Study of Household Food Security in Urban Slum Areas of Bangladesh, 2006

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This study was commissioned by World Food Programme (WFP) – Bangladesh to enable a better understanding of the well-being of households residing in the urban slums of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi, with a particular focus on their food security. In completing the study, coordinated but separate efforts were made by three institutions - the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit of WFP, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

- The VAM Unit was responsible for overall coordination of the study. VAM staff also provided Geographic Information System support.
- BBS was contracted by WFP to implement the household survey, the principal source of information for this study. The tasks for which BBS was responsible included questionnaire pre-testing and translation, enumerator training, sample household listing and selection, questionnaire administration, and data entry and cleaning.
- IFPRI was responsible for the conceptual framework for the study, designing the survey, and analyzing the data acquired.

Nusha Yamina Choudhury, the head of the VAM Unit at WFP was the linchpin of the entire study. The proactive conceptual and logistical support that she provided resulted in a study that was smoothly implemented. Her colleagues in the VAM unit, Farah Aziz and Md. Mahabubul Alam, assisted her ably in this work. I am grateful for their efforts. In addition to the VAM personnel, John McHarris, the Advisor on Disaster Preparedness and Response at WFP-Bangladesh provided important direction to the study. Moreover, the WFP Country Director, Douglas Broderick, and his deputy, Edward Kallon, lent reliable support.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In late June and early July 2006, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) administered a survey questionnaire to 1,900 households residing in slum areas in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi. This activity was carried out to support a broader effort of the World Food Programme (WFP)-Bangladesh to develop a food security profile of households residing in these slums that can be maintained through time to permit a better understanding of the nature of and trends in the food security of these households. As such, this representative household survey provides baseline information of value to the government of Bangladesh and its development partners for use in designing programs to assist such households better meet their food needs. While the BBS implemented the survey, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was contracted by WFP-Bangladesh to design the survey, draft the questionnaire, and complete a set of analyses on the survey data.

This study adopts the commonly accepted definition of household food security that a household is food secure if it can reliably gain access to food in sufficient quantity and quality for all household members to enjoy a healthy and active life. A conceptual framework of the determinants of food security for poor urban households was developed that pays particular attention to how households secure access to food through the market. As such, a key feature of this framework is how the urban poor participate in local labor markets to acquire income by which to purchase food.

The survey questionnaire was modeled on other integrated household consumption and expenditure surveys, so the results are comparable to information collected from similar surveys in Bangladesh, such as the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES). A broad range of information was collected, including on health, education, employment, income, expenditures, housing, asset ownership, experience of negative economic shocks, and subjective assessments of well-being. In terms of food consumption, information was collected on a one-week list-recall basis. However, no nutritional outcome indicators, such as child or maternal height and weight measurements, were collected.

Survey results

Food security status of urban slum households

One of the objectives of this study was to assess the heterogeneity of urban slum households in terms of their relative food security and to identify key characteristics of the most food insecure.

1. **Calorie consumption sufficiency tercile** – In order to disaggregate the survey households based on relative food security, a calorie consumption sufficiency ratio was computed for each. This is the ratio of the reported calories consumed by household members over the previous week to the calorie consumption recommended for the household by nutritionists. Using this ratio to rank all survey households on a weighted basis, each household was assigned to one of three calorie consumption sufficiency terciles.

   While by definition the proportion of households in the survey population that falls within each tercile is one-third, the proportion of the population within each city that falls in

each tercile differs. Dhaka urban slum households perform best on this measure, with only 28.1 percent of households in the lowest tercile, while 39.0 percent are in the highest tercile. Rajshahi and Chittagong households are disproportionately found in the lowest tercile, with 47.3 and 41.6 percent, respectively. Only 14.0 percent of Rajshahi's urban slum population is found within the highest calorie consumption sufficiency tercile.

Calorie consumption sufficiency is only one of several dimensions of food security, primarily concerned with the quantity of food consumed. Other important dimensions include the quality of the diet consumed and the vulnerability of a household or individual to loss of access to food. Here the food security status of urban slum households is examined across these dimensions.

2. **Proportion of households consuming daily less than certain levels of calories per capita**– Three assessments of food security are made based on the absolute level of calorie consumption reported by urban slum households. The proportion of the population that consumes less than 80 percent of its recommended calorie consumption is found in the literature on household food security as a standard measure of food insecurity in the population. In Dhaka, 23.6 percent of household fall below this level of calorie consumption; while in Chittagong, the proportion is 35.5 percent; in Khulna, 3.05 percent; and in Rajshahi, 40.0 percent.

   The analysts of the Bangladesh HIES household survey series have used two calorie-consumption based poverty lines over the past several rounds, including the latest in 2005 – the direct calorie intake poverty line (2,122 kcal/person/day) and the hard-core direct calorie intake poverty line (1,805 kcal/person/day) (BBS 2003). The proportion of the urban slum population that fall below these poverty lines is 47.8 and 29.0 percent, respectively.[1] The proportion of households that are identified as food insecure on the basis of both measures is lowest in Dhaka. However, the ranking on these measures of the other three cities varies by measure.

3. **Diversity of food groups reported consumed** – As a diversified diet is an important component of household food security, a Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) can be computed for each households by determining the number out of twelve different food groups the households consumed food from over the previous week. The survey results show that urban slum households consume relatively diverse diets, having consumed foods from an average of 9.6 food groups in the past week. Only small differences in the diversity of food consumption are seen across the four cities or across the three calorie consumption sufficiency terciles. Meat & poultry, milk & milk products, and sugar are the three food groups that are the least regularly consumed.

4. **Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)** – The HFIAS score, a measure of the vulnerability in access that a household has to food, is derived from the responses given to a set of nine standard questions on perceptions of food vulnerability and responses to food insecurity in the household over the past one month. By examining the pattern of responses to the nine questions, households can be placed into one of four food insecurity status categories ranging from 'food secure' to 'severely food insecure'. The percentage of households in the study population in the 'severely food insecure' category is 61.8 percent. This is a much higher prevalence level than seen in similar studies of

[1] By way of comparison, the report on the 2005 HIES states that the level of calorie consumption for 43.2 percent of the urban population as a whole fell below the direct calorie intake poverty line. For the hard-core poverty line, the figure is 24.4 percent.

food insecure populations, including in Bangladesh. While there likely is some substance to this finding, the results should be used with some caution.

In examining the patterns in household food security seen in the survey, a relatively homogeneous pattern is seen. Urban slum households in all four cities face relatively high levels of food insecurity. Rankings based on one indicator of food security are not necessarily maintained when the households are ranked using another indicator of food security. However, the differences in food security status between cities and between households in these urban slums are relatively small. While there is evidence of reliably food secure households residing in these slums, the majority of households in the study population are food insecure and vulnerable to loss of access to sufficient food to meet the needs of household members.

Other characteristics of urban slum households

A broad range of other household characteristics are investigated using cross-tabulations to explore possible relationship between an urban slum household's food security status and key characteristics of the household. Most of the food security profile tables provide statistics disaggregated on the basis of the calorie consumption sufficiency terciles, as well as by city of residence. Overall, while some expected patterns are seen between food security and household characteristics, in general these relationships are not very strong. For example, while women head 11.6 percent of urban slum households, these households are not necessarily the most food insecure. Similarly, recent migrants to a slum are not necessarily the most or the least food insecure. It is difficult to develop a clear picture of the characteristics of urban slum households that are relatively more food insecure than their neighbors.

However, there are some apparent relationships. Larger households and households with higher dependency ratios are more likely to be found in the lowest calorie consumption sufficiency tercile. The average household size and dependency ratio for households in the lowest tercile are 4.95 and 0.79, respectively, while for households in the highest tercile, these values are 3.81 and 0.55. Similarly, there is a relationship between literacy and food security. While overall 35.0 percent of heads of urban slum households are literate, this proportion is 29.3 percent in the lowest tercile. Populations living in the urban slums of Bangladesh that are more food secure are more likely to be headed by literate heads. However, this pattern is not fully reflected in Khulna and Rajshahi.

For most urban households, access to food is achieved primarily through the labor market. However, information on the work status of all individuals aged 5 years and older and the type of work of those who are workers reveals few significant differences between the food security tercile groups. The employment characteristics of the more food insecure workers are very similar to the food secure. Where a key difference can be seen is in the average hourly wage rate received. Overall, workers who are members of households in the third food security tercile earn Tk 1.40 more on average hourly than do workers who are found in the most food insecure first tercile. Moreover, the average male worker earns Tk 5.70 more than does the average female worker.

Over 140 tables were created to examine how the characteristics of urban slum households might vary by food security (primarily using the calorie consumption sufficiency tercile categories) and by city of residence. The characteristics examined included demographic, food consumption, education and literacy, migration, health, employment, housing and assets, consumption and expenditure, agriculture, recent shocks to household

welfare, community participation, and subjective assessments of household welfare. These tables are included in an annex to the main report.

No qualitative methods, such as focus group discussions, open-ended or semi-structured interviews, or participatory research methods, were used in this study. Moreover, the principally bivariate analyses of the characteristics associated with household food security in the study population presented in the food security profile tables, taken on their own, provide only a limited, generally two-dimensional understanding of the well-being, prospects, and livelihood options for the survey households. Consequently, narrative, multi-variate descriptions of some randomly selected survey households were developed using the survey data. Two of these are presented in the report, with eight others in the annex to the report. While these narratives highlight the richness of the survey data, they also make clear its limitations. It should be expected that many of the interesting questions raised by the quantitative study of the food security of urban slum household described in this report can only be answered fully by expanding the research methods used beyond representative survey methods alone to use qualitative methods to better understand the livelihoods and well-being of individual households within the slums.

Urban slum households in the broader context of development in Bangladesh

The study was undertaken primarily to examine the food security status of household residing in urban slums in the four cities and differentiation within this population on the basis of food security. Consequently, the study was limited to these households. Given this study design, in order to assess how the urban slum population fits within the broader context of development efforts among all Bangladeshi households, comparisons were made using secondary data sources.

What is striking in such comparisons are the poor human development measures of the individuals and households living in the urban slums. This is most apparent in examining literacy and educational attainment. Of persons aged 5 years and older, 48.3 percent of individuals living in the urban slums have never attended school. 63.5 percent of those aged 7 years and above are illiterate. In contrast, recent household surveys of the broader urban population show that only about 24 percent of those aged 5 years and older have never attended school, while only 32.4 percent of those aged 7 years and above in the broader urban population are illiterate. Considering employment, as might be expected, children in urban slum households enter the workforce earlier than children living elsewhere in urban areas. This is particularly strongly seen among girls. While 41.1 percent of all girls aged 15 to 19 years in urban slums are employed outside of the home, the rate for the general urban population is less than half that, 17.7 percent. Moreover, women in slum households are consistently more likely to be in the workforce than are women in the general urban population of Bangladesh.

Moreover, the urban slum households are not very likely to be reached by social programmes run by government or NGOs. Only 4.5 percent of urban slum households reported receiving any benefits from such programmes in the previous year. This is similar to rates found for the urban population in general in the 2005 HIES, but is considerably less than was seen in the rural population surveyed by HIES. In rural Bangladesh, 15.6 percent of households received some benefit from such programs. Given the poor indicators of human development in the urban slums, strong considerations should be paid to expanding rural social programs to target those living in the urban slums.

Modeling of the determinants of food security of urban slum households

A quantitative modeling exercise was carried out to better identify the household characteristics that are important determinants of food security and insecurity in these households. Four separate models were constructed based on indicators of several dimensions of household food security status. The same set of household-level independent variables was used in all four models. Ordinary-least-squares regression and maximum likelihood logit methods were used to develop the models.

The model results highlight the complexity of the determinants of the food security status of households in urban slums in the cities of Bangladesh. However, several generalizations can be made.

- Households with larger proportions of dependents consistently appear less able to attain higher levels of food security across all of the dimensions of food security evaluated.
- Migration history does not seem to be related to food security status.
- Overall, the food security status of urban slum households is not closely related to the education levels of these individuals.
- Secure wage employment is central to the food security of these households.
- Agricultural production is not a significant feature of the livelihoods of urban slum households in the four study cities, except in Rajshahi, and is not significantly associated with household food security status.

Overall, the population living in urban slum was found to be relatively homogeneous and food insecure. Among the reasons that the models are not quite as powerful as we might like is that there is relatively little variation in the food security status and in the characteristics of urban slum households to explain their food security levels. Thus, in seeking to assist the food insecure in these urban slums, the fact that one is targeting a program to the urban slum is likely the most important targeted action a program manager might take. The evidence from these models and the broad set of information garnered from the survey is that differentiating the somewhat food insecure from the severely food insecure within the slums is a difficult and not necessarily productive task.

Mapping intra-urban differences of urban slum households

The survey data enabled the mapping of intra-urban variation in the conditions of the urban slum households. A set of 24 maps on such elements, including several related to household food security, is presented in the report. The mapped unit used is groups of neighboring urban wards in which are located the survey households residing in urban slums. Interpretation of the spatial patterns seen requires some understanding of the spatial distribution of poverty, social groups, public services, employment, natural hazards, among other characteristics, in one or more of these cities. Those readers who possess such knowledge likely will find that these maps, both individually and in combination, provide new insights, while, at the same time, they raise new questions that will require further investigation. The maps also will be useful for programme managers as they plan where public interventions to assist urban slum households should be located. Finally, these maps could form the basis of additional spatial analyses. With a broader set of spatial data, spatial regression analyses that use these maps as either dependent or explanatory variables can provide further insights into the spatial determinants of various development problems, the appropriate responses to such problems, or the targeting of programs.

Conclusions

The general results of this study are that the population living in the urban slums of the four major cities of Bangladesh is relatively food insecure, is characterized by relatively severe deficiencies in terms of human development, and is relatively homogeneous in these regards. However, with regards to their food security status, it is clear that the level of food insecurity that these urban slum households experience is quite typical of many populations in Bangladesh, both in urban and rural areas. Along certain dimensions of food security, the urban slum households can be characterized as relatively food secure. However, the vulnerability of access to food for these households is high.

In contrast, the levels of human capital seen in most of the urban slum households are at levels that are even lower than that seen in the poorest rural areas of the country. In consequence, there is likely to be significant intergenerational transmission of poverty within urban slum households. The resulting poor health and destitution experienced by many members of these households will result in increased demands for public assistance, increasing the burden that poverty and ill-health already imposes on the limited resources of the national government, as well as local governments.

The programming choices that must be made in confronting these development needs are unlikely to be much different in urban slums than they are in the rural areas of Bangladesh. There is need for better access to health and environmental services, education, social and economic infrastructure, and so on. Perhaps a more compelling need in the urban slums than is seen in rural areas is to build sustainable wage income earning capacity. Existing public social programs in Bangladesh should be extended to these slum households. The current design of these programs is flawed if only 4.5 percent of urban slum households derive any benefit from them. Moreover, food-related programming may be as critical to improving the well-being of urban slum households as more direct education, health, or employment related activities.

Whatever the case, a fundamental understanding needed in building the commitment to carry out such programming is that urban poverty exists at a significant level in Bangladesh and is equally as debilitating to households, communities, and the economy as a whole as is rural poverty. Moreover, rural-focused programs are not a solution to the significant problem of poverty in Bangladesh's cities. The scope of the problem of human underdevelopment in the urban slums is such that it cannot be dealt with through addressing rural poverty issues. Urban programming is needed. These challenges of urban social and economic development are not going to go away or become easier to address as time goes by. Government and its development partners can put programs in place now to ensure that these slums are only a transitional stage in the lives of their residents as they seek better lives for themselves and for their children.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The pathways out of poverty and food insecurity for the urban poor in Bangladesh are not easily followed. Although urbanization generally is interpreted as an indicator of progress and development, the advantages of urban residence for many Bangladeshis seemingly are slim, with many unable to maintain or improve their standards of living or to acquire sufficient affordable food to meet their minimum nutritional requirements. Changing market conditions can be expected to increase the vulnerability of these poor urban households as employment opportunities and food prices fluctuate, making it difficult for them to acquire all of the food that they require to enjoy healthy and active lives. Unhygienic, crowded living environments with poor access to health care and other public services exacerbate the health effects of their food insecurity. Moreover, the urban poor may frequently have a less diverse range of coping strategies to employ in the face of food insecurity than do their counterparts in rural areas of the country.[2]

The food security status of the urban poor in Bangladesh warrants further research. Most development efforts in the country are predominantly rural-based or focus on relatively high-tech urban development, both of which fail to improve the living conditions of the urban poor. The existing knowledge base on the welfare and food security of the urban poor is slim and partial, with no studies that are representative of the broad population of the urban poor. The limited number and ambiguity of available studies in the country on urban poverty and food insecurity contributes to inadequate policy development and public sector response to address the needs of the hungry and undernourished urban poor. It is on this premise that the World Food Programme commissioned a study to improve knowledge and understanding of food insecurity in urban slums in Bangladesh and contracted the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to carry it out. This document provides a detailed report on the findings of the study.

The objective of the study was, using a logical framework of the linkages between household resources and livelihoods and food security, to develop a food security profile that can be maintained through time and that will allow for a better understanding of the nature of and trends in the food security and nutritional status of residents in slums in four major metropolitan areas in Bangladesh – Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Khulna. The principal source of primary data for this study was a representative survey of a random sample of slum households in the four cities. The questionnaire for the survey was designed by IFPRI in close communication with WFP-Bangladesh and the survey implementers, BBS. As such,

[2] Please provide any comments on this report by e-mail to Todd Benson of the International Food Policy Research Institute (t.benson@cgiar.org) and to the head of the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit of WFP-Bangladesh, Nusha Yamina Choudhury (nusha.choudhury@wfp.org).

the survey provides new baseline information of value to the government of Bangladesh and its development partners for use in designing programs to assist such households better meet their food needs and improve their well-being.

In late June and early July 2006, BBS administered a survey questionnaire to 1,900 households residing in designated slum areas in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi. The final clean data set from the survey was made available to IFPRI in early November. Three principal analyses of the data were conducted by IFPRI.

1) A food security profile of urban slum dwellers – Measures of household food security were developed for urban slum households using the survey data. These measures were used to create cross-tabulations of households categorized by food security status against other key household variables, such as demography, educational attainment, health and nutrition variables, economic activities, living conditions, assets, consumption, and income.
2) Modeling the determinants of food security for urban slum households – Using the measures of household food security developed for each household using the survey data, exogenous independent variables from the survey were used to quantitatively model the determinants of household food security status.
3) Mapping of intraurban variation in the characteristics of urban slum households – The survey data was used to assess spatial variation in the living conditions and food security status of households living in the urban slums in the four study cities.

As these three analyses were underway, it was evident that the analysis of the study was limited insofar as it was not possible using the survey results alone to assess the food security status or various dimensions of the human development of the urban slum households within the context of and with reference to the broader urban population of Bangladesh. Consequently, a thorough review of all recent representative studies that offered comparable information for other both urban and rural populations also was undertaken.

Structure of the report

This report is structured according to the analyses conducted of the survey data. Following this introductory chapter, the conceptual framework of the determinants of food security for poor urban households is described. This framework was used both in drafting the survey questionnaire and in selecting the variables used in the modeling exercise. In Chapter 3, the survey is described before a select presentation of the survey results is made. The chapter ends with a brief discussion of how more qualitative methods would lend additional insight to our understanding of the food security and well-being of households residing in urban slums. Considerable supplementary material to the contents of Chapter 3 is presented in sections of the Annex to this report. This includes a set of about 140 food security profile tables, a handful of multivariate narrative descriptions of randomly selected survey households, a description of the sample used for the survey, the English version of the survey questionnaire itself, and the manual provided the survey enumerators to guide their task.

Chapter 4 provides a thorough review of all recent representative studies that offered comparable information to that acquired from the urban slum survey. This permits an assessment to be made of both the relative food security and the relative human development status of the urban slum households. The quantitative modeling analysis is described in Chapter 5. Four separate models are constructed using measures of different dimensions of

the food security of households residing in the urban slums. Chapter 6 describes the intraurban mapping that was carried out of the survey results and provides a set of maps for two dozen variables from or derived from the survey. Chapter 7 provides a short conclusion and explores some of the policy implications of the study.

Limitations of the study

Before providing more detail on the study results, three limitations to the study should be highlighted.

1) The definition used for the target population for the study excludes sizeable portions of the urban poor in these cities.

   First, there are many urban poor who reside outside of the designated slum areas in these cities within areas in which the general living conditions are better than those found in the slums. While it can be expected that the characteristics of these poor households living outside of the slums will be quite similar to the residents in the slums, this is an assumption and we cannot be certain.

   Secondly, this study excludes the floating population in these cities. These are those individuals and households that do not have permanent residence, but who sleep on sidewalks, along railway lines, in staircases of public buildings, and in other public spaces. Typically they will only have plastic sheeting for shelter at best, own very few material goods, and will move frequently. These households are not resident in the slum areas identified by the City Corporations, so are not be among the population from which the survey households will be selected.

2) This survey that is the basis for this study is a cross-section survey at a specific point in time. Consequently, it provides only limited conclusive information on whether the urban slum population is stable or transient. Consequently, we are able to only acquire limited insights as to whether residence in an urban slum is a temporary stepping stone to better living conditions. Moreover, if indeed the urban slums are simply a stepping stone, we are unable using the results of the survey for this study alone to clearly identify the mechanisms by which resident households in these slums are able to advance themselves socio-economically so that they are in a position to move on from the slums.

   An additional limitation posed by the cross-sectional nature of the survey at the core of the study is that no seasonal dimensions can be captured in the food security and well-being of the study population. The survey was conducted at the start of the monsoon season in late-June and early-July. Users of the results of this study must assess whether this attribute of the study will be significant in how they make use of these results.

3) Finally, no information on the nutritional status of members of the urban slum households is collected in the survey for this study. Food security, the principal focus of this study, while important is not an end in itself, but is to contribute to improved nutrition for a healthy and active life. Food security is but one of several determinants of improved nutritional outcomes.

These limitations should be kept in mind as one evaluates the study findings and their implications. Additional research is needed on the urban poor and, in particular, those residing in the urban slums of Bangladesh. Hopefully, this study is only the first in a series of high quality studies of this population.

CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The objective of this research was to develop a food security profile that can be maintained through time and that will allow for a better understanding of the nature of and trends in the food security of these households. The study was based on a conceptual framework of the determinants of household food security for poor urban households that is described in this document.

Food security

This study adopts the commonly accepted definition of household food security that **a household is food secure if it can reliably gain access to food in sufficient quantity and quality for all household members to enjoy a healthy and active life**. A critical feature of the definition is that food availability does not equal food security (Maxwell & Frankenberger 1992). If food is in the markets, but families cannot afford to acquire it, then they are food insecure. Food availability is a necessary but not a sufficient condition to assure food security for a household. Households must have the resources necessary to acquire the food they need for consumption. For urban households, sufficient income is typically required to acquire food in the market.

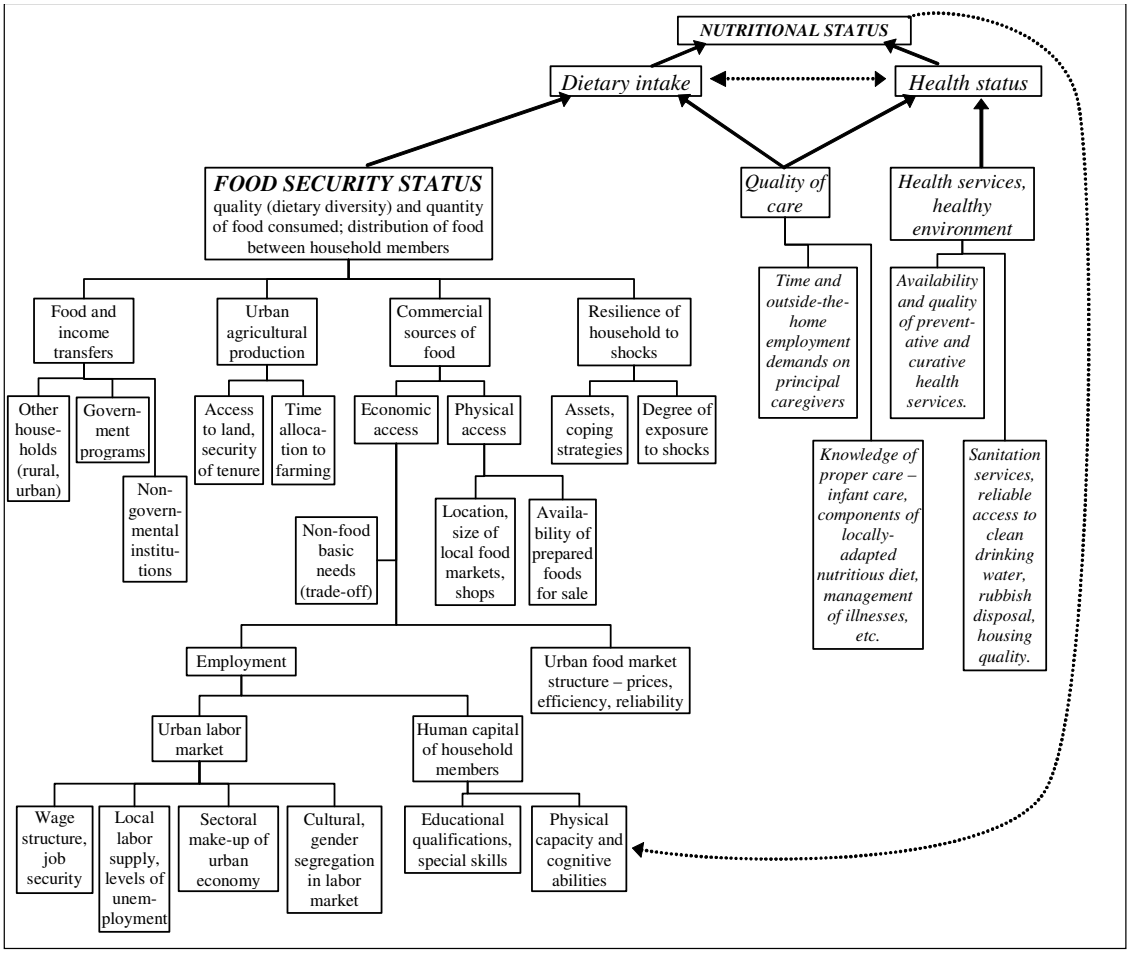
Additionally, food security has a temporal aspect. Food secure households are to reliably gain access to food. Reliability in access to food is closely linked to notions of sustainability and vulnerability. When faced with an inability to acquire sufficient food using their regular means of access to food – for example, due to a loss of a source of income or a shortfall in direct food production, households will employ a sequence of coping strategies to meet their food needs. With an extended shortfall in access, the nature of the coping strategies employed shifts from those that will have a relatively short-term impact on the future welfare and access to food of the household – reduction in food consumption levels, seeking piece work, and the like – to those which compromise the ability of the household to regain the standard of living they had prior to the crisis – sale of productive assets or withdrawing children from school to work, for example (Corbett 1988). Food security, then, incorporates the notion that a household must not have to sacrifice the long-term ability of its members to acquire sufficient food in order to meet current, short-term food needs.

Finally, this definition extends our assessment of food security to consider the health of those eating the food – the objective is a healthy and active life. Here nutritional considerations begin to come to the fore. The quality of the food to which an individual or household has access must be considered. In order to enjoy a productive, healthy, and active life, all people require sufficient and balanced levels of carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamins, and minerals in their diets. Households or individuals facing deficiencies or other imbalances in diet due to lack of access to the necessary food to complete a balanced diet are not food secure.

Conceptual framework

The figure below presents a conceptual framework of the determinants of household food security for urban households, such as might operate in Bangladesh. While this framework is organized on the basis of household food security, it is important to recognize that it laps over several scales from that of the broad economic region of which the urban

Figure 1: Diagram of conceptual framework of determinants of food security for poor urban households



center is a part (market systems) down to the level of the individual within the household, both as a consumer of food and an earner of income. Consequently, any study of household food security must also examine issues that operate at these different scales.

Three sources of food are identified – purchased food, own production through urban agriculture, and transfers of food (or resources to acquire food) from private or public sources (Ruel et al. 1998). The vulnerability of a household to suffer food insecurity in the face of shocks to household welfare is included as a fourth factor underlying the ability of an urban household to maintain a state of food security. This factor reflects the reliability element in the definition of food security we use.

For most urban households, access to food is principally achieved through the market. Consequently, the conceptual framework highlights the importance both of the characteristics of the urban *food* market and of the ability of household members to participate in the urban *labor* market to acquire sufficient income to meet their food (and non-food) needs (Ruel et al. 1999).

The urban food market is important to household food security both in a physical and in an economic sense. Easy physical access to commercial food outlets is not necessarily assured, particularly in poorer neighborhoods (Ruel et al. 1998). In such areas, aggregate

demand may be less that in other areas of the city, reducing the incentives for merchants to locate their enterprises there. In an economic sense, the nature of the marketing chain that makes food available for poor urban households will also determine the degree to which such households have access to this food. Where markets are inefficient with high transaction costs or in which food product losses are excessive due to inadequate facilities or which utilize unreliable sources of supply, the retail price of the food that poor urban households must bear may render them food insecure.

The participation of household members in the urban labor market is similarly a critical factor determining household food security. From the demand side, the nature of the work for which labor is sought – that is, the sectoral make-up of the local urban economy – will determine to an important degree the wage structure and the security of employment within the labor market (de Haan 2000). Legislative safeguards will also be important in this regard, but will typically only apply to the formal sector of the labor market. Of equal importance is the relatively surplus or scarcity of labor within the local market. Finally, the local labor market may be segregated for reasons of culture or tradition, denying or giving preferential access to sections of the labor market for certain members of the working population in the area.

From the labor supply side, the human capital of household members as they relate to the local labor market is critical in determining the degree to which the household can assure its access to food using commercial sources. The knowledge/skill and physical capacity of household members is most important. The demand for the labor of household members will be dependent on these characteristics, by and large.

While the focus of this study is on food security, the global conceptual framework of the determinants of malnutrition – which identifies food security, care, and health as the underlying determinants of nutritional status – has been incorporated into the framework here. The nutritional status of members of the household is a direct determinant of the physical capacity of household members that can enable them to participate in urban labor markets. Malnourished household members will be physically incapacitated and unlikely to find remunerative work, resulting in reduced food security for the household. The feedback loop in the diagram signals this relationship. Any study of food security in households, urban or otherwise, must consider broader nutritional outcomes, if only for their importance to the economic productivity of household members (Maxwell et al. 2000; Maxwell & Frankenberger 1992). Consequently, the Bangladesh study of urban food security will examine caring practices, health status, access to health and environmental services, and housing.

Food and income transfers can potentially be an important source of food for poor urban households. While traditional norms of investing in social relationships through offering assistance to other households in times of need may be important for urban households, in the case of Bangladesh both government and non-governmental development and safety net programs likely will constitute more important sources of food or income for poor urban households.

Urban agriculture has been shown to make a significant contribution to the food security of poor urban households, particularly in African cities (Bonnard 2000). Whether farming for home consumption can make a similar contribution to the food security of poor urban households in Bangladesh will depend on the degree of access which such households have to farmland and the opportunity costs that they will face in engaging in agriculture rather than seeking other employment.

This provides a brief description of the framework. Its many assumptions and the implications that can be drawn from it could be described in considerably more detail, but readers are pointed to the more comprehensive overviews of the mechanisms used and the challenges faced by the urban poor in attaining food security discussed in Ruel et al. 1998, Ruel et al. 1999, and Bonnard 2000. The framework presented in this chapter was used to develop the content of the household survey questionnaire for use in the study of household food security for residents in slums of four major cities in Bangladesh and, as is described later in this report, to guide the quantitative analysis of the determinants of household food security among these urban slum households.

CHAPTER 3: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY RESULTS

In this chapter, the survey and the questionnaire used for the survey are described briefly before the survey results are presented to provide an overview profile of the food security status of households living in the urban slums in the four study cities. More detailed descriptions of the survey design, the questionnaire, and the survey results are presented in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Annex – the sample selection is described in section 5, the questionnaire is reproduced in section 6, and the instructions on questionnaire administration to the survey enumerators is presented in section 7. Finally, section 1 of the Annex consists of a set of over 140 tables providing considerably more detail than that which is presented in the tables in this chapter.

Survey design

Sample selection

The study population consists of households residing in designated urban slums in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi. The slum areas used to define this population are those that have been identified by the City Corporations in each of the four cities and which were recently updated.[3] Although the definition of a slum is imprecise, the definition used by BBS for the Census of Slum Areas in 1997 is appropriate here: "a cluster of compact settlements of five or more households which generally grow very unsystematically and haphazardly in an unhealthy condition and atmosphere on government and private vacant land" (BBS 1999). Among the characteristics of slums are high housing density, poor housing quality using impermanent materials, poor sewerage and drainage, inadequate and unhealthy drinking water supply, few paved streets, and an absence of street lighting.

The survey sample is a stratified, two-stage clustered random sample and is representative of the study population. The required sample size in each city was determined through analysis of data for poor households in the four cities from the Bangladesh Household Income Expenditure Survey, 2000. Since city-level statistics were to be generated from the survey, the sample was stratified by the four urban centers. The clusters were identified with the probability of a cluster being selected for the survey being proportional to the number of households resident in it – or Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) selection. Clusters were selected from all areas of the cities so that spatial analyses could be undertaken of the results. Ten sample households were randomly selected from complete listings of households in each cluster selected. The resultant sample selected for the administration of the questionnaire is shown in Table 1 below.

The data collected using the questionnaire was entered into a database by BBS. This data was subjected to checks on logical consistency and on whether the data was within expected ranges of values. Where necessary, the original questionnaires were consulted to

[3] However, it is important to highlight that the population living in these identified slum areas are not all of the population in the four cities that is living in slum-like conditions. There are two particular exceptions.

1. The definition used for the target population for the survey excludes the floating population in these cities.
2. Secondly, new slum areas are continually being created in the four cities. Those households that are resident in new slums that have developed since the lists of slum areas were updated also are excluded from the population from which the survey households were selected.

Table 1: Survey sample characteristics for the Study of Household Food Security in Urban Slum Areas of Bangladesh, 2006

	Est. households living in slums*	Proposed sample size	Survey clusters	Analytical sample size	Expansion factor (weight)
Dhaka	495,096	1,000	100	998	496
Chittagong	266,581	550	55	550	485
Khulna	37,826	200	20	200	189
Rajshahi	27,665	150	15	150	184
Total	**827,168**	**1,900**	**190**	**1,898**	**436**

*Data on estimated number of households in slums provided by City Corporations.

resolve problem cases. For the final data set used in the analysis, two households in Dhaka were dropped, as, implausibly, no food consumption or income, respectively, were reported for them. The survey design is described considerably more detail in Annex 5 of this report.

Survey questionnaire

Using the conceptual framework of the determinants of the food security status of the households residing in these slums just described, a household questionnaire was developed consisting of the following 20 modules:

A) Household Identification & Survey Staff Details
B) Household Composition
C) Education
D) Health
E) Time Use and Employment
F) Occupations in past month
G) Housing
H) Food Expenditures in past week
I) Non-food Expenditures – past week & month
J) Non-food Expenditures – past 3 months & year
K) Ownership of Durable Goods
L) Agriculture
M) Gifts or Loans Received or Given
N) Other Income & Participation in Social Programmes
O) Food Purchasing and Eating Habits
P) Subjective Assessment of Well-being
Q) Recent Shocks to Household Welfare
R) Community Participation

The questionnaire was modeled on other household consumption and expenditure surveys, so the results are comparable somewhat to information collected from similar surveys in Bangladesh, such as the series of Household Income and Expenditure Surveys. In terms of food consumption, information was collected on a one-week recall basis, rather than the more detailed 24-hour recall used in many food security surveys. In addition, due to limited resources, no nutritional outcome indicators, such as child or maternal height and weight measurements, were collected.

The questionnaire was drafted in English in late March 2006. After initial review by WFP and BBS, a revised version was translated into Bangla and pretested by BBS survey supervisors administering the questionnaire to resident households in several Dhaka slums. The final version of the questionnaire was completed in mid-April and an enumerator manual was prepared to aid the enumerators as the administered the questionnaire to the sample households. The English versions of both the questionnaire and the enumerator manual are reproduced in the Annex to this report. The questionnaire can be found in section 6 of the Annex, while the enumerator manual is in section 7.

Household listings in the selected clusters were completed, sample households were selected, and the survey was administered to these households by teams of enumerators from

BBS in the four study cities in late June and early July 2006. The data from the questionnaires was entered into a database by BBS between July and September. An initial completed dataset was provided to IFPRI in the first week of October. This was evaluated by IFPRI for its logical consistency and for out of range responses and data cleaning queries were provided to BBS for their follow-up. The final dataset used for the analysis presented in this report was provided by BBS to IFPRI in the first week of November. As the statistical software routines for the analysis of the dataset were developed using the initial dataset at the same time as it was being cleaned, the analysis on the final dataset was completed within a few weeks after it was made available to IFPRI using these routines.

Profile of household food security for urban slum households

Food security

In this section, the food security status of the urban slum households is first considered before considering characteristics of these households that feature in the conceptual framework of the determinants of household food security status presented above

A principal objective of this study was to assess the heterogeneity of urban slum households in terms of their relative food security and to identify key characteristics of the most food insecure. In order to disaggregate the survey households based on relative food security, a calorie consumption sufficiency ratio was computed for each. This is the ratio of the reported calories consumed by household members to the calorie consumption recommended for the household by nutritionists.[4] Using this ratio to rank all survey households on a weighted basis, each household was assigned to one of three terciles. In the food security profile tables that were constructed from the data, most tables provide statistics disaggregated based on these terciles, as well as by city of residence. The following table shows the weighted household population size and number of sample households in each of the calorie consumption sufficiency ratio terciles, by city.

The food security status of urban slum households is examined from four perspectives –calorie consumption sufficiency tercile, proportion of households consuming less than varying levels of calories daily, the diversity of food groups reported consumed by the household, and the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) that is based on an analysis of a standard set of questions on household food vulnerability and responses to food insecurity over the past month.

Calorie consumption sufficiency tercile – The proportion of households in each city that fall within each tercile is shown in Table 2. Dhaka households are disproportionately represented in the third tercile with the highest level of calorie consumption relative to recommended levels of consumption, while Rajshahi and Chittagong households are disproportionately found in the lowest tercile. The pattern in Khulna reflects that of the urban slum population as a whole, albeit with a somewhat higher proportion in the middle tercile than expected.

[4] Recommended household calorie requirements were computed using a table of recommended daily calorie consumption disaggregated by age and sex of household members and whether a woman was pregnant or breastfeeding. This table was produced by the Institute for Nutrition and Food Science at Dhaka University in 1992.

The calorie content of the foods reported consumed were primarily derived from Damton-Hill et al. 1988.

Table 2: Calorie consumption sufficiency tercile - households in each city that fall within each tercile, percent

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	33.4	33.3	33.3	100.0
Dhaka	28.1	33.0	39.0	100.0
Chittagong	41.6	32.6	25.8	100.0
Khulna	34.0	40.0	26.0	100.0
Rajshahi	47.3	38.7	14.0	100.0

Table 3: Percentage of households who fall beneath calorie consumption-based poverty lines, by city.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi	ALL
Consume less than 80 percent of calorie requirements	23.6	35.5	30.5	40.0	28.3
HIES Direct Calorie Intake poverty line, household consumes less than 2,122 kcal/person/day	42.4	56.0	52.0	61.3	47.8
HIES Direct Calorie Intake hard-core poverty line, household consumes less than 1,805 kcal/person/day	24.2	35.8	38.5	36.0	29.0

Proportion of households consuming daily less than certain levels of calories per capita– Three assessments of food security are made based on the absolute level of calorie consumption reported by urban slum households. The proportion of the population that consumes less than 80 percent of recommended calorie consumption is found in the literature on household food security as a standard measure of food insecurity in the population. This statistic for urban slum households is shown in the first row of statistics in Table 3. The second and third rows of the table use calorie consumption-based poverty lines that are also used in the analysis of the 2000 Bangladesh Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) – the direct calorie intake poverty line (2,122 kcal/person/day) and the hard-core direct calorie intake poverty line (1,805 kcal/person/day) (BBS 2003). All three measures show that the proportion of households that are food insecure is least in Dhaka. However, the ranking of the other three cities in terms of the proportion of the population that is food insecure varies across these three measures. (By way of comparison, the report on the 2005 HIES states that the level of calorie consumption for 43.2 percent of the urban population as a whole fell below the direct calorie intake poverty line. For the hard-core poverty line, the figure is 24.4.)

Diversity of food groups reported consumed – As a diversified diet is an important component of household food security, a Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) can be computed for each households by determining the number of different food groups the

Table 4: Average number of 12 food groups reported consumed in past week, by city and food security tercile.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	9.0	9.6	10.2	9.6
Dhaka	8.8	9.5	10.2	9.6
Chittagong	9.2	9.7	10.1	9.6
Khulna	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.1
Rajshahi	8.6	10.0	10.0	9.3

Table 5: Average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) score (0-secure to 27-insecure), by city and food security tercile.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	13.5	12.0	11.1	12.2
Dhaka	14.2	13.3	12.3	13.1
Chittagong	12.5	10.0	8.3	10.6
Khulna	15.1	12.7	8.9	12.5
Rajshahi	12.4	8.9	10.6	10.8

households consumed food from over the one-week reference period used in the survey (Swindale & Bilinsky 2005). Food items are divided into twelve different food groups – cereals, roots & tubers, vegetables, fruits, meat & poultry, eggs, fish, pulses & legumes, milk & milk products, oils & fats, sugar, and miscellaneous foods. The average number of the food groups consumed by households in each of the population groups is shown in Table 4.

On the evidence of the HDDS measure, urban slum households consume relatively diverse diets, having consumed foods from an average of 9.6 food groups over the previous week. Only small differences in the diversity of food consumption are seen across the four cities or across the three calorie consumption sufficiency terciles. Meat & poultry, milk & milk products, and sugar are the three food groups that are least regularly consumed.

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) – The HFIAS, a measure of the access that a household has to food, is derived from the responses given to a set of nine standard questions on perceptions of food vulnerability and responses to food insecurity in the household over the past one month. The questions ask how frequently over the past month the respondent or household members either felt or behaved in a particular way in the face of food vulnerability or insecurity – never (code 0), rarely (1), sometimes (2), or often (3). Simply by summing up the coded responses, the HFIAS can be derived ranging from zero (food secure) to 27 (very food insecure). Table 5 presents the average HFIAS score for households in each of the population groups examined. Some of the rankings of cities based on household food security shown in previous tables are reversed here – for example, urban slum households in Chittagong and Rajshahi are shown to be somewhat more food secure that those in Dhaka and Khulna, based on this indicator.

By examining the pattern of responses to the nine questions used to compute the HFIAS, households can be places into one of four Food Insecurity Status categories. The percentage of households in each city and food security tercile that is assigned to each category is presented in Table 6. It is immediately clear that the HFIAS questions capture a different dimension of food insecurity than does the calorie consumption sufficiency ratio – 60 percent of households in the highest calorie consumption sufficiency tercile (third tercile)

Table 6: Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) categories, by city and food security tercile, percent

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Food secure	6.7	15.3	13.5	18.0		7.8	8.3	14.3	10.2
Mildly food insecure	3.9	7.3	6.0	7.3		4.0	6.4	5.2	5.2
Moderately food insecure	23.1	23.8	16.5	18.0		19.6	25.7	23.2	22.8
Severely food insecure	66.3	53.6	64.0	56.7		68.7	59.6	57.2	61.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

are categorized as 'Severely food insecure' on the basis of this analysis. Moreover, Dhaka has the largest percentage of urban slum households categorized as 'Severely food insecure', although the proportions of severely food insecure households in Khulna and Rajshahi are not significantly different from Dhaka.

In this analysis of the survey results to examine patterns in household food security, a relatively homogeneous pattern is seen. Urban slum households in all four cities face relatively high levels of food insecurity. Rankings based on one indicator of food security, such as a calorie consumption sufficiency ratio, are not necessarily maintained when the households are ranked using another indicator of food security, such as the HFIAS. However, the differences in food security status between cities and between households in these urban slums are relatively small. While there is evidence of reliably food secure households residing in these slums, the majority of households in the study population are food insecure and vulnerable to loss of access to sufficient food to meet the needs of household members.

A broader analysis of the food security status of the population of Bangladesh as a whole is needed to determine whether the food insecurity that urban slum households face is exceptional. Such a comparative analysis would necessarily rely on secondary sources of information. Using the reports on the analysis of several recent household surveys and censuses, such a comparison is presented in the next chapter of this report.

Other characteristics of urban slum households

The remaining tables provide an overview of key characteristics of urban slum households disaggregated by city of residence or by calorie consumption sufficiency tercile. While some expected patterns are seen between food security and these household characteristics, in general these relationships are not very strong. Consequently, it is difficult to develop a clear picture of the characteristics of urban slum households that are relatively more food insecure than their neighbors.

Several demographic characteristics of urban slum households are shown in Tables 7 through 10. Table 7 shows that households that are relatively food secure tend to be smaller. This pattern is consistent across all four cities. A common finding in household poverty analyses shows similar patterns between welfare levels and household size, so finding a similar pattern here is not unexpected. Table 8 examines the relationship between the sex of the household head and food security. In most cities, no statistically significant trend is seen between the proportion of households that are headed by women and the level of food insecurity in a population. Sex ratio, the number of males for every 100 females, is shown in Table 9. Although some sharp differences are seen across the cities in this regard, with the urban slum population in Chittagong having a decided majority of female members, the relationship between sex ratio and food security is unclear. Finally, Table 10 presents the dependency ratios for these populations. There is a consistent pattern in all cities except

Table 7: Mean household size, persons.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	4.95	4.58	3.81	4.44
Dhaka	4.67	4.62	3.84	4.32
Chittagong	5.35	4.60	3.82	4.71
Khulna	5.15	4.37	3.52	4.41
Rajshahi	4.25	4.10	3.24	4.05

Table 8: Female-headed households, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	11.3	10.9	12.5	11.6
Dhaka	12.1	10.0	11.8	11.3
Chittagong	8.7	12.8	14.1	11.5
Khulna	17.6	13.8	13.5	15.0
Rajshahi	18.3	5.2	19.0	13.3

Table 9: Sex ratio, number of males per 100 females.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	104.4	96.1	96.0	99.1
Dhaka	99.1	100.3	101.9	100.5
Chittagong	110.8	86.2	81.0	95.8
Khulna	103.5	100.0	96.8	100.7
Rajshahi	102.7	118.3	94.3	107.5

Rajshahi of greater food security with a lower dependency ratio. This is an expected relationship.

The links between migration to an urban slum and household food security are considered in Table 11. Using the statistic of the prevalence of households in the population consuming less than 80 percent of their recommended calorie consumption as an indicator of food security, no clear relationship is seen between length of residence in an urban slum neighborhood and food security. While one might expect that the longer a household is resident in an area, the more food secure they will be, the evidence from the survey is somewhat contrary. More recent immigrants to urban slum neighborhoods tend to be somewhat more food secure than longer term residents, although this trend is only weakly

Table 10: Dependency ratio, ratio of number of persons aged 14 years and under or 65 years and over to number of persons aged 15 to 64 years.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	0.79	0.68	0.55	0.68
Dhaka	0.80	0.70	0.56	0.68
Chittagong	0.78	0.64	0.50	0.67
Khulna	0.97	0.74	0.61	0.79
Rajshahi	0.64	0.57	0.70	0.62

Table 11: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by length of time since household head came to current moholla, percent.

	Moved here within past 2 years	Moved here in past 3-5 years	Moved here in past 6-10 years	Moved here over 10 years ago	Always here	ALL
Urban slum population	26.0	26.1	28.4	33.9	28.3	28.3
Dhaka	22.8	21.9	25.0	27.1	23.5	23.6
Chittagong	30.5	30.4	34.8	37.8	37.7	35.5
Khulna	40.0	25.0	20.0	37.8	19.6	30.5
Rajshahi	25.0	50.0	33.3	55.0	38.0	40.0

Table 12: Literate household heads, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	29.3	35.8	39.9	35.0
Dhaka	28.2	32.5	39.6	34.1
Chittagong	31.0	39.7	42.3	36.7
Khulna	27.9	45.0	32.7	36.0
Rajshahi	28.2	41.4	33.3	34.0

significant over the entire population and is erratic in several of the cities.

The relationship between education and food security is examined in Tables 12 to 14. There is a clear relationship between literacy and food security seen in Table 12. Populations living in the urban slums of Bangladesh that are more food secure are more likely to be headed by literate heads. However, this pattern is not fully reflected in Khulna and Rajshahi. In terms of current school enrollment, net enrollment ratios shown in Table 13 tend to be higher in more food secure households, although, again, Khulna and Rajshahi provide some contrary evidence. Dhaka has the lowest level of net enrollment, significantly less than the other three cities. While suggestive patterns are seen in differences in enrollment between boys and girls, these differences are not statistically significant. Finally, Table 14 shows that, across the urban slum population as a whole, the heads of households who are more food secure are more likely to have attained a higher level of education. This finding is in line with expectations.

Tables 15 to 17 present different dimensions on employment within the urban slum population. Table 15 and Table 16 present information on the work status of all individuals aged 5 years and older and the type of work of those who are workers, respectively. In these relatively detailed tables, very few significant differences are seen between the food security

Table 13: Net enrollment ratio, children of primary school age (6 to 13 years of age) who are currently attending primary school, percent

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	48.2	53.1	54.4	51.7
Dhaka	44.4	48.9	51.5	48.5
Chittagong	49.8	56.5	61.0	54.3
Khulna	61.6	70.8	67.1	66.5
Rajshahi	58.1	65.9	50.0	60.3
Male	45.4	49.0	55.4	48.8
Female	48.1	55.8	51.0	51.6

Table 14: Educational attainment of household head, percent of all household heads.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
No schooling	62.2	56.4	51.4	56.7
Some schooling	37.8	43.6	48.6	43.3
At least Class 5 completed	22.2	31.5	33.7	29.2
At least Class 9 completed	6.4	8.0	12.4	8.9
At least Class 12 completed	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.2

Table 15: Work status of all individuals aged 5 years and older, by food security tercile, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Non-worker, not seeking work	16.8	14.8	12.2	14.8
Looking for work	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.6
Student	14.1	13.3	11.8	13.2
Work at home	25.5	25.4	26.5	25.7
Self-employed	9.5	10.1	11.3	10.2
Worker in family business	2.1	2.6	3.4	2.6
Employer	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Employee in another household	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.0
Employee in formal establishment	12.5	16.5	16.6	15.1
Day laborer	8.3	6.5	7.6	7.5
Other	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

tercile groups. The characteristics of the more food insecure workers are very similar to the food secure in this regard. Where a key difference can be seen is in the average daily wage rate received, as shown in Table 17.

Overall, workers who are members of households in the third food security tercile earn Tk 1.40 more on average daily than do workers who are found in the most food insecure first tercile. The average male worker earns Tk 5.70 more than the average female worker does, with the difference being relatively constant across the food security terciles.

Table 18 considers the importance of agricultural activities for household welfare and, potentially, food consumption in urban slum households. Urban and peri-urban agriculture has been show in many cities in the developing world to make important contributions to household food security. However, while one-third of households in Rajshahi engage in some sort of agricultural production, in the other cities, direct agricultural production is virtually absent as an element of the livelihood strategies of urban slum households in Dhaka and Chittagong, and only slightly more important in Khulna.

Table 16: Type of work for all individuals aged 5 years and older whose work status is a worker, by food security tercile, percent.*

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Agriculture	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9
Industry	21.0	29.2	27.0	25.8
Water/Gas/Electric	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1
Construction	8.9	7.8	8.2	8.3
Transport/Communications	20.6	18.0	22.1	20.2
Hotel/Restaurant	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.9
Commercial sales	9.9	11.6	9.2	10.3
Paid domestic work outside home	7.9	6.3	6.1	6.8
Student	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	25.9	22.7	22.6	23.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* "Workers" are those who reported being self-employed; worker in family business; employer; employee in another household; employee in formal establishment; day laborer; or other

Table 17: Average hourly wage for all workers aged 5 years and older, by city or sex, and food security tercile, Taka

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	10.69	10.92	12.08	11.20
Dhaka	10.80	10.62	12.14	11.23
Chittagong	10.70	11.65	11.92	11.28
Khulna	9.65	10.79	12.39	10.74
Rajshahi	10.22	10.28	10.87	10.31
Male	12.11	12.82	14.28	13.01
Female	7.45	6.80	7.68	7.30

Table 18: Households with any agricultural activities, by city and food security tercile, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.7
Dhaka	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Chittagong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khulna	4.4	8.8	11.5	8.0
Rajshahi	35.2	36.2	38.1	36.0

Table 19: Average value of total daily per capita consumption and expenditure, by city and food security tercile, Taka.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	35.67	47.98	73.32	52.32
Dhaka	35.87	47.43	73.81	54.47
Chittagong	36.52	51.07	73.54	50.82
Khulna	28.17	38.14	67.84	42.47
Rajshahi	33.72	45.39	58.36	41.68

Table 19 presents the value of total daily per capita consumption and expenditure in the study population. This measure is frequently used in quantitative poverty assessments as a household welfare indicator that can be evaluated against an absolute poverty line. This is not done here, but comparisons across the food security terciles show that households in the most food secure tercile have consumption and expenditure levels about double of those households in the most food insecure tercile. This pattern is maintained across the cities.

Table 20 disaggregates the total daily per capita consumption and expenditure welfare indicator somewhat by examining what proportion of it is made up of food consumption and

Table 20: Food as a proportion of total daily consumption and expenditure - average proportion of total daily per capita food consumption and expenditure to total daily per capita consumption and expenditure, by city and food security tercile.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	0.58	0.62	0.66	0.62
Dhaka	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.63
Chittagong	0.57	0.61	0.64	0.60
Khulna	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.63
Rajshahi	0.54	0.59	0.64	0.57

Table 21: Gifts or loans received or given in past one month and participation in social programmes in past year, by city and food security tercile.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Received a gift or loan in past one month (percent)	21.8	45.5	23.5	42.0	32.7	28.9	28.9	30.2
Average size of gift or loan received (Tk)	3,675	2,181	3,307	1,289	2,166	2,887	3,543	2,841
Gave a gift or loan in past one month (percent)	3.1	7.8	4.0	5.3	3.4	4.5	6.3	4.7
Average size of gift or loan given (Tk)	1,807	681	1,700	217	863	933	1,435	1,153
Borrowed from an institutional lender in past one year (percent)	7.6	17.1	34.5	36.0	13.2	13.8	11.5	12.8
Borrowed from a private money lender in past one year (percent)	6.4	9.1	10.0	52.7	7.8	9.8	9.4	9.0
Any benefits from social programmes in past year (Public Works, Gratuitous Relief, Open Market Sales, Education Stipends)	4.5	3.6	3.5	13.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.5

expenditure. Households that are more food secure tend to devote a higher proportion of their consumption and expenditure to food. From a food security standpoint, particularly in the case of poor urban households, this relationship might be expected. However, Engel's Law suggests that at increasingly higher levels of income, for which total consumption and expenditure is a reasonable proxy measure, increasingly lower proportions of total expenditures are made on food.

