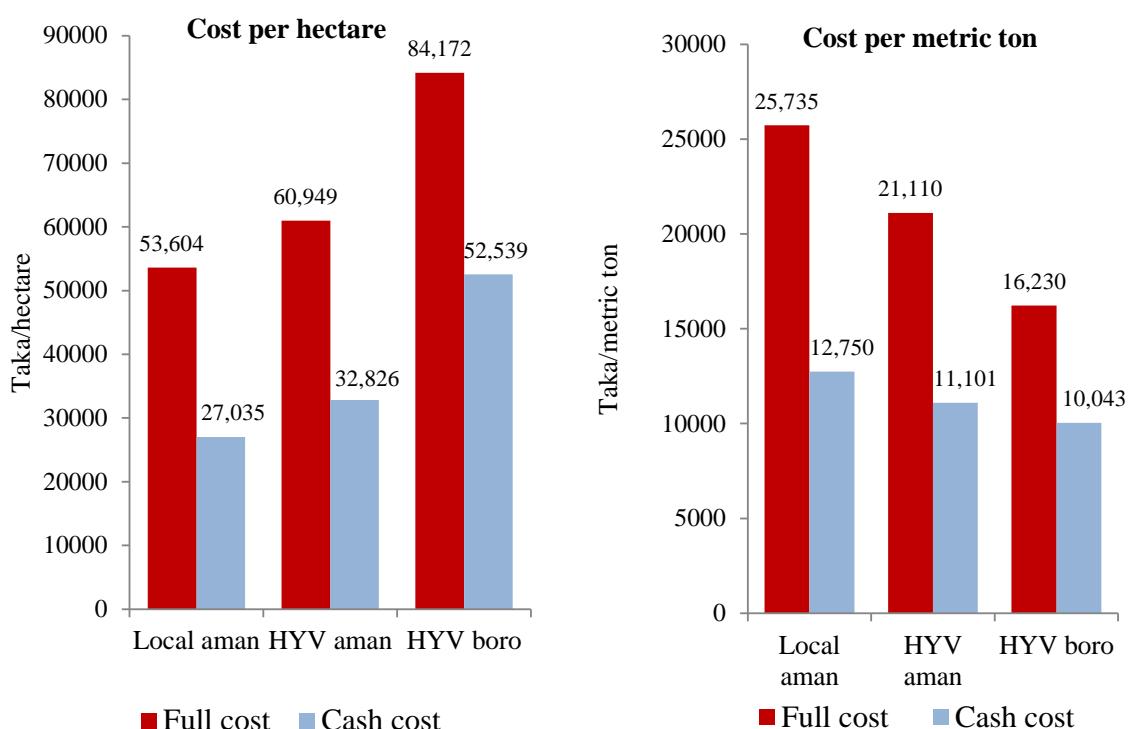
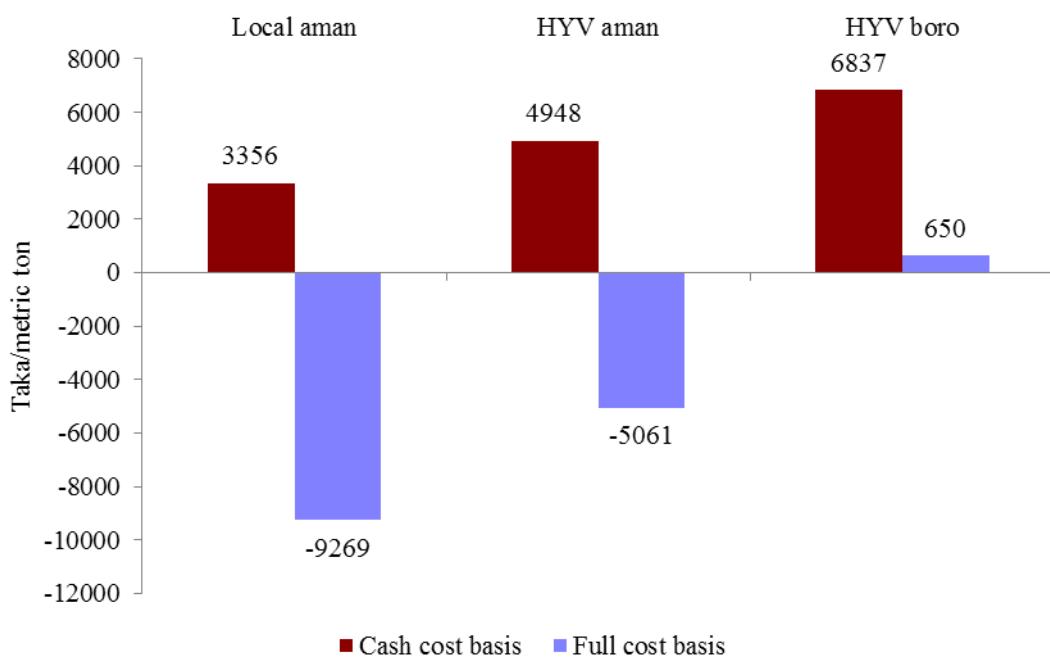


Table 4.40 presents costs and profitability of cultivating irrigated boro paddy per unit of land (hectare) and per unit of output (metric ton). Costs and profitability are reported on full cost and cash cost bases. Net profit is calculated by subtracting the full cost (including imputed costs of family labor and land rent) from the value of paddy (paddy output multiplied by farmers' selling price of paddy). Gross profit equals the value of paddy minus the cash cost (excluding imputed costs of family labor and land rent). Tables 4.41 to 4.48 present costs and profitability of cultivating HYV aman paddy and local aman paddy. Figure 4.29 shows the profitability of producing one metric ton of local aman, HYV aman, and HYV boro paddy in 2011. On cash cost basis (that is, when imputed values of land rent and family labor are not taken into account in cost calculations), the rates of profit per ton are 68 percent of total cash cost for HYV boro, 45 percent for HYV aman, and 26 percent for local aman. However, when the imputed values of land rent and family labor are considered in the cost calculations, then only HYV boro cultivation registers a small profit margin (about 6 percent of full cost). Local and HYV aman farmers appear to incur considerable loss when the profitability is calculated on full cost basis.

Figure 4.29—Profitability of producing one ton of paddy in Bangladesh in 2011



4.6 Farmers' Marketing Practices for Rice and Other Commodities

This section provides the results of an analysis of the marketing practices of farmers in Bangladesh based on data from BIHS. The analysis addresses three broad categories of questions: Are most Bangladeshi farmers commercial? How do smallholders trade their products? How much are the farm households' rice stock holdings for marketing purposes at the national level?

4.6.1 Production and Market Surplus Rates

Table 4.49 shows the results of the analysis of average production (kilograms) and marketed surplus rates of different agricultural products per farm household. Two types of gross marketed surplus rates are reported: a direct measure, which is the product sold as a percentage of total product harvested, and an indirect measure that adds to the product sold the output paid for services (rent, labor and irrigation) as this output is often marketed by its recipients.

The results are discussed for rice and other crops separately. Several salient results for the analysis of rice emerge:

First, on average, rice farmers in Rajshahi division have the biggest amount of rice output, while farmers in Chittagong division have the least amount. This result is expected as Rajshahi and Rangpur are the main rice production areas, and as section 4.1.2 shows that farmers in Chittagong division are smaller (operated land-wise) than farmers in other divisions, and therefore are physically constrained in having a bigger harvest.

Second, although the distribution of farmers between FTF and the national level are similar, farmers in the FTF zone have lower output per farm (about 19 percent less) than the national average.

Third, the analysis of the direct and indirect gross marketed surplus rates for paddy show interesting results about payment of farm resources. Rice farmers use around 18 percent of harvested output to pay for services (rent, labor and irrigation), and market around half of their gross output (considering indirect marketed surplus rates) during the year.

Farmers in Chittagong division have the lowest marketed surplus rates, while Rajshahi and Rangpur division farmers have the highest marketed surplus rates. Again, these results are not surprising as Chittagong has the highest share of marginal and small farmers, while high rice production areas are traditionally located in Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions. Furthermore,

FTF farmers have slightly lower marketed surplus rates compared to the national average and therefore appear as somewhat less commercial farmers.

Several salient results from the analysis of other products emerge:

First, there is evidence of product differentiation across divisions in the country. For example, wheat is an important crop in Chittagong, Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions, but much less important in Barisal and Sylhet divisions. Non-leafy vegetables are important crops in Chittagong and Rajshahi divisions, but the average production of non-leafy vegetables per farmer is the lowest in Barisal division. Although cropping patterns vary across divisions in the country, farmers in the FTF zone have similar cropping and commercialization patterns to that of the national average.

Second, wheat is a highly commercial commodity, as it has the highest marketed surplus rates compared to the other crops (including rice) considered in our analysis—it reaches a marketed surplus rate of 91 percent in Rangpur division and it has the second highest per farm household output. This is a noticeable difference with the other non-rice crops, as the rest of the products have lower quantities per farm, and/or they have considerably lower marketed surplus rates.

4.6.2 Transaction Attributes for Paddy

Tables 4.50 and 4.51 present the results of the transaction attributes analysis for paddy farmers disaggregated by divisions and farm size groups respectively. The analysis focuses on the main transaction characteristics, such as per farm quantity sold and price differentiation, type of buyer, location of sales, and whether farmers receive services from buyers. The key findings are discussed below:

Quantity sold and price differentiation

Paddy sold per farmer is the highest in Khulna division and the lowest in Barisal division. On average, farmers in the FTF zone sell 14 percent more paddy than the national average, even though their marketed surplus rate is slightly lower than the national average rate.

Second, price of paddy received by farmers is quite similar across divisions.

Third, the price of paddy received by farmers is virtually the same across farm size groups (Table 4.51). Large farmers sell much more paddy than marginal farmers, yet they receive the same price as marginal producers. This indicates that the rice market is competitive in Bangladesh.

Type of buyer

The analysis of the BIHS data suggests that the farmers sell their output mostly to wholesalers from rural and urban wholesale markets. However, the rate of selling paddy output to wholesalers varies from 51 percent in Barisal division to 80 percent in Khulna division (Table 4.50). While one-third of marginal farmers sell their paddy to village collectors, the rate is 26 percent for large farmers (Table 4.51).

Location of sale

The analysis of the location of sale reveals considerable variations in the location of paddy sales by farmers across divisions. Around 80 percent of the farmers of Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions sell their paddy at their farms. By contrast, only about one-third of the farmers in the FTF zone and in Dhaka division sell paddy at the farm. About 39 percent of the farmers in the FTF zone sell their paddy at local retail markets, and 29 percent of the farmers sell at the wholesale markets.

These results compared with the type of buyers indicate that although most farmers tend to sell their paddy to wholesalers, they generally do not carry their output to wholesale markets. Instead, most wholesalers appear to buy paddy directly from the farmers at their farm premises.

Advance payments

Do farmers receive advance payments from buyers? Since most farmers in Bangladesh are credit constrained (as section 4.3.2 suggests), it would be natural to expect them to take advance payments from buyers to finance their production. However, the analysis of the BIHS data reveals that virtually no farmers receive advance payments from paddy buyers.

4.6.3 Farm-Level Monthly Rice Stocks

BIHS collected information on households' month-end rice and paddy stock from December 2010 to November 2011. The results of the data are presented in Table 4.52. The quantities are expressed in terms of rice. Key findings are: (a) rice stocks fluctuate throughout the year; they peak around May during the boro harvest season and again in November for the aman harvest season; (b) the stocks held by farmers in May is twice as large as the average monthly stock (roughly 4 million metric tons), which highlights the importance of boro rice; and, (c) the stocks held by farmers in Dhaka, Rajshahi and Rangpur represent about 68 percent of the total stock available in the country.

5. ACCESS TO FOOD: FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PURCHASING POWER OF HOUSEHOLDS

Poverty and food insecurity are interlinked. The most startling consequence of widespread poverty in Bangladesh is that about one-fifth of the country's 160 million people cannot afford an adequate diet. The poor do not have sufficient purchasing power to secure their access to food, even when food is available in local markets. Chronically underfed and highly vulnerable, this segment of the population remains largely without assets (other than its own labor power) to cushion lean-season hunger or the crushing blows of illness, flooding and other calamities. The poor are highly vulnerable to shocks (such as natural disasters or crop failures) that cause sudden losses of real income, and hence transitory food insecurity. Sudden increases in food prices, such as the surge in 2007–08 and again in 2010–11 also result in transitory food insecurity, particularly for low-income households, by reducing their real income. Family coping strategies (such as the consumption of less food, the withdrawal of children from schools, and the distress sale of productive assets) often aggravate the risks of destitution.

The economic setting presented in this section is the fundamental basis for access to food at the household level. Various factors that can affect a household's access to food in terms of its purchasing capacity are analyzed from the BIHS data. This section specifically assesses household welfare by analyzing the proportion of the rural population living on less than \$1.25 a day, household consumption expenditure (as proxy for income) and its distribution, labor force participation and types of employment, wages, private transfers and remittances, household involvement in rural non-agricultural enterprises, credit and savings, participation in social safety net programs and incidence of shocks and household coping mechanisms.

5.1 The Family Welfare Indicator

The family welfare indicator measures the proportion of the population living below \$1.25 dollars per person per day, converted into Bangladesh Taka at the 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate. This measurement is based on the value of average daily consumption expenditure per person. As explained in section 3, expenditures on consumption of food and nonfood items were aggregated to construct total consumption expenditures. Quantities of goods produced by the household for home consumption were valued at the average unit market prices of commodities. The term “family welfare indicator” is used in this report to distinguish the estimates from the conventional measurement of “poverty” by

the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics based on the cost of basic needs method of poverty estimates. The estimation of the family welfare indicator involved the following steps:

1. Daily per capita consumption expenditures from the BIHS data were adjusted for inflation using the Basic Needs Price Index (2005 base year) obtained from the World Bank.
2. The international poverty line of \$1.25 per day was used, measured at the 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate for Bangladesh: PPP\$1.00 = Taka 25.494 (World Bank).⁷

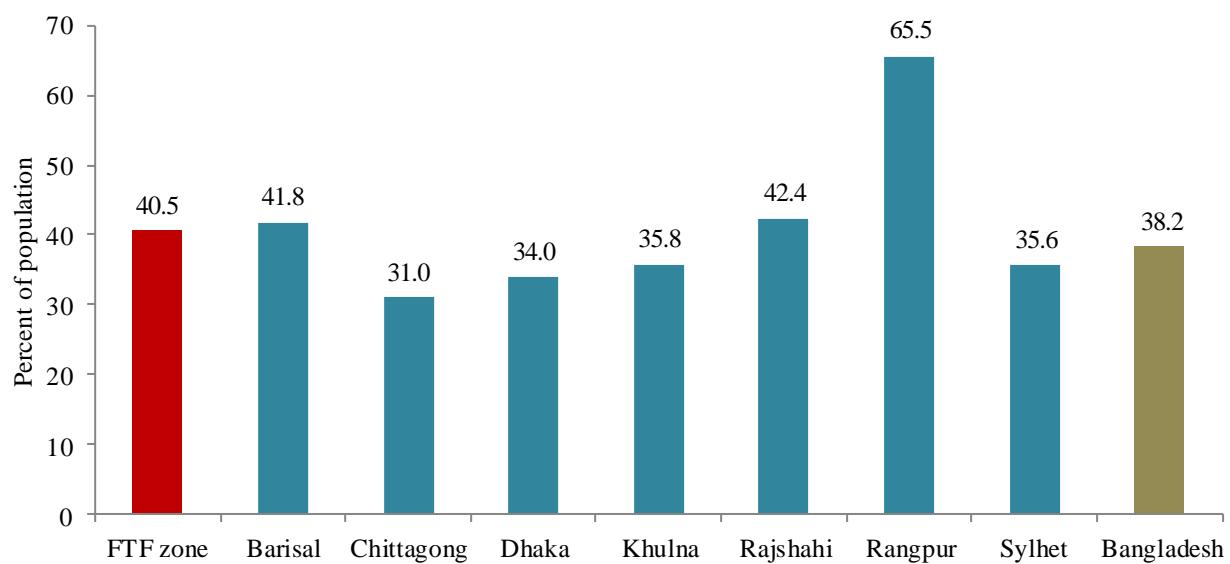
Figure 5.1 illustrates the percentage of the population who lived below PPP \$1.25 per person per day in 2011-2012 in the FTF zone, the administrative divisions, and the entire rural Bangladesh. The figure shows that 40.5 percent of the population in the FTF zone lived below PPP \$1.25 per person per day in 2011-2012. While 38.2 percent of the population in the rural Bangladesh was living below the family welfare threshold, there are pronounced regional differences in the incidence. The rate varies widely across divisions, ranging from a low of 31.0 percent in Chittagong division to as high as 65.5 percent in Rangpur division. Although Rajshahi division ranks the second highest, the rate in this division is 23.1 percentage points lower than that in Rangpur division.

⁷Source: PovcalNet, The World Bank. For more details on the construction and updating of \$1.25 a day poverty lines for Bangladesh, see:

http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/12/10/000333037_20081210001004/Rendered/PDF/443210ESW0P09910Box334107801PUBLIC1.pdf,

http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2003/07/26/000094946_03050804024314/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf,

Figure 5.1—Family Welfare Indicator: Percentage of people living on less than PPP \$1.25/day



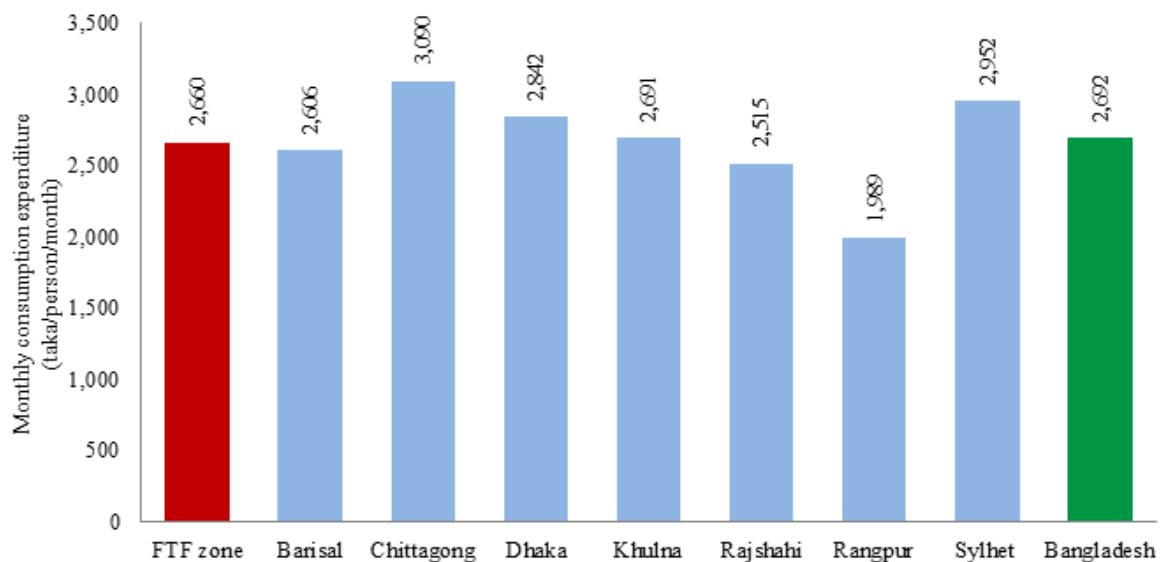
5.2 Household Income and Its Distribution

Increased income of households is a basic requirement for improved access to food. Estimates of household consumption expenditures are used as a proxy for income because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income and because expenditure data is less prone to error, easier to recall and more stable over time than income data. Since expenditures represent income, the terms "expenditure" and "income" are used interchangeably. Consumption expenditures are measured as the sum of total food and nonfood (nondurable and durable) consumption expenses.

Figure 5.2 provides the estimates of consumption expenditures per person per month. At the national rural level, average monthly per capita expenditure was Tk 2,692 at 2011-2012 current prices, which was only 1.2 percent higher than the estimate for the FTF sample of households at Tk 2,660 per person per month.

The highest average monthly per capita expenditure was Tk 3,090 in Chittagong division, followed by Tk 2,952 in Sylhet division. The lowest average monthly per capita expenditure was Tk 1,989 in Rangpur division, which was about 26 percent lower than the national rural average.

Figure 5.2—Monthly per capita consumption expenditures



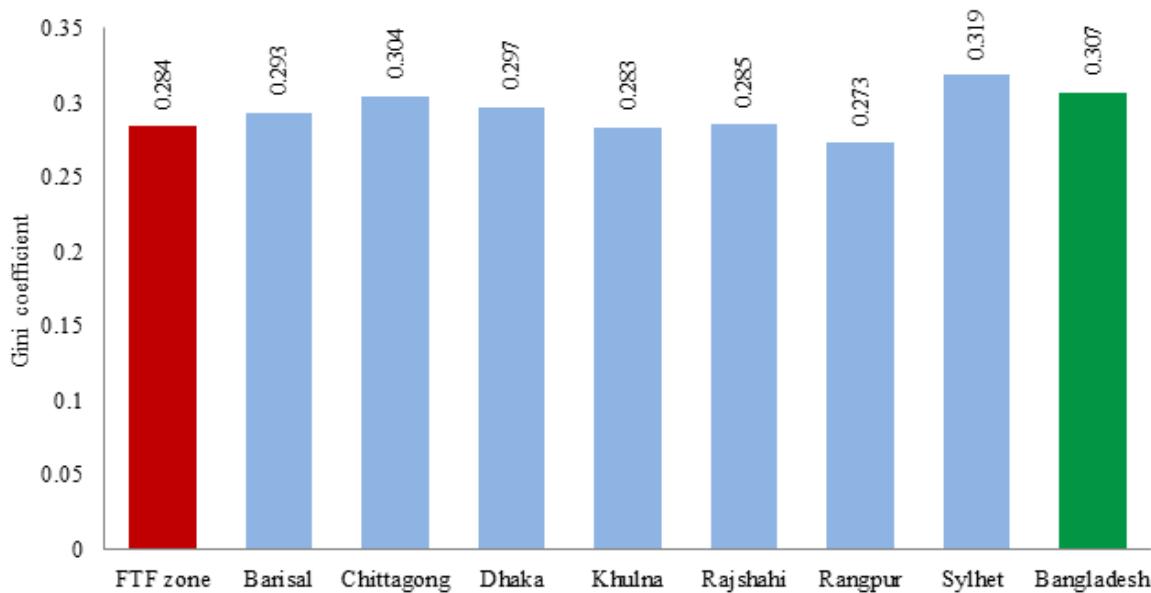
Tables 5.1 and 5.2 present the patterns of income distribution in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh, respectively. In these tables, the population in the respective areas was divided into 20 equal groups from poorest to richest, and the percentage of average per capita expenditure (as a proxy for income) that accrued to each group is reported. The figures in Table 5.1 indicate that while 22.7 percent of all income in the FTF zone was earned by the richest 10 percent of the population, the poorest 10 percent earned only 4.3 percent of the total income. The distribution of income at the national rural level shows a similar pattern: 4.2 percent of total income in rural Bangladesh was earned by the poorest 10 percent of the population, while 23.2 percent of all income was earned by the richest 10 percent of the population (Table 5.2).

The most widely used summary measure of inequality is the Gini coefficient.⁸ The estimated Gini coefficients for income distribution are 0.284 for the FTF zone and 0.307 for overall rural Bangladesh (Figure 5.3). The inequality in income distribution is highest in Sylhet division (0.319) and lowest in Rangpur division (0.273).

Comparisons between estimates presented in Figures 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 indicate that the incidence of poverty (termed as the family welfare indicator) and inequality in income distribution are negatively correlated across regions, whereas there is a positive relationship between average income and income inequality.

⁸The Gini index is a measure of inequality. In percentage terms, the index varies between 0 (everyone has the same income) and 100 (the richest person has all the income).

Figure 5.3—Gini coefficients for income inequality by region



5.3 Food and Nonfood Budget Shares

A comparison of the budget shares of food and non-food expenditures between the FTF zone and entire rural Bangladesh shows similar expenditure patterns (Tables 5.3 and 5.4). Overall, the sample households spent almost two-thirds of their total expenditures on food. As household income rises, the share spent on food falls, conforming to Engel's Law (Figure 5.4). Expenditures on fuel represent the second highest share of the budget. The third highest budget share is housing in the FTF zone and clothing and footwear at the national rural level, as Figure 5.5 illustrates. Among the non-food expenditure shares, fuel and lighting, house rent and transport and communication constitute approximately 60 percent of the non-food budget. The budget shares for health and education expenses for male and female members of households are quite similar. Overall, the share of expenses on clothing tends to decline slightly as income rises. Unlike urban dwellers, people living in rural Bangladesh are not expected to increase their budget share on clothing with the increase in income. In absolute terms, however, richer households spend considerably higher amounts of money on clothing than do poorer households.

Figure 5.4—Food budget share by income groups: Feed the Future zone and rural Bangladesh

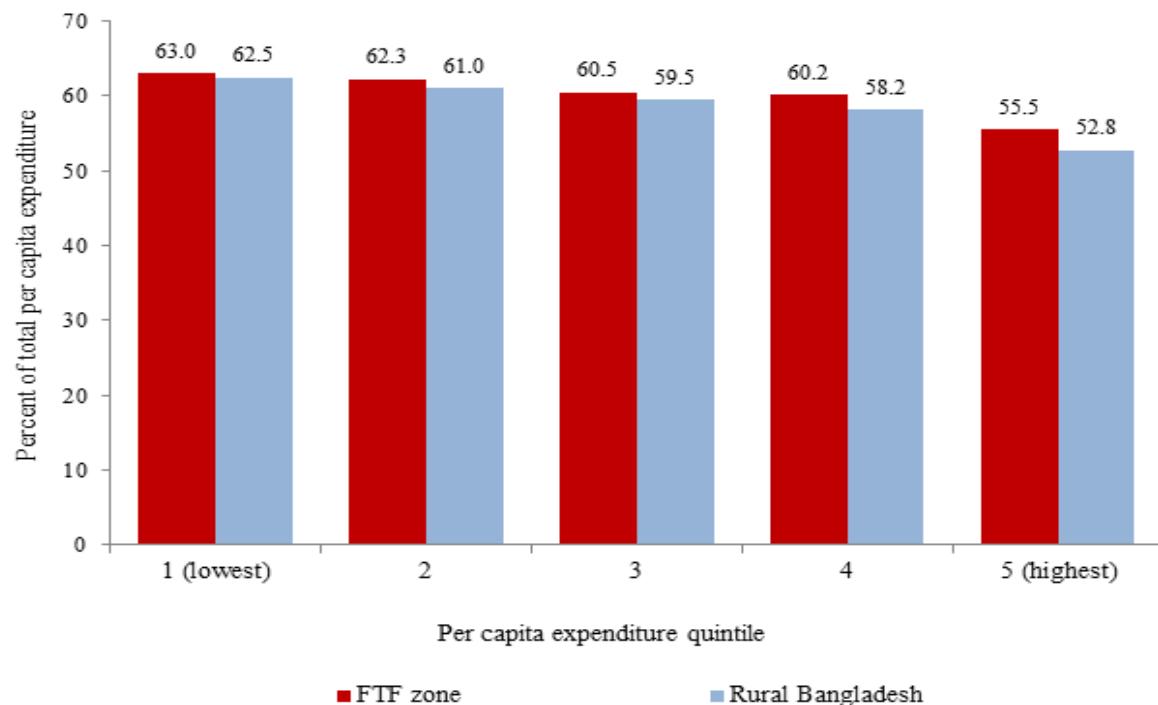
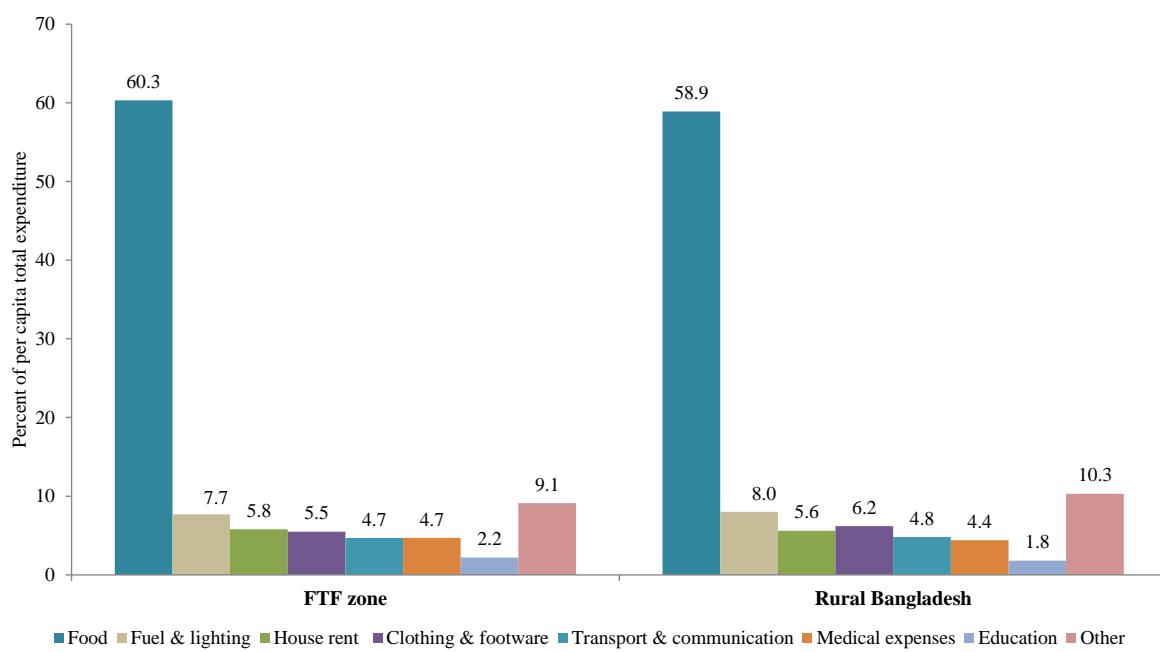


Figure 5.5—Budget share of consumption items: Feed the Future zone and rural Bangladesh



Across divisions, the patterns of food and non-food expenditures are quite homogenous (Table 5.5). However, in terms of absolute figures, Rangpur division has the lowest food and nonfood consumption expenditures. Sylhet division has the highest per capita monthly food expenditure, while Chittagong division has the highest per capita monthly non-food expenditure.

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 present budget shares of food items in total food budgets in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh, respectively. The lowest income quintile spends close to half of the total food budget on rice, while the richest quintile spends a little more than one-fifth. Besides rice, the other food items with relatively high food budget shares include vegetables, big fish, meat and oils. However in no case does any of these items account for more than 10 percent of the food budget. It is interesting to note that for most of these non-rice food items, there is similarity in food budget shares across income groups, except for the protein-rich foods which include meat, big fish, milk and milk products. The patterns of food budget shares of these protein-rich foods as well as fruits indicate a strong and positive relationship with income.

At the divisional level, the share of food expenditure on rice ranges from 29 percent in Chittagong division to 42 percent in Rangpur division (Table 5.8). This is of no surprise since Chittagong has the highest income, while Rangpur has the lowest income among the seven divisions. So it appears that the highest share of rice in the food budget in Rangpur is consistent with its status of being the poorest division, and vice versa for Chittagong division. Chittagong also has the highest food budget shares on vegetables, meat and fruits compared to the other divisions.

5.4 Labor Force Participation and Types of Employment

Tables 5.9-5.11 present the labor force participation rates and employment status of household members aged 15 years and over. By definition, the labor force consists of everyone above the age of 15 who is employed (including individuals working without pay) or unemployed but actively seeking employment. People not counted in the labor force include students, retired people, disabled people, and discouraged workers who are not seeking work.

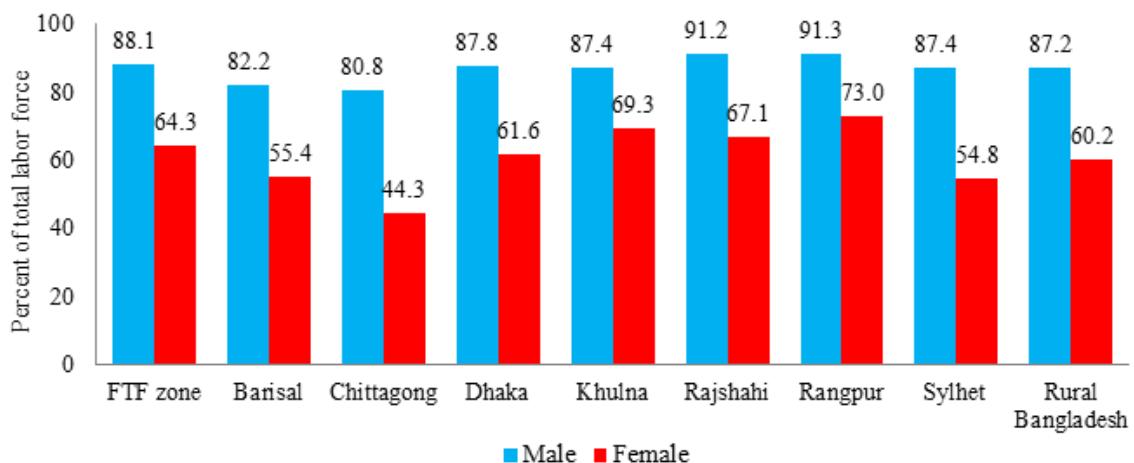
The labor force participation rate for all household members aged 15 and above is about 73 percent both in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh. However, there are considerable differences in labor force participation rates in terms of males and females: In the FTF zone,

the overall labor force participation rate for males is 86 percent, and for females, it is 61 percent. The rates are 87 percent for males and 60 percent for females in rural Bangladesh as a whole. The labor force participation rate is the highest for the poorest income group and the rate declines as household income increases, and this relationship is more pronounced for males (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

Rural Bangladesh is predominantly an agrarian society with low rates of employment in the non-farm sector. Farming is by far the main source of employment, with 71 percent of the total labor force in the FTF zone and 66 percent in entire rural Bangladesh engaged in farming. Wage labor (agricultural and non-agricultural) is negatively correlated with household income—12 percent of the labor force in the FTF zone and at the national rural level belong to the lowest income quintile and only 1.5 percent and 1 percent of the labor force in the FTF zone and in rural Bangladesh, respectively, are in the highest income quintile. In contrast, business and trade and salaried work are positively correlated with income. Unemployment rates (calculated as those reporting as being unemployed and looking for work, divided by the labor force) are very low — only 0.5 percent of the labor force in the FTF zone and 0.6 percent in rural Bangladesh as a whole were unemployed during the survey months (November 2011 – March 2012), corresponding to the peak employment season in rural areas (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

Table 5.11 shows that the overall rate of labor force participation is highest in Rangpur division (81.8 percent) and lowest in Chittagong division (59.7 percent). The patterns of regional labor force participation rates reflect marked gender differences—indeed the overall lowest participation rate in Chittagong division is driven mostly by relatively very low participation rate by females (44.3 percent). On the other hand, the gender gap in labor force participation is the smallest in Rangpur division owing to the high rate of participation by women (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6—Labor force participation by region



5.4.1 Agricultural Wages

Agricultural wage laborers are among the poorest in rural Bangladesh; therefore, the level of agricultural wage has a large bearing on the incidence of poverty and food insecurity. Agricultural wages have increased quite sharply in recent years, enabling the rural poorest to improve their livelihoods significantly (Zhang et al. 2013).

Figure 5.7 shows the pattern of daily agricultural wages in the FTF zone and across divisions in rural Bangladesh. Wages represent average wage received by a worker in seven days prior to the survey date. The wages were estimated by adding cash wages to the value of in-kind (usually food) wage, if any. Average daily wage was Tk 220.3 for males and Tk 199.9 for females in the FTF zone. The daily wage rate at the national rural for males (Tk 222.5) was 16.0 percent higher than the rate for females (Tk 191.8). The gender gap in wage rates was biggest in Barisal division—the male wage was 31.4 percent higher than the female wage, and smallest in Rangpur division—the male wage was only 3.8 percent higher than the female wage. The agricultural wages for both males and females were the highest in Chittagong division. The lowest wage for males was recorded in Rangpur division, and for females in Rajshahi division.

Figure 5.7—Average daily wage rates of agricultural laborers by region

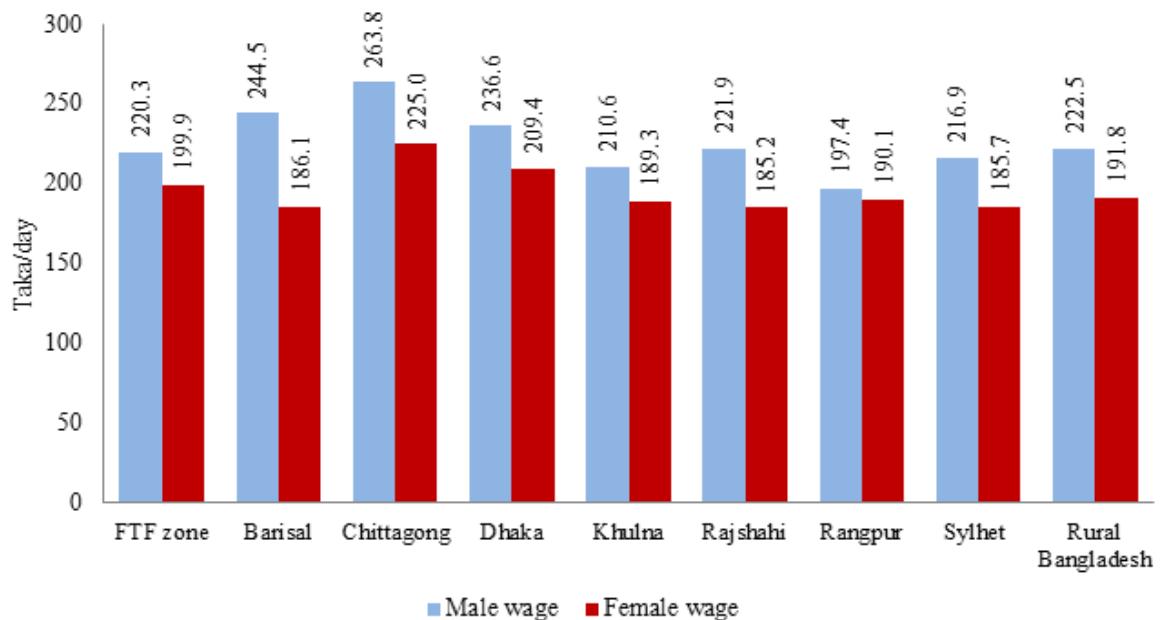


Figure 5.8—Kilograms of rice that could be bought by daily agricultural wage by region

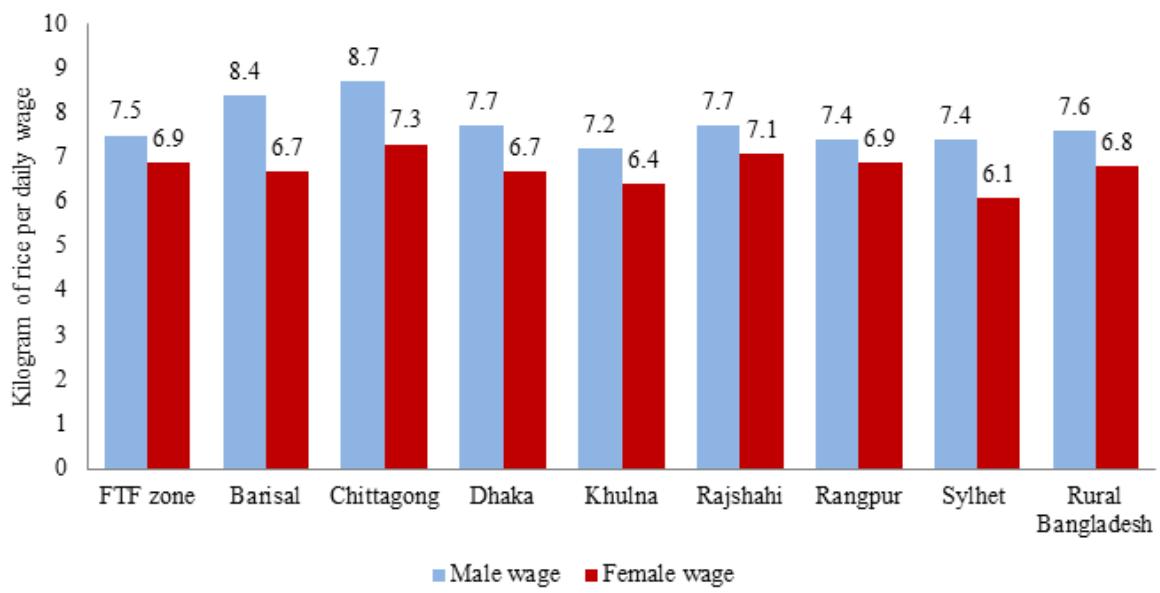


Figure 5.8 shows the amount of rice (in kilograms) that could be purchased by one day's wage for males and females across regions. The BIHS data suggest that on average, a rural household with 4.7 members consumes 2.33 kilograms of rice per day (average daily per capita rice consumption is 495.5 grams). Average daily agricultural wage for a male worker in rural Bangladesh during the survey could buy 7.6 kilograms of rice, which is 3.3 times higher than the rice consumption of an average rural household.

5.5 Private Transfers and Remittances

In the FTF zone, 21.9 percent of the households received private transfers either from within Bangladesh or abroad: 16.9 percent of the households received private assistance from within the country, 4.4 percent received remittance from abroad, and 0.6 percent received transfers from both home and abroad (Table 5.12). In rural Bangladesh as a whole, 23.7 percent of the households received private transfers either from within the country or abroad. Compared to the FTF zone, private transfers received from inside Bangladesh are lower (14 percent of the households) and from out of the country are higher (9.2 percent of the households) in entire rural Bangladesh.

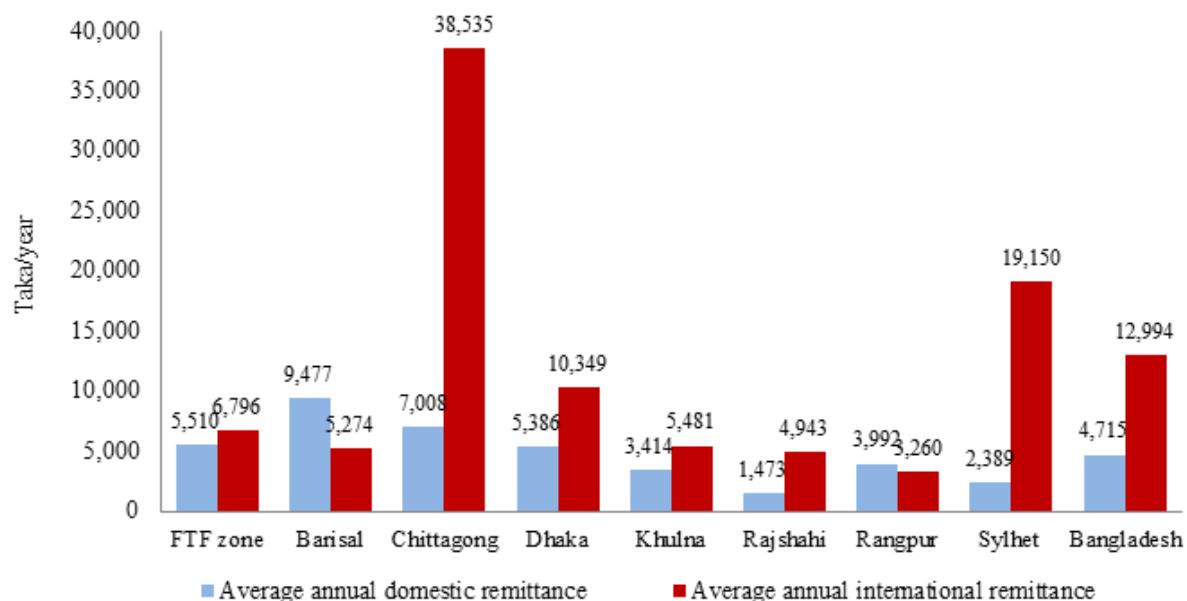
A higher percentage of households in the richer expenditure quintiles received transfers than those in the poorer quintiles (Tables 5.12 and 5.13). In terms of the average size of total private transfers (average of all households) received from within the country and abroad, the top quintile received about nine times higher transfers than the bottom quintile in the FTF zone. The magnitude for rural Bangladesh as a whole is much higher, with the top quintile receiving about 18 times the amount of transfers received by the poorest quintile. The national rural average size of international remittance (Tk 12,999 per year) is 2.8 times the average size of private transfers received from within the country (Tk 4,715 per year).

An analysis of the BIHS data suggests that on average, total private transfers account for one-tenth of average annual household income (in terms of consumption expenditure) in the FTF zone. Domestic transfers account for 4.5 percent and international remittances account for 5.5 percent of this average annual household income in the FTF zone. Total transfers represent 13.3 percent of household income for households in the richest income quintile and only 4.3 percent of income of the households belonging to the poorest quintile group (Table 5.12). At the national rural level, the average total private transfers represent 13.8 percent of average annual household income; domestic transfers account for 3.7 percent and remittances from abroad account for 10.2 percent. Private transfers as a percentage of total household income

is higher for richer households accounting for 23.6 percent of average total income of the richest 20 percent of all compared to only 4.1 percent for the households in the poorest quintile group (Table 5.13). Private transfers as a percentage of total household income vary widely across divisions, with the highest incidence in Chittagong and the lowest in Rajshahi. The highest transfer in Chittagong division is driven by remittance from abroad—total private transfers account for 29.7 percent of average total annual income of households; international remittances account for 25.1 percent (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14 shows that Barisal division represents the highest percentage of domestic transfer recipients (30.7 percent of households) followed by Chittagong division (17.6 percent of households). Rajshahi division has the lowest percentage of transfer recipients from within the country (7.2 percent of households). Chittagong division has the highest percentage of households (24.4 percent) receiving remittance from abroad, followed by Sylhet division (18.9 percent of households). Rangpur division has the lowest percentage of international remittance recipients (1.3 percent of households). Figure 5.9 shows the average size (average of all sample households) of domestic private transfers and international remittances received by region.

Figure 5.9—Average size of private transfers and remittances received by region



5.6 Non-Agricultural Enterprises

This section provides the results of how rural households are involved in own non-agricultural enterprises in Bangladesh based on data from BIHS. The analysis addresses three broad categories of topics: 1) participation in non-agricultural enterprises by all rural household in Bangladesh; 2) among non-agricultural enterprises, how those are distributed across occupational sectors; and, 3) by occupational sector, the business characteristics.

The analysis is not a study of non-agricultural enterprises, as BIHS is not a survey of enterprises, but rather a survey of rural households, and therefore the analysis addresses non-agricultural enterprises owned and operated by rural households. Furthermore, most of the analysis is not done at the household level (only participation in non-agricultural enterprises is done at the household level), as rural households can be engaged in more than one business, and those businesses can have characteristics that vary greatly (inter- and intra-occupational category). Thus, the results are discussed at the business level.

Participation in Non-agricultural Enterprises by Rural Households in Bangladesh

Table 5.15 shows the results of the analysis done at the division, national and the FTF levels. The results of participation in non-agricultural enterprises are as follows:

First, there is evidence that rural households are engaged in self-employment. At the national level, around one-third of rural households participate in any kind of self employment. “Trade-related” businesses are the preferred type of business by rural households as its share is twice as high as “services type” business and four times higher than “manufacturing-type businesses.”

Second, FTF zones have a lower share of households (18 percent less households) engaged in rural business compared to the national-level average, and compared to the divisional-level averages where the FTF zones are located (Barisal, Dhaka, and Khulna).

Third, the analysis of participation in non-agricultural enterprises by income quintile at the national (Table 5.16) and FTF zone levels (Table 5.17) shows that participation in trade-related businesses increase as households belong to richer income quintiles. Participation in trade-related businesses doubles from the poorest to the richest quintile for the national sample, and it almost triples for the FTF sample.

5.6.2 Distribution of Non-agricultural Enterprises by Occupational Sector

The salient results on the distribution of rural enterprises by occupational sector are as follows:

First, most of non-agricultural businesses owned by rural households are trade-related enterprises, as 62 percent of the rural businesses are trade-related. This share is more than twice as high as manufacturing (25 percent) businesses, and more than four times higher than service-oriented (13 percent) businesses at the national level. There are similar distributions of occupational category at the FTF and divisional levels.

Second, income quintile analysis shows very interesting results. The shares of trade- and manufacturing-related enterprises increase (implying a decrease of service-oriented enterprises) as income level increases. Two-thirds of rural enterprises in the top two income quintiles are trade-oriented enterprises, which once again mirrors the results obtained at the national, divisional and the FTF zone levels.

Third, there is a great variation of the distribution of rural enterprises across income quintiles in the FTF zone. The share of trade-oriented enterprises increases sharply with income levels, as it doubles from the poorest to the richest income quintile, while manufacturing remains constant and there is a sharp decline (36 percent less) of service-oriented enterprises across income quintiles. This result shows the difference of importance of occupational sectors across income levels, as almost three-fourths of the rural businesses in the richest quintile are trade-oriented businesses, while service-oriented businesses are roughly half of the businesses in the poorest income quintile.

Characteristics of Manufacturing-oriented Businesses

The salient results of the analysis of the manufacturing sector are as follows:

First, profits generated by manufacturing businesses vary greatly across divisions. Profits in Barisal are almost three times higher than those in Rajshahi, thus showing a great variation of profits across divisions. Manufacturing businesses are generally located in fixed premises inside or outside the homestead (77 percent), and operate around 10 months out of a calendar year. Interestingly, only around 8 percent of these businesses are registered, and on average generate employment of 0.5 persons (outside of household members) per year.

Second, analyzing manufacturing businesses by income quintiles show that the richest quintile have profits 125 percent higher than the businesses in the lowest quintile, and registration of businesses are also 6 times higher for the richest income quintile compared to the poorest quintile. However, it is evident that the majority of businesses operate unregistered without regard to the income quintile to which they belong.

Third, the differences in profits and registration are more evident by analyzing the FTF zone. Virtually no manufacturing business is registered in the poorest income quintile of the FTF zone, while 29 percent of businesses are registered in the richest quintile. Surprisingly, profits vary across quintile without a constant pattern, as the manufacturing business in the poorest quintile does not have the lowest profits (as businesses in the third quintile have the lowest profits), yet the richest quintile still has the highest profits.

Characteristics of Service-oriented Businesses

The salient results of the analysis of the services sector are as follows:

First, profits generated by service-oriented businesses vary across divisions, yet they vary less compared to the manufacturing sector. As expected, service-oriented businesses tend to have a non-fixed location of operations, and they operate on average ten months out of the year regardless of regional location (including the FTF zone). Interestingly, registering businesses is a more common practice among service-oriented businesses than in manufacturing, as roughly one-fifth of the rural businesses are registered, which is still a very low share of registration within the sector, but 140 percent higher than the manufacturing sector.

Second, consistent with the results found in the manufacturing sector, service-oriented businesses have higher profits as they belong to higher income quintiles. Businesses in the richest quintile have 131 percent higher profits than businesses in the poorest quintile. Furthermore, registration of businesses follows the same pattern as the manufacturing sector as businesses in the richest quintile have a share of registration roughly three times higher than those in the poorest quintile.

Third, the analysis of the services businesses by income quintiles in the FTF zone shows similar quintile-led differences compared to those at the national level. Profits for businesses within the richest quintile are 155 percent higher than those in the poorest quintile, and the share of registered businesses is four times higher within the richest quintile compared to those in the poorest quintile.

Characteristics of Trade-oriented Businesses

The salient results of the analysis of the trade-oriented business sector are as follows:

First, as expected, trade-related businesses have the highest profits compared to other occupational sectors (manufacturing and services). They tend to operate in premises outside from home and operate ten months out of the year which imply that they are non-seasonal businesses. The location of the businesses tends to be in fixed premises outside from the

homestead, and they have a very low share of registered businesses (one-tenth of trade businesses).

Second, the analysis of trade businesses by income quintile yields similar results to those in the manufacturing and service sectors. Profits of trade businesses within the richest quintile are 171 percent higher than those in the poorest quintile. Furthermore, registration is 5.5 times higher for businesses within the richest quintile compared to those in the poorest quintile. The analysis of the FTF zone produced similar results compared to the national-level averages.

5.7 Access to Credit

Disaggregated by income quintile groups, Tables 5.18 (for the FTF zone) and 5.19 (for entire rural Bangladesh) present information on average loan size and the distribution of loans as a percentage of total loan amounts by source of loan. Average loan size is lower for households in the FTF zone (Tk 41,232 per household) than in rural Bangladesh as a whole (Tk 52,216 per household). The loan size increases with household income, reflecting greater ease of borrowing for higher income households. NGOs are the primary source of credit for all households. NGOs tend to be more important loan sources for poorer households, indicating these households' lower access to credit from commercial sources as well as NGOs' targeting performance. Indeed, richer households borrow relatively higher percentages from banks than do poorer households. For all households, informal networks of relatives and friends and credit or savings groups (other than NGOs) account for a higher proportion of loans than moneylenders.

Tables 5.20 and 5.21 show the patterns of loan use by sample households in the FTF zone and in rural Bangladesh as a whole, respectively. It is important to note that eliciting information from lenders on the purpose of loans can be misleading because financial resources are generally fungible, and it is difficult to trace the activity financed by the loan. This fungibility problem is somewhat reduced when information is elicited directly from borrowers (as opposed to lenders), as was done in the survey. Of course, some level of misreporting will nonetheless exist, and this should be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

The patterns of loan-use in the FTF zone are quite similar to those in entire rural Bangladesh. About 43 percent of loans in the FTF zone and about 41 percent of loans at the national rural level are used to finance productive activities. About 16 percent of total loans are used for

agricultural enterprises. Households also use credit to finance consumption, with poorer households more likely to do so as compared to richer households. On average, about one-fifth of loans are used to finance food consumption. The source of loans that are used in consumption purpose are mostly from informal sources like friend/families, shops/dealers, etc.

Among all sources of loans, commercial banks charge the lowest rates of interest (10-13 percent), closely followed by NGOs (around 14 percent). In contrast, village money-lenders charge 40 to 70 percent interest (Tables 5.22 and 5.23).

5.8 Savings Patterns

Tables 5.24 and 5.25 provide information on savings by income groups in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh, respectively. On average, 61 percent of households in the FTF zone and 59 percent of the households at the national rural level reported having any savings. As expected, low-income households have lower amounts of savings than the high-income households. In terms of the place of savings, NGOs account for the bulk of savings, with 40 percent of household savings in the FTF zone and 38 percent of savings at the national rural level being held by NGOs (the rates are higher for households in the lower income groups). The second most important place of savings is banks and third most important place is insurance companies. This pattern indicates that NGOs perform better than traditional financial institutions such as banks in mobilizing savings from rural households.

Tables 5.26 and 5.27 show survey respondents' planned used of savings. Households across the board reported that they would use their savings mainly to prepare for difficult times. The second most important use of savings would be for the future of the children.

5.9 Participation in Social Safety Net Programs

Poverty and food insecurity are interlinked. The most startling consequence of widespread poverty in Bangladesh is that about one-fifth of the country's population cannot afford an adequate diet. A well-functioning social safety net system can effectively improve the food security by increasing the real incomes of the poor. The need for targeted safety net interventions to improve the food security and livelihoods of the extreme poor therefore remains strong.

Bangladesh has a comprehensive portfolio of both food- and cash-based social safety net programs. Currently, there are over 90 such programs. The safety net programs can be

categorized in accordance with the specific objective that each program is designed to achieve. For example, programs may be designed to develop infrastructure, provide educational incentives to the poor, mitigate disaster consequences or provide livelihood support to disadvantaged groups such as the aged and the disabled. Using these categorizations, it is possible to group existing programs in Bangladesh into five categories, as presented in Box 1.

BIHS collected information on social safety net participation and benefits received by participating households. Tables 5.28 and 5.29 show the incidence of participation in major safety net programs by income groups in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh,

Box 5.1—Characteristics of key safety net programs

Public works programs: The Food for Work (FFW) and Test Relief (TR) programs distribute foodgrain (rice and wheat) as wage payment to both male and female workers in labor-intensive public works programs. The Rural Employment Opportunity for Public Asset (REOPA) program, a follow-up to the Rural Maintenance Program (RMP), provides cash wages and training for income-generation activities to participating female beneficiaries. In 2008, the Government of Bangladesh introduced the Employment Generation for Hard Core Poor (later known as the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest). All these programs require participants to do physical work for building and maintaining rural infrastructure. They are generally self-targeted because the poor are typically the only people willing to take on onerous, low-paying jobs requiring manual labor.

Training programs: The Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) program exclusively targets poor women and provides a monthly food ration for 24 months. Although it was introduced as a relief program in the mid-1970s, it has evolved over time to integrate food security with development objectives. The development package includes training on income-generating activities, awareness-raising for social, legal, health, and nutrition issues, and basic literacy and innumeracy. Beneficiaries of VGD programs are selected by the government administrative structures.

Education programs: The Food for Education (FFE) program, established in early 1990s, distributed monthly foodgrain rations to poor households if they sent their children to primary schools. Due to governance concerns, FFE was terminated in 2002 and has been replaced by the cash-based Primary Education Stipend Program (PESP). The School Feeding (SF) program distributes micronutrient-fortified energy biscuits to primary school children. The Government of Bangladesh also pioneered conditional cash transfers and provided cash assistance to girls in secondary schools through the Female Secondary School Assistance Program (FSSAP) conditional on their attendance. The program was redesigned in 2008 and renamed the Secondary Education Access and Quality Enhancement Program, and now includes boys from poor families as well as girls.

Relief programs: These programs are designed as a mechanism for mitigating the consequences of disasters like floods, cyclones and other natural calamities. There are currently only two such programs: the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and the Gratuitous Relief (GR) programs. Unlike other programs, these programs have no pre-set criteria or conditionality for participation. They are relief programs that try to help the poor cope during times of natural disaster and smooth their consumption.

Programs for disadvantaged groups: These programs are essentially unconditional cash transfers and include the Old-Age Allowance Scheme, the Allowance for Widowed, Deserted, and Destitute Women, the Honorarium Program for Insolvent Freedom Fighters, the Fund for Housing for the Distressed, the Fund for Rehabilitation of Acid Burnt Women and Physically Handicapped and the Allowance for the Distressed and Disabled Persons.

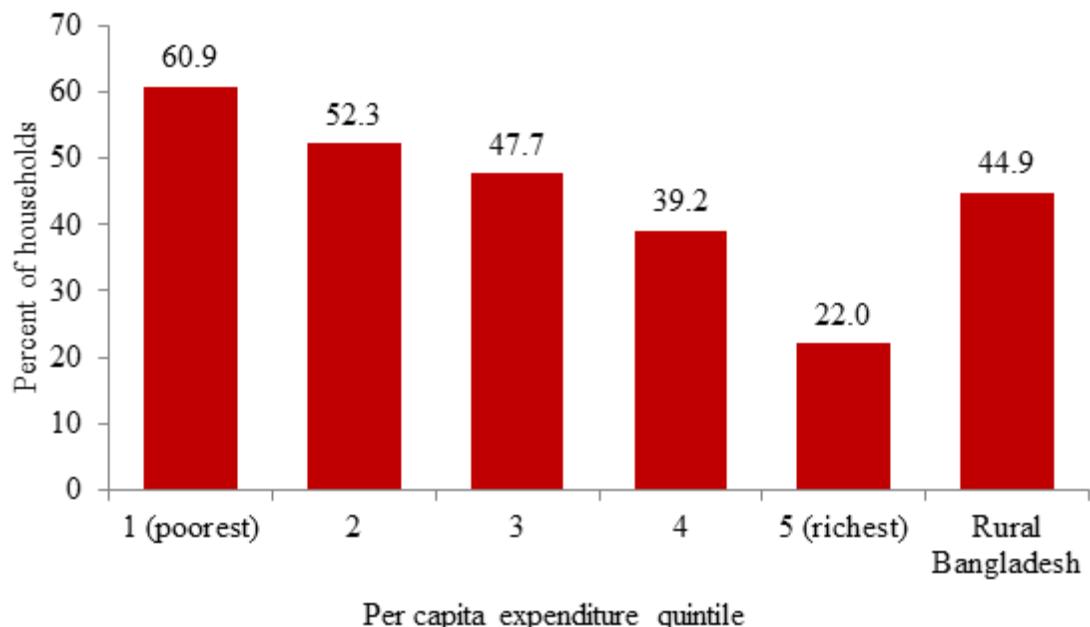
Source: Ahmed et al. 2010. “Income growth, safety nets, and public food distribution.” Paper prepared for the Bangladesh Food Security Investment Forum held on May 25-26, 2010 in Dhaka.

respectively. The primary education stipend program has the highest coverage of households among all safety net programs—about a quarter of all households are beneficiaries of this program. The program is designed provide to cash stipends to 40 percent of all primary school students belonging to poor households living in rural areas.

Figure 5.10 shows that 45 percent of the households in rural Bangladesh participate in at least one social safety net program. In any safety net system, there are problems of exclusion (i.e., leaving out those who are needy) and inclusion (i.e., providing benefits to those who do not need them). It is evident from the figure that, although the safety net system Bangladesh is progressive, many poor are excluded while many non-poor are included in the system. While 61 percent of the households in the poorest income quintile are beneficiaries of at least one

safety net program, 22 percent of the households in the highest income group also receive benefits from the system in rural Bangladesh.

Figure 5.10—Percentage of households participating in at least one safety net program by income groups: Rural Bangladesh



The BIHS results also show that half of the households in the FTF zone participate in at least one safety net program. Across the divisions, Chittagong has the lowest coverage rate (38 percent), while Barisal has the highest rate (53.6 percent) as Figure 5.11 shows.

Figure 5.12 compares safety net coverage rates across divisions with corresponding rural headcount poverty estimates based on data from the 2010 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), as reported by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS 2011). The patterns show that, while coverage rates are positively correlated with division-level rural poverty rates, there are considerable gaps between safety net coverage rates and poverty incidences in Rajshahi (17.2 percentage points), Sylhet (16.9 percentage points), Barisal (14.4 percentage points) and Khulna (13.8 percentage points) divisions.

Figure 5.11—Percentage of households participating in at least one safety net program by region

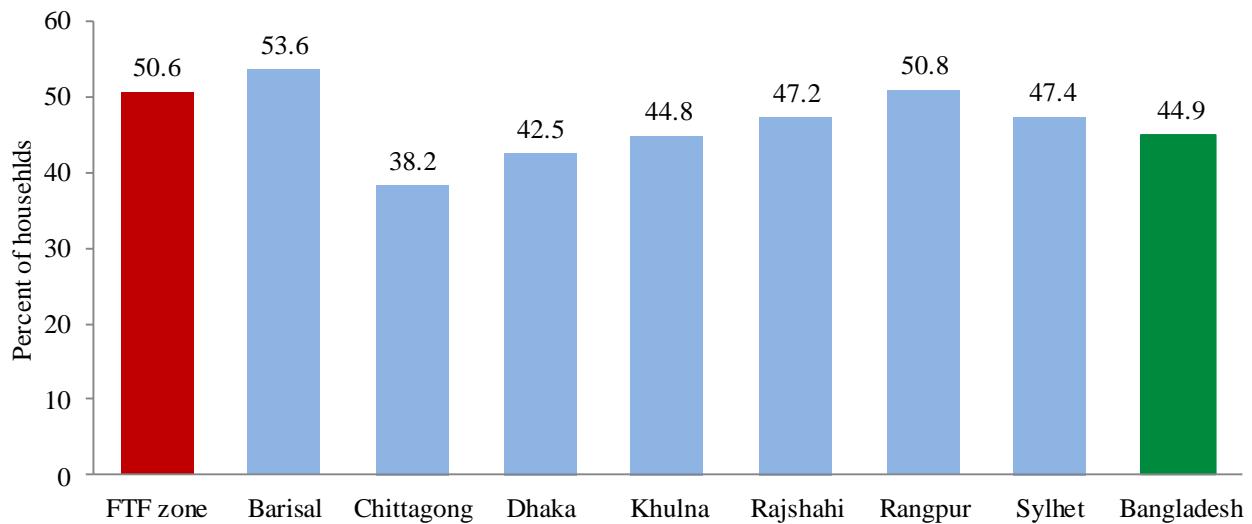


Figure 5.12—Incidence of participation in safety net programs and 2010 rural poverty rates by division

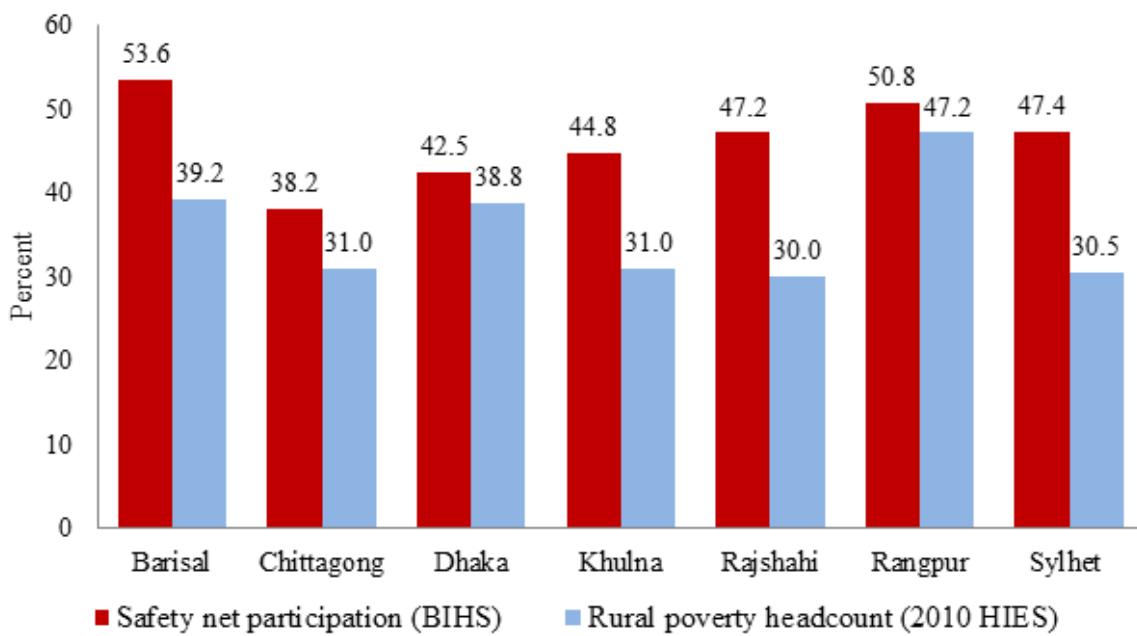


Table 5.30 provides data on the distribution of total safety net participants of major programs by income groups in rural Bangladesh. The Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGGP) targets the poorest most effectively, followed by the school feeding program. The work requirement of the EGGP makes the program strongly self-targeted. Both male and

female beneficiaries do physical work in the program that mainly involves earth moving. About half (49 percent) of the total EGPP participants belong to the poorest 20 percent of the households. However, around 29 percent of the EGPP participants were in the top three income quintiles in 2011, suggesting that there is still room for improvement in the targeting performance of the program (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.13—Distribution of participants of selected safety net programs by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

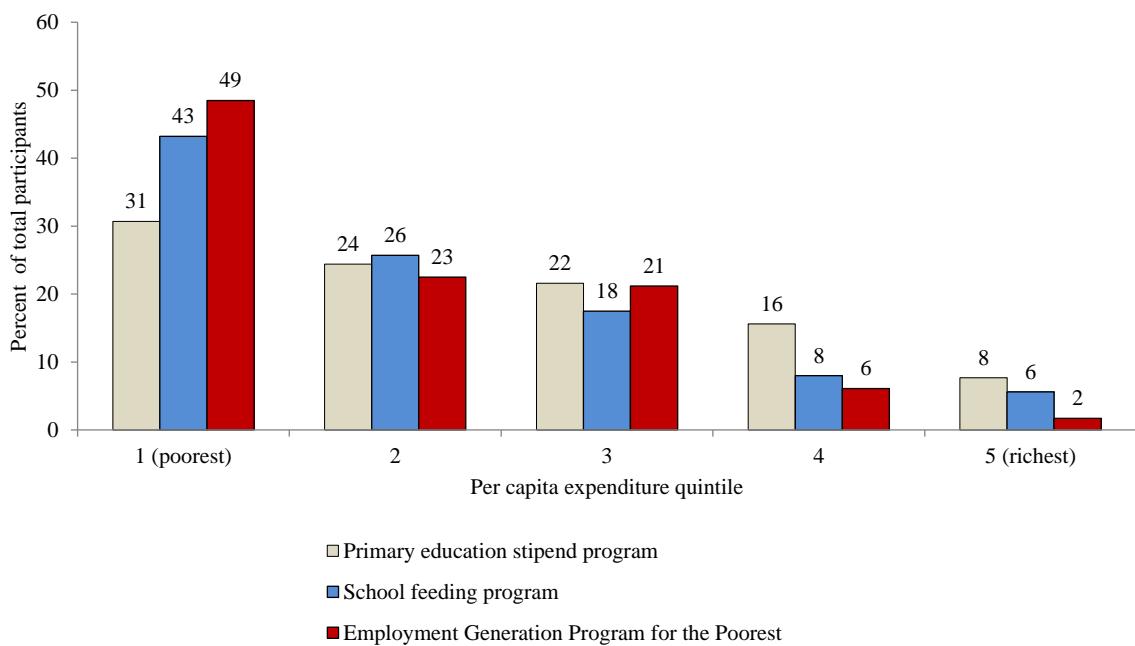
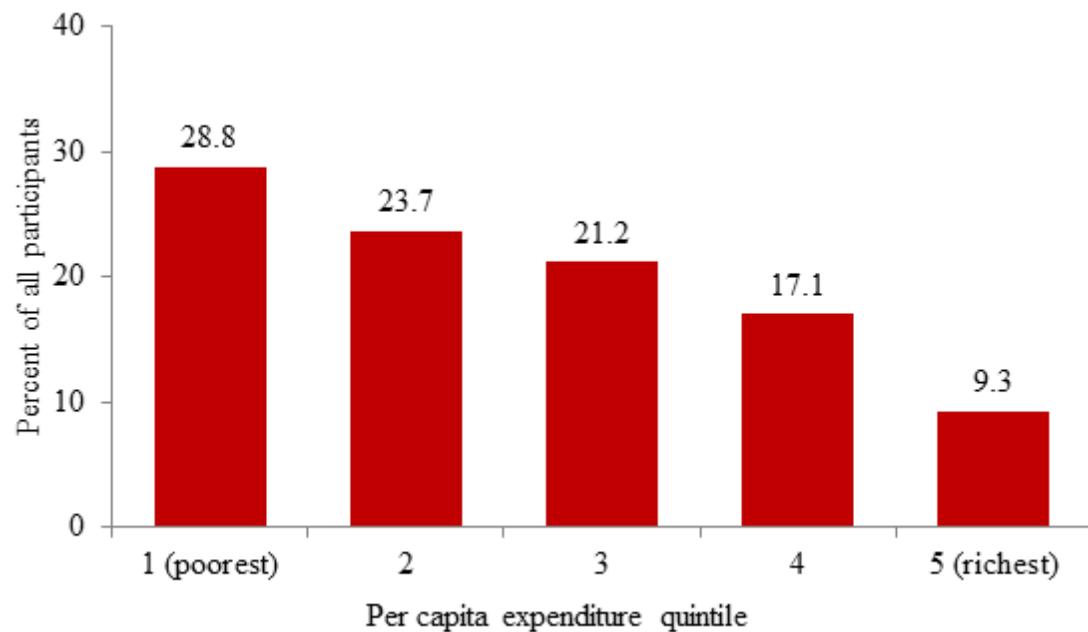


Figure 5.14 shows the distribution of all safety net participants at the rural national level by income groups. About 29 percent of all safety net beneficiaries belong to the poorest 20 percent of the households in the income distribution in rural Bangladesh. On the other hand, around 26 percent of all beneficiaries are in the highest two income groups comprising of 40 percent of all households.

Figure 5.15 presents the average annual value of safety net transfers received by the recipients. On average, cash transfers account for 69.8 percent and the value of food transfers account for 30.2 percent of total annual transfers received by safety net beneficiaries. Compared to the recipients in the poorest quintile, the average amount of cash transfers is 31.2 percent higher for safety net participants belonging to the richest quintile.

Figure 5.14—Distribution of all safety net participants by income groups: Rural Bangladesh



Overall, safety net transfers account for 9 percent of average household consumption expenditure. Cash transfers account for 6.3 percent and food transfers account for 2.7 percent of average household expenditure. For the recipients belonging to the poorest quintile, cash transfers account for 5.5 percent of average household expenditure in the quintile. For the recipients in the richest quintile, cash transfers account for 7.3 percent of average household expenditure in the quintile (Figure 5.16).

Figure 5.15—Average annual value of safety net transfers per recipient household by income groups

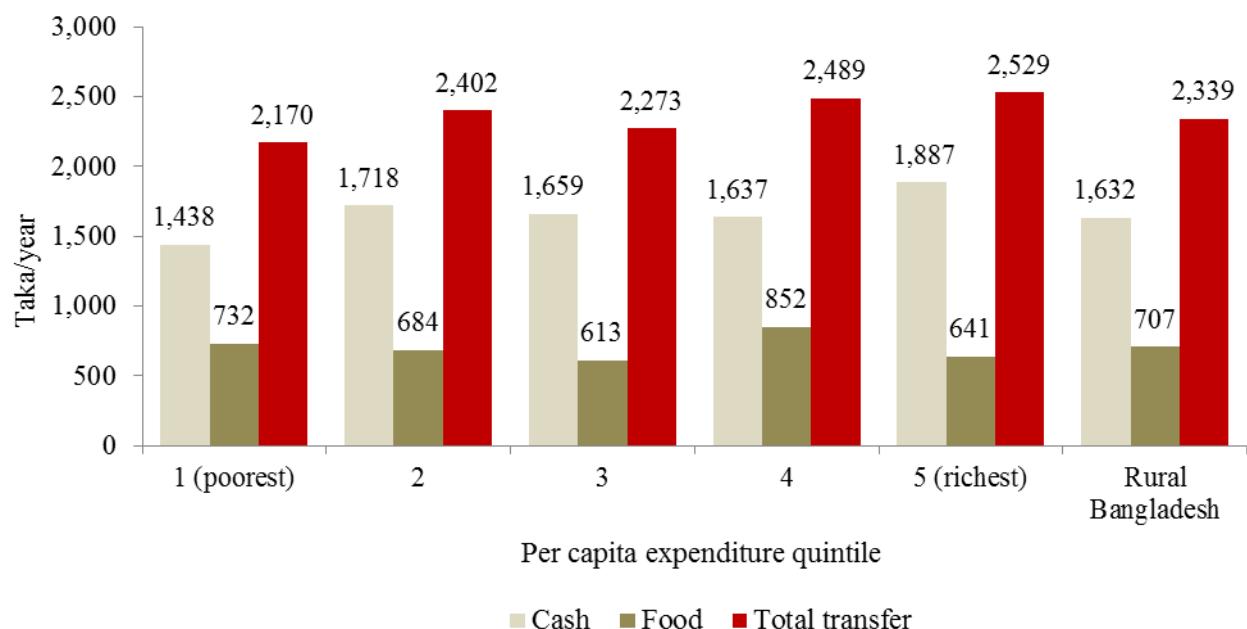
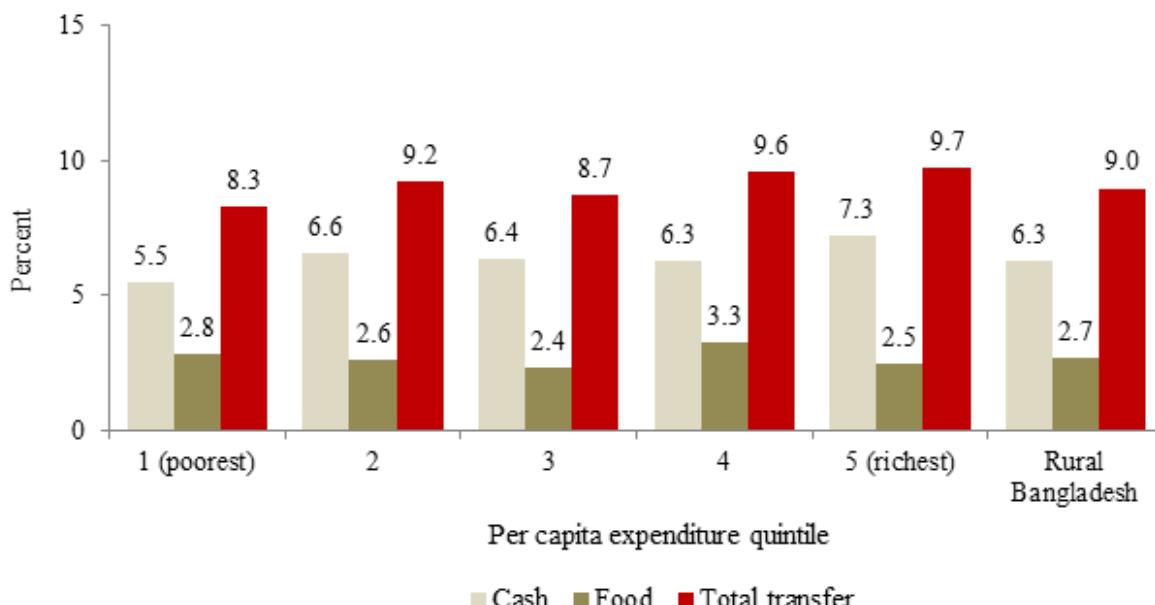


Figure 5.16—Safety net transfers as percentages of annual household consumption expenditures of recipient households



5.10 Shocks and Coping Mechanisms

There are many households in Bangladesh who normally meet food requirements, but run the very real risk of losing access to food due to shocks. These shocks often lead to sudden losses of real income and hence cause acute food insecurity.

Some income-related shocks are covariate in nature—affecting all population in a society or community—and may include natural disasters such as floods, cyclones or droughts, macroeconomic crises or civil conflicts. These events often exert adverse effects on households through lower real incomes due to loss of crops, reduced employment, lower wages or higher prices, especially for food. In addition, poor households face idiosyncratic shocks that have more intense impacts on a particular family. Such idiosyncratic shocks include crop failures, death or serious illness of primary income earners, loss of jobs, crime and violence, etc. Poor households have little or no savings and the thinnest asset base; therefore, they are typically most vulnerable to both covariate and idiosyncratic risks. For them, risk reduction through preventive measures is beyond their capacity. Informal risk management instruments such as private transfers or community level support systems are effective mainly when risks are household-specific. However, they tend to break down once a large shock strikes the entire community (Ahmed et al. 2004).

When hit by negative income shocks, if formal or informal protection mechanisms are inadequate or unavailable, then the poor might use undesirable and costly coping strategies, such as pulling children out of school, distress sales of their assets at very low prices, and the reduction of food intake, all of which could compromise their future earning capacities and may lead to deeper poverty and food insecurity.

BIHS collected information on shocks and household coping mechanisms to mitigate the effects of shocks. Tables 5.31 and 5.32 show the proportion of households affected by various types of shocks in the five years prior to the survey in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh, respectively. Medical expenses due to illness or injuries were the most common cause of crisis, affecting more than one-fifth of all households on average. This was followed by loss of productive assets due to factors other than floods (such as storms, cyclones, river erosion, theft, fire, etc.) in the FTF zone, which was affected by two severe cyclones: *Sidr* in November 2007 and *Aila* in May 2009. The second most common cause for rural Bangladesh as a whole was the impact of the food price surge in recent years. These shocks affected households across the board, even affecting households in the high income groups.

Tables 5.33 (for the FTF zone) and 5.34 (for entire rural Bangladesh) show the measures the affected households took to cope with relatively severe shocks: death of the main earner, serious injury or illness, severe floods and other natural disasters and loss of assets. The most common coping measure was to do nothing, followed by taking loans from formal and informal sources, and taking help from others. Some differences in coping mechanisms can be seen across the expenditure distribution. For instance, lower income households, while tending to do nothing, were more likely to take help from others than higher income households.

6. UTILIZATION: FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION

Improvements in food availability and access to food at the household level do not necessarily translate into the eradication of nutritional risks confronted by vulnerable individuals within the households. Bangladesh has made considerable progress in addressing undernutrition in its population as a whole. However, the levels of stunting, underweight, wasting, and childhood anemia are very high, as are levels of maternal chronic energy deficiency and anemia. According to the 2011 Demographic and Healthy Survey data, the proportion of underweight children is 36 percent and the proportion of stunted children is as high as 41 percent (BDHS 2011). Anemia is also a widespread problem, with estimates suggesting that anemia rates among young infants could be as high as 90 percent. The prevalence of low birth weight babies is estimated at between 30 percent and 50 percent of live births. More than one quarter of women suffer from undernutrition, having a body mass index of less than 18.5. Slightly more than half of pregnant women and one-third of all women are anemic, and iron-deficiency anemia is also a chronic problem among young children (Ahmed et al. 2011; Sen et al. 2010).

With this backdrop, this section presents the current food consumption and nutrition patterns in the FTF zone and in rural Bangladesh as a whole. The section is organized as follows. Section 6.1 presents the patterns of dietary diversity in terms of frequency of consumption of different types of foods, section 6.2 shows the quantity of various types of food consumed, section 6.3 provides energy shares of food items and costs of calories, section 6.4 shows intrahousehold patterns of macro- and micro-nutrient intakes, section 6.5 presents anthropometric measurements of children and other age groups of household members and infant and young child feeding practices, and section 6.6 shows the incidence of illness among household members.

6.1 Frequency of Consumption of Different Food Groups

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 summarize the frequency of weekly household consumption of 17 food groups in the FTF zone of influence and the whole of Bangladesh respectively, disaggregated by expenditure quintiles. Table 6.3 illustrates the regional patterns in the frequency of weekly household consumption of 17 food groups.

The results presented in Table 6.1-6.2 show that, while the frequency of consumption of different food groups increase with income, dietary diversity is not yet widely attained in the FTF zone, as well as the rest of rural Bangladesh regardless of household income.

Rice is the main staple for all households, while vegetables, potatoes, fish, oil and fats are, on average, consumed four to six days a week by rich and poor households alike.

Cereals (maize, barley, millet, etc.) are rarely consumed by either the poor or the rich. Protein-rich food like poultry, meat, eggs, dairy, beans, lentils, etc. and vitamin and micro-nutrient rich food like fruits appear to be infrequently consumed in richer households and rarely consumed in the poor households. Table 6.3 presents results similar to those in Tables 6.1 and 6.2, revealing the lack of regional variation in dietary diversity across rural Bangladesh.

6.2 Quantity of Food Consumed

Tables 6.4 and 6.5 present the quantity of food consumed by income groups in the Feed the Future Zone and rural Bangladesh as a whole.

The results indicate that rice is consumed in the largest amounts across income groups in the Feed the Future as well as the national sample. Other commodities that are consumed in relatively large amounts include potatoes and a number of vegetables (labeled as ‘other vegetables’ in the tables). Items such as chicken, beef, and different types of fruits are not only consumed infrequently (as demonstrated in tables 6.1-6.2), but also in very small quantities.

Richer households consume greater amounts of food, as expected. While the increase is more gradual for staples such as rice or potatoes, the quantity consumed for items such as chicken and beef increases dramatically in the richer quintiles. For example, in a person in the poorest quintile in the national sample consumes, on average 1.0 grams of beef each day; however a person from the richest quintile consumes about 20 grams each day.

Table 6.6 illustrates the patterns in the quantity of food consumed across the divisions. Rice is consumed in the greatest quantities across all divisions. Food such as meat and poultry, and vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables is consumed in very little amounts. The results also indicate that Rangpur is worse off than the rest of the country in terms of food consumption. The amount of beef, chicken, poultry and fish (which are probably considered as luxury items by less well-off households) consumed, is the lowest in Rangpur. It may be expected,

therefore, that the consumption of cheaper items will be much higher in Rangpur. In fact, the consumption of potatoes as well as green leafy vegetables (which are relatively inexpensive), is the highest in Rangpur.

6.3 Calorie Share of Food Items and Cost of Calories

Tables 6.7 and 6.8 summarize the per capita daily calorie intake and source of calorie by different food groups in the FTF zone of influence and the whole of Bangladesh respectively, disaggregated by income quintiles.

Results from Tables 6.7 and 6.8 show that daily per capita intake of food energy in the FTF zone, at 2,167 kcal/person/day, is slightly lower than the national average. For both samples, calorie intake increases with income. Rice accounts for 71 percent of total calories consumed in the FTF zone as well as at the national level, implying very little diversity in diet. All across the country (including the FTF zone), the poor predominantly depend on rice as their main source of calorie—rice accounts for 77-78 percent of the calorie consumed for those in the lowest income quintile compared to 63-64 percent for those in the highest income quintile. Oils and vegetables other than leafy vegetables contribute to the next highest share of calories in both samples, though at around at 7-8 percent for both samples, the percentage is still very low compared to the share obtained from rice.

Table 6.9 illustrates the divisional variations in per capita daily calorie intake and calorie source by different food groups. Chittagong reports the lowest average per capita daily calorie intake (kcal/person/day) of 2,036 while Dhaka reports the highest average per capita daily calorie intake (kcal/person/day) of 2,370. Households in Rangpur are predominantly dependent on rice as the main source of calories—rice accounts for 77 percent of the calorie consumed, which is higher than the rest of the divisions. Oils and vegetables other than leafy vegetables contribute to the next highest share of calories in both samples, at around at 7-8 percent. Meat, dairy and poultry products each contribute to barely 1 percent of the calorie share. The low divisional figures/percentages are reflected in the national averages (Table 6.8).