Table 21 shows the proportion of urban slum households receiving or giving loans or gifts, or benefiting from participation in the social programs of government. Thirty percent of households in the study population received a loan or gift in the previous month; however this figure varies considerably across the four cities. A much smaller proportion of households gave gifts of loans, and the average amount given was less than half of the average size of the gifts or loans received. One-eighth of households acquired a loan from an institutional lender in the past year, while 9 percent borrowed from a private moneylender.

Perhaps most noteworthy, very few urban slum households reported receiving any benefits from government social programs in the past year. The penetration of these programs into urban slum areas is clearly very limited.

Finally, Table 22 presents the results obtained from asking respondents their expectations on the economic well-being of their household in one year. In general, a slightly optimistic perspective is seen. 35 percent of household heads expect that their well-being will be improved in a year, while only 24 percent expect their well-being to be worse. Across

Table 22: Subjective expectation of household economic well-being a year from now relative to current well-being, by city and food security tercile, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Much better	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Better	28.7	44.0	35.5	33.3	30.7	34.9	36.6	34.1
No change	43.3	34.9	34.0	41.3	43.0	39.8	37.5	40.1
Worse off	20.8	15.8	23.5	20.7	20.4	19.5	18.1	19.3
Much worse off	6.0	3.1	6.0	3.3	4.3	4.2	6.4	5.0

the four cities, urban slum households in Chittagong are the most optimistic. Households in Dhaka are the least optimistic.

Multivariate descriptions of households residing in urban slums

The principally bivariate analyses of the characteristics associated with household food security in the study population presented in the tables in this chapter and in section 1 of the Annex, taken on their own, provide only a limited, generally two-dimensional understanding of the well-being, prospects, and livelihood options for the survey households. Consisting of aggregate statistics and, as such, necessarily generalized, few insights are gained into the lives led by the members of the study households. This outcome of this analysis reflects the quantitative survey approach that was adopted to examine the food security of the households living in the urban slums.

No qualitative methods, such as focus group discussions, open-ended or semi-structured interviews, or participatory research methods, were used in this study. While qualitative information is somewhat more difficult to use than quantitative data for replicable analyses, qualitative methods do allow for a richer examination of the means by which households meet their material and other needs and the importance to their well-being of the physical and social context within which these households live. It should be expected that many of the interesting questions raised by this quantitative study of the food security of urban slum household can only be answered fully by expanding the research methods used

Box 1: Narrative description of poorly educated four-person household, Dhaka.

This household lives in a slum along Rajnarayan Dhar Road in Lalbag thana in Dhaka. The household is made up of four people, a man age 49, his wife of 32 years, a 16 year old son, and a 6 year old daughter. The head has always lived in this neighborhood.

The household head is not literate, nor are any of the other household members. None of them are reported to have attended school.

The household head is the only worker outside of the home, pulling his own rickshaw every day for 10 hours. He earns on average Tk 90 per day. We have no information for why the teenage son is neither in school nor working.

The household lives in a rented simple house made of bamboo walls, with roof of tin sheets, and a mud floor. They cook over gas, but have electricity for lighting. They have access to piped water, but often have to wait up to 35 minutes to collect water at this source, and sometime there is no water in the pipes. They reported that they use a shared hanging (katcha) toilet.

They have a few material assets, noting ownership of a bed, a fan, an iron for pressing clothes, and the rickshaw. They do not engage in any agricultural activity. They did not give or receive any gifts or loans in the past month, nor did they borrow any money in the past year.

The household consumes insufficient calories relative to requirements – their reported food consumed over the past week only provided about 67 percent of requirements. The household head reported that over the past month they were always worried that they would not have enough food to eat, often ate food that they would have preferred not to eat, often limited portions at mealtimes, and sometimes went to bed hungry. The diversity of the diet they consume is somewhat lower than that for other households in the slums – they only ate food from eight food groups in the past week, while most households ate from 10 of 12 food groups. He feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'less than adequate', and he viewed his income as very insufficient, to the extent that they have to borrow to meet the expenses of the household. While in general, he is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life, he feels they are on a downward track, worse off today than a year ago and expecting to be even worse off a year from now.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as among the poorest in society – on the bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – with their neighbors primarily on the same step, too. While they have no relatives living in the neighborhood, they feel that they can rely on their neighbors in case of need, and they assert that their neighbors can rely on them in case any of their neighbors were in need. They view their neighbors, with relatives, as their primary source of assistance in case they are in need.

(qno 833)

beyond representative survey methods alone to use qualitative methods to better understand individual households within the slums.

As an initial step towards future qualitative studies of urban slum households and as an attempt to provide some individual or household level understanding of the lives of the study households, ten survey sample households were randomly selected for closer examination. All of the data on these households and their members was extracted from the dataset and examined closely in order to develop narrative descriptions of the household. Two such descriptions are presented here in Box 1 and Box 2. The narratives describing the other eight randomly selected survey households are presented in section 2 of the Annex. While these narratives highlight the richness of the survey data, they also make clear its limitations – what is noted in the narratives is about as much individual and household level detail as can be extracted from the survey data of use in constructing such narratives on the study households.

In considering the food security of the study population and to sum up the material presented in this chapter, the bivariate analyses of the characteristics associated with household food security in the study population presented in the food security profile tables in this chapter and in section 1 of the Annex reveal few household characteristics that are distinctively and closely correlated on their own with household food security status. Although a richer perspective on the well-being of households in the study population, including on their food security, was gained by using the survey data to develop richer

Box 2: Narrative description of five-person household with own business, Chittagong.

This is a household in the Aiysha/Azahar Colony slum in Panchlaish thana in Chittagong made up of five people, a man age 28, his wife 22 years old, two small children – a boy aged 4 and a girl aged 3, and a 20 year old male relative. The relative is handicapped, missing a foot, while both the head and his wife report suffering from gastric ulcers that started about the time they moved to Chittagong. The household moved to this neighborhood from rural area outside of Chittagong division about 5 years ago.

The household head is literate, having completed 6 years of school. The wife has not attended school. The male relative has, completing 7 years.

The household head and the male relative both work together in their own garment industry related business. Both work almost every day for 11 hours a day. The head reported earning Tk 100 per day, while the relative earns Tk 84.

The household lives in a rented house made of concrete walls, with roof of tin sheets, and a concrete floor, paying Tk 700 in rent monthly. They cook over gas, but have electricity for lighting. They have access to piped water, but often have to wait up to 10 minutes to collect water at this source They reported that they use a shared water-sealed toilet. They experienced no problems with security over the past year.

They have a few material assets, noting ownership of furniture - a bed and cupboard, as well as a fan. They do not engage in any agricultural activity. They reported receiving a gift of Tk 2000 in the past month from someone in Chittagong. They did not give any gifts or loans to anyone.

The household consumed insufficient calories in the previous week relative to requirements – their reported food consumed provided three-quarters of requirements. However, examining the perception of the household head about the vulnerability of the household to food insecurity, he reported that over the past month they were never worried that they would not have enough food to eat, never ate food that they would have preferred not to eat, never limited portions at mealtimes, and never went to bed hungry. The diversity of the diet they consume is similar to that of other households in the slums – they ate from 10 of 12 food groups in the past week. He feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'adequate', but he viewed his income as very insufficient, to the extent that they have to borrow to meet the expenses of the household. While in general, he is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life, he expects that a year from now the household will be better off than it is now.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, the household members view themselves as among the poorest in society – on the bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – with their neighbors primarily on the same step, too. They feel that they can not rely on their neighbors in case of need, and they do not expect that their neighbors could rely on them in case any of their neighbors were in need.

(qno 1056)

descriptions of randomly selected households, these descriptions do not provide a generalized understanding of what determines the food security status of these households. In order to more fully explore the household characteristics that are associated with household food security within a multi-variate context, several models of the determinants of household food security were constructed. These are described in Chapter 5.

However, before considering the models derived from the survey data, the results of an examination of secondary data on the characteristics of the urban and poor populations in Bangladesh are presented in Chapter 4. The analysis here is limited in that the study population is narrowly defined to be those residing in the urban slums of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi. While this study shows this population to be relatively homogenous in terms of food security and to have quite low indicators of human development, it provides no insights into how exceptional or similar these households are in terms of their food security or human development to households in other populations of Bangladesh. Without such comparative information, it is difficult to argue a strong case of policies to be formulated and programs developed to provide the public goods necessary for these urban slum households to meet their food and other development needs. WFP-Bangladesh must be able to place the findings of this study into the broader contexts of household food insecurity and, more generally, human development across many other populations of Bangladesh before it can determine how best or even whether to devote its resources to the food security and human development needs of the urban slum residents. This sort of comparative analysis is presented next.

CHAPTER 4: COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FROM SECONDARY DATA

In order to determine whether the food security status and household characteristics of the urban slum households constituting the study population are somehow exceptional within the broader context of the urban population of Bangladesh, we examined all recent household studies that were relatively broad in scope and that allowed comparisons to be made to the results of this study. In general, we restricted our comparisons to the urban sub-samples of those studies, though some comparisons to the rural population of Bangladesh are also made. Few comparisons can be made concerning their food security, however clearer differentiations can be made on other household characteristics.

The household level studies that were examined are listed in Table 23. Seven different studies were examined. The particular sub-samples of the study populations that were used to compare to the results of the study discussed in this report are described in the third column of this table. None of the sub-populations from the other studies exactly replicate our study population of household living in delineated slum areas within the City Corporation Areas.

Three sorts of comparisons are made in this chapter. First, we compare the general demographic characteristics of the households in these various studies to those of the urban slum study. This is done in order both to acquire some indication of the quality of the urban slum study survey data and to assess how the demographic make-up of the households residing in urban slums may differ from those of broader urban and selected rural populations. Secondly, several tables are presented to highlight select human development indicators for the urban slum households, particularly with regard to education, employment, and living conditions. We also examine in this section the limited comparable data on food security and participation in public social programmes. Finally, we consider the results of a parallel study to this study that was commissioned by WFP-Bangladesh in 2006. This study, carried out by the research firm TANGO (Technical Assistant to NGOs), focused on households residing in selected rural areas of Bangladesh identified by WFP as highly food

Table 23: Secondary data sources consulted on characteristics of Bangladeshi households.

Data source	Survey or census title	Portion of the study population considered here	Reference
Urban slum survey	Study of Household Food Security in Urban Slum Areas of Bangladesh, 2006	Population living in delineated slum areas in City Corporation Areas (CCA)	This study
1997 Slum census	Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population 1997	Population living in Statistical Metropolitan Areas (SMA), which are larger than the CCAs.	BBS 1999
2001 Census	Population Census 2001	Population living in CCA as a whole.	BBS 2001
urban 2004 DHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2004	Urban sub-sample of national population	NIPORT, Mitra, & ORC Macro 2005
rural 2004 DHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2004	Rural sub-sample of national population	NIPORT, Mitra, & ORC Macro 2005
urban 2005 HIES	Bangladesh Household Income & Expenditure Survey, 2005	Population living in all urban areas by Division	BBS 2006
urban HKI / IPHN	Nutritional Surveillance Project, 2005	Households with children under 5 years of age selected from NGO working areas in urban slums in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi.	HKI & IPHN 2006
SHAHAR project	IFSP Supporting Household Activities for Health, Assets, and Revenue (SHAHAR) Project baseline survey	Households in slums in Tongi (Dhaka Div.) & Jessore (Khulna Div.) municipal areas	CARE-Bangladesh & IFPRI 2001
WFP/TANGO Rural Poor	Rural Bangladesh Socio-Economic Profiles of WFP Operational Areas & Beneficiaries study, 2006	Households in rural areas of Bangladesh identified by WFP as highly food insecure	TANGO & WFP-Bangladesh 2006

insecure. Although the two WFP-commissioned studies used quite different methodologies, some comparisons can be made of the results in order to assess the well-being and food security of households residing in urban slums compared to the well-being and food security of households living in poor areas of rural Bangladesh.

Comparative demographic characteristics

Table 24 to Table 27 provide a set of aggregate demographic descriptions of the study households from the urban slum household survey and several of the other studies consulted. In terms of the quality of our survey data, the results are quite comparable with household size and the age structure of the population. For these characteristics, the values found for the urban slum household population generally fall within the range of values seen in the other studies. Overall, the household size of the urban slum households is smaller than that found in the other studies, but not strikingly so. The lower average household size may reflect a higher proportion of single-person recent migrant households in urban slums, although this needs investigation.

The age structure of the urban slum population described in Table 25 is similar to broader populations considered in other studies. The proportion of the urban slum population found within each age grouping considered falls within the range seen in other studies. Perhaps the most noteworthy observation is that the disproportionately young population described in the 1997 Slum Census and, to a more limited extent, in the SHAHAR project baseline surveys is not seen quite as strongly in our study population. The dependency ratio for our study population is closer to that found in the 2004 DHS for the urban population as a

Table 24: Mean household size, persons.

	Urban slum survey	1997 Slum census	2001 Census	urban 2004 DHS	urban 2005 HIES	urban HKI / IPHN	SHAHAR project	WFP/TANGO Rural Poor
Population	4.4	4.16	4.8	4.9	4.72	4.8	4.7	4.8
Dhaka	4.3	4.06	4.8	--	4.57	4.6	--	--
Chittagong	4.7	4.18	4.8	--	5.21	5.0	--	--
Khulna	4.4	4.23	4.5	--	4.62	4.9	--	--
Rajshahi	4.0	4.25	5.0	--	4.57	5.1	--	--

Table 25: Age structure of population, percent, and dependency ratio.

	Urban slum survey	1997 Slum census	urban 2004 DHS	2005 HIES	SHAHAR project
0-4 years	12.9 *(0.37)*	13.6	11.4	10.6	11.2
5-9	13.7 *(0.41)*	16.5	11.7	11.2	13.3
10-14	12.0 *(0.37)*	12.5	12.2	11.1	13.3
15-19	10.7 *(0.37)*	8.1	12.0	11.6	10.6
20-24	9.8 *(0.36)*	8.2	9.9	9.3	9.4
25-29	8.9 *(0.30)*	10.4	8.3	8.6	8.8
30-34	6.9 *(0.27)*	8.2	7.5	7.3	8.1
35-39	7.4 *(0.28)*	7.2	6.4	7.6	6.7
40-44	5.7 *(0.22)*	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.5
45-49	4.0 *(0.23)*	3.3	4.5	5.4	3.7
50-54	3.1 *(0.17)*	2.6	3.0	3.9	3.0
55-59	1.7 *(0.14)*	1.1	2.1	2.4	1.8
60-64	1.5 *(0.14)*	1.4	2.1	1.7	4.7 **[60+]**
65+	1.9 *(0.17)*	1.4	3.2	3.4	--
Dependency ratio	0.68 *(0.005)*	0.79	0.63	0.57	0.74

Standard errors (adjusted for survey sample design) are shown in parentheses.

Table 26: Sex ratio, number of males per 100 females.

	Urban slum survey	1997 Slum census	2001 Census	urban 2004 DHS	SHAHAR project
Population	99.1	104	120.8	96.7	100.6
Dhaka	100.5	--	130.6	--	--
Chittagong	95.8	--	124.9	--	--
Khulna	100.7	--	113.9	--	--
Rajshahi	107.5	--	112.3	--	--

Table 27: Female-headed households, percent of households.

	Urban slum survey	urban 2004 DHS	urban HKI / IPHN	SHAHAR project
Population	11.6	9.4	3.9	13.4
Dhaka	11.3	--	2.3	--
Chittagong	11.5	--	6.3	--
Khulna	15.0	--	5.4	--
Rajshahi	13.3	--	3.9	--

whole than to that for the urban slum population considered in the 1997 census.

Sharper differences in the demographic characteristics of the study households are seen when considering sex ratios and the proportion of households headed by women. In particular, as shown in Table 26, the 2001 Census found that there are considerably more males than females in Bangladesh, with even higher proportions of males seen in Dhaka and Chittagong. However, the other studies considered show sex ratios that are comparable to those seen in our study with similar numbers of males and females within the population. In terms of the proportion of households headed by women, as shown in Table 27, our study population shows somewhat greater prevalence of such households than is seen in other studies, except for the SHAHAR surveys. This may simply be due to definitional differences, such as the manner in which absent male spouses are treated by each survey. However, the differences across the surveys are not disturbingly large. Consequently, our data appears reasonable when evaluated on this measure, as well as that of the sex ratio.

Comparative human development indicators

Examining the results of other household surveys and censuses enables an assessment to be made of the degree to which urban slum households are achieving many of the human development aspirations of the government of Bangladesh in education, health, employment,

Table 28: Persons aged 5 years and older who have never attended school, percent.

	Urban slum survey male	Urban slum survey female	DHS 2004 urban male	DHS 2004 urban female	DHS 2004 rural male	DHS 2004 rural female
Never attended school	45.2	51.4	20.1	28.2	28.6	36.2

Table 29: Literate aged 7 years and above, percent.

	Urban slum survey	2005 HIES
Population	36.5	67.6
Male	39.9	72.0
Female	33.1	63.2

living conditions, food security, and participation in public social programmes. The four tables starting at Table 28 consider the educational attainment, literacy, enrollment of current school aged children, and the type of school attended by children going to school. The achievements of the urban slum households in the educational sector, when compared to the achievements of other somewhat similar populations in Bangladesh, are very discouraging. While, as can be seen in Table 28, close to half of all individuals aged 5 years and older residing in the urban slums have never attended school, other studies show that this proportion for the urban population of Bangladesh as a whole is closer to one-quarter. Even in rural areas of the country, only about one-third of the population aged 5 years and above has never been to school. Literacy levels; as shown in Table 29, follow the same pattern. Just over one-third of all individuals aged 7 years and above was found to be literate in the urban slum household survey. In contrast, over two-thirds of the urban population in this age range was found to be literate in the most recent Household Income and Expenditure survey.

Table 30 examines the pattern of current net enrollment, as well as gross enrollment in primary school. While the enrollment pattern of higher levels of enrollment by girls than boys up until age 15 years is seen in the urban slum households as in the other studies, the obvious difference in the levels of the enrollment by children in the urban slum households is what is most striking. Close to half of the youngest children of school age in the urban slums are not enrolled in school. In the broader Bangladeshi population, both urban and rural, only about 20 percent of such children are not enrolled. At the secondary and post-secondary school ages the differences are equally dramatic. Less than ten percent of individuals of secondary school age remain in school if they are members of households residing in urban

Table 30: Enrollment rates for children by age group and primary school gross enrollment rate, percent.

	Urban slum survey	2005 HIES	urban 2004 DHS	rural 2004 DHS
Ages 6 to 10 years, all	55.5	84.0	82.1	84.9
Male	53.4	83.4	81.1	83.0
Female	57.8	84.5	83.2	86.9
Ages 11 to 15 years, all	41.8	70.7	64.6	69.2
Male	39.3	68.2	63.0	66.9
Female	44.2	73.0	65.9	71.3
Ages 16 to 20 years, all	8.2	--	32.7	25.3
Male	11.4	--	33.3	29.2
Female	6.1	--	32.2	22.0
Ages 21 to 24 years, all	1.7	--	17.6	8.8
Male	3.3	--	26.2	14.5
Female	0.5	--	11.1	5.1
Gross enrollment rate, primary school	78.7	107.5	--	--
Male	75.7	108.5	--	--
Female	82.0	106.4	--	--

Table 31: Type of school attended for children attending school, percent.

	Urban slum survey	2005 HIES
Government (incl. govt. subsidized)	60.1	84.3
Private	27.8	9.6
NGO-run	7.8	3.7
Madrasa	2.9	2.4
Other	1.4	--

slums, whereas in the broader population, one-third of urban residents and one-quarter of rural residents in this age category remain in school. Less than two percent of urban slum residents of post-secondary school age remain in school, while in the broader urban population this proportion is about 10 times higher and five times higher in rural areas.

The gross enrollment ratio –children in primary school (Class 1 to 5) as a percentage of children of primary school age (here, ages 6 to 10 years) – shows that there is considerable demand for primary education in the broader urban population of Bangladesh. The HIES shows that there are more primary school students enrolled than there are primary school aged children. Many students continue to attend primary school even when they are older and may have been forced to repeat a class or dropped out of school for some time. However, gross enrollment rates are much lower in the urban slums. If there were sufficient school places for all children of primary school age in the urban slums, 20 percent of these places are currently not being filled. However, comparing the gross enrollment rate to the enrollment rate for children ages 6 to 10 years, we see that in the urban slums, the gross enrollment rate is over 40 percent higher than the net enrollment rate, while in the broader urban population it is only about 28 percent higher. This suggests a higher proportion of overage children in the schools serving the urban slum population. Explanations for this might include a lower quality of instruction in such schools, resulting in greater grade repetition, or more erratic school attendance by students, resulting in slow educational progress.

One explanation to consider for the lower enrollment of school age children of urban slum households is access to educational facilities. Table 31 compares the type of school attended by students in urban slum households to those in the general urban population. Students in the broader urban population are more likely to attend government schools. The cost and educational quality implications of this difference should be examined. It is plausible that poor access to public education facilities may account for lower educational enrollment and attainment among members of households residing in urban slums.

Table 32 provides comparisons on access to health care services related to pregnancy. Overall, women of childbearing age in the urban slum household are only somewhat more disadvantaged in access to such services than the broader urban population of the country. Compared to rural women, they have somewhat better access to such health care.

Considering employment and age-specific participation in the workforce, members of urban slum households are more likely to be working outside of the home at an earlier age than members of other Bangladeshi households. Similarly, women in urban slum households are significantly more likely to be in the workforce. As shown in Table 33, the proportion of males aged 15 to 24 years from households residing in urban slums who are in the workforce is 10 to 15 percent higher than that of both the general urban and rural populations. For young women aged 15 to 19, the proportion from urban slum households who are working outside of the home is almost 25 percent higher than it is for the general urban population. Although the labor force participation rates for men in the urban slum and the general urban population are comparable for older age groups, for women from urban slum households,

Table 32: Pregnancy care and delivery for women who recently gave birth, percent.

	Urban slum survey	urban 2004 DHS	rural 2004 DHS	WFP/TANGO Rural Poor
Attended an antenatal clinic when pregnant with last child born	61.9	74.8	50.9	61.6
Delivered child at home	79.9	76.5	93.2	--

Table 33: Individuals who are working, by age and sex for individuals 8 years and older, percent.

	Urban slum survey		urban 2004 DHS		rural 2004 DHS	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
TOTAL	71.2 *(0.79)*	28.3 *(1.19)*	68.4	19.9	67.2	13.8
8-9 years	2.8 *(1.14)*	2.3 *(1.07)*	2.6	2.3	2.3	0.4
10-14	21.0 *(1.95)*	14.9 *(1.93)*	19.7	10.4	17.6	3.1
15-19	64.5 *(2.87)*	41.1 *(2.80)*	54.5	17.7	58.0	7.4
20-24	86.0 *(1.93)*	29.8 *(2.25)*	71.2	22.0	79.6	15.4
25-29	93.7 *(1.54)*	33.4 *(2.72)*	89.6	26.1	92.5	24.9
30-34	96.4 *(1.31)*	33.4 *(2.95)*	97.8	30.7	96.8	26.9
35-39	96.8 *(1.05)*	29.2 *(2.83)*	98.4	32.3	98.6	26.8
40-44	96.8 *(1.17)*	37.3 *(3.17)*	97.3	31.5	98.2	24.5
45-49	97.3 *(1.22)*	30.5 *(3.88)*	98.1	23.1	98.3	21.5
50-54	95.9 *(1.62)*	32.0 *(4.83)*	94.3	19.1	94.8	14.7
55-59	90.1 *(3.08)*	19.7 *(5.92)*	86.2	12.9	93.8	8.7
60-64	71.1 *(5.41)*	20.4 *(5.73)*	71.6	11.3	79.4	7.7
65+	53.7 *(4.66)*	17.2 *(4.53)*	49.0	2.2	53.2	4.2

Standard errors (adjusted for survey sample design) shown in parentheses.

except in their late-30s, they are consistently more likely at all age levels to be in the workforce than women from the general population.

Some comparisons on the living conditions of the urban slum households can be made in Table 34 and Table 35. The characteristics of the housing of the urban slum households differ considerably from city to city. Consequently, one finds that one some indicators of housing quality, urban slum households in select cities have better quality housing than the population as a whole. For example, urban slum households in Dhaka and Chittagong are more likely to use electricity for lighting than the general urban population of the country. Similarly, most Dhaka households use piped water, whereas less than one-third of all urban households in Bangladesh have a piped water supply. However, the toilet facilities available in the urban slums generally are worse than those used by the broader urban population.

The ownership of certain material assets presented in Table 35 generally demonstrates

Table 34: Housing characteristics, percent

	Urban slum survey						
	Dhaka	**Chitta-gong**	**Khulna**	**Rajshahi**	**All**	**urban 2004 DHS**	**2005 HIES**
Bamboo outer walls	27.3	62.9	43.0	17.3	39.1	30.1	17.4
Tin sheet roofing	89.1	88.4	47.5	92.0	87.0	72.1	71.7
Smoothed mud floor	42.0	51.6	77.5	63.3	47.4	52.5	--
Use wood for cooking	40.0	50.4	82.0	27.3	44.8	40.2	--
Use electricity for lighting	87.5	89.1	60.5	58.7	85.8	76.6	82.6
Piped water supply	86.2	30.7	1.0	13.3	62.0	31.1	28.5
No improved toilet facilities	47.0	26.1	24.5	35.4	38.8	--	19.3

Table 35: Assets owned by household, percent.

	Urban slum survey	urban 2004 DHS	rural 2004 DHS
Table	27.4	65.5	61.5
Chair, wooden	25.9	67.9	63.7
Cupboard, drawers, bureau	26.0	46.9	24.1
Clock	48.6	79.3	62.2
Radio ('wireless')	7.0	36.5	28.6
Television	37.1	49.1	15.5
Sewing machine	4.1	12.6	3.3
Bicycle	2.6	18.3	25.8
Motorcycle / auto-rickshaw	0.7	4.0	1.3

that urban slum households are much less likely to own the items listed than are other households in the country, both in rural and urban areas. However, the levels of ownership reported of basic household furnishings, such as a table and chairs, does suggest that some data quality problems may also be reflected in these statistics for the urban slum households.

Finally, assessing the welfare levels and food security status of the urban slum households in our study population within the context of the broader population of Bangladesh should be a key comparison. However, there is only limited comparable data to use – only the HIES provides such statistics. As shown in Table 36, using total daily household per capita consumption and expenditure as a welfare measure, the general urban population has a welfare measure that is about 10 percent higher than that of urban slum households. This difference is smaller than expected, but also reflects the generally low levels of consumption across all of the urban population, both those residing in slums and elsewhere. As indicated by the Gini coefficient, the consumption and expenditure levels of urban slum households are more similar than are those for the urban population as a whole. Also of note is that food as a proportion of the value of total household consumption and expenditure is considerably higher among urban slum households than it is in the general urban population. While likely some survey method differences account for a portion of the magnitude of the difference observed, this pattern is not unexpected. A general pattern observed is that for poorer households, such as those living in the urban slums, food makes up a greater proportion of their total consumption and expenditure than it does for less poor households. Comparisons in income between urban slum households and the broader urban population are similar to the patterns seen with consumption and expenditure, with somewhat greater differences observed.

The HIES also provides two food security related measures of poverty that can be

Table 36: Consumption & expenditure and income.

	Urban slum survey	2005 HIES
Average value of total daily per capita consumption and expenditure, Taka, nominal	52.32 *(1.09)*	58.32
Gini coefficient of consumption & expenditure	0.271	0.365
Food as a proportion of total daily per capita consumption and expenditure	0.62 *(0.01)*	0.45
Average value of total daily per capita income, Taka, nominal	55.19 *(1.35)*	71.51
Gini coefficient of income	0.326	0.497

Standard errors (adjusted for survey sample design) are shown in parentheses.

Table 37: Households that fall beneath calorie consumption-based poverty lines, percent.

	Urban slum survey					
	Dhaka	**Chitta-gong**	**Khulna**	**Rajshahi**	**All**	**2005 HIES**
HIES Direct Calorie Intake poverty line, household consumes less than 2,122 kcal/person/day	42.4 *(2.72)*	56.0 *(3.69)*	52.0 *(4.62)*	61.3 *(5.76)*	47.8 *(2.04)*	43.2
HIES Direct Calorie Intake hard-core poverty line, household consumes less than 1,805 kcal/person/day	24.2 *(2.25)*	35.8 *(3.28)*	38.5 *(4.60)*	36.0 *(4.86)*	29.0 *(1.73)*	24.4

Standard errors (adjusted for survey sample design) are shown in parentheses.

Table 38: Participation in social programmes.

	Dhaka	**Chitta-gong**	**Khulna**	**Rajshahi**	**ALL**
Urban Slum Survey - Any benefits from social programmes in past year	4.5 *(1.27)*	3.6 *(1.25)*	3.5 *(2.09)*	13.3 *(4.10)*	4.5 *(0.88)*
2005 HIES urban	4.9	5.7	4.2	6.7	5.4
2005 HIES rural	*20.0*	*12.9*	*11.0*	*13.0*	*15.6*

The survey asked specific questions about the following programs: Public Works, Gratuitous Relief, Open Market Sales, and various Education stipends.

HIES collected information on the following programmes: VGD, IFS, Food for Work, MFW, Test Relief, VGF, GR, Food for Education, RMP, Old age allowance, and Freedom Fighter allowance.

Standard errors (adjusted for survey sample design) are shown in parentheses.

compared to the similar statistics from the urban slum household study. As presented in Table 37, these are the Direct Calorie Intake poverty line of 2,122 kcal/person/day, and the hard-core Direct Calorie Intake poverty line of 1,805 kcal/person/day. Although overall the urban slum households have a higher prevalence of poverty (and food insecurity) than the general urban population on the basis of these poverty lines, disaggregating the results of the urban slum household survey by city provides a more nuanced picture. Households in Dhaka are shown to be the best off of the four cities, with poverty prevalences based on these two poverty lines that are statistically not significantly difference from those of the general urban population. However, the prevalence of poverty and food insecurity (as measured by this calorie-based, quantity oriented indicator of food security) observed in the slums in the other study cities is significantly higher than it is for the HIES urban population.

Finally, in considering the human development levels of the urban slum households, Table 38 shows the degree to which members of urban slum households participate in public social programmes aimed at improving their well-being and contributing to the improvement of their human capital. The level of participation by urban slum households in these programs over the past year is very low, but not much different from that observed in the general urban population. There appears to be a distinct rural bias to the provision of social programmes to the Bangladeshi population. This is evident in the differences seen in the HIES results on participation in social programmes between rural and urban populations.

Comparison of households living in poor rural areas and urban slums of Bangladesh

Finally, we compare our findings to the results of the parallel study in poor rural areas of Bangladesh carried out by TANGO in 2006 (WFP & TANGO 2006). Although the TANGO study used quite different methodologies from the representative household survey use with the urban slum households, some comparisons can be made. These provide some

Table 39: Comparison of household characteristics of sub-populations of urban slum households and households in poor rural areas.

	Urban slum survey					Rural study (TANGO/WFP)			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		"Invisible Poor"	"Vulner-able"	"On-the-edge"	"Non-vulner-able"
Female-headed households (%)	11.3	10.9	12.5	11.6		43	27	18	11
Dependency ratio	0.79	0.68	0.55	0.68		0.87	0.76	0.66	0.61
Illiterate household heads (%)	70.7	64.2	60.1	65.0		74.7	66.8	47.5	22.1
Household heads completed primary school at least (%)	22.2	31.5	33.7	29.2		12.5	18.7	34.6	64.4
Use electricity (%)	84.7	85.8	86.9	85.8		6	11	26	48
Own a bicycle (%)	2.4	3.7	1.8	2.6		3.0	14.3	25.3	55.3
Daily per capita expenditures (Tk)	35.67	47.98	73.32	52.32		21.74	25.00	35.13	69.58
Expenditures spent on food (%)	58	62	66	62		57	55	47	30
Not member of any community organization (%)	71.9	72.4	77.8	74.0		65.9	60.2	51.0	35.3

insights in how the well-being and food security of households residing in urban slums differs strongly from that of households living in poor areas of rural Bangladesh.

Table 39 provides a diverse set of household characteristics that could be compared from the two studies. The TANGO study divided up the study population into four discrete socio-economic groups based on a principal components analysis of several indicators of household food security, total value of household consumption and expenditure, and asset ownership. Their groupings are a somewhat more sophisticated disaggregation of their study population than was done in this analysis of the urban slum households where the calorie consumption sufficiency terciles were used in a similar fashion. Their results were aggregated on the basis of these groups. Unfortunately, no statistics aggregating across their entire study population were presented in the final report of the research project.

Female-headship is shown to be more prevalent in rural households, particularly the most vulnerable, than is seen in the urban slums. A similar pattern is seen with dependency ratios, although urban slum households in the lowest food security tercile are similar to the most insecure rural households on this measure. On literacy and educational attainment, the urban slum households have similar characteristics to the 'invisible poor' and 'vulnerable' households in the rural study. Urban households allocate more of their expenditures to food than do all of the rural households, although, given the importance of own production of food for many rural households, we cannot exclude that methodological difference may account for some of these differences. All rural households are more likely than households residing in the urban slums to participate in community organizations, possibly reflecting a higher level of social capital in rural communities.

The only direct comparison on food security that could be made between the two studies is on dietary quality and whether or not household members consumed food from a particular food group over the previous seven days. However, even here the comparisons are not perfect, as the two studies used different numbers of food groups. Those that can be compared are shown in Table 40. Overall, the urban slum households have somewhat more diverse diets. Differences can be seen in particular with the consumption of fruits and pulses

Table 40: Comparison of food groups consumed over past seven days by sub-populations of urban slum households and households in poor rural areas, percent.

	Urban slum survey					Rural study (TANGO/WFP)			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		"Invisible Poor"	"Vulner-able"	"On-the-edge"	"Non-vulner-able"
Cereals	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.6		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roots & tubers	96.8	98.3	98.7	97.9		75.3	84.2	89.7	93.1
Vegetables	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.8		91.6	94.4	96.8	98.4
Fruits	80.2	87.8	92.5	86.8		19.6	27.8	64.8	90.3
Meat, poultry	24.0	33.0	50.7	35.9		5.6	11.7	40.2	77.5
Eggs	58.4	66.8	80.8	68.7		16.6	32.4	55.5	81.6
Fish	83.2	88.5	92.2	88.0		61.2	80.9	90.3	98.2
Pulses, legumes	89.3	93.2	95.3	92.6		53.2	69.6	83.8	94.2
Milk	32.9	42.3	52.0	42.4		10.7	21.8	47.0	80.7
Oil, fats	94.5	95.9	96.8	95.7		99.5	99.8	99.8	100.0
Sugar	44.4	52.3	59.7	52.1		3.8	10.6	39.2	74.5

and legumes. Meat and poultry and milk consumption present a more complex pattern, where urban slum households are less likely to consume these foods than the least food insecure rural households, but more likely to consume them than the most food insecure rural households. Sugar consumption also presents a similar pattern.

This comparison of the results of the urban slum household study to all recent household studies was somewhat more limited than expected. There is a dearth of results from broadly representative, integrated household surveys in Bangladesh. Information on the living conditions of households living in the urban slums is even rarer. However, the few comparisons that could be made do highlight that, while the food security of the urban slum households may not be strikingly worse than that of many other important populations in the country, the human development indicators for these urban slum households suggest the need for direct action to assist these households improve their levels of human capital. Without such investments, it is likely that the children in these households will 'inherit' the poverty of their parents and live shorter and more difficult lives than is necessary.

CHAPTER 5: QUANTITATIVE MODELING OF THE DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

In this chapter, the results of a quantitative assessment of the salient determinants of the food security status of households residing in the urban slums of Bangladesh are presented. The structure of this chapter is as follows. In the next section, the conceptual framework used to guide the overall study is revisited to highlight key elements that guide the development of the quantitative models. This theoretical overview is then used in the second section to sketch out the components of the quantitative models. The results from the four models are presented and discussed in the third section. The final section considers the results of the modeling exercise in light of the broader aims of WFP-Bangladesh to assist households residing in urban slums in the country better meet their food needs.

Elements of the conceptual framework guiding the analysis

As was discussed in Chapter 2, this study adopts the common definition of household food security that a household is food secure if it can reliably gain access to food in sufficient quantity and quality for all household members to enjoy a healthy and active life. The importance of sufficient income to gain access to food in urban markets was highlighted as a critical feature when considering the food security of the urban poor. If food is in the markets, but families cannot afford to acquire it, then they are food insecure.

In both the chapter on the conceptual framework and in the following chapter in which the results of the survey were presented as a profile of food security for the study population, it was highlighted that food security has several dimensions – quantity of nutrients consumed, the quality of the diet consumed (particularly in micronutrients), and vulnerability to loss of access to food. It is possible for households to be relatively secure on some dimensions and not on others. For example, households can be meeting their calorie needs (quantity) while suffering from micronutrient deficiency caused diseases, such as anemia or night blindness, due to consuming an insufficiently diverse diet. By the same token, a household may be consuming a sufficient and well-balanced diet at a particular time, but be at risk of being unable to maintain such a diet due to a high risk of employment loss or some other negative shock affecting household well-being and, hence, access to food in the market. These three dimensions of food security are examined separately in modeling the determinants of household food security for urban slum households. Four separate models are developed – two using as their dependent variables measures of the quantity of food consumed by the household, one using a measure of the quality of the diet consumed by the household, and one using a measure of the vulnerability of the household to loss of access to food.

The same set of independent variables, or potential determinants, were used to model these dimensions of food security. The conceptual framework guiding the overall study presented in Figure 1was used to justify the selection of these explanatory variables. These variables reflect several different elements of the conceptual framework, as will be described in more detail in the next section.

Methods

Quantitative analysis of the survey data was undertaken to identify which of the determinants of household food security described in the conceptual framework are significant determinants of the food security status of households within the study population. Four separate models were constructed based on several different indicators of household food security status. The same set of household-level independent variables was used in all four models. Table 41 describes both the dependent and independent variables used in the national models. (Annex Table 143 describes those used in city-specific models.) Ordinary-least-squares regression and maximum likelihood logit methods were used to develop the models.

Dependent variables – indicators of household food security status

The four dependent variables, described in Table 41, are drawn from three measures of household food security. The first measure is a calorie consumption sufficiency ratio for each survey household. This is the ratio of the reported calories consumed by household members to the calorie consumption recommended for the household by nutritionists. Recommended calorie requirements for each household were computed using a table of recommended daily calorie consumption for the Bangladesh population, disaggregated by age and sex of household members and whether a woman was pregnant or breastfeeding. The Institute for Nutrition and Food Science at Dhaka University produced this table in 1992. The calorie content of the foods reported consumed was computed primarily using information on the nutritional content of Bangladeshi food compiled by Damton-Hill et al. (1988). The resultant ratio has a weighted mean value across the survey households of 1.004 and a median value of 0.995. This ratio is the dependent variable used in constructing the first model.

Using the calorie consumption sufficiency ratio to rank all survey households on a weighted basis, each household was assigned to one of three terciles. The second dependent variable used in the second model is a binary categorical variable (0/1 or dummy variable) that takes a value of one if a household is in the second or highest terciles (higher sufficiency of calorie consumption) and zero if in the bottom tercile. A calorie consumption sufficiency ratio of 0.828 differentiates households in the upper two terciles from those in the lowest.

The definition of food security used in this analysis notes that households should have access to food in both sufficient quantity and quality. The calorie consumption sufficiency ratio primarily measures the quantity of food to which a household consumes. The measure used in constructing the third model, a dummy variable indicating good diversity in the foods consumed by the household, reflects the quality element of food security. The foods reported consumed by each household were categorized into 12 groups and a Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) was computed for each simply by counting the number of different food groups a household reported having consumed over the previous one week (Swindale & Bilinsky 2005). The weighted mean HDDS is 9.57, with a median value of 10. The dummy variable indicating good diversity in the foods consumed by the household was constructed by assigning a value of one for the variable to all households with an HDDS of nine or more and zero for those with a score of eight or lower.

The dependent variable for the fourth and final model is a dummy variable that differentiates households that are not categorized as 'severely food insecure' from those that are using the Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) categorization scheme. The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), a measure of the access that a household

has to food, is derived from the responses given to a set of nine standard questions on perceptions of food vulnerability and responses to food insecurity in the household over the past one month (Coates et al. 2006).[5] The survey questionnaire included these questions in the module on Food Purchasing and Eating Habits (module O).

As such, HFIAS related measures go beyond empirical measurement of the quantity and quality of food consumed to more subjective assessments by household members of their vulnerability to food insecurity and their responses to actual food shortages. Returning to the definition of food security used in this analysis, this measure provides insights on the reliability of access to food that is missing in the dependent variables for the other models.

The pattern of the responses given by a household to the nine questions can be used to categorize the household into one of four ordered food insecurity categories – food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. Based on their responses to these questions, 10.2 percent of the urban slum population was categorized as food secure, 5.2 percent were mildly food insecure, 22.8 percent were moderately food insecure, and 61.8 percent were categorized as severely food insecure. Thus, the dependent variable used for the fourth model is a dummy variable that distinguishes those households that are not severely food insecure (1) from those that are (0).

Finally, note that the four dependent variables have been constructed so that better household food security status is reflected in higher dependent variable values – a higher ratio in the case of the calorie consumption sufficiency ratio and one in the case of the three binary categorical dependent variables. This is to facilitate comparisons across the models.

Independent variables

The same set of independent variables is used with each of the four measures of household food security to construct the models. Because the four dependent variables measure somewhat different facets of food security – quantity of food consumed (the two calorie consumption sufficiency ratio based measures), quality (the dietary diversity measure), and vulnerability and response to food shortage (the HFIAS related measure), we should expect a priori that different models will result for each. In this section, the independent variables used to construct the four national models are described. (The same independent variables, without the city dummy variables, are used to construct the city-specific models presented in section 3 of the Annex.)

[5] The questions ask how frequently over the past month the respondent or household members either felt or behaved in a particular way in the face of food vulnerability or insecurity – never (code 0), rarely (1), sometimes (2), or often (3). Simply by summing up the coded responses, a HFIAS score can be derived ranging from zero (food secure) to 27 (very food insecure). The nine questions are as follows:

In the past month, how frequently have you:

1. Worried that your household would not have enough food?
2. Not been able to eat the foods you preferred to eat because of lack of resources?
3. Ate just a few kinds of food day after day due to lack of resources?
4. Ate food that you preferred not to eat because you did not have resources to obtain other food?
5. Limited portions at mealtimes because there was not enough food?
6. Ate fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?
7. Had no food at all in the household because there were no resources to get more?
8. Gone to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
9. Gone a whole day without eating anything because there was not enough food?"

Table 41: Dependent and independent variables for models of the determinants of household food security for households residing in urban slums in Bangladesh.

		Mean	Standard Error
Dependent variables			
kcalsuff	Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio	1.004	0.0151
cal3le23	In top two terciles of households ranked by calorie consumption sufficiency ratio (0/1)	0.67	0.018
addietdv	Good dietary diversity - reported eating foods from 9 food groups or more of 12 (0/1)	0.76	0.014
notsevHF	Not in the 'Severely food insecure' Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) category (0/1)	0.38	0.021
Independent variables			
City dummies			
chitgong	Chittagong (0/1)	0.32	0.000
khulna	Khulna (0/1)	0.05	0.000
rajshahi	Rajshahi (0/1)	0.03	0.000
Demographic			
hhsize	Household size	4.45	0.055
sqhhsize	Squared household size	23.2	0.59
prfemale	Females - proportion of HH members	0.51	0.004
prdepend	Dependents - proportion of HH members (aged < 15 or > 64 years)	0.37	0.005
hhhage	Age of household head, years	39.3	0.36
femhhh	Female headed household (0/1)	0.12	0.008
Migration			
resdlt5y	Household head resident in neighborhood for less than 5 years (0/1)	0.22	0.017
resdmt5y	Household head resident in neighborhood for 5 years or more, but not always a resident (0/1)	0.17	0.016
Education			
hhhlit	Literate household head (0/1)	0.35	0.014
schllt5y	Household head educated for up to 5 years (0/1)	0.14	0.011
schl5_8y	Household head educated between 5 and 8 years (0/1)	0.20	0.011
schlgt8y	Household head educated more than 8 years (0/1)	0.09	0.007
ltsenrfm	Senior woman in household is literate (0/1)	0.26	0.012
noadltfm	No adult woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *ltsenrfm*	0.02	0.004
Employment			
frmlest	Household head is an employee in a formal establishment (0/1)	0.21	0.013
daylabor	Household head is employed as a day laborer (0/1)	0.20	0.014
wagehr	Mean hourly wage for household head, Taka	13.34	0.243
wrkngwmn	Prop. of working age women in HH employed (aged 15 - 64 years)	0.30	0.014
noadltwm	No working age woman in HH (0/1) – control variable for *wrkngwmn*	0.02	0.004
agric	Household engages in agricultural production (0/1)	0.02	0.003
Healthy environment			
pipewatr	Piped water source for household (0/1)	0.62	0.024
toiltpuc	Water sealed or pucca pit latrine for household (0/1)	0.61	0.029
Risk & its mitigation			
shock	HH reported experiencing negative economic shock in past year (0/1)	0.37	0.024
radiotv	Household owns radio, tape/CD player, or TV (0/1)	0.45	0.017
giftrcvd	HH received gift or loan from another household in past month (0/1)	0.30	0.019
relyothr	HH has relatives in moholla or can rely on neighbors for aid (0/1)	0.70	0.020
	Population size (households):	827,168	
	Observations:	1,898	

Means are weighted by population size. Standard errors are corrected for stratified and clustered survey sample design.

The independent variables were selected with reference to the conceptual framework presented in Figure 1 and with attention to endogeneity. That is, the household characteristics specified by the independent variables, insofar as possible, should plausibly have an effect on the food security status of the household, while not themselves being influenced in the short to medium term by the household food security status. Moreover, in

selecting variables to include in the model, the 140 food security profile tables presented in section 1 of the Annex that disaggregate the characteristics of urban slum households by calorie consumption sufficiency tercile were examined to identify those variables for which there was apparent variation across the terciles. That is, where a choice needed to be made between two variables that could represent an element in the conceptual framework, that variable which showed greater variability across the calorie consumption sufficiency terciles was chosen for the model.

As shown in Table 41, the independent variables chosen can be loosely categorized into six groups – demographic characteristics, migration, education, employment, healthy environment, and risk and its mitigation.

- Demographic characteristics – These household characteristics include household size, dependents, the sex composition of the household, and the sex and age of the household age. These variables define both the demand for food by the household and the potential ability of the household to meet that demand. The characteristics are important components of several elements of the conceptual framework, including human capital, exposure to shocks and the coping strategies that can be employed, differential access to local labor markets, and the importance of the quality of care within the household to dietary intake.
- Migration – A set of dummy variables are included in the models to investigate whether the migration history of a household head is an important determinant of a household's food security status. Depending on the context, recent arrivals in a neighborhood may have impeded access to important economic resources relative to long time residents, e.g., employment opportunities, access to community resources, which may have a bearing on the food security of their household. Leaving households whose head is a permanent resident of the neighborhood unspecified as the base case, two dummy variables distinguish households whose head came recently to the neighborhood from those whose head came more than 5 years ago.
- Education – Educational attainment and literacy can be expected to determine the employment prospects for workers in urban slum households, the ability of households to manage shocks to their well-being, and the quality of care that can be offered vulnerable individuals in the household. In addition to the literacy status of the household head, a set of dummy variables identifies the educational attainment of the household head (leaving those who did not receive education unspecified in the model as the base case). Moreover, since women generally are the primary caregivers in a household, the literacy status of the senior woman in the household is also included as an independent variable.[6]
- Employment – Since wage employment can be expected to be the most important determinant of access to food in urban households, several employment variables are included in the model. Households are identified by whether their head is employed in a formal establishment or whether the head works as a day laborer. Unspecified as the base case in the model are those households whose head is self-employed, works in a family business, or works for another household. The mean hourly wage in Taka for the

[6] Thirty of the 1,898 households do not have an adult female member. The value for *ltsenrfm,* the literacy status of the senior woman variable, for these households is set to zero and a dummy variable, *noadltfm*, is used to control for the fact that there is no senior woman in these households.

A similar method is used with the variable the proportion of working women in the household who are employed, *wrkngwmn*. The dummy variable, *noadltwm*, identifies the 43 survey households without a female member of working age (age 15 to 64 years).

household head is also included as an independent variable.[7] In order to examine whether sex discrimination in the labor market may affect household food security, a variable on the proportion of working age women in the households who are employed is included in the models. Finally, since urban and peri-urban agriculture in some parts of the developing world is an important component of the food security of urban households, a dummy variable on whether the household engages in any agricultural production is included in the models.

- Healthy environment – The importance of a healthy environment to food security arises through its contribution to good health and the human capital of household members. Two variables are used to consider the importance of these environmental factors on household food security – whether the household has a protected, piped water source and whether the household uses improved toilet facilities.
- Risk and its mitigation – Finally four variables are included to consider the exposure of households to shocks and their potential ability to cope with them. A dummy variable is used to indicate whether a household reported suffering a negative economic shock in the past year. Variables on asset ownership (electronics items), social relationships in the neighborhood, and whether the household received a gift or loan from another household in the past month are included to assess the importance of material and social assets to household food security.

Dummy variables also are included in the national models for households that reside in Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi, respectively, with Dhaka remaining unspecified as the base case for the models. These variables serve to capture the effect on household food security of unobserved differing local conditions in these cities such as economic opportunities, food marketing systems, or effectiveness of government in the provision of social services.

There were several components of the conceptual framework of the determinants of food security for poor urban households that could not be adequately represented in these models. Although questions were asked in the survey on urban food market performance – in particular, physical access to food markets and shops – the food security profile tables for these variables showed little variation across the food security terciles. Similarly, urban slum households participate to a very limited extent in the social programmes of government and non-governmental organizations – only 4.5 percent of households in the study population received any benefits from public social programs in the past year. Consequently, the potential importance assigned to public food and income transfer programs in the conceptual framework was not borne out. Certainly, additional elements of the conceptual framework that are poorly represented in the models here can be identified.

Models

Two different methods were used to develop the four models. Since the calorie consumption sufficiency ratio is a continuous variable, an ordinary-least-squares (OLS) regression method is used. The results are presented as coefficients on the independent variables, with the nature of the relationship (direct or inverse) between an independent variable and the dependent variable signified by the sign of the coefficient (positive or negative).

[7] At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

However, the other three dependent variables are binary categorical variables (0/1) for which OLS regression is not appropriate. Rather a logistic maximum likelihood estimation method is used to construct the models for these dependent variables. Here we choose to present the results as odds ratios, rather than as coefficients. The odds ratio is the chance of the dependent variable changing from 0 to 1 (a positive outcome in statistical terms) as a result of a one-unit positive change in the independent variable. In contrast to regression based models where a statistically insignificant coefficient is zero, a statistically insignificant odds ratio is one – that is, a 1-to-1 or even chance. Odds ratios that are less than one represent an inverse relationship between the independent and dependent variable, while odds ratios greater than one represent a direct relationship.

As the data are from a sample survey for which the sample was based on a weighted, stratified, two-stage clustered design, an adjustment is made in computing the standard errors for the coefficients and odds ratios for these models to account for the stratification used and the dependency of the information provided by survey households within the same cluster. While the point estimates (coefficients and odds ratios) do not change from weighted models computed without this correction, the standard errors of these estimates do. Consequently, the independent variables in the models that are identified as being statistically significant will differ depending upon whether or not this necessary sample-design adjustment is made.[8] In general, the size of the standard errors of coefficients and odds ratios increases in models to which this survey sample adjustment is applied, resulting in fewer statistically significant independent variables and lower R-squared values for the models.

Results

The four national models are presented in Table 42. Each will be discussed in turn and, where relevant, comparisons across them will be made. (City-specific models are presented in section 3 of the Annex starting on page 132.)

Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio

Of the 24 independent variables considered in this OLS regression model (excluding the three city dummy variables and the two control variables), 11 are shown to be significant determinants of this measure of household food security. The R^2 value for the model is 0.197, indicating that about 20 percent of the variability in the sufficiency of calorie consumption in the study households is explained by the independent variables in the model.

All of the demographic independent variables are significant. Increased household size reduces the sufficiency of calorie consumption (negative coefficient on *hhsize*), but at a declining rate in larger households (positive coefficient on *hsqhhsize*). Somewhat surprisingly, households with a greater proportion of females in the household tend to have a greater sufficiency of calorie consumption than do those with more males. Households with a greater proportion of members who are dependents are more likely to be food insecure, as are households that are headed by females, although the coefficient on this variable is only weakly significant. Finally, households headed by older individuals tend to be more food secure, at least based on the calorie consumption sufficiency ratio measure of food security.

Of the other categories of independent variables, the migration variables are shown to be insignificantly related to food security, as is, somewhat surprisingly, the literacy and educational attainment characteristics of the household head. The evidence here is that

[8] The statistical software package, Stata 9.2, was used for the analysis here. The sample design corrections were made using Stata's *svy* suite of commands.

higher levels of educational attainment by a household head do not necessarily make a household living in the urban slums of Bangladesh better able to meet its calorie needs.

Significant independent variables are found in some of the other independent variable categories. Of the employment categories, the mean hourly wage of the household head is

Table 42: Models of the determinants of household food security for households residing in urban slums in Bangladesh.