6.3.1 Calorie Deficient Households

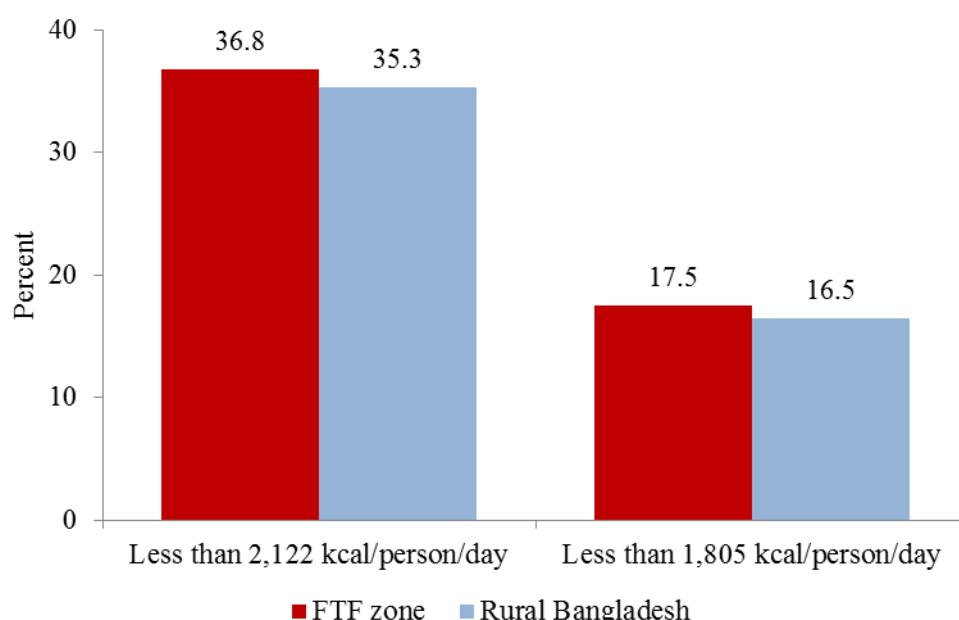
Until 2005, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) used to estimate and report poverty incidences using two methods: the direct calorie intake (DCI) method and the cost of basic needs (CBN) method using data from the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys

(HIES). However, in the 2010 HIES report, poverty incidences were based only on the CBN method of poverty estimates (BBS 2011).

The DCI method measured poverty incidences by taking into account the minimum level of food energy to maintain normal health as the threshold to measure poverty. For Bangladesh, the minimum calorie threshold is 2,122 kilo calories (kcal) per person per day, which is known as the food poverty line. People or households failing to acquire this level are termed as absolute food poor and those who cannot acquire 1,805 kcal per person per day are termed as hardcore poor by BBS (BBS 2007).

An analysis of BIHS data has been carried out to estimate the percentages of households who could not afford to acquire 2,122 kcal per person per day and 1,805 kcal per person per day. The results are illustrated in Figure 6.1. In 2011-2012, 36.8 percent of households in the FTF zone and 35.3 percent of households in the rural national sample were food energy deficient who could not afford an adequate diet. Furthermore, 17.5 percent of the households in the FTF zone and 16.5 percent of the households in entire rural Bangladesh were below the lower food energy threshold of 1,805 kcal per person per day, and therefore, remained severely food energy deficient. According to BBS, 39.5 percent of the households in rural Bangladesh were absolute poor who could not afford 2,122 kcal person per day, and 17.9 percent were hardcore poor who failed to acquire 1,805 kcal per person per day in 2005 (BBS 2007).

Figure 6.1–Percentage of households below food energy thresholds



6.3.2 Cost of Calorie by Food Groups

Tables 6.10 and 6.11, along with Figure 6.2 demonstrate the cost of calorie by food and income groups in the FTF zone and rural Bangladesh. In the FTF zone as well as at the national level, cost of calories increases with income, which is expected since richer households can afford to buy food of a better quality compared to those belonging to the lower quintiles. The increase in spending is more striking for certain food items. For example, in the FTF zone, the highest quintile pays Taka 163/1,000 kcal for small fish, while the lowest quintile pays Taka 120 /1,000 kcal. In rural Bangladesh, the top quintile pays Taka 161/1000 kcal for fruits, while the lowest quintile pays Taka 90 /1,000 kcal. For staple food items such as rice, there is not much variance in the amount of money spent across the income groups.

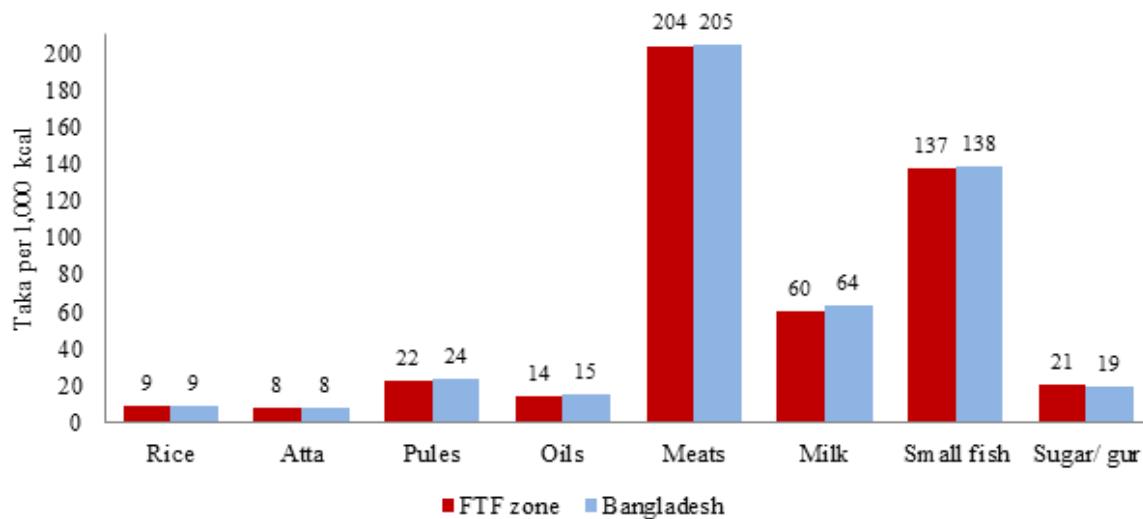
Table 6.12 shows the cost of calorie by food groups and divisions.

Households living in Dhaka division pay the highest price for calories from rice (Taka 9.3/1,000 kcal) compared to other divisions and pays 6 percent higher price than the national average price. This indicates that households living in Dhaka consume relative higher quality of rice, and hence, pay higher price for rice.

Households in Rangpur division pay the lowest price for rice and some other food items such as vegetables, milk, and big fish.

Among the divisions, meat is the most expensive item. Big fish is the second most expensive item, for which people pay Taka 152.3/1,000 kcal in Barisal compared people in Rangpur who pay Taka 93.8/1,000 kcal.

Figure 6.2—Cost of calorie by food groups



6.4 Intrahousehold Patterns of Nutrient Intakes

BIHS is the first nationally representative household survey in the country that collected data on intrahousehold food consumption. The analysis presented here is based on individual food intake data, collected in the dietary intake module of the household survey, using a combination of 24-hour food recall and food weighing methods to estimate consumption quantities of various food items by individual household members. Female enumerators with expertise and long experience in administering the dietary intake module (including past IFPRI surveys in Bangladesh) collected the dietary intake data.

The person with primary responsibility for preparing and distributing meals in the family was asked about recipes prepared, ingredients for these recipes, the sources of these ingredients (own-production, purchased in the market, collected, given by others), and amounts of recipes eaten by various family members and guests. In addition, individual-level information was collected on leftovers/recipes eaten from the previous day, meals taken away from home, food given away, and food fed to animals. If meals were purposely missed or skipped by particular family members, respondents were asked to provide a reason (e.g. felt ill). In some cases family members were absent from home for one, two, or all three meals, and it was not known what was eaten. This information was also recorded. Persons missing meals due to being absent from home whose food intakes were not known are excluded from the analysis. The analyses are based on dietary intake data from 23,135 persons in the national sample and 8,388 persons in the FTF sample. The analysis includes the following nutrients: food energy in terms of calories, protein, vitamin A, iron, and zinc. Appropriate conversion factors were

used to calculate quantities of nutrients contained in foods eaten by individual household members.

6.4.1 Daily Per Capita Calorie Intake

Tables 6.13 and 6.14 illustrate the patterns of calorie intake by income and age groups in the Feed the Future zone and rural Bangladesh as a whole. A number of noticeable patterns emerge from the analysis.

First, in both the FTF zone and at the national rural level, on average, the amount of calories consumed increases with income. However, the FTF figures are consistently lower than those at the national level. The two poorest income groups of both samples are either below or barely at the nutritional threshold of 2,122 kcal/person/day.

Second, while calorie consumption increases across income groups for males and females in each age group, females in general consume less than males. Whether this gender disparity in intake translates into poorer nutrition will be understood when looking at the food energy (calorie) adequacies in the next group of tables.

The results across age groups confirm the overall positive income-calorie intake relationship as well. Several uneven patterns are observed among preschoolers, primary school age children and the elderly in the FTF zone, though. Among primary school age children and preschoolers, intakes drop at the highest quintile (though not by a large margin). This is probably owing to the decrease in intakes of females in these age groups in the top quintiles. Calorie consumption among elderly women is highest in the middle quintile. A similar pattern for the elderly is reflected at the national level, this time for both men and women.

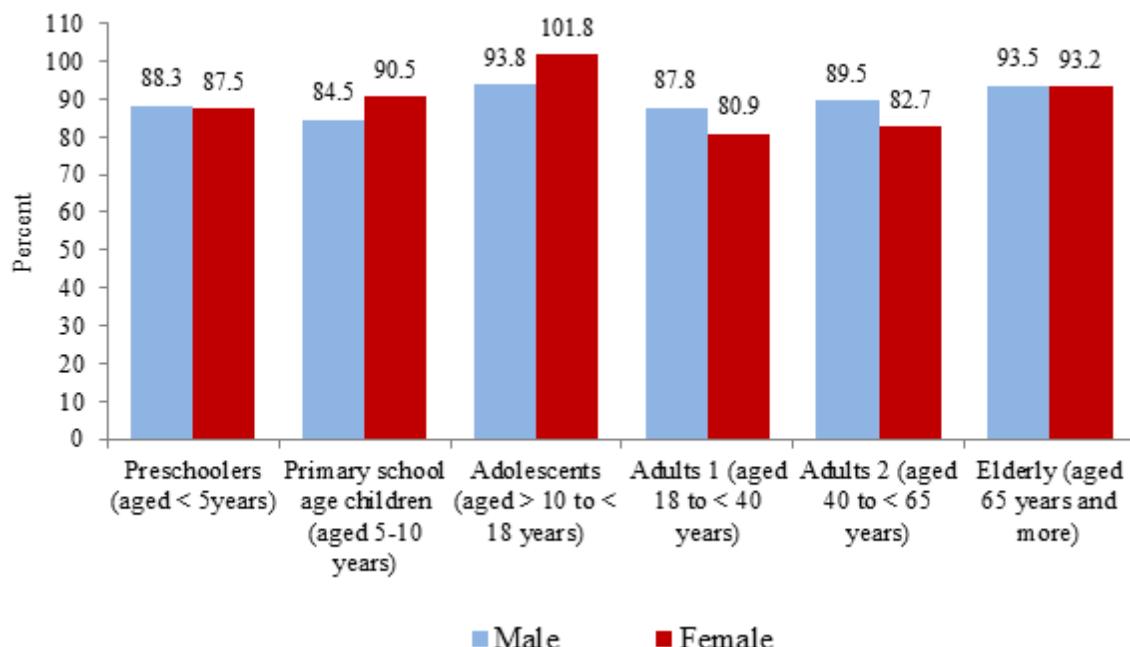
6.4.2 Food Energy Adequacy

The results for food energy adequacy (or calorie adequacy), presented in Tables 6.15 and 6.16, as well as Figure 6.3, have been calculated using standard formulae based on calorie intake, age, anthropometric measurements and gender of the household members. In general, individuals with higher incomes have more adequate calorie intakes. Yet even the richest income groups in the FTF zone and the country as a whole consume insufficient amounts of calories. The national level figures are greater than those of the FTF zone, especially for the lower income groups, indicating that on average, the FTF zone is worse off in terms of calorie adequacy than the country as a whole.

A cursory glance at the overall results may give the impression that females have less access to sufficient calories than males across all the income groups. However, looking at the age groups yields more interesting observations. Female primary school age children and adolescents are better off in terms of calorie adequacy than the males in their group. This is consistent for the FTF zone as well as the national sample. However, adult men consume a more calorie-adequate diet than women. In fact adult women are among the worst off in terms of calorie adequacy in both the samples.

With the lowest calorie adequacy among all age-groups across both samples, preschool children of the FTF zone stand out from the rest. Additionally, it is seen that females in this age group are more calorie-sufficient in the bottom two quintiles, but as income increases, males perform better. In fact the disparity is quite noticeable at the top two quintiles, with around 93 percent of males being calorie-adequate compared to around 78 percent of females.

Figure 6.3—Food energy adequacy by age groups: Rural Bangladesh



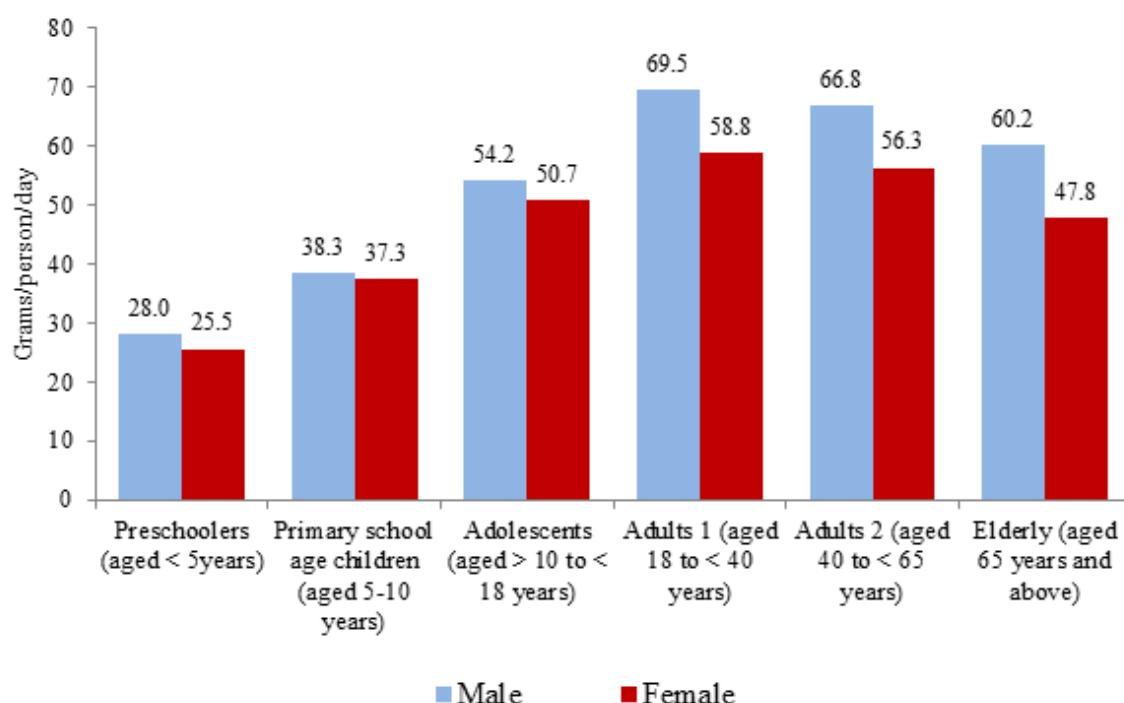
6.4.3 Daily Per Capita Protein Intake

Tables 6.17 and 6.18 (and Figure 6.4) illustrate the patterns of protein intake by income and age groups in the Feed the Future zone and Bangladesh as a whole. Key features of the results are:

First, in both the FTF zone and at the national level, on average, the amount of protein consumed increases with income. However, as in the case of calories, the FTF figures for protein intake are consistently lower than those at the national level.

Looking at the results by gender, females in general consume less protein than males, although their intakes increase with income. Similarly, the results across age groups confirm the overall positive calorie-income relationship.

Figure 6.4—Daily per capital protein intake by age groups: Rural Bangladesh



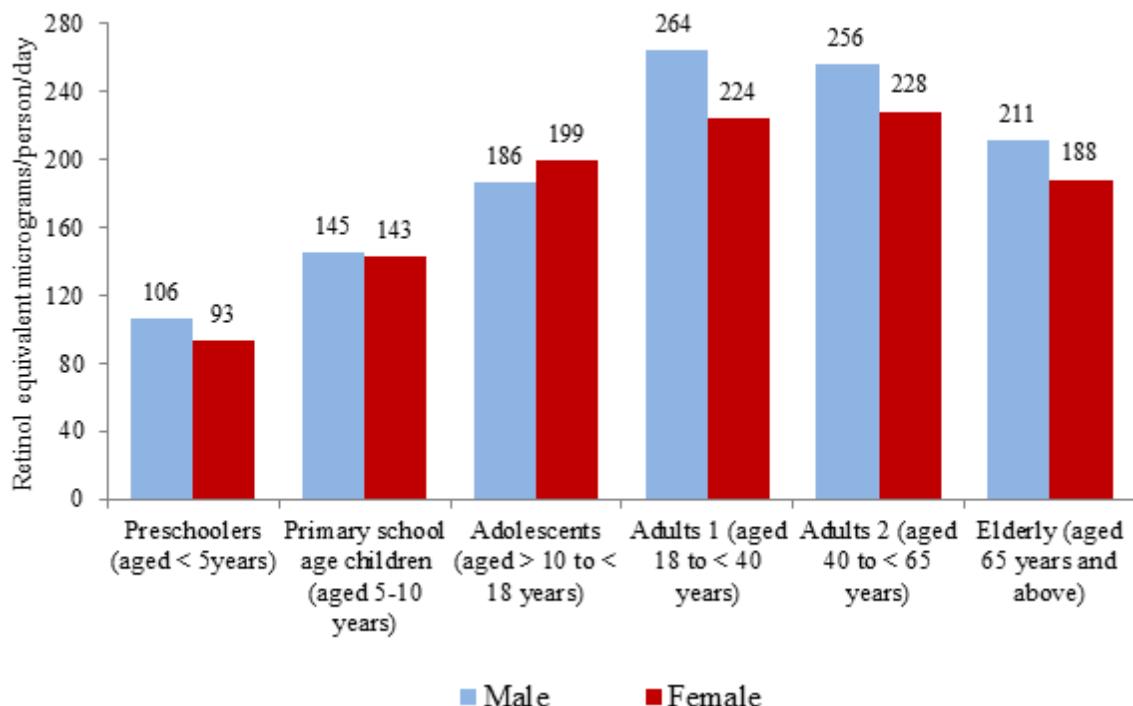
6.4.4 Per Capita Consumption of Vitamin A

Tables 6.19 and 6.20 , as well as Figure 6.5, show the variations in daily per capita Vitamin A intake by age and income groups in the FTF zone and rural Bangladesh as a whole, recorded in retinol equivalent micrograms per person per day.

It is interesting to note that, contrary to the results for calorie and protein intakes, average vitamin A intakes in the FTF zone are consistently greater than those at the national level. For both samples, per capita intake increases with age, but starts to fall once the age goes up to 65 or more. For women, the intake is relatively higher between the reproductive ages of 18 and 40, which is an encouraging observation. Male intake is higher across most age groups, except among primary school age children (in the FTF zone) and adolescents (rural Bangladesh).

There is no consistent pattern of progression in vitamin A intake across expenditure quintiles in the two samples. Even though in many cases intake increases with quintile, the differences are not substantial. In some cases, the intake falls with increasing quintile. For example, vitamin A intake among adolescents in both samples increases at the second quintile, drops by a large margin at the third quintile, and increases again.

Figure 6.5—Daily per capita vitamin A intake by age groups: Rural Bangladesh

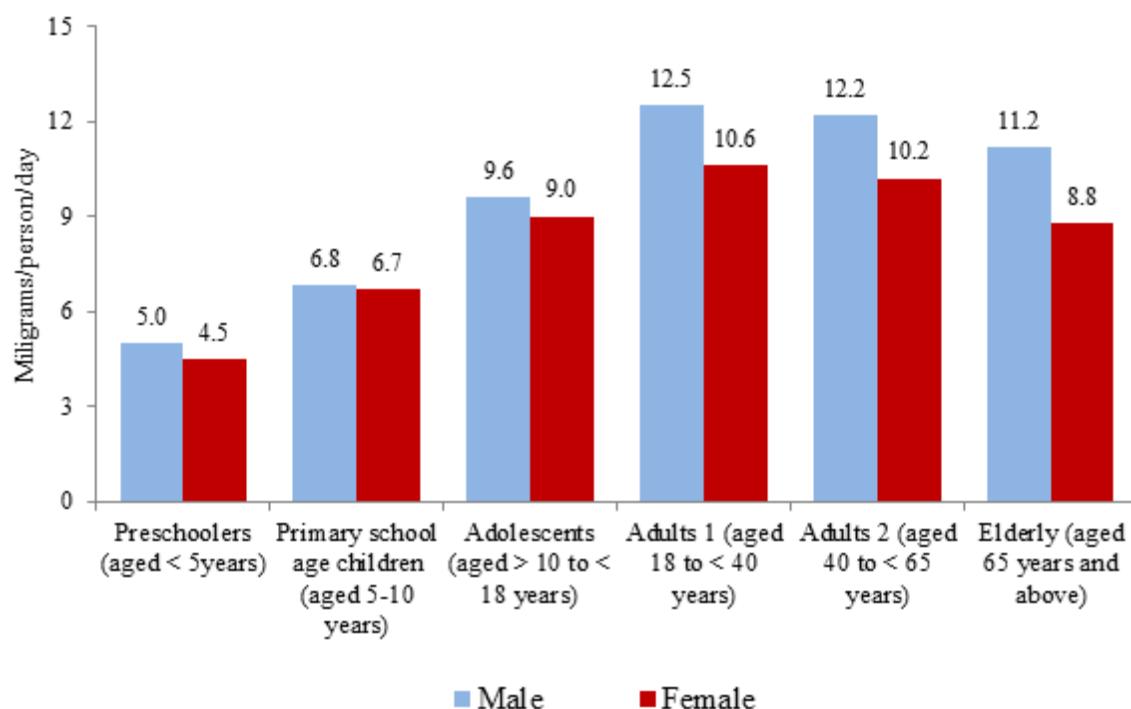


6.4.5 Per Capita Consumption of Iron

Tables 6.21 and 6.22 and Figure 6.6 show daily per capita iron intake by age and income groups in the FTF zone and at the national level, recorded in milligrams per person per day. For both samples, per capita intake increases with age, but starts to fall once the person reaches the age of 65. Intakes for women between the ages of 18 and 40 are the highest at 11.9 (FTF zone) and 11.4 milligrams (national level). However, the average intake is higher for males than females across all age groups. This finding is a cause for concern because adolescent girls and young adult women require much higher iron intakes than their male counterparts.

In both the FTF Zone and at the national level, on average, the amount of iron consumed increases with income. However, the FTF figures for iron intake are generally lower than those at the national level.

Figure 6.6—Daily per capita iron intake by age groups: Rural Bangladesh



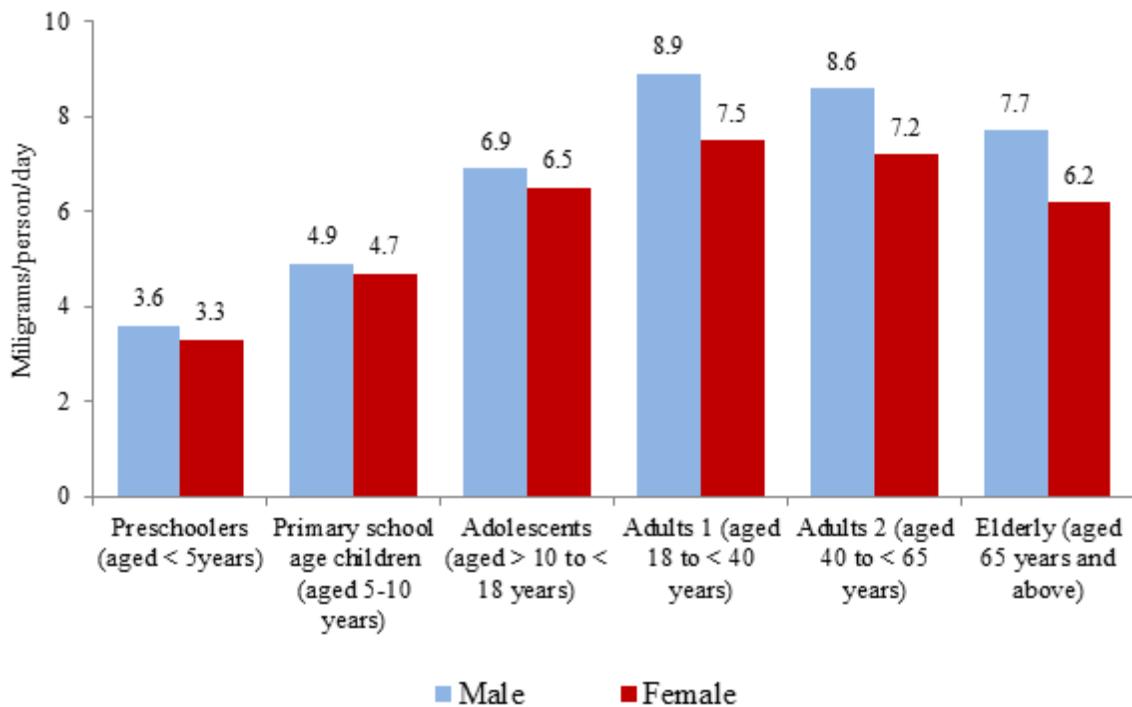
6.4.6 Per Capita consumption of Zinc

Figure 6.7 illustrates patterns of daily per capita zinc intake by income and age groups in the FTF zone and rural Bangladesh as a whole. Detailed results are presented in Tables 6.23 (FTF zone) and 6.24 (rural Bangladesh).

Table 6.23 shows that per capita zinc intake increases with age, but starts to fall among the elderly (those aged 65 and above) for both sexes in the FTF zone. Intake for women between the ages of 18 and 40 is the highest at 7.4 milligrams. The average intake is relatively higher for males than females across age groups. In general, with some exceptions, average intake tends to increase with income.

For rural Bangladesh, per capita zinc intake increases with age, but starts to gradually decrease once the person reaches the age of 40, for both sexes (Table 6.24). Intake for both men and women is the highest between the ages of 18 and 40. The average intake is marginally higher for males than females across all age groups. Similar to intakes in the FTF zone, average intakes of zinc in Bangladesh mostly increase with expenditure quintiles.

Figure 6.7—Daily per capita zinc intake by age groups: Rural Bangladesh



6.5 Anthropometric Measurements and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices

Despite recent improvement in the prevalence of stunting and underweight among children under five, childhood under-nutrition in Bangladesh remains a complex public health challenge for policy-makers and program managers alike. Strong evidence supports the critical role that proper feeding practices play in the growth and health of infants and children but coverage of key interventions to improve exclusive breast-feeding and complementary

feeding remains disappointingly low in resource-poor settings where need is the greatest¹. Greater coverage of high quality interventions to promote exclusive breast-feeding for the first six months of life, continued breastfeeding after the introduction of complementary foods, and ensuring adequate dietary diversity and meal frequency are urgently needed if the national goal is better nutritional outcomes for Bangladesh's most vulnerable sub-groups of infants and children.

In this overview of results of the baseline survey in the FTF zone, the following results are presented:

- 1) Patterns of anthropometric z-scores by child age
- 2) Infant and young child feeding practices

Prevalence estimates of under-nutrition in this report are not presented, given that USAID prefers to disseminate results on anthropometry from the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS). At the same time, the FTF and BIHS samples are primarily rural, while the BDHS includes an urban and a rural sample. Thus, any differences between the BDHS and the BIHS would be primarily attributable to the overall design of the survey sample.

Although the present estimates of under-nutrition in the FTF or the BIHS sample are not presented, a graph of height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height z-scores, by child age, for the FTF sample alone is provided below (Figure 6.8). The results reinforce the importance of the first two years of life for addressing child under-nutrition, especially for linear growth. A notable finding not unexpected given prior reports from Bangladesh is the importance of addressing weight-for-height, which is low throughout the first two years of life.

Comparison of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators from the Feed the Future (FTF) zone, a nationally representative sample of rural Bangladesh from the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (BIHS), and the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) which covers the population nation-wide, reveals some similarities as well as some disparities among the three sources of data (Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.8—Nutritional status for children under-five, by child age: Feed the Future zone

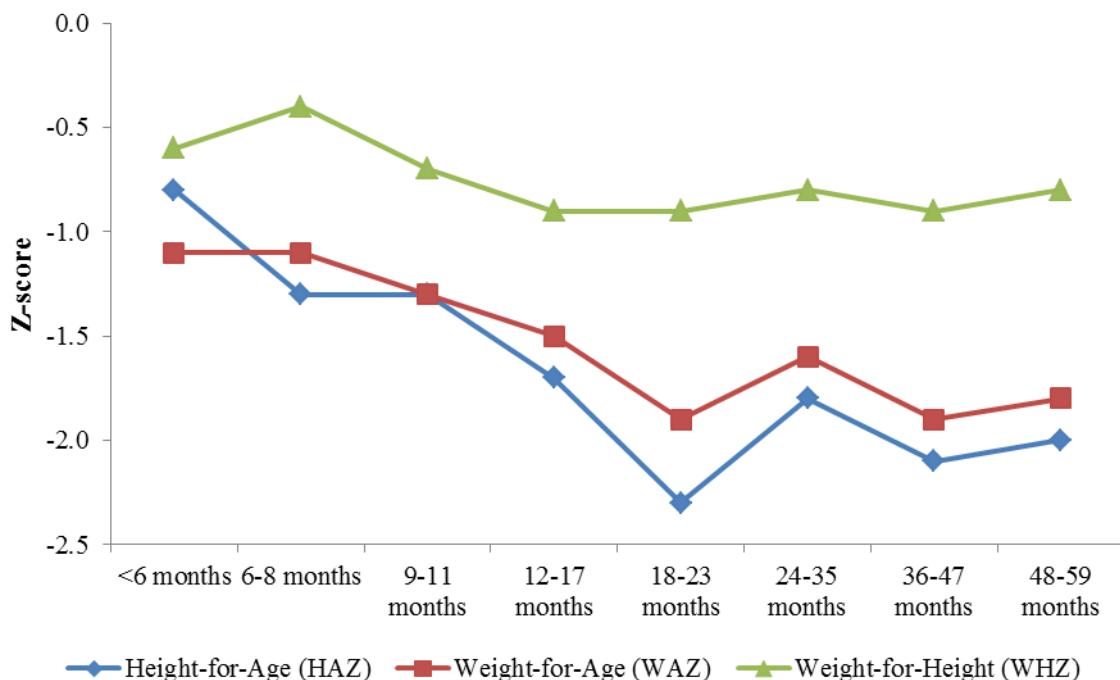
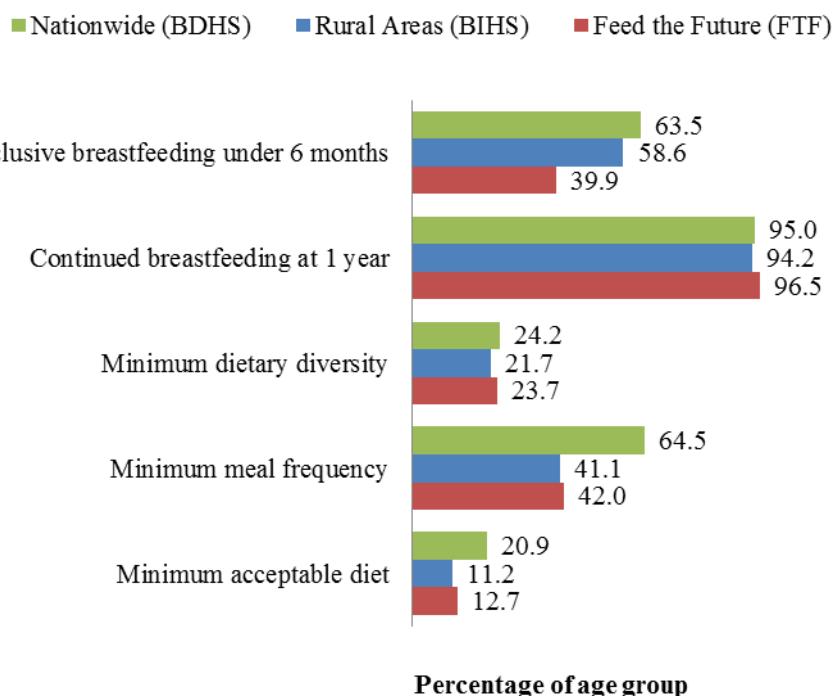


Figure 6.9—Infant and young child feeding practices: Comparing the BDHS (2011), the FTF zone and Rural Bangladesh



Nationally, the prevalence of exclusive breast-feeding among infants younger than six months appears high in both the BDHS sample and the BIHS sample (63.5 percent and 58.5 percent), but less than half (39.9 percent) of the infants living in the FTF targeted area, which encompasses Barisal, Dhaka, and Khulna districts. However, a predominant majority of Bangladeshi children aged 6 to 23 months do reportedly continue to receive breast milk while being given complementary foods.

After 6 months of age when it is considered safe and appropriate for children to begin receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft foods in addition to breast milk, only one-fifth of these children are generally meeting the minimum criteria established for adequate dietary diversity. The percentage of children who received complementary foods the minimum number of times during the previous day varies widely with much lower proportions (41.1 percent and 42.0 percent) reported in the FTF area and in rural Bangladesh, respectively, compared to the national percentage of 64.5 percent. When dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency indicators are combined to reflect a minimum acceptable diet for children aged 6 to 23 months, a similar pattern emerges with percentages in the rural regions (11.2 percent) and the FTF (12.7 percent) area being much lower than the national estimate (20.9 percent).

Detailed analyses of the types of foods fed to children in the different age groups is not possible to conduct with the FTF sample given the small number of children in each of the age groups. However, from the BIHS sample, which is somewhat larger, some findings on the ages of introduction of different foods are presented, as well as on the diversity of foods fed to children in the six month to eight month age-group, a crucial age group for establishing adequate infant and young child feeding. First, Table 6.25 highlights that both exclusive breast-feeding and adequate complementary feeding are compromised by either the early introduction of several liquids/foods (i.e., before six months of age) or the late introduction of several high nutrient-value foods (after nine months of age). Almost 70 percent of children had received water before 6 months of age, about half the children had received non-breast milk liquids, and almost a third had received gruels or animal milks in the 0-6 month age group. These patterns compromise the achievement of exclusive breast-feeding for this age group. Although it is encouraging that a majority of children in the six month to eight month age group had received all types of the recommended food groups for this age group (cereals, fish, meat, eggs, legumes, green vegetables), there are still about one in four or one in five (20 percent to 25 percent) children who had been introduced to these foods only after nine

months of age, depending on the type of food in question. Table 6.26 provides further details on the types of foods consumed by children 6-8 months of age, based on the 24-hour recall of food items. This reinforces the importance of establishing adequate complementary feeding patterns for this age group.

Figure 6.10 presents the different food groups consumed in the past 24 hours by child sex and Figure 4 depicts the achievement of minimum diet diversity (more than 4 food groups in the last 24 hours) for children 6-23 months of age, by child sex as well as by division and by wealth group. There are no differences in the consumption of different foods by child sex.

Figure 6.10—Percentage of children 6-23 months of age achieving minimum diet diversity, by child sex: Rural Bangladesh

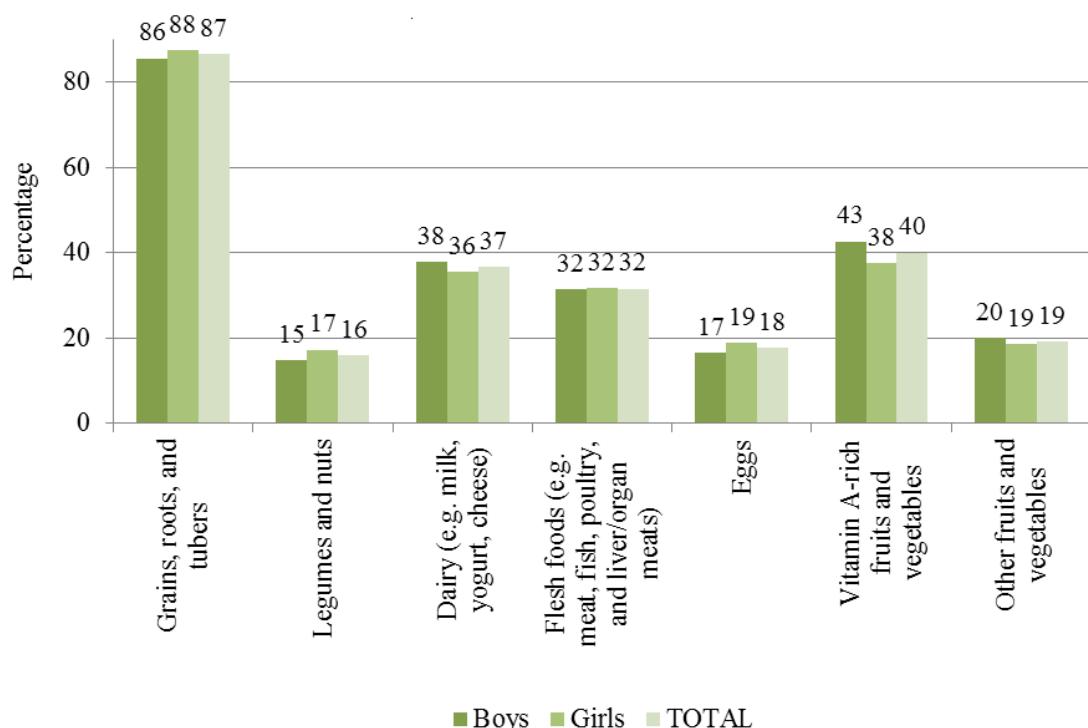
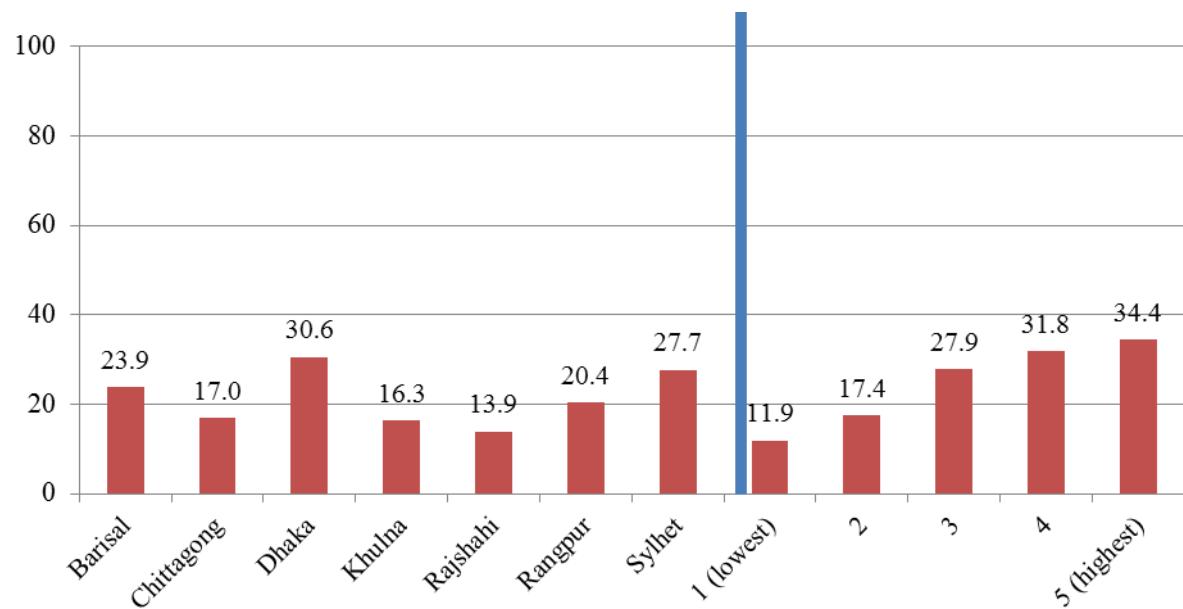


Figure 6.11—Percentage of children 6-23 months of age achieving minimum diet diversity, by division and by income groups: Rural Bangladesh



The findings in Figure 6.11 suggest that there is substantial variability around achievement of minimum diet diversity by region and by income group, but that overall, the achievement of minimum diet diversity is low. Even in the highest wealth group in the BIHS sample, only about a third of children 6-23 months of age had achieved minimum diet diversity.

6.5.1 Anthropometric Measurements of Other Household Members

BIHS measured height and weight of all household members in the sample households in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh. Tables 6.27 and 6.28 present mean heights of household members by age-group and gender in the FTF zone and the whole of rural Bangladesh.

In both samples, there is little variation in mean height of household members between males and females across all age groups of children up to 10 years. However, for the four age groups more than 10 years, the mean heights of males are greater than those of females. The biggest difference between the heights of males and females is observed for the age group 65 years and above: the average height of males is around 9 percent higher than the average height of females in both samples.

Tables 6.29 and 6.30 show the mean weights of household members by age-group and sex in the FTF zone and at the rural national level, respectively. In the Feed the Future zone, the mean weight of household members segregated by age group and sex show slight variances.

Among the 9 age groups from less than 5 years to 10 years, the difference in mean weight among males and females is less than 1 kg. However, females weigh significantly less than males among adults. For example, in the age group between 18 and less than 40, males weigh 6.4 kg more than females. Similar results are shown for the age group between 40 and less than 65 where females weigh 6.0 kg less than males, for the age group 65 years and above, where males weigh 7.46 kg more than females on average.

The patterns of weight differences between males and females are quite similar between rural Bangladesh and the FTF zone.

6.6 Incidence of Illness

Tables 6.31 and 6.32 show the incidence of illness of all household members across age and income groups within 30 days prior to the household survey in the FTF zone and at the national level. The results are recorded in terms of “percentage of household members”. The following are noticeable:

First, diarrhea is an important cause of child morbidity so its incidence in children is a crucial indicator of health outcomes. The incidence of this disease among children below 5 years of age is 6 percent in the FTF zone and 7 percent at the national level. There is no discernible relationship between incidence of diarrhea and income. In fact, for the national sample, the incidence of diarrhea is highest in the top and bottom quintiles.

Second, the incidence of illness/injury is the highest among children (aged 5 and under), and the elderly (aged 60 and over), in both the FTF zone and the whole country. Among the types of illnesses reported, prevalence of prolonged fever and persistent coughs is the highest across the age groups.

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A thorough understanding of the factors influencing food availability, access, and utilization is crucial for effective policy design to improve the food security of the people. Such understanding comes from context-specific and timely information. It is thus important to broaden the collection of and access to accurate data on the wide-ranging determinants of food security.

This report presents results of analyses of the 2011-2012 Bangladesh Integrated Household survey (BIHS) data on various topics that combined represent the current food security situation in Bangladesh. The study looks at how that situation varies between the Feed the Future (FTF) zone of influence in the southern region and other regions throughout the country. The BIHS was conducted under the Bangladesh Policy Research and Strategy Support Program (PRSSP) implemented by IFPRI with financial support from the USAID. The BIHS sample is statistically representative at the following levels: (a) nationally representative of rural Bangladesh; (b) representative of rural areas of each of the 7 administrative divisions of the country; and (c) representative of the FTF zone.

Since the FTF initiative and other development interventions in Bangladesh aim to increase the level of income of smallholder farmers and the poor, it is important to examine the relationship between income and various food security and poverty indicators. Therefore, much of the household-level analysis in this report disaggregates the sample households into per capita expenditure (as proxy for income) quintiles.

Key Characteristics of Survey Households

The marital status of Bangladeshi women aged 15 to 25 years indicates that the incidence of under-aged marriage is still high in the country, despite relevant laws that make it illegal for under-18 marriages for women. The pattern of marital status in the FTF zone and in rural Bangladesh for women aged 15-25 years is quite similar, although the division-wise breakdown shows quite a significant variation. Sylhet division boasts the lowest incidence of females aged 15-25 years who are married, with a rate of 48 percent, whereas Rangpur division has the highest rate of 81 percent of females who are married in the age range of 15 to 25 years. This is suggestive that Rangpur division has the highest incidence of early marriages among females. Child marriage is a major cause of poor health and nutritional status of both mothers and their children.

A person who can read and write a sentence in Bengali is considered to be literate. Overall, the female population has a lower literacy rate than the male population. Literacy rates have strong, positive relationships with income. Rangpur division has the lowest literacy rates (51 percent for male and 48 percent for female) in contrast to Barisal division (66 percent for male and 64 percent for female).

Providing universal, high-quality education contributes significantly to poverty reduction and promotes economic growth in developing countries. At the national level, ensuring access to quality education for all is key to developing and utilizing a country's human resources, thereby promoting higher rates of equitable economic growth. At the individual level, every additional year of education increases a person's potential for a better life in the future.

Net school enrollment rates are higher in the FTF zone than the national rural average rates. In the FTF zone, 86 percent of boys and 89 percent of girls are enrolled in primary schools, and 67 percent of boys and 72 percent of girls are enrolled in secondary schools. About two-thirds of primary school children in the FTF zone and overall rural Bangladesh attend government primary schools. A relatively higher percentage of students attending BRAC's non-formal schools belong to low-income groups. The rate of attending *madrasas* is the highest in Chittagong division (9.9 percent) in contrast to Rajshahi division (2.9 percent). The majority of secondary school children in the FTF zone and in overall rural Bangladesh attend non-government registered secondary schools. Among the secondary school children, the rate of attending *madrasas* is the highest in Chittagong division (12.8 percent) and the lowest in Dhaka division (7.2 percent).

While girls overtake boys in terms of enrollment at both primary and secondary levels of education, the difference is larger at the secondary level. This pattern is an indication of the success of the female secondary education stipend programs in attracting girls to school.

Among the selected assets in the analysis, ownership of mobile phones is most prevalent. Three-quarters of households in the FTF zone and 73 percent of households in entire rural Bangladesh own functional mobile phones. Over 90 percent of households in the richest quintile and even half of all households in the poorest quintile own mobile phones. The high incidence of mobile phone ownership provides an important platform for improving food security and livelihoods of people in rural Bangladesh. New information and knowledge are critical inputs for improved agricultural practices and marketing of agricultural products, and mobile phone technology holds great promise in delivering information to resource-poor

farmers through agriculture extension services. Besides agriculture, mobile-based interventions are also promising for enhancing education, nutrition and health, which are important food security attributes. Clear policies need to be formulated taking into account the critical role of the private sector in this context.

In addition to being an indicator of wealth, an electricity connection has important beneficial impact on education, communication, and general lifestyle. About 45 percent of households in the FTF zone and 48 percent of households in entire rural Bangladesh have electricity. The percentage of households with electricity connections increases sharply as household income increases. The percentage of households having electricity varies widely across regions of rural Bangladesh—while only 26 percent of households in Rangpur division have electricity, the rate is 56 percent in Chittagong division. An analysis indicates that pervasive poverty in Rangpur division is probably the main reason for the lowest incidence of electricity in the division rather than the supply side problem of lack of electricity grid lines.

Food Availability

Land is the most important factor of agricultural production. However, 51 percent of households in the FTF zone and 57 percent of households in entire rural Bangladesh are landless—they do not own any cultivable land.

The distribution of arable land is extremely unequal. Among those who own cultivable land, the bottom 25 percent of all households own only 4.0 percent of total cultivable land. At the other extreme: the top 5 percent of all households own 26 percent and the top 10 percent own 39 percent of all cultivable land in the FTF zone and in rural Bangladesh as a whole. For entire rural Bangladesh, these Gini coefficients are 0.803 including the landless and 0.548 excluding the landless.

In rural Bangladesh, about one-third of the farmers are pure tenants, that is, they do not own any cultivable land. In the FTF zone, 28 percent of all households who operate land for cultivation are pure tenants. These farmers have either share-cropping or cash-lease arrangements with landlords for their operated land. The estimated Gini coefficients for distribution of operated land are 0.456 for the FTF zone and 0.478 for overall rural Bangladesh.

Much of the farmer-level analysis in this study disaggregates the sample farmers into four operated farm size groups: (1) marginal farmers (operating less than 0.5 acre of land); (2)

small farmers (operating 0.5 to 1.49 acres of land); (3) medium farmers (operating 1.5 to 2.49 acres of land); and large farmers (operating 2.5 acres or more land).

About one-third of all farmers in the FTF zone are marginal farmers and they operate only about eight percent of total operated land in the zone. At the other extreme, only about eight percent of all farmers in the FTF zone are large farmers who operate about 27 percent of total operated land in the zone. Similar patterns are observed in overall rural Bangladesh.

The dominant tenurial arrangement in Bangladesh is sharecropping where the produce is shared between the cultivator and the land owner in different proportions that have been agreed upon prior to cultivation. About 40 percent of the farmers are sharecroppers in both the FTF zone as well as at the national level. Land tenure patterns in the FTF zone are quite similar to those prevailing in rural Bangladesh as a whole.

Land tenure is a major constraint particularly for the food insecure who, for a large part, do not own the land that they work. They therefore have insecure, prohibitive and unstable access to land through crop sharing arrangements which reduce the impact of agricultural development interventions on their livelihoods.

Rice has the overwhelming dominance in the cropping patterns. On average, rice accounts for about 77 percent of the total cropped area of sample households at the national level. The share of rice on total cropped land security (if production has to be shared) and the

varies from about 68 percent in the FTF zone to as high as 94 percent in Sylhet division. The patterns are consistent with agricultural statistics reported by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). Sylhet division shows a rather unique and almost a rice monoculture cropping pattern probably because of its considerable land area under tea plantations (which are excluded from total cropped land calculations) and its hilly topography. On the other hand, the relatively low share of rice on the total cropped land in the FTF zone indicates a more balanced and diversified cropping pattern in the zone in contrast to other regions of the country.

Irrigation is one of the most critical factors of agricultural production in Bangladesh. Tripling rice production in the country since the early 1970s would not have been possible without irrigation. Irrigation plays three crucial roles in increasing foodgrain production in Bangladesh: (a) irrigation enables farmers to grow an additional boro rice or wheat crop during the dry winter season and thus increases cropping intensity and eases the land constraint; (b) irrigation complemented with fertilizers and modern high-yielding rice

varieties significantly raises rice yields in comparison to rain-fed rice cultivation; and (c) supplemental irrigation can take much of the risk out of the two predominantly rain-fed rice seasons—aus and aman.

About 60 percent of total cropped area of farm households in the FTF zone and 64 percent of total cropped areas in rural Bangladesh are irrigated. The rate of irrigation coverage ranges from only about 15 percent of total cropped land in Barisal division to about 85 percent in Rajshahi division.

Irrigation induces farmers to adopt high-yielding variety (HYV) technologies for rice cultivation. About 80 percent of total HYV rice area in the FTF zone and about 76 percent of total HYV rice area in the country are cultivated under irrigation. Rice yields are about 74 percent higher on irrigated plots compared to non-irrigated plots in the FTF zone. At the national level, rice yields are 32 percent higher with irrigation.

Ground water is the main source of irrigation for 59 percent of farmers in the FTF zone and 61 percent of farmers in entire rural Bangladesh. About 18 percent of farmers in the FTF zone use surface water for irrigation, compared to about 11 percent of farmers who use surface water for irrigation at the national level. While only about nine percent of farmers in the country and about 14 percent of farmers in the FTF zone grow crops without irrigation (they totally depend on rainfall as the source of water for cultivation), this proportion varies widely across divisions—from only 1 percent in Rajshahi division to as high as 65 percent in Barisal division. Surface water is virtually the only source of irrigation for farmers who use irrigation in Barisal division.

The shallow tubewell is the predominant method of irrigation utilized by farmers in both the FTF zone and at the national level for boro rice cultivation. Farmers in the FTF zone use diesel fuel to run their irrigation equipment to irrigate about 77 percent of their total irrigated area, and this rate is about 67 percent at the national level.

In general, smaller farmers tend to use relatively larger amounts of fertilizers than larger farmers. For example, marginal farmers and small farmers in the FTF zone use 11 percent and 15 percent higher amount of urea fertilizer respectively compared to large farmers for cultivating boro rice.

Almost one-half of the aus and aman farmers use seeds saved from the last harvest, either from their own harvest or received as gifts from their neighbors, friends or relatives. The situation is quite different for boro rice cultivation, with most farmers purchasing their seeds.

For those who purchase seeds, about 47 percent of aus farmers and 41 percent of aman farmers in the FTF zone buy seeds from local shops, though they are not aware of the exact brand of the seed. Similar patterns are seen in the country as a whole. The purchase of seeds directly from the Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC) outlets is insignificant. However, it is important to note here that even though only a small proportion of farmers buy rice seeds directly from BADC, many farmers do use BADC seeds which they buy from local shops or from other dealers who buy from BADC.

The most popular boro HYVs are BR-28 and BR-29, which have been developed by the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI). More than 90 percent of the boro farmers grow these two varieties, while the rest grow hybrid rice in boro season. As with aus and aman, very few boro farmers purchase seeds directly from BADC outlets. What stands out across the three rice crops is the fact the majority of the farmers do not know the brand of the seed they buy. If farmers know the different seed brands, it can help them in making informed choices since large, well-known seed companies most likely have better quality seeds for establishing their good reputation in the market.

Rice cultivation is highly labor intensive in Bangladesh. For example, total labor (male and female) use per hectare of HYV boro cultivation is 1,076 hours or 135 person-days on average at the national level, using the 8-hour per day norm. At the national level, HYV boro cultivation requires 25 percent more labor than HYV t. aman cultivation and 57 percent more labor than local t. aman cultivation. Among various activities, planting and weeding require maximum labor input, followed by harvesting.

Rice cultivation practices in Bangladesh are overwhelmingly male dominated, accounting for 95 to 99 percent of total labor use. Only about one percent of total labor for local t. aman cultivation is female in both the FTF zone and Bangladesh as a whole. The rate is about four percent for HYV t. aman and three percent for HYV boro cultivation in the FTF zone. This minimal participation of women is mainly geared towards weeding activities.

In contrast, a substantial proportion of rice post-harvest operations are performed by women. For instance, in the FTF zone, total labor use for post-harvest activities of HYV boro cultivation (carrying, threshing, drying, sorting, and packaging/bundling) amounts to 130 hours (16 days) per crop, of which women's labor use accounts for 32 hours or 25 percent. The use of female labor is particularly high for paddy drying, ranging from 58 percent to 71 percent of total labor use for this activity.

Women play a significant role in the production of high-value crops such as vegetables. For example, at the national level, women's participation accounts for 42 percent of total labor use for sweet gourd cultivation, 38 percent for tomatoes, 20 percent for leafy vegetables, and 18 percent for potatoes.

The share of women's time spent for raising chicken and ducks is over 90 percent at the country level. Women's time also accounts for 55 percent of total time for raising goats and about 30 percent for taking care of milk cows in rural Bangladesh.

The use of mechanical power for farm land preparation is quite high—76 percent of farmers in the FTF zone and 72 percent of farmers at the national rural level use two-wheeler power tillers. Overall rural Bangladesh has a higher usage of four-wheeler tractors (16 percent) compared to the FTF zone average of 12 percent. However, almost one-third of the farmers still use draft animals for land preparation, mainly for land leveling after machine plowing.

Marginal and small farmers constitute the largest share of farmers in Bangladesh. However, the outreach of agricultural extension services to these two groups of farmers is very low in absolute terms and considerably less than the service provided to medium and large farmers.

Credit is a critical input for farmers. Almost 70 percent of all categories of farmers have loans. However, the access to formal agricultural credit institutions such as the Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) and the Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank (RAKUB) is relatively very small. Moreover, the outreach of these two credit institutions is more towards the medium and large farmers than marginal and small farmers.

Improvement in food security can be enhanced by rapidly increasing the incomes of marginal and small commercial farmers. These farmers dominate agricultural production. Providing smallholders with adequate access to institutional credit and effective agricultural extension services are critical for agricultural development in the FTF zone.

The Bangladesh average rice yield is about three percent higher than that in the FTF zone. Across divisions, average rice yields range from 1.97 metric tons per hectare in Barisal division to 3.07 metric tons per hectare in Dhaka division. Average rice yields tend to decline as farm size increases. For example, marginal farmers in the FTF zone get 22 percent higher rice yields than do larger farmers.

The study provides the estimates of costs of production and returns for rice cultivation. Full cost (including the imputed values of land rent and family labor) per hectare is the lowest for local aman, and the cost increases by about 14 percent for HYV aman cultivation and by 57

percent for HYV boro cultivation. By contrast, the full cost per metric ton of paddy is the highest for local aman, and the cost declines sharply for HYV aman and HYV boro. The full cost per metric ton of boro paddy is 37 percent less than that of local aman. Crop output can increase substantially if modern technologies (such as bio-chemical technology and irrigation) are adopted by the farmers. Within such a technological environment, the farmers' production cost per unit of output declines because of increased yields. The average yield of local aman is only 1.6 metric tons of rice per hectare for the national sample. The yield increases to 2.4 tons/ha for HYV. The average yield is 3.7 tons/ha for HYV boro, more than double the yield of local aman. This analysis demonstrates the importance of investment in agricultural research for productivity improvements.

The cost of producing a ton of paddy is the relevant concept for the purpose of pricing rather than cost of production per hectare. Cost per ton can be viewed in terms of break-even point, indicating the price that farmers must receive for their crop in order to cover their costs. Did the government's paddy procurement price cover the average cost of paddy production in 2011? The government's domestic procurement price of paddy was Tk 18 per kilogram (Tk 18,000 per metric ton) in 2011 for the aman and the boro seasons. The procurement price covered the full cost of boro paddy cultivation. However, for local and HYV aman, the procurement price covered only the cash cost of production.

The land tenure patterns reveals that 34 percent of the farmers in Bangladesh are pure tenants, that is, they do not own any cultivable land. Did the government procurement price cover the cost of production of pure tenants who must pay rent for the land they cultivate (either in cash or in terms of crop share)? Taking into account the imputed value of land rent but not the imputed value of family labor in cost calculations, the costs of producing per ton of boro, HYV aman, and local aman are Tk 13,033, Tk 16,867, and Tk 19,970 respectively. Thus, the 2011 paddy procurement price covered the cost of production (including imputed land rent but not family labor) of HYV boro and HYV aman for the pure tenant farmers, but not for those tenant farmers who cultivated local t. aman.

On cash cost basis (that is, when imputed values of land rent and family labor are not taken into account in cost calculations), the rates of profit per ton are 68 percent of total cash cost for HYV boro, 45 percent for HYV aman, and 26 percent for local aman. However, when the imputed values of land rent and family labor are considered in the cost calculations, then only HYV boro cultivation registers a small profit margin (about 6 percent of full cost). Local and

HYV aman farmers appear to incur considerable loss when the profitability is calculated on full cost basis.

Farmers in Chittagong division have the lowest marketed surplus rates for rice, while Rajshahi and Rangpur division farmers have the highest marketed surplus rates. Furthermore, FTF farmers have slightly lower marketed surplus rates compared to the national average and therefore appear as somewhat less commercial farmers.

Wheat is a highly commercial commodity, as it has the highest marketed surplus rates compared to the other crops (including rice) considered in the analysis — it reaches a marketed surplus rate of 91 percent in Rangpur division and it has the second highest per farm household output. This is a noticeable difference with the other non-rice crops, as the rest of the products have lower quantities per farm, and/or they have considerably lower marketed surplus rates.

Price of paddy received by farmers is quite similar across divisions, and virtually the same across farm size groups. Large farmers sell much more paddy than marginal farmers, yet they receive the same price as marginal producers. This indicates that the rice market is highly competitive in Bangladesh.

Although most farmers tend to sell their paddy to wholesalers, they generally do not carry their output to wholesale markets. Instead, most wholesalers appear to buy paddy directly from the farmers at their farm premises.

BIHS collected information on households' month-end rice and paddy stock from December 2010 to November 2011. Key findings are: (a) rice stocks fluctuate throughout the year; they peak around May during the boro harvest season and again in November for the aman harvest season; (b) the stocks held by farmers in May is twice as large as the average monthly stock (roughly 4 million metric tons), which highlights the importance of boro rice; and, (c) the stocks held by farmers in Dhaka, Rajshahi and Rangpur represent about 68 percent of the total stock available in the country.

Economic Access to Food

The term “family welfare indicator” is used in this report to distinguish the estimates from the conventional measurement of “poverty” by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics based on the cost of basic needs method of poverty estimates. The family welfare indicator measures the proportion of the population living below \$1.25 dollars per person per day, converted into Bangladesh taka at the 2005 “Purchasing Power Parity” (PPP) exchange rate.

In the FTF zone, 40.5 percent of the population lived below PPP \$1.25 per person per day in 2011-2012. While 38.2 percent of the population in the rural Bangladesh was living below the family welfare threshold, there are pronounced regional differences in the incidence. The rate ranges from a low of 31.0 percent in Chittagong division to as high as 65.5 percent in Rangpur division. Although Rajshahi division ranks the second highest, the rate in this division is 23.1 percentage points lower than that in Rangpur division.

Increased income of households is a basic requirement for improved access to food. Estimates of household consumption expenditures are used as a proxy for income because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income and because expenditure data is less prone to error, easier to recall and more stable over time than income data. The highest average monthly per capita expenditure was Tk 3,090 in Chittagong division, followed by Tk 2,952 in Sylhet division. The lowest average monthly per capita expenditure was Tk 1,989 in Rangpur division, which was about 26 percent lower than the national rural average.

While 23 percent of all income in the FTF zone was earned by the richest 10 percent of the population, the poorest 10 percent earned only 4.3 percent of the total income. The distribution of income at the national rural level shows a similar pattern. The estimated Gini coefficients for income distribution are 0.284 for the FTF zone and 0.307 for overall rural Bangladesh. The inequality in income distribution is highest in Sylhet division (0.319) and lowest in Rangpur division (0.273).

Overall, the sample households spent almost two-thirds of their total expenditures on food. As household income rises, the share spent on food falls, conforming to Engel's Law. Expenditures on fuel represent the second highest share of the budget. In terms of absolute figures, Rangpur division has the lowest food and non-food consumption expenditures. Sylhet division has the highest per capita monthly food expenditure, while Chittagong division has the highest per capita monthly non-food expenditure.

The lowest income quintile spends close to half of the total food budget on rice, while the richest quintile spends a little more than one-fifth. At the divisional level, the share of food expenditure on rice ranges from 29 percent in Chittagong division to 42 percent in Rangpur division. This is of no surprise since Chittagong has the highest income, while Rangpur has the lowest income among the seven divisions.

The labor force participation rate for all household members aged 15 and above is about 73 percent both in the FTF zone and in entire rural Bangladesh. However, there are considerable

differences in labor force participation rates in terms of males and females: In the FTF zone, the overall labor force participation rate for males is 86 percent, and for females, it is 61 percent. The rates are similar in rural Bangladesh as a whole. The labor force participation rate is the highest for the poorest income group and the rate declines as household income increases, and this relationship is more pronounced for males.

Rural Bangladesh is predominantly an agrarian society with low rates of employment in the non-farm sector. Farming is by far the main source of employment, with two-thirds of the total labor force in rural Bangladesh engaged in farming. Wage labor (agricultural and non-agricultural) is negatively correlated with household income. Unemployment rates (calculated as those reporting as being unemployed and looking for work, divided by the labor force) are very low — only 0.6 percent in rural Bangladesh as a whole were unemployed during the survey months (November 2011 – March 2012), corresponding to the peak employment season in rural areas.

The overall rate of labor force participation is highest in Rangpur division (82 percent) and lowest in Chittagong division (60 percent). The patterns of regional labor force participation rates reflect marked gender differences—indeed the overall lowest participation rate in Chittagong division is driven mostly by relatively very low participation rate by females (44 percent). On the other hand, the gender gap in labor force participation is the smallest in Rangpur division owing to the high rate of participation by women (73 percent).

Agricultural wage laborers are among the poorest in rural Bangladesh; therefore, the level of agricultural wage has a large bearing on the incidence of poverty and food insecurity. Agricultural wages have increased quite sharply in recent years, enabling the rural poorest to improve their livelihoods significantly.

The daily wage rate at the national rural level for males (Tk 222.5) was 16 percent higher than the rate for females (Tk 191.8). The gender gap in wage rates was biggest in Barisal division — the male wage was 31 percent higher than the female wage, and smallest in Rangpur division — the male wage was only 3.8 percent higher than the female wage. The agricultural wages for both males and females were the highest in Chittagong division. The lowest wage for males was recorded in Rangpur division, and for females in Rajshahi division.

The BIHS data suggests that on average, a rural household with 4.7 members consumes 2.33 kilograms of rice per day (average daily per capita rice consumption is 495.5 grams).

Average daily agricultural wage for a male worker in rural Bangladesh during the survey could buy 7.6 kilograms of rice, which is 3.3 times higher than the average rice consumption of a rural household.

In the FTF zone, 21.9 percent of the households received private transfers either from within Bangladesh or abroad: 16.9 percent of the households received private assistance from within the country, 4.4 percent received remittance from abroad, and 0.6 percent received transfers from both home and abroad. In rural Bangladesh as a whole, 23.7 percent of the households received private transfers either from within the country or abroad. Compared to the FTF zone, private transfers received from inside Bangladesh are lower (14 percent of the households) and from out of the country are higher (9.2 percent of the households) in entire rural Bangladesh.

A higher percentage of households in the richer expenditure quintiles received transfers than those in the poorer quintiles. In terms of the average size of total private transfers (average of all households) received from within the country and abroad, the top quintile received about 18 times higher transfers than the bottom quintile in rural Bangladesh as a whole. The national rural average size of international remittance is 2.8 times the average size of private transfers received from within the country.

Chittagong division has the highest percentage of households (24 percent) receiving remittance from abroad, followed by Sylhet division (19 percent of households). Rangpur division has the lowest percentage of international remittance recipients (1.3 percent of households).

At the national rural level, the average total private transfers (average of both recipient and non-recipient households) represent 13.8 percent of average annual household income; domestic transfers account for 3.7 percent and remittances from abroad account for 10.2 percent. Private transfers as a percentage of total household income is higher for richer households accounting for 23.6 percent of average total income of the richest 20 percent of all compared to only 4.1 percent for the households in the poorest quintile group. Private transfers as a percentage of total household income vary widely across divisions, with the highest incidence in Chittagong and the lowest in Rajshahi. The highest transfer in Chittagong division is driven by remittance from abroad—total private transfers account for 29.7 percent of average total annual income of households; international remittances account for 25.1 percent.

Most of non-agricultural businesses owned by rural households are trade-related enterprises, as 62 percent of the rural businesses are trade-related. This share is more than twice as high as manufacturing (25 percent) businesses, and more than four times higher than service-oriented (13 percent) businesses at the national level.

The FTF zone has a lower share of households (18 percent less households) engaged in rural business compared to the national-level average, and compared to the divisional-level averages where the FTF zones are located (Barisal, Dhaka, and Khulna).

There is a great variation of the distribution of rural enterprises across income quintiles in the FTF zone. The share of trade-oriented enterprises increases sharply with income levels, as it doubles from the poorest to the richest income quintile, while manufacturing remains constant and there is a sharp decline (36 percent less) of service-oriented enterprises across income quintiles.

Profits generated by manufacturing businesses vary greatly across divisions. Profits in Barisal are almost three times higher than those in Rajshahi. Manufacturing businesses are generally located in fixed premises inside or outside the homestead (77 percent), and operate around 10 months out of a calendar year. Interestingly, only around 8 percent of these businesses are registered, and on average generate employment of 0.5 persons (outside of household members) per year.

Analyzing manufacturing businesses by income quintiles show that the richest quintile have profits 125 percent higher than the businesses in the lowest quintile, and registration of businesses are also 6 times higher for the richest income quintile compared to the poorest quintile.

Profits generated by service-oriented businesses vary across divisions, yet they vary less compared to the manufacturing sector. As expected, service-oriented businesses tend to have a non-fixed location of operations. Interestingly, registering businesses is a more common practice among service-oriented businesses than in manufacturing, as roughly one-fifth of the rural businesses are registered, which is still a very low share of registration within the sector, but 140 percent higher than the manufacturing sector.

Trade-related businesses have the highest profits compared to other occupational sectors (manufacturing and services). They tend to operate in premises outside from home and operate ten months out of the year implying that they are non-seasonal businesses. The

location of the businesses tends to be in fixed premises outside from the homestead, and they have a very low share of registered businesses (one-tenth of trade businesses).

Prevalence of landlessness in Bangladesh is very high and increasing. The capacity to absorb the growing rural labor force in agriculture is extremely limited. A shift of rural labor force out of agriculture requires the creation of rural non-farm employment opportunities in higher productivity sectors. Rapid development of rural-urban food value chains is important for generating non-farm employment and incomes.

While private sector activities are increasingly creating employment opportunities and income, the public sector should continue to complement private-sector activities. The GOB's role in providing an enabling policy environment for the private sector is crucial in this regard.

Turning next to household access to credit, average loan size is lower for households in the FTF zone (Tk 41,232 per household) than in rural Bangladesh as a whole (Tk 52,216 per household). The loan size increases with household income, reflecting greater ease of borrowing for higher income households. NGOs are the primary source of credit for all households. NGOs tend to be more important loan sources for poorer households, indicating these households' lower access to credit from commercial sources as well as NGOs' targeting performance. For all households, informal networks of relatives and friends and credit or savings groups (other than NGOs) account for a higher proportion of loans than moneylenders.

The patterns of loan-use in the FTF zone are quite similar to those in entire rural Bangladesh. About 43 percent of loans in the FTF zone and about 41 percent of loans at the national rural level are used to finance productive activities. About 16 percent of total loans are used for agricultural enterprises. Households also use credit to finance consumption, with poorer households more likely to do so as compared to richer households. On average, about one-fifth of loans are used to finance food consumption. The sources of loans that are used in consumption purpose are mostly from informal sources like friend/families, shops/dealers, etc.

Among all sources of loans, commercial banks charge the lowest rates of interest (10-13 percent), closely followed by NGOs (around 14 percent). In contrast, village money-lenders charge 40 to 70 percent interest.

On average, 61 percent of households in the FTF zone and 59 percent of the households at the national rural level reported having any savings. As expected, low-income households have lower amounts of savings than the high-income households. In terms of the place of savings, NGOs account for the bulk of savings, with 40 percent of household savings in the FTF zone and 38 percent of savings at the national rural level being held by NGOs. The rates are higher for households in the lower income groups.

Poverty and food insecurity are interlinked. The most startling consequence of widespread poverty in Bangladesh is that about one-fifth of the country's population cannot afford an adequate diet. A well-functioning social safety net system plays a vital role in improving food security in terms of providing the poor with economic access to food. Safety nets will become even more important in Bangladesh as the country faces economic downturn, food price fluctuations, climate change, and other developments that increase the vulnerability of the poor.

Recognizing its importance, the Bangladesh Country Investment Plan (CIP) for agriculture and food and nutrition security assigns about 14 percent of the total CIP investment for development of social safety nets. Public social safety nets are also emphasized in the Sixth Five Year Plan of fiscal year 2011-2015. The Government of Bangladesh provided an average allocation of 14 percent of the total budget over 2009-2012, which reached 2.64 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2011.

Bangladesh has a comprehensive portfolio of both food- and cash-based social safety net programs. Currently, there are over 90 such programs. The safety net programs can be categorized in accordance with the specific objective that each program is designed to achieve. For example, programs may be designed to develop infrastructure, provide educational incentives to the poor, mitigate disaster consequences or provide livelihood support to disadvantaged groups such as the aged and the disabled.

An analysis of the BIHS data suggests that, in rural Bangladesh, 45 percent of the households participate in at least one social safety net program. In any safety net system, there are problems of exclusion (i.e., leaving out those who are needy) and inclusion (i.e., providing benefits to those who do not need them). Although the safety net system Bangladesh is quite progressive, many poor are excluded while many non-poor are included in the system. While 61 percent of the households in the poorest income quintile are beneficiaries of at least one

safety net program, 22 percent of the households in the highest income group also receive benefits from the system in rural Bangladesh.

Half of the households in the FTF zone participate in at least one safety net program. Across the divisions, Chittagong has the lowest coverage rate (38 percent), while Rangpur has the highest rate (51 percent). While coverage rates are positively correlated with division-level rural poverty rates, there are considerable gaps between safety net coverage rates and poverty incidences in Rajshahi (17.2 percentage points), Sylhet (16.9 percentage points), Barisal (14.4 percentage points) and Khulna (13.8 percentage points) divisions.

Among all safety net programs, the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) targets the poorest most effectively, followed by the school feeding program. The work requirement of the EGPP makes the program strongly self-targeted. Both male and female beneficiaries do physical work in the program that mainly involves earth moving. About half (49 percent) of the total EGPP participants belong to the poorest 20 percent of the households. However, around 29 percent of the EGPP participants were in the top three income quintiles in 2011, suggesting that there is still room for improvement in the targeting performance of the program.

On average, cash transfers account for 70 percent and the value of food transfers account for 30 percent of total annual transfers received by safety net beneficiaries. Compared to the recipients in the poorest quintile, the average amount of cash transfers is 31 percent higher for safety net participants belonging to the richest quintile (22 percent of the households in the richest quintile are recipients of safety net transfers).

Overall, safety net transfers account for 9 percent of average household consumption expenditure. Cash transfers account for 6.3 percent and food transfers account for 2.7 percent of average household expenditure. For the recipients belonging to the poorest quintile, cash transfers account for 5.5 percent of average household expenditure in the quintile. For the recipients in the richest quintile, cash transfers account for 7.3 percent of average household expenditure in the quintile.

The analysis suggests that safety net programs must improve their targeting effectiveness to reach the poorest of the poor. For an efficient safety net system in Bangladesh, the administrative and institutional capacity to target the poorest and to run the programs, and the fiscal affordability of programs are most critical considerations that need to be taken into account.

There are many households in Bangladesh who normally meet food requirements, but run the very real risk of losing access to food due to shocks. These shocks often lead to sudden losses of real income and hence cause acute food insecurity. When hit by negative income shocks, if formal or informal protection mechanisms are inadequate or unavailable, then the poor might use undesirable and costly coping strategies, such as pulling children out of school, distress sales of their assets at very low prices, and the reduction of food intake, all of which could compromise their future earning capacities and may lead to deeper poverty and food insecurity.

The analysis of the BIHS data shows that medical expenses due to illness or injuries were the most common cause of crisis, affecting more than one-fifth of all households on average. A well –designed and targeted health insurance program holds promise to effectively mitigate the health risks faced by the poor.

Food Utilization and Nutrition

Bangladesh has made commendable progress in food production. However, a considerable share of households are food deficient. An analysis of the BIHS data shows that, in 2011-2012, 36.8 percent of households in the FTF zone and 35.3 percent of households in the rural national sample were food energy deficient who could not afford an adequate diet to provide 2,122 kilocalories (kcal) per person per day. Furthermore, 17.5 percent of the households in the FTF zone and 16.5 percent of the households in entire rural Bangladesh were below the lower food energy threshold of 1,805 kcal per person per day, and therefore, remained severely food energy deficient.

Dietary diversity is not yet attained in the FTF zone as well as in entire rural Bangladesh regardless of household income. Protein-rich food like poultry, meat, eggs, dairy, beans, lentils, etc. and vitamin and micro-nutrient rich food like fruits appear to be infrequently consumed in richer households and rarely consumed in the poor households.

Among all foods, rice is consumed in the largest amounts across income groups. Average per capita daily rice consumption in the FTF zone (506.8 grams) is 2.3 percent higher than the national rural average rice consumption (405.5 grams/person/day). Rice accounts for 71 percent of total calories consumed in the FTF zone as well as at the national level, implying very little diversity in diet.

In the FTF zone as well as at the national level, cost of calories increases with income, which is expected since richer households can afford to buy food of a better quality compared to those belonging to the lower quintiles.

BIHS is the first nationally representative household survey in the country that collected data on intrahousehold food consumption using a combination of 24-hour food recall and food weighing methods to estimate consumption quantities of various food items by individual household members.

In general, individuals with higher incomes have more adequate calorie intakes. Yet even the richest income groups in the FTF zone and the country as a whole consume insufficient amounts of calories. The national level figures are greater than those of the FTF zone, especially for the lower income groups, indicating that on average, the FTF zone is worse off in terms of calorie adequacy than the country as a whole.

Female primary school age children and adolescents are better off in terms of calorie adequacy than the males in their group. This is consistent for the FTF zone as well as the national sample. However, adult men consume a more calorie-adequate diet than women. In fact adult women are among the worst off in terms of calorie adequacy in both the samples. With the lowest calorie adequacy among all age-groups across both samples, preschool children of the FTF zone stand out from the rest.

In both the FTF zone and at the national level, on average, the amount of protein consumed increases with income. However, as in the case of calories, the FTF figures for protein intake are consistently lower than those at the national level. Looking at the results by gender, females in general consume less protein than males, although their intakes increase with income. Similarly, the results across age groups confirm the overall positive calorie-income relationship.

Contrary to the results for calorie and protein intakes, average vitamin A intakes in the FTF zone are consistently greater than those at the national level. For women, the intake is relatively higher between the reproductive ages of 18 and 40, which is an encouraging observation. Male intake is higher across most age groups, except among primary school age children (in the FTF zone) and adolescents (rural Bangladesh).

The average intake of iron is higher for males than females across all age groups. This finding is a cause for concern because adolescent girls and young adult women require much higher iron intakes than their male counterparts. In both the FTF Zone and at the national

level, on average, the amount of iron consumed increases with income. However, the FTF figures for iron intake are generally lower than those at the national level.

Zinc intake for both men and women is the highest between the ages of 18 and 40. The average intake is marginally higher for males than females across all age groups. Similar to intakes in the FTF zone, average intakes of zinc in Bangladesh mostly increase with expenditure quintiles.

The findings on trends in anthropometric outcomes by child age group reinforce the importance of the first two years of life as an important window of opportunity for improving nutrition among Bangladeshi children. At the same time, the poor z-scores among very young infants also emphasizes the role of maternal nutrition and low birth weight and their contributions to poor nutritional outcomes later in infancy and childhood.

The FTF zone and the national rural level findings on infant and young child feeding indicators are broadly similar to the patterns seen in the BDHS 2011 survey, with a few exceptions. Overall, the findings emphasize the need to continue to support and address both exclusive breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding to ensure that children under two have diets of adequate nutrient quality. Practices such as early introduction of liquids compromise exclusive breastfeeding, and that even though a majority of babies are introduced to high nutrient value foods in the right age group (6-8 months), there is much room for improvement in these practices. Continued efforts to scale-up counseling by frontline health workers and to shape social norms around IYCF will be important.

Last, but not least, there are practically no differences in the types of complementary foods offered to boys and girls. This is an important finding, in the face of a general notion that gender discrimination in feeding children is widespread and starts early. Overall, the differences in achievement of minimum diet diversity by child age, by division and by per capita expenditure quintile are greater than differences due to child gender. The differences by division and expenditure quintile likely reflect both food availability and access, but a striking finding here is the poor diet quality even among high expenditure quintile groups in these rural areas.

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TABLES

TABLES FOR SECTION 3: PROFILE OF SURVEY HOUSEHOLDS

Table 3.1—Characteristics of survey households by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Household size (person)	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.7
Dependency ratio* (percent)	116.3	100.2	82.1	79.5	66.8	90.5
Primary-school-age children (6-11 years) who do not go to school	16.1	14.6	10.7	7.6	10.1	12.8
Secondary-school-age children (11-18 years) who do not go to school	38.9	31.6	27.5	28.2	17.4	29.6
Years of schooling, male household head	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.2	6.4	3.8
Years of schooling, wife of household head	2.6	3.0	3.2	4.0	5.1	3.6
Years of schooling of adult male aged 15 and above	3.0	4.0	4.7	5.4	7.2	4.8
Years of schooling of adult female aged 15 and above	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.9	4.1
No schooling adult male (percent)	51.9	38.9	35.8	29.9	19.8	35.9
No schooling adult female (percent)	52.5	45.9	40.9	34.6	24.7	40.5
Female-headed household (percent)	17.2	14.7	11.2	17.6	22.1	16.6
Average owned cultivable landholding size (decimal)	29.2	44.7	56.7	85.8	137.4	70.6
Less than 0.5 acre of cultivable land owned (percent)	86.0	71.7	64.1	50.5	41.4	62.8
Per capita monthly expenditure (Tk)	1,313	1,809	2,285	2,956	4,964	2,660
<i>Principal occupation of household head (percent)</i>						
Agricultural day laborer	22.4	15.0	9.0	3.8	2.8	11.2
Non-agricultural day labor	6.6	7.1	5.5	2.3	0.6	4.7
Salaried	2.5	2.0	4.8	4.8	8.6	4.3
Self employed	8.1	6.9	6.2	9.4	7.1	7.6
Rickshaw/van puller	6.5	5.9	4.4	1.8	0.7	4.1
Business/trade	5.1	10.6	12.5	11.6	19.6	11.4
Production business	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
Livestock related work	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.2	0.2
Farming	40.5	44.2	51.8	57.6	44.3	47.5
Non-earning occupations	7.5	7.6	5.3	8.0	15.6	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

*Dependency ratio= number of dependents (less than 15 or over 60 years of age) divided by number of working age people (15 to 60 years).

Table 3.2—Characteristics of survey households by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Household size (person)	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7
Dependency ratio* (percent)	121.5	98.7	90.2	82.1	70.6	94.4
Primary-school-age children (6-11 years) who do not go to school	26.1	16.6	16.4	13.0	14.1	18.7
Secondary-school-age children (11-18 years) who do not go to school	44.4	38.4	28.3	27.7	21.5	32.0
Years of schooling, male household head	1.6	2.6	3.0	4.0	5.9	3.3
Years of schooling, wife of household head	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.7	3.1
Years of schooling of adult male aged 15 and above	2.3	3.4	4.1	5.3	6.6	4.3
Years of schooling of adult female aged 15 and above	2.3	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.6	3.9
No schooling adult male (percent)	63.2	48.0	42.8	31.5	23.5	42.3
No schooling adult female (percent)	62.8	51.4	44.3	38.7	29.5	45.9
Female-headed household (percent)	15.6	14.5	14.1	16.5	25.3	17.1
Average owned cultivable landholding size (decimal)	17.9	34.0	46.4	66.9	126.6	57.0
Less than 0.5 acre of cultivable land owned (percent)	91.0	78.5	71.3	63.5	46.1	70.7
Per capita monthly expenditure (Tk)	1,323	1,838	2,344	3,041	5,155	2,692
<i>Principal occupation of household head (percent)</i>						
Agricultural day laborer	26.5	14.9	9.1	5.1	1.3	12.3
Non-agricultural day labor	8.2	6.6	5.1	3.6	1.0	5.1
Salaried	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.3	6.9	4.0
Self employed	8.3	9.2	8.5	7.3	5.9	7.9
Rickshaw/van puller	8.2	5.6	5.2	1.4	1.2	4.6
Business/trade	5.6	10.9	11.2	14.6	18.1	11.7
Production business	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Livestock related work	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Farming	33.2	41.3	48.4	51.5	44.6	43.3
Non-earning occupations	6.3	7.3	8.3	11.3	20.1	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

*Dependency ratio= number of dependents (less than 15 or over 60 years of age) divided by number of working age people (15 to 60 years).

Table 3.3—Characteristics of survey households by division: Rural Bangladesh

Description	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
Household size (person)	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	5.9	4.7
Dependency ratio* (percent)	100.9	114.0	98.2	75.1	77.4	85.9	105.5	94.4
Primary-school-age children (6-11 years) who do not go to school	16.1	22.9	19.9	12.6	15.4	20.8	16.0	18.7
Secondary-school-age children (11-18 years) who do not go to school	30.6	39.2	30.3	24.7	23.1	26.8	45.8	32.0
Years of schooling, male household head	4.0	3.6	3.0	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3
Years of schooling, wife of household head	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Years of schooling of adult male aged 15 and above	4.9	4.6	4.0	5.1	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.3
Years of schooling of adult female aged 15 and above	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.9
No schooling adult male (percent)	32.4	37.8	46.4	36.2	44.5	49.4	39.5	42.3
No schooling adult female (percent)	33.9	41.4	48.6	42.2	49.4	51.8	48.3	45.9
Female-headed household (percent)	24.5	34.4	18.0	10.2	4.5	9.4	19.0	17.1
Average owned cultivable landholding size (decimal)	60.4	33.1	56.5	82.7	62.7	48.7	74.8	57.0
Less than 0.5 acre of cultivable land owned (percent)	67.6	79.5	68.5	63.0	70.9	72.9	69.6	70.7
Per capita monthly expenditure (Tk)	2,606	3,090	2,842	2,691	2,515	1,989	2,952	2,692
<i>Principal occupation of household head (percent)</i>								
Agricultural day laborer	10.7	5.5	9.9	9.6	16.6	26.3	10.1	12.3
Non-agricultural day labor	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.9	3.4	5.4	9.3	5.1
Salaried	4.7	3.8	3.7	4.9	3.5	3.6	5.5	4.0
Self employed	7.6	9.8	7.0	6.3	7.7	8.0	10.1	7.9
Rickshaw/van puller	2.1	4.1	4.9	4.2	6.1	5.3	2.5	4.6
Business/trade	13.5	12.0	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.8	11.6	11.7
Production business	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7
Livestock related work	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Farming	43.1	32.2	48.6	52.2	47.6	34.8	42.7	43.3
Non-earning occupations	11.5	26.9	10.2	4.1	2.0	3.1	7.3	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.4—Literacy rates by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Description	Per capita expenditure quintile					All	
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)		
(percent)							
<i>For people aged 7 years and over</i>							
Male	56.7	64.6	67.2	80.0	82.8	69.6	
Female	54.3	63.8	63.2	73.8	77.9	66.0	
All	55.4	64.1	65.2	76.7	80.3	67.7	
<i>For people aged 15 years and over</i>							
Male	46.4	57.0	62.2	77.9	82.2	65.1	
Female	42.5	55.7	55.5	68.2	75.1	59.2	
All	44.3	56.3	58.8	72.7	78.6	62.0	

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: A person who can read and write a sentence in Bangla is considered to be literate.