		Regression model coefficients		**Logistic model odds ratios**		
	Dependent variables:	kcalsuff		cal3le23	addietdv	notsevHF
	Independent variables	Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio		In top two terciles of households ranked by calorie consumption sufficiency ratio	Good dietary diversity - reported eating foods from 9 food groups or more of 12	Not in the 'Severely food insecure' Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) category
chitgong	Chittagong (0/1)	-0.127 *(3.58)* ***		0.431 *(3.54)* ***	0.922 *(0.42)*	1.376 *(1.41)*
khulna	Khulna (0/1)	-0.137 *(2.58)* **		0.580 *(1.63)*	0.514 *(2.21)* **	0.802 *(0.64)*
rajshahi	Rajshahi (0/1)	-0.273 *(4.76)* ***		0.262 *(3.98)* ***	1.057 *(0.17)*	1.151 *(0.34)*
hhsize	Household size	-0.142 *(6.79)* ***		0.634 *(3.55)* ***	1.097 *(0.74)*	1.185 *(1.32)*
sqhhsize	Squared household size	0.008 *(5.12)* ***		1.021 *(2.00)* **	0.997 *(0.33)*	0.987 *(1.23)*
prfemale	Females - proportion of HH members	0.097 *(2.29)* **		3.079 *(3.45)* ***	0.999 *(0.00)*	0.704 *(1.22)*
prdepend	Dependents - proportion of HH members (aged < 15 or > 64 years)	-0.139 *(3.12)* ***		0.376 *(3.18)* ***	0.563 *(1.75)* *	0.424 *(3.27)* ***
hhhage	Age of household head, years	0.003 *(3.55)* ***		1.019 *(3.32)* ***	0.989 *(2.16)* **	0.996 *(0.80)*
femhhh	Female headed household (0/1)	-0.042 *(1.66)* *		0.742 *(1.46)*	0.554 *(3.06)* ***	1.066 *(0.28)*
resdlt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for less than 5 years (0/1)	-0.027 *(1.25)*		0.979 *(0.13)*	1.071 *(0.38)*	1.229 *(1.20)*
resdmt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for 5 years or more, but not always (0/1)	-0.029 *(1.13)*		0.768 *(1.37)*	0.963 *(0.20)*	1.173 *(0.86)*
hhhlit	Literate household head (0/1)	-0.004 *(0.13)*		0.729 *(1.37)*	0.847 *(0.66)*	1.256 *(1.15)*
schllt5y	HH head educated for up to 5 years (0/1)	0.021 *(0.82)*		1.078 *(0.40)*	1.358 *(1.45)*	1.075 *(0.38)*
schl5_8y	Household head educated between 5 and 8 years (0/1)	0.051 *(1.50)*		1.997 *(2.69)* ***	1.432 *(1.28)*	0.998 *(0.01)*
schlgt8y	HH head educated more than 8 years (0/1)	0.029 *(0.70)*		1.682 *(1.60)*	2.208 *(2.09)* **	1.062 *(0.20)*
ltsenrfm	Senior woman in household is literate (0/1)	0.001 *(0.07)*		1.239 *(1.46)*	1.207 *(1.28)*	1.444 *(2.64)* ***
noadltfm	No adult woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *ltsenrfm*	-0.116 *(0.82)*		0.755 *(0.31)*	1.449 *(0.56)*	1.068 *(0.10)*
frmlest	Household head is an employee in a formal establishment (0/1)	0.013 *(0.59)*		1.143 *(0.96)*	1.126 *(0.70)*	1.035 *(0.25)*
daylabor	HH head is employed as a day laborer (0/1)	-0.036 *(1.55)*		0.705 *(2.02)* **	0.734 *(2.06)* **	0.651 *(2.48)* **
wagehr	Mean hourly wage for household head, Taka	0.004 *(3.89)* ***		1.020 *(2.16)* **	1.027 *(2.25)* **	1.040 *(4.52)* ***
wrkngwmn	Prop. of working age women in HH who are employed (aged 15 - 64 years)	0.002 *(0.11)*		1.128 *(0.83)*	0.926 *(0.47)*	1.175 *(1.14)*
noadltwm	No working age woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *wrkngwmn*	0.121 *(1.09)*		2.574 *(1.24)*	0.513 *(1.19)*	2.759 *(1.87)* *
agric	HH engages in agricultural production (0/1)	0.063 *(1.39)*		1.212 *(0.60)*	0.990 *(0.02)*	1.355 *(0.73)*
pipewatr	Piped water source for household (0/1)	-0.059 *(1.67)* *		0.756 *(1.27)*	1.084 *(0.45)*	0.692 *(1.76)* *
toiltpuc	Water sealed or pucca pit latrine for household (0/1)	0.049 *(1.78)* *		1.420 *(2.04)* **	1.403 *(2.19)* **	1.102 *(0.54)*
shock	HH reported experiencing a negative economic shock in the past year (0/1)	0.066 *(2.68)* ***		1.226 *(1.40)*	1.206 *(1.31)*	0.842 *(1.24)*
radiotv	HH owns radio, tape/CD player, or TV (0/1)	0.047 *(2.22)* **		1.303 *(2.14)* **	1.745 *(4.08)* ***	1.774 *(4.67)* ***
giftrcvd	HH received a gift or loan from another household in the past month (0/1)	0.014 *(0.69)*		1.023 *(0.14)*	1.075 *(0.50)*	0.989 *(0.07)*
relyothr	HH has relatives in moholla or can rely on neighbors for aid (0/1)	0.009 *(0.41)*		1.084 *(0.56)*	1.004 *(0.03)*	1.451 *(2.56)* **
_cons	Constant	1.290 *(14.79)* ***		--	--	--
	Observations:	1,898		1,898	1,898	1,898
	R^2 / Pseudo-R^{2-}:	0.197		0.097	0.078	0.084

t-statistics in parentheses
** significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%*

directly related to the sufficiency of calorie consumption; however, the employment situation of the household head is shown not to be related. Similarly, whether a household engages in any agricultural production is shown not to be a significant determinant of this measure of food security. The variables on water source and toilet facilities are both weakly significant. While the toilet variable gives an expected result, that for the water source variable implies, contrary to our understanding, that if a household receives its water from a piped and, one assumes, safe source, it is more likely to be food insecure. Finally, for the variables on risk and its mitigation, asset ownership is shown to contribute to food security, whereas, perversely, a household reporting having experienced a negative shock in the past year is associated with higher food security.

All three of the city dummy variables have significant coefficients for this model, indicating that some unobserved factors in these cities account for a significant proportion of the level of sufficiency in calorie consumption for households living in the urban slums of those cities.

Households in top two calorie consumption sufficiency ratio terciles

Ten of the 24 independent variables considered in this logistic model are statistically significant. As the dependent variable is a simplification of that used in the model previously discussed, similarities should be seen between the two models.[9] Consequently, we find that, as in the previous model, all of the demographic variables, except that of female headship, are significant with similar relationships indicated. However, a few differences are seen in some of the other groups of independent variables. While migration history remains an insignificant determinant, at least one educational attainment variable – that of the household head having between 5 and 8 years of education – is significant with a positive relationship to this measure of food security status. However, one would also then expect to find a significant relationship between higher levels of educational attainment and food security, but this is not the case.

Mean hourly wage also positively determines food security status, but in contrast to the previous model where it was insignificant, now a significant negative (odds ratio less than one) relationship is seen between a household head having an informal day laborer employment situation and food security. This relationship was not observed in the previous model. In the other categories of explanatory variables, the sanitation variable remains significant, while the unexpected relationship on water source is not. On risk and its mitigation, only the asset variable remains significant with the expected relationship. Finally, the city dummy variable for Khulna is not significant in this model, while Chittagong and Rajshahi remain significant.

Households with good dietary diversity

Fewer independent variables are significant in explaining whether a household has good diversity in the food groups they consume. Eight independent variables are significant and the pattern in these variables changes somewhat from the two models previously considered. Most notably, fewer demographic variables are significant. Higher proportions of household members who are dependents reduce the odds that the household's diet will be

[9] Note that the R^2 statistic for the OLS regression model and the pseudo-R^2 statistics for the logistic models presented in Table 42 are not comparable. In fact, the pseudo-R^2 statistics for the three logistic models are not comparable, since the magnitude of this statistic varies depending on the frequency distribution of the dependent variable. These pseudo-R^2 values are comparable to their appropriate city-specific models in the Annex.

diverse. Households that are headed by older individuals also have reduced odds of having a diverse diet. The nature of this relationship, negative, differs from the positive relationship seen between the age of the household head and the sufficiency of calorie consumption – households with older household heads apparently are more likely to have a diet of sufficient quantity but insufficient quality. Finally, the odds of female-headed households having diverse diets are decidedly poor.

Turning to the other independent variables, migration history is an insignificant determinant of diet quality. While a household having good dietary diversity is independent of the literacy of either the household head or senior woman in the household, educational attainment by the household head above 8 years of schooling increases the odds that the household will have a diverse diet. Lower levels of educational attainment are shown here to be no different from having no education in terms of the diversity of the diet consumed by the household. In terms of employment, the wage level of the household head, as was seen in the other two models, is an important direct determinant of diet diversity, while the odds of a diverse diet are lower if a household head works as a day laborer. Employment in a formal establishment, the proportion of women in the household who are employed, and agricultural activities by the household are all seemingly unrelated to good diversity in the foods consumed by the household. The only other significant variables are those on toilet facilities and asset ownership, where the relationship is similar to that in the two models discussed earlier. In terms of the city dummy variables, the opposite pattern to the previous model discussed is seen where the dummy variable for Khulna is significant in this model, while those for Chittagong and Rajshahi are not.

Households not in the 'Severely food insecure' HFIA category

It was suggested earlier that the dependent variable used for this model provides insights on the reliability of access to food. As such, it could be quite different in form from the other models. This is the case. Only six of the 24 independent variables are significant, with several not featuring as significant in the other three models. All of the demographic variables except the proportion of household members who are dependents are insignificant. The odds that a household with a large proportion of dependents in its membership will not be in the 'severely food insecure' category are quite slim. The nature of this relationship is the same as that seen with the other measures of household food security status. Migration history remains an insignificant determinant of household food security here as in the other models. In considering literacy and education, the characteristics of the household head are not important in this model. The only variable that is significant is whether the senior woman in the household is literate. If so, the household has good odds of not being in the 'severely food insecure' category.

The employment related variables present a pattern in this model that is similar to several of the others whereby a household head working as a day laborer reduces the odds that the household will not be in the 'severely food insecure' category, while a higher average wage rate for the household head increases those odds. The environmental variables present a pattern that is difficult to understand, whereby a piped water source reduces the odds that the household will not be in the 'severely food insecure' category, while the type of toilet used by the household is not a significant determinant in this model, in contrast to the other models. Finally, the variables for risk and mitigation of that risk provide a pattern not seen in the other models. Asset ownership, as would be expected from the other models, is a significant determinant of a household being in a food security category other than the 'severely food insecure' category. However, the fact that a household has relatives living in

the same neighborhood or feels subjectively that they can rely on neighbors to help them in times of need is also shown to have a significant direct relationship to the food security measure here. This variable reflects in part the social capital that a household can draw upon in responding to negative shocks affecting it. Higher levels of social capital seem to enhance those dimensions of food security for the household reflected in the measure modeled here.

City-specific models

The national model uses city dummy variables to account for any differences in the determinants of household food security status across the cities. The models for each city, presented in section 3 of the Annex starting on page 131, provide some insights into how the cities may differ in the relationship between the various measures of household food security and their determinants. Here highlights are provided on the city-specific models.

- Dhaka – As Dhaka has the largest population of households residing in slum areas in the country and makes up over 50 percent of the sample, the Dhaka models are quite similar to the national models. The one difference of note is in the fourth model. Whereas the national model shows having a literate senior woman in the household increases the odds of a household not being in the severely food insecure category, this is not found in the Dhaka city model. Rather, what is important in this regard is the proportion of women of working age in the household who are employed – the higher this proportion, the more likely a household is not to be in the severely food insecure category. The employment status of adult women, rather than their literacy, appears to be more important for a household attaining a higher food security status in Dhaka.
- Chittagong – One consistent pattern seen in the national models is that the average hourly wage of the household head was directly related to household food security status. This relationship is not seen in Chittagong, except for the fourth model. Why this should be the case is unclear and bears investigating. However, consistent with the national model, household heads who are day laborers in Chittagong are more likely to be heading food insecure households.
- Khulna – The pattern of there being little relationship between the hourly wage of the household head and household food security seen in Chittagong is also seen in Khulna. Also of note, eight percent of the urban slum population in Khulna engages in agriculture. The models show that these households are decidedly more likely to have good dietary diversity and are unlikely to be categorized as severely food insecure.
- Rajshahi – 38 percent of urban slum households in Rajshahi engage in agricultural production, whereas no more than eight percent do so in the other cities. However, in contrast to Khulna, agricultural production appears to have no distinct effect on household food security.

Discussion

These models of the determinants of the food security status of households living in urban slums in the cities of Bangladesh highlight the complexity of these determinants. Although the models leave unexplained much of what determines the food security status of a household, several generalizations can be made. These include:

- Households with larger proportions of dependents (non-working age members) consistently appear less able to attain higher levels of food security across all of the measures of food security evaluated. The effect of other household demographic

characteristics on food security, including those related to gender, vary depending upon the nature of the measure of food security used.

- Migration history does not seem to be related to food security status. Households whose heads are recent or earlier arrivals in a slum area are not more disadvantaged from a food security perspective than are households headed by permanent residents.
- The relationship between household food security status and literacy and educational attainment by the head or the senior woman in the household is much less clear than anticipated. Overall, the food security status of urban slum households is not closely related to the education levels of these individuals. Out-migration may explain this. One would not expect better educated individuals who are able to use their education to qualify for more remunerative employment to remain in urban slums. Consequently, one should not expect to find many food secure households headed by well educated individuals residing in urban slum study areas.
- Wage employment is central to the food security of these households. The average wage level of the household head directly determined all of the food security indicators. Moreover, the security of employment appears important as well – households headed by individuals who are day laborers, rather than permanent employees, are more likely to have lower levels of food security.
- Agricultural production is not a significant feature of the livelihoods of urban slum households in the four study cities, except in Rajshahi. However, in general it is not significantly associated with household food security status.
- The role of improved water and sanitary services as a determinant of household food security is mixed and, consequently, unclear in these models.
- We have couched the role of asset ownership as a determinant of food security in terms of the resilience of a household to food security shocks. As such, asset ownership, as might be expected, is shown to be an important determinant of household food security across multiple dimensions. In addition, the ability of a household to rely on neighbors or relatives for assistance constitutes a sort of social safety net and was shown in the fourth model to be a determinant of the reliability of access to food.

These comments constitute a preliminary evaluation of the model results. They should be evaluated more rigorously in the future. In doing so, some may be proved erroneous, while other insights missed here may be gained.

From a programmatic perspective on how an agency might go about identifying food insecure households living in the urban slums of these cities, these models do provide some insights. The proportion of household members that are dependents, the wage level of the household head, the conditions of employment for the head, and some understanding of the assets owned by the household would all be useful information to have in evaluating whether a household should be targeted by an intervention seeking to assist households attain a higher level of food security. However, the models of the determinants of household food security used here, because these models are limited to exogenous independent variables, will provide a restricted set of targeting criteria. A broader set could be identified by expanding the number of independent variables used to include those that may be endogenous to a household's level of food security but are readily observable and, so, are ideal for targeting purposes. The literature on constructing proxy means test would be useful to consult for this purpose (Ahmed & Bouis 2002; Grosh & Baker 1995).

Overall, the population living in urban slum is relatively homogeneous and relatively food insecure. Among the reasons that the models are not quite as powerful as we might like is that there is relatively little variation in the food security status and in the characteristics of urban slum households to explain their food security levels. While the findings of this study need to be placed within the broader context of the characteristics of the entire population of these cities, the majority of households living in these slums are vulnerable to food insecurity. Indeed, it is quite possible that when a household is able to attain a sustainable level of food security it also is then in an economic position to move from the urban slum areas and reside in better serviced areas of the city.

In any case, in seeking to assist the food insecure in these urban slums, the fact that one is targeting a program to the urban slum is likely the most important targeted action a program manager might take. The evidence from these models and the broad set of information garnered from the survey is that differentiating the somewhat food insecure from the severely food insecure within the slums is a difficult and not necessarily productive task. Although, as noted above, households can be differentiated within the slums in terms of their food security status, from a broader perspective of reaching the food insecure in these cities in general, geographical targeting appears to be more important than household level targeting.

CHAPTER 6: INTRA-URBAN MAPS ON THE FOOD SECURITY AND WELL-BEING OF URBAN SLUM HOUSEHOLDS

Included among the analyses desired in the initial formulation of the terms of reference for the study of household food security in urban slum areas of Bangladesh was the computation of small area – ideally slum-specific – estimates of food security and welfare and poverty measures. Such an analysis would have required coupling the results of the household survey from the study with the results of the 2001 census of population and housing for Bangladesh. However, upon further investigation, it was clear that the spatial units used to organize the data from the census would be incompatible with the slum boundaries that defined the study population of this study. Consequently, it would be impossible to associate the two data sets accurately so that reliable estimations for small-areas could be made.

Nevertheless, the survey data does allow for the mapping of intra-urban variation in the conditions of the urban slum households. Consequently, efforts were made to map the results from the survey of urban slum households at the most local scale possible. This chapter presents a set of 24 maps on such elements, including several related to household food security.

The mapped unit used here is groups of neighboring urban wards in which are located the survey households residing in urban slums. Urban wards were grouped so that a minimum of 30 survey households were located within each grouped ward unit. Table 43 provides information on the ward groupings for each city. More information on the grouped wards is presented in section 4 of the Annex. A table showing the wards making up each grouped wards is presented in Annex Table 148, while a map with each grouped ward labeled is presented in Annex Figure 1.

Statistics from the survey data were computed based on these grouped wards. Shaded area maps are used to present the results. A four-category legend is used for each. The median value for the 51 grouped wards for the element of interest was used as the legend category cut-off between the 2nd and 3rd legend categories. Rounded values close to the 25th and 75th percentile were used to separate the 1st and 2nd and 3rd and 4th legend categories, respectively. Note that the darker legend categories reflect higher values and not necessarily more critical values from a food security standpoint. For example, lower values for dietary diversity – in Figure 4 given a light shade – are of concern, whereas a higher value for the HFIAS score in Figure 5 are more critical. The actual values that are mapped are presented in tabular form in section 4 of the Annex in Annex Table 149.

Given this background, the maps presented below are relatively self-explanatory. Interpretation of the spatial patterns seen requires some understanding of the social and physical geography of each city, an understanding that the author of this report does not

Table 43: Grouped wards by city

City	No. of grouped wards	Avg. no. of sample HHs in each	Minimum number of sample HHs
Dhaka	26	38.4	29 (in 1 grouped ward)
Chittagong	14	39.3	20 (1)
Khulna	6	33.3	20 (1)
Rajshahi	5	30.0	30 (5)
Total	51	37.2	20 (2)

possess. Consequently, very few insights or explanations can be offered here. Readers who have a good understanding of the spatial distribution of poverty, social groups, public services, employment, natural hazards, among other characteristics, in one or more of these cities likely will find that these maps, both individually and in combination, provide new insights, while at the same time they raise new questions that will require further investigation.

These maps also will be useful for programme managers as they contemplate where public interventions to assist households living in the urban slums should be located. Literacy or educational interventions should consider where the lowest levels of literacy, educational attainment, or enrollment are found. Consequently, the maps presented in Figure 13 highlight areas of Dhaka, Chittagong, and Khulna that, as a first attempt at targeting, should be prioritized. Similarly, those planning child survival interventions in the urban slums should undertake some further investigations of the survey data and, if then merited, on the ground to try to understand the higher levels of child morbidity seen in slums in the northeastern part of Chittagong and in the northeastern part of Rajshahi in Figure 15. Finally, those planning activities to improve the access that urban slum households have to commercial sources of food should consider what accounts for the patterns seen in Figure 21 and Figure 22. Constraints on market access, both physical and economic, may underlie these patterns.

These maps could form the basis of additional spatial analyses. With a broader set of spatial data, spatial regression analyses that use these maps as either dependent or explanatory variables could be done. Such analyses can provide further insights into the spatial determinants of various development problems, the appropriate responses to such problems, or the spatial targeting of the programs mounted in response.

Figure 2: Intra-urban maps of calorie consumption sufficiency ratio, average.

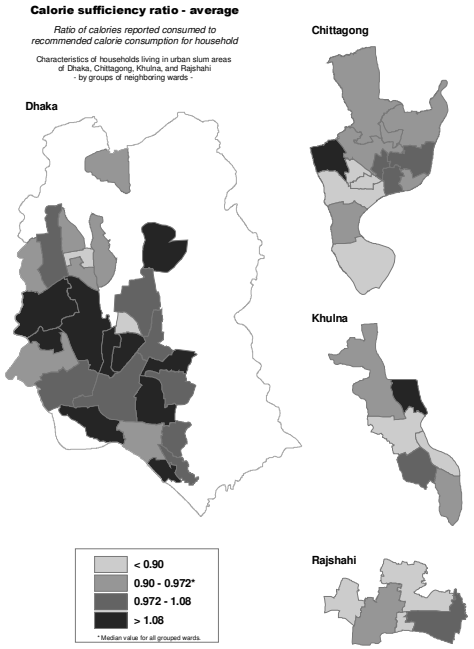


Figure 3: Intra-urban maps of households in lowest calorie consumption sufficiency ratio tercile, percent.

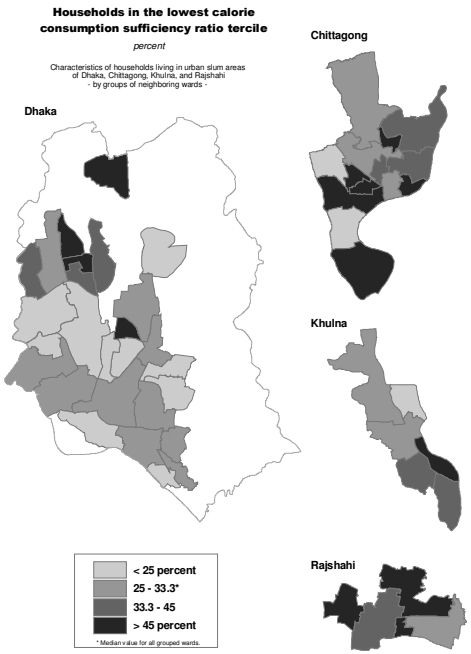


Figure 4: Intra-urban maps of dietary diversity in past week.

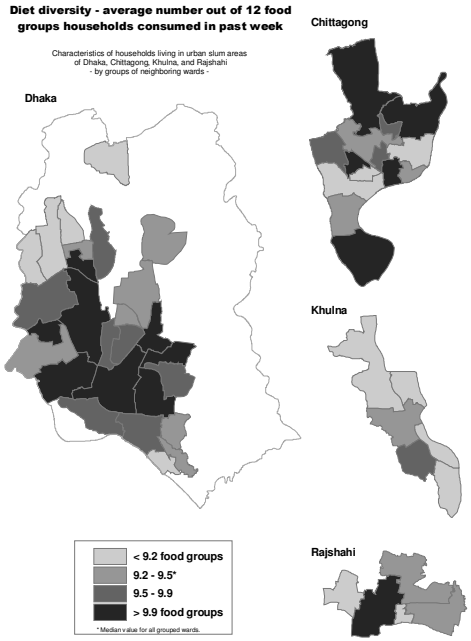


Figure 5: Intra-urban maps of Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS), average.

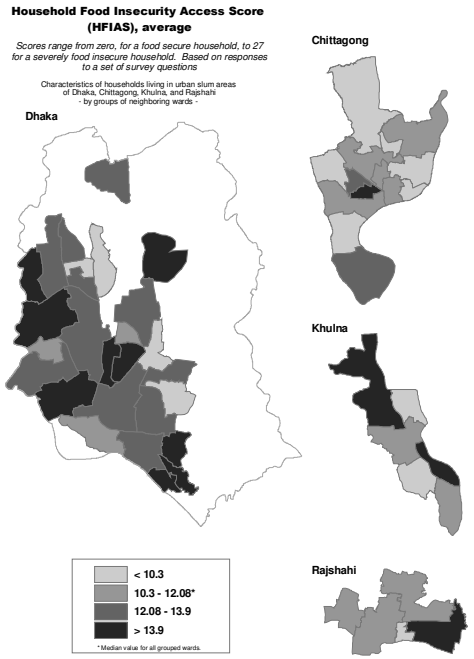


Figure 6: Intra-urban maps of households in the 'severely food insecure' HFIAS category.

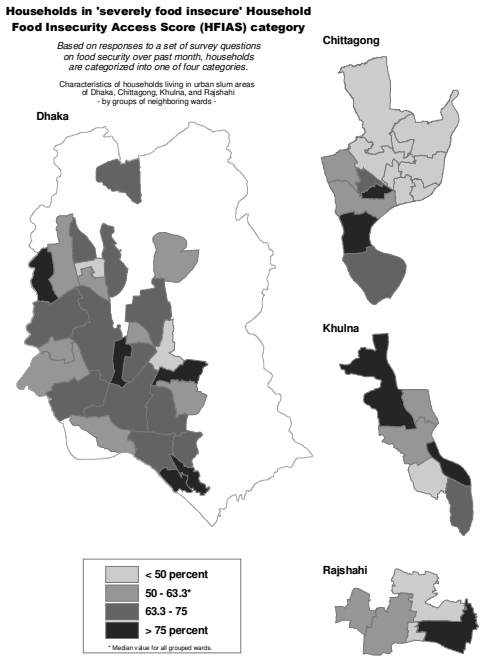


Figure 7: Intra-urban maps of households that reported often not having enough food in past month.

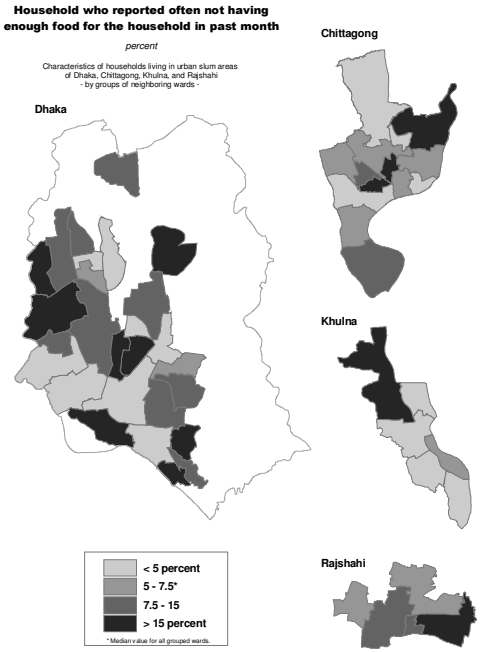


Figure 8: Intra-urban maps of household reporting having to eat less desired quality foods in past month.

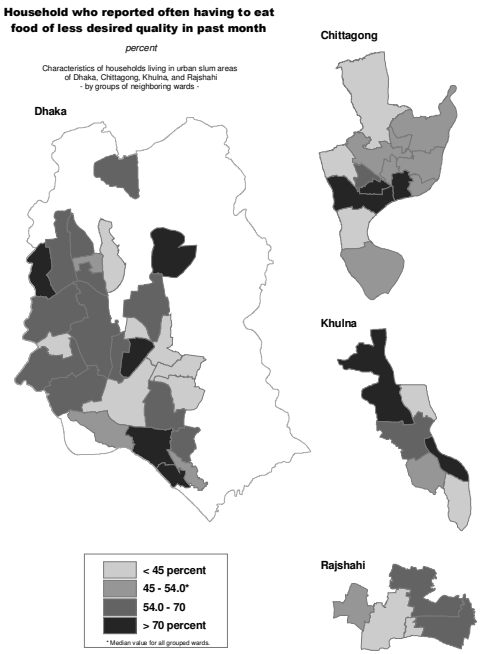


Figure 9: Intra-urban maps of Months of Inadequate Household Food Provisioning (MIHFP) in past 12 months, average.

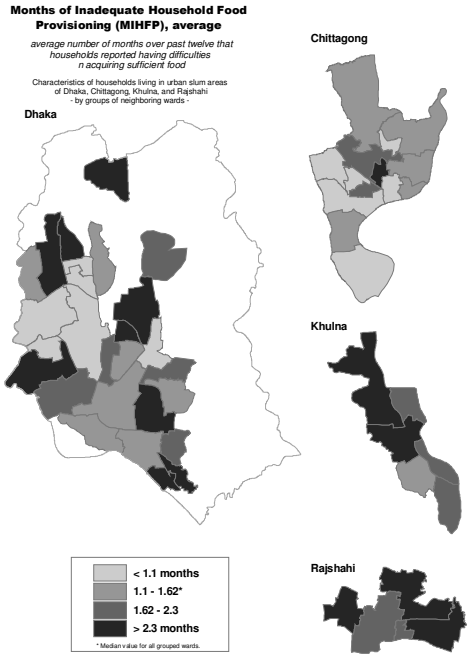


Figure 10: Intra-urban maps of whether a household acquired a loan for food in past month.

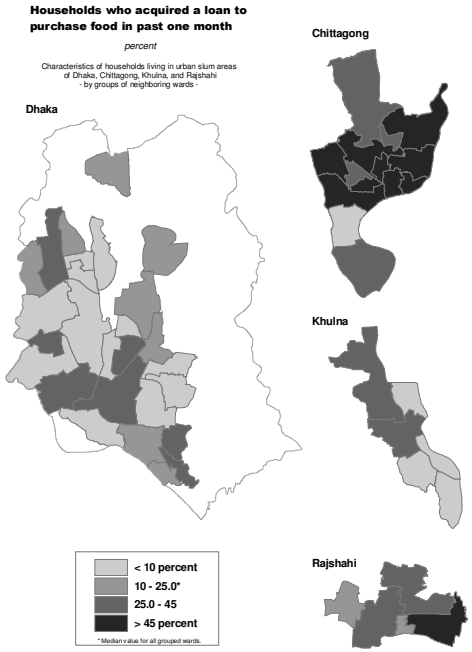


Figure 11: Intra-urban maps of female headed household prevalence.

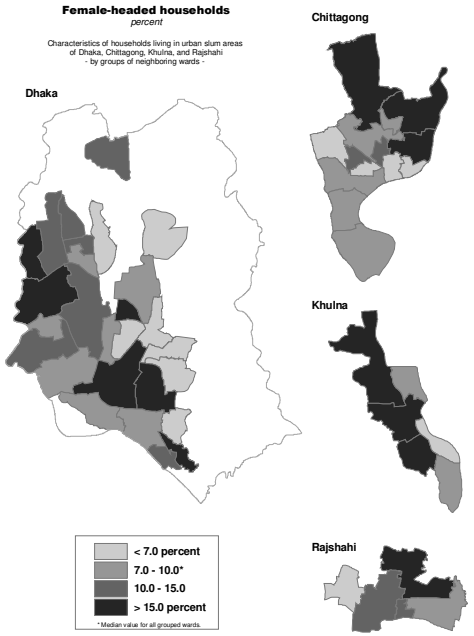


Figure 12: Intra-urban maps of household heads that migrated to current area of residence.

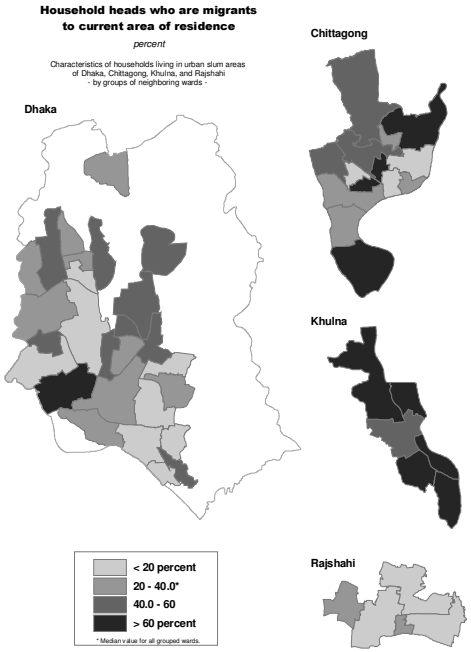


Figure 13: Intra-urban maps of household heads who never attended school.

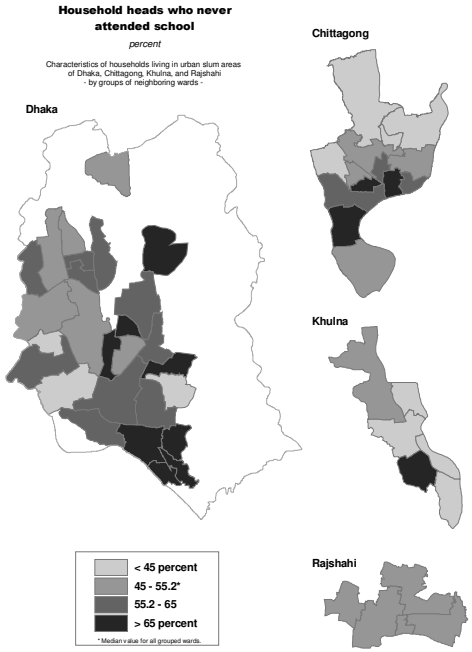


Figure 14: Intra-urban maps of individuals who were ill in past two weeks.

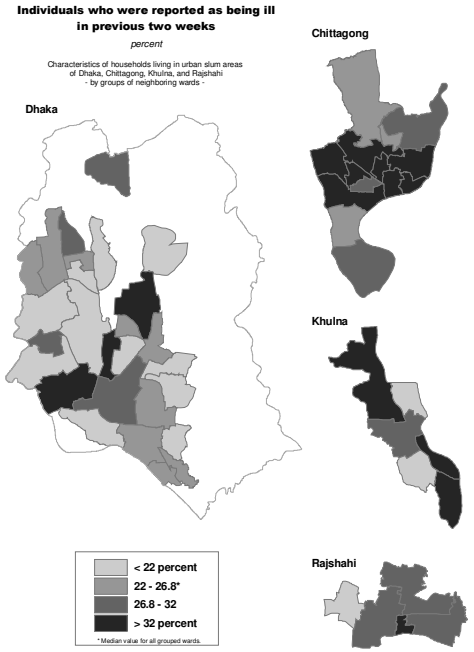


Figure 15: Intra-urban maps of children under five years of age who were reported as being ill in past two weeks.

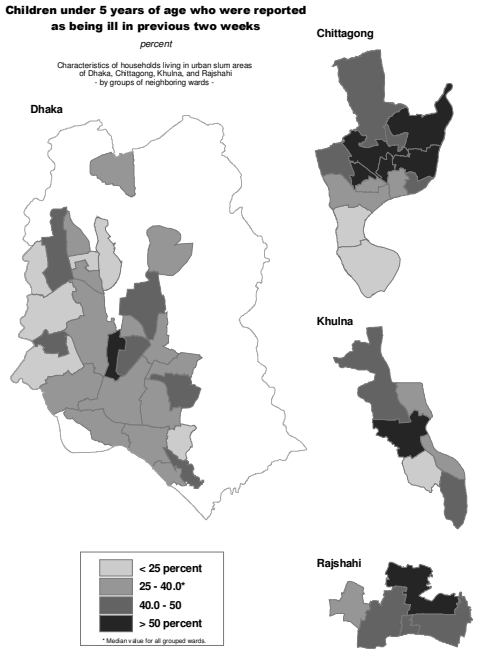


Figure 16: Intra-urban maps of household heads employed as day-labourers.

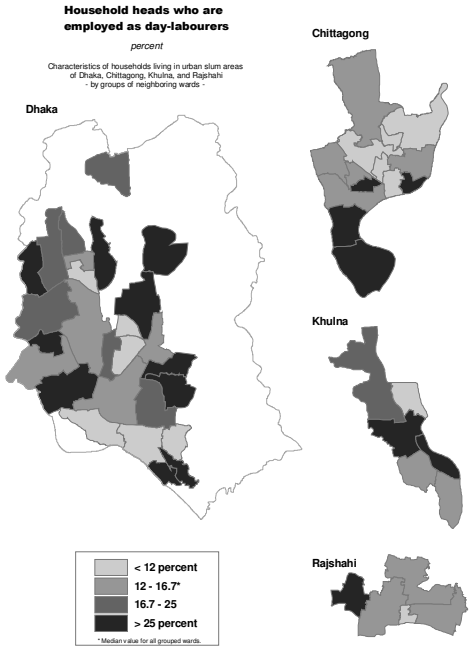


Figure 17: Intra-urban maps of average hourly wage for household heads.

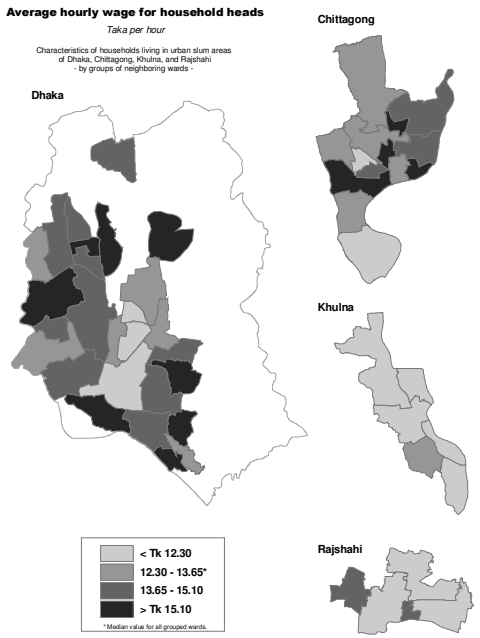


Figure 18: Intra-urban maps of crowding - persons per 100 sq. ft. of living space.

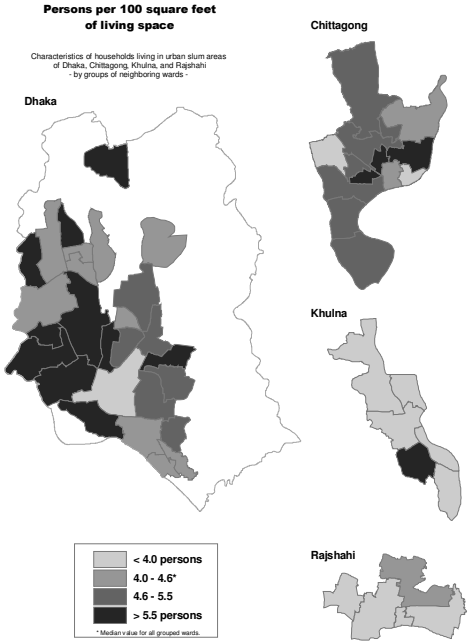


Figure 19: Intra-urban maps of households with improved toilet facilities.

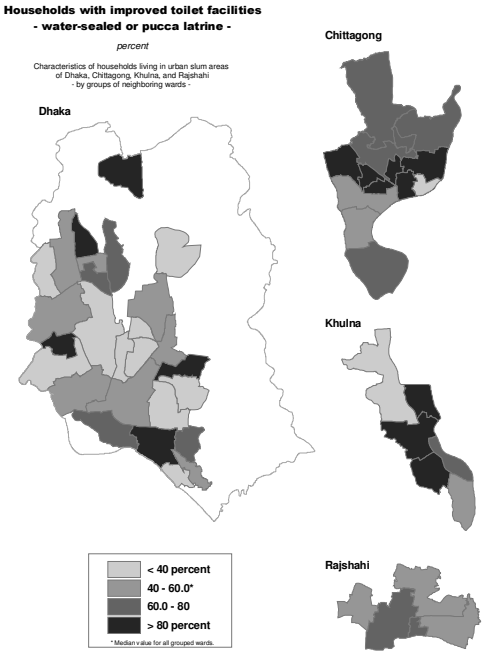


Figure 20: Intra-urban maps of average value of household daily per capita consumption and expenditure.

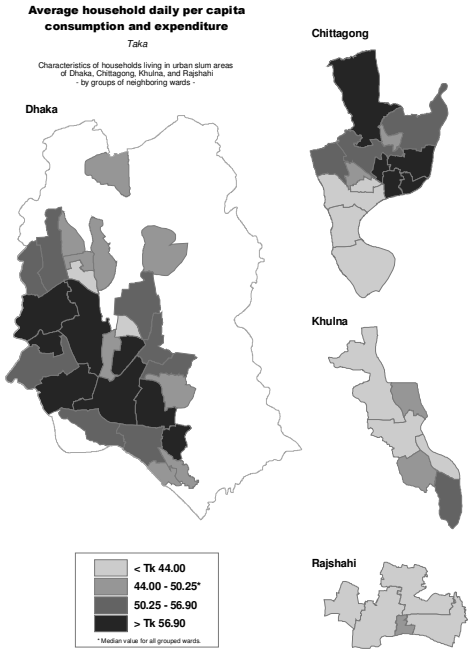


Figure 21: Intra-urban maps of food consumption as a proportion of value of total consumption and expenditure.

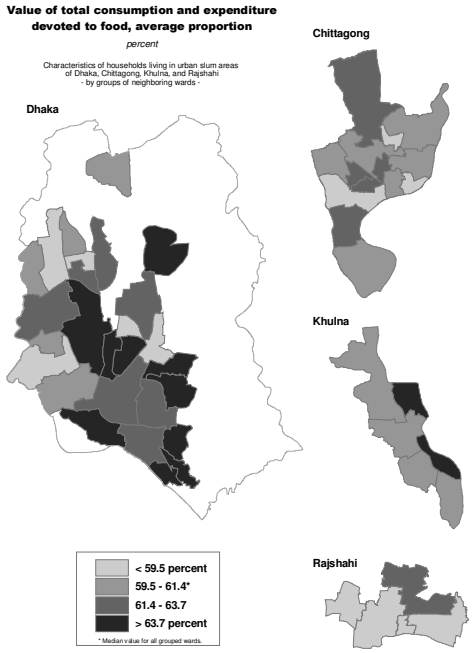


Figure 22: Intra-urban maps of access to staple food sellers - households that primarily purchase rice outside of their neighborhood.

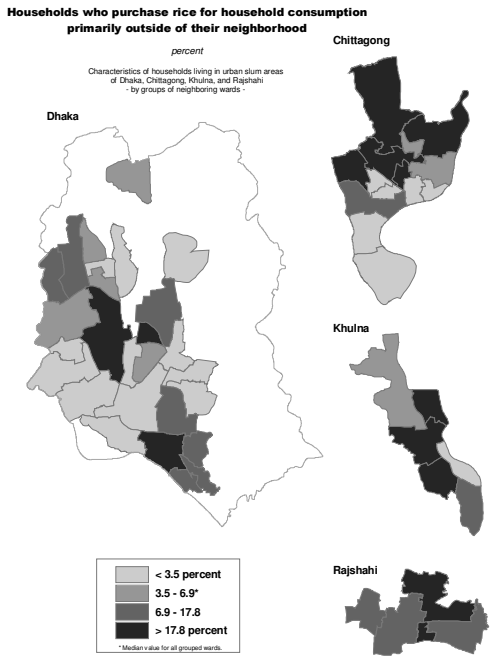


Figure 23: Intra-urban maps of group membership for household members.

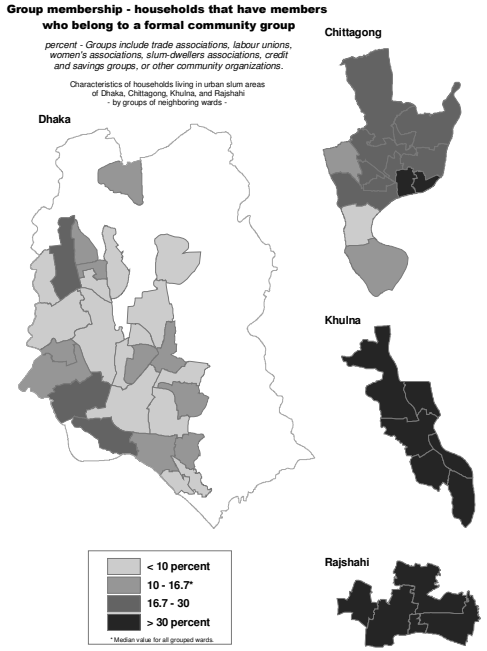


Figure 24: Intra-urban maps of households that are optimistic about their well-being for the coming year.

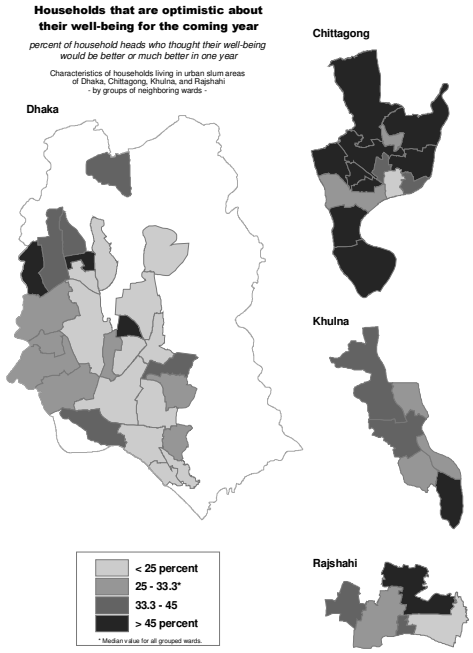
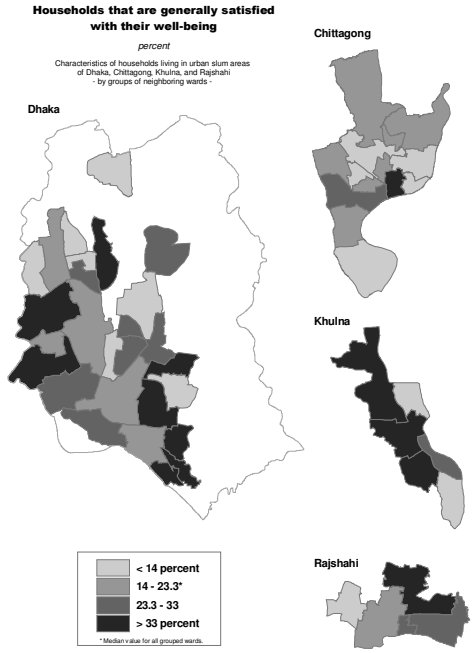


Figure 25: Intra-urban maps of households that are generally satisfied with their current well-being.



CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION

In this brief final chapter, some suggestions are presented for programming to assist households living in urban slums to better meet their food needs in a sustainable manner and to improve their well-being.

Food security and human development

The general results of this study are that the population living in the urban slums of the four major cities of Bangladesh is relatively food insecure, is characterized by relatively severe deficiencies in terms of human development, and is relatively homogeneous in these regards.

However, with regards to their food security status, it is clear that the level of food insecurity that these urban slum households experience is quite typical of many populations in Bangladesh, both in urban and rural areas. Along certain dimensions of food security, the urban slum households can be characterized as relatively food secure. Although there are large numbers of households in the study that are unable to meet their calorie requirements, the more surprising finding of the study was the numbers of households that actually did meet their calorie requirements in the previous week. Similarly, the urban slum households consume relatively diverse diets, although the balance of actual nutrients consumed could not be evaluated. Certainly these households consume higher quality diets than many poor rural Bangladeshi households. However, the vulnerability of access to food for these households is high. Although the results in this regard (using the HFIAS measure) should be confirmed through further studies, the modeling results suggest that the principal source of vulnerability in food security is linked to employment. As might be expected, households that have members with stable, well paying jobs are less likely to be vulnerable to loss of access to food. It is this dimension of food insecurity that is particularly noteworthy among urban slum households.

In assessing different levels of food security between slum households, distinctions between the relatively food insecure and the food secure were not very sharp. Within the bivariate analysis presented in Chapter 3, fewer obvious correlates of household food security were identified than expected. However, in the modeling analysis, some consistent determinants of the various dimensions of food security evaluated were found, with high proportions of dependent household members, employment security, and wage levels being the most consistently observed.

With regards to the levels of human development achieved by members of urban slum households, however, these households are clearly disadvantaged both in a global context and within the context of Bangladesh. Levels of human capital seen in most of the urban slum households are even lower than those found among residents of some of the poorest rural areas of the country. Many adults in the urban slums are not literate or have received only minimal schooling. The study has shown that many young people in the urban slums who should still be attending school already have entered the workforce. The trade-off that they have exercised through entry into the workforce between investing in their own education and meeting their material needs can be understood given the levels of need these households face. However, the longer-term implications of this choice are stark. With low educational attainment, these young people are unlikely to ever find employment that will be sufficiently

remunerative to allow them to build savings and other assets. Such employment typically requires specialized skills for which higher levels of education are needed.

In consequence, there is likely to be significant intergenerational transmission of poverty within households residing in the urban slums of the four study cities, given the low levels of human capital being built. Poor, uneducated parents will raise children who end their schooling too soon and begin work too early. Moreover, with lower levels of education, a common pattern one finds is that the quality and level of health and nutritional care provided these children is often deficient. Both physically and cognitively, these children will face challenges that children raised outside of the slums of these cities are less likely to face, with the principal economic effect of this being less remunerative employment and little advancement within the job market. Moreover, later in life, poor parents will be unable to effectively rely on their children for social support as they age and grow dependent on their offspring. The poor health and destitution experienced by many members of these households will result in increased demands for public assistance, increasing the burden that poverty and ill-health already imposes on the limited resources of the national government, as well as local governments.

Development programming

The implications of this study for program design require the comparative perspective adopted in Chapter 4 where all available secondary data sources with information on comparable characteristics of Bangladeshi households were examined. This exercise allowed us to assess the significance of the food insecurity and the poor human development observed in urban slums as an issue of public policy concern. Our finding, as noted above, is that while the urban slum households are clearly food insecure, they are not notably so within the context of Bangladesh. However, the level of underdevelopment along basic dimensions – health, education, employment, and so on – is such that they must be considered among the most in need of supportive action to improve their well-being. Urban slum households merit the allocation of the limited resources and assistance that the government of Bangladesh and its development partners can offer to assist them address these deficiencies.

The programming choices that must be made in confronting these development needs are unlikely to be much different in urban slums than they are in the rural areas of Bangladesh that currently receive the largest proportion of resources for human and community development. There is need for better access to health and environmental services, education, social and economic infrastructure, and so on. Perhaps a more compelling need in the urban slums than is seen in rural areas is to build sustainable wage income earning capacity.

One obvious area of intervention in addressing the needs of households living in the urban slums is to extend existing public social programs in Bangladesh to these slum households. Both development and social safety net programs should be extended to the urban slums. The current design of these programs can certainly be considered flawed if only 4.5 percent of urban slum households derive any benefit from them. The objectives, operations, and target populations of these programs should be reevaluated in light of the needs of the residents of urban slums. It has been noted that many of these programs have a distinctly rural bias in their implementation. If there is good reason for maintaining this rural bias in their design, then development programmers in Bangladesh should consider creating parallel urban-focused programs that draw on the successes in the design of the rural programs, but which are adapted to the context of the urban slums.

Whatever the case, a fundamental understanding needed in building the commitment to carry out such programming is that urban poverty exists at a significant level in Bangladesh and is equally as debilitating to households, communities, and the economy as a whole as is rural poverty. Moreover, rural-focused programs are not a solution to the significant problem of poverty in Bangladesh's cities. The scope of the problem of human underdevelopment in the urban slums is such that it cannot be dealt with by continuing primarily to address rural poverty issues (Maxwell et al. 2000). Urban programming is needed.

Moreover, drawing a distinction between the food security status of these households – characterized as relatively similar to that of most poor Bangladeshis – and their levels of human development – which is among the poorest in the nation – should not be interpreted to mean that food insecurity and poor human development are unrelated. The food insecurity faced by the urban slum households plausibly is an important element of the causal structure explaining the poor state of human development in these slums. As noted, immediate food needs may force the trade-offs for households that result in reduced investment in the health, knowledge, and skills of household members. Consequently, food-related programming, such as that currently being used in rural Bangladesh, may be as critical to improving the well-being of urban slum households as more direct education, health, or employment related activities. For example, Food for Education programs may be of greater value to increase enrollment rates in the urban slum than is the case in rural areas. Certainly the much lower enrollment rates in the urban slums make a compelling case for such action to increase school attendance.

Finally, this study provides some insights for the targeting of development and social safety net programs. The relative homogeneity observed in urban slum population makes it challenging to target sub-groups within slums. The survey analysis shows that differentiating the somewhat food insecure households from the severely food insecure within the slums is a difficult and not necessarily productive task. However, as was noted at the end of Chapter 5, as slum residents tend to be poor, food insecure households, the fact that one is targeting a program to the urban slums is likely the most important targeted action a program manager might take. Further refinements in targeting at the household level can be done, but will likely differ between programs depending on the nature and focus of each.

All four of the study cities can be expected continued growth in the coming decades. Other cities in Bangladesh are likely to soon exhibit many of the development and food security challenges that are seen in the urban slums of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi. These challenges are not going to go away or become easier to address as time goes by, regardless of the levels of economic growth achieved in Bangladesh. With considerable certainty, we can expect for the foreseeable future that there will be households living in slum-like conditions in Bangladesh's cities. Government and its development partners can put programs in place now to ensure that these slums are only a transitional stage in the lives of their residents, serving as a stepping stone as they build better lives for themselves and for their children.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: COMPLETE FOOD SECURITY PROFILE TABLES

This section of the annex consists of over 140 tables developed from the survey data. Statistics are presented on the characteristics of the urban slum survey population in the four cities as a whole, as well as disaggregated by city, by calorie consumption sufficiency terciles, and by sex, where appropriate. These tables provide a detailed overview of the information provided by the survey.

The tables are presented according to the following organization:

Two points will assist the reader in better understanding the statistics presented:

1. The calorie consumption sufficiency terciles, or 'food security terciles', serve as a relative measure of household food security. They were constructed by first calculating the daily calorie consumption of each survey household. In the questionnaire, a one-week list-recall method was used to collect data on food consumption by the household. The calorie content of the quantity of food consumed was computed using information on the nutritional content of Bangladeshi food drawn primarily from Damton-Hill et al. (1988). Secondly, the calorie consumption recommended for each household was computed using tables of recommended individual daily calorie consumption disaggregated by age and sex of household members and whether a woman was pregnant or breastfeeding. These tables were published in 1992 by the Institute for Nutrition and Food Science at Dhaka University. A calorie consumption sufficiency ratio for each survey household then was computed by dividing the figure of calories reported consumed by the recommended calorie consumption for the household. Using this ratio to rank all survey households, each household was assigned to one of three equal sized (population-weighted) terciles.
2. In most of the tables here, in addition to the point estimates, standard errors are provided on each estimate. This is the value in parentheses and italics under each estimate. These standard errors have been corrected for the clustered sample design of the survey.

Readers can create a confidence interval from the standard error to determine if a statistic is statistically significantly different from zero. The bounds of a 95 percent confidence interval for a statistic, *x*, can be computed as *x ± (1.96* x *standard error)* (or roughly the statistic plus or minus two times the standard error). To compute the 99 percent confidence interval, use 2.58 in place of 1.96.

Similarly, two estimates can be compared using their standard errors to determine if they are significantly different from each other statistically. If the 95 percent confidence intervals on the estimates do not overlap, they are statistically different at the 95 percent level of confidence.

However, overlapping confidence intervals do not necessarily mean that the estimates are not statistically different from each other. To check this, the difference between the two estimates must be compared to the result of the following computation:

$$\sqrt{s.e._A^{\,2} + s.e._B^{\,2}},$$

that is, the square-root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of the two estimates (A and B). If the absolute value of the difference between the two estimates is greater than 1.96 times the result of this computation, the estimates are different with at least a 95 percent probability – that is,

$$|\,\text{estimate}_{\,A} - \text{estimate}_{\,B}\,| > 1.96\sqrt{s.e._A^{\,2} + s.e._B^{\,2}}\,.$$

Survey design

Annex Table 1: Weighted household population size and number of sample households in each of the calorie consumption sufficiency ratio terciles, by city.