Table 3.5—Literacy rates by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Description	Per capita expenditure quintile					All	
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)		
(percent)							
<i>For people aged 7 years and over</i>							
Male	49.9	59.6	63.8	73.7	80.1	64.5	
Female	51.1	59.4	64.4	68.4	75.1	62.8	
All	50.5	59.5	64.1	70.9	77.4	63.6	
<i>For people aged 15 years and over</i>							
Male	37.3	50.2	57.1	68.8	77.3	57.6	
Female	37.6	48.7	55.7	61.6	71.0	54.4	
All	37.5	49.4	56.4	65.0	74.0	55.9	

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: A person who can read and write a sentence in Bangla is considered to be literate.

Table 3.6—Literacy rates by division: Rural Bangladesh

Description	Division								Bangladesh	
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet			
(percent)										
<i>For people aged 7 years and over</i>										
Male	70.9	68.7	61.3	68.9	61.3	58.9	68.2	64.5		
Female	69.7	67.2	60.3	64.8	60.6	58.2	62.4	62.8		
All	70.3	67.9	60.8	66.8	61.0	58.6	65.2	63.6		
<i>For people aged 15 years and over</i>										
Male	65.9	62.7	53.4	64.3	54.9	50.9	60.5	57.6		
Female	64.0	60.5	50.8	58.9	50.4	48.2	53.3	54.4		
All	64.9	61.4	52.1	61.5	52.7	49.5	56.7	55.9		

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: A person who can read and write a sentence in Bangla is considered to be literate.

Table 3.7—Highest level of education attained by population aged 25 and over by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Description	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
<i>No schooling</i>						
Male	58.7	43.8	43.8	37.2	24.0	41.6
Female	61.4	55.3	52.1	44.3	32.0	49.2
All	60.2	49.7	48.0	41.0	28.2	45.6
<i>Below primary</i>						
Male	12.9	18.9	14.7	11.0	5.7	12.8
Female	14.9	15.8	13.9	13.2	12.1	14.0
All	14.0	17.3	14.3	12.2	9.1	13.4
<i>Primary passed</i>						
Male	25.1	31.6	34.0	38.1	41.2	34.0
Female	22.7	26.4	29.4	35.8	43.5	31.4
All	23.8	28.9	31.6	36.9	42.4	32.6
<i>Secondary passed</i>						
Male	2.4	4.0	4.0	6.5	12.1	5.7
Female	0.4	1.3	3.3	3.8	7.0	3.1
All	1.3	2.6	3.6	5.1	9.4	4.4
<i>Higher secondary passed</i>						
Male	0.6	0.5	1.4	2.5	7.5	2.4
Female	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.1	1.3
All	0.4	0.6	1.2	2.0	5.2	1.8
<i>Received bachelor's degree or above</i>						
Male	0.3	1.0	2.1	4.8	9.6	3.5
Female	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.2	1.0
All	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.9	5.7	2.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.8—Highest level of education attained by population aged 25 and over by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Description	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
<i>No schooling</i>						
Male	69.6	54.3	50.6	40.1	28.1	49.1
Female	71.4	62.3	55.6	50.6	39.3	56.1
All	70.6	58.5	53.2	45.7	34.2	52.8
<i>Below primary</i>						
Male	11.4	12.5	11.7	8.9	8.5	10.7
Female	10.0	11.4	11.6	9.4	10.9	10.6
All	10.7	11.9	11.7	9.2	9.8	10.7
<i>Primary passed</i>						
Male	17.1	27.7	29.9	37.6	35.5	29.4
Female	18.2	25.0	29.9	34.8	39.4	29.3
All	17.7	26.3	29.9	36.1	37.7	29.3
<i>Secondary passed</i>						
Male	1.4	4.1	4.2	6.9	11.3	5.4
Female	0.2	1.0	1.9	3.7	6.0	2.5
All	0.7	2.5	3.0	5.2	8.4	3.9
<i>Higher secondary passed</i>						
Male	0.5	1.3	2.0	3.6	7.8	2.9
Female	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.9	0.9
All	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.2	5.1	1.8
<i>Received bachelor's degree or above</i>						
Male	-	0.2	1.6	3.0	8.6	2.5
Female	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.5
All	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	4.8	1.5

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.9—Highest level of education attained by population aged 25 and over by division: Rural Bangladesh

Description	Divisions							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	All
(percent)								
<i>No schooling</i>								
Male	38.0	44.5	53.5	41.3	51.9	53.9	48.1	49.1
Female	44.1	50.7	59.4	50.8	59.0	61.8	61.4	56.1
All	41.3	48.2	56.6	46.2	55.4	57.9	55.3	52.8
<i>Below primary</i>								
Male	13.8	13.8	8.4	10.9	11.8	8.6	12.2	10.7
Female	15.1	11.0	10.7	10.1	11.7	8.2	8.2	10.6
All	14.5	12.2	9.6	10.5	11.8	8.4	10.1	10.7
<i>Primary passed</i>								
Male	34.1	29.0	29.0	34.1	24.9	28.6	31.4	29.4
Female	34.1	33.2	26.9	32.9	26.9	26.1	28.2	29.3
All	34.1	31.5	27.9	33.5	25.9	27.4	29.6	29.3
<i>Secondary passed</i>								
Male	6.5	5.8	4.9	7.1	5.6	4.3	4.3	5.4
Female	4.8	3.5	2.0	3.1	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.5
All	5.5	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.9
<i>Higher secondary passed</i>								
Male	3.6	4.5	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.9
Female	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.9
All	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.8
<i>Received bachelor's degree or above</i>								
Male	3.9	2.4	1.4	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.5
Female	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5
All	2.0	1.3	0.7	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.5

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.10—Type of school attended by children enrolled in primary school by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Type of school attended	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent of enrolled students)						
Government school	68.5	65.6	63.9	67.3	56.6	65.6
Non-government registered	21.8	21.5	19.2	17.1	21.3	20.4
Non-government, non-registered	1.6	0.9	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.0
Ananda school	-	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.7
BRAC school	4.0	3.5	2.4	2.1	3.5	3.2
Other NGO school	0.3	1.2	-	-	0.8	0.5
Aliya Ebtedayi madrasa	2.3	3.5	6.1	4.2	3.6	3.8
Quomi madrasa	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.5	-	0.8
Other	0.9	2.4	3.9	3.9	10.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.11—Type of school attended by children enrolled in primary school by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Type of school attended	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent of enrolled students)						
Government school	68.0	63.5	68.5	65.1	59.1	65.6
Non-government registered	18.2	22.3	16.1	17.1	23.8	19.2
Non-government, non-registered	1.0	2.3	3.1	6.2	4.8	3.0
Ananda school	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8
BRAC school	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.1
Other NGO school	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Aliya Ebtedayi madrasa	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.1	5.1	4.6
Quomi madrasa	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7
Other	1.5	1.3	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.12—Type of school attended by children enrolled in primary school by division: Rural Bangladesh

Type of school attended	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(percent of enrolled students)								
Government school	61.4	66.5	71.6	57.9	54.7	64.9	72.5	65.6
Non-government registered	28.6	14.3	15.1	27.1	32.0	17.6	11.6	19.2
Non-government, non-registered	1.0	2.3	4.0	2.8	4.0	2.6	2.5	3.0
Ananda school	-	-	1.0	-	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.8
BRAC school	0.8	0.9	2.9	5.7	3.5	4.0	6.1	3.1
Other NGO school	0.3	-	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.6
Aliya Ebtedayi madrasa	3.5	8.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	4.7	5.8	4.6
Quomi madrasa	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.7
Other	3.6	6.3	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.6	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.13—Type of school attended by children enrolled in secondary school by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Type of school attended	Per capita expenditure quintile					
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	All
(percent of enrolled students)						
Government school	12.8	9.6	8.3	8.1	9.9	9.7
Non-government registered	65.6	70.2	72.8	75.3	72.7	71.4
Non-government, non-registered	4.5	6.1	8.7	4.9	4.0	5.8
Aliya Dakhil madrasa	11.4	10.7	7.5	9.2	9.8	9.7
Quomi madrasa	1.5	-	1.7	-	-	0.6
Other	4.3	3.3	1.1	2.5	3.6	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.14—Type of school attended by children enrolled in secondary school by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Type of school attended	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent of enrolled students)						
Government school	13.5	9.3	8.9	7.9	11.0	9.9
Non-government registered	69.5	74.5	75.1	79.1	72.8	74.6
Non-government, non-registered	4.0	1.1	4.9	2.8	4.4	3.5
BRAC school	1.5	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.3
Aliya Dakhil madrasa	7.8	12.1	8.7	8.1	9.6	9.2
Quomi madrasa	-	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other	3.7	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.15—Type of school attended by children enrolled in secondary school by division: Rural Bangladesh

Type of school attended	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(percent of enrolled students)								
Government school	4.5	10.8	11.1	5.8	5.6	15.6	16.5	9.9
Non-government registered	82.8	71.4	79.2	66.4	83.6	66.9	64.2	74.6
Non-government, non-registered	0.3	3.2	1.4	15.2	-	1.4	5.8	3.5
BRAC school	-	0.8	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.3
Aliya Dakhil madrasa	7.8	11.7	6.7	8.7	10.3	9.3	10.7	9.2
Quomi madrasa	-	1.1	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.4	0.5
Other	4.7	1.0	1.1	4.0	0.5	5.0	1.6	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.16—School enrolment of children by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Description	Per capita expenditure quintile					All	
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)		
(percent)							
<i>Net primary school enrollment of children aged 6-11 years</i>							
All	83.9	85.4	89.3	92.4	89.9	87.2	
Boys	81.6	80.6	88.9	93.9	91.0	85.6	
Girls	86.0	90.8	89.7	90.7	88.9	88.9	
<i>Net secondary school enrollment of children aged 11-18 years</i>							
All	61.1	68.4	72.5	71.8	82.6	70.4	
Boys	57.4	60.5	77.4	71.6	78.5	68.6	
Girls	64.4	76.1	67.3	72.0	87.1	72.3	

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Net primary school enrollment rate = All primary-school-going children aged 6-11 years/all children aged 6-11 years.

Net secondary school enrollment rate = All secondary-school-going children 11-18 years/all children aged 11-18 years.

Table 3.17—School enrolment of children by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Description	Per capita expenditure quintile					All	
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)		
(percent)							
<i>Net primary school enrollment of children aged 6-11 years</i>							
All	73.9	83.4	83.6	87.0	85.9	81.3	
Boys	73.6	80.1	79.8	86.3	84.0	79.4	
Girls	74.2	86.8	86.6	87.6	88.2	83.0	
<i>Net secondary school enrollment of children aged 11-18 years</i>							
All	55.6	61.6	71.7	72.3	78.5	68.0	
Boys	50.6	51.8	67.8	70.0	75.1	63.3	
Girls	60.1	69.6	75.2	74.5	81.4	72.1	

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Net primary school enrollment rate = All primary-school-going children aged 6-11 years/all children aged 6-11 years.

Net secondary school enrollment rate = All secondary-school-going children 11-18 years/all children aged 11-18 years.

Table 3.18—School enrolment of children by division: Rural Bangladesh

Description	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(percent)								
<i>Net primary school enrollment of children 6-11 years</i>								
All	83.9	77.1	80.1	87.4	84.6	79.2	84.0	81.3
Boys	82.6	77.0	78.0	83.5	82.1	77.7	81.4	79.4
Girls	85.4	77.2	82.1	91.3	86.8	80.7	86.4	83.0
<i>Net secondary school enrollment of children 11-18 years</i>								
All	69.4	60.8	69.7	75.3	76.9	73.2	54.2	68.0
Boys	72.7	55.3	64.2	74.4	64.3	71.6	49.0	63.3
Girls	66.2	64.9	75.1	76.2	88.9	74.5	58.6	72.1

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Net primary school enrollment rate = All primary-school-going children aged 6-11 years/all children aged 6-11 years.

Net secondary school enrollment rate = All secondary-school-going children 11-18 years/all children aged 11-18 years.

Table 3.19—Selected household asset ownership by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Asset	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Electric fan	13.2	26.0	33.1	41.2	60.0	34.7
Radio	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.9	8.7	6.9
Cassette player	2.2	2.8	3.4	7.8	13.9	6.0
Television	8.9	16.0	21.9	31.7	47.3	25.1
Mobile phone	51.5	71.4	77.3	83.3	90.2	74.7
Sewing machine	3.0	3.6	5.6	4.4	6.2	4.5
Bicycle	22.1	29.9	35.0	35.2	35.3	31.5
Hand tube well	13.9	17.7	22.4	26.8	33.0	22.7
Rickshaw/van	10.6	8.8	10.4	6.1	3.8	7.9
Boat	6.7	5.1	6.6	7.4	6.4	6.4
Motor cycle	0.3	1.0	1.2	3.1	9.4	3.0
Solar panel	3.0	5.6	4.4	6.4	10.6	6.0
Fishing net	26.6	28.9	25.3	29.5	30.3	28.1

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.20—Selected household asset ownership by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Asset	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(percent)					
Electric fan	13.1	26.9	37.5	52.3	67.5	38.7
Radio	2.0	3.4	4.4	4.4	5.5	3.9
Cassette player	1.2	1.6	3.9	8.0	16.6	6.1
Television	6.8	16.9	21.0	34.7	51.8	25.7
Mobile phone	49.6	67.1	74.7	83.2	92.1	72.8
Sewing machine	2.4	3.5	4.2	4.5	7.4	4.3
Bicycle	18.5	25.0	29.4	32.6	31.5	27.2
Hand tube well	14.5	16.6	25.1	28.4	39.1	24.4
Rickshaw/van	10.1	8.3	9.2	4.1	3.2	7.1
Boat	1.8	2.1	1.6	3.1	1.7	2.1
Engine boat	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4
Motor cycle	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.7	10.5	2.8
Solar panel	1.0	2.8	1.8	5.3	6.5	3.4
Fishing net	13.3	19.3	19.7	24.0	27.0	20.5

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.21—Selected household asset ownership by division: Rural Bangladesh

Asset	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
	(percent)							
Electric fan	27.9	49.1	41.9	44.3	40.2	19.0	34.9	38.7
Radio	4.1	3.2	2.8	7.4	6.7	1.7	2.2	3.9
Cassette player	4.1	9.1	5.8	6.5	5.5	2.8	9.3	6.1
Television	19.8	27.8	25.2	30.6	30.3	17.1	25.3	25.7
Mobile phone	70.2	81.6	70.1	77.2	74.1	64.3	70.6	72.8
Sewing machine	3.6	5.0	4.1	4.8	4.7	3.3	4.4	4.3
Bicycle	12.4	14.0	20.4	48.3	38.6	39.6	13.6	27.2
Hand tube well	5.7	14.2	38.2	35.2	12.1	20.8	22.1	24.4
Rickshaw-van	3.6	4.7	7.2	9.6	9.8	8.1	2.1	7.1
Boat	5.0	1.0	3.1	0.9	1.4	0.0	5.3	2.1
Engine boat	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Motor cycle	1.4	1.4	2.5	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.1	2.8
Solar panel	10.2	1.9	3.6	3.7	1.9	1.5	7.2	3.4
Fishing net	31.9	14.1	17.6	29.8	23.5	14.4	27.9	20.5

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.22—Electricity and structure of dwelling by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Characteristic	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Household has electricity	25.6	39.7	43.7	52.5	65.0	45.3
<i>Structure of walls^a</i>						
Permanent	51.5	64.1	64.1	76.8	88.9	69.0
Nonpermanent	48.5	35.9	35.9	23.2	11.1	31.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Roofing material</i>						
Concrete/brick	0.5	2.0	1.0	5.9	12.2	4.3
Tin	82.7	87.3	89.7	87.2	85.3	86.4
Thatching	7.8	3.0	1.2	1.5	0.5	2.8
Other	9.1	7.7	8.0	5.5	2.1	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

^a Permanent materials are fired bricks, concrete, wood, and tin sheets.

Table 3.23—Electricity and structure of dwelling by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Characteristic	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Household has electricity	25.3	36.9	46.8	60.1	71.5	47.5
<i>Structure of walls^a</i>						
Permanent	44.7	57.8	62.3	68.7	80.4	62.3
Nonpermanent	55.3	42.2	37.7	31.3	19.6	37.7
<i>Roofing material</i>						
Concrete/brick	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.0	10.0	2.7
Tin	91.7	93.9	94.5	93.8	89.0	92.6
Thatching	7.3	4.2	3.2	2.3	0.7	3.7
Other	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

^a Permanent materials are fired bricks, concrete, wood, and tin sheets.

Table 3.24—Electricity and structure of dwelling by division: Rural Bangladesh

Characteristic	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
	(percent)							
Household has electricity	43.3	56.3	50.2	54.4	49.5	26.0	42.9	47.5
<i>Structure of walls</i>								
Permanent	87.6	68.8	76.1	53.5	42.8	48.8	48.2	62.3
Nonpermanent	12.4	31.3	23.9	46.5	57.2	51.2	51.8	37.7
<i>Roofing material</i>								
Concrete/brick	1.0	5.2	1.5	5.6	2.2	0.4	3.9	2.7
Tin	94.1	89.7	96.2	80.9	97.2	94.1	90.8	92.6
Thatching	5.0	5.1	2.3	5.2	0.5	5.6	5.2	3.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.25—Types of latrine by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(percent)					
None (open field)	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.3
Kutcha (fixed place)	24.1	18.4	15.8	14.7	9.4	16.5
Pucca (unsealed)	54.1	55.8	60.6	47.4	45.6	52.7
Sanitary without flush	18.1	22.9	21.4	36.7	43.1	28.4
Sanitary with flush	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.7
Community latrine	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.26—Types of latrine by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
None (open field)	7.1	4.5	3.3	2.1	1.1	3.7
Kutcha (fixed place)	27.4	22.1	20.6	16.3	8.8	19.3
Pucca (unsealed)	49.0	53.4	51.4	47.3	42.1	48.7
Sanitary without flush	13.2	17.0	21.9	31.9	45.3	25.5
Sanitary with flush	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.4
Community latrine	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.0	2.3
Other	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.27—Types of latrine by division: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(percent)								
None (open field)	1.4	1.2	3.1	0.6	7.4	8.8	2.2	3.7
Kutcha (fixed place)	17.4	10.2	24.9	8.9	27.8	19.3	19.4	19.3
Pucca (unsealed)	60.5	47.0	47.9	66.3	38.3	44.2	45.6	48.7
Sanitary without flush	20.0	37.0	20.7	23.5	24.8	24.7	29.0	25.5
Sanitary with flush	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.4
Community latrine	0.0	4.1	3.1	0.2	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.3
Other	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.28—Source of fuel by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
<i>Source of cooking fuel</i>						
Electricity	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.2	1.6
Kerosene	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.7
Firewood	35.0	41.3	41.5	49.2	66.0	46.6
Dried cow dung	24.3	25.5	28.4	27.4	13.7	23.9
Rice bran/saw dust	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.6
Dried leaves	35.6	27.2	22.3	17.9	15.0	23.6
Other	2.6	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Source of lighting fuel</i>						
Electricity	23.4	34.1	40.5	48.3	60.4	41.3
Solar electricity	3.7	6.0	5.3	8.2	9.8	6.6
Kerosene	72.4	59.8	54.0	43.1	29.6	51.8
Other	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.29—Source of fuel by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
<i>Source of cooking fuel</i>						
Electricity	0.8	0.9	1.6	2.1	3.1	1.7
Kerosene	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Firewood	26.0	32.9	35.1	41.8	57.6	38.3
Dried Cow Dung	26.7	24.9	23.9	21.0	13.9	22.3
Rice bran/saw dust	2.5	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.2	3.0
Dried Leaves	38.7	33.5	32.9	27.9	18.9	30.6
Other	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Source of lighting fuel</i>						
Electricity	25.0	35.7	46.2	58.8	70.2	46.6
Solar Electricity	1.8	3.4	2.4	6.5	7.3	4.2
Kerosene	72.0	59.8	49.9	33.6	21.2	48.0
Other	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.30—Source of fuel by division: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Division							All
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
(percent)								
<i>Source of cooking fuel</i>								
Electricity	0.71	5.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.7
Kerosene	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Firewood	53.1	67.4	33.8	43.0	14.7	23.9	43.9	38.3
Dried Cow Dung	9.8	5.9	18.3	34.6	34.8	34.8	15.8	22.3
Rice bran/saw dust	0.5	0.8	3.7	0.4	8.3	1.8	2.2	3.0
Dried Leaves	35.7	13.8	39.3	19.1	37.2	35.5	27.1	30.6
Other	0.2	5.9	3.0	1.5	3.4	3.7	10.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Source of lighting fuel</i>								
Electricity	35.5	56.3	49.5	52.8	49.5	26.0	42.9	46.6
Solar Electricity	9.8	2.8	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.0	8.3	4.2
Kerosene	54.5	37.2	45.1	43.7	45.7	70.7	48.8	48.0
Other	0.2	3.8	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.31—Source of drinking water by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Supply water (piped), inside house	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.2	2.3
Supply water (piped), outside house	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5
Own tubewell	25.5	33.3	38.8	42.5	51.8	38.4
Community tubewell	55.2	46.4	45.5	42.3	30.3	43.9
Rain water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Pond/river/canal	4.9	4.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.0
Other	11.7	13.2	9.4	9.5	10.3	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.32—Source of drinking water by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Supply water (piped), inside house	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.1
Supply water (piped), outside house	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.4
Own tubewell	39.8	43.6	48.7	58.4	66.9	51.1
Community tubewell	44.8	39.5	36.0	28.7	20.6	34.2
Rain water	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ring well/indara	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Pond/river/ canal	2.9	2.9	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.6
Other	11.6	12.3	10.7	8.9	7.1	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 3.33—Source of drinking water by division: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(percent)								
Supply water (piped), inside house	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.1
Supply water (piped), outside house	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Own tubewell	11.7	44.7	53.1	46.9	62.6	72.0	34.6	51.1
Community tubewell	69.3	41.4	23.9	39.1	33.5	25.6	38.8	34.2
Rain water	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Ring well/indara	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Pond/river/canal	4.5	3.5	0.6	7.2	1.2	1.1	5.1	2.6
Other	13.3	7.6	21.2	4.4	0.0	0.6	19.7	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

TABLES FOR SECTION 4: FOOD AVAILABILITY

Table 4.1—Distribution of owned cultivated land: Feed the Future zone

Group	Size of average cultivable land owned	Share of total cultivable land in each group
	(decimal/household)	(percent)
1 (lowest)	5.3	0.29
2	10.5	0.55
3	15.2	0.75
4	19.1	1.09
5	24.3	1.29
6	30.2	1.57
7	35.1	1.69
8	40.9	2.01
9	47.8	2.91
10	54.5	2.51
11	62.0	2.92
12	70.5	3.73
13	82.1	4.19
14	95.5	5.06
15	113.0	6.10
16	134.7	6.35
17	158.4	8.24
18	188.4	9.80
19	249.3	12.96
20 (highest)	508.7	25.96
All households	97.1	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.2—Distribution of owned cultivated land: Rural Bangladesh

Group	Size of average cultivable land owned	Share of total cultivable land in each group
	(decimal/household)	(percent)
1 (lowest)	5.23	0.27
2	10.8	0.56
3	15.3	0.73
4	18.9	1.01
5	23.8	1.16
6	29.3	1.45
7	33.8	1.62
8	39.9	1.93
9	47.8	2.59
10	56.1	3.42
11	63.9	2.28
12	72.2	3.61
13	84.5	4.76
14	97.3	4.17
15	111.8	5.45
16	132.7	6.63
17	158.2	7.64
18	196.2	9.81
19	274.2	13.59
20 (highest)	528.7	26.22
All households	97.5	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.3—Distribution of operated land: Feed the Future zone

Group	Size of average operated land	Share of total operable land in each group
	(decimal/household)	(percent)
1 (lowest)	7.6	0.36
2	15.9	0.76
3	22.3	1.18
4	29.6	1.18
5	35.7	1.71
6	42.0	2.02
7	49.9	2.48
8	57.2	2.61
9	65.0	3.02
10	75.6	4.36
11	84.3	3.10
12	94.9	4.33
13	104.6	5.11
14	117.1	5.16
15	132.9	5.96
16	152.9	7.23
17	174.9	8.26
18	205.4	9.54
19	261.5	12.15
20 (highest)	415.6	19.31
All households	106.2	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.4—Distribution of operated land: Rural Bangladesh

Group	Size of average operated land	Share of total operable land in each group
	(decimal/household)	(percent)
1 (lowest)	8.9	0.47
2	16.4	0.74
3	22.1	1.18
4	28.7	1.37
5	33.1	1.61
6	38.6	1.78
7	46.7	2.91
8	53.1	1.96
9	59.7	2.78
10	66.6	3.19
11	74.7	3.60
12	83.6	4.15
13	95.6	4.97
14	106.4	4.66
15	120.9	6.12
16	140.7	6.83
17	162.4	7.55
18	194.8	9.60
19	256.7	12.29
20 (highest)	444.4	21.58
All households	99.3	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.5—Distribution of operated land by farm size groups

Farm Size	FTF zone	Division							Bangladesh
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
(percent of all farmers)									
Marginal farmer (below 0.5 acres)	32.82	33.15	45.87	36.35	29.60	37.17	43.13	15.99	36.32
Small farmer (0.5- 1.49 acres)	43.82	42.54	42.2	47.29	46.26	42.51	41.53	46.39	44.57
Medium farmer (1.5-2.49 acres)	15.61	12.71	7.95	11.46	16.09	11.5	8.31	19.75	11.81
Large farmer (2.5 acres and above)	7.75	11.60	3.98	4.90	8.05	8.82	7.03	17.87	7.31
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(percent of total operated land)									
Marginal farmer (below 0.5 acres)	8.31	7.13	16.10	11.03	7.81	9.49	12.95	2.71	9.61
Small farmer (0.5- 1.49 acres)	37.18	32.08	45.88	46.51	37.20	35.62	39.99	27.01	37.75
Medium farmer (1.5-2.49 acres)	27.77	18.45	18.75	23.79	28.42	20.07	17.76	23.83	21.58
Large farmer (2.5 acres and above)	26.74	42.34	19.27	18.67	26.56	34.82	29.30	46.44	31.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.6—Number of operated plots by farm size groups: Feed the Future zone

Farm size (in acres)	Number of plots			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	St. dev.
Marginal (>0-<0.5)	1.64	1	13	1.07
Small (.5-1.49)	3.87	1	18	2.19
Medium (1.50-2.49)	6.20	1	22	3.32
Large (>=2.5)	7.60	2	31	4.85
All	3.72	1	31	3.11

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.7—Number of operated plots by division: Rural Bangladesh

Division	Number of plots			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	St. dev.
Barisal	3.31	1	31	3.48
Chittagong	2.76	1	19	2.40
Dhaka	3.53	1	15	2.63
Khulna	3.90	1	18	2.99
Rajshahi	4.92	1	31	4.80
Rangpur	3.25	1	13	2.56
Sylhet	3.58	1	16	2.67
All	3.67	1	31	3.25

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.8—Average size of operated land by farm size groups: Feed the Future zone

Farm size (in acres)	Operated land size			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	St. dev.
(acres/farm household)				
Marginal (>0-<0.5)	0.23	0.01	0.50	0.14
Small (.5-1.49)	0.91	0.50	1.49	0.28
Medium (1.50-2.49)	1.90	1.50	2.47	0.27
Large (>=2.5)	4.18	2.50	25.18	3.11
All	1.06	0.01	25.18	1.42

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.9—Average size of operated land by division: Rural Bangladesh

Division	Operated land size			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	St. dev.
(acres/farm household)				
Barisal	1.09	0.01	15.90	1.70
Chittagong	0.67	0.01	8.62	0.83
Dhaka	0.90	0.01	6.30	0.84
Khulna	1.11	0.01	20.30	1.42
Rajshahi	1.19	0.02	13.53	1.73
Rangpur	0.95	0.03	12.00	1.19
Sylhet	1.48	0.01	17.36	1.77
All	0.99	0.01	20.30	1.30

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.10—Land tenure arrangements by farm size groups

Tenurial arrangement	Farm size groups (operated land)									
	Feed the Future zone					Rural Bangladesh				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All
(percent of farmers)										
Pure tenant	35.4	29.2	13.7	16.8	28.1	41.0	33.5	18.4	17.4	33.5
Sharecropping	73.4	58.4	53.8	38.1	63.9	74.7	62.2	46.0	56.3	67.0
Cash lease	23.6	25.0	39.1	33.3	25.8	21.6	16.7	18.2	7.5	18.8
Both	3.0	16.7	7.1	28.6	10.3	3.7	21.1	35.8	36.2	14.1
Own land only	51.9	29.9	28.0	25.5	37.2	48.8	30.2	25.4	31.9	37.1
Mixed tenant (own land + land taken in)	12.7	40.9	58.3	57.7	34.7	10.2	36.3	56.3	50.8	29.4
Sharecropping	63.7	65.8	60.2	53.9	62.5	68.3	66.0	58.5	47.9	62.3
Cash lease	31.1	18.9	22.6	25.7	22.4	23.7	18.3	25.8	23.8	21.4
Both	5.2	15.3	17.3	20.4	15.2	8.0	15.7	15.7	28.2	16.3

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are with operated landholding below 0.5 acres; small farmers, between 0.5 and 1.49 acres; medium farmers, between 1.50 and 2.49 acres; and large farmers, 2.5 acres and more.

Table 4.11—Land tenure arrangements across divisions

Tenurial arrangement	Division								Bangladesh
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet		
(percent of farmers)									
Pure tenant	24.1	37.1	33.5	30.3	34.1	36.1	36.8	33.5	
Sharecropping	66.1	60.3	72.0	53.9	68.2	72.8	72.7	67.0	
Cash lease	25.4	27.6	16.5	22.2	20.5	13.2	5.3	18.8	
Both	8.5	12.2	11.5	23.9	11.4	14.0	22.0	14.1	
Own land only	44.1	39.9	40.1	33.9	29.7	39.2	33.7	37.1	
Mixed tenant (own land + land taken in)	31.8	23.0	26.5	35.8	36.2	24.7	29.6	29.4	
Sharecropping	56.4	69.1	69.8	63.0	45.0	74.4	59.4	62.3	
Cash lease	25.6	16.5	17.5	19.6	32.1	19.2	13.2	21.4	
Both	18.0	14.4	12.7	17.4	22.9	6.4	27.4	16.3	

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.12— Share of crops on total cropped land by Feed the Future zone and divisions of rural Bangladesh: December 2010 to November 2011

Crop	FTF zone	Division							
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(percent of total cropped area)									
Rice	67.6	79.4	75.3	76.2	73.0	71.6	82.3	94.3	76.8
Wheat	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	3.7	2.2	-	1.5
Potato	0.3	0.7	4.0	0.6	0.4	3.2	2.2	1.8	1.7
Eggplant	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8
Other vegetables	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.8	1.6	2.0	0.4	2.2	2.7
Lentil	2.5	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.0	-	0.8
Other pulses	4.0	10.5	1.4	1.6	2.9	2.5	0.0	0.3	2.1
Mustard	1.1	-	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.3
Sugarcane	0.2	-	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.5	-	0.8
Chili	2.1	0.6	2.1	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0
Onion	1.2	-	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.8	-	1.0
Jute	9.2	0.4	1.7	7.1	6.1	4.4	3.5	0.3	4.7
All other crops	5.7	3.3	6.8	2.9	7.9	5.0	7.0	0.5	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.13—Source of irrigation by division: Rural Bangladesh

Source of Irrigation	FTF zone	Division								Bangladesh
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet		
(percent of farmers)										
Rain-fed	13.9	64.6	17.4	5.1	10.7	1.0	4.5	14.7	9.2	
Ground water	59.4	0.5	34.7	67.4	58.9	71.8	81.3	16.8	61.0	
Surface water	17.8	34.9	37.8	9.1	8.1	2.4	1.1	50.8	11.3	
Ground water & surface water	9.0	0	10.1	18.4	22.4	24.8	13.1	17.7	18.5	

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.14—Method of irrigation for HYV/hybrid boro rice cultivation by division: Rural Bangladesh

Irrigation method	FTF zone	Division								Bangladesh
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet		
(percent of farmers)										
Manual	3.7	1.5	4.4	2.3	6.9	1.3	0.8	14.4	3.0	
Shallow tubewell	65.0	2.9	50.6	76.3	79.7	58.6	90.5	35.4	69.1	
Deep tubewell	9.1	0	4.4	14.0	5.9	40.1	5.3	0.7	17.9	
Low lift pump	20.5	95.6	40.0	7.0	6.7	0.1	2.5	48.6	9.6	
Canal irrigation	1.1	0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0	0.8	0.9	0.5	

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.15—Fertilizer use by type of rice and farm size groups: Feed the Future zone and rural Bangladesh

Type of rice	Fertilizer	Farm size groups (operated land)						Bangladesh										
		Feed the Future zone					Total	Marginal			Small			Medium		Large		Total
		Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Total		Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Total	Marginal	Medium	Large	Total		
(kilograms/hectare)																		
T aman (local)	Urea	103	93	97	87	96		161	132	124	105	139						
	TSP	50	39	31	15	38		46	41	36	17	40						
	DAP	6	13	0	3	8		6	9	4	2	7						
	MoP	15	11	5	5	10		18	17	15	14	17						
T aman (HYV)	Urea	196	175	176	141	179		192	171	187	155	179						
	TSP	100	92	72	79	89		68	56	68	53	61						
	DAP	19	24	19	16	21		13	15	21	19	15						
	MoP	45	46	33	30	42		38	37	44	42	39						
Boro (HYV and hybrid)	Urea	252	260	247	227	253		272	248	255	219	254						
	TSP	137	122	114	126	125		107	102	105	87	103						
	DAP	23	25	24	22	24		28	28	30	32	29						
	MoP	74	59	60	51	63		67	69	72	67	69						

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are with landholding below 0.5 acres; small farmers, between 0.5 and 1.49 acres; medium farmers, between 1.50 and 2.49 acres; and large farmers, 2.5 acres and more.

Table 4.16—Incidence of cultivation of local and modern rice varieties by farm size groups: Feed the Future zone and rural Bangladesh

Types of rice seed	Farm size groups (operated land)									
	Feed the Future zone					Rural Bangladesh				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All
(percent of farmers)										
Aus										
Local	6.06	0.00	10.20	0.00	3.91	34.67	10.18	18.89	21.13	20.55
HYV	93.94	100.00	89.80	100.00	96.09	65.33	89.82	81.11	78.87	79.45
Aman										
Local	16.64	9.04	8.32	4.08	10.25	16.74	10.90	9.38	4.35	11.93
HYV	85.54	89.50	91.68	95.92	89.75	82.63	89.10	91.67	95.65	88.01
Boro										
HYV	91.35	87.66	83.61	74.16	86.60	94.76	92.58	93.97	92.53	93.41
Hybrid	9.62	16.02	23.01	33.82	17.33	5.70	10.56	12.33	15.72	9.78

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Marginal farmers are with landholding below 0.5 acres; small farmers, between 0.5 and 1.49 acres; medium farmers, between 1.50 and 2.49 acres; and large farmers, 2.5 acres and more.

Table 4.17—Source of rice seed by farm size groups: Feed the Future zone and rural Bangladesh

Source of seed for different rice seasons	Farm size groups (operated land)									
	Feed the Future zone					Rural Bangladesh				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All
<i>Aus</i>										
Own/gift	35.35	67.98	39.72	73.93	52.46	42.91	37.88	74.80	79.78	47.08
From seed dealers of big seed companies	0.00	0.00	10.36	0.00	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
From pvt shop (do not know seed brand)	69.71	32.02	49.92	26.07	47.21	57.09	65.52	25.20	30.33	55.22
Govt (BADC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Aman</i>										
Own/gift	31.13	60.59	64.38	56.92	53.53	31.20	52.56	66.76	67.86	49.12
From seed dealers of big seed companies	1.82	1.46	0.00	0.00	1.03	1.27	1.66	1.43	0.00	1.36
From pvt shop (do not know seed brand)	62.69	38.17	29.17	29.30	41.24	67.96	46.60	37.02	32.64	50.74
Govt (BADC)	4.36	4.15	6.45	13.77	5.87	0.00	2.21	1.43	3.38	1.53
<i>Boro</i>										
Own/gift	26.89	35.94	41.67	34.67	34.58	27.34	43.44	56.86	64.97	42.25
From seed dealers of big seed companies	2.89	3.01	2.43	10.22	3.54	2.48	2.81	2.09	4.67	2.79
From pvt shop (do not know seed brand)	61.54	57.79	52.13	52.96	57.25	68.81	50.80	43.76	33.87	53.81
Govt (BADC)	10.62	6.80	9.09	12.86	8.76	2.61	5.17	3.01	3.82	3.99

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are with landholding below 0.5 acres; small farmers, between 0.5 and 1.49 acres; medium farmers, between 1.50 and 2.49 acres; and large farmers, 2.5 acres and more.

Table 4.18—Technology adoption for non-rice crops: Feed the Future zone and rural Bangladesh

Type of seed	Farm size group (operated land)									
	Feed the Future zone					Rural Bangladesh				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All
(percent of farmers)										
<i>Pulses</i>										
Local	90.79	86.45	90.82	87.13	88.28	83.98	87.74	89.92	76.27	85.85
HYV	9.24	11.43	13.11	12.87	11.43	17.82	10.83	10.08	20.42	13.45
<i>Oilseeds</i>										
Local	68.06	83.56	88.01	83.48	82.04	69.90	73.78	71.19	64.96	71.11
HYV	31.94	20.20	7.16	11.01	17.06	28.15	29.16	25.92	35.17	29.14
<i>Potatoes</i>										
Local	100.00	65.45	55.03	66.67	66.97	31.19	43.55	32.47	53.02	40.65
HYV	0.00	23.15	44.97	33.33	28.37	65.99	51.51	67.53	52.76	57.78
<i>Jute</i>										
Local	69.57	53.28	54.34	58.98	57.73	69.53	63.56	67.55	49.46	64.50
HYV	26.46	43.55	50.28	41.02	40.76	25.35	35.46	36.85	46.71	34.14

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are with landholding below 0.5 acres; small farmers, between 0.5 and 1.49 acres; medium farmers, between 1.50 and 2.49 acres; and large farmers, 2.5 acres and more.

Table 4.19—Source of seeds by farm size groups for selected non-rice crops: Feed the Future zone and rural Bangladesh

Source of seed	Farm size group (operated land)									
	Feed the Future zone					Rural Bangladesh				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All
(percent of farmers)										
<i>Wheat</i>										
Own/gift	7.75	26.63	21.74	25.00	22.51	5.02	15.81	21.76	28.34	15.31
From seed dealers of big seed companies	0.00	2.43	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.93	5.71	0.00	1.62
From pvt shop (not know seed brand)	92.25	68.43	73.89	75.00	73.65	94.98	83.26	78.37	71.66	84.25
Govt (BADC)	0.00	7.38	4.37	0.00	5.10	0.00	0.93	0.00	10.69	1.18
<i>Pulses</i>										
Own/gift	44.33	56.32	67.62	65.77	56.88	33.76	43.48	49.68	55.24	43.75
From seed dealers of big seed companies	1.65	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.72	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
From pvt shop (not know seed brand)	56.82	45.27	38.25	40.67	45.95	62.89	57.80	54.60	46.77	57.07
Govt (BADC)	0.00	0.63	1.97	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.54	0.00	3.72	0.72
<i>Oilseeds</i>										
Own/gift	48.09	59.25	70.16	51.35	59.50	28.63	43.65	57.53	44.48	44.27
From seed dealers of big seed companies	4.01	0.00	2.40	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.53
From pvt shop (not know seed brand)	47.91	44.85	32.24	53.25	42.62	68.72	58.75	46.08	62.23	58.15
Govt (BADC)	4.01	2.07	0.00	0.00	1.50	2.65	0.00	0.00	3.55	1.03
<i>Potatoes</i>										
Own/gift	35.27	23.15	44.97	0.00	28.37	23.57	53.40	42.80	45.17	44.06
From seed dealers of big seed companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.72	1.22	1.79	5.67	2.44
From pvt shop (not know seed brand)	64.73	65.45	55.03	100.00	66.97	73.59	49.18	51.93	57.77	55.95
Govt (BADC)	0.00	11.40	0.00	0.00	4.66	3.87	0.00	6.09	0.00	1.99
<i>Jute</i>										
Own/gift	0.32	9.60	10.60	21.76	10.75	6.85	8.12	9.38	20.15	9.08
From seed dealers of big seed companies	1.12	3.82	1.50	0.00	2.41	1.08	2.65	1.07	0.00	1.75
From pvt shop (not know seed brand)	89.56	91.07	87.92	89.40	89.94	92.42	90.84	91.57	84.88	90.84
Govt (BADC)	1.34	2.54	7.55	0.00	3.07	0.73	1.89	2.66	3.08	1.83

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are with landholding below 0.5 acres; small farmers, between 0.5 and 1.49 acres; medium farmers, between 1.50 and 2.49 acres; and large farmers, 2.5 acres and more.

Table 4.20—Average male and female labor use for rice cultivation by activity

Category	Land preparation	Planting	Fertilizer application	Pesticide application	Weeding	Irrigation	Harvest	Total
(hours per hectare)								
Male								
<i>T. Aman local</i>								
FTF zone	39.2	130.0	15.0	11.4	205.5	11.4	161.1	573.5
Bangladesh	44.0	190.7	14.1	10.6	194.9	16.1	204.7	675.1
<i>T. Aman HYV</i>								
FTF zone	89.4	215.3	28.6	16.6	226.1	50.1	232.3	858.3
Bangladesh	72.0	256.6	19.5	13.4	203.7	29.2	226.7	821.2
<i>Boro HYV</i>								
FTF zone	119.9	241.8	31.3	19.7	272.2	89.6	240.1	1014.7
Bangladesh	81.8	277.5	25.8	15.2	263.3	86.9	297.2	1047.8
Female								
<i>T. Aman local</i>								
FTF zone	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.9	7.4
Bangladesh	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	3.6	8.2
<i>T. Aman HYV</i>								
FTF zone	4.0	3.9	1.0	0.0	15.9	1.0	11.9	37.7
Bangladesh	1.4	5.3	0.4	0.0	11.9	0.3	18.4	37.6
<i>Boro HYV</i>								
FTF zone	5.5	5.0	1.2	0.1	18.5	0.5	13.7	44.4
Bangladesh	3.1	4.9	0.2	0.0	11.6	1.3	7.5	28.6

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.21—Share of male and female labor use for rice cultivation by activities

Category	Land preparation	Planting	Fertilizer application	Pesticide application	Weeding	Irrigation	Harvest	Total
(percent of total labor hours)								
Male								
<i>T. Aman local</i>								
FTF zone	97.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	98.1	99.0
Bangladesh	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.4	96.6	97.8	98.6
<i>T. Aman HYV</i>								
FTF zone	96.4	98.8	97.4	100.0	93.8	98.6	95.8	96.5
Bangladesh	97.8	97.8	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0	93.1	95.4
<i>Boro HYV</i>								
FTF zone	97.5	98.6	97.7	100.0	95.0	99.3	96.1	97.0
Bangladesh	97.3	98.4	100.0	100.0	96.0	98.4	98.4	97.9
Female								
<i>T. Aman local</i>								
FTF zone	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	1.0
Bangladesh	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.4	2.2	1.4
<i>T. Aman HYV</i>								
FTF zone	3.6	1.2	2.6	0.0	6.2	1.4	4.2	3.5
Bangladesh	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.9	4.6
<i>Boro HYV</i>								
FTF zone	2.5	1.4	2.3	0.0	5.0	0.7	3.9	3.0
Bangladesh	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	1.6	2.1

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.22—Average male and female labor use by rice post-harvest activities

Category	Carrying	Threshing	Drying	Sorting	Packaging	Total
(hours per crop)						
Male						
<i>T. Aman local</i>						
All FTF	13.3	15.0	6.0	2.6	5.4	42.2
Bangladesh	24.7	16.4	7.5	3.6	6.2	58.4
<i>T. Aman HYV</i>						
All FTF	43.4	21.0	6.2	2.2	4.2	77.0
Bangladesh	40.3	26.4	5.7	3.2	3.8	79.3
<i>Boro HYV</i>						
All FTF	53.4	24.4	7.2	5.2	7.0	97.3
Bangladesh	43.2	23.6	8.0	3.6	5.1	83.4
Female						
<i>T. Aman local</i>						
All FTF	0.3	1.8	15.0	6.4	6.5	30.1
Bangladesh	0.2	1.7	16.6	5.9	6.7	31.2
<i>T. Aman HYV</i>						
All FTF	1.7	5.6	8.6	3.1	2.9	21.9
Bangladesh	0.8	3.8	12.7	7.1	3.8	28.1
<i>Boro HYV</i>						
All FTF	1.4	5.5	13.5	6.4	5.4	32.2
Bangladesh	0.7	4.2	18.2	8.1	4.8	36.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.23—Share of male and female labor use by rice post-harvest activities

Farm size	Carrying	Threshing	Drying	Sorting	Packaging	Total
(percent of total labor hours)						
Male						
<i>T. Aman local</i>						
All FTF	97.8	89.3	28.6	28.9	45.4	58.4
Bangladesh	99.2	90.6	31.1	37.9	48.1	65.2
<i>T. Aman HYV</i>						
All FTF	96.2	78.9	41.9	41.5	59.2	77.9
Bangladesh	98.1	87.4	31.0	31.1	50.0	73.8
<i>Boro HYV</i>						
All FTF	97.4	81.6	34.8	44.8	56.5	75.1
Bangladesh	98.4	84.9	30.5	30.8	51.5	69.8
Female						
<i>T. Aman local</i>						
All FTF	2.2	10.7	71.4	71.1	54.6	41.6
Bangladesh	0.8	9.4	68.9	62.1	51.9	34.8
<i>T. Aman HYV</i>						
All FTF	3.8	21.1	58.1	58.5	40.8	22.1
Bangladesh	1.9	12.6	69.0	68.9	50.0	26.2
<i>Boro HYV</i>						
All FTF	2.6	18.4	65.2	55.2	43.5	24.9
Bangladesh	1.6	15.1	69.5	69.2	48.5	30.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.24— Average male and female labor use for production of vegetables and potatoes

Category	Land preparation	Planting	Fertilizer application	Pesticide application	Weeding	Irrigation	Harvest	Total
(hours per hectare)								
Male								
<i>Leafy Vegetables</i>								
FTF zone	255.1	277.6	88.5	55.1	355.0	125.7	593.8	1,750.9
Bangladesh	282.5	278.4	71.0	46.2	436.3	253.9	581.3	1,949.6
<i>Sweet gourd</i>								
FTF zone	33.6	240.1	12.4	5.6	359.4	211.8	701.5	1,564.4
Bangladesh	145.1	409.0	15.8	11.9	128.8	23.2	506.8	1,240.6
<i>Tomatoes</i>								
FTF zone	140.5	222.3	87.3	58.6	156.5	661.6	835.9	2,162.7
Bangladesh	420.4	294.5	109.3	50.2	255.2	152.6	555.0	1,837.1
<i>Potatoes</i>								
FTF zone	267.8	383.3	56.0	22.0	1,180.0	296.4	588.7	2,794.2
Bangladesh	95.4	420.9	36.3	39.2	223.2	73.5	288.2	1,176.6
Female								
<i>Leafy Vegetables</i>								
FTF zone	23.2	41.0	15.8	1.6	49.7	33.4	246.7	411.4
Bangladesh	31.8	55.3	18.9	3.1	37.7	98.3	231.9	477.0
<i>Sweet gourd</i>								
FTF zone	1.5	148.3	0.0	0.0	20.5	197.7	395.5	763.5
Bangladesh	0.0	190.7	95.3	0.0	149.0	0.0	466.2	901.2
<i>Tomatoes</i>								
FTF zone	90.7	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	363.3	199.2	664.8
Bangladesh	61.7	151.7	57.1	0.0	97.6	134.9	600.0	1,103.0
<i>Potatoes</i>								
FTF zone	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.1	105.8	228.1
Bangladesh	1.1	41.2	0.2	0.0	10.2	5.3	209.0	267.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.25— Share of male and female labor use for production of vegetables and potatoes

Category	Land preparation	Planting	Fertilizer application	Pesticide application	Weeding	Irrigation	Harvest	Total
(percent of total labor hours)								
Male								
<i>Leafy vegetables</i>								
FTF zone	91.7	87.1	84.9	97.1	87.7	79.0	70.7	81.0
Bangladesh	89.9	83.4	79.0	93.7	92.0	72.1	71.5	80.3
<i>Sweet gourd</i>								
FTF zone	95.7	61.8	100.0	100.0	94.6	51.7	63.9	67.2
Bangladesh	100.0	68.2	14.2	100.0	46.4	100.0	52.1	57.9
<i>Tomatoes</i>								
FTF zone	60.8	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.6	80.8	76.5
Bangladesh	87.2	66.0	65.7	100.0	72.3	53.1	48.1	62.5
<i>Potatoes</i>								
FTF zone	100.0	94.5	100.0	100.0	93.6	93.7	84.8	92.5
Bangladesh	98.9	91.1	99.4	100.0	95.6	93.3	58.0	81.5
Female								
<i>Leafy vegetables</i>								
FTF zone	8.3	12.9	15.1	2.9	12.3	21.0	29.3	19.0
Bangladesh	10.1	16.6	21.0	6.3	8.0	27.9	28.5	19.7
<i>Sweet gourd</i>								
FTF zone	4.3	38.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	48.3	36.1	32.8
Bangladesh	0.0	31.8	85.8	0.0	53.6	0.0	47.9	42.1
<i>Tomatoes</i>								
FTF zone	39.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	19.2	23.5
Bangladesh	12.8	34.0	34.3	0.0	27.7	46.9	51.9	37.5
<i>Potatoes</i>								
FTF zone	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.3	15.2	7.5
Bangladesh	1.1	8.9	0.6	0.0	4.4	6.7	42.0	18.5

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.26—Looking after livestock: Feed the Future zone

Livestock caretaker		Per capita expenditure quintile					All
		1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
		(percent)					
Bullock	Male	83.7	75.5	75.6	72.4	71.2	75.5
	Female	16.3	24.5	24.4	27.6	28.8	24.5
Milk cow	Male	81.8	64.9	67.6	64.7	72.9	69.6
	Female	18.2	35.2	32.5	35.3	27.1	30.4
Buffalo	Male	.	100.0	100.0	.	100.0	100.0
	Female
Goat	Male	47.1	52.2	53.4	44.1	50.2	49.4
	Female	52.9	47.8	46.6	55.9	49.8	50.6
Sheep	Male	50.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	.	60.0
	Female	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	.	40.0
Chicken	Male	11.6	12.3	9.2	8.7	8.4	10.0
	Female	88.4	87.7	90.8	91.3	91.6	90.0
Duck	Male	11.9	14.2	12.6	8.0	6.9	10.7
	Female	88.1	85.9	87.4	92.0	93.1	89.3
Other birds	Male	48.5	39.7	46.6	60.3	43.0	48.1
	Female	51.5	60.3	53.4	39.7	57.0	51.9
Others	Male	25.0	58.5	60.0	15.4	26.9	33.2
	Female	75.0	41.5	40.0	84.6	73.2	66.8

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.27—Looking after livestock: Rural Bangladesh

Livestock caretaker		Per capita expenditure quintile					All
		1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)							
Bullock	Male	64.5	67.8	69.0	72.4	70.8	68.8
	Female	35.6	32.2	31.0	27.6	29.3	31.2
Milk cow	Male	65.0	69.9	72.5	71.5	71.2	70.3
	Female	35.0	30.1	27.5	28.5	28.8	29.8
Buffalo	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.2	91.9
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	8.1
Goat	Male	45.9	44.4	44.2	46.9	45.8	45.3
	Female	54.1	55.6	55.8	53.2	54.3	54.7
Sheep	Male	37.9	40.0	30.3	56.9	46.1	42.1
	Female	62.1	60.0	69.7	43.1	53.9	57.9
Chicken	Male	7.1	9.1	8.7	6.7	8.8	8.1
	Female	92.9	90.9	91.3	93.3	91.2	91.9
Duck	Male	5.5	9.2	7.8	6.1	6.8	7.1
	Female	94.5	90.9	92.2	93.9	93.3	92.9
Other birds	Male	52.4	30.3	49.8	38.2	35.2	40.9
	Female	47.6	69.7	50.2	61.8	64.8	59.2
Others	Male	48.5	66.7	59.2	48.4	23.6	50.4
	Female	51.5	33.3	40.8	51.7	76.5	49.7

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.28—Source of credit by farm size groups: Feed the Future zone

Source of Credit	Farm size groups				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	All
(percent)					
Relative/friend/neighbour	17.18	16.06	15.76	13.88	16.21
Bangladesh <i>Krishi</i> Bank	5.34	9.57	14.29	15.49	9.31
Other banks	9.8	9.77	10.72	17.11	10.6
Other financial institutions	0.82	0.73	0.0	1.3	0.71
NGO	24.39	24.47	21.81	13.64	23.05
Employer	0.17	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.12
Shop / dealer / trader	5.82	4.83	4.51	5.2	5.17
Money lender	3.86	3.8	3.29	5.85	3.93
<i>Shamity</i> (other than NGO)	5.11	4.43	2.87	0.65	4.09
Other	4.42	5.68	3.89	5.72	4.98
Does not have any loan currently	23.08	20.52	22.86	21.17	21.83
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are with landholding below 0.5 acres; small farmers, between 0.5 and 1.49 acres; medium farmers, between 1.50 and 2.49 acres; and large farmers, 2.5 acres and more.

Table 4.29—Source of credit by farm size groups: Rural Bangladesh

Source of Credit	Farm size groups				All
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	
(percent)					
Relative/friend/neighbour	26.34	25	24.13	22.38	25.15
Bangladesh <i>Krishi</i> Bank	5.28	9.43	12.75	12.78	8.63
Rajshahi <i>Krishi Unnayon</i> Bank	0.25	0.69	0.63	1.99	0.64
Other banks	14	12.19	12.47	16.18	13.24
Other financial institutions	0.66	0.28	0.6	0.45	0.47
NGO	32.47	27.94	22.13	17.27	27.91
Employer	0.16	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.12
Shop/dealer /trader	4.59	4.99	6.33	6.21	5.12
Money lender	5.55	5.15	7.94	9.34	6.02
<i>Shamity</i> (other than NGO)	4.17	4.42	1.99	1.95	3.81
Other	6.53	9.77	11.02	11.46	8.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are with landholding below 0.5 acres; small farmers, between 0.5 and 1.49 acres; medium farmers, between 1.50 and 2.49 acres; and large farmers, 2.5 acres and more.

Table 4.30—Average crop yields by farm size groups: Feed the Future zone

Crop	Farm size groups				FTF
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	
(metric ton/hectare)					
All Rice	2.86	2.74	2.68	2.35	2.73
Aus (local)	1.37	1.09	0.95	1.41	1.15
Aus (HYV)	2.25	2.26	1.97	2.36	2.22
B aman (local)	1.42	1.25	1.30	1.06	1.28
T aman (local)	1.53	1.46	1.46	1.10	1.46
T Aman (HYV)	2.43	2.36	2.40	2.17	2.37
Boro (HYV)	3.93	3.67	3.65	3.24	3.71
Boro (hybrid)	4.10	4.01	3.84	4.21	4.02
Wheat	2.31	2.75	2.68	2.37	2.65
Lentil	0.90	0.98	0.86	0.94	0.93
Green gram	0.55	0.77	0.80	0.79	0.74
Black gram	0.75	0.62	0.70	--	0.66
Mustard	0.61	0.94	1.14	0.54	0.88
Eggplant	5.24	6.58	6.67	3.35	6.03
Potatoes	12.98	13.26	7.72	6.58	10.52

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are defined as farmers with landholding below 0.5 acres, small farmers with landholding between 0.5 and 1.49 acres, medium farmers with landholding between 1.5 and 2.49 acres, large farmers with landholding equal or above 2.5 acres.

Table 4.31—Average crop yields by farm size groups: Rural Bangladesh

Crop	Farm size groups				Bangladesh
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	
(metric ton/hectare)					
All Rice	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.67	2.82
Aus (local)	1.67	1.43	1.29	1.81	1.50
Aus (HYV)	2.16	2.06	2.00	2.19	2.10
B aman (local)	1.72	1.31	1.30	1.18	1.44
T aman (local)	1.96	1.34	1.88	1.17	1.57
T Aman (HYV)	2.14	2.18	2.27	2.17	2.18
Boro (HYV)	3.81	3.64	3.70	3.58	3.70
Boro (hybrid)	4.37	4.74	4.44	4.23	4.55
Wheat	3.24	2.88	3.21	2.34	3.00
Lentil	0.84	0.99	0.98	1.09	0.96
Green gram	0.71	0.71	0.65	0.68	0.69
Black gram	4.66	1.07	0.86	0.79	1.74
Mustard	1.01	1.05	1.21	1.17	1.10
Eggplant	21.10	15.59	12.70	18.41	17.02
Potatoes	13.76	13.96	13.59	14.28	13.90

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Marginal farmers are defined as farmers with landholding below 0.5 acres, small farmers with landholding between 0.5 and 1.49 acres, medium farmers with landholding between 1.5 and 2.49 acres, large farmers with landholding equal or above 2.5 acres.

Table 4.32—Average crop yields by division: Rural Bangladesh

Crop	Divisions							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(metric ton/hectare)								
All Rice	1.97	2.72	3.07	2.68	3.02	2.75	2.29	2.82
Aus (local)	1.04	1.60	1.38	1.51	1.66	2.35	1.91	1.50
Aus (HYV)	2.02	2.23	1.56	2.23	2.02	2.38	1.90	2.10
B aman (local)	1.41	1.31	1.57	1.04	1.53	1.46	1.18	1.44
T aman (local)	1.38	2.37	2.23	1.25	1.48	1.05		1.57
T Aman (HYV)	2.50	1.93	1.97	2.43	2.36	2.15	1.66	2.18
Boro (HYV)	3.53	3.47	3.77	3.53	3.95	3.73	2.90	3.70
Boro (hybrid)	--	3.97	5.40	3.98	4.84	4.34	4.29	4.55
Wheat	1.06	3.06	2.59	3.02	3.23	2.72	--	3.00
Lentil	0.53	0.81	0.96	1.10	0.54	0.89	--	0.96
Green gram	0.57	0.19	0.41	0.75	0.88	--	--	0.69
Black gram	--	1.41	0.79	0.58	3.14	0.79	--	1.74
Mustard	0.58	0.97	1.28	0.62	1.25	0.76	0.59	1.10
Eggplant	6.06	13.82	27.83	10.13	16.07	11.25	9.79	17.02
Potatoes	14.86	12.67	11.96	8.02	15.13	16.25	8.33	13.90

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.33—Average number of livestock holding by income groups as of November 1, 2011: Feed the Future zone

Livestock	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(number)						
Bullock	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Milk cow	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Goat	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Chicken	4.9	3.7	4.1	5.4	5.4	4.7
Duck	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8
Other birds	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.34—Average number of livestock holding by income groups as of November 1, 2011: Rural Bangladesh

Livestock	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(number)						
Bullock	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Milk cow	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Goat	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Chicken	3.4	3.7	6.6	4.6	7.7	5.1
Duck	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2
Other birds	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Others	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.35—Average annual production of milk and eggs by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Product	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
<i>Average for producers</i>						
Milk (liter/year)	158	144	212	252	360	234
Eggs (number/year)	102	130	183	327	241	199
<i>Average for all households</i>						
Milk (liter/year)	22	29	52	74	84	52
Eggs (number/year)	67	85	127	234	167	136

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.36—Average annual production of milk and eggs by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Product	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
<i>Average for producers</i>						
Milk (liter/year)	177	196	194	241	379	244
Eggs (number/year)	85	132	199	114	691	245
<i>Average for all households</i>						
Milk (liter/year)	24	37	39	59	89	49
Eggs (number/year)	46	82	128	77	463	155

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.37—Input costs per hectare for irrigated boro paddy cultivation

Input	FTF zone	Division							
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(taka)									
Seed/seedling	4,757	3,957	6,902	6,049	4,549	6,710	3,769	4,159	5,549
Mechanical irrigation	13,453	8,648	11,386	12,079	13,641	11,332	10,380	6,864	11,431
Manual irrigation	477	842	333	217	854	315	64	575	327
Land rent	14,565	10,763	12,973	14,434	15,110	18,854	16,892	14,414	15,623
Urea	3,696	3,647	3,464	3,489	4,031	3,494	3,419	2,398	3,487
TSP	3,445	4,581	4,182	2,494	3,889	2,463	2,532	2,041	2,858
DAP	771	-	185	1,147	849	1,193	848	25	885
MP	1,528	663	1,401	1,509	1,832	1,312	1,374	563	1,416
Zinc	700	449	351	277	1,217	417	196	85	408
Ammonia	16	-	-	3	21	5	27	-	9
Gypsum	1,048	-	66	165	1,005	372	408	77	338
NPKS	23	-	9	36	6	8	9	17	17
Calcium	225	470	173	357	307	148	104	111	232
Manure	1,382	252	1,760	1,402	634	1,930	3,395	516	1,751
Pesticides	2,112	3,263	2,187	1,373	2,010	2,864	1,835	761	1,907
Drought animal	660	76	23	263	993	316	240	174	327
Power tiller	4,501	9,073	5,809	5,056	4,261	4,452	4,490	4,872	4,854
Seeding machine	76	-	-	1	37	-	-	-	5
Equipment for applying fertilizer	84	-	-	3	187	-	-	-	24
Pesticide sprayer	80	118	114	59	81	85	66	60	75
Weeding machine	60	562	0	-	-	23	-	5	11
Harvesting machine	118	680	-	77	-	81	4	-	49
<i>Family labor</i>									
Land preparation									
Male	2,722	619	2,098	1,948	3,346	1,978	1,691	1,884	2,082
Female	117	-	40	6	156	4	166	16	58
Transplanting									
Male	2,509	2,965	2,483	3,386	1,981	3,277	2,412	1,913	2,828
Female	105	-	156	22	60	98	244	27	97
Fertilizer application									
Male	74	249	182	59	49	24	220	61	96
Female	17	-	4	5	2	1	12	4	5
Pesticide application									
Male	586	458	414	306	627	608	406	165	430
Female	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Weeding									
Male	3,330	2,988	4,773	4,854	3,524	4,675	3,248	3,126	4,240
Female	194	-	122	62	229	70	412	21	152
Irrigation									
Male	3,084	1,503	856	2,640	4,802	2,139	3,178	2,539	2,694
Female	18	-	29	37	10	26	13	11	24

(continued)

Input	FTF zone	Division							Bangladesh
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
(taka)									
Harvesting									
Male	2,961	3,144	2,942	3,842	2,467	3,234	2,849	1,848	3,156
Female	295	-	234	81	232	67	284	50	149
<i>Hired labor</i>									
Land preparation									
Male	903	471	673	540	576	257	296	661	465
Female	9	-	-	30	21	-	54	-	22
Transplanting									
Male	4,395	4,703	9,001	5,850	4,822	4,651	3,466	5,429	5,373
Female	48	-	79	14	10	85	46	26	41
Fertilizer application									
Male	74	249	182	62	49	24	220	61	97
Female	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	8	2
Pesticide application									
Male	62	77	132	59	85	70	77	11	74
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weeding									
Male	3,677	2,838	7,172	4,372	3,348	2,232	1,635	2,817	3,544
Female	183	-	68	9	360	14	180	43	93
Irrigation									
Male	65	382	67	182	-	17	18	266	91
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting									
Male	4,585	5,090	11,693	7,031	4,951	6,697	4,554	7,115	6,761
Female	11	-	35	-	25	13	49	-	19
Total cost	83,803	73,778	94,749	85,889	87,244	86,636	75,785	65,816	84,172

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: All seed costs are included as cash costs.

Table 4.38—Costs of inputs as percentages of full costs per hectare for irrigated boro paddy cultivation

Region	Seed	Irrigation	Land rent	Fertilizer	Manure	Pesticide	Equipment	Family labor	Hired labor	Total
(percent)										
FTF zone	5.7	16.6	17.4	13.7	1.6	2.5	6.7	19.1	16.7	100.0
Barisal	5.4	12.9	14.6	13.3	0.3	4.4	14.2	16.2	18.7	100.0
Chittagong	7.3	12.4	13.7	10.4	1.9	2.3	6.3	15.1	30.7	100.0
Dhaka	7.0	14.3	16.8	11.0	1.6	1.6	6.4	20.1	21.1	100.0
Khulna	5.2	16.6	17.3	15.1	0.7	2.3	6.4	20.0	16.3	100.0
Rajshahi	7.7	13.4	21.8	10.9	2.2	3.3	5.7	18.7	16.2	100.0
Rangpur	5.0	13.8	22.3	11.8	4.5	2.4	6.3	20.0	14.0	100.0
Sylhet	6.3	11.3	21.9	8.1	0.8	1.2	7.8	17.7	25.0	100.0
Bangladesh	6.6	14.0	18.6	11.5	2.1	2.3	6.3	19.0	19.7	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Equipment include drought animal, power tiller and other agricultural machineries

Table 4.39— Costs of inputs as percentages of cash costs per hectare for irrigated boro paddy cultivation

Region	Seed	Irrigation	Fertilizer	Manure	Pesticide	Equipment	Hired labor	Total
(percent)								
FTF zone	8.9	26.2	21.5	2.6	4.0	10.5	26.3	100.0
Barisal	7.7	18.6	19.2	0.5	6.4	20.6	27.0	100.0
Chittagong	10.2	17.4	14.6	2.6	3.2	8.8	43.1	100.0
Dhaka	11.2	22.7	17.5	2.6	2.5	10.1	33.5	100.0
Khulna	8.3	26.5	24.1	1.2	3.7	10.2	26.1	100.0
Rajshahi	13.0	22.6	18.2	3.7	5.6	9.6	27.3	100.0
Rangpur	8.6	23.9	20.4	7.8	4.2	11.0	24.2	100.0
Sylhet	10.5	18.7	13.4	1.3	1.9	12.9	41.4	100.0
Bangladesh	10.6	22.4	18.4	3.3	3.6	10.2	31.6	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Equipment include drought animal, power tiller and other agricultural machineries.

Table 4.40—Total costs and profitability of irrigated boro paddy cultivation

Region/ Division	Cash cost	Total cost	Cash cost	Total cost	Value of crop	Value of crop	Net profit		Gross profit	
	Per hectare	Per hectare	Per ton	Per ton	Per hectare	Per ton	Per hectare	Per ton	Per hectare	Per ton
(taka)										
FTF zone	53,224	83,803	10,038	16,078	103,689	18,220	19,886	2,142	50,466	8,182
Barisal	51,089	73,778	11,198	16,557	75,815	14,773	2,038	(1,784)	24,727	3,574
Chittagong	67,444	94,749	14,178	20,298	84,962	16,034	(9,787)	(4,265)	17,518	1,856
Dhaka	54,208	85,889	10,223	16,407	98,395	17,197	12,506	790	44,188	6,973
Khulna	54,650	87,244	10,705	17,047	101,662	18,492	14,418	1,446	47,012	7,788
Rajshahi	51,580	86,636	8,772	14,807	110,399	16,832	23,763	2,025	58,820	8,060
Rangpur	43,758	75,785	8,402	14,750	91,347	16,206	15,562	1,456	47,589	7,804
Sylhet	39,738	65,816	8,697	14,858	76,090	15,841	10,274	983	36,352	7,143
Bangladesh	52,539	84,172	10,043	16,230	96,939	16,880	12,767	650	44,400	6,837

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: All seed costs are included as cash costs.

Net profit = value of crop per hectare–total cost per hectare

Gross profit = value of crop per hectare–cash cost per hectare

Table 4.41—Input costs per hectare for HYV aman paddy cultivation

Input	FTF zone	Division							
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
		(taka)							
Seed/seedling	3,932	7,042	5,614	6,130	3,706	4,232	3,403	3,698	4,572
Mechanical irrigation	2,311	-	400	1,221	2,430	2,556	1,587	199	1,679
Manual irrigation	152	-	115	6	320	182	-	68	117
Land rent	14,367	10,763	12,973	14,434	15,110	18,854	16,892	14,414	15,854
Urea	3,394	2,862	3,517	3,016	4,014	4,014	3,040	2,416	3,452
TSP	2,450	1,267	2,499	1,026	2,905	1,757	1,147	1,375	1,715
DAP	631	30	374	544	646	446	508	48	475
MP	855	255	662	672	1,178	862	650	298	773
Zinc	520	-	110	52	668	442	104	-	270
Ammonia	37	-	-	1	39	4	12	-	11
Gypsum	552	-	39	38	436	178	121	2	158
NPKS	6	-	-	22	-	-	-	83	9
Calcium	170	-	75	93	168	154	77	5	109
Manure	549	34	491	377	405	1,316	1,181	638	775
Pesticides	1,735	1,083	1,735	688	1,661	1,984	1,355	758	1,413
Drought animal	450	596	80	162	474	223	471	467	319
Power tiller	4,270	4,782	6,033	4,548	4,536	4,780	4,491	4,602	4,721
Seeding machine	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1
Equipment for applying fertilizer	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
Pesticide sprayer	49	76	23	35	40	52	45	94	45
Weeding machine	20	68	-	-	-	13	-	18	7
Harvesting machine	63	88	-	-	-	61	-	27	20
<i>Family labor</i>									
Land preparation									
Male	1,904	1,611	2,264	1,692	2,005	1,316	1,779	2,632	1,762
Female	55	-	10	11	36	7	86	16	29
Transplanting									
Male	2,523	4,119	3,001	3,242	2,159	2,699	2,216	2,236	2,678
Female	72	-	104	55	32	95	166	64	84
Fertilizer application									
Male	83	39	53	54	64	37	33	82	48
Female	24	-	2	4	-	8	8	4	5
Pesticide application									
Male	442	421	444	190	519	467	380	195	384
Female	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	0
Weeding									
Male	3,253	3,087	3,643	3,939	3,087	2,805	2,497	2,756	3,115
Female	135	-	266	152	139	29	257	507	160

(continued)

Input	FTF zone	Division							
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(taka)									
Irrigation									
Male	1,262	457	196	620	1,282	803	1,324	279	866
Female	7	-	16	5	2	3	11	4	6
Harvesting									
Male	3,339	3,807	2,886	3,987	2,485	2,177	2,313	2,206	2,767
Female	104	16	2,105	587	60	71	152	83	354
<i>Hired labor</i>									
Land preparation									
Male	628	251	834	299	480	250	323	311	366
Female	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0
Transplanting									
Male	3,834	3,132	7,694	5,951	4,251	3,498	3,664	3,409	4,507
Female	-	-	43	-	-	136	75	19	52
Fertilizer application									
Male	83	39	53	54	64	37	33	82	48
Female	6	-	14	11	9	-	6	-	6
Pesticide application									
Male	54	60	71	44	57	79	97	27	67
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weeding									
Male	2,964	1,490	5,869	3,270	2,857	2,527	1,554	2,820	2,798
Female	104	-	189	3	125	72	169	-	89
Irrigation									
Male	105	49	21	10	-	16	9	13	12
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting									
Male	3,479	2,804	6,209	4,519	3,596	4,579	3,212	4,290	4,169
Female	115	-	179	2	30	27	63	8	39
Total cost	61,206	50,328	70,909	61,660	62,154	64,020	55,571	51,167	60,949

All seed costs are included as cash costs

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.42—Costs of inputs as percentages of full costs per hectare for HYV aman paddy cultivation

Region	Seed	Irrigation	Land rent	Fertilizer	Manure	Pesticide	Equipment	Family labor	Hired labor	Total
(percent)										
FTF zone	6.4	4.0	23.5	14.1	0.9	2.8	8.0	21.6	18.6	100.0
Barisal	14.0	-	21.4	8.8	0.1	2.2	11.1	26.9	15.6	100.0
Chittagong	7.9	0.7	18.3	10.3	0.7	2.4	8.7	21.1	29.9	100.0
Dhaka	9.9	2.0	23.4	8.9	0.6	1.1	7.7	23.7	22.7	100.0
Khulna	6.0	4.4	24.3	16.2	0.7	2.7	8.1	19.2	18.4	100.0
Rajshahi	6.6	4.3	29.4	12.3	2.1	3.1	8.0	16.5	17.6	100.0
Rangpur	6.1	2.9	30.4	10.2	2.1	2.4	9.0	20.2	16.6	100.0
Sylhet	7.2	0.5	28.2	8.3	1.3	1.5	10.3	21.1	21.6	100.0
Bangladesh	7.5	3.0	26.0	11.5	1.3	2.3	8.4	20.1	19.9	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Equipment include drought animal, power tiller and other agricultural machineries.

Table 4.43—Costs of inputs as percentages of cash costs per hectare for HYV aman paddy cultivation

Division/Division	Seed	Irrigation	Fertilizer	Manure	Pesticide	Equipment	Hired labor	Total
(percent)								
FTF zone	11.7	7.3	25.6	1.6	5.2	14.7	33.9	100.0
Barisal	27.1	-	17.0	0.1	4.2	21.6	30.1	100.0
Chittagong	13.1	1.2	16.9	1.1	4.0	14.3	49.3	100.0
Dhaka	18.7	3.7	16.7	1.1	2.1	14.5	43.2	100.0
Khulna	10.6	7.8	28.6	1.2	4.7	14.4	32.7	100.0
Rajshahi	12.3	7.9	22.8	3.8	5.8	14.9	32.5	100.0
Rangpur	12.4	5.8	20.7	4.3	4.9	18.3	33.6	100.0
Sylhet	14.3	1.0	16.4	2.5	2.9	20.3	42.6	100.0
Bangladesh	13.9	5.5	21.3	2.4	4.3	15.6	37.1	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Equipment include drought animal, power tiller and other agricultural machineries.

Table 4.44—Total costs and profitability of HYV aman paddy cultivation

Region/ Division	Cash cost	Total cost	Cash cost	Total cost	Value of crop	Value of crop	Net profit		Gross profit	
	Per hectare	Per hectare	Per ton	Per ton	Per hectare	Per ton	Per hectare	Per ton	Per hectare	Per ton
(taka)										
FTF zone	33,613	61,206	9,650	17,979	64,701	17,322	3,495	(657)	31,087	7,671
Barisal	26,008	50,328	7,294	14,249	64,557	17,682	14,229	3,433	38,548	10,388
Chittagong	42,944	70,909	16,009	26,721	59,357	16,188	(11,552)	(10,534)	16,413	178
Dhaka	32,629	61,660	12,720	24,403	49,207	16,396	(12,453)	(8,007)	16,578	3,676
Khulna	35,135	62,154	10,546	18,836	60,344	16,712	(1,810)	(2,124)	25,209	6,166
Rajshahi	34,635	64,020	11,081	20,988	58,034	15,968	(5,986)	(5,020)	23,400	4,887
Rangpur	27,441	55,571	8,701	18,676	54,584	15,133	(987)	(3,543)	27,143	6,432
Sylhet	25,975	51,168	10,741	21,880	39,971	14,535	(11,197)	(7,345)	13,995	3,793
Bangladesh	32,826	60,949	11,101	21,110	55,410	16,049	(5,539)	(5,061)	22,584	4,948

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: All seed costs are included as cash costs.

Net profit = value of crop per hectare–total cost per hectare

Gross profit = value of crop per hectare–cash cost per hectare

Table 4.45—Input costs per hectare for local aman paddy cultivation

Input	FTF zone	Division							
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
		(taka)							
Seed/seedling	4,343	4,147	5,530	4,726	3,871	3,395	4,759	2,240	4,396
Mechanical irrigation	541	-	343	1,024	1,613	1,591	1,345	282	912
Manual irrigation	12	-	-	14	71	135	166	-	50
Land rent	12,384	10,763	12,973	14,434	15,110	18,854	16,892	14,414	14,554
Urea	1,849	1,800	2,389	2,337	2,518	3,190	3,194	1,623	2,457
TSP	1,226	833	2,380	875	2,212	1,220	1,429	502	1,247
DAP	205	75	58	248	497	965	138	40	275
MP	301	80	599	340	740	472	618	119	405
Zinc	111	-	120	83	53	270	114	16	92
Ammonia	-	-	-	98	-	17	-	-	36
Gypsum	103	-	2	37	409	311	63	-	93
NPKS	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	38	10
Calcium	6	-	87	19	4	94	48	-	33
Manure	221	29	318	362	145	427	991	173	372
Pesticides	866	908	865	418	624	1,335	1,119	223	760
Drought animal	369	445	23	32	716	58	208	90	195
Power tiller	4,253	4,580	5,033	4,927	3,810	4,133	4,376	4,010	4,575
Seeding machine	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Equipment for applying fertilizer	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pesticide sprayer	48	59	37	19	39	40	90	33	43
Weeding machine	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting machine	190	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Family labor</i>									
Land preparation									
Male	1,700	1,224	2,261	1,400	1,903	891	1,940	2,396	1,567
Female	3	-	100	25	-	-	543	-	98
Transplanting									
Male	2,844	3,065	1,898	2,208	1,606	1,420	3,795	2,038	2,408
Female	31	37	177	1	-	-	1,101	-	186
Fertilizer application									
Male	38	-	61	25	3	6	-	20	17
Female	5	-	6	2	32	-	60	-	13
Pesticide application									
Male	341	289	186	158	369	249	362	36	237
Female	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0
Weeding									
Male	3,226	2,388	4,388	3,451	2,350	3,716	4,049	1,854	3,318
Female	61	88	205	57	129	57	1,293	-	263

(continued)

Input	FTF zone	Division							
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(taka)									
Irrigation									
Male	414	226	71	477	665	293	1,258	24	487
Female	-	-	29	77	-	-	14	-	31
Harvesting									
Male	4,014	2,736	4,206	3,168	2,557	2,572	3,617	2,421	3,117
Female	205	19	212	127	-	124	1,051	81	238
<i>Hired labor</i>									
Land preparation									
Male	730	88	415	472	411	50	348	439	330
Female	6	2	31	22	-	-	-	-	11
Transplanting									
Male	2,719	2,840	7,423	4,182	3,619	2,129	2,864	1,149	3,701
Female	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer application									
Male	38	-	61	25	3	6	-	20	16
Female	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pesticide application									
Male	42	28	255	14	10	56	7	-	44
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weeding									
Male	2,097	1,370	3,021	3,624	2,479	1,524	1,237	741	2,386
Female	15	-	-	19	-	953	482	-	180
Irrigation									
Male	219	-	18	-	-	32	52	-	13
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting									
Male	3,166	2,596	7,854	4,753	3,398	5,220	3,517	3,382	4,395
Female	14	32	-	-	-	-	88	-	18
Total cost	48,757	40,767	63,632	54,359	52,048	55,807	63,230	38,404	53,604

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: All seed costs are included as cash costs.

Table 4.46—Costs of inputs as percentages of full costs per hectare for local aman paddy cultivation

Region	Seed	Irrigation	Land rent	Fertilizer	Manure	Pesticide	Equipment	Family labor	Hired labor	Total
(percent)										
FTF zone	9.0	1.2	25.4	7.7	0.5	1.8	10.0	26.2	18.3	100.0
Barisal	10.2	-	26.4	6.8	0.1	2.2	12.5	24.7	17.1	100.0
Chittagong	8.7	0.5	20.4	8.9	0.5	1.4	8.0	21.7	30.0	100.0
Dhaka	8.8	1.9	26.6	7.5	0.7	0.8	9.1	20.8	23.8	100.0
Khulna	7.6	3.3	29.0	12.4	0.3	1.2	8.8	18.1	19.3	100.0
Rajshahi	6.1	3.1	33.8	11.7	0.8	2.4	7.6	16.7	17.9	100.0
Rangpur	7.5	2.4	26.7	8.9	1.6	1.8	7.4	30.2	13.6	100.0
Sylhet	5.8	0.7	37.5	6.1	0.5	0.6	10.8	23.1	14.9	100.0
Bangladesh	8.2	1.8	27.2	8.7	0.7	1.4	9.0	22.4	20.6	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Equipment include drought animal, power tiller and other agricultural machineries.

Table 4.47—Costs of inputs as percentages of cash costs per hectare for local aman paddy cultivation

Region	Seed	Irrigation	Fertilizer	Manure	Pesticide	Equipment	Hired labor	Total
(percent)								
FTF zone	18.2	2.3	16.0	0.9	3.6	20.6	38.3	100.0
Barisal	20.8	-	14.0	0.1	4.6	25.6	34.9	100.0
Chittagong	15.0	0.9	15.3	0.9	2.3	13.8	51.8	100.0
Dhaka	16.5	3.6	14.2	1.3	1.5	17.3	45.7	100.0
Khulna	14.2	6.2	23.6	0.5	2.3	16.8	36.4	100.0
Rajshahi	12.3	6.2	23.7	1.5	4.8	15.3	36.1	100.0
Rangpur	17.5	5.5	20.6	3.6	4.1	17.2	31.5	100.0
Sylhet	14.8	1.9	15.5	1.1	1.5	27.3	37.9	100.0
Bangladesh	16.3	3.6	17.2	1.4	2.8	17.8	41.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Equipment include drought animal, power tiller and other agricultural machineries.

Table 4.48—Total costs and profitability of local aman paddy cultivation

Region	Cash cost	Total cost	Cash cost	Total cost	Value of crop	Value of crop	Net profit		Gross profit	
	Per hectare	Per hectare	Per ton	Per ton	Per hectare	Per ton	Per Hectare	Per ton	Per Hectare	Per ton
(taka)										
FTF zone	23,609	48,757	12,269	25,816	38,131	17,172	(10,626)	(8,644)	14,523	4,903
Barisal	19,933	40,767	10,354	21,413	34,267	16,735	(6,500)	(4,678)	14,334	6,382
Chittagong	36,859	63,632	15,657	27,888	46,604	15,362	(17,028)	(12,525)	9,745	(295)
Dhaka	28,624	54,359	13,027	25,574	41,928	16,444	(12,431)	(9,131)	13,304	3,417
Khulna	27,529	52,048	14,110	27,219	35,308	16,559	(16,740)	(10,660)	7,779	2,449
Rajshahi	27,626	55,807	13,747	28,333	32,689	15,165	(23,118)	(13,168)	5,063	1,418
Rangpur	27,255	63,230	12,432	27,607	41,255	15,874	(21,975)	(11,733)	14,000	3,443
Sylhet	15,120	38,404	8,579	22,803	28,685	14,832	(9,718)	(7,971)	13,565	6,252
Bangladesh	27,035	53,604	12,750	25,735	38,872	16,106	(14,732)	(9,629)	11,836	3,356

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: All seed costs are included as cash costs.