	Weighted household population					Sample households			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Dhaka	138,905	163,213	192,978	495,096		280	329	389	998
Chittagong	110,995	86,760	68,826	266,581		229	179	142	550
Khulna	12,861	15,130	9,835	37,826		68	80	52	200
Rajshahi	13,095	10,697	3,873	27,665		71	58	21	150
Total	**275,855**	**275,801**	**275,513**	**827,168**		**648**	**646**	**604**	**1,898**

Demographic characteristics

Annex Table 2: Mean household size, persons.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	4.95 *(0.09)*	4.58 *(0.08*	3.81 *(0.08)*	4.44 *(0.05)*
Dhaka	4.67 *(0.12)*	4.62 *(0.10)*	3.84 *(0.10)*	4.32 *(0.07)*
Chittagong	5.35 *(0.15)*	4.60 *(0.16)*	3.82 *(0.16)*	4.71 *(0.11)*
Khulna	5.15 *(0.27)*	4.37 *(0.18)*	3.52 *(0.22)*	4.41 *(0.16)*
Rajshahi	4.25 *(0.28)*	4.10 *(0.21)*	3.24 *(0.25)*	4.05 *(0.19)*

Annex Table 3: Female-headed households, percent of households.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	11.3 *(1.27)*	10.9 *(1.37)*	12.5 *(1.45)*	11.6 *(0.84)*
Dhaka	12.1 *(1.85)*	10.0 *(1.82)*	11.8 *(1.77)*	11.3 *(1.16)*
Chittagong	8.7 *(2.00)*	12.8 *(2.58)*	14.1 *(2.81)*	11.5 *(1.36)*
Khulna	17.6 *(4.82)*	13.8 *(3.73)*	13.5 *(5.95)*	15.0 *(3.03)*
Rajshahi	18.3 *(5.29)*	5.2 *(2.70)*	19.0 *(7.14)*	13.3 *(3.19)*

Annex Table 4: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by sex of household head, percent of households.

	Male headed household	Female headed household	ALL
Urban slum population	28.2 *(1.80)*	29.5 *(3.31)*	28.3 *(1.75)*
Dhaka	23.2 *(2.29)*	27.4 *(4.19)*	23.6 *(2.26)*
Chittagong	36.6 *(3.47)*	27.0 *(6.57)*	35.5 *(3.34)*
Khulna	28.8 *(4.48)*	40.0 *(8.65)*	30.5 *(4.44)*
Rajshahi	36.2 *(4.50)*	65.0 *(9.93)*	40.0 *(4.14)*

Annex Table 5: Sex ratio, number of males per 100 females.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	104.4 *(0.67)*	96.1 *(0.81)*	96.0 *(0.81)*	99.1 *(0.42)*
Dhaka	99.1 *(1.07)*	100.3 *(1.11)*	101.9 *(0.93)*	100.5 *(0.58)*
Chittagong	110.8 *(0.91)*	86.2 *(1.42)*	81.0 *(1.75)*	95.8 *(0.73)*
Khulna	103.5 *(2.42)*	100.0 *(1.58)*	96.8 *(2.91)*	100.7 *(1.32)*
Rajshahi	102.7 *(2.38)*	118.3 *(1.90)*	94.3 *(3.80)*	107.5 *(1.42)*

Annex Table 6: Dependency ratio, ratio of number of persons aged 14 years and under or 65 years and over to number of persons aged 15 to 64 years.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	0.79 *(0.009)*	0.68 *(0.008)*	0.55 *(0.010)*	0.68 *(0.005)*
Dhaka	0.80 *(0.012)*	0.70 *(0.010)*	0.56 *(0.013)*	0.68 *(0.007)*
Chittagong	0.78 *(0.016)*	0.64 *(0.014)*	0.50 *(0.019)*	0.67 *(0.010)*
Khulna	0.97 *(0.020)*	0.74 *(0.018)*	0.61 *(0.029)*	0.79 *(0.012)*
Rajshahi	0.64 *(0.031)*	0.57 *(0.021)*	0.70 *(0.036)*	0.62 *(0.018)*

Annex Table 7: Mean number of persons in household by age category.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	**4.95** ***(0.09)***	**4.58** ***(0.08)***	**3.81** ***(0.08)***	**4.44** ***(0.05)***
Under 5 years	0.71 *(0.03)*	0.55 *(0.03)*	0.46 *(0.03)*	0.57 *(0.02)*
5 to 14 years	1.39 *(0.06)*	1.22 *(0.05)*	0.81 *(0.05)*	1.14 *(0.03)*
15 to 29 years	1.35 *(0.05)*	1.39 *(0.04)*	1.18 *(0.05)*	1.31 *(0.03)*
30 to 44 years	0.98 *(0.03)*	0.86 *(0.03)*	0.82 *(0.03)*	0.89 *(0.02)*
45 to 64 years	0.44 *(0.03)*	0.48 *(0.03)*	0.45 *(0.03)*	0.46 *(0.02)*
65 years and over	0.09 *(0.01)*	0.08 *(0.01)*	0.08 *(0.01)*	0.08 *(0.01)*
Dhaka	**4.67** ***(0.12)***	**4.62** ***(0.10)***	**3.84** ***(0.10)***	**4.32** ***(0.07)***
Under 5 years	0.70 *(0.04)*	0.58 *(0.04)*	0.48 *(0.03)*	0.57 *(0.02)*
5 to 14 years	1.29 *(0.08)*	1.25 *(0.06)*	0.84 *(0.06)*	1.10 *(0.04)*
15 to 29 years	1.19 *(0.06)*	1.34 *(0.05)*	1.17 *(0.06)*	1.23 *(0.03)*
30 to 44 years	0.98 *(0.04)*	0.86 *(0.04)*	0.84 *(0.04)*	0.89 *(0.02)*
45 to 64 years	0.43 *(0.04)*	0.51 *(0.04)*	0.45 *(0.03)*	0.46 *(0.02)*
65 years and over	0.09 *(0.02)*	0.08 *(0.02)*	0.07 *(0.01)*	0.08 *(0.01)*

Chittagong	**5.35** ***(0.15)***	**4.60** ***(0.16)***	**3.82** ***(0.16)***	**4.71** ***(0.11)***
Under 5 years	0.76 *(0.05)*	0.54 *(0.05)*	0.43 *(0.05)*	0.60 *(0.03)*
5 to 14 years	1.50 *(0.12)*	1.20 *(0.08)*	0.74 *(0.08)*	1.20 *(0.06)*
15 to 29 years	1.57 *(0.10)*	1.53 *(0.10)*	1.30 *(0.09)*	1.49 *(0.06)*
30 to 44 years	1.00 *(0.06)*	0.86 *(0.06)*	0.79 *(0.07)*	0.90 *(0.03)*
45 to 64 years	0.44 *(0.04)*	0.41 *(0.05)*	0.46 *(0.05)*	0.44 *(0.03)*
65 years and over	0.08 *(0.02)*	0.06 *(0.02)*	0.11 *(0.03)*	0.08 *(0.01)*
Khulna	**5.15** ***(0.27)***	**4.37** ***(0.18)***	**3.52** ***(0.22)***	**4.41** ***(0.16)***
Under 5 years	0.71 *(0.08)*	0.40 *(0.06)*	0.37 *(0.09)*	0.50 *(0.06)*
5 to 14 years	1.66 *(0.15)*	1.25 *(0.13)*	0.81 *(0.11)*	1.28 *(0.09)*
15 to 29 years	1.25 *(0.13)*	1.19 *(0.08)*	0.88 *(0.08)*	1.13 *(0.06)*
30 to 44 years	0.82 *(0.05)*	0.75 *(0.09)*	0.87 *(0.09)*	0.81 *(0.05)*
45 to 64 years	0.54 *(0.07)*	0.58 *(0.05)*	0.44 *(0.08)*	0.53 *(0.04)*
65 years and over	0.16 *(0.04)*	0.21 *(0.05)*	0.15 *(0.07)*	0.18 *(0.03)*
Rajshahi	**4.25** ***(0.28)***	**4.10** ***(0.21)***	**3.24** ***(0.25)***	**4.05** ***(0.19)***
Under 5 years	0.35 *(0.07)*	0.47 *(0.07)*	0.48 *(0.11)*	0.41 *(0.05)*
5 to 14 years	1.25 *(0.17)*	0.83 *(0.15)*	0.81 *(0.26)*	1.03 *(0.09)*
15 to 29 years	1.24 *(0.10)*	1.28 *(0.15)*	0.81 *(0.11)*	1.19 *(0.08)*
30 to 44 years	0.93 *(0.08)*	0.93 *(0.11)*	0.81 *(0.09)*	0.91 *(0.06)*
45 to 64 years	0.42 *(0.06)*	0.41 *(0.07)*	0.29 *(0.08)*	0.40 *(0.04)*
65 years and over	0.06 *(0.02)*	0.19 *(0.04)*	0.05 *(0.04)*	0.11 *(0.02)*

Annex Table 8: Age of household head, percent of all household heads.

	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Urban slum population				
Under 20 years	0.8 *(0.35)*	0.8 *(0.36)*	1.4 *(0.48)*	1.0 *(0.23)*
20 to 29 years	18.0 *(1.66)*	20.8 *(1.71)*	21.2 *(1.86)*	20.0 *(1.10)*
30 to 44 years	50.6 *(2.16)*	44.6 *(2.18)*	44.2 *(2.03)*	46.4 *(1.30)*
45 to 64 years	26.9 *(1.70)*	29.6 *(1.89)*	28.6 *(1.76)*	28.4 *(1.14)*
65 years and over	3.7 *(0.82)*	4.2 *(0.78)*	4.6 *(0.93)*	4.2 *(0.51)*
Dhaka				
Under 20 years	1.1 *(0.58)*	0.6 *(0.43)*	1.5 *(0.61)*	1.1 *(0.32)*
15 to 29 years	15.7 *(2.06)*	19.8 *(2.15)*	18.5 *(2.10)*	18.1 *(1.27)*
30 to 44 years	52.9 *(3.18)*	44.1 *(2.93)*	46.8 *(2.49)*	47.6 *(1.76)*
45 to 64 years	26.1 *(2.57)*	31.9 *(2.57)*	28.8 *(2.10)*	29.1 *(1.50)*

65 years and over	4.3 *(1.24)*	3.6 *(1.07)*	4.4 *(1.05)*	4.1 *(0.67)*
Chittagong				
Under 20 years	0.4 *(0.44)*	1.1 *(0.76)*	0.7 *(0.70)*	0.7 *(0.35)*
15 to 29 years	21.0 *(3.18)*	22.9 *(3.54)*	29.6 *(4.39)*	23.8 *(2.43)*
30 to 44 years	48.5 *(3.51)*	46.9 *(4.00)*	36.6 *(3.88)*	44.9 *(2.28)*
45 to 64 years	27.1 *(2.58)*	25.7 *(3.45)*	28.2 *(3.76)*	26.9 *(2.11)*
65 years and over	3.1 *(1.26)*	3.4 *(1.30)*	4.9 *(2.19)*	3.6 *(0.91)*
Khulna				
Under 20 years	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(1.24)*	3.8 *(3.41)*	1.5 *(1.09)*
15 to 29 years	17.6 *(3.80)*	17.5 *(3.53)*	17.3 *(4.94)*	17.5 *(2.04)*
30 to 44 years	44.1 *(5.65)*	38.8 *(5.56)*	42.3 *(6.88)*	41.5 *(3.10)*
45 to 64 years	33.8 *(5.92)*	33.8 *(3.63)*	28.8 *(6.09)*	32.5 *(2.89)*
65 years and over	4.4 *(2.44)*	8.8 *(2.62)*	7.7 *(4.08)*	7.0 *(1.79)*
Rajshahi				
Under 20 years	1.4 *(1.37)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*
15 to 29 years	18.3 *(3.64)*	24.1 *(5.29)*	19.0 *(7.14)*	20.7 *(1.82)*
30 to 44 years	50.7 *(5.22)*	41.4 *(6.51)*	52.4 *(8.06)*	47.3 *(4.73)*
45 to 64 years	28.2 *(4.69)*	20.7 *(5.61)*	28.6 *(8.03)*	25.3 *(2.91)*
65 years and over	1.4 *(1.41)*	13.8 *(4.03)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	6.0 *(1.90)*

Annex Table 9: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by age of household head, percent.

	Under 20 years	**15 to 29 years**	**30 to 44 years**	**45 to 64 years**	**65 years and over**	**ALL**
Urban slum population	26.5 (10.65)	25.9 *(2.81)*	30.0 *(2.06)*	27.1 *(2.37)*	29.4 *(5.46)*	28.3 *(1.75)*
Dhaka	27.3 (13.50)	22.1 *(3.68)*	24.2 *(2.67)*	22.8 *(2.83)*	29.3 *(6.98)*	23.6 *(2.26)*
Chittagong	25.0 (21.85)	30.5 *(5.04)*	39.7 *(3.76)*	33.1 *(5.10)*	35.0 (12.28)	35.5 *(3.34)*
Khulna	0.0 *(0.00)*	31.4 *(6.82)*	31.3 *(6.34)*	32.3 *(6.06)*	21.4 (10.01)	30.5 *(4.44)*
Rajshahi	100.0 *(0.00)*	29.0 *(7.31)*	45.1 *(4.65)*	44.7 *(8.21)*	11.1 *(9.73)*	40.0 *(4.14)*

Annex Table 10: Marital status of household head, by sex, percent of all household heads.

	ALL				1st food security tercile		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**		**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Never married	3.6 *(0.50)*	0.6 *(0.18)*	4.2 *(0.55)*		2.0 *(0.55)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	2.7 *(0.63)*
Married	84.2 *(0.99)*	6.4 *(0.71)*	90.5 *(0.80)*		86.3 *(1.42)*	5.6 *(0.95)*	91.9 *(1.11)*
Divorced	0.1 *(0.09)*	1.6 *(0.30)*	1.7 *(0.31)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	1.6 *(0.47)*	1.6 *(0.47)*
Widowed	0.5 *(0.17)*	3.1 *(0.43)*	3.6 *(0.46)*		0.4 *(0.26)*	3.4 *(0.78)*	3.9 *(0.81)*
Total	88.4 *(0.84)*	11.6 *(0.84)*	100.0		88.7 *(1.27)*	11.3 *(1.27)*	100.0
	2nd food security tercile				**3rd food security tercile**		
Never married	4.1 *(0.82)*	0.7 *(0.34)*	4.8 *(0.87)*		4.7 *(0.96)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	5.1 *(1.01)*
Married	84.2 *(1.59)*	6.2 *(1.14)*	90.4 *(1.30)*		82.0 *(1.76)*	7.3 *(1.15)*	89.3 *(1.40)*
Divorced	0.4 *(0.26)*	1.6 *(0.50)*	2.1 *(0.55)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	1.6 *(0.57)*	1.6 *(0.57)*
Widowed	0.4 *(0.25)*	2.4 *(0.59)*	2.7 *(0.63)*		0.7 *(0.35)*	3.4 *(0.72)*	4.1 *(0.79)*
Total	89.1 *(1.37)*	10.9 *(1.37)*	100.0		87.5 *(1.45)*	12.6 *(1.45)*	100.0
	Dhaka				**Chittagong**		
Never married	3.6 *(0.64)*	0.3 *(0.17)*	3.9 *(0.70)*		3.6 *(0.95)*	1.3 *(0.45)*	4.9 *(1.07)*
Married	84.4 *(1.32)*	6.6 *(1.02)*	91.0 *(1.06)*		84.4 *(1.74)*	6.4 *(1.08)*	90.7 *(1.39)*
Divorced	0.2 *(0.14)*	1.8 *(0.44)*	2.0 *(0.45)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	0.7 *(0.35)*
Widowed	0.5 *(0.22)*	2.6 *(0.56)*	3.1 *(0.58)*		0.6 *(0.31)*	3.1 *(0.73)*	3.6 *(0.84)*
Total	88.7 *(1.16)*	11.3 *(1.16)*	100.0		88.6 *(1.36)*	11.5 *(1.36)*	100.0
	Khulna				**Rajshahi**		
Never married	4.0 *(1.52)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	4.0 *(1.52)*		2.7 *(1.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.7 *(1.18)*
Married	81.0 *(3.15)*	4.5 *(1.53)*	85.5 *(3.03)*		82.7 *(3.58)*	4.7 *(1.92)*	87.3 *(3.30)*
Divorced	0.0 *(0.00)*	3.5 *(1.50)*	3.5 *(1.50)*		0.7 *(0.67)*	3.3 *(1.59)*	4.0 *(1.63)*
Widowed	0.0 *(0.00)*	7.0 *(2.06)*	7.0 *(2.06)*		0.7 *(0.67)*	5.3 *(2.74)*	6.0 *(2.73)*
Total	85.0 *(3.03)*	15.0 *(3.03)*	100.0		86.7 *(3.19)*	13.3 *(3.19)*	100.0

Annex Table 11: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by marital status of household head and sex, percent.

	Never married		Married		Divorced		Widowed		ALL	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Urban slum population	15.1 *(4.11)*	40.2 *(15.58)*	28.8 *(1.84)*	26.7 *(4.30)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	32.6 *(8.20)*	28.6 *(15.09)*	31.5 *(5.77)*	28.1 *(1.79)*	29.5 *(3.31)*
Dhaka	13.9 *(5.46)*	66.7 *(27.35)*	23.5 *(2.32)*	24.2 *(4.97)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	27.8 *(10.24)*	40.0 *(22.02)*	30.8 *(8.49)*	23.2 *(2.29)*	27.4 *(4.19)*
Chittagong	15.0 *(7.07)*	28.6 *(17.23)*	37.7 *(3.61)*	28.6 *(8.89)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	25.0 *(21.85)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	23.5 *(9.95)*	36.6 *(3.47)*	27.0 *(6.57)*
Khulna	12.5 *(12.42)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	29.6 *(4.37)*	22.2 *(13.04)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	42.9 *(12.56)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	50.0 *(8.98)*	28.8 *(4.48)*	40.0 *(8.65)*
Rajshahi	50.0 *(25.88)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	35.5 *(4.67)*	71.4 *(19.59)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	80.0 *(19.42)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	50.0 *(18.30)*	36.2 *(4.50)*	65.0 *(9.93)*

Annex Table 12: Household heads that are Muslim, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	95.2 *(1.51)*	95.6 *(1.36)*	95.4 *(1.25)*	95.4 *(1.17)*
Dhaka	98.2 *(1.17)*	97.6 *(1.59)*	98.7 *(0.68)*	98.2 *(1.03)*
Chittagong	91.7 *(3.30)*	91.6 *(2.97)*	85.9 *(4.47)*	90.2 *(2.99)*
Khulna	100.0 *(0.00)*	98.8 *(1.26)*	94.2 *(2.62)*	98.0 *(0.92)*
Rajshahi	88.7 *(8.22)*	93.1 *(6.89)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	92.0 *(6.63)*

Annex Table 13: Household heads for whom Bangla is their mother tongue, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	98.1 *(0.79)*	97.5 *(1.11)*	98.4 *(0.78)*	98.0 *(0.81)*
Dhaka	97.1 *(1.49)*	95.7 *(1.88)*	97.9 *(1.09)*	97.0 *(1.34)*
Chittagong	99.1 *(0.60)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	99.3 *(0.69)*	99.5 *(0.31)*
Khulna	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*
Rajshahi	97.2 *(1.86)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	98.7 *(0.91)*

Food consumption and food security

Annex Table 14: Food groups, households reporting having consumed food in food group in past week, by city and food security tercile, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Cereals	99.5 *(0.22)*	99.8 *(0.18)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	98.7 *(0.91)*		98.8 *(0.44)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	99.6 *(0.15)*
Roots & tubers	97.9 *(0.52)*	98.7 *(0.45)*	96.5 *(1.67)*	92.7 *(2.06)*		96.8 *(0.67)*	98.3 *(0.55)*	98.7 *(0.47)*	97.9 *(0.36)*
Vegetables	99.7 *(0.17)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	98.7 *(0.91)*		99.3 *(0.32)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	99.8 *(0.11)*
Fruits	87.1 *(1.65)*	86.7 *(1.84)*	82.5 *(3.47)*	89.3 *(3.30)*		80.2 *(2.21)*	87.8 *(1.63)*	92.5 *(1.16)*	86.8 *(1.17)*
Meat, poultry	37.5 *(2.41)*	33.1 *(2.71)*	39.0 *(4.03)*	30.7 *(4.92)*		24.0 *(2.12)*	33.0 *(2.11)*	50.7 *(2.78)*	35.9 *(1.71)*
Eggs	72.5 *(2.27)*	63.1 *(3.53)*	57.0 *(4.11)*	70.0 *(3.24)*		58.4 *(2.74)*	66.8 *(2.50)*	80.8 *(2.04)*	68.7 *(1.78)*
Fish	87.9 *(1.31)*	90.4 *(1.47)*	80.5 *(3.80)*	76.7 *(5.04)*		83.2 *(1.76)*	88.5 *(1.45)*	92.2 *(1.19)*	88.0 *(0.95)*
Pulses, legumes	94.7 *(1.09)*	90.4 *(1.78)*	84.5 *(3.80)*	87.3 *(3.16)*		89.3 *(1.78)*	93.2 *(1.09)*	95.3 *(1.01)*	92.6 *(0.89)*
Milk	44.9 *(2.52)*	41.1 *(4.17)*	27.5 *(3.07)*	30.7 *(3.71)*		32.9 *(3.09)*	42.3 *(2.84)*	52.0 *(2.66)*	42.4 *(2.03)*
Oil, fats	94.4 *(1.25)*	97.5 *(0.79)*	99.0 *(0.69)*	98.7 *(0.91)*		94.5 *(1.76)*	95.9 *(0.84)*	96.8 *(0.79)*	95.7 *(0.79)*
Sugar	48.2 *(2.76)*	60.4 *(4.38)*	39.5 *(5.35)*	60.0 *(5.77)*		44.4 *(3.51)*	52.3 *(2.83)*	59.7 *(2.78)*	52.1 *(2.20)*
Prepared foods outside household	63.9 *(3.24)*	89.3 *(2.39)*	70.0 *(6.45)*	52.7 *(7.46)*		67.7 *(2.80)*	72.0 *(2.55)*	76.3 *(2.88)*	72.0 *(2.12)*

Annex Table 15: Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) – average number of 12 food groups reported consumed in past week, by city and food security tercile (Swindale & Bilinsky 2005).

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	9.0 *(0.08)*	9.6 *(0.09)*	10.2 *(0.08)*	9.6 *(0.06)*
Dhaka	8.8 *(0.12)*	9.5 *(0.12)*	10.2 *(0.10)*	9.6 *(0.09)*
Chittagong	9.2 *(0.12)*	9.7 *(0.16)*	10.1 *(0.15)*	9.6 *(0.11)*
Khulna	8.8 *(0.28)*	8.9 *(0.21)*	9.7 *(0.15)*	9.1 *(0.16)*
Rajshahi	8.6 *(0.24)*	10.0 *(0.25)*	10.0 *(0.22)*	9.3 *(0.17)*

Annex Table 16: Number of food groups reported consumed in past week, by city and food security tercile, percent of households.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Less than eight food groups	9.8 *(1.27)*	6.4 *(1.17)*	19.5 *(4.07)*	13.3 *(3.19)*		14.7 *(1.47)*	8.7 *(1.33)*	4.5 *(0.93)*	9.3 *(0.87)*
Eight food groups	13.9 *(1.33)*	16.4 *(1.77)*	18.5 *(2.44)*	10.0 *(3.09)*		21.1 *(1.85)*	16.2 *(1.61)*	7.1 *(1.07)*	14.8 *(0.99)*
More than eight food groups	76.3 *(2.02)*	77.3 *(2.27)*	62.0 *(4.14)*	76.7 *(4.44)*		64.3 *(2.27)*	75.1 *(2.16)*	88.4 *(1.38)*	75.9 *(1.43)*

Annex Table 17: Average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) score (0-secure to 27-insecure), by city and food security tercile (Coates et al. 2006).

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	13.5 *(0.50)*	12.0 *(0.39)*	11.1 *(0.47)*	12.2 *(0.34)*
Dhaka	14.2 *(0.70)*	13.3 *(0.54)*	12.3 *(0.56)*	13.1 *(0.43)*
Chittagong	12.5 *(0.84)*	10.0 *(0.62)*	8.3 *(0.92)*	10.6 *(0.65)*
Khulna	15.1 *(1.30)*	12.7 *(1.23)*	8.9 *(1.39)*	12.5 *(1.08)*
Rajshahi	12.4 *(1.47)*	8.9 *(1.34)*	10.6 *(1.90)*	10.8 *(1.26)*

Annex Table 18: Households that fall beneath calorie consumption-based poverty lines, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi	ALL
Consume less than 80 percent of calorie requirements	23.6 *(2.26)*	35.5 *(3.34)*	30.5 *(4.44)*	40.0 *(4.14)*	28.3 *(1.75)*
HIES Direct Calorie Intake poverty line, household consumes less than 2,122 kcal/person/day	42.4 *(2.72)*	56.0 *(3.69)*	52.0 *(4.62)*	61.3 *(5.76)*	47.8 *(2.04)*
HIES Direct Calorie Intake hard-core poverty line, household consumes less than 1,805 kcal/person/day	24.2 *(2.25)*	35.8 *(3.28)*	38.5 *(4.60)*	36.0 *(4.86)*	29.0 *(1.73)*

Annex Table 19: Purchase source for foods and other items, percent of households.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Rice									
Neighbor	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.1 *(0.07)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.1 *(0.09)*
Street vendor	0.2 *(0.20)*	0.7 *(0.44)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.4 *(0.26)*	0.5 *(0.39)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.4 *(0.19)*
Market in the *moholla*	74.0 *(2.86)*	23.6 *(4.44)*	44.0 *(7.27)*	21.3 *(7.80)*		49.6 *(3.15)*	51.5 *(2.99)*	62.7 *(3.14)*	54.6 *(2.27)*
Local shop in the *moholla*	18.1 *(2.38)*	61.6 *(5.02)*	33.5 *(6.66)*	54.0 *(7.16)*		38.5 *(3.36)*	36.4 *(2.80)*	27.3 *(2.70)*	34.1 *(2.19)*
Market outside the *moholla*	6.7 *(1.62)*	11.5 *(3.53)*	20.0 *(6.03)*	16.0 *(5.05)*		9.8 *(2.10)*	9.7 *(1.91)*	8.0 *(1.83)*	9.2 *(1.53)*
Shop outside the *moholla*	0.6 *(0.28)*	1.8 *(0.86)*	2.0 *(1.17)*	4.0 *(1.63)*		1.0 *(0.38)*	1.2 *(0.50)*	1.3 *(0.52)*	1.2 *(0.33)*
Other	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.10)*
Do not purchase	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	3.3 *(1.59)*		0.5 *(0.27)*	0.1 *(0.09)*	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.3 *(0.12)*
Lentils (*mashur*)									
Neighbor	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.1 *(0.08)*
Street vendor	0.3 *(0.22)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.4 *(0.26)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.4 *(0.18)*
Market in the moholla	70.0 *(3.06)*	19.8 *(4.20)*	38.5 *(7.41)*	20.7 *(8.42)*		43.3 *(3.18)*	49.0 *(2.97)*	59.9 *(3.43)*	50.8 *(2.32)*
Local shop in the moholla	22.8 *(2.76)*	62.9 *(4.74)*	35.5 *(7.38)*	60.0 *(8.28)*		43.3 *(3.39)*	38.8 *(2.77)*	30.4 *(3.17)*	37.5 *(2.29)*
Market outside the moholla	5.5 *(1.43)*	11.3 *(3.57)*	19.5 *(5.91)*	8.7 *(3.50)*		9.1 *(2.12)*	8.3 *(1.71)*	7.0 *(1.80)*	8.1 *(1.46)*
Shop outside the moholla	0.5 *(0.26)*	1.5 *(0.75)*	2.0 *(1.17)*	3.3 *(1.59)*		0.5 *(0.22)*	1.2 *(0.50)*	1.3 *(0.52)*	1.0 *(0.30)*
Other	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.1 *(0.07)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.11)*

Do not purchase	0.7 *(0.29)*	3.3 *(1.16)*	4.0 *(2.22)*	6.0 *(1.90)*		3.3 *(0.89)*	1.4 *(0.55)*	0.9 *(0.37)*	1.9 *(0.43)*
Dried small fish									
Neighbor	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.1 *(0.06)*
Street vendor	6.3 *(1.92)*	2.9 *(1.53)*	2.0 *(1.17)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		3.2 *(1.19)*	4.6 *(1.67)*	6.7 *(2.14)*	4.8 *(1.25)*
Market in the moholla	64.1 *(3.45)*	47.6 *(5.08)*	26.0 *(7.16)*	4.0 *(2.35)*		54.5 *(3.43)*	54.0 *(3.32)*	56.7 *(3.58)*	55.1 *(2.66)*
Local shop in the moholla	10.5 *(1.91)*	20.6 *(3.62)*	8.5 *(3.72)*	4.7 *(2.36)*		13.5 *(2.29)*	15.4 *(2.08)*	11.5 *(2.06)*	13.5 *(1.64)*
Market outside the moholla	10.2 *(2.13)*	18.6 *(3.87)*	7.5 *(2.39)*	3.3 *(1.59)*		11.9 *(2.41)*	11.3 *(2.02)*	14.4 *(2.76)*	12.6 *(1.79)*
Shop outside the moholla	0.6 *(0.31)*	2.9 *(1.71)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		1.1 *(0.50)*	1.6 *(0.96)*	1.3 *(0.54)*	1.3 *(0.58)*
Other	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.4 *(0.25)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.10)*
Do not purchase	8.1 *(2.12)*	6.9 *(2.06)*	55.5 *(7.56)*	88.0 *(2.96)*		15.5 *(2.28)*	12.9 *(1.71)*	9.3 *(1.87)*	12.6 *(1.48)*
Chicken									
Neighbor	0.5 *(0.33)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.5 *(0.27)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.5 *(0.40)*	0.4 *(0.21)*
Street vendor	0.5 *(0.22)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.5 *(0.30)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.8 *(0.36)*	0.6 *(0.18)*
Market in the moholla	61.6 *(3.31)*	37.3 *(4.87)*	25.0 *(5.87)*	12.0 *(5.87)*		45.4 *(3.67)*	50.5 *(3.15)*	55.5 *(3.36)*	50.4 *(2.55)*
Local shop in the moholla	11.5 *(1.91)*	11.1 *(2.99)*	10.0 *(3.63)*	2.7 *(1.18)*		11.5 *(2.57)*	10.4 *(1.80)*	11.1 *(1.92)*	11.0 *(1.50)*
Market outside the moholla	9.9 *(2.06)*	16.2 *(3.44)*	17.5 *(5.71)*	29.3 *(9.02)*		12.7 *(2.51)*	13.2 *(1.90)*	12.9 *(2.33)*	12.9 *(1.71)*
Shop outside the moholla	0.4 *(0.24)*	4.0 *(2.32)*	2.0 *(1.38)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		1.7 *(1.27)*	2.2 *(1.03)*	1.0 *(0.48)*	1.6 *(0.76)*
Other	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*
Do not purchase	15.5 *(2.93)*	30.6 *(4.77)*	44.5 *(7.09)*	55.3 *(10.09)*		27.7 *(3.47)*	23.3 *(2.76)*	18.1 *(2.76)*	23.0 *(2.38)*
Milk (fresh)									
Neighbor	0.2 *(0.20)*	1.3 *(0.78)*	2.5 *(1.60)*	6.7 *(2.70)*		0.9 *(0.43)*	0.7 *(0.30)*	1.0 *(0.54)*	0.9 *(0.30)*
Street vendor	1.1 *(0.42)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	5.5 *(2.11)*	2.0 *(2.00)*		0.6 *(0.31)*	1.6 *(0.49)*	1.4 *(0.53)*	1.2 *(0.30)*
Market in the moholla	47.5 *(3.53)*	20.7 *(4.13)*	15.5 *(5.45)*	12.0 *(4.70)*		33.7 *(3.48)*	34.7 *(3.07)*	40.2 *(3.54)*	36.2 *(2.52)*
Local shop in the moholla	29.5 *(3.34)*	38.2 *(4.70)*	10.5 *(4.20)*	9.3 *(3.30)*		29.3 *(3.47)*	31.1 *(2.86)*	31.9 *(3.32)*	30.7 *(2.52)*
Market outside the moholla	5.7 *(1.45)*	5.6 *(1.87)*	7.0 *(2.72)*	10.7 *(5.21)*		5.9 *(1.50)*	5.6 *(1.18)*	6.3 *(1.51)*	5.9 *(1.08)*
Shop outside the moholla	0.7 *(0.33)*	1.6 *(0.77)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.8 *(0.36)*	1.3 *(0.52)*	1.0 *(0.48)*	1.0 *(0.32)*
Other	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.32)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.11)*
Do not purchase	15.1 *(2.84)*	31.6 *(4.76)*	58.0 *(7.24)*	57.3 *(8.42)*		28.9 *(3.50)*	24.3 *(2.86)*	18.2 *(2.75)*	23.8 *(2.33)*
Vegetable oil									
Neighbor	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.1 *(0.09)*
Street vendor	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.9 *(0.39)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.4 *(0.25)*	1.0 *(0.40)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.15)*
Market in the moholla	59.9 *(3.40)*	22.4 *(4.18)*	33.5 *(7.44)*	20.7 *(8.25)*		42.3 *(3.26)*	43.0 *(3.01)*	50.6 *(3.57)*	45.3 *(2.48)*
Local shop in the moholla	33.0 *(3.29)*	66.4 *(4.56)*	40.5 *(7.76)*	60.0 *(8.16)*		48.3 *(3.48)*	46.5 *(2.91)*	40.2 *(3.47)*	45.0 *(2.50)*
Market outside the moholla	5.8 *(1.31)*	7.5 *(2.37)*	21.5 *(6.66)*	12.0 *(4.16)*		6.9 *(1.39)*	7.6 *(1.38)*	7.2 *(1.69)*	7.3 *(1.14)*
Shop outside the moholla	0.6 *(0.28)*	2.6 *(0.98)*	2.0 *(1.17)*	3.3 *(1.59)*		1.5 *(0.53)*	1.4 *(0.53)*	1.3 *(0.51)*	1.4 *(0.36)*
Other	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.3 *(0.19)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.11)*

Do not purchase	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.5 *(0.82)*	2.7 *(2.06)*		0.3 *(0.22)*	0.1 *(0.09)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.3 *(0.12)*
Sugar									
Neighbor	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.2 *(0.10)*
Street vendor	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.08)*
Market in the moholla	50.9 *(3.61)*	18.9 *(4.22)*	15.5 *(3.44)*	12.0 *(5.62)*		33.5 *(3.34)*	36.0 *(3.19)*	43.6 *(3.61)*	37.7 *(2.56)*
Local shop in the moholla	32.6 *(3.47)*	55.5 *(4.71)*	26.0 *(6.17)*	49.3 *(8.81)*		40.7 *(3.50)*	42.3 *(3.08)*	37.6 *(3.50)*	40.2 *(2.60)*
Market outside the moholla	5.2 *(1.32)*	5.1 *(1.92)*	17.5 *(5.61)*	8.0 *(4.05)*		5.1 *(1.32)*	6.4 *(1.25)*	6.0 *(1.53)*	5.8 *(1.04)*
Shop outside the moholla	0.3 *(0.17)*	2.4 *(0.93)*	2.0 *(1.17)*	2.7 *(1.53)*		0.9 *(0.36)*	1.2 *(0.50)*	1.3 *(0.51)*	1.1 *(0.33)*
Other	0.4 *(0.32)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.1 *(0.07)*	0.8 *(0.57)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.3 *(0.20)*
Do not purchase	10.4 *(2.40)*	17.5 *(3.81)*	39.0 *(6.88)*	26.7 *(7.73)*		19.5 *(3.01)*	13.0 *(2.15)*	11.1 *(2.05)*	14.5 *(1.93)*
Salt									
Neighbor	0.3 *(0.17)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.5 *(0.30)*	0.2 *(0.12)*
Street vendor	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.5 *(0.30)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.3 *(0.13)*
Market in the moholla	57.5 *(3.52)*	19.5 *(4.20)*	35.5 *(8.03)*	22.0 *(8.79)*		39.7 *(3.31)*	40.8 *(3.11)*	48.7 *(3.66)*	43.1 *(2.55)*
Local shop in the moholla	36.4 *(3.54)*	70.4 *(4.58)*	41.5 *(8.41)*	64.7 *(8.33)*		52.6 *(3.49)*	49.9 *(3.17)*	43.0 *(3.60)*	48.5 *(2.63)*
Market outside the moholla	4.7 *(1.21)*	7.1 *(2.42)*	20.0 *(6.32)*	8.0 *(3.27)*		6.2 *(1.42)*	6.5 *(1.27)*	6.1 *(1.61)*	6.3 *(1.11)*
Shop outside the moholla	0.4 *(0.20)*	2.0 *(0.91)*	2.0 *(1.17)*	3.3 *(1.59)*		1.0 *(0.38)*	1.2 *(0.50)*	1.1 *(0.49)*	1.1 *(0.33)*
Other	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.11)*
Do not purchase	0.4 *(0.24)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.2 *(0.11)*	0.4 *(0.37)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.3 *(0.15)*
Kerosene									
Neighbor	0.6 *(0.24)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.8 *(0.36)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.6 *(0.18)*
Street vendor	0.8 *(0.71)*	0.9 *(0.47)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.2 *(0.19)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	1.4 *(1.26)*	0.8 *(0.45)*
Market in the moholla	28.1 *(3.20)*	14.7 *(3.60)*	30.5 *(6.71)*	16.0 *(6.75)*		23.9 *(2.99)*	23.6 *(2.77)*	22.9 *(2.86)*	23.5 *(2.27)*
Local shop in the moholla	18.0 *(2.96)*	48.9 *(4.65)*	42.5 *(7.07)*	46.0 *(9.35)*		32.8 *(3.19)*	29.2 *(2.93)*	28.2 *(3.39)*	30.0 *(2.36)*
Market outside the moholla	2.2 *(0.75)*	4.2 *(1.81)*	17.0 *(5.43)*	6.0 *(4.12)*		3.5 *(1.12)*	3.1 *(0.88)*	4.4 *(1.25)*	3.7 *(0.79)*
Shop outside the moholla	0.1 *(0.10)*	1.3 *(0.74)*	1.5 *(0.82)*	2.0 *(1.45)*		0.4 *(0.21)*	0.8 *(0.44)*	0.6 *(0.40)*	0.6 *(0.25)*
Other	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.19)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.09)*
Do not purchase	50.1 *(3.70)*	29.3 *(4.45)*	8.0 *(3.29)*	28.7 *(8.78)*		38.3 *(3.50)*	41.8 *(3.26)*	42.1 *(3.43)*	40.8 *(2.66)*

Annex Table 20: Households that acquired a loan for food in past month, percent of households.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	36.4 *(2.92)*	29.2 *(2.43)*	28.7 *(2.79)*	31.4 *(1.84)*
Dhaka	17.1 *(3.31)*	15.5 *(2.74)*	15.2 *(2.63)*	15.8 *(1.91)*
Chittagong	63.8 *(4.97)*	55.9 *(5.51)*	67.6 *(5.72)*	62.2 *(4.36)*
Khulna	13.2 *(4.45)*	16.3 *(7.22)*	11.5 *(5.04)*	14.0 *(4.61)*
Rajshahi	32.4 *(7.18)*	39.7 *(9.16)*	57.1 *(13.21)*	38.7 *(7.68)*

Annex Table 21: Average food loan amount for households that acquired a loan for food in past month, Taka.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	717.79 *(98.34)*	934.95 *(91.14)*	1,015.84 *(127.93)*	875.65 *(73.37)*
Dhaka	882.92 *(209.13)*	1,269.61 *(224.97)*	1,641.53 *(246.26)*	1,291.01 *(170.07)*
Chittagong	645.79 *(121.87)*	764.43 *(90.76)*	674.84 *(88.69)*	688.63 *(81.34)*
Khulna	1,110.00 *(542.51)*	1,198.46 *(624.18)*	283.33 *(79.97)*	973.93 *(343.63)*
Rajshahi	834.57 *(241.95)*	734.65 *(252.66)*	285.92 *(150.86)*	681.43 *(175.85)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 22: Households that experienced months in the past year in which there was not always enough food to meet household needs, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Households that experienced a month in which there was not always enough food to meet household needs	59.6 *(3.01)*	65.1 *(4.36)*	71.5 *(5.44)*	79.3 *(5.89)*		65.2 *(3.32)*	64.4 *(2.72)*	58.2 *(2.99)*	62.6 *(2.31)*
January	14.4 *(2.27)*	10.2 *(1.75)*	10.0 *(3.48)*	10.7 *(3.45)*		12.5 *(1.96)*	13.0 *(1.94)*	12.6 *(2.46)*	12.7 *(1.48)*
February	13.1 *(2.09)*	10.4 *(1.64)*	9.0 *(3.47)*	8.7 *(3.07)*		14.0 *(1.89)*	10.8 *(1.77)*	10.9 *(2.15)*	11.9 *(1.37)*
March	16.4 *(2.11)*	11.6 *(1.87)*	15.5 *(3.80)*	8.0 *(3.12)*		15.4 *(1.81)*	14.0 *(1.84)*	14.3 *(2.26)*	14.6 *(1.41)*
April	18.6 *(2.10)*	12.0 *(1.95)*	15.5 *(4.26)*	11.3 *(3.07)*		16.5 *(2.22)*	15.3 *(1.77)*	16.5 *(2.40)*	16.1 *(1.42)*
May	19.1 *(2.24)*	16.2 *(2.61)*	21.5 *(4.94)*	18.7 *(4.87)*		20.4 *(2.19)*	18.7 *(2.20)*	15.7 *(2.36)*	18.3 *(1.61)*
June	16.4 *(1.97)*	20.2 *(3.18)*	26.5 *(4.88)*	38.7 *(6.24)*		20.5 *(2.18)*	19.8 *(2.15)*	16.2 *(2.39)*	18.8 *(1.59)*
July	15.4 *(2.21)*	18.5 *(2.69)*	33.5 *(6.34)*	52.7 *(8.25)*		20.5 *(2.21)*	19.0 *(2.25)*	16.0 *(2.49)*	18.5 *(1.63)*
August	14.6 *(2.15)*	7.1 *(1.41)*	31.5 *(6.21)*	44.0 *(9.60)*		15.4 *(2.17)*	14.9 *(1.89)*	11.5 *(2.08)*	14.0 *(1.43)*
September	13.5 *(2.13)*	5.5 *(1.18)*	23.0 *(4.48)*	20.0 *(3.90)*		14.8 *(2.28)*	10.5 *(1.60)*	9.5 *(2.16)*	11.6 *(1.35)*
October	14.6 *(2.28)*	6.5 *(1.47)*	15.0 *(3.03)*	11.3 *(3.76)*		14.9 *(2.39)*	11.1 *(1.89)*	9.8 *(2.04)*	11.9 *(1.45)*
November	13.9 *(2.15)*	8.9 *(1.85)*	15.5 *(4.00)*	10.0 *(2.93)*		15.6 *(2.42)*	11.3 *(1.70)*	9.9 *(2.09)*	12.3 *(1.43)*
December	12.7 *(2.07)*	8.7 *(1.76)*	10.0 *(3.16)*	12.7 *(4.31)*		11.7 *(1.69)*	10.8 *(1.73)*	11.4 *(2.37)*	11.3 *(1.38)*

Annex Table 23: Mean number of months with inadequate food provision (MIFHP score) in the past year (Bilinsky & Swindale 2005).

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	1.9 *(0.17)*	1.7 *(0.16)*	1.5 *(0.22)*	1.7 *(0.13)*
Dhaka	2.1 *(0.29)*	1.9 *(0.25)*	1.6 *(0.31)*	1.8 *(0.21)*
Chittagong	1.5 *(0.21)*	1.3 *(0.16)*	1.3 *(0.17)*	1.4 *(0.14)*
Khulna	3.1 *(0.47)*	2.2 *(0.33)*	1.3 *(0.43)*	2.3 *(0.33)*
Rajshahi	2.8 *(0.42)*	2.0 *(0.27)*	2.6 *(1.03)*	2.5 *(0.32)*

Annex Table 24: Inequality in calorie consumption per adult equivalent.

		Share (percent) consumed by quintile with	
	Gini coefficient	lowest consumption levels	highest consumption levels
Urban slum population	0.169	12.6	29.4
Dhaka	0.171	12.4	29.4
Chittagong	0.157	13.2	28.7
Khulna	0.155	13.1	28.8
Rajshahi	0.165	12.0	28.6

Annex Table 25: Average protein sufficiency ratio (ratio of protein consumed to recommended protein consumption for household), percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	101.8 *(1.22)*	141.9 *(1.02)*	207.5 *(2.52)*	150.4 *(2.43)*
Dhaka	101.7 *(2.03)*	142.4 *(1.41)*	210.1 *(3.14)*	157.4 *(3.50)*
Chittagong	103.1 *(1.61)*	143.3 *(1.80)*	201.2 *(4.54)*	141.5 *(3.68)*
Khulna	98.6 *(2.87)*	132.2 *(1.60)*	204.0 *(5.83)*	139.5 *(6.44)*
Rajshahi	94.8 *(3.28)*	135.3 *(3.63)*	198.8 *(9.42)*	125.0 *(4.97)*

Annex Table 26: Households that reported running out of food at some time in the previous month, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	52.9 *(3.03)*	41.6 *(2.79)*	43.1 *(3.10)*	45.9 *(2.17)*
Dhaka	53.6 *(4.22)*	45.0 *(3.91)*	47.3 *(3.88)*	48.3 *(2.88)*
Chittagong	52.8 *(5.17)*	35.2 *(4.64)*	33.8 *(5.57)*	42.2 *(3.92)*
Khulna	60.3 *(7.67)*	52.5 *(6.48)*	28.8 *(8.33)*	49.0 *(5.93)*
Rajshahi	39.4 *(8.52)*	25.9 *(8.14)*	38.1 *(11.80)*	34.0 *(7.02)*

Annex Table 27: Households that reported running out of food frequently (more than three times a week) in the previous month, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	13.9 *(1.92)*	9.4 *(1.46)*	10.6 *(1.64)*	11.3 *(1.21)*
Dhaka	14.6 *(2.73)*	10.6 *(2.14)*	13.1 *(2.20)*	12.7 *(1.75)*
Chittagong	11.8 *(3.21)*	7.8 *(1.91)*	4.2 *(1.66)*	8.5 *(1.69)*
Khulna	22.1 *(6.85)*	8.8 *(7.20)*	7.7 *(3.61)*	13.0 *(5.08)*
Rajshahi	16.9 *(5.30)*	5.2 *(2.76)*	4.8 *(5.09)*	10.7 *(2.84)*

Annex Table 28: Households that reported not being able to eat food of preferred quality at some time in the previous month, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	90.6 *(2.19)*	90.5 *(1.49)*	83.9 *(2.23)*	88.3 *(1.41)*
Dhaka	92.1 *(3.35)*	95.1 *(1.29)*	88.7 *(2.02)*	91.8 *(1.45)*
Chittagong	89.1 *(3.32)*	83.8 *(3.79)*	71.8 *(6.32)*	82.9 *(3.31)*
Khulna	91.2 *(4.20)*	88.8 *(4.06)*	75.0 *(9.33)*	86.0 *(3.93)*
Rajshahi	85.9 *(8.14)*	77.6 *(7.71)*	81.0 *(9.26)*	82.0 *(6.70)*

Annex Table 29: Households that reported not being able to eat food of preferred quality frequently (more than three times a week) in the previous month, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	64.1 *(3.18)*	56.9 *(2.88)*	48.1 *(3.00)*	56.4 *(2.27)*
Dhaka	64.3 *(4.33)*	61.7 *(3.90)*	51.2 *(3.61)*	58.3 *(2.85)*
Chittagong	63.8 *(5.59)*	49.7 *(5.09)*	40.1 *(6.00)*	53.1 *(4.51)*
Khulna	69.1 *(7.42)*	57.5 *(5.92)*	42.3 *(11.28)*	57.5 *(6.48)*
Rajshahi	60.6 *(9.30)*	41.4 *(8.08)*	52.4 *(11.98)*	52.0 *(6.98)*

Annex Table 30: Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) categories, percent of households (Coates et al. 2006).

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Food secure	6.7 *(1.17)*	15.3 *(3.11)*	13.5 *(3.99)*	18.0 *(6.70)*		7.8 *(1.79)*	8.3 *(1.42)*	14.3 *(2.09)*	10.2 *(1.26)*
Mildly food insecure	3.9 *(0.86)*	7.3 *(1.46)*	6.0 *(1.97)*	7.3 *(3.58)*		4.0 *(1.03)*	6.4 *(1.15)*	5.2 *(1.14)*	5.2 *(0.71)*
Moderately food insecure	23.1 *(2.19)*	23.8 *(2.60)*	16.5 *(3.35)*	18.0 *(4.70)*		19.6 *(1.92)*	25.7 *(2.49)*	23.2 *(2.58)*	22.8 *(1.57)*
Severely food insecure	66.3 *(2.61)*	53.6 *(3.98)*	64.0 *(5.68)*	56.7 *(7.28)*		68.7 *(2.76)*	59.6 *(2.87)*	57.2 *(3.04)*	61.8 *(2.05)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Education and literacy

Annex Table 31: Literate household heads, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	29.3 *(2.32)*	35.8 *(2.11)*	39.9 *(2.27)*	35.0 *(1.37)*
Dhaka	28.2 *(3.07)*	32.5 *(2.73)*	39.6 *(2.74)*	34.1 *(1.76)*
Chittagong	31.0 *(4.23)*	39.7 *(4.13)*	42.3 *(4.69)*	36.7 *(2.62)*
Khulna	27.9 *(5.18)*	45.0 *(5.92)*	32.7 *(7.72)*	36.0 *(4.32)*
Rajshahi	28.2 *(3.43)*	41.4 *(5.30)*	33.3 *(7.35)*	34.0 *(2.54)*

Annex Table 32: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by whether household head is literate, percent.

	Not literate	Literate	ALL
Urban slum population	30.5 *(2.07)*	24.2 *(2.16)*	28.3 *(1.75)*
Dhaka	25.8 *(2.66)*	19.4 *(2.66)*	23.6 *(2.26)*
Chittagong	37.6 *(3.94)*	31.7 *(4.26)*	35.5 *(3.34)*
Khulna	33.6 *(5.66)*	25.0 *(5.16)*	30.5 *(4.44)*
Rajshahi	44.4 *(4.78)*	31.4 *(4.71)*	40.0 *(4.14)*

Annex Table 33: Literate senior woman in the household, percent of households with adult female members.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL	*Sample households with adult females*
Urban slum population	20.3 *(1.66)*	29.9 *(1.91)*	29.5 *(2.40)*	26.6 *(1.24)*	*976*
Dhaka	21.7 *(2.38)*	29.0 *(2.49)*	29.3 *(3.04)*	27.0 *(1.72)*	*544*
Chittagong	17.1 *(2.68)*	29.9 *(3.65)*	29.5 *(4.33)*	24.4 *(2.04)*	*199*
Khulna	30.9 *(6.21)*	37.5 *(5.49)*	33.3 *(6.71)*	34.2 *(3.86)*	*149*
Rajshahi	22.9 *(4.11)*	32.8 *(7.97)*	33.3 *(8.38)*	28.2 *(4.00)*	*1,868*

Annex Table 34: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by whether the senior woman in the household is literate, percent of households with adult female members

	Not literate	Literate	ALL
Urban slum population	31.3 *(1.98)*	21.1 *(2.15)*	28.3 *(1.75)*
Dhaka	25.7 *(2.50)*	19.3 *(2.84)*	23.6 *(2.26)*
Chittagong	39.9 *(3.82)*	22.6 *(4.01)*	35.5 *(3.34)*
Khulna	32.1 *(5.76)*	27.9 *(5.62)*	30.5 *(4.44)*
Rajshahi	43.9 *(5.53)*	28.6 *(6.95)*	40.0 *(4.14)*

Annex Table 35: Persons aged 5 years and older who have ever attended school, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	48.2 *(1.90)*	53.1 *(1.83)*	54.4 *(2.22)*	51.7 *(1.35)*
Dhaka	44.4 *(2.65)*	48.9 *(2.27)*	51.5 *(2.81)*	48.5 *(1.86)*
Chittagong	49.8 *(3.16)*	56.5 *(3.68)*	61.0 *(3.43)*	54.3 *(2.30)*
Khulna	61.6 *(4.20)*	70.8 *(3.58)*	67.1 *(6.10)*	66.5 *(3.33)*
Rajshahi	58.1 *(4.68)*	65.9 *(5.15)*	50.0 *(9.27)*	60.3 *(3.62)*

Annex Table 36: Persons aged 5 years and older consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by whether or not they ever attended school, percent.

	Have never attended school	Have attended school	ALL
Urban slum population	33.9 *(2.36)*	28.6 *(1.92)*	28.3 *(1.75)*
Dhaka	27.1 *(2.86)*	23.3 *(2.35)*	23.6 *(2.26)*
Chittagong	45.4 *(4.57)*	34.7 *(3.90)*	35.5 *(3.34)*
Khulna	39.5 *(6.73)*	32.8 *(4.30)*	30.5 *(4.44)*
Rajshahi	47.0 *(6.56)*	41.6 *(4.39)*	40.0 *(4.14)*

Annex Table 37: Average educational attainment for all persons aged 5 years and older, school years successfully completed.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	2.1 *(0.11)*	2.4 *(0.10)*	2.7 *(0.14)*	2.4 *(0.08)*
Dhaka	1.8 *(0.14)*	2.1 *(0.12)*	2.5 *(0.16)*	2.2 *(0.10)*
Chittagong	2.3 *(0.18)*	2.7 *(0.21)*	3.4 *(0.25)*	2.7 *(0.13)*
Khulna	2.5 *(0.25)*	3.6 *(0.38)*	3.3 *(0.40)*	3.1 *(0.26)*
Rajshahi	2.9 *(0.27)*	3.7 *(0.48)*	2.4 *(0.56)*	3.1 *(0.23)*

Annex Table 38: Average educational attainment for persons aged 5 years and older who have ever attended school, school years successfully completed.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	4.4 *(0.12)*	4.6 *(0.11)*	5.0 *(0.13)*	4.7 *(0.08)*
Dhaka	4.1 *(0.18)*	4.3 *(0.14)*	4.9 *(0.17)*	4.5 *(0.11)*
Chittagong	4.7 *(0.18)*	4.8 *(0.18)*	5.5 *(0.20)*	4.9 *(0.12)*
Khulna	4.1 *(0.25)*	5.1 *(0.42)*	5.0 *(0.36)*	4.7 *(0.24)*
Rajshahi	5.0 *(0.22)*	5.5 *(0.52)*	4.7 *(0.31)*	5.2 *(0.27)*

Annex Table 39: Average days of attendance per week for those who are currently attending school.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	5.5 *(0.07)*	5.5 *(0.06)*	5.5 *(0.08)*	5.5 *(0.04)*
Dhaka	5.5 *(0.10)*	5.6 *(0.09)*	5.6 *(0.10)*	5.6 *(0.06)*
Chittagong	5.4 *(0.11)*	5.4 *(0.11)*	5.3 *(0.13)*	5.4 *(0.08)*
Khulna	5.7 *(0.11)*	5.7 *(0.19)*	5.8 *(0.11)*	5.7 *(0.10)*
Rajshahi	5.5 *(0.20)*	5.4 *(0.21)*	5.3 *(0.41)*	5.4 *(0.17)*

Annex Table 40: Net enrollment ratio, percent of children of primary school age (6 to 13 years of age) who are currently attending primary school.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	46.6 *(2.57)*	52.4 *(2.59)*	53.1 *(3.30)*	50.2 *(1.77)*
Dhaka	45.4 *(3.49)*	49.9 *(3.11)*	51.5 *(4.04)*	48.8 *(2.22)*
Chittagong	45.8 *(4.55)*	52.2 *(5.34)*	53.6 *(6.41)*	49.1 *(3.46)*
Khulna	60.2 *(3.99)*	71.3 *(5.64)*	84.8 *(4.99)*	68.2 *(3.29)*
Rajshahi	50.7 *(4.44)*	80.6 *(6.72)*	53.3 *(11.75)*	59.1 *(4.30)*

Annex Table 41: Net enrollment ratio by sex, percent of children of primary school age (6 to 13 years of age) who are currently attending primary school.

	Male	Female
1st food security tercile	45.4 *(3.09)*	48.1 *(3.02)*
2nd food security tercile	49.0 *(3.37)*	55.8 *(3.44)*
3rd food security tercile	55.4 *(4.63)*	51.0 *(3.73)*
ALL	48.8 *(2.25)*	51.6 *(2.01)*

Annex Table 42: Gross enrollment ratio, number of primary school students for every 100 children of primary school age (6 to 13 years of age) in the population.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	50.3 *(2.78)*	58.3 *(2.76)*	58.6 *(3.73)*	55.1 *(1.88)*
Dhaka	48.4 *(3.62)*	55.8 *(3.30)*	56.3 *(4.48)*	53.5 *(2.39)*
Chittagong	48.9 *(4.98)*	56.0 *(5.60)*	60.7 *(7.79)*	53.1 *(3.61)*
Khulna	68.4 *(5.54)*	78.8 *(6.11)*	93.9 *(8.63)*	76.3 *(3.70)*
Rajshahi	60.9 *(6.70)*	112.9 *(15.39)*	53.3 *(11.75)*	73.9 *(6.37)*

Annex Table 43: Gross enrollment ratio by sex, number of primary school students for every 100 children of primary school age (6 to 13 years of age) in the population.

	Male	Female
1st food security tercile	49.2 *(3.36)*	51.5 *(3.20)*
2nd food security tercile	54.0 *(3.67)*	62.6 *(3.77)*
3rd food security tercile	60.8 *(5.15)*	56.6 *(4.37)*
ALL	53.4 *(2.40)*	56.8 *(2.19)*

Annex Table 44: Percent of children currently attending school, by age category.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
5 to 7 years	31.4 *(3.27)*	39.1 *(3.44)*	44.2 *(4.55)*	37.3 *(2.38)*
8 to 10 years	58.9 *(3.59)*	66.4 *(3.59)*	64.9 *(4.35)*	63.1 *(2.46)*
11 to 13 years	49.5 *(3.67)*	53.1 *(3.97)*	55.2 *(5.27)*	52.0 *(2.72)*
14 to 16 years	22.3 *(3.00)*	21.5 *(3.42)*	26.6 *(4.16)*	23.1 *(2.09)*
17 to 19 years	6.3 *(1.69)*	10.6 *(2.19)*	4.2 *(1.81)*	7.3 *(1.13)*
20 to 22 years	1.8 *(0.89)*	3.5 *(1.23)*	3.0 *(1.25)*	2.8 *(0.64)*

Annex Table 45: Percent of children currently attending school, by sex and age category.

	1st food security tercile		2nd food security tercile		3rd food security tercile		ALL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 to 7 years	33.0 *(4.15)*	29.7 *(4.22)*	37.2 *(4.59)*	41.1 *(5.19)*	48.7 *(6.34)*	40.1 *(4.92)*	38.1 *(3.12)*	36.4 *(2.97)*
8 to 10 years	53.6 *(4.52)*	65.7 *(4.69)*	59.7 *(5.14)*	72.7 *(4.12)*	62.8 *(5.57)*	67.1 *(5.66)*	57.9 *(3.24)*	68.8 *(2.85)*
11 to 13 years	49.7 *(4.79)*	49.2 *(4.73)*	48.6 *(5.20)*	57.6 *(5.56)*	47.3 *(7.74)*	62.1 *(6.86)*	48.8 *(3.45)*	55.1 *(3.59)*
14 to 16 years	22.4 *(3.94)*	22.2 *(4.48)*	23.7 *(4.95)*	19.6 *(4.07)*	27.2 *(7.17)*	26.2 *(5.54)*	24.1 *(2.84)*	22.4 *(2.69)*
17 to 19 years	8.7 *(3.11)*	4.2 *(1.87)*	15.2 *(4.02)*	7.6 *(2.53)*	2.1 *(2.07)*	5.7 *(2.70)*	9.3 *(1.95)*	5.9 *(1.37)*
20 to 22 years	2.4 *(1.56)*	1.3 *(1.04)*	5.9 *(2.50)*	2.0 *(1.15)*	9.1 *(3.51)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	5.6 *(1.48)*	1.1 *(0.51)*

Annex Table 46: Educational attainment of household head, percent of all household heads.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population				
No schooling	62.2 *(2.51)*	56.4 *(2.40)*	51.4 *(2.63)*	56.7 *(1.67)*
Some schooling	37.8 *(2.51)*	43.6 *(2.40)*	48.6 *(2.63)*	43.3 *(1.67)*
At least Class 5 completed	22.2 *(1.99)*	31.5 *(2.09)*	33.7 *(2.27)*	29.2 *(1.34)*
At least Class 9 completed	6.4 *(1.09)*	8.0 *(1.07)*	12.4 *(1.41)*	8.9 *(0.74)*
At least Class 12 completed	0.6 *(0.40)*	1.3 *(0.45)*	1.6 *(0.52)*	1.2 *(0.29)*
Dhaka				
No schooling	65.4 *(3.42)*	61.1 *(3.06)*	54.8 *(3.12)*	59.8 *(2.17)*
Some schooling	34.6 *(3.42)*	38.9 *(3.06)*	45.2 *(3.12)*	40.2 *(2.17)*
At least Class 5 completed	19.6 *(2.51)*	25.8 *(2.62)*	31.6 *(2.76)*	26.4 *(1.76)*
At least Class 9 completed	5.7 *(1.42)*	5.2 *(1.17)*	12.1 *(1.74)*	8.0 *(0.98)*
At least Class 12 completed	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.3 *(0.31)*	1.3 *(0.57)*	0.6 *(0.24)*
Chittagong				
No schooling	59.6 *(4.33)*	52.0 *(4.68)*	43.0 *(5.26)*	52.8 *(3.08)*
Some schooling	40.4 *(4.33)*	48.0 *(4.68)*	57.0 *(5.26)*	47.2 *(3.08)*
At least Class 5 completed	25.0 *(3.66)*	39.1 *(4.23)*	40.1 *(4.36)*	33.5 *(2.45)*
At least Class 9 completed	7.0 *(1.96)*	12.8 *(2.49)*	13.4 *(2.70)*	10.6 *(1.34)*
At least Class 12 completed	1.3 *(0.97)*	2.8 *(1.19)*	2.8 *(1.35)*	2.2 *(0.77)*
Khulna				
No schooling	57.4 *(7.64)*	40.0 *(6.66)*	42.3 *(9.45)*	46.5 *(5.95)*
Some schooling	42.6 *(7.64)*	60.0 *(6.66)*	57.7 *(9.45)*	53.5 *(5.95)*
At least Class 5 completed	23.5 *(5.72)*	43.8 *(6.57)*	32.7 *(6.60)*	34.0 *(4.72)*
At least Class 9 completed	5.9 *(2.73)*	8.8 *(3.32)*	11.5 *(4.77)*	8.5 *(2.21)*
At least Class 12 completed	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.5 *(1.79)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.0 *(0.69)*
Rajshahi				
No schooling	54.9 *(7.99)*	43.1 *(6.41)*	57.1 *(8.79)*	50.7 *(5.39)*
Some schooling	45.1 *(7.99)*	56.9 *(6.41)*	42.9 *(8.79)*	49.3 *(5.39)*
At least Class 5 completed	23.9 *(4.07)*	39.7 *(6.86)*	28.6 *(5.45)*	30.7 *(3.45)*
At least Class 9 completed	9.9 *(2.76)*	10.3 *(5.52)*	14.3 *(4.98)*	10.7 *(2.06)*
At least Class 12 completed	1.4 *(1.39)*	3.4 *(3.45)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.0 *(1.45)*

Annex Table 47: Educational attainment of household head, by sex, percent.

	Male	Female
No schooling	54.3 *(1.80)*	74.4 *(3.31)*
Some schooling	45.7 *(1.80)*	25.6 *(3.31)*
At least Class 5 completed	31.0 *(1.47)*	15.2 *(2.63)*
At least Class 9 completed	9.6 *(0.79)*	3.8 *(1.50)*
At least Class 12 completed	1.3 *(0.33)*	0.0 *(0.00)*

Annex Table 48: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by maximum educational attainment and sex of household head, percent.

	ALL	Male-headed households	Female-headed households
No education	30.9 *(2.18)*	30.5 *(2.31)*	33.6 *(3.93)*
Some, but less than Class 5	29.3 *(3.42)*	29.3 *(3.45)*	29.1 *(9.22)*
Class 5 to 8	22.4 *(2.52)*	23.1 *(2.62)*	12.5 *(6.56)*
Class 9 & over	23.1 *(3.58)*	24.3 *(3.81)*	0.0 *(0.00)*

Migration

Annex Table 49: Household heads whose place of origin is elsewhere than current moholla, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	41.4 *(3.52)*	40.3 *(3.18)*	35.8 *(3.32)*	39.2 *(2.64)*
Dhaka	37.1 *(4.76)*	39.2 *(4.43)*	30.3 *(3.74)*	35.2 *(3.40)*
Chittagong	44.1 *(6.28)*	40.8 *(5.50)*	47.9 *(7.34)*	44.0 *(5.14)*
Khulna	82.4 *(4.33)*	66.3 *(6.56)*	67.3 *(7.69)*	72.0 *(4.74)*
Rajshahi	22.5 *(8.39)*	17.2 *(7.04)*	14.3 *(9.34)*	19.3 *(7.00)*

Annex Table 50: Average years since household head moved to current moholla, for household heads whose place of origin is elsewhere than current moholla.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	8.7 *(0.68)*	7.1 *(0.56)*	7.1 *(0.63)*	7.7 *(0.47)*
Dhaka	7.5 *(1.08)*	6.4 *(0.78)*	5.9 *(0.70)*	6.6 *(0.69)*
Chittagong	7.0 *(0.92)*	4.9 *(0.56)*	7.4 *(1.33)*	6.5 *(0.69)*
Khulna	19.0 *(2.44)*	17.5 *(2.41)*	16.8 *(2.40)*	17.9 *(1.84)*
Rajshahi	22.2 *(2.64)*	19.5 *(4.80)*	4.0 *(4.07)*	19.4 *(3.56)*

Annex Table 51: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by length of time since household head came to current moholla, percent.

	Moved here within past 2 years	Moved here in past 3-5 years	Moved here in past 6-10 years	Moved here over 10 years ago	Always here	ALL
Urban slum population	26.0 *(3.48)*	26.1 *(4.16)*	28.4 *(4.27)*	33.9 *(4.77)*	28.3 *(2.04)*	28.3 *(1.75)*
Dhaka	22.8 *(4.10)*	21.9 *(5.16)*	25.0 *(5.94)*	27.1 *(6.83)*	23.5 *(2.58)*	23.6 *(2.26)*
Chittagong	30.5 *(6.78)*	30.4 *(7.15)*	34.8 *(6.32)*	37.8 *(11.33)*	37.7 *(3.75)*	35.5 *(3.34)*
Khulna	40.0 *(10.05)*	25.0 *(12.82)*	20.0 *(12.08)*	37.8 *(6.51)*	19.6 *(5.50)*	30.5 *(4.44)*
Rajshahi	25.0 *(24.21)*	50.0 *(36.60)*	33.3 *(32.53)*	55.0 *(9.29)*	38.0 *(4.01)*	40.0 *(4.14)*

Annex Table 52: Place of origin, household heads whose place of origin is elsewhere than current moholla, by food security tercile, percent.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Another moholla in this city	25.6 *(3.61)*	23.7 *(3.68)*	21.9 *(3.69)*	23.8 *(2.77)*		37.8 *(3.80)*	34.2 *(3.75)*	28.0 *(3.64)*	100.0
Another urban center in this division	6.1 *(1.74)*	3.5 *(1.13)*	4.0 *(1.62)*	4.6 *(0.98)*		47.4 *(10.39)*	26.0 *(7.36)*	26.7 *(8.64)*	100.0
Rural village in this division	24.0 *(3.58)*	25.6 *(3.65)*	23.8 *(3.59)*	24.5 *(2.58)*		34.5 *(4.79)*	35.9 *(4.27)*	29.6 *(3.99)*	100.0
Urban center in another division	5.2 *(1.67)*	6.8 *(2.05)*	7.1 *(2.01)*	6.3 *(1.35)*		28.9 *(8.46)*	37.1 *(6.83)*	34.1 *(7.34)*	100.0
Rural village in another division	38.8 *(4.76)*	40.3 *(4.11)*	43.3 *(4.31)*	40.7 *(3.06)*		33.6 *(4.15)*	34.0 *(2.77)*	32.4 *(3.75)*	100.0
Outside Bangladesh	0.3 *(0.21)*	0.2 *(0.17)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.12)*		66.7 *(16.97)*	33.3 *(16.97)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		35.2 *(2.81)*	34.3 *(1.96)*	30.5 *(2.41)*	100.0

Annex Table 53: Place of origin, household heads whose place of origin is elsewhere than current moholla, by city, percent.

	Another moholla in this city	Another urban center in this division	Rural village in this division	Urban center in another division	Rural village in another division	Outside Bangladesh	Total
Urban slum population	23.8 *(2.77)*	4.6 *(0.98)*	24.5 *(2.58)*	6.3 *(1.35)*	40.7 *(3.06)*	0.2 *(0.12)*	100.0
Dhaka	25.9 *(4.16)*	4.3 *(1.18)*	22.5 *(3.54)*	7.1 *(2.01)*	40.2 *(4.09)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Chittagong	20.3 *(4.26)*	5.8 *(2.03)*	25.2 *(4.64)*	6.2 *(2.20)*	42.6 *(5.69)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Khulna	22.9 *(6.99)*	2.1 *(1.14)*	31.3 *(5.48)*	2.8 *(1.32)*	41.0 *(6.10)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Rajshahi	37.9 *(7.27)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	37.9 *(9.24)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	13.8 *(8.00)*	10.3 *(5.46)*	100.0

Annex Table 54: Households consuming less than 80 percent of calorie requirements, by place of origin of household heads whose place of origin is elsewhere than current moholla, percent.

	Another moholla in this city	Another urban center in this division	Rural village in this division	Urban center in another division	Rural village in another division	ALL
Urban slum population	33.3 *(3.57)*	34.2 *(10.70)*	28.0 *(4.56)*	21.6 *(8.42)*	26.0 *(3.89)*	28.3 *(1.75)*
Dhaka	26.4 *(4.34)*	13.3 *(9.19)*	24.1 *(6.11)*	16.0 *(9.56)*	24.8 *(5.59)*	23.6 *(2.26)*
Chittagong	46.9 *(6.11)*	57.1 *(18.65)*	31.1 *(8.48)*	33.3 *(15.90)*	23.3 *(6.26)*	35.5 *(3.34)*
Khulna	24.2 *(6.95)*	33.3 *(27.92)*	35.6 *(7.36)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	42.4 *(9.53)*	30.5 *(4.44)*
Rajshahi	54.5 *(13.06)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	27.3 *(14.34)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	75.0 *(25.26)*	40.0 *(4.14)*

Health

Annex Table 55: Illness, individuals reporting being ill in the past two weeks, percent of all individuals.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	27.8 *(1.56)*	25.6 *(1.41)*	28.6 *(1.68)*	27.3 *(1.11)*
Dhaka	20.3 *(2.11)*	21.8 *(1.78)*	25.7 *(1.93)*	22.7 *(1.37)*
Chittagong	35.7 *(2.71)*	32.7 *(2.81)*	36.5 *(3.42)*	34.9 *(2.20)*
Khulna	27.4 *(3.35)*	26.6 *(3.59)*	26.2 *(6.26)*	26.8 *(3.12)*
Rajshahi	30.8 *(3.34)*	25.6 *(3.39)*	36.8 *(6.94)*	29.4 *(2.00)*

Annex Table 56: Morbidity of children under 5 years of age, children reported as being ill in the past two weeks, percent of all children under 5 years of age.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
ALL	35.3 *(2.87)*	38.7 *(2.96)*	44.6 *(3.91)*	38.9 *(2.11)*
Boys	36.3 *(3.23)*	39.1 *(4.04)*	46.6 *(4.95)*	40.1 *(2.38)*
Girls	34.2 *(4.12)*	38.4 *(4.12)*	42.1 *(4.86)*	37.7 *(2.80)*

Annex Table 57: Debilitating illness, individuals reporting being ill in the past two weeks to the extent that they had to stop normal activities, percent of all individuals.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	8.0 *(1.00)*	8.2 *(0.80)*	10.2 *(1.02)*	8.7 *(0.67)*
Dhaka	5.0 *(0.84)*	6.8 *(0.89)*	8.4 *(1.04)*	6.8 *(0.62)*
Chittagong	11.3 *(2.08)*	10.6 *(1.82)*	15.3 *(2.62)*	11.9 *(1.63)*
Khulna	8.9 *(1.99)*	9.7 *(1.99)*	8.7 *(3.28)*	9.2 *(1.32)*
Rajshahi	8.3 *(1.67)*	7.6 *(2.08)*	19.1 *(6.53)*	9.2 *(1.06)*

Annex Table 58: Severe debilitating illness, individuals reporting being ill in the past two weeks to the extent that others in the household had to stop their normal activities to provide care, percent of all individuals.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	1.4 *(0.37)*	1.7 *(0.34)*	2.7 *(0.67)*	1.9 *(0.32)*

Annex Table 59: Handicapped individuals, percent of all individuals.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	1.3 *(0.24)*	0.9 *(0.21)*	1.2 *(0.30)*	1.1 *(0.17)*

Annex Table 60: Chronic illness, individuals reporting suffering from a chronic illness, percent of all individuals.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	13.4 *(1.06)*	15.4 *(1.20)*	15.2 *(1.43)*	14.6 *(0.91)*
Dhaka	6.6 *(1.19)*	8.9 *(1.20)*	8.8 *(1.29)*	8.2 *(0.94)*
Chittagong	20.7 *(1.89)*	26.6 *(2.82)*	31.3 *(3.47)*	24.8 *(2.11)*
Khulna	14.0 *(3.25)*	19.4 *(2.89)*	24.0 *(5.38)*	18.2 *(2.61)*
Rajshahi	15.2 *(2.54)*	18.9 *(2.94)*	25.0 *(3.18)*	17.8 *(2.02)*

Annex Table 61: Pregnancy and delivery, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Women aged 15 to 49 who gave birth in past 12 months	9.4 *(1.27)*	7.4 *(1.10)*	8.1 *(1.20)*	8.3 *(0.73)*
Went regularly to a health clinic during pregnancy, percent of women who gave birth	57.6 *(7.55)*	63.6 *(6.59)*	65.5 *(6.92)*	61.9 *(4.33)*
Where child was delivered, percent of births?				
Hospital or maternity	4.9 *(2.40)*	12.8 *(4.81)*	19.4 *(5.45)*	11.7 *(2.51)*
Health clinic	3.1 *(2.18)*	6.3 *(3.07)*	10.8 *(4.83)*	6.4 *(1.94)*
At home	92.0 *(3.20)*	77.3 *(6.19)*	67.1 *(6.91)*	79.9 *(3.52)*
Other	0.0 *(0.00)*	3.7 *(2.64)*	2.7 *(2.09)*	2.0 *(1.06)*
Who delivered the child, percent of births?				
Doctor or of medical clinic officer	5.8 *(2.76)*	7.0 *(3.13)*	19.8 *(6.49)*	10.3 *(2.82)*
Nurse	2.1 *(1.59)*	10.9 *(4.65)*	8.9 *(3.89)*	6.9 *(2.12)*
Midwife	63.5 *(6.10)*	54.4 *(7.85)*	41.2 *(7.71)*	54.1 *(4.35)*
Friend or relative	24.9 *(6.18)*	25.9 *(7.12)*	28.0 *(6.72)*	26.1 *(3.94)*
Self	3.1 *(2.17)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.2 *(0.85)*
Other	0.6 *(0.59)*	1.9 *(1.85)*	2.0 *(1.98)*	1.4 *(0.86)*

Annex Table 62: Type of illness, percent of illnesses reported.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Diarrhoea	4.7 *(0.75)*	4.3 *(0.87)*	5.0 *(0.95)*	4.7 *(0.53)*		38.0 *(6.73)*	29.9 *(4.99)*	32.2 *(5.48)*	100.0
Fever	49.8 *(1.96)*	50.1 *(2.41)*	43.8 *(2.38)*	48.1 *(1.46)*		39.0 *(2.80)*	33.5 *(2.18)*	27.5 *(2.27)*	100.0
Dysentery	2.8 *(0.56)*	2.2 *(0.54)*	5.2 *(1.13)*	3.4 *(0.48)*		31.9 *(6.50)*	21.2 *(4.69)*	47.0 *(7.09)*	100.0
Pain/Headache	15.7 *(1.49)*	12.2 *(1.50)*	14.2 *(1.48)*	14.1 *(0.96)*		41.9 *(3.72)*	27.8 *(3.18)*	30.3 *(3.46)*	100.0
Injury	2.3 *(0.52)*	3.0 *(0.56)*	4.0 *(0.90)*	3.0 *(0.41)*		29.0 *(5.65)*	31.1 *(5.26)*	39.9 *(6.49)*	100.0
High blood pressure	2.9 *(0.67)*	2.6 *(0.77)*	3.2 *(0.70)*	2.9 *(0.46)*		37.4 *(7.39)*	29.3 *(6.47)*	33.3 *(5.62)*	100.0
Heart disease	1.2 *(0.40)*	1.5 *(0.45)*	1.5 *(0.57)*	1.4 *(0.28)*		31.8 *(8.85)*	36.2 *(9.48)*	32.0 *(9.98)*	100.0
Breathing trouble	3.5 *(0.58)*	2.7 *(0.55)*	3.6 *(0.92)*	3.3 *(0.43)*		40.4 *(6.61)*	26.5 *(5.14)*	33.1 *(6.49)*	100.0
Weakness	4.8 *(0.78)*	4.9 *(0.85)*	4.3 *(0.83)*	4.7 *(0.54)*		38.5 *(5.31)*	33.6 *(4.69)*	27.9 *(5.23)*	100.0
Dizziness	0.1 *(0.11)*	0.4 *(0.22)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.08)*		25.3 *(21.84)*	74.7 *(21.84)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Pneumonia	0.6 *(0.24)*	0.3 *(0.19)*	1.2 *(0.43)*	0.7 *(0.19)*		32.3 *(12.90)*	13.1 *(7.51)*	54.6 *(11.60)*	100.0
Typhoid	0.4 *(0.34)*	0.7 *(0.30)*	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.5 *(0.20)*		31.1 *(17.86)*	50.3 *(21.95)*	18.6 *(9.00)*	100.0
Tuberculosis	0.4 *(0.19)*	0.6 *(0.27)*	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.4 *(0.13)*		32.0 *(15.23)*	46.6 *(16.10)*	21.5 *(13.42)*	100.0
Malaria	0.1 *(0.12)*	0.3 *(0.27)*	0.1 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.10)*		25.4 *(23.59)*	49.7 *(30.80)*	24.9 *(23.45)*	100.0
Jaundice	2.6 *(0.63)*	2.2 *(0.54)*	1.8 *(0.55)*	2.2 *(0.32)*		44.1 *(8.19)*	31.7 *(7.14)*	24.3 *(6.97)*	100.0
Female diseases	2.0 *(0.66)*	3.4 *(1.05)*	2.9 *(0.75)*	2.7 *(0.60)*		28.4 *(6.95)*	39.7 *(6.86)*	31.9 *(7.84)*	100.0
Paralysis	0.2 *(0.16)*	0.8 *(0.32)*	0.9 *(0.45)*	0.6 *(0.19)*		14.1 *(9.56)*	43.0 *(13.76)*	43.0 *(14.78)*	100.0
Hysteria	0.2 *(0.23)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.2 *(0.11)*		49.4 *(30.56)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	50.6 *(30.56)*	100.0
Other	5.6 *(0.88)*	7.8 *(1.13)*	7.6 *(1.19)*	6.9 *(0.68)*		30.7 *(4.14)*	36.1 *(4.12)*	33.2 *(4.36)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		37.7 *(2.65)*	32.1 *(1.85)*	30.2 *(2.21)*	100.0

Annex Table 63: Who diagnosed the illness, percent of illnesses reported.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Government Health Worker	14.1 *(2.13)*	18.4 *(2.58)*	18.9 *(2.99)*	16.9 *(1.91)*		31.3 *(3.93)*	34.8 *(2.98)*	33.8 *(4.12)*	100.0
NGO Health Worker	2.0 *(0.63)*	2.3 *(0.93)*	3.1 *(1.04)*	2.4 *(0.51)*		31.2 *(8.36)*	30.7 *(9.92)*	38.2 *(10.36)*	100.0
Private Health Worker	21.0 *(2.71)*	20.5 *(2.33)*	21.0 *(2.72)*	20.9 *(1.89)*		38.0 *(3.60)*	31.5 *(2.78)*	30.4 *(3.27)*	100.0
Homeopath	1.2 *(0.40)*	1.2 *(0.43)*	2.3 *(0.95)*	1.5 *(0.39)*		29.0 *(8.74)*	25.5 *(7.87)*	45.5 *(12.61)*	100.0
Ayurved; Kabiraji; or Hekim	0.3 *(0.18)*	0.7 *(0.30)*	0.7 *(0.31)*	0.6 *(0.15)*		21.5 *(10.72)*	39.4 *(13.50)*	39.1 *(13.54)*	100.0
Spirit Healer	2.4 *(0.71)*	2.1 *(0.59)*	2.6 *(0.70)*	2.4 *(0.43)*		38.0 *(9.14)*	28.1 *(7.09)*	33.9 *(7.72)*	100.0
Pharmacist	18.6 *(2.66)*	20.3 *(2.98)*	20.8 *(2.96)*	19.8 *(2.22)*		35.4 *(4.44)*	32.8 *(3.54)*	31.8 *(3.74)*	100.0
Family member	12.0 *(2.16)*	12.2 *(2.20)*	7.5 *(1.61)*	10.7 *(1.51)*		42.3 *(5.03)*	36.5 *(4.40)*	21.3 *(4.35)*	100.0
Self	27.8 *(3.04)*	21.5 *(2.30)*	22.8 *(3.08)*	24.3 *(2.02)*		43.3 *(4.71)*	28.3 *(2.95)*	28.4 *(3.83)*	100.0
Other	0.7 *(0.31)*	0.9 *(0.46)*	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.6 *(0.21)*		41.3 *(14.42)*	45.1 *(15.30)*	13.7 *(9.45)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		37.7 *(2.66)*	32.0 *(1.85)*	30.3 *(2.22)*	100.0

Annex Table 64: Action taken to find relief from illness, percent of illnesses reported.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Did nothing, not serious	6.4 *(1.78)*	5.1 *(1.19)*	6.0 *(1.23)*	5.9 *(0.89)*		41.2 *(8.74)*	27.9 *(6.41)*	30.9 *(6.71)*	100.0
Did nothing, no money	5.3 *(1.02)*	5.1 *(1.03)*	4.1 *(1.07)*	4.8 *(0.68)*		40.9 *(6.57)*	33.6 *(5.34)*	25.5 *(5.36)*	100.0
Used medicine already had	5.2 *(1.66)*	5.2 *(1.27)*	6.9 *(1.59)*	5.7 *(1.09)*		34.3 *(6.51)*	29.3 *(4.82)*	36.4 *(7.99)*	100.0
Used own treatment	2.8 *(0.79)*	2.1 *(0.55)*	4.8 *(1.68)*	3.2 *(0.65)*		33.3 *(8.85)*	21.3 *(5.43)*	45.5 *(9.96)*	100.0
Sought treatment at health facility	9.6 *(1.63)*	13.6 *(1.81)*	13.9 *(2.50)*	12.2 *(1.39)*		29.7 *(4.01)*	35.8 *(3.57)*	34.5 *(4.64)*	100.0
Went to local pharmacy for medicine	60.8 *(3.31)*	59.1 *(2.81)*	54.9 *(2.98)*	58.5 *(2.17)*		39.1 *(2.98)*	32.5 *(2.22)*	28.4 *(2.35)*	100.0
Went to local grocery for medicine	4.9 *(1.81)*	3.9 *(0.99)*	4.5 *(1.47)*	4.5 *(0.94)*		41.6 *(10.61)*	28.1 *(6.61)*	30.4 *(8.93)*	100.0
Treated by Homeopath	1.2 *(0.40)*	1.8 *(0.51)*	2.3 *(1.08)*	1.8 *(0.44)*		26.3 *(8.43)*	33.8 *(8.29)*	39.9 *(12.57)*	100.0
Treated by Ayurved, Kabiraji, or Hekim	1.9 *(0.56)*	1.6 *(0.54)*	1.0 *(0.36)*	1.5 *(0.30)*		45.9 *(9.38)*	34.0 *(8.91)*	20.1 *(7.35)*	100.0
Treated by Spirit Healer	1.2 *(0.59)*	1.7 *(0.54)*	1.3 *(0.44)*	1.4 *(0.33)*		33.6 *(13.07)*	38.4 *(10.01)*	28.0 *(8.54)*	100.0
Other	0.7 *(0.37)*	0.9 *(0.47)*	0.4 *(0.21)*	0.7 *(0.21)*		41.3 *(15.82)*	41.1 *(16.28)*	17.7 *(9.67)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		37.7 *(2.65)*	32.1 *(1.86)*	30.2 *(2.21)*	100.0

Annex Table 65: Type of illness of children under 5 years of age, percent of illnesses reported.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Diarrhoea	8.5 *(2.35)*	12.3 *(3.02)*	9.5 *(3.10)*	10.0 *(1.75)*
Fever	68.3 *(3.70)*	69.2 *(3.94)*	58.2 *(5.46)*	65.4 *(2.75)*
Dysentery	4.9 *(1.68)*	2.9 *(1.32)*	10.5 *(3.53)*	6.0 *(1.40)*
Pain/Headache	1.3 *(0.91)*	2.6 *(1.34)*	1.6 *(1.11)*	1.8 *(0.72)*
Injury	0.7 *(0.67)*	0.3 *(0.30)*	1.6 *(1.11)*	0.8 *(0.43)*
Heart disease	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.8 *(0.79)*	0.3 *(0.25)*
Breathing trouble	4.2 *(1.57)*	2.1 *(1.16)*	3.4 *(1.51)*	3.3 *(0.83)*
Weakness	0.7 *(0.65)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.8 *(0.74)*	0.5 *(0.33)*
Pneumonia	3.3 *(1.36)*	0.8 *(0.78)*	3.4 *(1.57)*	2.5 *(0.74)*
Typhoid	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.1 *(0.81)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.3 *(0.26)*
Jaundice	2.0 *(1.10)*	1.1 *(0.81)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.1 *(0.49)*
Other	6.1 *(1.85)*	7.6 *(2.14)*	10.3 *(3.48)*	7.9 *(1.49)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 66: Chronic illness, percent of chronic illnesses reported.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Chronic fever	3.9 *(0.99)*	4.3 *(1.07)*	2.7 *(0.97)*	3.7 *(0.70)*		35.9 *(6.93)*	41.5 *(6.31)*	22.6 *(7.58)*	100.0
Gastric ulcer	37.6 *(2.82)*	37.3 *(3.04)*	38.0 *(2.85)*	37.6 *(1.99)*		33.5 *(3.70)*	35.1 *(2.80)*	31.4 *(3.25)*	100.0
Other stomach disorder	9.0 *(1.51)*	8.7 *(1.38)*	11.1 *(1.77)*	9.6 *(1.03)*		31.6 *(5.14)*	32.1 *(4.60)*	36.2 *(5.60)*	100.0
Tuberculosis	1.6 *(0.57)*	0.8 *(0.41)*	1.0 *(0.77)*	1.1 *(0.33)*		47.9 *(15.45)*	24.0 *(11.84)*	28.1 *(17.20)*	100.0
HIV/AIDS	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.22)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.08)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Diabetes	3.9 *(0.89)*	2.7 *(0.75)*	3.6 *(1.13)*	3.4 *(0.59)*		38.3 *(7.52)*	28.5 *(6.45)*	33.2 *(8.06)*	100.0
Asthma	7.5 *(1.20)*	6.3 *(1.27)*	6.2 *(1.49)*	6.7 *(0.88)*		37.7 *(6.08)*	33.5 *(4.88)*	28.8 *(5.42)*	100.0
Arthritis/Rheumatism	13.1 *(1.69)*	12.7 *(1.78)*	14.3 *(1.80)*	13.3 *(1.10)*		33.0 *(4.75)*	33.6 *(4.28)*	33.4 *(4.02)*	100.0
Anemia	0.1 *(0.09)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.5 *(0.35)*	0.4 *(0.16)*		8.6 *(8.80)*	45.4 *(23.33)*	46.0 *(23.40)*	100.0
Night blindness	0.6 *(0.34)*	0.4 *(0.28)*	1.0 *(0.51)*	0.7 *(0.24)*		29.0 *(16.16)*	21.8 *(11.85)*	49.2 *(14.77)*	100.0
Headaches	7.6 *(1.24)*	9.3 *(1.54)*	8.7 *(1.74)*	8.5 *(0.96)*		29.8 *(5.46)*	38.6 *(4.93)*	31.6 *(5.90)*	100.0
Nerve disorder	1.2 *(0.49)*	0.5 *(0.33)*	0.3 *(0.26)*	0.7 *(0.21)*		60.2 *(16.06)*	27.9 *(14.67)*	11.8 *(11.07)*	100.0
Heart problems	6.1 *(1.15)*	3.5 *(0.84)*	3.2 *(0.84)*	4.3 *(0.61)*		47.8 *(6.76)*	29.1 *(6.07)*	23.1 *(5.48)*	100.0
Sores that do not heal	1.0 *(0.45)*	1.1 *(0.45)*	0.8 *(0.44)*	1.0 *(0.30)*		35.8 *(14.55)*	39.3 *(10.89)*	24.9 *(10.02)*	100.0
Cancer	0.2 *(0.23)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.08)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Other	6.6 *(1.36)*	11.6 *(1.89)*	8.7 *(1.85)*	9.0 *(1.20)*		24.4 *(4.41)*	45.5 *(4.73)*	30.0 *(4.25)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.6 *(2.95)*	35.3 *(2.01)*	31.1 *(2.74)*	100.0

Annex Table 67: Characteristics of those suffering from chronic illnesses.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Average age (yrs.)	38.5 *(0.94)*	35.6 *(0.89)*	37.2 *(1.22)*	37.1 *(0.66)*
Period over which have suffered from illness (yrs)	5.1 *(0.25)*	4.9 *(0.28)*	5.0 *(0.31)*	5.0 *(0.19)*

Employment

Annex Table 68: Average hours spent by household heads on domestic tasks daily, by sex.

	Male	Female
1st food security tercile	1.6 *(0.06)*	3.2 *(0.15)*
2nd food security tercile	1.5 *(0.09)*	3.0 *(0.25)*
3rd food security tercile	1.5 *(0.07)*	3.4 *(0.22)*
ALL	1.7 *(0.08)*	3.2 *(0.23)*

Annex Table 69: Work status of all individuals aged 5 years and older, percent.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Non-worker, not seeking work	16.8 *(1.17)*	14.8 *(1.05)*	12.2 *(1.04)*	14.8 *(0.73)*		41.5 *(3.02)*	34.7 *(2.56)*	23.8 *(2.26)*	100.0
Looking for work	2.0 *(0.40)*	1.7 *(0.29)*	1.0 *(0.28)*	1.6 *(0.21)*		46.1 *(6.25)*	35.8 *(5.28)*	18.1 *(4.85)*	100.0
Student	14.1 *(1.02)*	13.3 *(0.93)*	11.8 *(1.06)*	13.2 *(0.69)*		39.1 *(2.83)*	35.0 *(2.05)*	25.9 *(2.51)*	100.0
Work at home	25.5 *(0.93)*	25.4 *(0.83)*	26.5 *(1.10)*	25.7 *(0.65)*		36.1 *(2.16)*	34.2 *(1.57)*	29.7 *(1.99)*	100.0
Self-employed	9.5 *(0.79)*	10.1 *(0.78)*	11.3 *(0.97)*	10.2 *(0.58)*		34.0 *(2.59)*	34.2 *(2.26)*	31.8 *(2.95)*	100.0
Worker in family business	2.1 *(0.35)*	2.6 *(0.43)*	3.4 *(0.53)*	2.6 *(0.28)*		28.5 *(4.20)*	34.7 *(4.68)*	36.8 *(4.60)*	100.0
Employer	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.2 *(0.10)*	0.1 *(0.08)*	0.2 *(0.10)*		55.4 *(20.47)*	31.4 *(16.25)*	13.3 *(10.01)*	100.0
Employee in another household	3.0 *(0.39)*	2.9 *(0.49)*	3.3 *(0.61)*	3.0 *(0.34)*		36.0 *(4.59)*	32.6 *(4.22)*	31.4 *(4.34)*	100.0
Employee in formal establishment	12.5 *(1.00)*	16.5 *(1.18)*	16.6 *(1.38)*	15.1 *(0.79)*		30.4 *(2.63)*	37.9 *(2.30)*	31.7 *(2.71)*	100.0
Day laborer	8.3 *(0.77)*	6.5 *(0.69)*	7.6 *(0.94)*	7.5 *(0.52)*		40.6 *(3.43)*	30.0 *(2.70)*	29.4 *(3.30)*	100.0
Other	5.9 *(0.79)*	6.1 *(0.75)*	6.3 *(0.86)*	6.1 *(0.56)*		35.4 *(3.70)*	34.8 *(3.34)*	29.8 *(3.45)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		36.5 *(1.97)*	34.6 *(1.44)*	28.8 *(1.76)*	100.0

Annex Table 70: Work status of all individuals aged 5 years and older, by sex, percent.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	MALES								
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Non-worker, not seeking work	18.1 *(1.39)*	15.8 *(1.16)*	12.2 *(1.11)*	15.6 *(0.79)*		43.3 *(3.13)*	34.9 *(2.81)*	21.8 *(2.35)*	100.0
Looking for work	3.2 *(0.71)*	2.5 *(0.49)*	1.3 *(0.40)*	2.4 *(0.35)*		49.2 *(7.09)*	35.2 *(6.31)*	15.5 *(4.64)*	100.0
Student	15.0 *(1.15)*	12.8 *(1.10)*	12.0 *(1.17)*	13.4 *(0.74)*		41.9 *(3.05)*	32.9 *(2.46)*	25.2 *(2.60)*	100.0
Work at home	4.5 *(0.68)*	4.5 *(0.69)*	4.6 *(0.84)*	4.5 *(0.46)*		37.4 *(5.00)*	34.5 *(4.52)*	28.1 *(4.41)*	100.0
Self-employed	17.1 *(1.47)*	17.9 *(1.50)*	21.3 *(1.85)*	18.6 *(1.11)*		34.5 *(2.70)*	33.3 *(2.35)*	32.2 *(3.06)*	100.0
Worker in family business	3.4 *(0.65)*	4.9 *(0.81)*	5.7 *(0.98)*	4.5 *(0.54)*		27.6 *(4.41)*	37.0 *(4.99)*	35.4 *(4.78)*	100.0

Employer	0.4 *(0.27)*	0.4 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.16)*	0.3 *(0.13)*		45.4 *(19.45)*	36.3 *(16.70)*	18.3 *(12.41)*	100.0
Employee in another household	0.5 *(0.19)*	0.8 *(0.26)*	1.1 *(0.35)*	0.7 *(0.16)*		22.5 *(8.26)*	37.9 *(9.33)*	39.6 *(10.43)*	100.0
Employee in formal establishment	15.0 *(1.20)*	20.1 *(1.62)*	17.7 *(1.58)*	17.5 *(0.96)*		32.0 *(2.67)*	39.7 *(2.44)*	28.4 *(2.56)*	100.0
Day laborer	14.7 *(1.40)*	11.7 *(1.16)*	13.9 *(1.55)*	13.4 *(0.90)*		40.9 *(3.42)*	30.2 *(2.69)*	28.9 *(3.10)*	100.0
Other	8.2 *(1.22)*	8.7 *(1.16)*	10.1 *(1.26)*	8.9 *(0.85)*		34.6 *(3.94)*	33.7 *(3.37)*	31.7 *(3.59)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		37.4 *(1.98)*	34.5 *(1.51)*	28.1 *(1.78)*	100.0
	FEMALES								
Non-worker, not seeking work	15.4 *(1.37)*	13.8 *(1.40)*	12.2 *(1.43)*	13.9 *(0.96)*		39.5 *(3.64)*	34.5 *(3.17)*	26.0 *(2.82)*	100.0
Looking for work	0.9 *(0.30)*	0.9 *(0.29)*	0.7 *(0.34)*	0.8 *(0.19)*		37.3 *(10.40)*	37.4 *(9.12)*	25.3 *(9.83)*	100.0
Student	13.2 *(1.24)*	13.9 *(1.23)*	11.6 *(1.35)*	13.0 *(0.84)*		36.4 *(3.30)*	37.1 *(2.68)*	26.5 *(3.20)*	100.0
Work at home	46.9 *(1.82)*	45.6 *(1.81)*	46.8 *(2.04)*	46.4 *(1.30)*		36.0 *(2.10)*	34.2 *(1.54)*	29.8 *(1.98)*	100.0
Self-employed	1.7 *(0.41)*	2.6 *(0.51)*	1.9 *(0.45)*	2.1 *(0.30)*		29.7 *(5.87)*	42.8 *(5.93)*	27.6 *(5.44)*	100.0
Worker in family business	0.7 *(0.24)*	0.5 *(0.19)*	1.2 *(0.38)*	0.8 *(0.15)*		33.7 *(9.66)*	21.2 *(8.19)*	45.1 *(10.72)*	100.0
Employer	0.3 *(0.26)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.10)*		81.6 *(18.84)*	18.4 *(18.84)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Employee in another household	5.6 *(0.79)*	4.8 *(0.93)*	5.4 *(1.09)*	5.3 *(0.65)*		37.8 *(4.94)*	31.9 *(4.70)*	30.3 *(4.70)*	100.0
Employee in formal establishment	10.0 *(1.16)*	12.9 *(1.38)*	15.5 *(1.75)*	12.6 *(0.92)*		28.3 *(3.40)*	35.5 *(3.31)*	36.2 *(3.79)*	100.0
Day laborer	1.8 *(0.41)*	1.4 *(0.40)*	1.9 *(0.72)*	1.7 *(0.32)*		38.1 *(7.61)*	28.9 *(7.07)*	32.9 *(9.22)*	100.0
Other	3.5 *(0.66)*	3.6 *(0.72)*	2.8 *(0.79)*	3.3 *(0.46)*		37.6 *(5.96)*	37.5 *(6.26)*	24.9 *(5.48)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		35.7 *(2.04)*	34.8 *(1.51)*	29.6 *(1.84)*	100.0

Annex Table 71: Work status of all household heads, percent.

	Column totals					**Row totals**			
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Non-worker, not seeking work	3.3 *(0.73)*	1.8 *(0.54)*	3.5 *(0.71)*	2.9 *(0.43)*		38.6 *(6.85)*	20.5 *(5.29)*	40.9 *(6.14)*	100.0
Looking for work	0.8 *(0.36)*	0.6 *(0.32)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.16)*		56.6 *(17.33)*	43.5 *(17.33)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Student	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.1 *(0.06)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Work at home	2.4 *(0.60)*	3.2 *(0.73)*	2.5 *(0.62)*	2.7 *(0.38)*		30.1 *(6.52)*	39.4 *(6.82)*	30.5 *(6.44)*	100.0
Self-employed	32.0 *(2.55)*	31.3 *(2.38)*	30.9 *(2.80)*	31.4 *(1.84)*		34.0 *(2.57)*	33.2 *(2.19)*	32.9 *(3.03)*	100.0
Worker in family business	4.6 *(0.97)*	6.2 *(1.16)*	6.1 *(1.18)*	5.6 *(0.75)*		27.4 *(4.81)*	36.5 *(5.48)*	36.1 *(4.91)*	100.0
Employer	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.8 *(0.36)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.4 *(0.15)*		20.5 *(14.07)*	64.7 *(17.27)*	14.8 *(13.72)*	100.0
Employee in another household	2.8 *(0.63)*	4.2 *(0.94)*	4.0 *(0.93)*	3.7 *(0.52)*		25.9 *(5.57)*	37.9 *(6.54)*	36.2 *(6.79)*	100.0
Employee in formal establishment	17.0 *(1.72)*	23.1 *(1.98)*	21.7 *(2.01)*	20.6 *(1.28)*		27.6 *(2.66)*	37.3 *(2.48)*	35.2 *(2.86)*	100.0
Day laborer	24.3 *(2.46)*	16.4 *(1.86)*	18.3 *(2.18)*	19.7 *(1.43)*		41.2 *(3.73)*	27.8 *(2.76)*	31.0 *(3.36)*	100.0
Other	12.4 *(1.83)*	12.5 *(1.68)*	12.7 *(1.78)*	12.6 *(1.28)*		33.0 *(3.83)*	33.3 *(3.18)*	33.7 *(3.97)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.4 *(1.83)*	33.3 *(1.32)*	33.4 *(1.86)*	100.0

Annex Table 72: Work status of all household heads, by sex, percent.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD								
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Non-worker, not seeking work	3.8 *(0.82)*	1.8 *(0.50)*	3.2 *(0.74)*	2.9 *(0.43)*		43.0 *(7.14)*	20.6 *(5.24)*	36.4 *(6.67)*	100.0
Looking for work	0.9 *(0.41)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.18)*		56.6 *(17.33)*	43.5 *(17.33)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Student	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.21)*	0.1 *(0.07)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Work at home	0.4 *(0.28)*	0.8 *(0.39)*	0.4 *(0.28)*	0.5 *(0.20)*		25.2 *(16.08)*	50.0 *(15.46)*	24.9 *(13.30)*	100.0
Self-employed	34.6 *(2.78)*	33.3 *(2.64)*	34.0 *(2.98)*	34.0 *(1.98)*		34.1 *(2.62)*	32.9 *(2.25)*	33.1 *(3.09)*	100.0
Worker in family business	5.2 *(1.09)*	6.7 *(1.26)*	6.9 *(1.34)*	6.3 *(0.83)*		27.7 *(4.80)*	35.8 *(5.50)*	36.5 *(5.01)*	100.0
Employer	0.2 *(0.20)*	0.8 *(0.40)*	0.2 *(0.21)*	0.4 *(0.16)*		16.7 *(15.33)*	66.5 *(19.36)*	16.7 *(15.33)*	100.0
Employee in another household	0.6 *(0.35)*	0.8 *(0.40)*	1.3 *(0.57)*	0.9 *(0.27)*		22.5 *(10.82)*	29.8 *(11.93)*	47.7 *(15.54)*	100.0
Employee in formal establishment	16.8 *(1.73)*	23.7 *(2.11)*	20.8 *(2.16)*	20.4 *(1.32)*		27.5 *(2.66)*	38.9 *(2.66)*	33.6 *(2.95)*	100.0
Day laborer	26.4 *(2.75)*	17.9 *(1.97)*	20.0 *(2.40)*	21.4 *(1.58)*		41.2 *(3.82)*	28.0 *(2.79)*	30.8 *(3.44)*	100.0
Other	11.2 *(1.77)*	13.5 *(1.83)*	13.0 *(1.88)*	12.5 *(1.31)*		29.9 *(3.94)*	36.0 *(3.36)*	34.1 *(4.08)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.5 *(1.90)*	33.5 *(1.32)*	33.0 *(1.93)*	100.0
	FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD								
Non-worker, not seeking work	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.6 *(1.61)*	5.7 *(2.78)*	2.6 *(1.32)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	19.7 *(13.76)*	80.3 *(13.76)*	100.0
Looking for work	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Student	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Work at home	18.3 *(4.31)*	22.6 *(5.26)*	16.8 *(4.29)*	19.1 *(2.65)*		31.2 *(7.10)*	37.1 *(7.57)*	31.7 *(7.26)*	100.0
Self-employed	11.8 *(3.83)*	14.9 *(4.24)*	9.6 *(3.44)*	12.0 *(2.40)*		32.0 *(9.14)*	39.1 *(9.43)*	28.9 *(8.36)*	100.0
Worker in family business	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.6 *(1.61)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.51)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Employer	0.6 *(0.61)*	0.6 *(0.63)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.39)*		50.0 *(0.00)*	50.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Employee in another household	20.3 *(4.67)*	31.4 *(6.65)*	22.5 *(4.91)*	24.6 *(3.45)*		26.9 *(6.28)*	40.1 *(7.04)*	33.0 *(6.56)*	100.0
Employee in formal establishment	18.8 *(5.55)*	17.8 *(4.50)*	28.4 *(5.47)*	22.0 *(3.06)*		27.9 *(7.68)*	25.5 *(6.80)*	46.6 *(7.99)*	100.0
Day laborer	8.1 *(3.14)*	4.5 *(2.46)*	6.2 *(2.83)*	6.3 *(1.74)*		41.9 *(11.97)*	22.4 *(11.29)*	35.6 *(11.82)*	100.0
Other	22.0 *(5.09)*	4.9 *(3.58)*	10.8 *(3.76)*	12.6 *(2.42)*		56.9 *(10.69)*	12.3 *(8.47)*	30.9 *(9.82)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		32.5 *(3.50)*	31.4 *(3.61)*	36.0 *(3.41)*	100.0

Annex Table 73: Type of work for all individuals aged 5 years and older whose work status is a worker, percent.*

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Agriculture	1.1 *(0.39)*	0.7 *(0.27)*	1.0 *(0.32)*	0.9 *(0.20)*		39.9 *(9.87)*	24.7 *(8.80)*	35.4 *(9.57)*	100.0
Industry	21.0 *(1.84)*	29.2 *(2.22)*	27.0 *(2.15)*	25.8 *(1.47)*		27.7 *(2.87)*	39.4 *(2.63)*	32.8 *(2.99)*	100.0
Water/Gas/Electric	1.2 *(0.48)*	1.2 *(0.31)*	0.8 *(0.31)*	1.1 *(0.21)*		37.7 *(10.97)*	39.6 *(9.67)*	22.7 *(8.64)*	100.0
Construction	8.9 *(1.21)*	7.8 *(0.97)*	8.2 *(1.54)*	8.3 *(0.75)*		36.5 *(4.45)*	32.7 *(3.91)*	30.9 *(5.15)*	100.0
Transport / Communications	20.6 *(1.62)*	18.0 *(1.40)*	22.1 *(1.68)*	20.2 *(1.08)*		34.8 *(2.74)*	31.0 *(1.92)*	34.3 *(2.75)*	100.0
Hotel/Restaurant	3.4 *(0.64)*	2.4 *(0.46)*	2.8 *(0.58)*	2.9 *(0.35)*		40.3 *(5.72)*	28.8 *(4.48)*	30.9 *(5.39)*	100.0
Commercial sales	9.9 *(1.34)*	11.6 *(1.21)*	9.2 *(1.18)*	10.3 *(0.74)*		32.8 *(3.86)*	39.2 *(3.62)*	28.1 *(3.25)*	100.0
Paid domestic work outside the home	7.9 *(0.94)*	6.3 *(1.06)*	6.1 *(1.18)*	6.8 *(0.71)*		39.5 *(4.81)*	32.4 *(4.30)*	28.1 *(4.28)*	100.0
Student	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.20)*	0.1 *(0.11)*	0.2 *(0.09)*		39.7 *(24.67)*	40.2 *(27.87)*	20.1 *(18.92)*	100.0
Other	25.9 *(2.27)*	22.7 *(1.86)*	22.6 *(2.29)*	23.8 *(1.56)*		37.1 *(2.95)*	33.1 *(2.22)*	29.8 *(2.65)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		34.0 *(1.97)*	34.7 *(1.54)*	31.3 *(1.95)*	100.0

* "Workers" are those who reported being self-employed; worker in family business; employer; employee in another household; employee in formal establishment; day laborer; or other.