Net profit = value of crop per hectare–total cost per hectare

Gross profit = value of crop per hectare–cash cost per hectare

Table 4.49—Total production and marketed surplus rates for selected products: Feed the Future zone and divisions of rural Bangladesh

	Division								Bangladesh
	FTF Zone	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
<i>Total production (kg/farmer)</i>									
Rice	1,529	1,801	1,279	1,803	1,593	2,533	1,877	2,303	1,891
Wheat	439	78	646	405	487	623	748	120	591
Pulses	185	187	134	200	164	301	67	347	196
Potatoes	455	557	442	209	260	656		703	467
Non Leafy Vegetables	420	47	622	557	329	618	188	221	437
Leafy Vegetables	133	14	347	80	140	50	19	72	98
Fruits	313	108	455	223	345	200	237	148	257
<i>Marketed surplus rates (percent): direct (sold product only)</i>									
Rice	32	31	14	31	35	43	40	27	36
Wheat	44	0	48	53	47	55	85	0	59
Pulses	55	51	53	49	54	69	22	22	53
Potatoes	15	8	12	7	0	21	0	6	11
Non Leafy Vegetables	28	5	22	19	22	34	10	12	20
Leafy Vegetables	12	3	24	9	8	8	2	25	9
Fruits	14	7	9	9	15	8	5	7	9
<i>Marketed surplus rates(percent): indirect (sold product paid for services)</i>									
Rice	50	47	36	47	48	60	51	53	52
Wheat	56	0	65	63	62	70	91	0	72
Pulses	68	65	60	66	64	77	41	44	66
Potatoes	31	23	23	31	17	47	0	34	29
Non Leafy Vegetables	37	15	34	30	31	47	25	21	32
Leafy Vegetables	23	11	37	23	19	20	16	34	21
Fruits	27	24	24	24	30	28	26	22	26

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.50—Rice transaction characteristics: Feed the Future zone and divisions of rural Bangladesh

	Division								Bangladesh
	FTF Zone	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
<i>Transaction Attributes</i>									
Product sold (kg/farmer)	1,290	1,474	633	1,541	1,224	2,529	1,655	1,463	1,668
Total value (Tk)	21,340	23,791	9,997	26,315	23,170	41,134	25,524	22,916	27,751
Unit value (Tk/kg)	16.5	16.1	15.8	17.1	18.9	16.3	15.4	15.7	16.6
						(percent)			
<i>Type of Buyer</i>									
Village collector	26	23	37	30	30	20	33	37	29
Wholesaler	71	76	51	67	70	80	61	55	68
Other buyer	3	1	12	3	0	1	7	7	3
<i>Payment Mode</i>									
In cash	99	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	100
In kind	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Location</i>									
Farm premises	35	33	40	50	34	48	80	82	53
Local retail market	47	39	54	42	50	27	15	16	34
Wholesale market	19	29	6	8	16	25	4	2	13
<i>Transportation means</i>									
Manual/mechanical	84	87	77	91	82	98	98	87	91
Motorized	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
Animal	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Other	15	11	22	6	17	2	1	13	7
<i>HH receives advance payment from buyer</i>	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.51—Rice transaction characteristics by farm size groups: Rural Bangladesh

	Farm size groups				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Total
<i>Transaction Attributes</i>					
Product sold (kg/farmer)	370	983	2,109	5,225	1,668
Total value (Tk)	6,153	16,313	35,660	86,274	27,751
Unit value (Tk/kg)	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.5	16.6
			(percent)		
<i>Type of Buyer</i>					
Village collector	34	27	29	26	29
Wholesaler	60	69	69	72	68
Other buyer	6	4	1	2	3
<i>Payment Mode</i>					
In cash	100	100	100	100	100
In kind	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Location</i>					
Farm premises	52	53	54	53	53
Local retail market	36	36	34	28	34
Wholesale market	11	12	13	19	13
<i>Transportation means</i>					
Manual/mechanical	93	93	89	84	91
Motorized	0	0	1	2	0
Animal	0	1	1	2	1
Other	7	6	9	12	7
<i>HH receives advance payment from buyer</i>	1	1	1	0	1

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011–2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 4.52—Monthly rice equivalent paddy stock at farm level: Feed the Future zone and divisions of rural Bangladesh

Month	FTF Zone	Division							
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(thousand metric tons)									
Dec-10	874	316	392	1,037	639	771	541	264	3,961
Jan-11	799	308	343	705	608	492	359	206	3,021
Feb-11	650	243	281	533	491	335	246	167	2,296
Mar-11	587	202	249	389	423	241	196	145	1,845
Apr-11	1,015	192	401	1,101	817	392	255	222	3,382
May-11	1,455	198	812	3,047	1,018	1,424	1,102	633	8,234
Jun-11	1,240	178	694	2,456	691	969	941	514	6,442
Jul-11	1,033	160	596	1,966	554	658	730	449	5,113
Aug-11	996	213	489	1,531	521	527	502	370	4,152
Sep-11	851	162	434	1,198	464	382	447	273	3,360
Oct-11	744	119	368	939	407	266	342	234	2,675
Nov-11	876	99	440	1,181	759	1,175	533	250	4,438

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

TABLES FOR SECTION 5: ACCESS TO FOOD

Table 5.1—Distribution of per capita income: Feed the Future zone

Per capita expenditure group	Average per capita expenditure (taka/month)	Share of total expenditure in each group (percent)
1 (poorest)	1,019	1.91
2	1,275	2.39
3	1,411	2.65
4	1,536	2.88
5	1,650	3.10
6	1,747	3.28
7	1,863	3.50
8	1,975	3.71
9	2,096	3.93
10	2,212	4.15
11	2,349	4.41
12	2,484	4.66
13	2,641	4.96
14	2,834	5.32
15	3,049	5.72
16	3,303	6.20
17	3,626	6.81
18	4,123	7.74
19	4,805	9.02
20 (richest)	7,283	13.67
All households	2,660	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.2—Distribution of per capita income: Rural Bangladesh

Per capita expenditure group	Average per capita expenditure (taka/month)	Share of total expenditure in each group (percent)
1 (poorest)	1,015	1.85
2	1,275	2.32
3	1,440	2.62
4	1,566	2.85
5	1,671	3.04
6	1,781	3.24
7	1,893	3.45
8	2,016	3.67
9	2,140	3.89
10	2,268	4.12
11	2,412	4.39
12	2,566	4.66
13	2,734	4.97
14	2,916	5.32
15	3,137	5.70
16	3,386	6.16
17	3,749	6.82
18	4,263	7.75
19	5,062	9.20
20 (richest)	7,675	13.96
All households	2,692	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.3—Budget share of consumption items by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Monthly per capita total expenditure (taka)	1,313	1,809	2,285	2,956	4,964	2,660
Monthly per capita food expenditure (taka)	827	1,127	1,384	1,780	2,694	1,559
Monthly per capita non-food expenditure (taka)	486	682	902	1,177	2,270	1,100
<i>Budget share of expenditures</i>						
					(percent)	
Food	63.0	62.3	60.5	60.2	55.5	60.3
Fuel and lighting	9.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	5.6	7.7
Personal care	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3
Cleaning materials	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Transport and communication	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.3	6.1	4.7
Adult clothing	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6
Children clothing	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8
Other clothing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Footwear	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Beddings	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other household expenses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Medical treatment for male	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.3	2.2
Medical treatment for female	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.5
Education for male	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
Education for female	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Remittances sent	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3
Gifts given	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Kurbani/milad	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.9
Entertainment	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Legal fees	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4
Utensils	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Furniture repair	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal items (bag, watch etc.)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lighting (bulb etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
House rent	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.6	5.8
Use value of household durables	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.6	2.7
Narcotics and tobacco	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.4—Budget share of consumption items by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Monthly per capita total expenditure (taka)	1,323	1,838	2,344	3,041	5,155	2,692
Monthly per capita food expenditure (taka)	825	1,121	1,395	1,766	2,662	1,531
Monthly per capita non-food expenditure (taka)	498	718	950	1,275	2,493	1,162
<i>Budget share of expenditures</i>						
					(percent)	
Food	62.5	61.0	59.5	58.2	52.8	58.9
Fuel and lighting	10.2	9.0	8.0	7.0	5.8	8.0
Personal care	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Cleaning materials	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4
Transport and communication	3.5	4.1	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.8
Adult clothing	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.7
Children clothing	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9
Other clothing	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Footwear	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Beddings	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other household expenses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Medical treatment for male	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.2
Medical treatment for female	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.2
Education for male	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
Education for female	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Remittances sent	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Gifts given	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Kurbani/milad	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.8	3.1	1.4
Entertainment	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Legal fees	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4
Utensils	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Furniture repair	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal items (bag, watch etc.)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6
Lighting (bulb etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
House rent	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.6
Use value of household durables	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.8	3.1
Narcotics and tobacco	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.5—Budget share of consumption items by division: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	All
Monthly per capita total expenditure (taka)	2,606	3,090	2,842	2,691	2,515	1,989	2,952	2,692
Monthly per capita food expenditure (taka)	1,541	1,660	1,667	1,486	1,380	1,146	1,817	1,531
Monthly per capita non-food expenditure (taka)	1,064	1,431	1,176	1,205	1,135	843	1,135	1,162
<i>Budget share of expenditures</i>					(percent)			
Food	60.8	56.3	60.4	57.6	57.1	59.1	63.6	58.9
Fuel and lighting	7.4	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.0	9.3	6.9	8.0
Personal care	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3
Cleaning materials	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4
Transport and communication	3.2	5.3	4.2	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.4	4.8
Adult clothing	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.7
Children clothing	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
Other clothing	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Footwear	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Beddings	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other household expenses	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Medical treatment for male	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2
Medical treatment for female	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.2
Education for male	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
Education for female	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9
Remittances sent	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gifts given	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kurbani/milad	1.0	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.4
Entertainment	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Legal fees	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Utensils	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Furniture repair	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal items (bag, watch etc.)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
Lighting (bulb etc.)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
House rent	7.8	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.6
Use value of household durables	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1
Narcotics and tobacco	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.9
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.6—Food budget share of selected food items by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(taka/person/day)						
Monthly per capita food expenditure (Tk)	827	1,127	1,384	1,780	2,694	1,559
<i>Food budget share</i>						
Rice	46.64	39.22	35.13	29.32	22.54	34.60
Atta	1.48	1.39	1.35	1.44	1.30	1.39
Other cereal	0.22	0.30	0.22	0.25	0.53	0.30
Pulses	1.80	1.87	1.72	2.00	2.00	1.88
Oils	6.57	6.63	6.16	6.00	5.60	6.20
Oil seed	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.09
Vegetables	9.26	10.09	9.27	9.26	8.55	9.29
Potatoes	3.23	2.96	2.71	2.34	1.92	2.63
Leafy vegetables	1.79	1.55	1.64	1.58	1.39	1.59
Meats	1.86	4.20	7.35	9.11	12.94	7.08
Eggs	1.16	1.65	1.73	1.90	2.13	1.71
Milk and milk products	0.69	1.09	1.51	2.19	2.87	1.67
Fruits	1.71	2.50	3.06	4.53	6.01	3.56
Big fish	6.09	8.27	9.45	10.72	12.34	9.37
Small fish	3.20	3.74	3.39	3.56	3.82	3.54
Spices	4.66	4.39	4.08	4.03	4.00	4.23
Salt	0.62	0.54	0.48	0.44	0.36	0.49
Sugar and gur	1.35	1.57	1.78	1.95	1.94	1.72
Beverages	1.29	1.28	1.67	1.67	2.00	1.58
Betel leaf/nut	1.83	1.70	1.76	1.71	1.76	1.75
Other prepared foods	4.47	4.98	5.44	5.93	5.91	5.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.7—Food budget share by food groups and income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(taka/person/day)						
Monthly per capita food expenditure (Tk)	825	1,121	1,395	1,766	2,662	1,531
<i>Food budget share</i>						
Rice	47.8	39.7	34.5	28.7	21.8	34.9
Atta	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other cereal	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pulses	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
Oils	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.9
Oil seed	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vegetables	9.9	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.8
Potatoes	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.0	3.1
Leafy vegetables	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5
Meats	1.7	3.1	5.9	8.4	11.2	5.9
Eggs	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6
Milk and milk products	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.6	2.1
Fruits	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.4	6.7	3.4
Big fish	5.1	7.5	8.6	9.5	11.6	8.4
Small fish	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.5
Spices	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.2
Salt	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Sugar and gur	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.7
Beverages	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.9
Betel leaf/nut	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3
Other prepared foods	5.0	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.8—Food budget share by division: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(taka/person/day)								
Monthly per capita food expenditure	1,541	1,660	1,667	1,486	1,380	1,146	1,817	1,531
(percent)								
<i>Food budget share</i>								
Rice	33.8	29.3	34.2	35.2	37.5	42.3	30.8	34.9
Atta	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	0.4	1.6	1.4
Other cereal	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Pulses	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.4
Oils	5.1	6.1	6.0	7.2	6.0	5.4	4.5	5.9
Oil seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vegetables	8.7	11.1	10.2	10.1	8.6	8.8	10.5	9.8
Potatoes	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	4.3	2.6	3.1
Leafy vegetables	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.5
Meats	4.2	7.5	5.6	6.6	5.7	5.6	4.6	5.9
Eggs	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.6
Milk	1.1	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.1
Fruits	3.3	5.1	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.0	3.7	3.4
Big fish	7.5	9.3	9.2	10.1	7.7	5.0	8.9	8.4
Small fish	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.1	2.3	3.4	5.8	3.5
Spices	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.2
Salt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Sugar/gur	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.7
Beverages	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.9
Betel leaf/nut	4.7	2.4	2.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	4.1	2.3
Other prepared foods	7.1	5.6	5.2	5.1	8.3	6.6	6.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.9—Labor force participation of household members aged 15 years and over by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Indicator	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
<i>In the labor force</i>						
Male	88.1	87.0	86.4	85.4	80.4	85.7
Female	64.3	61.8	60.6	61.2	57.5	61.3
All	75.3	73.9	73.3	72.7	68.6	73.0
<i>Type of employment (percentage of the labor force)</i>						
Agricultural wage labor	12.0	8.1	6.3	3.1	1.5	6.5
Non-agricultural wage labor	6.1	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.4
Salaried	1.5	2.3	3.1	4.0	6.5	3.3
Rickshaw/van pulling	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.6	0.3	2.1
Business/trade	4.1	5.5	8.4	7.8	12.0	7.3
Non-agricultural production	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
Livestock related work	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Farming	64.4	71.8	71.0	74.9	73.2	70.9
Self-employed in other activities	6.1	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.2	5.0
Unemployed (looked for work)	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.10—Labor force participation of household members aged 15 years and over by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Indicator	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
<i>In the labor force</i>						
Male	92.3	89.4	88.5	84.5	80.4	87.2
Female	64.9	62.0	61.3	58.1	53.6	60.2
All	77.6	74.8	74.2	70.6	66.2	72.9
<i>Type of employment (percentage of the labor force)</i>						
Agricultural wage labor	12.0	9.4	7.1	3.4	1.0	7.7
Non-agricultural wage labor	6.1	5.8	4.3	3.1	1.8	4.6
Salaried	1.5	2.9	3.0	4.4	5.8	3.7
Rickshaw/van pulling	3.5	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.6	2.2
Business/trade	4.1	6.8	7.1	10.8	11.6	7.9
Non-agricultural production	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.1
Livestock related work	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Farming	64.4	64.3	67.6	69.4	71.7	65.9
Self-employed in other activities	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.3
Unemployed (looked for work)	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.11—Labor force participation of household members aged 15 years and over by division: Rural Bangladesh

Indicator	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(percent)								
<i>In the labor force</i>								
Male	82.2	80.8	87.8	87.4	91.2	91.3	87.4	87.2
Female	55.4	44.3	61.6	69.3	67.1	73.0	54.8	60.2
All	68.0	59.7	74.1	78.0	79.2	81.8	70.2	72.9
<i>Type of employment (percentage of the labor force)</i>								
Agricultural wage labor	12.0	5.2	6.8	6.6	8.6	13.2	7.1	7.7
Non-agricultural wage labor	6.1	5.7	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.7	7.1	4.6
Salaried	1.5	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.2	2.6	5.7	3.7
Rickshaw/van pulling	3.5	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.2
Business/trade	4.1	10.4	7.8	6.3	7.3	5.9	7.8	7.9
Non-agricultural production	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.3	1.1	1.1
Livestock related work	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.2
Farming	64.4	59.1	68.3	70.3	66.9	67.3	60.7	65.9
Self-employed in other activities	6.1	10.6	5.6	4.0	5.8	4.4	8.8	6.3
Unemployed (looked for work)	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.12— Private transfer and remittance received by income groups: Feed the Future zone

	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(Tk per household)						
<i>For all households</i>						
Average annual domestic remittance	2,320	3,197	4,098	8,231	9,756	5,510
Average annual international remittance	764	3,131	5,887	7,533	16,757	6,796
Average annual total remittance	3,083	6,328	9,985	15,764	26,513	12,306
(percentage of annual household expenditure)						
Domestic remittance	3.2	3.4	3.6	5.9	4.9	4.5
International remittance	1.1	3.3	5.1	5.4	8.4	5.5
Total remittance	4.3	6.7	8.7	11.3	13.3	10.0
<i>For remittance receiving households</i>						
Average annual domestic remittance	16,336	23,328	31,081	37,197	39,730	31,422
Average annual international remittance	49,348	106,583	183,187	124,120	148,371	135,908
Average annual total remittance	19,908	39,030	60,892	59,727	75,419	56,192
(percentage of households)						
Transfers from inside Bangladesh and abroad	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.6
Transfers from inside Bangladesh	13.9	13.3	13.2	20.3	23.9	16.9
Transfers from abroad	1.3	2.5	3.2	4.3	10.6	4.4

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.13—Private transfer and remittance received by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(Tk per household)						
<i>For all households</i>						
Average annual domestic remittance	2,072	2,793	3,419	6,102	9,683	4,715
Average annual international remittance	842	3,705	7,553	12,823	42,559	12,994
Average annual total remittance	2,914	6,498	10,972	18,925	52,242	17,708
(percentage of annual household expenditure)						
Domestic remittance	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.2	4.4	3.7
International remittance	1.2	4.0	6.5	8.7	19.2	10.2
Total remittance	4.1	6.9	9.5	12.9	23.6	13.8
<i>For remittance receiving households</i>						
Average annual domestic remittance	16,378	23,424	26,956	36,070	51,353	32,479
Average annual international remittance	63,145	82,329	106,981	105,891	170,580	134,034
Average annual total remittance	20,963	40,357	55,824	67,391	122,637	74,728
(percentage of households)						
Transfers from inside Bangladesh and abroad	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.5
Transfers from inside Bangladesh	12.6	11.6	12.6	16.0	17.7	14.0
Transfers from abroad	1.3	4.2	7.0	11.2	23.7	9.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.14—Private transfer and remittance received by division: Rural Bangladesh

	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(Tk per household)								
<i>For all households</i>								
Average annual domestic remittance	9,477	7,008	5,386	3,414	1,473	3,992	2,389	4,715
Average annual international remittance	5,274	38,535	10,349	5,481	4,943	3,260	19,150	12,994
Total annual remittance	14,751	45,543	15,736	8,896	6,416	7,252	21,539	17,708
(percentage of annual household expenditure)								
Domestic remittance	7.6	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	4.4	1.4	3.7
International remittance	4.3	25.1	8.0	4.5	4.1	3.6	11.5	10.2
Total remittance	11.9	29.7	12.1	7.4	5.3	8.0	12.9	13.8
<i>For remittance receiving households</i>								
Average annual domestic remittance	29,929	36,563	32,886	32,925	20,338	35,536	28,198	32,479
Average annual international remittance	116,579	138,037	135,399	148,000	130,318	221,250	100,640	134,034
Average annual total remittance	41,861	100,049	66,297	65,805	58,144	57,907	78,720	74,728
(percentage of households)								
Transfers from inside Bangladesh and abroad	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5
Transfers from inside Bangladesh	30.7	17.6	16.1	9.8	7.2	11.1	8.3	14.0
Transfers from abroad	3.6	26.4	7.4	3.2	3.8	1.3	18.9	9.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.15—Non-agricultural enterprise by division and Feed the Future zone

	Division								
	FTF zone	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
Participation in non-agricultural Enterprises							(percent)		
Share of HHs having a non-agricultural enterprise	15	24	27	31	34	44	30	35	33
Having a manufacturing enterprise	2	4	3	4	4	7	5	5	5
Having a services enterprise	4	6	8	7	12	14	7	9	9
Having a trade enterprise	10	16	17	21	22	30	19	23	21
Distribution of non-agricultural Enterprises									
Share of enterprises in Manufacturing	13	15	10	13	11	13	16	13	13
Services	27	24	29	20	30	26	23	25	25
Trade	61	61	61	66	59	61	61	62	62
Characteristics of Manufacture Businesses							(percent)		
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	57,895	81,541	41,687	58,945	42,624	28,439	38,664	35,536	44,499
Location of operation is at home	22	35	57	38	32	54	25	36	41
Fixed location outside from home	51	47	30	33	48	26	50	31	36
No fixed location	27	18	13	29	20	20	25	33	23
Months of operation per year	10.6	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.0	8.3	10.3	9.8	9.6
Share of profits kept by HH	98	96	96	98	96	100	100	96	98
Sale location is at home	22	35	50	28	32	46	43	36	38
Village market (within own village)	28	35	27	19	24	13	21	18	20
Village market (outside own village)	32	12	20	33	32	35	21	33	29
Town market	11	18	3	18	8	2	14	3	10
Other place	7	0	0	3	4	4	0	10	3
Share of businesses registered	14	12	7	9	16	7	4	8	8
Employees hired over the past year	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Characteristics of Services Businesses									
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	44,530	44,030	48,302	51,585	45,514	43,832	35,951	54,015	46,302
Location of operation is at home	7	11	4	5	6	10	7	8	7
Fixed location outside from home	21	25	21	35	20	32	34	35	29

(continued)

	FTF zone	Division							
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
No fixed location	72	64	75	60	74	58	59	57	64
Months of operation per year	10.8	11.1	10.7	9.4	10.6	9.3	9.6	10.5	10.0
Share of profits kept by HH	98	100	95	96	95	97	100	100	97
Sale location is at home	9	11	4	11	10	13	10	7	10
Village market (within own village)	18	18	21	19	23	28	17	22	22
Village market (outside own village)	44	39	52	45	44	26	46	36	41
Town market	24	21	21	23	20	27	17	9	22
Other place	5	11	1	3	3	6	10	26	6
Share of businesses registered	15	14	45	9	16	17	7	26	19
Employees hired over the past year	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3
Characteristics of Trade Businesses									
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	50,563	52,649	60,712	57,260	51,600	46,998	39,672	53,141	52,142
Location of operation is at home	15	17	19	13	16	23	13	16	17
Fixed location outside from home	60	66	57	63	58	52	56	51	58
No fixed location	25	17	24	25	26	25	31	33	26
Months of operation per year	10.3	10.6	10.2	9.8	10.6	9.5	10.7	10.1	10.1
Share of profits kept by HH	98	99	95	97	95	99	100	97	97
Sale location is at home	16	17	19	12	18	18	13	17	16
Village market (within own village)	34	52	37	36	29	34	38	24	35
Village market (outside own village)	34	23	30	34	39	35	31	36	34
Town market	13	8	13	17	11	13	15	12	14
Other place	3	0	1	1	3	0	4	11	2
Share of businesses registered	10	8	11	9	10	12	5	11	10
Employees hired over the past year	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.16—Non-agricultural enterprises by income groups: Feed the Future zone

	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Participation in Non-agricultural Enterprises						
Share of HHs having a non-agricultural enterprise	11	14	18	17	15	15
Having a manufacturing enterprise	2	3	2	3	2	2
Having a services enterprise	5	5	6	4	2	4
Having a trade enterprise	4	8	14	12	11	10
Distribution of Non-agricultural Enterprises						
Share of enterprises in Manufacturing	15	15	7	13	15	13
Services	47	33	28	21	11	27
Trade	38	52	65	65	74	61
Characteristics of Manufacture Businesses						
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	48,397	61,307	33,142	56,139	79,473	57,895
			(percent)			
Location of operation is at home	14	30	42	28	0	22
Fixed location outside from home	43	59	58	35	61	51
No fixed location	43	10	0	38	39	27
Months of operation per year	11.7	10.3	10.7	11.9	8.5	10.6
Share of profits kept by HH	100	92	100	100	100	98
Sale location is at home	14	30	42	28	0	22
Village market (within own village)	14	9	42	26	50	28
Village market (outside own village)	43	51	16	38	10	32
Town market	14	10	0	8	19	11
Other place	14	0	0	0	21	7
Share of businesses registered	0	30	0	0	29	14
Number of employees over the past 12 months	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.6
Characteristics of Services Businesses						
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	34,498	40,223	41,719	47,758	87,860	44,530
			(percent)			
Location of operation is at home	9	12	0	5	13	7
Fixed location outside from home	13	34	23	0	40	21
No fixed location	78	53	77	95	47	72
Months of operation per year	11.3	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.8
Share of profits kept by HH	98	99	96	100	100	98
Sale location is at home	5	13	8	10	13	9
Village market (within own village)	14	30	20	0	24	18
Village market (outside own village)	40	45	47	53	24	44
Town market	36	12	18	37	13	24
Other place	5	0	7	0	24	5
Share of businesses registered	9	5	19	18	36	15
Number of employees over the past 12 months	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
Characteristics of Trade Businesses						
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	38,356	29,361	41,348	56,836	74,498	50,563
			(percent)			
Location of operation is at home	16	23	15	15	6	15
Fixed location outside from home	50	63	55	55	73	60
No fixed location	34	13	30	29	22	25
Months of operation per year	10.4	10.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3
Share of profits kept by HH	100	99	96	100	99	98
Sale location is at home	21	29	14	17	6	16
Village market (within own village)	33	26	32	35	41	34
Village market (outside own village)	23	25	43	30	39	34
Town market	23	14	8	13	14	13
Other place	0	6	3	4	0	3
Share of businesses registered	6	3	5	12	22	10
Number of employees over the past 12 months	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.17—Non-agricultural enterprises by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total	
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)		
(percent)							
Participation in Non-agricultural Enterprises							
Share of HHs having a non-agricultural enterprise	26	31	34	36	36	33	
Having a manufacturing enterprise	3	5	4	5	6	5	
Having a services enterprise	10	8	11	8	7	9	
Having a trade enterprise	14	21	22	25	25	21	
Distribution of Non-agricultural Enterprises							
Share of enterprises in Manufacturing	11	14	11	14	15	13	
Services	36	23	29	20	19	25	
Trade	52	63	60	67	67	62	
Characteristics of Manufacture Businesses							
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	30,966	41,366	38,262	38,527	69,739	45,969	
			(percent)				
Location of operation is at home	31	40	51	45	34	41	
Fixed location outside from home	34	36	38	29	39	35	
No fixed location	34	25	11	26	27	24	
Months of operation per year	10.1	9.3	9.5	10.2	9.7	9.7	
Share of profits kept by HH	96	94	100	100	97	98	
Sale location is at home	31	30	40	44	37	37	
Village market (within own village)	23	23	17	16	24	20	
Village market (outside own village)	23	34	36	34	19	29	
Town market	14	11	6	5	13	10	
Other place	9	2	0	2	6	3	
Share of businesses registered	3	13	4	2	16	8	
Number of employees over the past 12 months	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.5	
Characteristics of Services Businesses							
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	34,546	36,773	41,434	51,802	79,971	47,506	
			(percent)				
Location of operation is at home	4	8	6	8	9	7	
Fixed location outside from home	21	28	27	40	36	30	
No fixed location	75	64	67	52	55	64	
Months of operation per year	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.0	
Share of profits kept by HH	97	98	97	98	96	97	
Sale location is at home	5	10	13	8	9	9	
Village market (within own village)	18	22	26	18	24	22	
Village market (outside own village)	46	34	36	53	37	41	
Town market	21	29	17	18	18	20	
Other place	10	4	8	2	11	7	
Share of businesses registered	14	16	18	20	36	20	
Number of employees over the past 12 months	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	
Characteristics of Trade Businesses							
Profit in the last 12 months (Tk)	31,394	35,433	44,700	54,217	85,080	53,128	
			(percent)				
Location of operation is at home	21	18	17	15	11	16	
Fixed location outside from home	43	52	54	60	71	58	
No fixed location	36	29	29	24	17	26	
Months of operation per year	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.1	
Share of profits kept by HH	98	98	97	98	96	97	
Sale location is at home	21	18	17	14	11	16	
Village market (within own village)	32	32	37	35	34	34	
Village market (outside own village)	30	33	31	35	36	33	
Town market	13	15	10	14	17	14	
Other place	4	2	4	2	2	3	
Share of businesses registered	4	3	4	10	22	10	
Number of employees over the past 12 months	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.18—Loan size and source of loans by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Loan size and source of loans	Per capita expenditure quintile					Total
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Average loan size (taka per household)	22,716	31,671	39,775	42,048	72,190	41,232
<i>Source of loan</i> (percentage of total number of loans)						
Relative/friend	25.21	21.96	19.04	18.03	23.88	21.53
Bangladesh Krishi Bank	4.29	6.07	7.40	10.99	11.26	7.94
Other banks	11.02	11.73	9.85	15.60	16.69	12.86
Other financial institutions	0.51	0.33	1.19	1.30	0.79	0.83
NGO	38.26	36.59	43.41	31.76	28.15	35.90
Employer	-	-	0.17	-	0.20	0.08
Trader	5.63	7.35	6.11	7.52	5.25	6.39
Money lender	3.69	4.24	3.98	4.06	3.57	3.92
Shamity (savings society)	6.42	8.92	5.09	3.68	3.07	5.49
Other	4.97	2.81	3.76	7.06	7.15	5.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.19—Loan size and source of loans by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Loan size and source of loans	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Average loan size (taka per household)	22,010	32,364	39,566	63,045	113,826	52,216
<i>Source of loan</i> (percentage of total number of loans)						
Relative/friend	25.4	24.2	26.8	24.8	30.1	26.1
Bangladesh Krishi Bank	2.7	4.1	4.7	6.1	10.3	5.4
Rajshashi Krishi bank	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.5
Other banks	11.8	10.7	14.6	13.4	14.4	12.9
Other financial institutions	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
NGO	36.9	39.4	35.9	32.8	22.9	33.9
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Trader	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3
Money lender	9.1	6.9	5.4	4.8	3.9	6.1
Shamity (savings society)	4.2	5.2	2.8	4.8	2.2	3.9
Other	5.0	4.7	4.6	8.0	9.9	6.3
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.20—Use of loans by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Use of loans	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percentage of total number of loans)						
<i>Productive use</i>						
Agricultural enterprise	14.89	12.90	17.94	20.27	14.36	15.99
Business enterprise	8.10	12.95	15.79	14.60	21.99	14.63
Purchase of productive assets for purposes other than agriculture	3.31	3.98	4.01	2.46	2.32	3.25
Purchase of cow/goat	6.53	5.03	5.09	4.46	4.00	5.03
Purchase of land	3.02	1.94	4.32	3.98	5.72	3.77
For lease of land used for purposes other than agriculture	0.40	0.70	0.64	0.44	0.14	0.47
Lending at higher interest	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.14
<i>Consumption use</i>						
Meet household consumption needs	27.15	27.77	16.16	16.75	16.19	20.82
Medical treatment	9.29	8.41	7.77	6.75	8.47	8.12
Improvement of housing	6.18	5.86	7.09	10.53	8.12	7.52
Marriage expenses	3.23	2.98	2.56	3.14	1.31	2.66
Dowry	1.31	0.79	0.35	0.51	0.00	0.59
Educational expenses	1.06	1.31	2.13	2.90	4.33	2.31
Funeral	0.00	0.10	0.35	0.08	0.00	0.11
To go abroad	0.79	1.70	2.82	3.24	4.41	2.57
<i>Other use</i>						
Repayment of another loan	9.36	7.50	7.62	4.95	2.62	6.48
Other	5.39	5.71	5.37	4.94	6.27	5.53
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.60	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.21—Use of loans by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Use of loans	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percentage of total number of loans)						
<i>Productive use</i>						
Agricultural enterprise	10.90	16.99	16.06	17.92	15.79	15.52
Business enterprise	8.01	13.38	16.49	19.25	21.98	15.62
Purchase of productive assets for purposes other than agriculture	1.79	2.17	2.69	1.29	0.83	1.79
Purchase of cow/goat	5.96	3.92	4.64	4.31	2.69	4.35
Purchase of land	1.99	2.00	3.52	2.86	4.83	2.99
For lease of land used for purposes other than agriculture	0.31	0.36	0.74	0.11	0.07	0.33
Lending at higher interest	0.19	0.16	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.13
<i>Consumption use</i>						
Meet household consumption needs	34.39	23.51	19.88	16.59	13.27	21.79
Medical treatment	8.62	7.66	6.31	7.01	7.51	7.41
Improvement of housing	6.68	7.73	6.46	7.80	9.68	7.60
Marriage expenses	2.24	2.09	3.19	3.35	3.72	2.89
Dowry	1.67	1.75	1.33	0.59	0.27	1.15
Educational expenses	0.71	0.58	1.18	2.05	3.03	1.46
Funeral	0.32	0.26	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.15
To go abroad	1.33	2.61	4.05	5.82	6.01	3.89
<i>Other use</i>						
Repayment of another loan	9.67	9.45	7.67	5.25	3.54	7.24
Other	5.15	5.39	5.38	5.75	6.77	5.66
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.22—Interest rates by loan source: Feed the Future zone

Loan source	Per capita expenditure quintile					
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	All
(percent/year)						
Relative/friend/neighbours	9.92	8.31	7.20	10.13	4.11	7.94
Bangladesh Krishi Bank	10.77	11.20	10.50	11.80	10.50	11.00
Other bank	11.90	13.00	13.60	13.00	12.10	12.70
Other financial institutions	14.55	10.00	15.00	10.00	11.46	12.34
NGO	14.08	14.22	14.13	13.89	13.85	14.05
Employer			5.00		7.00	5.99
Shop / dealer / trader	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.94	0.38
Money lender	39.64	49.69	49.87	62.93	49.22	49.75
Shamity (other than NGO)	14.24	13.52	12.19	15.77	11.16	13.37
Others	8.37	2.68	1.67	4.81	0.81	4.18
Total	12.62	13.15	12.38	12.66	10.83	12.35

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.23—Interest rates by loan source and income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Loan source	Per capita expenditure quintile					
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	All
(percent/year)						
Relative/friend/neighbours	9.25	12.25	8.75	7.27	4.90	8.41
Bangladesh Krishi bank	10.59	12.10	11.50	11.00	11.90	11.20
Rajshahi Krishi bank	10.00	8.69	12.00	12.60	12.01	11.06
Other bank	12.60	13.30	13.20	13.10	13.00	13.10
Other financial institutions	15.83	11.74	12.42	8.44	11.00	12.00
NGO	14.96	14.15	14.61	14.15	14.01	14.41
Employer	-	-	15.00	18.00	11.10	13.77
Shop /dealer /trader	0.02	0.12	0.86	1.09	0.87	0.62
Money lender	71.08	65.78	65.77	56.48	46.60	63.40
Shamity (other than NGO)	16.01	17.99	15.59	22.96	24.02	19.23
Others	9.52	6.39	10.52	8.42	6.01	8.38
Total	17.73	16.67	14.59	13.19	11.38	14.78

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.24—Savings by income groups: Feed the Future zone

	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Savings indicator						
Total savings (Tk/year)	2,914	9,319	9,820	15,891	32,763	14,109
Percentage of households with any savings	50	61	66	65	65	61
<i>Place of savings by income (percentage of total savings amount)</i>						
At home	2.7	3.0	3.0	6.7	5.8	4.3
NGO	53.1	44.1	45.8	35.2	24.0	39.8
Shamity (other than NGO)	9.2	11.6	8.0	4.4	5.6	7.7
Bank	13.7	14.5	14.7	23.8	32.8	20.2
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Post office / government institution	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.7
Employer's provident fund	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.9
Insurance company	10.6	15.3	12.3	15.2	17.0	14.2
Relative / friend / neighbor	3.2	2.8	4.4	2.9	2.6	3.2
Savings collector	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	6.4	8.1	10.6	9.4	8.6	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.25—Savings by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Savings indicator						
Total savings (Tk/year)	3,807	7,110	10,260	17,631	40,218	15,355
Percentage of households with any savings	52	59	62	63	63	59
<i>Place of savings by income (percentage of total savings amount)</i>						
At home	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.4
NGO	49.9	45.0	41.5	33.8	21.7	38.2
Shamity (other than NGO)	9.2	7.8	6.8	7.1	4.1	7.0
Bank	16.1	13.2	17.7	23.3	32.3	20.6
Shop	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Post office / government institution	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.7
Employer's provident fund	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
Insurance company	7.9	13.7	12.8	12.7	19.8	13.5
Relative / friend / neighbor	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1
Savings collector	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	10.7	13.2	13.2	15.0	12.7	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.26—Planned use of savings by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Use of savings	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
To buy household goods	4.8	5.7	4.5	5.2	2.4	4.5
To buy agricultural implements	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.7
To buy productive assets (other than agriculture)	3.7	4.0	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.4
To start / help business	4.1	7.3	4.2	2.0	8.6	5.2
To buy land / house	4.4	3.3	2.6	7.7	2.4	4.1
For education / training	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.8	1.8
For marriage / dowry	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.0
To build / repair house	2.5	3.6	4.4	4.4	2.1	3.4
To get loan	14.2	16.2	13.7	11.7	5.1	12.2
To lend to others	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.7
To prepare for difficult times/danger	28.8	19.1	29.6	25.4	28.5	26.3
To send someone abroad for a job	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
For the future of children	13.7	16.1	14.7	21.1	23.2	17.7
Medical or other emergency	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.6
Don't know/no special reason	9.9	8.9	11.5	8.7	12.2	10.2
Others	4.1	5.0	4.8	1.8	2.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.27—Planned use of savings by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Use of savings	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
To buy household goods	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.5
To buy agricultural implements	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.1
To buy productive assets (other than agriculture)	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
To start / help business	1.8	4.1	3.7	4.2	6.2	4.1
To buy land / house	2.4	3.6	2.9	5.0	2.4	3.3
For education / training	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8
For marriage / dowry	4.0	3.3	2.6	3.5	2.0	3.1
To build / repair house	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.9
To get loan	18.2	18.1	15.5	11.5	6.3	13.8
To lend to others	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
To prepare for difficult times/danger	39.3	33.7	35.8	33.3	34.4	35.3
To send someone abroad for a job	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.5
For the future of children	16.9	18.2	21.1	21.6	25.2	20.7
Medical or other emergency	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Don't know/no special reason	6.1	6.7	7.8	6.1	8.8	7.1
Other	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.6	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.28—Participation in selected safety net programs by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Form of assistance	Per capita expenditure quintile					
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	All
(percent)						
Primary education stipend program	35.1	29.7	29.9	18.2	9.8	24.6
School feeding program	6.5	5.7	5.0	2.9	1.4	4.3
Stipend for secondary education female students	6.0	5.5	8.6	6.1	5.0	6.3
Stipend for poor boys in secondary school	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Old age allowance	8.1	6.3	5.5	3.9	4.8	5.7
Allowances for widowed, deserted and destitute women	3.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.0
Gratuitous Relief (GR)	8.7	5.7	5.6	3.7	1.7	5.1
General relief activities	5.3	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.1	3.4
Open Market Sales (OMS)	8.7	5.5	3.6	3.4	1.4	4.5
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)	5.8	2.7	1.2	2.5	0.9	2.6
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	6.8	4.4	3.6	2.6	1.2	3.7
Test Relief (TR)	2.9	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.6
Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP)	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.8

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.29—Participation in selected safety net programs by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Form of assistance	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Primary education stipend program	32.9	27.2	24.5	18.0	9.3	22.7
School feeding program	4.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	2.0
Stipend for secondary education female students	4.2	4.8	6.7	5.8	4.1	5.1
Stipend for poor boys in secondary school	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Old age allowance	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.4	2.0	4.6
Allowances for widowed, deserted and destitute women	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.5
Gratuitous Relief (GR)	6.4	5.7	5.6	3.2	0.9	4.4
General relief activities	3.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.8	2.6
Open Market Sales (OMS)	3.9	2.6	2.9	1.6	0.4	2.3
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)	4.0	2.6	1.9	2.3	0.7	2.3
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	11.1	7.4	5.9	4.8	2.3	6.4
Test Relief (TR)	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.8
Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP)	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.30—Distribution of total safety net participants by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Form of assistance	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Primary education stipend program	30.7	24.4	21.6	15.6	7.7	100.0
School feeding program	43.2	25.7	17.5	8.0	5.6	100.0
Stipend for secondary education female students	17.5	19.0	26.2	22.0	15.3	100.0
Stipend for poor boys in secondary school	26.1	17.5	21.2	11.1	24.1	100.0
Old age allowance	26.7	24.4	22.3	18.5	8.0	100.0
Allowances for widowed, deserted and destitute women	29.6	24.4	20.1	17.7	8.2	100.0
Gratuitous Relief (GR)	30.5	26.3	25.0	14.3	3.9	100.0
General relief activities	32.6	20.7	20.0	20.8	5.8	100.0
Open Market Sales (OMS)	35.4	23.1	24.9	13.4	3.2	100.0
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)	36.5	22.7	15.9	19.5	5.4	100.0
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	36.7	23.6	18.3	14.5	6.9	100.0
Test Relief (TR)	42.1	32.1	19.5	6.3	0.0	100.0
Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP)	48.5	22.5	21.2	6.1	1.7	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.31—Incidence of shocks in the last 5 years by income groups: Feed the Future zone

	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(percent of households)					
Death of main earner	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.4
Death of other than main earner in the family	1.4	1.0	0.7	2.2	0.5	1.2
Loss of income due to illness or injury of household member	5.8	5.3	6.3	4.5	6.5	5.7
Medical expenses due to illness or injury	26.1	21.2	27.6	19.9	25.3	24.0
Loss of a regular job of a household member	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5
Lost home due to river erosion	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.1
Eviction from previous residence	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3
Divorce or abandonment	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Major loss of crops due to floods	3.8	3.0	3.1	6.0	3.4	3.8
Major loss of crops due to other reasons (drought, storms, pests, disease, etc.)	1.8	2.0	4.1	4.5	1.8	2.8
Loss of livestock due to floods	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
Loss of livestock due to death	3.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.3
Loss of livestock due to theft	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4
Loss of productive assets due to floods	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.0
Loss of productive assets due to other reasons (storm/cyclone, river erosion, theft, fire, etc.)	11.3	10.4	11.9	10.1	11.8	11.1
Loss or destruction of other consumption assets due to floods	3.1	3.3	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.8
Loss of consumption assets due to factors other than floods	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6
Dowry payment	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.4
Other costs of wedding	2.3	2.3	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.7
Division of father's property	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3
Failure or bankruptcy of business	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.3
Extortion by <i>mastans</i> (thugs)	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5
Household member arrested by police	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
Paid a big bribe	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6
Cost of court case	1.0	1.2	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.3
Losses due to court case	0.5	1.8	2.8	3.4	3.6	2.4
Reparations for victim of crime committed by household member	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.4
Long duration <i>hartals/strikes/political unrest</i>	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cut-off or decrease of regular remittance to household	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2
Increase in food prices	3.6	4.3	5.6	4.2	4.7	4.5
Increase in prices of inputs	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Others	4.4	2.4	2.4	5.4	3.9	3.7

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.32—Incidence of shocks in the last 5 years by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(percent of households)					
Death of main earner	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6
Death of other than main earner in the family	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Loss of income due to illness or injury of household member	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.8
Medical expenses due to illness or injury	21.9	21.4	21.5	21.7	22.7	21.8
Loss of a regular job of a household member	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.5
Lost home due to river erosion	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7
Eviction from previous residence	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Divorce or abandonment	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Major loss of crops due to floods	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.5
Major loss of crops due to other reasons (drought, storms, pests, disease, etc.)	2.5	2.1	4.0	4.1	2.6	3.0
Loss of livestock due to floods	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Loss of livestock due to death	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.7	3.7	4.7
Loss of livestock due to theft	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
Loss of productive assets due to floods	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Loss of productive assets due to other reasons (storm/cyclone, river erosion, theft, fire, etc.)	4.7	4.7	5.8	4.4	4.9	4.9
Loss or destruction of other consumption assets due to floods	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Loss of consumption assets due to factors other than floods	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Dowry payment	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.2
Other costs of wedding	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.5
Division of father's property	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Failure or bankruptcy of business	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.9	1.9
Extortion by <i>mastans</i> (thugs)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2
Family member put in prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Household member arrested by police	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Paid a big bribe	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
Cost of court case	0.6	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.6
Losses due to court case	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.9
Reparations for victim of crime committed by household member	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Long duration <i>hartals/strikes/political unrest</i>	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cut-off or decrease of regular remittances to household	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Withdrawal of NGO assistance	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Increase in food prices	9.4	7.2	9.0	6.1	6.2	7.6
Increase in prices of inputs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Others	2.2	3.4	2.7	4.2	5.1	3.5

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.33—Coping Mechanism (multiple response): Feed the Future zone

	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent of households experiencing negative shocks)						
None	31.7	41.1	42.0	48.2	49.5	42.5
Sold land	3.4	5.5	3.3	4.0	5.7	4.4
Mortgaged/leased out land	2.5	2.9	4.5	6.0	8.7	4.9
Sold productive asset	5.8	7.7	7.6	5.4	4.6	6.2
Mortgaged productive asset	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.0
Sold consumption asset	1.7	3.0	0.8	2.1	3.4	2.2
Mortgaged consumption asset	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9
Took loan from NGO/formal institution	18.6	17.5	19.7	20.1	14.5	18.1
Took loan from non-formal source	18.6	18.8	21.5	16.4	19.3	18.9
Took help from others	28.2	24.3	16.6	18.3	19.1	21.3
Ate less food to reduce expenses	7.1	8.1	6.8	2.5	5.3	6.0
Ate lower quality food to reduce expenses	5.4	8.4	7.4	4.3	2.6	5.6
Took children out of school	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.8
Took children from expensive school to low cost school	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Sent household member away permanently	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
Sent children to be fostered other places	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Sent children to be fostered in relatives house	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sent children into domestic service	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
Sent children to be fostered in work	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
Sent children to her parental home	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Emergency receipt of remittance from migrant family member	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.5	1.2
Forced to change occupation	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.9
Moved to less expensive housing	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Sent non-working household member to work	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7
Others	4.5	4.9	5.0	7.1	5.7	5.4
Total	136.6	149.6	140.7	141.0	149.2	143.4

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 5.34—Coping Mechanism (multiple response): Rural Bangladesh

	Per capita expenditure quintile					
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	All
	(percent of households experiencing negative shocks)					
None	38.2	40.1	46.5	47.0	51.6	44.5
Sold land	2.4	5.0	3.7	4.8	6.1	4.3
Mortgaged/leased out land	2.4	2.3	3.4	7.0	7.4	4.5
Sold productive asset	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.4
Mortgaged productive asset	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.4	1.2
Sold consumption asset	1.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.5	2.7
Mortgaged consumption asset	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3
Took loan from NGO/institution	12.9	15.0	15.9	11.2	8.6	12.8
Took loan from non-formal source	23.0	25.0	17.7	19.8	18.7	20.9
Took help from others	26.3	25.4	21.2	16.5	15.3	21.1
Ate less food to reduce expenses	8.3	6.9	5.3	4.2	3.8	5.8
Ate lower quality food to reduce expenses	6.1	7.1	6.5	5.9	3.2	5.8
Took children out of school	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Took children from expensive school to low cost school	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Sent household member away permanently	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0
Sent children to be fostered other places	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Sent children to be fostered in relatives house	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Sent children into domestic service	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sent children to be fostered in work (not maid)	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6
Sent children to her parental home	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Emergency receipt of remittance from migrant family member	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.4	0.8
Forced to change occupation	0.7	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.1
Moved to less expensive housing	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sent non-working household member to work	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8
Others	6.6	4.7	6.0	6.6	8.0	6.4
Total	140.7	147.9	143.0	137.0	139.7	141.7

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

TABLES FOR SECTION 6: FOOD UTILIZATION

**Table 6.1—Frequency of consumption of different food groups by income groups:
Feed the Future zone**

Food group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(number of days eaten in last 7 days)					
Rice	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Wheat flour (roti, bread, noodles)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.2
Potatoes and other roots/tubers	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
Cereals (maize, sorghum, millet, barley)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Vegetables	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6
Fruits/fruit juices	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4
Beans, lentils, peas, nuts	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2
Eggs	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.7
Dairy products (milk, cheese, yoghurt)	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.3
Meat (goat, beef, lamb)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
Poultry (chicken, duck, pigeon)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Fish (fresh and dry)	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.7	3.8
Oil//fats (ghee, butter, veg oil)	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Sugar, honey	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.5
Condiments (spices)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nuts and seeds (ground nut, sunflower seeds, etc)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

**Table 6.2—Frequency of consumption of different food groups by income groups:
Rural Bangladesh**

Food group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(number of days eaten in last 7 days)						
Rice	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Wheat flour (roti, bread, noodles)	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.2
Potatoes and other roots/tubers	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Cereals (maize, sorghum, millet, barley)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vegetables	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1
Fruits/fruit juices	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.7
Beans, lentils, peas, nuts	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2
Eggs	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.8	1.5
Dairy products (milk, cheese, yoghurt)	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	3.2	1.7
Meat (goat, beef, lamb)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3
Poultry (chicken, duck, pigeon)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4
Fish (fresh and dry)	2.4	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.6
Oil//fats (ghee, butter, veg oil)	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9
Sugar, honey	1.6	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.1	2.8
Condiments (spices)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nuts and seeds (ground nut, sunflower seeds, etc)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.3—Frequency of consumption of different food groups by division: Rural Bangladesh

Food group	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
(number of days eaten in last 7 days)								
Rice	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Wheat flour (roti, bread, noodles)	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.2
Potatoes and other roots/tubers	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	4.9	5.5
Cereals (maize, sorghum, millet, barley)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vegetables	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.4	5.8	5.9	6.1
Fruits/fruit juices	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.7
Beans, lentils, peas, nuts	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.2
Eggs	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5
Dairy products (milk, cheese, yoghurt)	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.7
Meat (goat, beef, lamb)	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Poultry (chicken, duck, pigeon)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Fish (fresh and dry)	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.1	2.1	4.3	3.6
Oil//fats (ghee, butter, veg oil)	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Sugar, honey	4.5	4.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	5.0	2.8
Condiments (spices)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nuts and seeds (ground nut, sunflower seeds, etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tobacco	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.0	3.5	3.5	5.1	3.4

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.4—Quantity of food consumed by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(grams/person/day)						
Rice	427.3	483.5	520.3	538.7	565.2	506.8
Atta	13.8	16.1	16.3	25.6	31.6	20.6
Other cereal	2.8	5.5	6.8	11.0	16.3	8.5
Lentil	2.9	4.3	5.3	8.2	10.1	6.1
Chickpeas	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.7
Khesari	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.8	0.6	2.1
Other pulses	2.9	4.2	5.0	6.8	6.8	5.1
Soybean oil	11.8	17.6	20.8	26.4	33.1	21.9
Mustard oil	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0
Ghee	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other oils	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Potatoes	74.0	80.1	88.5	93.8	97.8	86.8
Green leafy vegetables	35.4	40.1	44.9	49.4	58.1	45.5
Eggplants	29.9	32.5	36.1	31.0	31.4	32.2
Sweet gourd	0.1	1.1	1.4	3.8	3.3	1.9
Carrot	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.4
Other vegetables	115.4	148.7	159.4	175.9	225.4	164.8
Chicken	2.0	6.1	10.7	9.8	21.9	10.1
Beef	1.4	1.8	2.9	5.2	15.9	5.4
Goat meat	-	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.4	0.9
Other meats	1.5	0.6	2.7	3.0	4.7	2.5
Eggs	2.2	3.8	4.8	8.6	12.6	6.4
Milk	5.5	8.0	12.4	21.3	34.1	16.2
Milk products	0.1	1.6	1.2	3.0	6.7	2.5
Small fish	17.4	24.6	21.5	28.2	32.2	24.8
Big fish	26.4	33.6	50.1	53.2	89.0	50.4
Banana	1.8	2.7	2.4	5.3	4.3	3.3
Orange	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.7	2.1	0.9
Apple	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.1
Other fruits	2.9	5.9	6.6	8.8	17.1	8.3
Sugar	2.0	3.5	3.8	5.6	8.4	4.6
Gur	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.8	3.9	2.2
Salt	9.7	10.8	12.1	12.3	13.9	11.7
Spices	4.4	5.4	7.3	7.4	10.4	7.0
Prepared foods	7.0	11.9	16.0	15.1	21.1	14.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Estimated from individual dietary intake data.