Annex Table 74: Type of work for all individuals aged 5 years and older whose work status is a worker, by sex, percent.*

	Column totals					Row totals			
	MALES								
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Agriculture	0.9 *(0.37)*	0.6 *(0.27)*	0.8 *(0.35)*	0.8 *(0.20)*		41.9 *(11.28)*	26.3 *(9.62)*	31.8 *(12.25)*	100.0
Industry	14.8 *(1.70)*	20.8 *(1.95)*	17.1 *(1.56)*	17.6 *(1.20)*		29.1 *(3.39)*	41.2 *(2.90)*	29.7 *(2.96)*	100.0
Water/Gas/Electric	1.5 *(0.64)*	1.7 *(0.45)*	1.0 *(0.43)*	1.4 *(0.29)*		36.0 *(11.69)*	43.0 *(10.49)*	21.1 *(8.91)*	100.0
Construction	11.3 *(1.63)*	9.7 *(1.25)*	9.6 *(1.50)*	10.2 *(0.90)*		38.2 *(4.48)*	33.0 *(3.91)*	28.7 *(4.37)*	100.0
Transport / Communications	28.1 *(2.21)*	25.2 *(1.87)*	31.9 *(2.23)*	28.3 *(1.42)*		34.4 *(2.75)*	31.0 *(1.93)*	34.6 *(2.79)*	100.0
Hotel/Restaurant	4.0 *(0.75)*	2.4 *(0.53)*	3.6 *(0.78)*	3.3 *(0.45)*		41.7 *(5.88)*	25.2 *(4.40)*	33.2 *(5.77)*	100.0
Commercial sales	12.2 *(1.59)*	14.6 *(1.62)*	12.3 *(1.51)*	13.1 *(0.98)*		32.4 *(3.78)*	38.8 *(3.68)*	28.8 *(3.37)*	100.0
Paid domestic work outside the home	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.7 *(0.36)*	0.5 *(0.27)*	0.5 *(0.17)*		19.7 *(12.70)*	50.1 *(17.42)*	30.2 *(15.18)*	100.0
Student	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.16)*	0.2 *(0.08)*		66.4 *(27.41)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	33.6 *(27.41)*	100.0
Other	26.6 *(2.43)*	24.3 *(2.01)*	23.2 *(2.63)*	24.8 *(1.67)*		37.2 *(3.10)*	34.1 *(2.50)*	28.7 *(2.90)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		34.6 *(1.94)*	34.8 *(1.50)*	30.7 *(1.92)*	100.0
	FEMALES								
Agriculture	1.4 *(0.70)*	0.8 *(0.50)*	1.6 *(0.72)*	1.3 *(0.36)*		36.9 *(14.50)*	22.4 *(12.17)*	40.7 *(14.72)*	100.0
Industry	36.9 *(3.78)*	49.6 *(4.31)*	49.5 *(4.49)*	45.4 *(2.87)*		26.5 *(3.43)*	37.8 *(3.52)*	35.7 *(3.91)*	100.0

Water/Gas/Electric	0.5 *(0.39)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.36)*	0.3 *(0.17)*		58.0 *(30.96)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	42.0 *(30.96)*	100.0
Construction	2.7 *(1.01)*	3.1 *(1.30)*	5.0 *(2.23)*	3.6 *(0.92)*		24.3 *(9.71)*	30.1 *(11.43)*	45.6 *(13.95)*	100.0
Transport / Communications	1.5 *(0.88)*	0.5 *(0.36)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.31)*		74.2 *(18.99)*	25.8 *(18.99)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Hotel/Restaurant	1.9 *(0.89)*	2.3 *(0.86)*	1.1 *(0.61)*	1.8 *(0.48)*		34.3 *(12.41)*	45.5 *(12.45)*	20.2 *(10.71)*	100.0
Commercial sales	3.9 *(1.40)*	4.3 *(1.09)*	2.3 *(0.89)*	3.5 *(0.65)*		35.9 *(9.85)*	42.6 *(9.83)*	21.5 *(7.32)*	100.0
Paid domestic work outside the home	27.3 *(2.99)*	20.0 *(3.32)*	18.8 *(3.40)*	22.0 *(2.17)*		40.5 *(4.89)*	31.5 *(4.46)*	28.0 *(4.38)*	100.0
Student	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.68)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.24)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Other	24.0 *(3.21)*	18.8 *(2.96)*	21.4 *(3.32)*	21.4 *(2.14)*		36.7 *(4.77)*	30.5 *(3.68)*	32.9 *(4.01)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		32.6 *(2.65)*	34.7 *(2.42)*	32.8 *(2.68)*	100.0

* "Workers" are those who reported being self-employed; worker in family business; employer; employee in another household; employee in formal establishment; day laborer; or other.

Annex Table 75: Type of work for household heads whose work status is a worker, percent.*

	Column totals					**Row totals**			
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Agriculture	1.1 *(0.40)*	0.8 *(0.36)*	0.8 *(0.38)*	0.9 *(0.24)*		40.2 *(10.79)*	30.4 *(10.43)*	29.4 *(12.64)*	100.0
Industry	10.9 *(1.51)*	15.3 *(1.65)*	14.7 *(1.70)*	13.6 *(1.01)*		26.5 *(3.69)*	37.6 *(3.27)*	36.0 *(3.78)*	100.0
Water/Gas/Electric	1.1 *(0.51)*	1.6 *(0.50)*	1.2 *(0.52)*	1.3 *(0.29)*		28.3 *(10.94)*	42.1 *(11.32)*	29.7 *(11.38)*	100.0
Construction	10.9 *(1.94)*	9.4 *(1.33)*	10.4 *(1.72)*	10.2 *(1.02)*		35.4 *(5.09)*	30.7 *(4.05)*	33.9 *(5.19)*	100.0
Transport / Communications	30.0 *(2.42)*	26.0 *(1.93)*	30.9 *(2.35)*	29.0 *(1.53)*		34.4 *(2.83)*	30.1 *(1.93)*	35.6 *(2.86)*	100.0
Hotel/Restaurant	4.1 *(0.88)*	3.3 *(0.71)*	4.0 *(0.88)*	3.8 *(0.53)*		35.9 *(6.01)*	29.1 *(5.14)*	35.0 *(6.08)*	100.0
Commercial sales	11.8 *(1.46)*	14.1 *(1.51)*	11.4 *(1.44)*	12.4 *(0.95)*		31.6 *(3.55)*	37.8 *(3.26)*	30.6 *(3.22)*	100.0
Paid domestic work outside the home	3.8 *(0.74)*	4.1 *(0.95)*	2.8 *(0.77)*	3.6 *(0.51)*		34.9 *(6.51)*	38.8 *(6.60)*	26.3 *(5.98)*	100.0
Student	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.19)*	0.1 *(0.06)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Other	26.4 *(2.62)*	25.4 *(2.22)*	23.8 *(2.53)*	25.2 *(1.75)*		34.8 *(3.07)*	33.8 *(2.42)*	31.4 *(2.82)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.2 *(1.87)*	33.5 *(1.34)*	33.3 *(1.90)*	100.0

* "Workers" are those who reported being self-employed; worker in family business; employer; employee in another household; employee in formal establishment; day laborer; or other.

Annex Table 76: Type of work for all household heads whose work status is a worker, by sex, percent.*

	Column totals					Row totals			
	MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD								
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Agriculture	1.0 *(0.40)*	0.9 *(0.40)*	0.6 *(0.37)*	0.8 *(0.25)*		38.5 *(11.02)*	35.6 *(11.37)*	26.0 *(13.11)*	100.0
Industry	9.6 *(1.50)*	14.5 *(1.72)*	12.8 *(1.70)*	12.3 *(1.03)*		25.9 *(3.95)*	39.8 *(3.54)*	34.3 *(3.92)*	100.0
Water/Gas/Electric	1.1 *(0.55)*	1.8 *(0.55)*	1.1 *(0.55)*	1.3 *(0.31)*		28.3 *(11.58)*	45.2 *(12.04)*	26.5 *(11.69)*	100.0
Construction	11.9 *(2.13)*	9.9 *(1.41)*	11.1 *(1.91)*	10.9 *(1.11)*		36.0 *(5.18)*	30.5 *(4.10)*	33.6 *(5.34)*	100.0
Transport / Communications	33.1 *(2.61)*	28.5 *(2.08)*	34.5 *(2.56)*	32.0 *(1.65)*		34.2 *(2.83)*	30.1 *(1.93)*	35.6 *(2.87)*	100.0
Hotel/Restaurant	4.3 *(0.96)*	3.3 *(0.75)*	4.2 *(0.96)*	3.9 *(0.57)*		36.3 *(6.19)*	28.4 *(5.22)*	35.4 *(6.28)*	100.0
Commercial sales	12.9 *(1.60)*	14.3 *(1.59)*	12.5 *(1.57)*	13.2 *(1.02)*		32.2 *(3.64)*	36.5 *(3.36)*	31.3 *(3.28)*	100.0
Paid domestic work outside the home	0.2 *(0.21)*	0.6 *(0.36)*	0.2 *(0.21)*	0.4 *(0.16)*		19.7 *(17.74)*	60.1 *(22.03)*	20.2 *(18.06)*	100.0
Student	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.21)*	0.1 *(0.07)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Other	25.9 *(2.75)*	26.2 *(2.39)*	22.8 *(2.60)*	25.0 *(1.81)*		34.3 *(3.21)*	35.5 *(2.58)*	30.2 *(3.06)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.1 *(1.90)*	33.8 *(1.32)*	33.1 *(1.94)*	100.0
	FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD								
Agriculture	1.9 *(1.86)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.8 *(1.80)*	1.3 *(0.90)*		50.0 *(35.68)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	50.0 *(35.68)*	100.0
Industry	21.9 *(5.85)*	23.5 *(5.94)*	31.3 *(6.51)*	25.8 *(3.64)*		28.9 *(7.82)*	27.8 *(7.17)*	43.3 *(8.32)*	100.0
Water/Gas/Electric	0.7 *(0.75)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.9 *(1.81)*	0.9 *(0.69)*		27.6 *(28.26)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	72.4 *(28.26)*	100.0
Construction	1.9 *(1.89)*	4.6 *(2.55)*	4.4 *(2.69)*	3.6 *(1.39)*		17.9 *(15.94)*	38.6 *(18.19)*	43.5 *(19.34)*	100.0
Transport / Communications	2.0 *(1.90)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.65)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Hotel/Restaurant	2.0 *(1.90)*	3.0 *(2.32)*	1.9 *(1.78)*	2.2 *(1.13)*		29.6 *(24.57)*	40.9 *(25.46)*	29.6 *(24.57)*	100.0
Commercial sales	2.6 *(2.03)*	11.5 *(4.41)*	1.9 *(1.85)*	5.0 *(1.70)*		17.7 *(12.69)*	69.3 *(15.97)*	13.1 *(12.11)*	100.0
Paid domestic work outside the home	36.0 *(6.66)*	40.6 *(7.71)*	25.4 *(5.73)*	33.6 *(4.17)*		36.4 *(6.89)*	36.7 *(6.83)*	26.9 *(5.97)*	100.0
Student	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Other	31.0 *(5.52)*	16.8 *(5.23)*	31.6 *(6.97)*	26.9 *(3.52)*		39.1 *(6.76)*	19.0 *(6.11)*	41.9 *(7.40)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.9 *(3.99)*	30.4 *(4.12)*	35.7 *(3.86)*	100.0

* "Workers" are those who reported being self-employed; worker in family business; employer; employee in another household; employee in formal establishment; day laborer; or other.

Annex Table 77: Occupation of all workers aged 5 years and older, percent.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Day labor (unskilled)	12.6 *(1.52)*	7.8 *(1.02)*	9.1 *(1.65)*	9.9 *(0.91)*		43.7 *(4.29)*	27.4 *(3.13)*	28.9 *(4.40)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	14.0 *(1.32)*	13.1 *(1.24)*	14.7 *(1.50)*	13.9 *(0.94)*		34.6 *(3.02)*	32.5 *(2.35)*	32.9 *(3.12)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	9.4 *(0.91)*	9.2 *(1.26)*	10.1 *(1.36)*	9.5 *(0.79)*		33.6 *(3.77)*	33.3 *(3.55)*	33.1 *(3.64)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.2 *(0.13)*	0.3 *(0.16)*	0.4 *(0.20)*	0.3 *(0.09)*		22.1 *(13.90)*	33.6 *(15.75)*	44.3 *(16.61)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	8.4 *(1.17)*	6.7 *(0.87)*	7.3 *(0.99)*	7.5 *(0.63)*		38.7 *(4.30)*	30.9 *(3.44)*	30.5 *(4.04)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	5.6 *(0.87)*	5.0 *(0.82)*	5.2 *(0.95)*	5.2 *(0.58)*		36.3 *(4.52)*	33.0 *(3.81)*	30.7 *(4.94)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	3.8 *(0.77)*	3.2 *(0.67)*	2.9 *(0.62)*	3.3 *(0.44)*		39.8 *(6.02)*	33.3 *(5.47)*	26.9 *(4.99)*	100.0
Garments worker	20.0 *(1.91)*	27.5 *(2.21)*	22.5 *(2.05)*	23.4 *(1.43)*		29.3 *(3.12)*	40.7 *(2.84)*	30.0 *(3.13)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	3.0 *(0.58)*	2.3 *(0.48)*	4.2 *(0.63)*	3.1 *(0.33)*		32.6 *(5.25)*	25.0 *(4.59)*	42.4 *(5.45)*	100.0
Street food vendor	1.5 *(0.43)*	0.6 *(0.23)*	0.7 *(0.30)*	0.9 *(0.19)*		52.8 *(10.53)*	23.6 *(8.09)*	23.6 *(8.96)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	6.0 *(0.80)*	6.2 *(0.93)*	5.1 *(0.87)*	5.8 *(0.56)*		35.6 *(4.14)*	37.1 *(4.42)*	27.3 *(3.95)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	2.2 *(0.47)*	3.5 *(0.71)*	4.7 *(0.71)*	3.4 *(0.39)*		22.2 *(4.43)*	35.6 *(5.33)*	42.2 *(5.43)*	100.0
Medical, healer	0.4 *(0.23)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.3 *(0.11)*		51.7 *(20.58)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	48.3 *(20.58)*	100.0
Farmer	0.0 *(0.04)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.01)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.11)*	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.2 *(0.08)*		46.1 *(15.27)*	34.5 *(13.41)*	19.4 *(18.06)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	1.6 *(0.72)*	1.2 *(0.43)*	0.6 *(0.35)*	1.1 *(0.45)*		49.1 *(7.46)*	35.4 *(9.23)*	15.5 *(4.85)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.7 *(0.23)*	0.9 *(0.30)*	0.3 *(0.18)*	0.6 *(0.14)*		35.0 *(10.51)*	49.8 *(11.49)*	15.3 *(8.18)*	100.0
Beggar	1.9 *(0.50)*	0.6 *(0.28)*	0.7 *(0.31)*	1.1 *(0.25)*		58.8 *(8.29)*	20.2 *(8.02)*	21.0 *(7.05)*	100.0
Other	8.3 *(1.22)*	11.3 *(1.51)*	10.5 *(1.50)*	10.0 *(1.00)*		28.4 *(3.66)*	39.0 *(3.86)*	32.5 *(3.52)*	100.0
Jute industry worker	0.3 *(0.13)*	0.4 *(0.15)*	0.5 *(0.28)*	0.4 *(0.13)*		22.6 *(8.75)*	38.7 *(11.51)*	38.7 *(14.95)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		34.3 *(1.96)*	34.6 *(1.55)*	31.2 *(1.93)*	100.0

Annex Table 78: Occupation of all workers aged 5 years and older, by sex, percent.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	MALES								
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Day labor (unskilled)	15.0 *(1.91)*	9.7 *(1.22)*	10.1 *(1.66)*	11.6 *(1.04)*		44.9 *(4.34)*	28.7 *(3.31)*	26.4 *(3.91)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	19.1 *(1.83)*	18.8 *(1.74)*	21.5 *(2.02)*	19.7 *(1.28)*		33.8 *(2.95)*	33.0 *(2.37)*	33.2 *(3.11)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	0.3 *(0.20)*	1.5 *(0.46)*	0.9 *(0.37)*	0.9 *(0.23)*		12.4 *(6.90)*	56.3 *(10.43)*	31.3 *(10.53)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.14)*	0.5 *(0.27)*	0.2 *(0.09)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	25.1 *(21.83)*	74.9 *(21.83)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	11.3 *(1.58)*	9.2 *(1.17)*	10.0 *(1.40)*	10.2 *(0.87)*		38.8 *(4.45)*	31.3 *(3.60)*	29.9 *(4.18)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	7.2 *(1.11)*	6.6 *(1.10)*	7.0 *(1.24)*	6.9 *(0.76)*		36.2 *(4.47)*	33.0 *(3.89)*	30.8 *(5.05)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	5.2 *(1.05)*	4.1 *(0.93)*	3.5 *(0.74)*	4.3 *(0.59)*		42.4 *(6.49)*	32.9 *(5.68)*	24.8 *(4.67)*	100.0
Garments worker	12.6 *(1.73)*	17.1 *(1.90)*	11.9 *(1.41)*	14.0 *(1.14)*		31.5 *(3.92)*	42.5 *(3.71)*	26.0 *(3.22)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	4.1 *(0.80)*	3.3 *(0.70)*	6.4 *(0.92)*	4.5 *(0.47)*		31.9 *(5.16)*	25.2 *(4.61)*	42.9 *(5.46)*	100.0
Street food vendor	1.8 *(0.53)*	0.5 *(0.25)*	0.7 *(0.32)*	1.0 *(0.23)*		61.8 *(10.71)*	17.6 *(7.90)*	20.6 *(8.83)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	7.3 *(1.03)*	8.4 *(1.27)*	7.0 *(1.11)*	7.6 *(0.71)*		33.6 *(4.25)*	38.3 *(4.58)*	28.1 *(4.06)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	2.8 *(0.60)*	4.2 *(0.90)*	6.5 *(1.04)*	4.4 *(0.54)*		22.3 *(4.53)*	32.6 *(5.29)*	45.1 *(5.67)*	100.0
Medical, healer	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.07)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Farmer	0.1 *(0.05)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.02)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.2 *(0.16)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.11)*		57.2 *(13.75)*	42.8 *(13.75)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	2.3 *(1.03)*	1.6 *(0.63)*	0.6 *(0.49)*	1.5 *(0.65)*		51.1 *(7.96)*	36.6 *(9.83)*	12.3 *(5.49)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.7 *(0.27)*	1.2 *(0.43)*	0.5 *(0.27)*	0.8 *(0.19)*		29.4 *(10.67)*	52.6 *(12.44)*	18.0 *(9.50)*	100.0
Beggar	1.2 *(0.38)*	0.6 *(0.28)*	0.5 *(0.27)*	0.7 *(0.19)*		54.3 *(11.78)*	26.1 *(11.48)*	19.6 *(9.46)*	100.0
Other	8.2 *(1.23)*	12.3 *(1.75)*	11.9 *(1.76)*	10.8 *(1.08)*		26.8 *(3.55)*	39.5 *(4.19)*	33.7 *(3.97)*	100.0
Jute industry worker	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.6 *(0.21)*	0.6 *(0.38)*	0.5 *(0.18)*		22.2 *(10.08)*	40.7 *(10.87)*	37.0 *(15.88)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		34.9 *(1.93)*	34.6 *(1.50)*	30.5 *(1.91)*	100.0
	FEMALES								
Day labor (unskilled)	7.1 *(1.46)*	3.9 *(1.24)*	7.3 *(2.27)*	6.0 *(1.07)*		38.4 *(7.33)*	22.1 *(5.85)*	39.5 *(8.67)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	2.3 *(0.79)*	0.5 *(0.33)*	1.0 *(0.54)*	1.3 *(0.33)*		60.7 *(13.58)*	14.5 *(8.90)*	24.8 *(12.34)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	30.1 *(2.65)*	25.8 *(3.32)*	28.6 *(3.39)*	28.1 *(2.07)*		35.1 *(3.89)*	31.6 *(3.58)*	33.2 *(3.79)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.6 *(0.44)*	0.6 *(0.42)*	0.3 *(0.31)*	0.5 *(0.23)*		39.9 *(22.03)*	40.4 *(21.95)*	19.7 *(17.74)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	1.8 *(0.71)*	1.2 *(0.58)*	1.9 *(0.76)*	1.6 *(0.41)*		36.4 *(12.28)*	25.3 *(10.22)*	38.3 *(11.29)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	1.9 *(0.68)*	1.5 *(0.64)*	1.5 *(0.79)*	1.6 *(0.45)*		37.4 *(12.53)*	32.6 *(9.51)*	30.0 *(11.25)*	100.0

Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	0.7 *(0.46)*	1.3 *(0.58)*	1.6 *(0.84)*	1.2 *(0.37)*		20.2 *(11.50)*	37.0 *(14.49)*	42.8 *(15.78)*	100.0
Garments worker	37.1 *(3.45)*	50.1 *(4.19)*	43.9 *(4.05)*	43.8 *(2.62)*		27.8 *(3.43)*	39.4 *(3.38)*	32.8 *(3.73)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	0.3 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.10)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Street food vendor	0.6 *(0.44)*	0.9 *(0.52)*	0.8 *(0.47)*	0.8 *(0.27)*		27.1 *(16.36)*	40.7 *(17.98)*	32.2 *(16.70)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	3.2 *(1.02)*	1.5 *(0.76)*	1.3 *(0.78)*	2.0 *(0.49)*		52.6 *(12.93)*	26.8 *(11.52)*	20.7 *(11.12)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	0.9 *(0.47)*	2.2 *(0.88)*	0.9 *(0.47)*	1.3 *(0.37)*		21.4 *(10.68)*	57.1 *(14.09)*	21.5 *(10.74)*	100.0
Medical, healer	0.6 *(0.43)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.77)*	0.6 *(0.29)*		32.8 *(20.44)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	67.2 *(20.44)*	100.0
Farmer	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Agricultural laborer	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.3 *(0.31)*	0.1 *(0.10)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	0.1 *(0.12)*	0.1 *(0.12)*	0.4 *(0.33)*	0.2 *(0.13)*		18.0 *(14.68)*	18.0 *(18.38)*	64.1 *(20.65)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.6 *(0.43)*	0.3 *(0.30)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.3 *(0.18)*		66.2 *(27.34)*	33.9 *(27.34)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Beggar	3.5 *(1.06)*	0.8 *(0.48)*	1.3 *(0.63)*	1.9 *(0.49)*		62.6 *(9.83)*	15.2 *(8.20)*	22.2 *(8.84)*	100.0
Other	8.5 *(1.93)*	9.2 *(2.25)*	7.5 *(1.89)*	8.4 *(1.45)*		33.1 *(6.43)*	37.7 *(6.13)*	29.3 *(5.68)*	100.0
Jute industry worker)	0.1 *(0.12)*	0.1 *(0.11)*	0.2 *(0.24)*	0.2 *(0.09)*		25.0 *(23.99)*	25.0 *(23.99)*	50.0 *(31.41)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		32.9 *(2.54)*	34.5 *(2.35)*	32.7 *(2.57)*	100.0

Annex Table 79: Occupation of all workers aged 5 years and older, by city, percent.

	Column totals					**Row totals**			
	DHAKA								
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Day labor (unskilled)	12.3 *(2.22)*	6.7 *(1.26)*	9.6 *(2.17)*	9.3 *(1.20)*		36.9 *(6.02)*	25.6 *(4.29)*	37.5 *(6.76)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	14.2 *(1.79)*	12.8 *(1.55)*	15.4 *(1.89)*	14.1 *(1.22)*		28.1 *(3.73)*	32.2 *(3.15)*	39.7 *(4.37)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	11.2 *(1.36)*	12.3 *(1.83)*	12.1 *(1.76)*	11.9 *(1.16)*		26.2 *(4.14)*	36.9 *(4.29)*	36.9 *(4.35)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.2 *(0.19)*	0.5 *(0.26)*	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.3 *(0.13)*		16.7 *(15.29)*	50.0 *(20.52)*	33.3 *(19.34)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	5.7 *(1.11)*	6.5 *(1.08)*	7.0 *(1.20)*	6.5 *(0.74)*		24.6 *(4.42)*	36.1 *(4.87)*	39.3 *(5.45)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	4.9 *(1.04)*	4.8 *(1.05)*	5.5 *(1.21)*	5.1 *(0.69)*		27.1 *(5.53)*	33.3 *(5.41)*	39.6 *(6.92)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	3.4 *(0.90)*	2.1 *(0.66)*	2.9 *(0.77)*	2.8 *(0.48)*		34.6 *(7.64)*	26.9 *(7.04)*	38.5 *(7.65)*	100.0
Garments worker	19.9 *(2.82)*	25.0 *(2.73)*	20.5 *(2.55)*	21.9 *(1.93)*		25.4 *(3.66)*	40.6 *(3.51)*	34.1 *(4.47)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	2.3 *(0.78)*	2.7 *(0.68)*	3.6 *(0.69)*	2.9 *(0.41)*		21.8 *(6.38)*	32.7 *(6.81)*	45.5 *(7.46)*	100.0
Street food vendor	2.3 *(0.77)*	0.7 *(0.32)*	0.7 *(0.38)*	1.2 *(0.28)*		54.6 *(12.68)*	22.7 *(9.56)*	22.7 *(10.69)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	7.2 *(1.25)*	6.4 *(1.19)*	4.5 *(0.99)*	5.9 *(0.72)*		33.9 *(5.71)*	38.4 *(5.65)*	27.7 *(5.31)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	2.1 *(0.70)*	3.6 *(0.99)*	5.2 *(0.89)*	3.8 *(0.56)*		15.5 *(5.06)*	33.8 *(6.96)*	50.7 *(7.13)*	100.0

Medical, healer	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.35)*	0.2 *(0.13)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	0.2 *(0.19)*	0.3 *(0.21)*	0.2 *(0.15)*	0.2 *(0.10)*		25.0 *(21.76)*	50.0 *(25.13)*	25.0 *(21.76)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.4 *(0.27)*	1.0 *(0.38)*	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.6 *(0.17)*		18.2 *(11.69)*	63.6 *(14.58)*	18.2 *(11.69)*	100.0
Beggar	2.5 *(0.85)*	0.7 *(0.39)*	0.9 *(0.39)*	1.3 *(0.36)*		54.2 *(10.05)*	20.8 *(10.19)*	25.0 *(8.63)*	100.0
Other	11.5 *(2.18)*	14.0 *(2.29)*	10.6 *(1.88)*	12.1 *(1.52)*		26.8 *(4.58)*	41.2 *(4.79)*	32.0 *(4.26)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		28.0 *(2.44)*	35.6 *(2.03)*	36.4 *(2.70)*	100.0
	CHITTAGONG								
Day labor (unskilled)	12.9 *(2.38)*	9.0 *(1.97)*	7.8 *(1.94)*	10.5 *(1.57)*		55.3 *(6.33)*	27.2 *(5.05)*	17.5 *(3.79)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	13.3 *(2.23)*	12.3 *(2.36)*	11.3 *(2.47)*	12.5 *(1.67)*		48.0 *(5.95)*	30.9 *(3.82)*	21.1 *(4.53)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	7.0 *(1.21)*	3.6 *(1.03)*	4.8 *(1.72)*	5.4 *(0.85)*		58.5 *(7.81)*	20.8 *(5.16)*	20.8 *(6.62)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.2 *(0.22)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.9 *(0.60)*	0.3 *(0.17)*		33.3 *(27.47)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	66.7 *(27.47)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	11.7 *(2.36)*	6.8 *(1.74)*	9.1 *(1.90)*	9.6 *(1.36)*		55.3 *(7.25)*	22.3 *(5.18)*	22.3 *(6.03)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	6.3 *(1.60)*	4.2 *(1.45)*	4.3 *(1.48)*	5.2 *(1.19)*		54.9 *(7.10)*	25.5 *(5.46)*	19.6 *(6.56)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	4.7 *(1.48)*	4.8 *(1.75)*	2.6 *(1.09)*	4.3 *(1.00)*		50.0 *(10.34)*	35.7 *(9.72)*	14.3 *(5.74)*	100.0
Garments worker	23.7 *(2.97)*	39.4 *(4.05)*	31.6 *(3.55)*	30.5 *(2.42)*		35.0 *(5.54)*	40.7 *(4.80)*	24.3 *(4.08)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	3.8 *(0.98)*	1.6 *(0.70)*	6.1 *(1.52)*	3.7 *(0.65)*		47.2 *(9.32)*	13.9 *(5.42)*	38.9 *(8.77)*	100.0
Street food vendor	0.5 *(0.32)*	0.3 *(0.32)*	0.4 *(0.43)*	0.4 *(0.20)*		50.0 *(25.23)*	25.0 *(21.85)*	25.0 *(21.85)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	3.8 *(0.98)*	5.2 *(1.71)*	6.9 *(2.03)*	5.0 *(0.98)*		34.7 *(6.60)*	32.7 *(9.18)*	32.7 *(6.91)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	2.0 *(0.67)*	3.2 *(1.03)*	1.7 *(0.82)*	2.3 *(0.49)*		39.1 *(10.36)*	43.5 *(10.46)*	17.4 *(8.26)*	100.0
Medical, healer	0.9 *(0.52)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.3 *(0.33)*	0.4 *(0.43)*	0.4 *(0.25)*		50.0 *(17.84)*	25.0 *(15.45)*	25.0 *(23.60)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	2.9 *(1.69)*	2.6 *(1.39)*	1.7 *(1.37)*	2.5 *(1.37)*		52.0 *(9.12)*	32.0 *(11.25)*	16.0 *(5.45)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.7 *(0.38)*	0.7 *(0.62)*	0.4 *(0.42)*	0.6 *(0.27)*		50.0 *(23.79)*	33.3 *(25.07)*	16.7 *(15.86)*	100.0
Beggar	0.9 *(0.54)*	0.3 *(0.32)*	0.4 *(0.44)*	0.6 *(0.28)*		66.7 *(20.98)*	16.7 *(15.86)*	16.7 *(15.86)*	100.0
Other	4.1 *(0.91)*	5.8 *(1.14)*	9.5 *(2.60)*	5.9 *(0.98)*		31.0 *(6.31)*	31.0 *(6.46)*	37.9 *(6.92)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		45.0 *(3.86)*	31.5 *(2.78)*	23.5 *(2.92)*	100.0
	RAJSHAHI								
Day labor (unskilled)	16.0 *(4.71)*	17.0 *(4.95)*	9.0 *(5.07)*	14.7 *(3.56)*		12.9 *(2.38)*	9.0 *(1.97)*	7.8 *(1.94)*	10.5 *(1.57)*
Rickshaw puller	17.9 *(4.20)*	21.4 *(5.88)*	16.4 *(4.50)*	19.0 *(3.58)*		13.3 *(2.23)*	12.3 *(2.36)*	11.3 *(2.47)*	12.5 *(1.67)*
House help/maid (salaried)	7.6 *(3.85)*	5.4 *(2.15)*	6.0 *(4.10)*	6.3 *(2.13)*		7.0 *(1.21)*	3.6 *(1.03)*	4.8 *(1.72)*	5.4 *(0.85)*
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	5.7 *(2.25)*	5.4 *(2.07)*	1.5 *(1.50)*	4.6 *(1.26)*		0.2 *(0.22)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.9 *(0.60)*	0.3 *(0.17)*
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	5.7 *(2.69)*	6.3 *(2.28)*	3.0 *(1.92)*	5.3 *(1.40)*		11.7 *(2.36)*	6.8 *(1.74)*	9.1 *(1.90)*	9.6 *(1.36)*

Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	2.8 *(1.45)*	3.6 *(1.68)*	4.5 *(2.64)*	3.5 *(0.94)*		6.3 *(1.60)*	4.2 *(1.45)*	4.3 *(1.48)*	5.2 *(1.19)*
Garments worker	1.9 *(1.77)*	0.9 *(0.86)*	1.5 *(1.48)*	1.4 *(0.80)*		4.7 *(1.48)*	4.8 *(1.75)*	2.6 *(1.09)*	4.3 *(1.00)*
Motor transport driver	0.9 *(0.90)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.5 *(1.50)*	0.7 *(0.48)*		23.7 *(2.97)*	39.4 *(4.05)*	31.6 *(3.55)*	30.5 *(2.42)*
Street food vendor	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.9 *(0.85)*	1.5 *(1.41)*	0.7 *(0.49)*		3.8 *(0.98)*	1.6 *(0.70)*	6.1 *(1.52)*	3.7 *(0.65)*
Hawker/peddler	8.5 *(3.96)*	8.0 *(3.35)*	6.0 *(3.83)*	7.7 *(2.59)*		0.5 *(0.32)*	0.3 *(0.32)*	0.4 *(0.43)*	0.4 *(0.20)*
Petty retail business / shop owner	4.7 *(1.72)*	3.6 *(2.09)*	14.9 *(7.20)*	6.7 *(2.09)*		3.8 *(0.98)*	5.2 *(1.71)*	6.9 *(2.03)*	5.0 *(0.98)*
Agricultural laborer	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.8 *(1.26)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.49)*		2.0 *(0.67)*	3.2 *(1.03)*	1.7 *(0.82)*	2.3 *(0.49)*
Fisherman/Fish farmer	3.8 *(2.23)*	1.8 *(1.28)*	1.5 *(1.55)*	2.5 *(1.48)*		0.9 *(0.52)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*
Apprentice	1.9 *(1.29)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.47)*		0.5 *(0.31)*	0.3 *(0.33)*	0.4 *(0.43)*	0.4 *(0.25)*
Beggar	1.9 *(1.32)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.49)*		2.9 *(1.69)*	2.6 *(1.39)*	1.7 *(1.37)*	2.5 *(1.37)*
Other	14.2 *(4.89)*	13.4 *(3.79)*	14.9 *(5.26)*	14.0 *(2.82)*		0.7 *(0.38)*	0.7 *(0.62)*	0.4 *(0.42)*	0.6 *(0.27)*
Jute industry worker	6.6 *(3.59)*	10.7 *(3.85)*	17.9 *(8.45)*	10.9 *(3.85)*		0.9 *(0.54)*	0.3 *(0.32)*	0.4 *(0.44)*	0.6 *(0.28)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		4.1 *(0.91)*	5.8 *(1.14)*	9.5 *(2.60)*	5.9 *(0.98)*
	KHULNA								
Day labor (unskilled)	9.4 *(3.42)*	8.1 *(3.16)*	8.3 *(4.71)*	8.7 *(2.40)*		52.6 *(11.03)*	36.8 *(9.63)*	10.5 *(7.10)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	15.0 *(3.19)*	14.9 *(4.93)*	37.5 *(12.25)*	17.4 *(2.77)*		42.1 *(10.87)*	34.2 *(10.55)*	23.7 *(9.04)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	13.1 *(3.74)*	1.2 *(1.08)*	8.3 *(6.63)*	7.8 *(2.04)*		82.4 *(11.78)*	5.9 *(6.14)*	11.8 *(10.77)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	12.2 *(3.77)*	10.3 *(3.55)*	4.2 *(4.33)*	10.6 *(2.65)*		56.5 *(10.39)*	39.1 *(9.80)*	4.4 *(4.21)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	5.6 *(2.49)*	16.1 *(5.53)*	4.2 *(4.33)*	9.6 *(2.60)*		28.6 *(12.24)*	66.7 *(12.30)*	4.8 *(4.82)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	0.9 *(0.94)*	10.3 *(3.80)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	4.6 *(1.39)*		10.0 *(10.04)*	90.0 *(10.04)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Garments worker	0.9 *(0.95)*	5.8 *(3.01)*	8.3 *(7.50)*	3.7 *(2.01)*		12.5 *(13.53)*	62.5 *(15.00)*	25.0 *(15.17)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	4.7 *(1.83)*	2.3 *(1.53)*	12.5 *(7.23)*	4.6 *(1.13)*		50.0 *(14.64)*	20.0 *(13.42)*	30.0 *(13.42)*	100.0
Street food vendor	2.8 *(2.01)*	1.2 *(1.17)*	4.2 *(3.31)*	2.3 *(1.47)*		60.0 *(15.49)*	20.0 *(10.14)*	20.0 *(21.11)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	12.2 *(3.74)*	10.3 *(2.61)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	10.1 *(2.47)*		59.1 *(8.49)*	40.9 *(8.49)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	3.7 *(2.39)*	5.8 *(2.83)*	4.2 *(4.50)*	4.6 *(1.71)*		40.0 *(18.52)*	50.0 *(17.93)*	10.0 *(10.35)*	100.0
Medical, healer	0.9 *(0.92)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.45)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Farmer	0.9 *(0.95)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.47)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	0.9 *(0.94)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.46)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	3.7 *(2.20)*	4.6 *(2.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	3.7 *(1.68)*		50.0 *(12.94)*	50.0 *(12.94)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Apprentice	2.8 *(2.07)*	2.3 *(1.53)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.3 *(1.10)*		60.0 *(25.52)*	40.0 *(25.52)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Beggar	4.7 *(2.66)*	2.3 *(2.16)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	3.2 *(1.96)*		71.4 *(15.81)*	28.6 *(15.81)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Other	5.6 *(3.09)*	4.6 *(2.78)*	8.3 *(3.59)*	5.5 *(1.73)*		50.0 *(19.29)*	33.3 *(17.25)*	16.7 *(12.20)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		49.1 *(4.43)*	39.9 *(2.92)*	11.0 *(3.86)*	100.0

Annex Table 80: Occupation of all household heads that are workers, percent.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Day labor (unskilled)	16.3 *(2.33)*	10.3 *(1.47)*	10.6 *(1.81)*	12.4 *(1.22)*		44.0 *(4.71)*	27.6 *(3.54)*	28.4 *(4.33)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	22.2 *(2.04)*	20.9 *(1.91)*	22.8 *(2.24)*	22.0 *(1.38)*		33.8 *(3.07)*	31.7 *(2.44)*	34.4 *(3.28)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	4.1 *(0.77)*	4.6 *(0.99)*	4.6 *(0.94)*	4.4 *(0.57)*		30.7 *(5.50)*	34.6 *(5.61)*	34.7 *(5.45)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.27)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.3 *(0.12)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	50.3 *(25.06)*	49.7 *(25.06)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	6.5 *(1.17)*	6.9 *(1.05)*	7.7 *(1.22)*	7.0 *(0.75)*		31.1 *(4.53)*	32.6 *(4.05)*	36.3 *(4.68)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	6.2 *(1.13)*	6.9 *(1.15)*	6.7 *(1.18)*	6.6 *(0.78)*		31.3 *(4.43)*	34.8 *(3.97)*	33.9 *(5.22)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	4.2 *(0.94)*	3.6 *(0.83)*	3.5 *(0.84)*	3.8 *(0.54)*		37.4 *(6.57)*	31.7 *(5.85)*	31.0 *(6.01)*	100.0
Garments worker	8.8 *(1.49)*	11.9 *(1.62)*	9.9 *(1.35)*	10.2 *(0.93)*		28.9 *(4.34)*	38.8 *(4.18)*	32.3 *(4.34)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	4.7 *(0.99)*	3.3 *(0.77)*	6.1 *(0.99)*	4.7 *(0.53)*		33.3 *(5.95)*	23.6 *(4.93)*	43.1 *(5.79)*	100.0
Street food vendor	2.2 *(0.69)*	1.1 *(0.42)*	1.1 *(0.42)*	1.5 *(0.30)*		50.5 *(10.92)*	24.7 *(8.87)*	24.7 *(8.95)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	8.0 *(1.08)*	9.5 *(1.47)*	6.2 *(0.98)*	7.9 *(0.74)*		33.8 *(4.02)*	40.1 *(4.53)*	26.2 *(3.73)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	2.9 *(0.69)*	5.0 *(1.04)*	6.7 *(1.15)*	4.9 *(0.61)*		19.9 *(4.32)*	34.2 *(5.42)*	45.9 *(6.01)*	100.0
Medical, healer	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.09)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Farmer	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.02)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.3 *(0.21)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.3 *(0.15)*		46.1 *(15.27)*	34.5 *(13.41)*	19.4 *(18.06)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	1.8 *(0.82)*	1.8 *(0.68)*	0.6 *(0.42)*	1.4 *(0.50)*		44.1 *(9.97)*	42.5 *(13.61)*	13.4 *(6.71)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Beggar	2.5 *(0.61)*	0.8 *(0.38)*	0.9 *(0.41)*	1.4 *(0.30)*		58.5 *(8.97)*	19.4 *(7.71)*	22.1 *(8.43)*	100.0
Other	8.4 *(1.40)*	12.2 *(1.62)*	11.2 *(1.73)*	10.6 *(1.06)*		26.5 *(4.12)*	38.4 *(3.86)*	35.1 *(4.03)*	100.0
Jute industry worker)	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.7 *(0.25)*	0.7 *(0.45)*	0.6 *(0.23)*		24.0 *(10.33)*	36.0 *(12.01)*	40.0 *(15.96)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.5 *(1.86)*	33.3 *(1.33)*	33.2 *(1.88)*	100.0

Annex Table 81: Occupation of all household heads that are workers, by sex, percent.

	Column totals					Row totals			
	MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD								
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Day labor (unskilled)	17.0 *(2.55)*	10.9 *(1.55)*	11.0 *(1.97)*	13.0 *(1.30)*		43.7 *(4.91)*	28.3 *(3.73)*	28.0 *(4.55)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	24.7 *(2.24)*	23.1 *(2.06)*	25.6 *(2.42)*	24.4 *(1.49)*		33.7 *(3.07)*	31.8 *(2.44)*	34.5 *(3.28)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	0.3 *(0.23)*	0.8 *(0.37)*	0.4 *(0.30)*	0.5 *(0.17)*		19.5 *(13.73)*	52.4 *(17.73)*	28.2 *(16.52)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.21)*	0.4 *(0.30)*	0.2 *(0.12)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	33.6 *(27.41)*	66.4 *(27.41)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	7.2 *(1.32)*	7.4 *(1.15)*	8.4 *(1.37)*	7.7 *(0.84)*		31.4 *(4.59)*	32.4 *(4.05)*	36.1 *(4.66)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	6.6 *(1.22)*	7.3 *(1.25)*	7.3 *(1.30)*	7.1 *(0.86)*		31.2 *(4.42)*	34.9 *(4.02)*	33.9 *(5.33)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	4.7 *(1.04)*	3.8 *(0.86)*	3.5 *(0.86)*	4.0 *(0.58)*		39.3 *(6.69)*	31.6 *(5.68)*	29.1 *(5.77)*	100.0
Garments worker	7.4 *(1.33)*	10.9 *(1.67)*	7.7 *(1.25)*	8.7 *(0.91)*		28.3 *(4.55)*	42.3 *(4.61)*	29.4 *(4.50)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	5.2 *(1.09)*	3.7 *(0.85)*	6.9 *(1.11)*	5.2 *(0.59)*		33.3 *(5.95)*	23.6 *(4.93)*	43.1 *(5.79)*	100.0
Street food vendor	2.3 *(0.70)*	0.8 *(0.37)*	0.9 *(0.43)*	1.3 *(0.30)*		56.9 *(11.44)*	19.9 *(8.76)*	23.2 *(9.67)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	8.4 *(1.17)*	10.2 *(1.60)*	6.8 *(1.07)*	8.5 *(0.80)*		33.0 *(4.23)*	40.6 *(4.61)*	26.5 *(3.91)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	3.2 *(0.77)*	4.9 *(1.07)*	7.3 *(1.26)*	5.1 *(0.66)*		21.1 *(4.60)*	32.2 *(5.45)*	46.8 *(6.10)*	100.0
Medical, healer	0.3 *(0.22)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.07)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Farmer	0.1 *(0.08)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.03)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	0.5 *(0.30)*	0.4 *(0.23)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.3 *(0.16)*		57.2 *(13.75)*	42.8 *(13.75)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	2.0 *(0.92)*	2.0 *(0.75)*	0.6 *(0.47)*	1.6 *(0.56)*		44.1 *(9.97)*	42.5 *(13.61)*	13.4 *(6.71)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Beggar	1.3 *(0.50)*	0.6 *(0.36)*	0.4 *(0.30)*	0.8 *(0.23)*		55.9 *(14.63)*	26.5 *(13.10)*	17.7 *(11.35)*	100.0
Other	8.3 *(1.40)*	12.6 *(1.71)*	12.0 *(1.91)*	11.0 *(1.11)*		25.2 *(4.06)*	38.7 *(3.95)*	36.0 *(4.34)*	100.0
Jute industry worker)	0.5 *(0.29)*	0.7 *(0.27)*	0.7 *(0.43)*	0.6 *(0.23)*		26.1 *(11.83)*	39.1 *(11.26)*	34.8 *(16.22)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.3 *(1.90)*	33.7 *(1.32)*	33.0 *(1.94)*	100.0
	FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD								
Day labor (unskilled)	10.0 *(3.66)*	4.3 *(2.39)*	6.9 *(3.30)*	7.2 *(2.05)*		48.3 *(12.25)*	18.0 *(9.54)*	33.7 *(12.21)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	1.7 *(1.70)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.60)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	35.2 *(5.84)*	41.3 *(7.59)*	38.5 *(5.37)*	38.2 *(3.90)*		32.0 *(5.86)*	32.6 *(5.88)*	35.4 *(5.58)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.0 *(1.99)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.60)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	0.7 *(0.64)*	2.0 *(1.95)*	1.7 *(1.65)*	1.4 *(0.86)*		15.8 *(16.32)*	41.6 *(30.78)*	42.6 *(30.93)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	2.4 *(1.82)*	2.8 *(2.09)*	2.3 *(1.80)*	2.5 *(1.13)*		33.5 *(20.30)*	33.5 *(20.30)*	33.0 *(21.42)*	100.0

Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.0 *(1.91)*	3.4 *(2.32)*	1.8 *(1.01)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	33.3 *(27.35)*	66.7 *(27.35)*	100.0
Garments worker	20.6 *(5.55)*	21.6 *(5.56)*	27.7 *(6.23)*	23.4 *(3.32)*		30.6 *(8.01)*	27.9 *(7.19)*	41.6 *(8.37)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Street food vendor	1.7 *(1.70)*	4.0 *(2.80)*	2.4 *(1.82)*	2.6 *(1.19)*		22.9 *(20.03)*	45.8 *(23.39)*	31.4 *(20.94)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	4.7 *(2.52)*	2.7 *(2.04)*	1.7 *(1.67)*	3.0 *(1.20)*		53.6 *(20.59)*	27.0 *(18.07)*	19.4 *(17.27)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	0.0 *(0.00)*	5.9 *(3.29)*	2.4 *(1.79)*	2.6 *(1.19)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	68.3 *(20.99)*	31.7 *(20.99)*	100.0
Medical, healer	1.7 *(1.67)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.59)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Farmer	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Agricultural laborer	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.7 *(1.67)*	0.6 *(0.59)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Apprentice	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Beggar	11.9 *(3.65)*	2.7 *(2.13)*	5.1 *(2.87)*	6.8 *(1.80)*		61.2 *(13.59)*	12.2 *(8.74)*	26.6 *(13.08)*	100.0
Other	9.3 *(3.60)*	8.8 *(3.62)*	5.1 *(2.88)*	7.7 *(2.07)*		42.1 *(12.25)*	34.4 *(13.46)*	23.6 *(10.93)*	100.0
Jute industry worker)	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(1.29)*	0.5 *(0.46)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		34.7 *(3.99)*	30.2 *(4.01)*	35.2 *(3.81)*	100.0

Annex Table 82: Occupation of all workers aged 5 years and older, by city, percent.

	Column totals					**Row totals**			
	DHAKA								
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Day labor (unskilled)	16.7 *(3.54)*	9.3 *(1.92)*	11.4 *(2.44)*	12.2 *(1.62)*		38.5 *(6.65)*	25.6 *(4.83)*	35.9 *(6.68)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	22.6 *(2.90)*	20.7 *(2.44)*	25.5 *(2.90)*	23.1 *(1.89)*		27.5 *(3.71)*	30.2 *(3.12)*	42.3 *(4.54)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	4.8 *(1.21)*	5.6 *(1.46)*	5.4 *(1.26)*	5.3 *(0.86)*		25.5 *(6.23)*	35.3 *(6.71)*	39.2 *(6.71)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.44)*	0.3 *(0.27)*	0.3 *(0.18)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	66.7 *(27.35)*	33.3 *(27.35)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	4.4 *(1.21)*	6.8 *(1.31)*	7.1 *(1.42)*	6.2 *(0.89)*		20.0 *(4.62)*	36.7 *(5.54)*	43.3 *(6.11)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	5.6 *(1.39)*	7.7 *(1.62)*	7.6 *(1.54)*	7.1 *(1.02)*		22.1 *(4.81)*	36.8 *(5.32)*	41.2 *(6.74)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	3.7 *(1.19)*	2.8 *(0.97)*	3.5 *(1.05)*	3.3 *(0.64)*		31.3 *(9.19)*	28.1 *(7.92)*	40.6 *(9.25)*	100.0
Garments worker	8.5 *(2.00)*	9.3 *(2.04)*	6.5 *(1.33)*	8.0 *(1.20)*		29.9 *(5.84)*	39.0 *(5.77)*	31.2 *(6.04)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	3.3 *(1.19)*	3.7 *(1.07)*	5.2 *(1.08)*	4.2 *(0.61)*		22.5 *(7.36)*	30.0 *(7.50)*	47.5 *(8.12)*	100.0
Street food vendor	3.3 *(1.23)*	1.2 *(0.61)*	1.1 *(0.53)*	1.8 *(0.44)*		52.9 *(13.38)*	23.5 *(10.71)*	23.5 *(10.71)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	8.5 *(1.66)*	9.9 *(2.02)*	5.7 *(1.16)*	7.9 *(0.96)*		30.3 *(5.58)*	42.1 *(6.28)*	27.6 *(5.21)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	3.3 *(1.08)*	5.3 *(1.50)*	7.9 *(1.55)*	5.7 *(0.92)*		16.4 *(4.93)*	30.9 *(6.77)*	52.7 *(7.48)*	100.0

Medical, healer	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	0.4 *(0.37)*	0.6 *(0.43)*	0.3 *(0.27)*	0.4 *(0.20)*		25.0 *(21.76)*	50.0 *(25.13)*	25.0 *(21.76)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Beggar	3.0 *(0.97)*	1.2 *(0.61)*	1.1 *(0.53)*	1.7 *(0.44)*		50.0 *(10.88)*	25.0 *(10.42)*	25.0 *(10.42)*	100.0
Other	11.9 *(2.39)*	15.4 *(2.40)*	11.4 *(2.22)*	12.9 *(1.57)*		25.8 *(5.15)*	40.3 *(4.86)*	33.9 *(4.89)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		28.1 *(2.37)*	33.7 *(1.80)*	38.3 *(2.64)*	100.0
	CHITTAGONG								
Day labor (unskilled)	16.6 *(3.65)*	11.1 *(2.75)*	8.1 *(2.28)*	12.6 *(2.21)*		55.4 *(7.52)*	27.7 *(5.92)*	16.9 *(4.32)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	21.7 *(3.43)*	21.0 *(3.64)*	14.7 *(3.40)*	19.6 *(2.34)*		46.5 *(6.31)*	33.7 *(4.43)*	19.8 *(4.53)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	2.3 *(0.96)*	3.1 *(1.27)*	2.2 *(1.23)*	2.5 *(0.62)*		38.5 *(13.62)*	38.5 *(13.62)*	23.1 *(11.79)*	100.0
Washerwoman / laundryman	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.73)*	0.2 *(0.19)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	8.8 *(2.39)*	7.4 *(2.20)*	10.3 *(2.79)*	8.7 *(1.60)*		42.2 *(8.64)*	26.7 *(6.70)*	31.1 *(7.94)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	7.4 *(2.15)*	4.9 *(1.85)*	5.2 *(1.79)*	6.0 *(1.48)*		51.6 *(7.70)*	25.8 *(6.21)*	22.6 *(8.18)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	5.5 *(1.78)*	4.9 *(1.88)*	3.7 *(1.58)*	4.9 *(1.17)*		48.0 *(9.71)*	32.0 *(9.77)*	20.0 *(7.31)*	100.0
Garments worker	11.1 *(2.72)*	20.4 *(3.25)*	20.6 *(3.43)*	16.5 *(1.81)*		28.2 *(6.50)*	38.8 *(6.17)*	32.9 *(6.32)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	6.5 *(1.89)*	3.1 *(1.30)*	8.8 *(2.41)*	6.0 *(1.20)*		45.2 *(10.16)*	16.1 *(6.39)*	38.7 *(9.20)*	100.0
Street food vendor	0.9 *(0.65)*	0.6 *(0.61)*	0.7 *(0.73)*	0.8 *(0.38)*		50.0 *(25.23)*	25.0 *(21.85)*	25.0 *(21.85)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	6.0 *(1.45)*	8.0 *(2.52)*	8.1 *(2.19)*	7.2 *(1.35)*		35.1 *(6.60)*	35.1 *(8.15)*	29.7 *(6.43)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	2.3 *(0.99)*	4.3 *(1.49)*	2.9 *(1.34)*	3.1 *(0.72)*		31.3 *(10.94)*	43.8 *(11.71)*	25.0 *(11.15)*	100.0
Medical, healer	0.9 *(0.63)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.27)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	0.9 *(0.63)*	0.6 *(0.62)*	0.7 *(0.73)*	0.8 *(0.47)*		50.0 *(17.84)*	25.0 *(15.45)*	25.0 *(23.60)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	3.2 *(1.97)*	3.7 *(2.03)*	1.5 *(1.49)*	2.9 *(1.50)*		46.7 *(13.09)*	40.0 *(18.65)*	13.3 *(7.92)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Beggar	1.4 *(0.78)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.74)*	0.8 *(0.38)*		75.0 *(21.85)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	25.0 *(21.85)*	100.0
Other	4.6 *(1.47)*	6.8 *(2.03)*	11.0 *(3.07)*	7.0 *(1.43)*		27.8 *(7.58)*	30.6 *(6.53)*	41.7 *(8.27)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		42.1 *(3.66)*	31.5 *(2.33)*	26.4 *(2.99)*	100.0
	RAJSHAHI								
	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Day labor (unskilled)	16.9 *(4.91)*	16.2 *(5.17)*	12.0 *(6.75)*	15.3 *(3.67)*		37.9 *(7.08)*	41.4 *(9.10)*	20.7 *(10.43)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	23.1 *(5.62)*	24.3 *(7.95)*	18.0 *(5.55)*	22.2 *(4.51)*		35.7 *(7.61)*	42.9 *(10.68)*	21.4 *(7.86)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	7.7 *(4.27)*	5.4 *(2.92)*	6.0 *(3.91)*	6.4 *(2.25)*		41.7 *(17.10)*	33.3 *(18.47)*	25.0 *(14.81)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	3.1 *(2.13)*	4.1 *(2.90)*	2.0 *(1.99)*	3.2 *(1.72)*		33.3 *(24.18)*	50.0 *(17.10)*	16.7 *(9.87)*	100.0

Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	4.6 *(2.47)*	4.1 *(2.06)*	2.0 *(1.95)*	3.7 *(1.40)*		42.9 *(16.22)*	42.9 *(16.22)*	14.3 *(13.89)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	3.1 *(2.02)*	2.7 *(1.96)*	4.0 *(2.79)*	3.2 *(1.36)*		33.3 *(21.33)*	33.3 *(16.12)*	33.3 *(16.12)*	100.0
Garments worker	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.0 *(1.95)*	0.5 *(0.53)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	1.5 *(1.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.0 *(1.99)*	1.1 *(0.74)*		50.0 *(36.27)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	50.0 *(36.27)*	100.0
Street food vendor	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.4 *(1.30)*	2.0 *(1.86)*	1.1 *(0.72)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	50.0 *(36.27)*	50.0 *(36.27)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	10.8 *(5.12)*	9.5 *(3.74)*	6.0 *(4.22)*	9.0 *(3.07)*		41.2 *(12.82)*	41.2 *(9.79)*	17.7 *(12.49)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	4.6 *(2.33)*	5.4 *(3.10)*	12.0 *(5.04)*	6.9 *(2.19)*		23.1 *(8.28)*	30.8 *(11.74)*	46.2 *(15.67)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.7 *(1.87)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.1 *(0.73)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	3.1 *(2.13)*	1.4 *(1.34)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.6 *(1.16)*		66.7 *(16.12)*	33.3 *(16.12)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Beggar	3.1 *(2.09)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.1 *(0.73)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Other	9.2 *(3.86)*	10.8 *(4.42)*	12.0 *(4.08)*	10.6 *(2.81)*		30.0 *(8.46)*	40.0 *(11.33)*	30.0 *(12.27)*	100.0
Jute industry worker	9.2 *(5.38)*	12.2 *(4.80)*	20.0 *(9.55)*	13.2 *(4.94)*		24.0 *(10.33)*	36.0 *(12.01)*	40.0 *(15.96)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		34.4 *(4.14)*	39.2 *(4.73)*	26.5 *(5.98)*	100.0
	KHULNA								
Day labor (unskilled)	8.6 *(4.25)*	11.1 *(3.77)*	9.1 *(5.13)*	9.6 *(2.43)*		42.9 *(15.01)*	42.9 *(13.93)*	14.3 *(8.58)*	100.0
Rickshaw puller	21.4 *(4.81)*	18.5 *(6.61)*	40.9 *(12.50)*	23.3 *(3.49)*		44.1 *(10.90)*	29.4 *(10.26)*	26.5 *(9.51)*	100.0
House help/maid (salaried)	7.1 *(3.32)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	4.6 *(3.69)*	4.1 *(1.93)*		83.3 *(13.49)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	16.7 *(13.49)*	100.0
Helper (transport, shop, other activities)	12.9 *(3.40)*	7.4 *(3.43)*	4.6 *(4.66)*	9.6 *(2.65)*		64.3 *(11.59)*	28.6 *(9.21)*	7.1 *(6.20)*	100.0
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.)	4.3 *(2.20)*	13.0 *(4.48)*	4.6 *(4.66)*	7.5 *(1.86)*		27.3 *(14.82)*	63.6 *(14.42)*	9.1 *(8.21)*	100.0
Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.)	0.0 *(0.00)*	7.4 *(3.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.7 *(1.19)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Garments worker	1.4 *(1.43)*	3.7 *(3.61)*	9.1 *(8.40)*	3.4 *(2.75)*		20.0 *(23.42)*	40.0 *(11.71)*	40.0 *(11.71)*	100.0
Motor transport driver	7.1 *(2.51)*	3.7 *(2.60)*	13.6 *(7.89)*	6.9 *(1.62)*		50.0 *(14.64)*	20.0 *(13.42)*	30.0 *(13.42)*	100.0
Street food vendor	2.9 *(1.85)*	1.9 *(1.88)*	4.6 *(3.69)*	2.7 *(1.55)*		50.0 *(18.30)*	25.0 *(15.85)*	25.0 *(24.21)*	100.0
Hawker/peddler	15.7 *(4.80)*	14.8 *(4.04)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	13.0 *(3.44)*		57.9 *(8.32)*	42.1 *(8.32)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Petty retail business / shop owner	1.4 *(1.41)*	5.6 *(3.11)*	4.6 *(4.87)*	3.4 *(1.32)*		20.0 *(18.52)*	60.0 *(22.68)*	20.0 *(18.52)*	100.0
Medical, healer	1.4 *(1.41)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.68)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Farmer	1.4 *(1.43)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.69)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Agricultural laborer	1.4 *(1.45)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.68)*		100.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Fisherman/Fish farmer	4.3 *(2.16)*	5.6 *(2.91)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	4.1 *(1.95)*		50.0 *(12.20)*	50.0 *(12.20)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Apprentice	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0
Beggar	5.7 *(3.24)*	1.9 *(1.80)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	3.4 *(2.14)*		80.0 *(10.14)*	20.0 *(10.14)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0

Other	2.9 *(1.81)*	5.6 *(3.11)*	4.6 *(3.69)*	4.1 *(1.66)*		33.3 *(16.27)*	50.0 *(17.25)*	16.7 *(16.27)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		48.0 *(4.66)*	37.0 *(2.34)*	15.1 *(4.66)*	100.0

Annex Table 83: Employer of all workers aged 5 years and older, percent.

	Column totals					**Row totals**			
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Self	34.0 *(2.02)*	35.1 *(1.98)*	35.3 *(2.32)*	34.8 *(1.47)*		33.5 *(2.17)*	34.9 *(1.82)*	31.6 *(2.50)*	100.0
Household head	6.3 *(1.01)*	6.0 *(0.90)*	8.3 *(1.49)*	6.8 *(0.85)*		31.8 *(4.31)*	30.5 *(3.23)*	37.7 *(4.40)*	100.0
Private individual	41.0 *(2.50)*	35.2 *(2.33)*	36.1 *(2.46)*	37.5 *(1.75)*		37.5 *(2.61)*	32.5 *(2.10)*	30.0 *(2.46)*	100.0
Private company	15.1 *(1.90)*	20.9 *(2.20)*	16.1 *(1.93)*	17.4 *(1.43)*		29.7 *(3.77)*	41.4 *(3.34)*	28.9 *(3.32)*	100.0
Government	1.3 *(0.50)*	1.2 *(0.34)*	1.6 *(0.47)*	1.4 *(0.28)*		31.6 *(9.51)*	31.6 *(7.98)*	36.9 *(7.66)*	100.0
State-owned enterprise (parastatal)	0.4 *(0.18)*	0.5 *(0.23)*	0.6 *(0.30)*	0.5 *(0.16)*		24.9 *(10.98)*	37.9 *(12.68)*	37.2 *(12.16)*	100.0
NGO	0.2 *(0.11)*	0.2 *(0.13)*	0.2 *(0.15)*	0.2 *(0.09)*		30.2 *(18.64)*	34.9 *(15.51)*	34.9 *(15.51)*	100.0
Public Works Program	0.0 *(0.04)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.15)*	0.1 *(0.05)*		16.2 *(16.60)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	83.8 *(16.60)*	100.0
Other	1.8 *(0.67)*	0.9 *(0.31)*	1.6 *(0.49)*	1.4 *(0.30)*		44.2 *(10.64)*	21.2 *(7.03)*	34.7 *(9.07)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		34.3 *(1.96)*	34.6 *(1.55)*	31.2 *(1.93)*	100.0

Annex Table 84: Employer of all household heads who are workers, percent.

	Column totals					**Row totals**			
	1st food security tercile	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Self	49.1 *(2.65)*	48.8 *(2.34)*	48.1 *(3.02)*	48.7 *(1.86)*		33.8 *(2.22)*	33.4 *(1.73)*	32.8 *(2.49)*	100.0
Household head	1.8 *(0.54)*	3.1 *(0.68)*	3.5 *(0.98)*	2.8 *(0.52)*		21.7 *(4.85)*	36.6 *(6.34)*	41.7 *(7.63)*	100.0
Private individual	36.7 *(2.70)*	34.1 *(2.25)*	32.8 *(2.68)*	34.5 *(1.80)*		35.6 *(2.77)*	32.9 *(2.04)*	31.5 *(2.50)*	100.0
Private company	8.3 *(1.35)*	10.5 *(1.44)*	9.7 *(1.51)*	9.5 *(0.84)*		29.3 *(4.50)*	36.8 *(4.28)*	33.9 *(4.80)*	100.0
Government	1.8 *(0.66)*	1.8 *(0.61)*	2.5 *(0.72)*	2.1 *(0.41)*		29.7 *(8.66)*	29.7 *(8.54)*	40.6 *(8.07)*	100.0
State-owned enterprise (parastatal)	0.5 *(0.29)*	0.8 *(0.32)*	1.0 *(0.49)*	0.8 *(0.26)*		22.3 *(10.96)*	35.2 *(11.46)*	42.5 *(11.25)*	100.0
NGO	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.19)*	0.2 *(0.09)*		57.4 *(30.93)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	42.6 *(30.93)*	100.0
Public Works Program	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.19)*	0.1 *(0.06)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	100.0
Other	1.5 *(0.62)*	1.0 *(0.40)*	2.1 *(0.76)*	1.5 *(0.37)*		33.4 *(11.49)*	21.2 *(7.70)*	45.4 *(11.30)*	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		33.5 *(1.86)*	33.3 *(1.33)*	33.2 *(1.88)*	100.0

Annex Table 85: Average hourly wage for all workers aged 5 years and older, by city or sex, Taka

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	10.69 *(0.34)*	10.92 *(0.25)*	12.08 *(0.34)*	11.20 *(0.21)*
CITY				
Dhaka	10.80 *(0.60)*	10.62 *(0.28)*	12.14 *(0.44)*	11.23 *(0.30)*
Chittagong	10.70 *(0.32)*	11.65 *(0.57)*	11.92 *(0.50)*	11.28 *(0.32)*
Khulna	9.65 *(0.37)*	10.79 *(0.68)*	12.39 *(0.65)*	10.74 *(0.40)*
Rajshahi	10.22 *(1.24)*	10.28 *(0.92)*	10.87 *(1.77)*	10.31 *(0.89)*
SEX				
Male	12.11 *(0.28)*	12.82 *(0.30)*	14.28 *(0.38)*	13.01 *(0.22)*
Female	7.45 *(0.81)*	6.80 *(0.24)*	7.68 *(0.43)*	7.30 *(0.33)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 86: Average hourly wage for all household heads who are workers, by city or sex, Taka

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	13.29 *(0.35)*	13.79 *(0.35)*	15.10 *(0.41)*	14.06 *(0.26)*
CITY				
Dhaka	13.25 *(0.51)*	13.68 *(0.35)*	15.76 *(0.53)*	14.36 *(0.32)*
Chittagong	13.72 *(0.54)*	14.62 *(0.90)*	13.77 *(0.64)*	14.01 *(0.50)*
Khulna	10.99 *(0.53)*	11.33 *(0.52)*	13.12 *(0.70)*	11.69 *(0.40)*
Rajshahi	12.43 *(1.74)*	12.34 *(1.12)*	11.54 *(1.64)*	12.26 *(1.15)*
SEX				
Male	14.05 *(0.37)*	14.42 *(0.36)*	15.74 *(0.42)*	14.73 *(0.26)*
Female	7.04 *(0.48)*	7.69 *(0.80)*	9.94 *(1.34)*	8.26 *(0.59)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Housing, utilities, and household assets

Annex Table 87: Housing tenure, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Owned	9.8 *(2.03)*	13.1 *(2.85)*	19.5 *(7.01)*	38.0 *(8.79)*		12.9 *(2.25)*	12.3 *(1.92)*	11.5 *(1.88)*	12.3 *(1.59)*
Being purchased	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.02)*
Employer provides	0.5 *(0.26)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	4.0 *(4.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.4 *(0.25)*	0.7 *(0.42)*	0.6 *(0.33)*	0.5 *(0.25)*
Free, authorized	2.4 *(0.71)*	1.5 *(0.55)*	8.5 *(4.99)*	7.3 *(3.71)*		2.9 *(0.70)*	2.8 *(0.72)*	2.0 *(0.63)*	2.5 *(0.53)*
Free, not authorized	4.0 *(1.38)*	2.7 *(1.57)*	3.0 *(2.52)*	2.7 *(1.82)*		4.0 *(1.13)*	4.0 *(1.26)*	2.5 *(0.91)*	3.5 *(0.98)*
Rented	76.4 *(2.74)*	80.6 *(3.35)*	55.0 *(8.54)*	19.3 *(4.08)*		71.1 *(2.96)*	74.7 *(2.46)*	78.7 *(2.26)*	74.8 *(2.01)*
Squatting	6.9 *(1.84)*	2.0 *(1.08)*	10.0 *(5.08)*	32.0 *(9.96)*		8.8 *(2.22)*	5.4 *(1.22)*	4.8 *(1.23)*	6.3 *(1.22)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 88: Average monthly value of housing (monthly rent payment for households paying rent or estimated rent could receive for residence for other households), Taka

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	767.98 *(30.59)*	841.09 *(27.41)*	855.13 *(34.24)*	822.10 *(22.21)*
Dhaka	798.70 *(39.79)*	909.03 *(39.27)*	895.20 *(45.27)*	874.22 *(31.45)*
Chittagong	798.88 *(54.60)*	811.93 *(40.02)*	836.69 *(48.95)*	812.89 *(34.61)*
Khulna	339.84 *(31.00)*	373.90 *(43.86)*	366.88 *(44.27)*	359.92 *(29.05)*
Rajshahi	539.57 *(62.31)*	543.42 *(40.33)*	361.11 *(51.01)*	509.51 *(37.73)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 89: Type of housing, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Single house	54.4 *(3.87)*	46.9 *(4.92)*	64.0 *(6.63)*	56.0 *(5.76)*		58.4 *(3.72)*	47.6 *(3.21)*	51.5 *(3.82)*	52.5 *(2.83)*
Several separate structures	26.0 *(3.13)*	32.4 *(4.38)*	32.5 *(6.52)*	40.7 *(5.97)*		26.3 *(3.12)*	30.8 *(2.79)*	29.4 *(3.52)*	28.8 *(2.37)*
Apartment/flat	0.3 *(0.17)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	1.0 *(1.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.5 *(0.27)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.3 *(0.22)*	0.3 *(0.13)*
Room in a larger dwelling	17.9 *(3.45)*	20.2 *(4.82)*	2.0 *(0.92)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		14.2 *(2.58)*	20.4 *(3.17)*	17.5 *(3.37)*	17.4 *(2.59)*
Improvised housing	1.0 *(0.39)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.4 *(0.26)*	0.9 *(0.40)*	0.9 *(0.39)*	0.7 *(0.25)*
Other	0.4 *(0.28)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.3 *(0.17)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 90: Material of outer walls of dwelling, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Grass/straw	0.6 *(0.24)*	1.8 *(0.86)*	17.0 *(4.05)*	20.7 *(7.20)*		2.3 *(0.50)*	3.0 *(0.69)*	1.9 *(0.62)*	2.4 *(0.44)*
Bamboo	27.3 *(2.95)*	62.9 *(3.85)*	43.0 *(6.77)*	17.3 *(5.11)*		43.4 *(3.08)*	37.9 *(2.78)*	36.1 *(3.21)*	39.1 *(2.19)*
Mud or unfired mud brick	0.9 *(0.29)*	2.6 *(0.91)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	10.0 *(4.58)*		2.1 *(0.63)*	1.9 *(0.54)*	1.1 *(0.43)*	1.7 *(0.37)*
Fired brick (red)	15.5 *(2.51)*	16.9 *(3.06)*	17.0 *(4.82)*	42.0 *(9.22)*		14.7 *(2.38)*	17.9 *(2.23)*	18.2 *(2.56)*	16.9 *(1.84)*
Concrete	4.9 *(1.35)*	6.4 *(1.90)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	2.0 *(2.00)*		4.9 *(1.13)*	4.6 *(1.11)*	5.8 *(1.64)*	5.1 *(1.01)*
Wood	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	10.0 *(4.41)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.4 *(0.28)*	0.6 *(0.30)*	0.8 *(0.31)*	0.6 *(0.22)*
Tin sheets	47.0 *(3.52)*	9.3 *(2.55)*	5.0 *(1.54)*	4.7 *(1.92)*		29.8 *(3.23)*	31.8 *(2.89)*	32.9 *(3.23)*	31.5 *(2.26)*
Plastic sheeting (Polythene)	3.4 *(1.35)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.0 *(2.00)*		2.2 *(0.91)*	1.4 *(0.71)*	2.9 *(1.27)*	2.2 *(0.81)*
Cardboard/paper	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.0 *(1.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.14)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.05)*
Other	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	5.5 *(5.00)*	1.3 *(1.33)*		0.2 *(0.15)*	0.7 *(0.51)*	0.3 *(0.21)*	0.4 *(0.25)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 91: Material of roof of dwelling, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Grass/straw	0.4 *(0.20)*	5.5 *(1.74)*	40.0 *(6.53)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		4.7 *(1.04)*	4.2 *(1.11)*	2.6 *(0.72)*	3.8 *(0.65)*
Bamboo	3.8 *(1.51)*	2.2 *(1.39)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		3.0 *(1.37)*	3.1 *(1.04)*	2.9 *(1.07)*	3.0 *(1.01)*
Concrete	1.4 *(0.43)*	2.0 *(0.75)*	2.5 *(1.23)*	6.0 *(2.14)*		1.8 *(0.59)*	1.9 *(0.59)*	1.7 *(0.57)*	1.8 *(0.36)*
Wood	0.4 *(0.20)*	1.6 *(0.77)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.5 *(0.30)*	1.1 *(0.48)*	0.7 *(0.43)*	0.8 *(0.27)*
Tin sheets	89.1 *(2.09)*	88.4 *(2.73)*	47.5 *(6.48)*	92.0 *(2.62)*		86.6 *(2.06)*	86.4 *(2.01)*	88.2 *(2.07)*	87.0 *(1.56)*
Plastic sheeting	1.9 *(1.07)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.0 *(2.00)*		0.7 *(0.44)*	1.1 *(0.76)*	1.8 *(1.12)*	1.2 *(0.65)*
Cardboard/paper	1.6 *(0.56)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	1.5 *(1.09)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		1.4 *(0.59)*	1.2 *(0.56)*	0.7 *(0.36)*	1.1 *(0.35)*
Clay tiles	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.1 *(0.06)*
Other	1.4 *(0.75)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	7.5 *(4.69)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		1.1 *(0.53)*	1.1 *(0.51)*	1.3 *(0.70)*	1.2 *(0.50)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 92: Material of floor of dwelling, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Earth/sand	5.1 *(1.39)*	3.6 *(1.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		7.2 *(1.90)*	3.4 *(0.92)*	2.2 *(0.68)*	4.3 *(0.93)*
Smoothed mud	42.0 *(3.32)*	51.6 *(4.18)*	77.5 *(4.58)*	63.3 *(6.52)*		50.8 *(3.56)*	47.6 *(2.83)*	43.9 *(3.30)*	47.4 *(2.42)*
Smooth cement	39.4 *(3.31)*	44.0 *(4.01)*	22.0 *(4.68)*	33.3 *(7.15)*		36.3 *(3.34)*	40.9 *(2.78)*	42.4 *(3.44)*	39.9 *(2.39)*
Wood	11.5 *(2.44)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		4.6 *(1.35)*	6.7 *(1.81)*	9.9 *(2.40)*	7.0 *(1.46)*
Tile	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.0 *(1.45)*		0.1 *(0.07)*	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.08)*
Other	1.9 *(0.56)*	0.4 *(0.36)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		1.1 *(0.50)*	1.1 *(0.50)*	1.7 *(0.58)*	1.3 *(0.36)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 93: Average number of rooms per dwelling.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	1.31 *(0.04)*	1.32 *(0.03)*	1.24 *(0.03)*	1.29 *(0.02)*
Dhaka	1.17 *(0.03)*	1.19 *(0.03)*	1.14 *(0.03)*	1.17 *(0.02)*
Chittagong	1.48 *(0.09)*	1.48 *(0.07)*	1.51 *(0.09)*	1.49 *(0.06)*
Khulna	1.21 *(0.05)*	1.44 *(0.10)*	1.17 *(0.08)*	1.29 *(0.07)*
Rajshahi	1.46 *(0.07)*	1.74 *(0.08)*	1.29 *(0.10)*	1.55 *(0.04)*

Annex Table 94: Average number of rooms per household member.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	0.29 *(0.01)*	0.32 *(0.01)*	0.38 *(0.01)*	0.33 *(0.01)*
Dhaka	0.28 *(0.01)*	0.29 *(0.01)*	0.35 *(0.01)*	0.31 *(0.01)*
Chittagong	0.30 *(0.02)*	0.36 *(0.02)*	0.44 *(0.02)*	0.35 *(0.01)*
Khulna	0.25 *(0.01)*	0.35 *(0.03)*	0.40 *(0.03)*	0.33 *(0.02)*
Rajshahi	0.38 *(0.02)*	0.46 *(0.05)*	0.50 *(0.06)*	0.43 *(0.03)*

Annex Table 95: Average number of household members per 100 square feet of dwelling space.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	5.9 *(0.40)*	5.0 *(0.27)*	4.7 *(0.44)*	5.2 *(0.31)*
Dhaka	6.0 *(0.63)*	5.4 *(0.43)*	5.2 *(0.61)*	5.5 *(0.48)*
Chittagong	6.0 *(0.58)*	4.8 *(0.27)*	3.7 *(0.37)*	5.0 *(0.34)*
Khulna	4.4 *(0.36)*	3.2 *(0.33)*	3.1 *(0.42)*	3.6 *(0.31)*
Rajshahi	4.2 *(0.56)*	2.9 *(0.25)*	2.4 *(0.32)*	3.5 *(0.36)*

Annex Table 96: Cooking fuel, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Wood	40.0 *(3.95)*	50.4 *(4.52)*	82.0 *(6.22)*	27.3 *(6.58)*		45.2 *(3.54)*	44.8 *(3.43)*	44.4 *(3.64)*	44.8 *(2.80)*
Kerosene	2.5 *(1.10)*	1.8 *(0.78)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		1.9 *(0.66)*	1.4 *(0.80)*	3.1 *(1.15)*	2.1 *(0.70)*
Electricity	3.4 *(0.91)*	1.5 *(0.95)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		1.5 *(0.56)*	2.2 *(0.70)*	3.9 *(1.11)*	2.5 *(0.63)*
Gas	36.8 *(3.89)*	25.5 *(3.79)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		22.8 *(3.25)*	32.0 *(3.05)*	35.9 *(3.62)*	30.2 *(2.63)*
Charcoal	7.7 *(2.00)*	3.1 *(1.24)*	3.0 *(3.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		5.9 *(1.53)*	6.0 *(1.48)*	5.6 *(1.75)*	5.8 *(1.27)*
Straw/Leaves/Husks	6.5 *(1.70)*	8.0 *(2.22)*	3.5 *(1.50)*	19.3 *(7.53)*		11.1 *(2.07)*	6.4 *(1.49)*	4.3 *(1.19)*	7.3 *(1.27)*
Animal waste	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	2.5 *(0.99)*	45.3 *(8.50)*		3.0 *(0.62)*	2.1 *(0.42)*	0.4 *(0.19)*	1.8 *(0.31)*
Jute plants	0.2 *(0.20)*	2.7 *(1.63)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		2.2 *(0.99)*	0.8 *(0.56)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	1.0 *(0.54)*
Other	2.8 *(1.30)*	6.7 *(2.71)*	8.0 *(4.45)*	4.7 *(4.01)*		6.5 *(2.16)*	4.4 *(1.51)*	2.2 *(0.72)*	4.4 *(1.19)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 97: Lighting fuel, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Kerosene	12.1 *(2.09)*	10.7 *(2.43)*	39.5 *(7.24)*	41.3 *(8.72)*		15.3 *(2.05)*	13.9 *(2.07)*	12.6 *(2.06)*	13.9 *(1.54)*
Electricity	87.5 *(2.10)*	89.1 *(2.42)*	60.5 *(7.24)*	58.7 *(8.72)*		84.7 *(2.05)*	85.8 *(2.07)*	86.9 *(2.07)*	85.8 *(1.54)*
Candles	0.3 *(0.30)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.4 *(0.36)*	0.2 *(0.18)*
Other	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.17)*	0.1 *(0.08)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 98: Frequency of electrical cuts for those using electricity, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Never	0.7 *(0.27)*	0.6 *(0.35)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	3.4 *(2.46)*		0.8 *(0.38)*	0.5 *(0.30)*	0.8 *(0.41)*	0.7 *(0.21)*
Rarely	36.0 *(4.18)*	25.5 *(5.19)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	40.9 *(12.43)*		32.2 *(4.08)*	28.9 *(3.43)*	33.1 *(3.98)*	31.4 *(3.10)*
Less than half the time	45.9 *(3.87)*	41.0 *(4.77)*	39.7 *(8.36)*	51.1 *(12.71)*		41.4 *(3.95)*	49.4 *(3.59)*	41.8 *(3.59)*	44.2 *(2.88)*
About half the time	8.1 *(1.54)*	22.0 *(3.93)*	34.7 *(6.10)*	3.4 *(2.65)*		15.3 *(2.99)*	10.5 *(1.62)*	14.8 *(2.18)*	13.5 *(1.65)*
More than half	8.8 *(2.24)*	10.0 *(2.90)*	19.0 *(6.12)*	1.1 *(1.18)*		10.0 *(2.04)*	8.9 *(2.26)*	9.2 *(1.84)*	9.4 *(1.69)*
Almost always	0.5 *(0.28)*	0.8 *(0.83)*	6.6 *(3.49)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.3 *(0.22)*	1.7 *(0.83)*	0.3 *(0.22)*	0.8 *(0.34)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 99: Cell phone, households with a member owning a cell phone, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	8.8 *(1.28)*	10.1 *(1.33)*	12.8 *(1.58)*	10.6 *(0.88)*
Dhaka	10.7 *(1.94)*	10.3 *(1.85)*	12.1 *(1.92)*	11.1 *(1.19)*
Chittagong	7.4 *(2.04)*	8.9 *(2.27)*	14.8 *(3.22)*	9.8 *(1.57)*
Khulna	7.4 *(2.52)*	12.5 *(3.65)*	17.3 *(4.64)*	12.0 *(2.13)*
Rajshahi	1.4 *(1.41)*	13.8 *(4.25)*	4.8 *(5.09)*	6.7 *(2.32)*

Annex Table 100: Rubbish disposal, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Collected from rubbish bin	11.0 *(2.65)*	5.8 *(2.15)*	6.0 *(2.94)*	2.0 *(1.45)*		6.1 *(1.64)*	8.4 *(2.09)*	11.9 *(2.86)*	8.8 *(1.74)*
Personal rubbish pit	9.6 *(2.46)*	8.0 *(2.59)*	2.5 *(1.23)*	4.7 *(2.36)*		5.4 *(1.43)*	7.8 *(2.02)*	12.6 *(2.65)*	8.6 *(1.69)*
Burning	0.4 *(0.20)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.6 *(0.31)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.2 *(0.19)*	0.4 *(0.15)*
Public rubbish heap or pit	22.2 *(3.55)*	17.6 *(4.43)*	11.5 *(5.82)*	12.7 *(8.19)*		22.4 *(3.40)*	19.2 *(2.97)*	18.3 *(3.08)*	20.0 *(2.59)*
Put in drain / ditch	47.7 *(4.23)*	53.3 *(5.31)*	53.0 *(8.40)*	67.3 *(9.49)*		50.1 *(4.04)*	52.1 *(3.59)*	49.0 *(3.87)*	50.4 *(3.10)*
Other	5.6 *(1.93)*	2.4 *(1.04)*	15.5 *(6.34)*	8.0 *(4.90)*		5.2 *(1.61)*	6.4 *(1.78)*	3.7 *(1.33)*	5.1 *(1.25)*
None	3.4 *(1.58)*	12.6 *(3.78)*	11.5 *(5.25)*	4.0 *(2.14)*		10.2 *(2.88)*	5.9 *(1.53)*	4.2 *(1.24)*	6.7 *(1.56)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 101: Water source, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Piped supply water	86.2 *(2.75)*	30.7 *(5.21)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	13.3 *(6.81)*		58.9 *(3.60)*	59.4 *(2.99)*	67.7 *(3.27)*	62.0 *(2.36)*
Tube well	12.3 *(2.71)*	65.6 *(5.37)*	99.0 *(0.69)*	85.3 *(6.82)*		39.0 *(3.62)*	38.1 *(2.98)*	30.7 *(3.21)*	35.9 *(2.38)*
Ring well / *Indara*	0.6 *(0.37)*	2.0 *(1.82)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.9 *(0.46)*	1.1 *(0.75)*	1.1 *(0.90)*	1.0 *(0.63)*
Pond or river	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.36)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.12)*
Other	0.9 *(0.32)*	1.3 *(0.69)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		1.1 *(0.43)*	1.3 *(0.47)*	0.5 *(0.39)*	1.0 *(0.30)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 102: Average wait to collect water, for those households who use a public source of water, minutes.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	19.6 *(2.48)*	14.0 *(1.54)*	15.1 *(1.77)*	16.2 *(1.56)*
Dhaka	21.2 *(4.35)*	14.4 *(1.83)*	15.6 *(2.28)*	16.8 *(2.25)*
Chittagong	20.9 *(2.83)*	15.9 *(3.47)*	16.0 *(3.02)*	18.0 *(2.45)*
Khulna	8.2 *(1.87)*	8.2 *(1.72)*	5.9 *(1.03)*	7.6 *(1.39)*
Rajshahi	1.6 *(0.70)*	1.4 *(0.83)*	1.4 *(1.03)*	1.5 *(0.64)*

Annex Table 103: Frequency of piped water supply cuts, percent of households relying on a piped water supply.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Never	13.9 *(2.59)*	12.4 *(3.84)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	16.4 *(11.06)*		15.0 *(3.31)*	11.0 *(2.18)*	14.9 *(3.08)*	13.7 *(2.18)*
Rarely	47.2 *(3.89)*	42.4 *(6.23)*	57.1 *(32.65)*	49.3 *(12.58)*		43.7 *(4.58)*	47.4 *(3.93)*	47.9 *(4.45)*	46.4 *(3.29)*
Less than half the time	21.6 *(3.11)*	33.3 *(6.40)*	28.6 *(25.60)*	32.9 *(11.00)*		25.2 *(3.65)*	25.1 *(3.40)*	22.1 *(3.64)*	24.1 *(2.74)*
About half the time	7.3 *(1.41)*	9.1 *(2.37)*	14.3 *(17.32)*	1.4 *(1.42)*		7.4 *(2.04)*	6.0 *(1.78)*	8.8 *(1.91)*	7.5 *(1.20)*
More than half	9.5 *(2.57)*	2.4 *(1.22)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		8.5 *(2.93)*	10.2 *(2.73)*	5.5 *(2.01)*	8.0 *(2.04)*
Almost always	0.5 *(0.22)*	0.5 *(0.47)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.3 *(0.28)*	0.3 *(0.27)*	0.7 *(0.43)*	0.5 *(0.20)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 104: Toilet type for household, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Water-sealed	16.1 *(3.19)*	38.2 *(5.47)*	32.0 *(7.42)*	19.3 *(6.93)*		21.6 *(3.08)*	23.0 *(2.77)*	27.6 *(3.76)*	24.1 *(2.63)*
Pit-latrine (*pucca*)	36.8 *(3.92)*	35.8 *(4.83)*	43.5 *(8.47)*	41.3 *(8.39)*		34.6 *(3.64)*	38.3 *(3.29)*	37.9 *(3.89)*	36.9 *(2.86)*
Pit-latrine (temporary)	23.4 *(3.57)*	14.6 *(3.41)*	17.0 *(6.07)*	20.7 *(5.81)*		23.5 *(3.22)*	20.1 *(2.90)*	16.8 *(3.24)*	20.1 *(2.43)*
Hanging latrine (*katcha*)	21.9 *(3.56)*	11.3 *(3.29)*	6.5 *(2.44)*	10.0 *(3.38)*		18.7 *(3.27)*	16.9 *(2.63)*	16.6 *(3.24)*	17.4 *(2.38)*
None	1.7 *(1.07)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	4.7 *(3.36)*		1.5 *(0.71)*	1.4 *(0.69)*	1.0 *(0.65)*	1.3 *(0.65)*
Other	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	4.0 *(2.14)*		0.2 *(0.15)*	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.1 *(0.13)*	0.2 *(0.09)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with private toilet (not shared with other HHs)	5.4 *(1.33)*	10.8 *(2.35)*	17.7 *(4.05)*	42.7 *(8.32)*		9.3 *(1.54)*	8.6 *(1.61)*	8.8 *(1.68)*	8.9 *(1.15)*

Annex Table 105: Flooding, households whose dwelling flooded at least once in previous year, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	28.5 *(3.46)*	23.4 *(2.74)*	33.5 *(3.86)*	28.5 *(2.61)*
Dhaka	33.6 *(5.34)*	25.5 *(3.88)*	36.8 *(5.05)*	32.2 *(3.74)*
Chittagong	21.4 *(5.09)*	15.6 *(4.33)*	21.8 *(5.62)*	19.6 *(3.93)*
Khulna	41.2 *(9.21)*	45.0 *(7.79)*	48.1 *(10.22)*	44.5 *(7.27)*
Rajshahi	22.5 *(7.66)*	24.1 *(8.22)*	42.9 *(7.97)*	26.0 *(7.35)*

Annex Table 106: Average days house flooded in past year for households whose dwelling flooded at least once in previous year, days.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	13.7 *(1.67)*	11.5 *(1.33)*	12.9 *(2.01)*	12.8 *(1.32)*
Dhaka	15.7 *(2.46)*	12.7 *(1.83)*	14.8 *(2.62)*	14.5 *(1.89)*
Chittagong	9.8 *(2.51)*	6.5 *(1.62)*	5.1 *(1.23)*	7.6 *(1.60)*
Khulna	10.6 *(2.09)*	9.7 *(1.83)*	10.7 *(2.32)*	10.3 *(1.68)*
Rajshahi	19.8 *(2.50)*	22.9 *(4.53)*	25.0 *(8.99)*	22.1 *(3.65)*

Annex Table 107: Bed nets, household with any members who regularly sleep under bed nets to protect against mosquitoes at some time during the year, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	88.9 *(1.93)*	92.4 *(1.59)*	91.6 *(1.63)*	91.0 *(1.32)*
Dhaka	87.5 *(2.93)*	90.9 *(2.44)*	91.8 *(2.12)*	90.3 *(1.95)*
Chittagong	89.5 *(3.00)*	93.3 *(2.09)*	89.4 *(2.69)*	90.7 *(1.87)*
Khulna	92.6 *(2.45)*	98.8 *(1.21)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	97.0 *(1.05)*
Rajshahi	95.8 *(4.16)*	98.3 *(1.75)*	100.0 *(0.00)*	97.3 *(2.67)*

Annex Table 108: Sleeping arrangement for household head, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Bed & mattress	53.7 *(3.37)*	26.2 *(3.56)*	27.5 *(5.98)*	44.7 *(7.68)*		36.3 *(3.03)*	46.8 *(3.07)*	47.0 *(3.23)*	43.3 *(2.35)*
Bed or *choki* and grass mat	32.0 *(3.03)*	49.3 *(3.70)*	48.5 *(5.04)*	33.3 *(7.01)*		43.7 *(3.02)*	36.6 *(2.90)*	34.8 *(3.08)*	38.3 *(2.19)*
Bed or *choki* alone	2.7 *(1.06)*	4.4 *(2.09)*	4.5 *(3.12)*	8.0 *(4.70)*		2.9 *(1.20)*	3.6 *(1.10)*	4.0 *(1.33)*	3.5 *(0.95)*
Mattress on floor	1.8 *(0.48)*	2.4 *(0.73)*	1.0 *(1.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		1.7 *(0.53)*	1.8 *(0.60)*	2.1 *(0.60)*	1.9 *(0.37)*
Grass mat on floor	7.8 *(1.38)*	14.7 *(2.18)*	15.5 *(3.59)*	12.0 *(3.93)*		12.6 *(1.82)*	8.8 *(1.29)*	10.2 *(1.63)*	10.5 *(1.10)*
Cloth or plastic sheet on floor	1.1 *(0.35)*	2.2 *(1.06)*	2.0 *(0.92)*	2.0 *(1.45)*		1.9 *(0.60)*	1.7 *(0.67)*	0.9 *(0.39)*	1.5 *(0.40)*
Floor (nothing else)	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.4 *(0.36)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.1 *(0.07)*	0.4 *(0.35)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.13)*
Other	0.8 *(0.39)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.8 *(0.36)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.9 *(0.47)*	0.7 *(0.26)*

Annex Table 109: Crime over past year, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Opinion of crime trends									
Increased	7.1 *(2.04)*	3.8 *(1.02)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	14.7 *(6.01)*		6.3 *(1.60)*	6.9 *(1.97)*	4.9 *(1.77)*	6.0 *(1.28)*
Decreased	78.6 *(3.20)*	68.2 *(5.03)*	89.5 *(4.00)*	54.0 *(8.99)*		72.5 *(3.51)*	75.6 *(3.06)*	76.6 *(3.15)*	74.9 *(2.53)*
Remained the same	14.3 *(2.41)*	28.0 *(4.92)*	9.5 *(4.07)*	31.3 *(8.56)*		21.2 *(3.01)*	17.5 *(2.40)*	18.5 *(2.79)*	19.1 *(2.17)*
No. of times house was broken into									
Never	76.1 *(2.55)*	84.4 *(2.10)*	83.0 *(3.56)*	74.7 *(4.96)*		78.4 *(2.46)*	79.5 *(2.06)*	79.2 *(2.57)*	79.0 *(1.68)*
Once	19.9 *(2.10)*	12.4 *(1.83)*	15.0 *(2.86)*	21.3 *(4.56)*		18.0 *(2.09)*	17.3 *(1.84)*	16.6 *(2.19)*	17.3 *(1.40)*
2-3 times	3.5 *(0.87)*	2.7 *(0.80)*	2.0 *(1.17)*	2.7 *(1.18)*		3.3 *(0.90)*	2.6 *(0.76)*	3.7 *(0.92)*	3.2 *(0.58)*
More than 4 times	0.5 *(0.26)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.4 *(0.25)*	0.7 *(0.32)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.5 *(0.19)*
Respondent was a victim of petty theft	16.7 *(2.09)*	13.5 *(2.32)*	15.5 *(3.66)*	20.0 *(3.65)*		15.3 *(2.08)*	15.0 *(1.77)*	17.0 *(2.20)*	15.7 *(1.47)*

Annex Table 110: Assets owned by household, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Cot (*choki*)	89.6 *(1.42)*	84.1 *(2.28)*	90.9 *(2.44)*	91.3 *(3.50)*		87.6 *(1.59)*	88.1 *(1.69)*	88.1 *(1.67)*	87.9 *(1.13)*
Bed	85.3 *(2.02)*	86.4 *(3.02)*	85.9 *(4.12)*	93.3 *(2.32)*		83.0 *(2.59)*	87.6 *(1.78)*	87.2 *(2.15)*	85.9 *(1.57)*
Table	20.8 *(1.62)*	34.7 *(3.00)*	45.0 *(4.13)*	50.7 *(5.47)*		24.1 *(2.13)*	28.0 *(1.92)*	30.3 *(2.26)*	27.4 *(1.40)*
Chair, wooden	19.7 *(1.86)*	32.3 *(3.10)*	40.9 *(2.72)*	54.0 *(4.56)*		24.2 *(2.25)*	27.6 *(2.11)*	26.0 *(2.50)*	25.9 *(1.51)*
Cupboard, drawers, bureau	22.4 *(2.16)*	30.1 *(3.47)*	33.3 *(3.11)*	40.7 *(7.07)*		26.3 *(2.67)*	24.7 *(2.05)*	26.9 *(2.78)*	26.0 *(1.73)*
Upholstered chair, sofa set	2.7 *(0.52)*	4.2 *(1.04)*	4.0 *(1.70)*	2.7 *(1.53)*		2.9 *(0.71)*	3.1 *(0.68)*	3.7 *(0.87)*	3.2 *(0.47)*
Lantern (kerosene)	25.7 *(2.95)*	41.9 *(4.34)*	71.2 *(8.47)*	45.3 *(7.55)*		35.4 *(3.06)*	33.1 *(2.90)*	32.6 *(3.03)*	33.7 *(2.30)*
Clock	43.2 *(2.41)*	56.8 *(3.40)*	52.0 *(4.35)*	59.3 *(5.21)*		45.0 *(2.76)*	48.6 *(2.34)*	52.1 *(2.79)*	48.6 *(1.83)*
Electric Fan	74.8 *(2.50)*	72.3 *(2.83)*	52.0 *(5.64)*	50.0 *(8.78)*		68.6 *(2.84)*	74.6 *(2.11)*	73.1 *(2.63)*	72.1 *(1.80)*
Iron (for pressing clothes)	6.0 *(1.00)*	6.3 *(1.30)*	6.6 *(2.10)*	8.0 *(2.23)*		5.6 *(1.01)*	6.3 *(1.05)*	6.7 *(1.28)*	6.2 *(0.74)*
Pressure cooker	0.2 *(0.14)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	2.0 *(1.18)*	14.0 *(4.12)*		0.5 *(0.22)*	0.9 *(0.25)*	0.8 *(0.34)*	0.8 *(0.18)*
Kerosene stove	6.3 *(1.45)*	6.5 *(2.09)*	5.6 *(2.26)*	9.3 *(3.58)*		5.1 *(1.14)*	6.4 *(1.26)*	7.9 *(1.83)*	6.4 *(1.11)*
Electric or gas stove; hot plate	3.2 *(0.88)*	10.5 *(2.42)*	1.5 *(1.10)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		4.9 *(1.26)*	4.4 *(1.03)*	6.8 *(1.52)*	5.4 *(0.94)*
Refrigerator	1.7 *(0.50)*	1.7 *(0.63)*	2.0 *(1.18)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.7 *(0.36)*	1.8 *(0.59)*	2.6 *(0.69)*	1.7 *(0.37)*
Radio ('wireless')	7.0 *(1.28)*	6.6 *(1.09)*	9.6 *(2.97)*	7.3 *(2.67)*		5.4 *(0.83)*	6.2 *(1.04)*	9.3 *(2.05)*	7.0 *(0.85)*
Tape or CD player	17.9 *(1.64)*	19.4 *(2.06)*	15.7 *(2.67)*	20.0 *(4.98)*		17.2 *(1.73)*	18.0 *(1.62)*	19.8 *(2.09)*	18.3 *(1.20)*
Television	35.6 *(2.23)*	39.9 *(2.77)*	35.9 *(3.86)*	40.0 *(6.62)*		33.3 *(2.13)*	39.4 *(2.44)*	38.7 *(2.79)*	37.1 *(1.63)*
Sewing machine	3.7 *(0.64)*	3.7 *(0.96)*	12.1 *(2.13)*	4.7 *(2.15)*		2.9 *(0.66)*	5.1 *(0.91)*	4.3 *(0.84)*	4.1 *(0.51)*
***Thela gari* (cart)**	0.6 *(0.35)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.4 *(0.25)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	1.0 *(0.60)*	0.6 *(0.23)*
Bicycle	1.7 *(0.41)*	1.1 *(0.43)*	7.1 *(2.07)*	26.7 *(5.23)*		2.4 *(0.56)*	3.7 *(0.66)*	1.8 *(0.50)*	2.6 *(0.35)*
Rickshaw / van	6.5 *(1.21)*	4.6 *(1.23)*	14.7 *(4.50)*	16.0 *(3.35)*		6.7 *(1.03)*	6.7 *(1.14)*	6.4 *(1.56)*	6.6 *(0.85)*
Motorcycle / auto-rickshaw	0.3 *(0.18)*	1.3 *(0.65)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.5 *(0.30)*	0.7 *(0.41)*	0.7 *(0.36)*	0.7 *(0.24)*
Boat or canoe	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.9 *(0.76)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.4 *(0.36)*	0.3 *(0.19)*	0.4 *(0.36)*	0.3 *(0.25)*
Fishing net	0.2 *(0.20)*	1.9 *(1.02)*	1.5 *(0.83)*	3.3 *(1.59)*		1.2 *(0.50)*	0.7 *(0.33)*	0.7 *(0.44)*	0.9 *(0.36)*
Hoe	1.5 *(0.96)*	0.7 *(0.44)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	2.0 *(1.07)*		0.8 *(0.45)*	1.8 *(0.87)*	1.1 *(0.68)*	1.2 *(0.59)*
Axe	1.2 *(0.39)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	11.1 *(4.31)*	8.7 *(4.67)*		1.4 *(0.43)*	2.0 *(0.61)*	1.7 *(0.62)*	1.7 *(0.36)*
Ox-cart	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.1 *(0.07)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.02)*

Consumption, expenditure, and income

Annex Table 111: Average value of total daily per capita consumption and expenditure, Taka.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	35.67 *(0.86)*	47.98 *(0.98)*	73.32 *(1.81)*	52.32 *(1.09)*
Dhaka	35.87 *(1.26)*	47.43 *(1.28)*	73.81 *(2.39)*	54.47 *(1.52)*
Chittagong	36.52 *(1.42)*	51.07 *(1.92)*	73.54 *(2.58)*	50.82 *(1.82)*
Khulna	28.17 *(1.86)*	38.14 *(1.74)*	67.84 *(4.62)*	42.47 *(2.56)*
Rajshahi	33.72 *(2.42)*	45.39 *(2.46)*	58.36 *(4.64)*	41.68 *(2.30)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 112: Average value of total daily per capita food consumption and expenditure (including for non-household members), Taka.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	19.92 *(0.41)*	28.50 *(0.48)*	47.11 *(1.12)*	31.84 *(0.75)*
Dhaka	20.08 *(0.60)*	28.36 *(0.61)*	47.72 *(1.46)*	33.59 *(1.08)*
Chittagong	20.39 *(0.65)*	30.25 *(0.93)*	46.86 *(1.75)*	30.44 *(1.17)*
Khulna	17.00 *(1.22)*	22.67 *(0.75)*	41.37 *(2.04)*	25.61 *(1.67)*
Rajshahi	17.07 *(1.17)*	24.62 *(0.86)*	35.73 *(2.30)*	22.60 *(1.12)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 113: Average proportion of total daily per capita food consumption and expenditure (including for non-household members) to total daily per capita consumption and expenditure.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	0.58 *(0.01)*	0.62 *(0.01)*	0.66 *(0.01)*	0.62 *(0.01)*
Dhaka	0.58 *(0.01)*	0.62 *(0.01)*	0.67 *(0.01)*	0.63 *(0.01)*
Chittagong	0.57 *(0.01)*	0.61 *(0.01)*	0.64 *(0.01)*	0.60 *(0.01)*
Khulna	0.63 *(0.02)*	0.63 *(0.02)*	0.65 *(0.03)*	0.63 *(0.02)*
Rajshahi	0.54 *(0.02)*	0.59 *(0.02)*	0.64 *(0.02)*	0.57 *(0.01)*

Annex Table 114: Average value of total daily per capita non-food consumption and expenditure, Taka.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	15.75 *(0.62)*	19.49 *(0.76)*	26.20 *(1.07)*	20.48 *(0.55)*
Dhaka	15.79 *(0.84)*	19.07 *(1.04)*	26.09 *(1.42)*	20.89 *(0.74)*
Chittagong	16.13 *(1.08)*	20.82 *(1.36)*	26.68 *(1.45)*	20.38 *(0.95)*
Khulna	11.17 *(1.03)*	15.47 *(1.33)*	26.47 *(3.82)*	16.87 *(1.41)*
Rajshahi	16.65 *(1.71)*	20.77 *(1.95)*	22.64 *(2.73)*	19.08 *(1.47)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 115: Average value of total daily per capita income, Taka.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	42.39 *(1.24)*	51.88 *(1.67)*	71.32 *(2.69)*	55.19 *(1.35)*
Dhaka	44.42 *(1.83)*	53.77 *(2.49)*	70.61 *(3.47)*	57.71 *(1.85)*
Chittagong	41.56 *(2.02)*	52.29 *(2.37)*	76.50 *(4.41)*	54.07 *(2.35)*
Khulna	31.16 *(2.92)*	35.85 *(2.19)*	59.08 *(3.74)*	40.30 *(2.10)*
Rajshahi	39.02 *(3.91)*	42.32 *(3.37)*	45.48 *(4.00)*	41.20 *(3.04)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 116: Average proportion of household wage income to total income.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	0.86 *(0.01)*	0.84 *(0.01)*	0.77 *(0.02)*	0.82 *(0.01)*
Dhaka	0.89 *(0.01)*	0.89 *(0.01)*	0.81 *(0.02)*	0.86 *(0.01)*
Chittagong	0.83 *(0.02)*	0.77 *(0.02)*	0.67 *(0.03)*	0.77 *(0.02)*
Khulna	0.86 *(0.03)*	0.77 *(0.03)*	0.74 *(0.05)*	0.79 *(0.03)*
Rajshahi	0.80 *(0.04)*	0.82 *(0.03)*	0.74 *(0.07)*	0.80 *(0.02)*

Annex Table 117: Average ratio of household consumption and expenditure to total income.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	1.03 *(0.03)*	1.15 *(0.05)*	1.26 *(0.03)*	1.15 *(0.03)*
Dhaka	0.96 *(0.03)*	1.15 *(0.09)*	1.29 *(0.04)*	1.15 *(0.04)*
Chittagong	1.10 *(0.06)*	1.13 *(0.05)*	1.14 *(0.07)*	1.12 *(0.04)*
Khulna	1.07 *(0.09)*	1.23 *(0.08)*	1.35 *(0.11)*	1.21 *(0.07)*
Rajshahi	1.05 *(0.07)*	1.27 *(0.12)*	1.47 *(0.14)*	1.19 *(0.08)*

Annex Table 118: Inequality in value of per capita total consumption and expenditure, food consumption by household members, and income.

	total household consumption & expenditure per capita			total food consumption by household members per capita			total household income per capita		
	Gini coefficient	lowest consump-tion levels	highest consump-tion levels	Gini coefficient	lowest consump-tion levels	highest consump-tion levels	Gini coefficient	lowest consump-tion levels	highest consump-tion levels
Urban slum population	0.271	9.7	36.8	0.267	9.5	36.3	0.326	7.9	40.9
Dhaka	0.276	9.7	37.3	0.269	9.5	36.3	0.326	8.2	41.1
Chittagong	0.250	10.1	35.1	0.254	10.1	35.8	0.319	7.9	39.9
Khulna	0.300	8.7	38.7	0.258	9.7	35.7	0.326	7.8	40.6
Rajshahi	0.263	9.3	35.9	0.225	10.0	32.2	0.303	8.0	38.3

Annex Table 119: Gifts or loans received or given in past one month.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Received a gift or loan in past one month (percent)	21.8 *(2.26)*	45.5 *(4.16)*	23.5 *(4.49)*	42.0 *(7.76)*		32.7 *(2.96)*	28.9 *(2.58)*	28.9 *(2.63)*	30.2 *(1.93)*
Average size of gift of loan received (Tk)	3,675 *(548)*	2,181 *(365)*	3,307 *(711)*	1,289 *(329)*		2,166 *(309)*	2,887 *(558)*	3,543 *(590)*	2,841 *(298)*
Gave a gift or loan in past one month (percent)	3.1 *(0.65)*	7.8 *(1.85)*	4.0 *(1.52)*	5.3 *(2.91)*		3.4 *(0.75)*	4.5 *(0.98)*	6.3 *(1.26)*	4.7 *(0.72)*
Average size of gift of loan given (Tk)	1,807 *(536)*	681 *(205)*	1,700 *(1,220)*	217 *(120)*		863 *(349)*	933 *(338)*	1,435 *(454)*	1,153 *(255)*
Borrowed from an institutional lender in past one year (percent)	7.6 *(1.18)*	17.1 *(2.71)*	34.5 *(5.50)*	36.0 *(5.67)*		13.2 *(1.75)*	13.8 *(1.70)*	11.5 *(1.57)*	12.8 *(1.17)*
Borrowed from a private money lender in past one year (percent)	6.4 *(1.21)*	9.1 *(2.18)*	10.0 *(2.71)*	52.7 *(9.49)*		7.8 *(1.26)*	9.8 *(1.52)*	9.4 *(1.55)*	9.0 *(1.07)*

Annex Table 120: Other income or participation in social programmes.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Received any other regular income in past 3 months (savings interest, pension, rental receipts, other)	5.9 *(1.00)*	8.5 *(1.71)*	7.5 *(2.16)*	15.3 *(3.07)*		6.0 *(1.01)*	7.7 *(1.34)*	7.8 *(1.28)*	7.1 *(0.83)*
Any benefits from social programmes in past year (Public Works, Gratuitous Relief, Open Market Sales, Education Stipends)	4.5 *(1.27)*	3.6 *(1.25)*	3.5 *(2.09)*	13.3 *(4.10)*		4.5 *(1.61)*	4.3 *(1.20)*	4.6 *(1.33)*	4.5 *(0.88)*

Agriculture

Annex Table 121: Households with any agricultural activities, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	2.1 *(0.44)*	2.1 *(0.40)*	0.9 *(0.30)*	1.7 *(0.28)*
Dhaka	0.4 *(0.35)*	0.3 *(0.30)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.14)*
Chittagong	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*
Khulna	4.4 *(2.64)*	8.8 *(4.24)*	11.5 *(6.19)*	8.0 *(3.60)*
Rajshahi	35.2 *(7.09)*	36.2 *(7.46)*	38.1 *(11.60)*	36.0 *(6.46)*

Annex Table 122: Households growing any crops, percent

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.5 *(0.22)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.3 *(0.10)*
Dhaka	0.4 *(0.35)*	0.3 *(0.30)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.14)*
Chittagong	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*
Khulna	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.5 *(1.65)*	1.9 *(1.91)*	1.5 *(0.82)*
Rajshahi	2.8 *(1.95)*	3.4 *(2.35)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.7 *(1.18)*

Annex Table 123: Households raising livestock (other than poultry), percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	0.6 *(0.24)*	0.7 *(0.19)*	0.2 *(0.11)*	0.5 *(0.14)*
Dhaka	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*
Chittagong	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*
Khulna	0.0 *(0.00)*	2.5 *(1.65)*	1.9 *(1.91)*	1.5 *(1.09)*
Rajshahi	12.7 *(4.93)*	13.8 *(4.55)*	9.5 *(4.75)*	12.7 *(3.84)*

Annex Table 124: Households raising poultry, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	1.8 *(0.40)*	1.5 *(0.34)*	0.7 *(0.29)*	1.3 *(0.26)*
Dhaka	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*
Chittagong	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*
Khulna	2.9 *(2.18)*	6.3 *(3.89)*	9.6 *(6.08)*	6.0 *(3.58)*
Rajshahi	35.2 *(7.09)*	29.3 *(7.21)*	28.6 *(11.57)*	32.0 *(6.11)*

Subjective assessment of well-being

Annex Table 125: Subjective assessment of adequacy of food consumption over past month, housing, clothing, and health care, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Food consumption over past month									
Less than adequate for household needs	80.5 *(2.41)*	64.7 *(3.81)*	72.5 *(5.84)*	62.7 *(6.58)*		78.6 *(2.64)*	74.6 *(2.20)*	70.1 *(2.92)*	74.4 *(1.93)*
Just adequate	19.1 *(2.37)*	34.7 *(3.76)*	27.5 *(5.84)*	37.3 *(6.58)*		20.9 *(2.63)*	24.9 *(2.16)*	29.8 *(2.88)*	25.2 *(1.89)*
More than adequate	0.4 *(0.32)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.5 *(0.40)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.4 *(0.21)*
Housing									
Less than adequate for household needs	85.0 *(2.22)*	62.4 *(4.09)*	68.0 *(7.13)*	68.7 *(7.23)*		78.4 *(2.76)*	77.0 *(2.24)*	73.7 *(2.71)*	76.4 *(1.92)*
Just adequate	14.0 *(2.11)*	37.3 *(4.07)*	32.0 *(7.13)*	31.3 *(7.23)*		20.5 *(2.67)*	22.5 *(2.18)*	25.8 *(2.72)*	22.9 *(1.87)*
More than adequate	1.0 *(0.64)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		1.1 *(0.66)*	0.5 *(0.40)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.7 *(0.39)*
Clothing									
Less than adequate for household needs	81.8 *(2.41)*	62.7 *(4.13)*	68.0 *(6.22)*	62.7 *(6.72)*		75.6 *(2.96)*	76.7 *(2.24)*	70.8 *(2.87)*	74.4 *(1.99)*
Just adequate	17.4 *(2.32)*	37.1 *(4.12)*	31.0 *(5.98)*	37.3 *(6.72)*		23.1 *(2.80)*	22.9 *(2.22)*	29.2 *(2.87)*	25.1 *(1.95)*
More than adequate	0.8 *(0.51)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		1.3 *(0.81)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.31)*
Health care									
Less than adequate for household needs	86.3 *(2.00)*	73.5 *(3.47)*	77.5 *(5.93)*	72.0 *(6.03)*		83.4 *(2.36)*	83.0 *(1.86)*	77.4 *(2.56)*	81.3 *(1.67)*
Just adequate	11.9 *(1.89)*	25.8 *(3.47)*	21.0 *(6.15)*	27.3 *(6.05)*		15.5 *(2.25)*	15.9 *(1.83)*	20.7 *(2.56)*	17.3 *(1.63)*
More than adequate	1.8 *(0.58)*	0.7 *(0.57)*	1.5 *(0.82)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		1.1 *(0.55)*	1.2 *(0.42)*	2.0 *(0.65)*	1.4 *(0.39)*

Annex Table 126: Subjective assessment of own and neighbor's relative wealth status by wealth quintile, cross-tabulation, percent.