Table 6.5—Quantity of food consumed by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(grams/person/day)					
Rice	442.4	481.9	498.2	513.2	548.6	495.5
Atta	13.3	18.1	20.1	22.9	31.5	21.0
Other cereal	4.5	8.3	10.3	13.1	16.3	10.3
Lentil	2.4	3.4	4.8	5.8	8.0	4.8
Chickpeas	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3
Khesari	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.1
Other pulses	2.1	3.6	2.9	3.7	6.6	3.7
Soybean oil	8.8	13.5	16.5	19.6	30.4	17.5
Mustard oil	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.6
Ghee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other oils	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Potatoes	107.4	116.4	118.0	119.0	120.3	116.0
Green leafy vegetables	37.6	38.8	32.7	39.6	42.6	38.2
Eggplants	34.2	38.1	36.8	37.3	35.8	36.4
Sweet gourd	0.7	1.1	2.5	1.6	3.0	1.8
Carrot	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3
Other vegetables	111.9	137.3	164.1	181.7	217.5	161.1
Chicken	2.2	4.3	11.8	10.8	22.9	10.1
Beef	1.0	2.2	5.4	7.0	19.3	6.8
Goat meat	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.9
Other meats	0.6	0.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.0
Eggs	2.0	3.9	3.9	7.6	10.5	5.5
Milk	5.2	8.9	16.2	21.9	39.8	17.9
Milk products	0.4	1.2	1.3	2.3	5.6	2.1
Small fish	12.8	18.5	20.6	24.5	30.2	21.1
Big fish	18.4	31.7	44.5	49.1	76.4	43.3
Banana	0.8	1.4	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.0
Orange	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.6	1.1
Apple	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.5	2.8	1.0
Other fruits	1.6	4.1	4.1	6.4	12.6	5.6
Sugar	2.0	3.6	3.9	5.3	10.7	5.0
Gur	1.1	1.9	2.7	4.5	7.3	3.4
Salt	9.5	10.5	11.6	12.0	14.0	11.5
Spices	4.2	5.6	7.5	8.0	10.8	7.1
Prepared foods	9.1	12.6	16.4	19.9	25.9	16.6

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Estimated from individual dietary intake data.

Table 6.6—Quantity of food consumed by division: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Division							All
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
(grams/person/day)								
Rice	528.0	424.6	511.5	513.9	503.0	512.2	489.6	495.5
Atta	22.6	34.7	18.6	17.7	25.5	4.8	23.6	21.0
Other cereal	6.5	12.5	8.7	9.8	14.1	10.2	8.4	10.3
Lentil	6.0	5.1	7.0	4.9	3.0	1.1	5.1	4.8
Chickpeas	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3
Khesari	6.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.1
Other pulses	7.7	4.8	2.5	4.5	2.2	2.0	8.2	3.7
Soybean oil	23.8	16.5	17.6	23.3	16.7	11.6	16.6	17.5
Mustard oil	1.0	3.1	4.9	1.7	5.3	2.7	2.3	3.6
Ghee	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other oils	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Potatoes	89.0	93.0	114.4	100.5	129.0	162.7	112.1	116.0
Green leafy vegetables	38.0	33.7	39.8	38.9	30.4	54.3	25.5	38.2
Eggplants	6.6	27.3	40.9	40.5	51.8	40.6	16.0	36.4
Sweet gourd	0.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.2	2.7	1.8
Carrot	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	-	0.0	0.3
Other vegetables	163.7	157.3	173.6	173.7	147.3	122.9	202.2	161.1
Chicken	10.0	12.4	10.5	12.3	8.9	5.3	11.7	10.1
Beef	3.7	14.1	5.3	5.9	3.6	5.3	9.2	6.8
Goat meat	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.9
Other meats	3.1	1.3	1.1	3.0	3.9	1.7	1.1	2.0
Eggs	7.0	4.4	6.1	6.4	5.8	4.4	3.0	5.5
Milk	10.1	16.6	27.6	12.0	15.7	13.9	9.7	17.9
Milk products	0.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	3.8	1.3	2.2	2.1
Small fish	27.5	22.8	24.0	20.3	15.5	13.0	29.2	21.1
Big fish	39.3	45.7	52.1	48.1	39.1	20.9	48.6	43.3
Banana	2.5	1.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	0.9	0.8	2.0
Orange	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.1
Apple	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other fruits	7.2	4.9	4.5	10.8	6.9	2.3	4.8	5.6
Sugar	5.8	6.2	4.6	5.0	3.8	3.4	9.7	5.0
Gur	3.1	1.6	4.7	4.3	4.2	1.9	2.1	3.4
Salt	9.6	9.5	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.5	13.7	11.5
Spices	7.5	8.6	8.0	5.3	7.0	5.0	7.6	7.1
Prepared foods	7.9	19.3	12.9	11.3	32.5	11.2	18.9	16.6

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Estimated from individual dietary intake data.

Table 6.7—Calorie share of food items by income groups: Feed the Future zone

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Daily per capita calorie intake (kcal/person/day)	1,861	2,093	2,200	2,356	2,489	2,167
<i>Calorie share of food items</i>						
			(percent)			
Rice	77.16	73.95	72.32	68.10	64.08	71.14
Atta	2.41	2.28	2.36	3.45	3.42	2.78
Other cereal	0.47	0.87	0.95	1.35	1.60	1.05
Pulses	1.51	1.54	1.84	2.36	2.09	1.87
Oils	6.16	7.74	8.09	9.29	10.30	8.31
Leafy vegetables	0.54	0.49	0.52	0.52	0.49	0.51
Other vegetables	6.63	6.52	6.61	6.44	6.68	6.58
Meats	0.21	0.33	0.51	0.64	1.14	0.56
Eggs	0.20	0.25	0.29	0.50	0.63	0.38
Milk and milk products	0.19	0.28	0.35	0.62	0.83	0.45
Small fish	1.08	1.30	1.71	1.71	2.35	1.63
Big fish	0.75	0.93	0.70	0.83	0.97	0.84
Fruits	0.35	0.61	0.60	0.77	0.94	0.65
Spices	0.67	0.71	0.77	0.78	0.94	0.78
Sugar and gur	0.53	0.78	0.77	1.03	1.24	0.87
Beverages	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.08
Other prepared foods	1.09	1.33	1.49	1.54	2.22	1.53
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.8—Calorie share of food items by income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
Daily per capita calorie intake (kcal/person/day)	1,984	2,202	2,275	2,378	2,483	2,243
<i>Calorie share of food items</i>						
			(percent)			
Rice	78.0	73.6	71.2	68.5	63.2	71.1
Atta	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.0
Other cereal	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4
Pulses	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3
Oils	5.1	6.7	7.5	8.2	10.0	7.4
Leafy vegetables	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other vegetables	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.6
Meats	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6
Eggs	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
Milk and milk products	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.6
Small fish	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.5
Big fish	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Fruits	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4
Spices	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Sugar and gur	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0
Beverages	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other prepared foods	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.9—Calorie share of food items by division: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Division							
	Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Bangladesh
Daily per capita calorie intake (kcal/person/day)	2,129	2,036	2,370	2,234	2,278	2,227	2,357	2,243
<i>Calorie share of food items</i>								
								(percent)
Rice	72.24	66.36	71.10	71.61	70.64	77.03	69.99	71.09
Atta	3.02	5.37	2.62	2.25	3.17	0.79	3.38	2.95
Other cereal	0.87	1.79	1.11	1.16	1.73	1.38	1.16	1.35
Pulses	2.59	1.72	1.30	1.27	0.83	0.69	1.71	1.32
Oils	8.46	7.69	7.63	8.81	7.68	5.15	6.49	7.44
Leafy vegetables	0.46	0.42	0.48	0.43	0.34	0.77	0.30	0.47
Other vegetables	5.61	7.08	7.55	7.38	7.86	8.84	7.64	7.55
Meats	0.50	0.96	0.50	0.67	0.57	0.49	0.65	0.62
Eggs	0.39	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.29	0.19	0.35
Milk and milk products	0.28	0.75	0.74	0.33	0.46	0.40	0.49	0.56
Small fish	1.24	1.67	1.83	1.41	1.18	0.72	1.59	1.45
Big fish	0.93	1.11	1.05	0.67	0.52	0.59	1.33	0.88
Fruits	0.57	0.37	0.34	0.73	0.38	0.12	0.32	0.38
Spices	0.78	1.01	0.83	0.63	0.66	0.62	0.79	0.78
Sugar and gur	1.01	1.21	1.02	1.01	0.82	0.76	1.60	1.02
Beverages	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.31	0.07	0.05	0.11
Other prepared foods	1.04	2.09	1.43	1.15	2.49	1.32	2.30	1.68
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.10—Cost of calorie by food groups and income groups: Feed the Future zone

Food group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(taka/1,000 kcal)						
Rice	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.2
Atta	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9
Other cereal	17.4	17.0	17.2	17.4	18.9	17.7
Pulses	20.4	21.2	21.3	23.4	24.3	22.3
Oils	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.2
Vegetables	32.0	33.6	33.2	36.5	37.9	34.6
Leafy vegetables	58.9	62.2	59.3	63.9	66.6	62.2
Meats	183.0	202.4	200.0	203.1	210.6	203.7
Eggs	81.5	83.4	80.2	80.5	82.4	81.6
Milk	56.3	58.2	59.9	62.3	61.3	60.3
Small fish	119.6	126.6	130.1	140.8	163.3	137.3
Big Fish	108.1	115.5	124.4	137.1	142.0	126.3
Fruits	77.5	76.5	86.0	94.4	112.0	91.1
Spices	85.0	91.0	94.0	97.1	103.8	94.2
Sugar/gur	27.1	20.4	21.5	18.1	20.0	20.9

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.11—Cost of calorie by food groups and income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Food group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(taka/1,000 kcal)						
Rice	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.3	8.8
Atta	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.3
Other cereal	16.2	16.2	16.7	16.9	18.2	17.0
Pulses	21.4	22.5	24.1	24.4	25.6	23.9
Oils	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.0
Vegetables	26.2	29.4	30.8	33.7	36.8	31.2
Leafy vegetables	57.0	62.0	63.0	67.8	73.9	64.8
Meats	196.4	191.2	198.3	206.3	214.7	204.8
Eggs	84.0	84.2	82.7	84.2	85.2	84.1
Milk	56.7	60.0	62.9	65.1	67.0	63.6
Small fish	117.8	131.0	129.7	139.5	166.8	138.4
Big Fish	100.0	104.6	116.3	122.5	144.6	118.0
Fruits	89.9	103.4	122.4	140.6	160.8	128.6
Spices	83.3	86.7	90.8	93.7	98.5	90.4
Sugar/gur	19.6	18.9	19.9	19.6	18.3	19.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.12—Cost of calorie by food groups and division: Rural Bangladesh

Food group	FTF zone	Division							Bangladesh
		Barisal	Chittagong	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	
(taka/1,000 kcal)									
Rice	9.2	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.6	8.5	7.8	8.8	8.8
Atta	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.5	8.3
Other cereal	17.7	21.7	16.1	17.6	16.7	16.9	14.8	17.5	17.0
Pulses	22.3	19.0	23.7	27.4	23.5	21.8	20.9	22.3	23.9
Oils	14.2	14.4	15.1	15.0	14.4	15.4	15.4	14.5	15.0
Vegetables	34.6	31.8	38.4	33.3	30.2	25.7	22.0	36.7	31.2
Leafy vegetables	62.2	69.0	82.3	62.9	49.0	55.0	47.8	103.0	64.8
Meats	203.7	164.9	219.3	200.5	199.1	196.8	227.1	197.9	204.8
Eggs	81.6	81.4	89.6	81.3	79.3	82.7	89.1	91.3	84.1
Milk	60.3	70.8	71.7	69.2	54.4	57.0	48.6	76.3	63.6
Small fish	137.3	150.3	160.0	132.0	124.1	128.4	135.5	167.7	138.4
Big Fish	126.3	152.3	120.4	119.7	104.3	127.7	93.8	115.8	118.0
Fruits	91.1	93.0	158.9	133.9	88.4	122.1	126.2	156.0	128.6
Spices	94.2	90.3	87.5	84.8	94.8	100.8	92.3	86.8	90.4
Sugar/gur	20.9	17.2	18.2	20.5	22.4	18.3	17.4	17.9	19.2

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.13—Daily per capita calorie intake by income and age groups: Feed the Future zone

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(kcal/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	807	865	906	1,015	995	885
Male	796	952	964	1,128	1,140	942
Female	817	804	850	889	871	834
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	1,347	1,510	1,576	1,693	1,651	1,516
Male	1,369	1,563	1,545	1,687	1,702	1,538
Female	1,327	1,452	1,606	1,699	1,599	1,494
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	1,834	2,020	2,054	2,235	2,440	2,072
Male	1,918	2,107	2,164	2,341	2,594	2,182
Female	1,753	1,926	1,911	2,125	2,241	1,950
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	2,274	2,444	2,547	2,681	2,747	2,524
Male	2,505	2,672	2,797	2,915	2,986	2,771
Female	2,140	2,274	2,354	2,490	2,557	2,343
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	2,245	2,441	2,522	2,598	2,680	2,495
Male	2,520	2,634	2,718	2,859	2,965	2,730
Female	1,949	2,228	2,278	2,338	2,434	2,248
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	2,010	2,057	2,082	2,235	2,432	2,156
Male	2,176	2,217	2,252	2,499	2,711	2,375
Female	1,757	1,880	1,916	1,884	1,895	1,870
All	1,861	2,093	2,200	2,356	2,489	2,167
Male	1,984	2,240	2,349	2,517	2,696	2,325
Female	1,756	1,956	2,051	2,199	2,288	2,018

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.14—Daily per capita calorie intake by income and age groups: Rural Bangladesh

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(kcal/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	990	1,060	1,074	1,126	1,145	1,059
Male	1,024	1,110	1,107	1,172	1,125	1,096
Female	963	1,020	1,043	1,068	1,167	1,025
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	1,407	1,576	1,627	1,660	1,651	1,552
Male	1,398	1,617	1,619	1,675	1,693	1,564
Female	1,415	1,536	1,634	1,645	1,598	1,540
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	1,941	2,118	2,175	2,311	2,358	2,159
Male	2,002	2,222	2,262	2,407	2,447	2,245
Female	1,880	2,021	2,088	2,204	2,277	2,074
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	2,401	2,562	2,625	2,676	2,780	2,599
Male	2,652	2,788	2,885	2,904	3,008	2,843
Female	2,243	2,390	2,440	2,507	2,598	2,422
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	2,301	2,469	2,540	2,635	2,679	2,525
Male	2,506	2,690	2,780	2,869	2,888	2,742
Female	2,068	2,242	2,267	2,397	2,499	2,300
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	2,092	2,149	2,178	2,127	2,394	2,192
Male	2,281	2,353	2,395	2,318	2,603	2,397
Female	1,827	1,891	1,919	1,888	2,063	1,918
All	1,984	2,202	2,275	2,378	2,483	2,243
Male	2,097	2,354	2,432	2,523	2,619	2,385
Female	1,884	2,065	2,132	2,243	2,357	2,114

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.15—Food energy adequacy by income and age groups: Feed the Future zone

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percent)						
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	71.1	80.5	77.5	86.4	85.6	77.9
Male	66.3	78.7	79.5	93.4	93.4	78.0
Female	75.4	81.8	75.7	78.6	78.9	77.8
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	77.4	84.8	88.4	95.1	92.3	85.6
Male	74.9	84.2	83.9	91.3	90.7	83.3
Female	79.7	85.5	92.8	99.3	93.9	88.0
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	85.0	90.1	90.0	98.4	105.5	92.2
Male	83.1	86.6	88.7	93.9	103.1	89.8
Female	86.9	93.8	91.7	103.1	108.6	95.0
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	74.1	78.4	81.7	88.1	90.4	82.0
Male	75.6	81.1	85.2	92.4	94.2	85.5
Female	73.2	76.5	79.1	84.6	87.4	79.4
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	76.2	82.7	84.4	89.1	92.8	84.9
Male	80.2	85.6	87.4	94.5	99.6	89.0
Female	71.8	79.5	80.7	83.6	87.0	80.6
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	80.3	85.9	87.3	90.7	96.7	88.0
Male	79.6	84.6	88.2	93.3	103.8	90.0
Female	81.3	87.4	86.4	87.4	83.0	85.5
All	77.2	83.2	84.8	91.1	94.0	85.2
Male	77.3	83.9	86.2	93.2	98.0	86.7
Female	77.1	82.6	83.5	89.0	90.0	83.7

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.16—Food energy adequacy by income and age groups: Rural Bangladesh

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
			(percent)			
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	82.3	88.8	89.5	90.8	96.4	87.9
Male	82.7	90.4	89.8	91.9	91.5	88.3
Female	81.9	87.4	89.3	89.5	101.9	87.5
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	80.8	89.0	92.2	92.2	90.2	87.6
Male	77.2	87.2	88.7	88.7	88.0	84.5
Female	84.3	90.7	95.3	95.6	92.9	90.5
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	90.6	96.7	98.7	103.0	103.5	97.8
Male	87.7	93.3	94.6	98.8	96.9	93.8
Female	93.5	99.9	102.9	107.5	109.5	101.8
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	75.7	81.2	84.2	88.8	91.4	83.8
Male	77.8	84.4	88.4	94.0	95.8	87.8
Female	74.4	78.7	81.3	84.9	87.9	80.9
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	78.1	84.5	85.8	90.2	92.3	86.2
Male	79.2	87.6	89.6	95.1	97.0	89.5
Female	76.8	81.3	81.5	85.3	88.1	82.7
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	90.8	92.9	94.2	91.2	97.4	93.4
Male	89.3	94.1	94.1	90.5	98.2	93.5
Female	92.9	91.2	94.4	92.1	96.1	93.2
All	81.1	87.2	89.4	92.5	94.3	88.4
Male	81.0	88.3	90.4	94.3	95.5	89.3
Female	81.3	86.3	88.5	90.8	93.3	87.5

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.17—Daily per capita protein intake by income and age groups: Feed the Future zone

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(grams/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	19.4	20.7	22.3	27.6	28.8	22.3
Male	19.1	21.8	24.2	30.7	34.4	23.8
Female	19.6	20.0	20.5	24.1	24.1	20.9
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	31.3	36.0	38.1	42.9	45.0	36.9
Male	31.9	37.7	37.3	41.1	46.9	37.4
Female	30.7	34.1	38.8	45.0	43.0	36.4
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	41.3	48.0	48.2	56.5	66.0	50.1
Male	43.7	49.6	49.5	60.0	70.6	52.9
Female	39.0	46.3	46.4	52.8	60.0	47.1
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	52.2	58.2	61.4	67.1	75.1	62.0
Male	57.3	64.4	66.9	73.2	83.0	68.5
Female	49.2	53.6	57.2	62.2	68.7	57.2
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	51.8	58.3	60.7	65.5	70.9	61.3
Male	58.1	63.1	65.8	71.8	78.4	67.0
Female	44.9	52.9	54.5	59.2	64.4	55.3
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	45.6	48.4	50.1	57.7	67.4	53.5
Male	49.9	51.9	54.9	63.5	75.2	59.2
Female	39.2	44.5	45.4	50.0	52.5	46.0
All	42.7	49.8	52.8	59.5	67.4	53.1
Male	45.6	53.5	56.1	63.5	73.6	57.1
Female	40.2	46.4	49.5	55.6	61.3	49.3

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.18—Daily per capita protein intake by income and age groups: Rural Bangladesh

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(grams/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	23.4	25.7	27.1	27.1	32.5	26.7
Male	24.3	27.5	28.8	30.5	32.9	28.0
Female	22.8	24.2	25.6	29.8	32.2	25.5
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	32.1	37.8	40.0	40.0	44.2	37.8
Male	32.3	38.7	40.1	43.1	45.3	38.3
Female	31.9	36.9	39.9	42.4	42.6	37.3
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	43.7	50.2	52.7	52.7	62.2	52.4
Male	45.2	52.2	54.2	60.4	64.1	54.2
Female	42.1	48.4	51.2	55.8	60.4	50.7
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	54.3	59.9	64.1	64.1	73.7	63.3
Male	60.6	65.3	70.5	73.4	79.1	69.5
Female	50.3	55.7	59.6	62.6	69.4	58.8
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	52.2	58.2	61.4	61.4	70.8	61.6
Male	56.7	63.8	67.3	71.1	76.3	66.8
Female	47.0	52.5	54.7	60.0	66.1	56.3
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	48.2	51.1	54.2	54.2	64.7	54.9
Male	53.2	56.2	59.5	60.8	69.5	60.2
Female	41.2	44.7	48.0	47.7	57.3	47.8
All	45.0	51.9	55.5	55.5	65.9	54.8
Male	47.9	55.6	59.3	63.6	69.2	58.3
Female	42.5	48.6	52.0	56.5	62.9	51.6

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.19—Daily per capita vitamin A intake by age and income groups: Feed the Future zone

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(retinol equivalent micrograms/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	95	97	101	107	126	101
Male	120	78	93	113	135	107
Female	73	110	109	101	119	96
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	179	170	177	199	175	179
Male	166	189	134	179	180	169
Female	190	149	218	221	171	189
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	168	236	196	233	227	209
Male	172	217	216	229	210	208
Female	164	256	171	237	249	211
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	245	249	235	276	320	262
Male	272	250	270	295	386	290
Female	229	248	209	260	267	241
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	230	230	252	292	312	262
Male	232	257	244	316	339	274
Female	229	201	261	268	290	250
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	175	205	220	187	324	222
Male	178	231	238	193	367	245
Female	170	177	202	181	240	192
All	197	218	216	249	283	228
Male	202	224	223	257	312	238
Female	193	213	209	242	256	219

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.20—Daily per capita vitamin A intake by age and income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(retinol equivalent micrograms/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	81	77	115	119	145	99
Male	95	87	127	112	122	106
Female	70	69	103	128	171	93
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	131	150	136	171	149	144
Male	128	146	137	170	174	145
Female	134	155	135	172	117	143
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	188	202	160	184	243	193
Male	175	211	156	176	225	186
Female	201	192	163	193	259	199
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	227	219	227	265	271	240
Male	248	230	255	299	294	264
Female	213	212	207	240	254	224
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	243	218	223	247	280	242
Male	262	236	235	256	294	256
Female	222	199	210	238	267	228
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	160	206	192	183	255	201
Male	157	204	197	194	286	211
Female	165	209	186	168	207	188
All	190	197	192	223	251	208
Male	196	205	203	231	260	217
Female	185	189	183	215	242	200

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.21—Daily per capita iron intake by income and age groups: Feed the Future zone

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(milligrams/person/day)						
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.1
Male	3.6	3.7	4.3	5.4	5.7	4.2
Female	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.9
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	6.3	6.7	7.4	8.3	8.5	7.1
Male	6.1	7.0	6.8	8.2	8.7	7.1
Female	6.5	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.3	7.2
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	7.4	8.9	9.1	10.7	12.0	9.3
Male	7.9	9.1	9.6	11.3	12.6	9.8
Female	7.0	8.7	8.5	10.1	11.2	8.7
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	9.9	10.9	12.1	13.1	14.0	11.9
Male	10.6	11.9	13.4	14.2	15.6	13.1
Female	9.5	10.2	11.0	12.3	12.7	11.0
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	9.9	10.8	12.0	12.6	13.5	11.7
Male	11.4	11.7	13.1	13.8	14.9	12.9
Female	8.2	9.7	10.7	11.3	12.2	10.5
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9	12.4	10.1
Male	9.2	9.8	10.7	11.8	13.7	11.0
Female	7.6	8.5	8.7	9.6	9.9	8.8
All	8.1	9.3	10.3	11.4	12.6	10.1
Male	8.6	9.9	11.0	12.2	13.7	10.8
Female	7.7	8.7	9.6	10.7	11.5	9.4

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.22—Daily per capita iron intake by income and age groups: Rural Bangladesh

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(milligrams/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.3	4.7
Male	4.4	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.0
Female	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.5
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	5.7	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.4	6.7
Male	5.7	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.6	6.8
Female	5.8	6.6	7.2	7.7	7.1	6.7
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	7.8	9.1	9.4	10.2	10.9	9.3
Male	8.1	9.4	9.8	10.5	11.3	9.6
Female	7.6	8.8	9.1	9.9	10.5	9.0
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	9.7	10.8	11.7	12.2	13.0	11.4
Male	10.8	11.7	12.9	13.3	14.1	12.5
Female	9.0	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.1	10.6
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	9.5	10.7	11.4	11.9	12.7	11.2
Male	10.3	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.7	12.2
Female	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.8	10.2
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	9.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	11.7	10.2
Male	10.1	11.4	10.8	10.5	12.5	11.2
Female	8.0	8.3	8.8	8.8	10.4	8.8
All	8.1	9.5	10.1	10.8	11.6	9.9
Male	8.6	10.1	10.8	11.4	12.3	10.5
Female	7.7	8.9	9.4	10.2	11.0	9.3

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.23—Daily per capita zinc intake by age and income groups: Feed the Future zone

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(milligrams/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.5	2.9
Male	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.0
Female	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.7
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.6	4.8
Male	4.2	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.9	4.9
Female	4.1	4.4	5.1	5.7	5.4	4.7
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	5.4	6.3	6.3	7.3	8.4	6.5
Male	5.8	6.4	6.6	7.8	9.0	6.9
Female	5.1	6.1	5.9	6.8	7.5	6.1
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	6.9	7.6	7.9	8.8	9.5	8.0
Male	7.5	8.4	8.6	9.6	10.4	8.9
Female	6.5	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.7	7.4
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.7	9.1	8.1
Male	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.6	10.2	8.8
Female	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.8	8.2	7.2
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	6.3	6.3	6.5	7.6	8.7	7.0
Male	6.8	6.7	7.1	8.3	9.6	7.7
Female	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.9	6.1
All	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.8	8.6	6.9
Male	6.1	7.0	7.3	8.3	9.4	7.5
Female	5.3	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.8	6.4

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.24—Daily per capita zinc intake by age and income groups: Rural Bangladesh

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
	(milligrams/person/day)					
Preschoolers (aged <5 years)	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.4
Male	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6
Female	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.3
Primary school age children (aged 5-10 years)	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	4.8
Male	4.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.6	4.9
Female	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.7
Adolescents (aged >10 to <18 years)	5.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.7	6.7
Male	5.9	6.7	7.0	7.6	8.1	6.9
Female	5.5	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.4	6.5
Adults 1 (aged 18 to <40 years)	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.1
Male	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.8	8.9
Female	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.6	7.5
Adults 2 (aged 40 to <65 years)	6.9	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.8	7.9
Male	7.5	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.6	8.6
Female	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.6	8.2	7.2
Elderly (aged 65 years and more)	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	8.1	7.1
Male	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	8.7	7.7
Female	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	7.1	6.2
All	5.9	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.2	7.0
Male	6.3	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.6	7.5
Female	5.6	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.8	6.6

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Breastfed babies and <1 year kids have been excluded in all calculations.

Table 6.25—Types of complementary foods fed to infants and young children by age group: Rural Bangladesh

Type of complementary foods	Before 6 months	6-8.9 months (percent)	After 9 months
Water	69.8	29.0	1.2
Other non-breast milk liquids (e.g. sugar/glucose water, tea, fruit juice, etc.)	48.3	49.0	2.8
Cow or goat milk	37.4	49.9	12.7
Sooji, rice gruel, etc.	27.9	65.9	6.3
Semi-solid foods (e.g. soft rice, mashed potato, ripe banana, etc.)	12.5	76.9	10.7
Solid foods (e.g. rice, wheat, puffed or pressed rice, etc.)	7.5	67.5	25.0
Fish	5.9	65.3	28.7
Meat	5.0	60.8	34.2
Eggs	7.2	71.9	20.9
Legumes	6.3	72.5	21.2
Green vegetables	6.0	75.0	19.0
Snack foods (e.g. chips)	3.3	54.2	42.5

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.26—Items fed to children aged 6-8 months based upon 24 hour recall: Rural Bangladesh

Item	Feeding practice (percent)
Liquids	
Breast milk	98.2
Water	87.5
Prepared baby formula	16.1
Any other kind of milk (e.g. powder, cow, goat, etc.)	31.8
Fruit juice (homemade)	8.0
Fruit juice (purchased)	1.2
Water-based liquids (e.g. teas, sugar water, coffee, etc.)	42.6
Food groups	
Grains, roots, and tubers	70.3
Legumes and nuts	8.3
Dairy (e.g. milk, yogurt, cheese)	42.9
Flesh foods (e.g. meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)	5.3
Eggs	8.3
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	16.2
Other fruits and vegetables	10.4

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.27—Mean height of household members by age-group and sex: Feed the Future zone

Age-group	Male	SD	Female	SD	All	SD
(height in meters)						
<5 years	0.824	0.141	0.804	0.134	0.813	0.138
<6 months	0.580	0.063	0.594	0.055	0.587	0.059
6-8 months	0.662	0.035	0.651	0.033	0.656	0.034
9-11 months	0.699	0.062	0.683	0.046	0.689	0.052
12-17 months	0.744	0.033	0.726	0.041	0.734	0.038
18-23 months	0.792	0.051	0.755	0.046	0.774	0.052
24-35 months	0.856	0.057	0.835	0.056	0.844	0.057
36-47 months	0.914	0.055	0.906	0.064	0.910	0.060
48-59 months	0.982	0.069	0.965	0.058	0.973	0.064
5-10 years	1.193	0.121	1.194	0.122	1.193	0.122
>10 to <18 years	1.519	0.126	1.470	0.079	1.495	0.108
18 to <40 years	1.628	0.061	1.511	0.052	1.559	0.080
40 to <65 years	1.613	0.064	1.497	0.054	1.556	0.083
65 years and above	1.591	0.069	1.458	0.063	1.536	0.094

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: SD=Standard deviation

Table 6.28—Mean height of household members by age-group and sex: Rural Bangladesh

Age-group	Male	SD	Female	SD	All	SD
(height in meters)						
<5 years	0.821	0.135	0.810	0.134	0.816	0.135
<6 months	0.601	0.091	0.581	0.051	0.592	0.076
6-8 months	0.673	0.032	0.653	0.035	0.663	0.035
9-11 months	0.707	0.045	0.681	0.044	0.694	0.046
12-17 months	0.738	0.041	0.726	0.040	0.732	0.041
18-23 months	0.780	0.049	0.768	0.042	0.773	0.046
24-35 months	0.841	0.058	0.828	0.057	0.835	0.058
36-47 months	0.918	0.060	0.901	0.068	0.910	0.065
48-59 months	0.976	0.059	0.970	0.062	0.973	0.061
5-10 years	1.185	0.123	1.183	0.127	1.184	0.125
>10 to <18 years	1.504	0.130	1.464	0.081	1.483	0.109
18 to <40 years	1.626	0.064	1.507	0.058	1.555	0.084
40 to <65 years	1.615	0.063	1.496	0.056	1.557	0.084
65 years and above	1.592	0.064	1.455	0.062	1.535	0.092

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: SD=Standard deviation

Table 6.29—Mean weight of household members by age-group and sex: Feed the Future zone

Age-group	Male	SD	Female	SD	All	SD
(weight in kg)						
<5 years	10.439	3.151	9.868	2.910	10.138	3.038
<6 months	5.302	1.683	5.371	1.187	5.337	1.445
6-8 months	7.235	0.981	7.113	0.917	7.169	0.938
9-11 months	7.712	1.328	7.479	1.109	7.557	1.175
12-17 months	8.581	0.982	8.247	1.353	8.401	1.202
18-23 months	9.507	1.014	8.922	1.199	9.214	1.139
24-35 months	11.140	1.706	10.422	1.511	10.743	1.636
36-47 months	12.412	1.543	11.802	1.714	12.108	1.654
48-59 months	13.881	1.585	13.386	1.569	13.632	1.591
5-10 years	20.843	5.383	20.390	5.389	20.621	5.389
>10 to <18 years	39.823	10.332	38.566	7.879	39.203	9.222
18 to <40 years	54.231	8.192	47.821	8.418	50.520	8.904
40 to <65 years	52.905	8.465	46.869	9.092	49.955	9.279
65 years and above	48.900	9.214	41.441	9.230	45.751	9.922

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Results exclude pregnant women.

SD=Standard deviation

Table 6.30—Mean weight of household members by age-group and sex: Rural Bangladesh

Age-group	Male	SD	Female	SD	All	SD
(weight in kg)						
<5 years	10.487	3.021	9.969	2.939	10.227	2.991
<6 months	5.766	2.045	4.964	1.136	5.413	1.749
6-8 months	7.373	1.113	6.976	0.955	7.169	1.049
9-11 months	8.177	1.222	7.216	1.223	7.697	1.310
12-17 months	8.924	1.277	8.141	1.065	8.514	1.232
18-23 months	9.475	1.138	8.971	1.193	9.196	1.193
24-35 months	10.924	1.523	10.428	1.433	10.674	1.497
36-47 months	12.469	1.542	11.913	1.701	12.201	1.643
48-59 months	13.911	1.684	13.298	1.700	13.592	1.718
5-10 years	20.532	5.279	20.060	5.390	20.294	5.340
>10 to <18 years	38.830	10.288	38.158	8.040	38.482	9.197
18 to <40 years	53.996	8.283	47.188	8.318	50.004	8.954
40 to <65 years	53.207	8.951	46.764	9.386	50.032	9.717
65 years and above	49.183	8.962	40.705	8.500	45.594	9.716

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011-2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Note: Results exclude pregnant women.

SD=Standard deviation

Table 6.31—Incidence of illness during 30 days preceding the survey: Feed the Future zone

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percentage of household members)						
<i>0–5 years</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	49.5	46.2	52.8	46.3	42.4	48.0
Prolonged fever	39.5	38.4	43.5	36.5	32.3	38.7
Diarrhea	5.3	8.4	5.1	4.3	5.1	5.8
Persistent cough	26.7	28.2	22.9	24.6	25.9	25.9
Skin disease	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0
Throat infection	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
<i>6–10 years</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	29.2	24.6	22.8	32.7	22.2	26.6
Prolonged fever	23.8	19.1	19.6	25.6	20.4	21.7
Diarrhea	1.5	2.2	0.0	2.4	0.8	1.5
Persistent cough	12.3	7.8	7.6	13.6	9.3	10.1
Skin disease	2.5	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.0	1.6
Throat infection	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3
<i>11–17 years</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	21.2	22.1	20.8	24.5	32.4	23.7
Prolonged fever	17.7	19.0	16.7	17.1	23.2	18.5
Diarrhea	2.4	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.8	1.2
Persistent cough	9.2	8.5	6.9	9.2	7.3	8.3
Skin disease	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.8	4.2	1.8
Throat infection	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5
<i>18–59 years</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	31.6	32.7	33.2	31.5	32.5	32.3
Prolonged fever	23.1	24.2	24.1	23.3	22.3	23.4
Diarrhea	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.0
Persistent cough	12.2	12.4	11.2	11.5	12.8	12.0
Skin disease	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.1	3.2	2.0
Throat infection	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.0
<i>60 years and over</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	42.1	47.1	45.8	42.4	45.8	44.8
Prolonged fever	28.6	34.3	28.0	31.4	30.0	30.5
Diarrhea	1.4	4.1	1.2	1.4	6.8	3.1
Persistent cough	16.8	18.0	17.0	17.7	19.4	17.8
Skin disease	3.5	4.4	0.6	4.4	1.0	2.7
Throat infection	2.9	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.5	1.3

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011–2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

Table 6.32—Incidence of illness during 30 days preceding the survey: Rural Bangladesh

Age group	Per capita expenditure quintile					All
	1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	
(percentage of household members)						
<i>0–5 years</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	39.0	41.5	42.2	42.0	42.6	41.0
Prolonged fever	28.0	30.4	32.4	31.0	29.1	29.9
Diarrhea	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.2	8.9	7.3
Persistent cough	20.2	21.6	21.7	24.6	20.1	21.5
Skin disease	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.8
Throat infection	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
<i>6–10 years</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	20.8	20.4	15.1	21.2	19.6	19.5
Prolonged fever	15.6	16.3	11.9	17.6	15.5	15.3
Diarrhea	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2
Persistent cough	6.5	5.8	5.3	8.6	7.6	6.5
Skin disease	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.2
Throat infection	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4
<i>11–17 years</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	19.9	16.8	18.2	16.5	19.1	18.1
Prolonged fever	13.2	12.6	12.9	12.3	12.1	12.7
Diarrhea	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.1
Persistent cough	4.3	4.8	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.3
Skin disease	2.6	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.5
Throat infection	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
<i>18–59 years</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	26.9	27.8	29.0	30.2	27.3	28.2
Prolonged fever	18.5	18.6	18.5	19.5	16.9	18.4
Diarrhea	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Persistent cough	7.2	7.3	8.2	7.6	8.9	7.8
Skin disease	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Throat infection	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
<i>60 years and over</i>						
Any illness or injury in the last four weeks	42.7	47.5	46.0	42.1	42.3	44.2
Prolonged fever	23.2	25.9	26.9	24.3	26.2	25.4
Diarrhea	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6
Persistent cough	15.1	16.8	16.8	13.2	14.8	15.3
Skin disease	1.6	1.1	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.6
Throat infection	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4

Source: IFPRI Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, 2011–2012. The survey represents rural areas only.

¹ Lutter CK, Daelmans BMEG, de Onis M, Kothari MT, Ruel MT, Arimond M, Deitchler M, Dewey KG, Blossner M, Borghi E. Undernutrition, poor feeding practices, and low coverage of key nutrition interventions. *Pediatr.* 2011; 128:e1418-e1427.