	Neighbor – Poorest quintile	Neighbor – 2nd quintile	Neighbor – 3rd quintile	Neighbor – 4th quintile	Neighbor – Wealthiest quintile	Total
ALL HOUSEHOLDS						
Self – Poorest quintile	57.4 *(2.57)*	9.4 *(1.36)*	1.9 *(0.62)*	0.1 *(0.12)*	--	68.7 *(2.05)*
Self – 2nd quintile	10.1 *(1.05)*	13.5 *(1.66)*	3.0 *(0.68)*	0.1 *(0.06)*	--	26.7 *(1.86)*
Self – 3rd quintile	0.8 *(0.24)*	2.0 *(0.38)*	1.5 *(0.37)*	0.0 *(0.03)*	--	4.4 *(0.62)*
Self – 4th quintile	--	0.1 *(0.08)*	0.1 *(0.06)*	0.1 *(0.06)*	--	0.2 *(0.12)*
Self – Wealthiest quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	68.3 *(2.67)*	25.1 *(2.28)*	6.4 *(1.13)*	0.3 *(0.15)*	--	100.0
Dhaka						
Self – Poorest quintile	64.7 *(3.34)*	9.2 *(2.08)*	1.7 *(0.88)*	0.2 *(0.20)*	--	75.9 *(2.56)*
Self – 2nd quintile	9.2 *(1.32)*	11.2 *(2.11)*	0.5 *(0.22)*	0.1 *(0.10)*	--	21.0 *(2.32)*
Self – 3rd quintile	0.7 *(0.29)*	1.3 *(0.37)*	0.9 *(0.35)*	--	--	2.9 *(0.63)*

Self – 4th quintile	--	0.2 *(0.14)*	--	--	--	0.2 *(0.14)*
Self – Wealthiest quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	74.7 *(3.38)*	21.9 *(3.15)*	3.1 *(0.96)*	0.3 *(0.22)*	--	100.0
Chittagong						
Self – Poorest quintile	42.6 *(4.82)*	10.7 *(1.70)*	2.4 *(1.00)*	--	--	55.6 *(4.11)*
Self – 2nd quintile	11.3 *(2.08)*	18.0 *(3.23)*	8.0 *(2.05)*	--	--	37.3 *(3.72)*
Self – 3rd quintile	0.9 *(0.47)*	3.3 *(0.90)*	2.6 *(0.91)*	--	--	6.7 *(1.42)*
Self – 4th quintile	--	--	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	--	0.4 *(0.25)*
Self – Wealthiest quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	54.7 *(5.25)*	32.0 *(3.87)*	13.1 *(2.98)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	--	100.0
Khulna						
Self – Poorest quintile	71.0 *(6.32)*	1.5 *(1.09)*	1.0 *(1.00)*	--	--	73.5 *(5.44)*
Self – 2nd quintile	14.0 *(3.03)*	8.5 *(2.54)*	--	--	--	22.5 *(4.46)*
Self – 3rd quintile	0.5 *(0.50)*	2.0 *(2.00)*	1.5 *(1.09)*	--	--	4.0 *(2.85)*
Self – 4th quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self – Wealthiest quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	85.5 *(5.31)*	12.0 *(4.01)*	2.5 *(1.76)*	--	--	100.0
Rajshahi						
Self – Poorest quintile	49.3 *(9.33)*	10.7 *(3.30)*	0.7 *(0.67)*	--	--	60.7 *(7.46)*
Self – 2nd quintile	9.3 *(3.00)*	18.7 *(6.46)*	3.3 *(1.87)*	--	--	31.3 *(5.93)*
Self – 3rd quintile	2.0 *(1.07)*	2.7 *(1.18)*	2.0 *(2.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*	--	8.0 *(4.05)*
Self – 4th quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self – Wealthiest quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	60.7 *(9.18)*	32.0 *(8.12)*	6.0 *(3.49)*	1.3 *(0.91)*	--	100.0
1st food security tercile						
Self – Poorest quintile	58.6 *(3.69)*	10.6 *(1.72)*	1.7 *(0.58)*	--	--	70.9 *(3.16)*
Self – 2nd quintile	6.3 *(1.22)*	14.7 *(2.35)*	4.1 *(1.34)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	--	25.3 *(2.73)*
Self – 3rd quintile	0.4 *(0.25)*	1.7 *(0.56)*	1.6 *(0.61)*	--	--	3.6 *(0.92)*
Self – 4th quintile	--	--	--	0.2 *(0.17)*	--	0.2 *(0.17)*
Self – Wealthiest quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	65.3 *(3.77)*	27.0 *(3.15)*	7.4 *(1.76)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	--	100.0
2nd food security tercile						
Self – Poorest quintile	61.4 *(2.88)*	6.0 *(1.38)*	2.0 *(0.85)*	--	--	69.3 *(2.52)*
Self – 2nd quintile	10.5 *(1.47)*	12.9 *(1.85)*	2.7 *(0.90)*	--	--	26.2 *(2.42)*
Self – 3rd quintile	0.6 *(0.27)*	2.5 *(0.66)*	1.3 *(0.45)*	0.1 *(0.09)*	--	4.5 *(0.88)*
Self – 4th quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self – Wealthiest quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--

Total	72.5 *(2.78)*	21.4 *(2.49)*	6.0 *(1.40)*	0.1 *(0.09)*	--	100.0
3rd food security tercile						
Self – Poorest quintile	52.0 *(3.43)*	11.6 *(2.28)*	1.9 *(0.84)*	0.4 *(0.36)*	--	65.9 *(2.81)*
Self – 2nd quintile	13.5 *(1.87)*	12.9 *(2.21)*	2.1 *(0.66)*	--	--	28.5 *(2.59)*
Self – 3rd quintile	1.5 *(0.50)*	1.9 *(0.63)*	1.6 *(0.61)*	--	--	5.0 *(1.08)*
Self – 4th quintile	--	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	--	--	0.5 *(0.31)*
Self – Wealthiest quintile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	67.0 *(3.58)*	26.8 *(3.10)*	5.9 *(1.38)*	0.4 *(0.36)*	--	100.0

Annex Table 127: Subjective assessment of adequacy of current income, percent.

	Dhaka	**Chitta-gong**	**Khulna**	**Rajshahi**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Allows building of savings	2.4 *(0.88)*	2.6 *(0.70)*	1.5 *(0.82)*	4.0 *(3.35)*		2.3 *(0.62)*	2.5 *(0.78)*	2.6 *(1.09)*	2.5 *(0.58)*
Allows household to save just a little	10.5 *(1.33)*	18.6 *(2.41)*	17.0 *(4.05)*	15.3 *(3.89)*		10.7 *(1.32)*	13.1 *(1.70)*	16.9 *(2.00)*	13.6 *(1.14)*
Only just meets expenses	53.2 *(2.83)*	52.0 *(3.42)*	47.0 *(5.43)*	58.0 *(6.85)*		52.1 *(2.57)*	54.5 *(2.88)*	51.5 *(2.95)*	52.7 *(2.05)*
Not sufficient, so need to use savings to meet expenses	3.2 *(0.84)*	2.2 *(0.89)*	3.0 *(1.28)*	2.7 *(1.18)*		2.5 *(0.75)*	3.5 *(1.00)*	2.6 *(0.71)*	2.9 *(0.58)*
Very insufficient, so need to borrow to meet expenses	30.7 *(2.73)*	24.7 *(3.12)*	31.5 *(6.12)*	20.0 *(4.68)*		32.4 *(2.68)*	26.5 *(2.54)*	26.4 *(2.81)*	28.4 *(1.95)*

Annex Table 128: Subjective assessment of household economic well-being relative to same time a year ago, percent.

	Dhaka	**Chitta-gong**	**Khulna**	**Rajshahi**		**1st food security tercile**	**2nd food security tercile**	**3rd food security tercile**	**ALL**
Much better	0.6 *(0.24)*	1.3 *(0.94)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		1.0 *(0.47)*	0.6 *(0.32)*	1.0 *(0.47)*	0.9 *(0.34)*
Better	17.5 *(1.90)*	33.6 *(3.34)*	26.5 *(5.09)*	24.7 *(3.63)*		19.1 *(2.07)*	24.2 *(2.23)*	26.8 *(2.69)*	23.4 *(1.59)*
No change	49.2 *(3.03)*	39.3 *(3.68)*	36.5 *(4.94)*	40.7 *(4.52)*		47.3 *(2.84)*	46.1 *(2.97)*	42.0 *(3.19)*	45.1 *(2.19)*
Worse off	26.5 *(2.36)*	20.7 *(2.59)*	31.0 *(4.41)*	27.3 *(4.19)*		26.6 *(2.26)*	24.3 *(2.35)*	23.6 *(2.62)*	24.9 *(1.66)*
Much worse off	6.2 *(1.34)*	5.1 *(1.35)*	5.0 *(2.12)*	6.0 *(1.90)*		6.1 *(1.22)*	4.8 *(1.25)*	6.5 *(1.29)*	5.8 *(0.92)*

Annex Table 129: Subjective expectation of household economic well-being a year from now relative to current well-being, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Much better	1.2 *(0.36)*	2.2 *(1.06)*	1.0 *(1.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		1.6 *(0.56)*	1.5 *(0.55)*	1.5 *(0.65)*	1.5 *(0.41)*
Better	28.7 *(2.82)*	44.0 *(4.03)*	35.5 *(6.63)*	33.3 *(6.45)*		30.7 *(2.77)*	34.9 *(2.77)*	36.6 *(3.16)*	34.1 *(2.16)*
No change	43.3 *(3.06)*	34.9 *(3.87)*	34.0 *(5.73)*	41.3 *(7.74)*		43.0 *(2.99)*	39.8 *(2.75)*	37.5 *(3.35)*	40.1 *(2.24)*
Worse off	20.8 *(2.39)*	15.8 *(2.54)*	23.5 *(5.86)*	20.7 *(6.36)*		20.4 *(2.20)*	19.5 *(2.26)*	18.1 *(2.75)*	19.3 *(1.68)*
Much worse off	6.0 *(1.48)*	3.1 *(0.89)*	6.0 *(2.55)*	3.3 *(1.59)*		4.3 *(0.96)*	4.2 *(1.22)*	6.4 *(2.04)*	5.0 *(0.94)*

Annex Table 130: Comparison of subjective assessment of current household economic well-being relative to same time a year ago to expectation of household economic well-being a year from now relative to current household economic well-being, cross-tabulation, percent.

	Next year compared to now – much better	Next year compared to now –better	Next year compared to now – no change	Next year compared to now – worse off	Next year compared to now – much worse off	Total
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS					
Now compared to last year – much better	0.3 *(0.20)*	0.5 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.02)*	0.1 *(0.06)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.9 *(0.34)*
Now compared to last year – better	0.6 *(0.21)*	16.5 *(1.54)*	4.4 *(0.67)*	1.8 *(0.52)*	0.1 *(0.08)*	23.4 *(1.59)*
Now compared to last year – no change	0.5 *(0.19)*	11.5 *(1.21)*	26.7 *(2.07)*	5.8 *(0.90)*	0.7 *(0.21)*	45.1 *(2.19)*
Now compared to last year – worse off	0.1 *(0.09)*	5.1 *(0.72)*	7.8 *(0.84)*	10.2 *(1.21)*	1.6 *(0.44)*	24.9 *(1.66)*
Now compared to last year – much worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.18)*	1.3 *(0.38)*	1.5 *(0.37)*	2.6 *(0.59)*	5.8 *(0.92)*
Total	1.5 *(0.41)*	34.1 *(2.16)*	40.1 *(2.24)*	19.3 *(1.68)*	5.0 *(0.94)*	100.0
	Dhaka					
Now compared to last year – much better	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.4 *(0.20)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.1 *(0.10)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.24)*
Now compared to last year – better	0.3 *(0.17)*	13.9 *(1.81)*	2.4 *(0.52)*	0.8 *(0.47)*	0.1 *(0.10)*	17.5 *(1.90)*
Now compared to last year – no change	0.7 *(0.29)*	9.0 *(1.50)*	31.9 *(3.00)*	6.8 *(1.42)*	0.8 *(0.27)*	49.2 *(3.03)*
Now compared to last year – worse off	0.1 *(0.10)*	5.0 *(1.01)*	7.8 *(1.17)*	11.9 *(1.82)*	1.6 *(0.62)*	26.5 *(2.36)*
Now compared to last year – much worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.3 *(0.22)*	1.2 *(0.56)*	1.2 *(0.48)*	3.5 *(0.95)*	6.2 *(1.34)*
Total	1.2 *(0.36)*	28.7 *(2.82)*	43.3 *(3.06)*	20.8 *(2.39)*	6.0 *(1.48)*	100.0
	Chittagong					
Now compared to last year – much better	0.7 *(0.57)*	0.6 *(0.40)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.94)*
Now compared to last year – better	1.1 *(0.56)*	20.9 *(3.34)*	7.8 *(1.79)*	3.6 *(1.33)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	33.6 *(3.34)*
Now compared to last year – no change	0.2 *(0.18)*	16.9 *(2.47)*	17.6 *(3.01)*	4.0 *(0.88)*	0.6 *(0.40)*	39.3 *(3.68)*
Now compared to last year – worse off	0.2 *(0.18)*	4.9 *(1.07)*	8.0 *(1.38)*	6.0 *(1.44)*	1.6 *(0.72)*	20.7 *(2.59)*
Now compared to last year – much worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	1.5 *(0.55)*	2.2 *(0.72)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	5.1 *(1.35)*
Total	2.2 *(1.06)*	44.0 *(4.03)*	34.9 *(3.87)*	15.8 *(2.54)*	3.1 *(0.89)*	100.0
	Khulna					

Now compared to last year – much better	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.0 *(0.69)*
Now compared to last year – better	0.5 *(0.50)*	19.0 *(4.70)*	5.5 *(2.11)*	1.5 *(0.82)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	26.5 *(5.09)*
Now compared to last year – no change	0.0 *(0.00)*	7.5 *(1.76)*	22.0 *(5.69)*	6.5 *(1.96)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	36.5 *(4.94)*
Now compared to last year – worse off	0.5 *(0.50)*	8.0 *(3.74)*	5.0 *(1.36)*	15.0 *(4.32)*	2.5 *(0.99)*	31.0 *(4.41)*
Now compared to last year – much worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	3.0 *(1.64)*	5.0 *(2.12)*
Total	1.0 *(1.00)*	35.5 *(6.63)*	34.0 *(5.73)*	23.5 *(5.86)*	6.0 *(2.55)*	100.0
	Rajshahi					
Now compared to last year – much better	0.7 *(0.67)*	0.7 *(0.67)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*
Now compared to last year – better	0.0 *(0.00)*	17.3 *(3.00)*	4.7 *(2.36)*	2.7 *(1.53)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	24.7 *(3.63)*
Now compared to last year – no change	0.7 *(0.67)*	9.3 *(3.16)*	26.7 *(5.23)*	4.0 *(2.14)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	40.7 *(4.52)*
Now compared to last year – worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	4.7 *(2.15)*	9.3 *(2.28)*	12.7 *(4.52)*	0.7 *(0.67)*	27.3 *(4.19)*
Now compared to last year – much worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.3 *(0.91)*	0.7 *(0.67)*	1.3 *(0.91)*	2.7 *(1.53)*	6.0 *(1.90)*
Total	1.3 *(0.91)*	33.3 *(6.45)*	41.3 *(7.74)*	20.7 *(6.36)*	3.3 *(1.59)*	100.0
	1st food security tercile					
Now compared to last year – much better	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.6 *(0.31)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.0 *(0.47)*
Now compared to last year – better	0.5 *(0.31)*	11.6 *(1.76)*	4.8 *(1.28)*	2.2 *(0.88)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	19.1 *(2.07)*
Now compared to last year – no change	0.4 *(0.26)*	13.2 *(1.93)*	27.9 *(2.88)*	5.4 *(1.02)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	47.3 *(2.84)*
Now compared to last year – worse off	0.2 *(0.19)*	4.6 *(1.08)*	9.2 *(1.28)*	10.8 *(1.44)*	1.8 *(0.67)*	26.6 *(2.26)*
Now compared to last year – much worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.41)*	1.2 *(0.51)*	2.1 *(0.64)*	2.1 *(0.61)*	6.1 *(1.22)*
Total	1.6 *(0.56)*	30.7 *(2.77)*	43.0 *(2.99)*	20.4 *(2.20)*	4.3 *(0.96)*	100.0
	2nd food security tercile					
Now compared to last year – much better	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.6 *(0.32)*
Now compared to last year – better	0.6 *(0.31)*	16.5 *(2.15)*	4.1 *(0.86)*	2.8 *(0.97)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	24.2 *(2.23)*
Now compared to last year – no change	0.7 *(0.43)*	11.2 *(1.63)*	26.5 *(2.51)*	6.5 *(1.45)*	1.1 *(0.43)*	46.1 *(2.97)*
Now compared to last year – worse off	0.2 *(0.18)*	6.2 *(1.09)*	7.6 *(1.13)*	9.4 *(1.61)*	0.9 *(0.37)*	24.3 *(2.35)*
Now compared to last year – much worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	1.5 *(0.67)*	0.9 *(0.37)*	2.0 *(0.88)*	4.8 *(1.25)*
Total	1.5 *(0.55)*	34.9 *(2.77)*	39.8 *(2.75)*	19.5 *(2.26)*	4.2 *(1.22)*	100.0
	3rd food security tercile					
Now compared to last year – much better	0.6 *(0.40)*	0.2 *(0.19)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.0 *(0.47)*
Now compared to last year – better	0.5 *(0.30)*	21.4 *(2.55)*	4.2 *(1.01)*	0.5 *(0.27)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	26.8 *(2.69)*
Now compared to last year – no change	0.4 *(0.25)*	10.0 *(1.48)*	25.6 *(3.12)*	5.5 *(1.23)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	42.0 *(3.19)*
Now compared to last year – worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	4.5 *(0.87)*	6.6 *(1.30)*	10.4 *(2.33)*	2.2 *(1.02)*	23.6 *(2.62)*
Now compared to last year – much worse off	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	1.1 *(0.42)*	1.5 *(0.49)*	3.6 *(1.08)*	6.5 *(1.29)*
Total	1.5 *(0.65)*	36.6 *(3.16)*	37.5 *(3.35)*	18.1 *(2.75)*	6.4 *(2.04)*	100.0

Annex Table 131: Subjective assessment of household daily income level that is absolutely minimal, below which household could not make ends meet, Taka.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	173.71 *(5.53)*	191.40 *(6.79)*	183.83 *(5.62)*	182.98 *(4.75)*
Dhaka	186.50 *(9.11)*	212.28 *(10.12)*	196.23 *(7.39)*	198.79 *(7.20)*
Chittagong	169.48 *(7.56)*	171.28 *(8.51)*	157.32 *(7.12)*	166.93 *(5.97)*
Khulna	127.94 *(11.14)*	129.88 *(9.15)*	150.67 *(16.80)*	134.63 *(9.30)*
Rajshahi	118.77 *(12.78)*	123.02 *(11.78)*	120.95 *(17.99)*	120.72 *(10.38)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 132: Subjective assessment of per capita daily income level that is absolutely minimal, below which household could not make ends meet, Taka.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	37.85 *(1.40)*	44.81 *(1.60)*	52.97 *(1.45)*	45.20 *(1.12)*
Dhaka	43.18 *(2.48)*	49.48 *(2.42)*	56.36 *(1.85)*	50.39 *(1.71)*
Chittagong	33.60 *(1.38)*	39.92 *(1.95)*	44.70 *(2.14)*	38.53 *(1.33)*
Khulna	26.16 *(2.36)*	32.17 *(2.57)*	49.39 *(8.74)*	34.60 *(3.58)*
Rajshahi	28.75 *(2.23)*	30.94 *(2.06)*	39.94 *(3.68)*	31.16 *(1.75)*

At the time of the survey, US $1.00 = Tk 69.00

Annex Table 133: Subjective assessment of satisfaction with life, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Very unsatisfied	7.1 *(1.38)*	4.7 *(0.97)*	14.0 *(3.43)*	6.7 *(2.52)*		7.3 *(1.13)*	5.6 *(1.13)*	7.1 *(1.86)*	6.6 *(0.90)*
Unsatisfied	30.6 *(2.71)*	27.1 *(2.71)*	20.0 *(4.23)*	22.7 *(6.13)*		31.3 *(2.56)*	28.4 *(2.76)*	26.4 *(2.85)*	28.7 *(1.86)*
Neither unsatisfied or satisfied	51.5 *(2.85)*	41.5 *(2.84)*	43.0 *(5.14)*	52.7 *(7.65)*		46.7 *(2.67)*	49.2 *(2.90)*	47.8 *(2.94)*	47.9 *(1.97)*
Satisfied	9.7 *(1.36)*	25.3 *(3.21)*	22.5 *(5.17)*	16.7 *(4.22)*		13.9 *(1.88)*	15.4 *(1.80)*	17.3 *(2.21)*	15.6 *(1.34)*
Very satisfied	1.1 *(0.37)*	1.5 *(0.48)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		0.8 *(0.36)*	1.4 *(0.49)*	1.4 *(0.47)*	1.2 *(0.27)*

Recent shocks to household welfare

Annex Table 134: Number of shocks to household welfare in past year reported by household, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
None	62.6 *(3.38)*	65.3 *(3.96)*	62.0 *(7.35)*	51.3 *(7.16)*		64.8 *(3.36)*	64.4 *(2.68)*	60.0 *(3.63)*	63.1 *(2.43)*
One	31.0 *(2.97)*	29.1 *(3.30)*	31.0 *(5.75)*	39.3 *(6.28)*		29.2 *(2.92)*	30.5 *(2.39)*	32.3 *(3.01)*	30.6 *(2.10)*
Two or more	6.4 *(1.45)*	5.6 *(1.49)*	7.0 *(3.56)*	9.3 *(4.08)*		6.0 *(1.31)*	5.2 *(1.06)*	7.7 *(2.04)*	6.3 *(1.01)*

Annex Table 135: Households that experienced a type of shocks in past year, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Household business failure, non-agricultural	5.3 *(1.35)*	4.0 *(1.15)*	2.5 *(0.99)*	4.0 *(1.63)*		3.6 *(1.01)*	4.7 *(1.00)*	5.8 *(1.44)*	4.7 *(0.89)*
Agricultural crop failure	1.0 *(0.39)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.4 *(0.26)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	1.3 *(0.58)*	0.7 *(0.25)*
Loss of employment or non-payment of salary	4.5 *(1.04)*	10.6 *(2.21)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	4.0 *(1.63)*		6.0 *(1.50)*	7.2 *(1.30)*	5.5 *(1.17)*	6.3 *(0.95)*
End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside household	0.3 *(0.22)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.3 *(0.19)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	0.3 *(0.16)*
Major illness or accident of household member	6.8 *(1.18)*	10.2 *(2.31)*	13.0 *(3.91)*	12.7 *(3.00)*		9.0 *(1.65)*	8.1 *(1.19)*	8.1 *(1.62)*	8.4 *(1.05)*
Birth in the household	2.4 *(0.55)*	5.1 *(1.10)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	2.0 *(1.07)*		3.8 *(0.83)*	3.2 *(0.73)*	2.6 *(0.72)*	3.2 *(0.49)*
Death of working member of household	0.4 *(0.24)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	1.5 *(0.82)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.4 *(0.25)*	0.4 *(0.26)*	0.9 *(0.45)*	0.6 *(0.19)*
Death of other family member	1.0 *(0.36)*	1.3 *(0.64)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		1.6 *(0.57)*	0.8 *(0.33)*	0.9 *(0.47)*	1.1 *(0.30)*
Break-up of the household	0.5 *(0.26)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.4 *(0.25)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.4 *(0.18)*
Dowry / marriage expenses	2.1 *(0.57)*	1.8 *(0.74)*	3.0 *(1.28)*	1.3 *(0.91)*		1.4 *(0.54)*	2.2 *(0.68)*	2.5 *(0.75)*	2.0 *(0.42)*
Loss of property due to theft / decoity, flood, fire, etc.	4.6 *(1.20)*	2.4 *(0.82)*	4.0 *(1.69)*	3.3 *(2.11)*		3.5 *(0.81)*	3.6 *(0.97)*	4.4 *(1.76)*	3.8 *(0.77)*
Eviction from residence	1.1 *(0.72)*	0.2 *(0.18)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		0.8 *(0.57)*	0.9 *(0.59)*	0.5 *(0.30)*	0.7 *(0.44)*
Dwelling damaged, destroyed	11.9 *(2.61)*	1.6 *(0.62)*	15.0 *(5.96)*	18.0 *(7.12)*		6.8 *(2.04)*	7.4 *(1.43)*	12.7 *(3.08)*	9.0 *(1.61)*
Family member arrested, imprisoned	0.9 *(0.38)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		1.0 *(0.47)*	0.4 *(0.24)*	0.7 *(0.36)*	0.7 *(0.24)*
Extortion by *mastaans*, corrupt officials required bribe, etc.	0.5 *(0.41)*	0.7 *(0.35)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.7 *(0.44)*	0.5 *(0.30)*	0.4 *(0.25)*	0.5 *(0.27)*
Other	1.8 *(0.56)*	1.3 *(0.52)*	4.0 *(2.10)*	8.7 *(4.96)*		2.8 *(0.76)*	1.6 *(0.49)*	1.5 *(0.56)*	2.0 *(0.42)*

*Annex Table 136: Strategies used to cope with a shock reported employed by households that experienced a shock to household welfare in past year, percent of strategies reported.**

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Did not do anything	9.2 *(2.04)*	4.6 *(2.14)*	16.1 *(6.61)*	7.2 *(3.76)*		7.0 *(1.79)*	5.7 *(1.34)*	10.8 *(2.43)*	7.9 *(1.45)*
Spent savings	6.4 *(1.49)*	8.7 *(1.42)*	11.0 *(4.39)*	18.0 *(7.75)*		5.6 *(1.25)*	10.0 *(1.74)*	7.6 *(1.72)*	7.8 *(1.07)*
Sold assets	5.0 *(1.21)*	2.3 *(1.18)*	3.7 *(2.56)*	4.5 *(1.95)*		5.1 *(1.85)*	4.1 *(1.11)*	2.9 *(0.83)*	4.0 *(0.85)*
Borrowed money from a moneylender	6.3 *(1.27)*	7.1 *(1.92)*	7.3 *(3.16)*	9.9 *(3.58)*		7.3 *(1.65)*	5.3 *(1.54)*	7.6 *(1.50)*	6.7 *(1.00)*
Borrowed money from an institution (bank, NGO)	5.7 *(1.46)*	9.7 *(1.83)*	11.7 *(3.58)*	9.0 *(3.76)*		8.2 *(1.93)*	7.3 *(1.51)*	6.7 *(1.54)*	7.4 *(1.10)*
Borrowed money from relatives or friends	28.1 *(2.85)*	29.5 *(3.05)*	13.9 *(2.08)*	24.3 *(5.78)*		26.5 *(2.42)*	28.2 *(2.66)*	28.6 *(3.00)*	27.8 *(1.98)*
Workers in HH took on more work	8.6 *(2.25)*	8.9 *(1.80)*	15.3 *(5.85)*	9.0 *(3.89)*		8.6 *(1.62)*	8.9 *(1.69)*	9.6 *(2.76)*	9.0 *(1.48)*
Previous non-workers in HH began working	6.7 *(2.03)*	4.8 *(1.24)*	2.2 *(1.62)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		6.0 *(1.65)*	6.7 *(1.88)*	4.4 *(1.61)*	5.6 *(1.29)*
Reduced consumption	15.1 *(2.54)*	14.0 *(2.29)*	9.5 *(4.00)*	11.7 *(5.23)*		15.8 *(2.44)*	14.7 *(1.95)*	12.8 *(2.44)*	14.4 *(1.70)*
Sent dependents in HH to live with relatives	1.3 *(0.38)*	2.0 *(0.88)*	1.5 *(0.87)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		2.2 *(0.86)*	0.4 *(0.27)*	2.0 *(0.62)*	1.5 *(0.38)*
Moved elsewhere to find work	1.9 *(0.71)*	2.8 *(1.21)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.9 *(0.92)*		2.7 *(1.01)*	1.8 *(0.83)*	1.7 *(0.59)*	2.1 *(0.59)*
Received help from institution (NGO, religious, govt., etc.)	1.0 *(0.38)*	1.3 *(0.54)*	4.4 *(2.33)*	1.8 *(1.11)*		0.8 *(0.49)*	1.4 *(0.58)*	1.6 *(0.55)*	1.3 *(0.30)*
Other	4.8 *(1.73)*	4.3 *(1.46)*	3.7 *(1.60)*	3.6 *(3.69)*		4.3 *(1.48)*	5.6 *(1.76)*	3.8 *(1.16)*	4.6 *(1.14)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Some households reported using more than one coping strategy to respond to a shock. 713 survey households reported 857 shocks. For these 857 shocks, 1,328 coping strategies were reported.

Community participation

Annex Table 137: Households that have relatives who live in other households in the neighborhood, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	53.3 *(2.76)*	53.0 *(2.68)*	50.9 *(3.37)*	52.4 *(2.09)*
Dhaka	48.9 *(3.78)*	49.5 *(3.72)*	49.6 *(4.27)*	49.4 *(2.85)*
Chittagong	54.1 *(4.78)*	54.2 *(4.57)*	51.4 *(5.99)*	53.5 *(3.67)*
Khulna	72.1 *(5.59)*	67.5 *(7.24)*	67.3 *(7.38)*	69.0 *(4.75)*
Rajshahi	73.2 *(5.94)*	75.9 *(6.12)*	66.7 *(14.13)*	73.3 *(4.65)*

Annex Table 138: Average number of related households in the neighborhood, percent.

	1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Urban slum population	2.1 *(0.22)*	2.2 *(0.25)*	2.3 *(0.32)*	2.2 *(0.18)*
Dhaka	1.7 *(0.20)*	2.2 *(0.40)*	2.4 *(0.43)*	2.1 *(0.25)*
Chittagong	2.3 *(0.46)*	1.8 *(0.29)*	1.7 *(0.35)*	2.0 *(0.28)*
Khulna	2.6 *(0.51)*	2.1 *(0.36)*	2.9 *(0.59)*	2.5 *(0.30)*
Rajshahi	4.6 *(0.86)*	4.3 *(0.90)*	4.5 *(1.03)*	4.5 *(0.71)*

Annex Table 139: Subjective assessment of whether household can rely on neighbors and whether neighbors can rely on household for assistance through difficult periods, cross-tabulation, percent.

	Neighbors can rely on household	Neighbors cannot rely on household	Total		Neighbors can rely on household	Neighbors cannot rely on household	Total
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS				**Dhaka**		
Household can rely on neighbors	38.7 *(2.41)*	7.7 *(0.85)*	46.3 *(2.46)*		34.3 *(3.30)*	6.1 *(0.90)*	40.4 *(3.35)*
Household cannot rely on neighbors	6.2 *(0.69)*	47.5 *(2.44)*	53.7 *(2.46)*		6.3 *(0.85)*	53.3 *(3.32)*	59.6 *(3.35)*
Total	44.9 *(2.40)*	55.1 *(2.40)*	100.0		40.6 *(3.28)*	59.4 *(3.28)*	100.0
	Chittagong				**Khulna**		
Household can rely on neighbors	42.6 *(4.09)*	10.4 *(1.98)*	52.9 *(4.25)*		56.0 *(6.74)*	8.0 *(2.36)*	64.0 *(6.09)*
Household cannot rely on neighbors	5.5 *(1.37)*	41.6 *(4.30)*	47.1 *(4.25)*		9.0 *(2.61)*	27.0 *(5.08)*	36.0 *(6.09)*
Total	48.0 *(4.15)*	52.0 *(4.15)*	100.0		65.0 *(6.26)*	35.0 *(6.26)*	100.0
	Rajshahi				**1st food security tercile**		
Household can rely on neighbors	56.0 *(7.86)*	8.7 *(3.07)*	64.7 *(7.92)*		37.7 *(3.03)*	9.3 *(1.47)*	47.0 *(3.18)*
Household cannot rely on neighbors	8.0 *(2.23)*	27.3 *(6.21)*	35.3 *(7.92)*		5.0 *(0.96)*	48.0 *(3.24)*	53.0 *(3.18)*
Total	64.0 *(6.38)*	36.0 *(6.38)*	100.0		42.7 *(3.13)*	57.3 *(3.13)*	100.0
	2nd food security tercile				**3rd food security tercile**		
Household can rely on neighbors	40.3 *(2.91)*	7.2 *(1.13)*	47.5 *(2.92)*		38.0 *(3.33)*	6.4 *(1.01)*	44.5 *(3.36)*
Household cannot rely on neighbors	5.5 *(0.88)*	47.0 *(2.89)*	52.5 *(2.92)*		8.2 *(1.23)*	47.4 *(3.37)*	55.5 *(3.36)*
Total	45.7 *(2.90)*	54.3 *(2.90)*	100.0		46.2 *(3.32)*	53.8 *(3.32)*	100.0

Annex Table 140: Participation in community associations by household members, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Trade association or labor union	3.3 *(0.64)*	6.5 *(1.25)*	17.0 *(3.63)*	12.7 *(2.67)*		4.1 *(0.76)*	4.9 *(0.92)*	6.8 *(1.05)*	5.3 *(0.59)*
Women's association	4.3 *(0.78)*	12.0 *(2.36)*	34.5 *(4.20)*	42.0 *(7.76)*		10.5 *(1.33)*	10.2 *(1.35)*	7.6 *(1.33)*	9.4 *(0.95)*
Slum-dwellers association (*basti bashi*)	1.7 *(0.45)*	4.7 *(1.42)*	6.5 *(2.44)*	6.0 *(1.90)*		3.5 *(0.87)*	2.5 *(0.66)*	3.1 *(0.91)*	3.0 *(0.55)*
Credit or savings group	10.5 *(1.31)*	26.5 *(3.41)*	26.0 *(4.44)*	45.3 *(6.16)*		19.5 *(2.08)*	19.3 *(2.11)*	13.9 *(1.59)*	17.6 *(1.38)*
Other effective community association	1.8 *(0.52)*	3.6 *(1.05)*	12.0 *(5.46)*	13.3 *(5.58)*		3.1 *(0.76)*	3.4 *(0.83)*	3.3 *(0.82)*	3.2 *(0.56)*
Not member of any community associations	84.0 *(1.57)*	63.3 *(3.79)*	44.0 *(5.40)*	40.0 *(6.09)*		71.9 *(2.30)*	72.4 *(2.31)*	77.8 *(2.11)*	74.0 *(1.57)*

Annex Table 141: Most effective community leaders in assisting household overcome difficulties in getting enough food, in the opinion of household head, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Pourshava chairman	0.9 *(0.41)*	1.5 *(0.80)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.2 *(0.18)*	0.7 *(0.42)*	2.2 *(0.76)*	1.0 *(0.35)*
Ward commissioner	19.4 *(3.36)*	20.0 *(3.81)*	23.5 *(7.04)*	37.3 *(10.62)*		17.5 *(2.76)*	21.8 *(2.85)*	22.0 *(3.29)*	20.4 *(2.40)*
***Mastaan* (gang leader)**	1.0 *(0.36)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.5 *(0.50)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.4 *(0.25)*	1.0 *(0.40)*	0.5 *(0.31)*	0.6 *(0.22)*
Community organization leader	4.0 *(1.41)*	11.3 *(3.24)*	4.5 *(3.12)*	5.3 *(4.13)*		5.5 *(1.27)*	6.5 *(1.73)*	7.2 *(1.92)*	6.4 *(1.36)*
Imam or other religious leader	0.7 *(0.54)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	1.0 *(0.69)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.8 *(0.57)*	0.1 *(0.07)*	0.5 *(0.40)*	0.5 *(0.32)*
Local NGO staff	1.6 *(0.68)*	1.1 *(0.50)*	4.5 *(2.35)*	3.3 *(2.70)*		1.3 *(0.52)*	1.5 *(0.48)*	2.1 *(0.99)*	1.6 *(0.46)*
National or international NGO staff	1.5 *(0.85)*	1.3 *(0.64)*	3.0 *(2.52)*	0.7 *(0.67)*		2.5 *(1.02)*	1.3 *(0.78)*	0.7 *(0.34)*	1.5 *(0.56)*
Other	11.3 *(2.41)*	19.6 *(4.29)*	10.5 *(4.89)*	10.0 *(6.32)*		13.7 *(2.42)*	14.6 *(2.65)*	13.5 *(2.63)*	13.9 *(2.02)*
NONE	59.5 *(4.11)*	45.3 *(5.32)*	52.5 *(8.73)*	43.3 *(10.31)*		58.2 *(3.99)*	52.6 *(3.62)*	51.4 *(3.96)*	54.1 *(3.05)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 142: Second most effective community leaders in assisting household overcome difficulties in getting enough food, in the opinion of household head, percent.

	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Khulna	Rajshahi		1st food security tercile	2nd food security tercile	3rd food security tercile	ALL
Pourshava chairman	0.4 *(0.22)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.2 *(0.23)*	0.3 *(0.26)*	0.2 *(0.24)*	0.2 *(0.14)*
Ward commissioner	3.9 *(1.78)*	7.0 *(2.76)*	6.5 *(4.39)*	9.8 *(8.15)*		5.2 *(1.69)*	4.6 *(1.91)*	5.7 *(1.72)*	5.2 *(1.43)*
***Mastaan* (gang leader)**	0.4 *(0.39)*	0.5 *(0.37)*	0.7 *(0.74)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		0.3 *(0.24)*	0.3 *(0.25)*	0.7 *(0.72)*	0.4 *(0.27)*
Community organization leader	4.0 *(1.38)*	8.0 *(2.64)*	2.9 *(1.69)*	3.3 *(2.46)*		4.3 *(1.72)*	3.4 *(1.02)*	7.7 *(2.24)*	5.2 *(1.18)*
Imam or other religious leader	0.8 *(0.55)*	2.1 *(1.57)*	5.1 *(2.83)*	0.0 *(0.00)*		1.2 *(0.61)*	1.4 *(0.76)*	1.4 *(0.98)*	1.3 *(0.60)*
Local NGO staff	5.7 *(1.87)*	6.7 *(3.03)*	4.4 *(2.66)*	16.3 *(7.31)*		3.3 *(1.10)*	7.3 *(2.13)*	8.6 *(2.12)*	6.3 *(1.50)*
National or international NGO staff	4.3 *(1.82)*	4.4 *(2.12)*	1.5 *(1.48)*	15.5 *(6.94)*		4.3 *(1.38)*	4.8 *(1.85)*	4.7 *(1.50)*	4.6 *(1.32)*
Other	3.4 *(1.17)*	7.2 *(2.25)*	2.9 *(2.35)*	2.4 *(1.78)*		7.2 *(1.87)*	3.9 *(1.02)*	2.2 *(0.91)*	4.5 *(1.00)*
NONE	77.1 *(4.11)*	64.2 *(6.24)*	76.1 *(8.88)*	52.9 *(12.54)*		74.0 *(4.01)*	74.2 *(3.71)*	68.7 *(4.33)*	72.3 *(3.23)*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 2: QUALITATIVE DESCRIPTIONS OF RANDOMLY SELECTED SURVEY HOUSEHOLDS

As described in the last section of Chapter 3, these descriptions were drawn from the information collected in the household survey. No specific qualitative work was done with these households.

Unmarried man with mother, Dhaka

This is a household in a slum in the Mirpur section of Pallabi thana in Dhaka made up only of a single man aged 25 and his 50 year old married mother. We have no information on where the father of the man or husband of the mother is currently residing. The household head has always lived in the neighborhood where he was interviewed.

The household head is literate, but reports never having attended school. His mother never attended school

He works as a helper in a commercial establishment owned by a private individual, working 6 days a week for 12 hours a day. His daily wage is Tk 50. His mother is not employed outside of the home.

The household lives in a rented house, paying Tk 800 per month in rent. It is quite high quality with brick walls, tin sheet roof, and concrete floor. While they cook over wood, they have electricity for lighting. They have ready access to piped water and use a shared water-sealed toilet facility. They place their rubbish in a public rubbish heap. While they feel that security has improved, nevertheless over the past year they experienced a break-in in their house and lost some items in another incident of petty theft. To cope with the loss to theft, they borrowed money from relatives or friends.

They have several material assets, including a bed, table, fan, tape player, and a television. They do not engage in any agricultural activity. They did not give or receive any gifts or loans in the past month, nor did they borrow any money in the past year.

The household consumes sufficient calories relative to requirements and is in the top calorie sufficiency ratio tercile. The household head reported that over the past month they sometimes were worried that they would not have enough food to eat, but they never went to bed hungry. He said that no month in the past twelve was exceptionally difficult from a food security standpoint. Nevertheless, he feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'less than adequate'. However, he viewed his income as sufficient to just meet the expenses of the household. In general, he is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life, does not see that he is any worse off today than a year ago, and does not expect to be any better off a year from now.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as among the poorest in society – on the bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – just as their neighbors are. They do not have strong links with other households in the neighborhood. They have no relatives living there and do not feel that they can rely on their neighbors in case of need. Similarly, they do not feel that their neighbors should rely on them in case they are in need. They are not members of any community organizations.

(qno 67)

Middle-age couple who are recent migrants to city, Dhaka

This is a household in the large Karail slum in Gulshan thana in Dhaka made up of a married couple of a man aged 48 and his 32 year old wife. The couple only came to this location in the past one year from another town in Dhaka Division.

The household head is not literate, although he attended government school for 2 years. His wife never attended school.

The man is self-employed as a petty retailer. He works 6 days a week for 10 hours a day, earning on average Tk 100 per day. The wife is a domestic worker in another household, where she works 5 hours a day, 6 days a week, earning Tk 50 per day, plus a meal.

The man reports that he has suffered from an unspecified chronic illness over the past 4 years, but it is unclear whether this is sufficiently serious to restrict his work.

The household lives in a small rented house made of tin sheets with a mud floor. They cook over wood, but have electricity for lighting. They have ready access to piped water and use a shared improved (pucca) latrine for their toilet. While they feel that security has improved over the past year, they still had a break-in in their house, but this apparently did not cause them serious hardship.

They have very few material assets, only noting ownership of a bed. They did not give to or receive any gifts or loans from another household in the past month, nor did they borrow any money in the past year.

The household consumes sufficient calories relative to requirements – about 110 percent of requirements. However, the household head reported that over the past month they were often worried that they would not have enough food to eat and often limited portions at mealtimes, but that they never went to bed hungry. Nevertheless, he feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'adequate', and he viewed his income as sufficient to just meet the expenses of the household. In general, he is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life and does not see that he is any worse off today than a year ago. However, he does expect to be better off a year from now.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as a bit better off than the poorest in society – on the second from bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – while their neighbors are primarily on the bottom step. They have good links with other households in the neighborhood, and feel that they can rely on their neighbors in case of need and their neighbors can rely on them. However, they are not members of any community organizations.

(qno 418)

Three-generation household, Dhaka

This is a household in a slum in the Lalmatia area of Muhammadpur thana in Dhaka made up of five people, a man age 30, his wife of 28 years, twin son and daughter aged 10 years, and the windowed mother of the head, aged 70. The head has always lived in this neighborhood. Notably, the mother tongue of this household is Urdu, rather than Bangla.

The household head is literate, having completed primary school when he was younger. His wife also completed primary school. Both children are now attending primary school. The mother never attended school.

The household head is the only worker outside of the home, working as a day laborer in simple trades such as construction. He works daily for about 10 hours, earning about Tk 50 per day.

The household lives in their own house made of brick, with roof of tin sheets, and a concrete floor. They cook over kerosene, but have electricity for lighting. They have access to piped water, but often have to wait up to 15 minutes to collect water at this source. They reported that they did not have access to any toilet facilities.

They have a few material assets, noting ownership of a bed, a fan, an iron for pressing clothes, and kerosene lantern and stove. They do not engage in any agricultural activity. They did not give or receive any gifts or loans in the past month, nor did they borrow any money in the past year.

The household consumes insufficient calories relative to requirements – their reported food consumed over the past week only provided about 85 percent. The household head reported that over the past month they were sometimes worried that they would not have enough food to eat and sometimes went to bed hungry. He feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'less than adequate', and he viewed his income as just sufficient to meet the expenses of the household. In general, he is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life, although he does feel that he is worse off today than a year ago. However, he does not expect to be any worse off a year from now, but no better off either.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as among the poorest in society – on the bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – with their neighbors primarily on the same step, too. While they have no relatives living in the neighborhood, they feel that they can rely on their neighbors in case of need. However, perversely, they felt that their neighbors could not rely on them in case any of their neighbors were in need. They are not members of any community organizations.

(qno 704)

Young couple who are recent migrants, Chittagong

This is a two-person household in the Sardar Nagar slum in Kulshi thana in Chittagong – a man age 22 and his wife aged 19, who is pregnant. The household moved to this neighborhood from rural area in Chittagong division a year ago.

The household head is not literate, not having attended school. However, his wife completed eight years of school.

Both work outside of the home. The head is a rickshaw puller working for himself. He works 6 days a week for 7 hours a day, making about Tk 100 per day. His wife is a garments worker for a private company. She works 6 days a week, 8 hours a day, and earns Tk 40 per day.

The household lives in a rented house of bamboo walls, with roof of tin sheets, and a mud floor, paying Tk 450 in rent monthly. They cook over wood, but have electricity for lighting. They collect water from a tube well. They reported that they use a shared simple, unimproved latrine for their toilet facilities.

They have a few material assets, noting ownership of a bed and a fan. They do not engage in any agricultural activity.

The household consumed sufficient calories in the previous week relative to requirements – their reported food consumed provided slightly above requirements. In line with this, the household head reported that over the past month they were never worried that they would not have enough food to eat, never ate food that they would have preferred not to eat, never limited portions at mealtimes, and never went to bed hungry. The diversity of the diet they consume is similar to that of other households in the slums – they ate from 11 of 12 food groups in the past week. He feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'adequate', and his income was sufficient, to the extent that it allowed some savings. In general, he is satisfied with life, better off than a year ago and expecting that a year from now the household will be better off than it is now.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as not among the poorest in society – on the second step of a five-step model of welfare in society – with their neighbors primarily on the same step, too. They feel that they can rely on their neighbors in case of need, and expect that if their neighbors were in need, he would help them.

(qno 1276)

Large two-generation household, Chittagong

This is a six-person household in the Pangi Para slum in Halishahar thana in Chittagong – a man aged 55, his wife aged 46, two daughters aged 19 and 7, and two sons aged 11 and 5. The household moved to this neighborhood from another town in Chittagong division 7 years ago. The head reports that he suffers from a gastric ulcer that started about 5 years ago.

The household head is not literate, not having attended school. None of the household members was reported as having attended any school.

The head is a rickshaw puller working for another individual. He works almost every day for 7 hours a day, making about Tk 100 per day. The wife and oldest daughter do not work outside of the home.

The household lives in a rented dwelling of several structures built of concrete walls, with roofs of tin sheets, and mud floors, paying Tk 950 in rent monthly. They cook over gas, but have electricity for lighting. They collect water from a tube well, where they often have to wait up to 25 minutes before getting water. They reported that they use a shared water-sealed toilet for their toilet facilities.

They have a few material assets, noting ownership of a bed, chair, cupboard, clock, fan, and television. They do not engage in any agricultural activity. They reported receiving a gift of Tk 500 in the past month from someone in Chittagong, but they did not give any gifts or loans to anyone in the past month.

The household did not consume sufficient calories in the previous week relative to requirements – their reported food consumed provided only about 60 percent of requirements. In line with this, the household head reported that over the past month they were sometimes worried that they would not have enough food to eat, sometimes ate food that they would have preferred not to eat, often limited portions at mealtimes, and sometimes went to bed hungry. The diversity of the diet they consume is similar to that of other households in the slums. He feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'less than adequate', and his income was very insufficient, to the extent that they would have to borrow to get by. In general, he is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life, and does not see any changes in the well-being of the household relative to the past or in the future.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as among the poorest in society – on the bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – with their neighbors primarily on the step above them. They feel that they can not rely on their neighbors in case of need, and expect that if their neighbors were in need, he would be unable and unwilling to help them.

(qno 1395)

Rickshaw puller with young wife and mother, Khulna

This is a three-person household in the Dakshin Majugunni slum in Khalishpur thana in Khulna – a man aged 20, his wife aged 18, and his married mother age 50. The household moved to this neighborhood from a rural area not in Khulna division 5 years ago.

The household head is not literate, in spite of having completed 2 years of school in a madrasa. His wife completed primary school, while his mother had three years of schooling.

The head is a rickshaw puller working for himself. He works almost every day for 6 hours a day, making about Tk 80 per day. The wife and mother do not work outside of the home. The household reported receiving Tk 1200 in other unspecified income over the past three months. They did not receive or give any gifts or loans to anyone in the past month.

The household lives in a rudimentary rented dwelling built of grass walls, with roof of grass, and mud floors, paying Tk 100 in rent monthly. They cook over charcoal, and use kerosene for lighting. They collect water from a tube well. They use a shared unimproved latrine for their toilet facilities. In the past twelve months, they experienced flooding – for six days they had water in their dwelling.

They have a few material assets, noting ownership of a bed only. They do not engage in any agricultural activity.

The household consumed sufficient calories in the previous week relative to requirements – their reported food consumed provided just above 100 percent of requirements. However, they feel they are vulnerable to food insecurity. The household head reported that over the past month they were always worried that they would not have enough food to eat, sometimes ate food that they would have preferred not to eat, often limited portions at mealtimes, and sometimes went to bed hungry. The diversity of the diet they consume is worse than that of other households in the slums – they ate from only seven of 12 food groups in the past week. He feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'less than adequate', and his income was very insufficient, to the extent that they would have to borrow to get by. In general, he is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life, but is optimistic about their well-being, feeling that they are better off than a year ago and expecting to be even better off a year from now.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as among the poorest in society – on the bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – with their neighbors primarily on the same step. They have relatives in the neighborhood and also feel that they can rely on their neighbors in case of need, and expect to do the same for their neighbors if they are in need.

(qno 1609)

Middle-age couple, Khulna

This is a two-person household in the Purba Bagmara slum in Khulna Sadar thana in Khulna – a man aged 42 and his wife aged 36. The household moved to this neighborhood from a rural area in Khulna division about 20 years ago. The head reports that he suffers from a stomach disorder (not a gastric ulcer) that started about 6 years ago, while his wife has been suffering from frequent headaches over the past eight years.

Neither the household head nor his wife is literate, and neither ever attended school.

The head works for a private individual in an unspecified industry. He works every day for 12 hours a day, making Tk 120 per day. The wife does not work outside of the home.

The household did not receive from or give any gifts or loans to any other households in the past month. However, the household did receive a loan from an NGO in the past year for an unspecified amount and purpose.

The household lives in a rented dwelling built of grass walls, with a tin roof, and mud floors, paying Tk 160 in rent monthly. They cook over wood, and use kerosene for lighting. They collect water from a tube well, waiting about 12 minutes for their turn to collect water. They use a shared improved (pucca) latrine for their toilet facilities. In the past twelve months, they experienced flooding – for 12 days they had water in their dwelling.

They have few material assets, noting ownership of a bed and a lantern only. They do not engage in any agricultural activity.

The household members consumed more calories in the previous week than their requirements – their reported food consumed provided about 145 percent of requirements. Similarly, they feel they are not very vulnerable to food insecurity. The household head reported that over the past month they were never worried that they would not have enough food to eat. While they sometimes ate food that they would have preferred not to eat, they never limited portions at mealtimes and never went to bed hungry. The diversity of the diet they consume is similar to that of other households in the. However, the household head feels that the amount of food that they consumed over the past month was 'less than adequate'. Nevertheless, he feels that his income is just sufficient to meet expenses. In general, he is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life, and does not see their well-being as being any better or worse now than a year ago, with no change expected in the coming year.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as among the poorest in society – on the bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – with their neighbors on the same step. They have relatives in the neighborhood and also feel that they can rely on their neighbors in case of need, and expect to do the same for their neighbors if they are in need.

(qno 1730)

Female-headed household, Rajshahi

This is a five-person, female-headed, Hindu household in the Rajarhate slum in Boalia thana in Khulna. The head is a married permanent resident of the neighborhood aged 31. We have no information on where her spouse is currently. Also in the household are her three daughters aged 1, 13, and 18. The 18 year old is married and pregnant. The fifth member of the household is a male relative aged 28. This individual possibly could be the spouse of the eldest daughter, but we do not have sufficient information on this.

The household head is not literate. However, all of the daughters have received schooling – the older two both completing primary school and stopping their education at that point, while the youngest is now in primary school. The male relative is relatively well educated, having attained a level of schooling beyond secondary school.

The household did not receive from or give any gifts or loans to any other households in the past month. However, they did borrow an unspecified amount of money from a traditional money lender in the past year.

The head is a salaried domestic worker in another household. She works every day for 6 hours a day, and makes Tk 20 per day, without food. Similarly, the 13 year old daughter also is a salaried domestic worker in another household. She works almost every day for 6 hours a day, and makes Tk 15 per day, without food. The male relative in the household is an employee in a formal commercial sales establishment, where he works as a helper. He works every day for 10 hours, making Tk70 per day. The eldest daughter does not work outside of the home.

The household owns their dwelling of several structures built of fired brick, with tin roofs, and concrete floors. They cook over animal waste, but use electricity for lighting. Their water is from a piped source. They use a shared improved (pucca) latrine for their toilet facilities.

They have some material assets, noting ownership of a bed, chair, cupboard, clock, fan, pressure cooker, tape player, television, and some agricultural tools. However, they reported that they did not engage in any agricultural activity in the past cropping season.

The household consume insufficient calories in the previous week to meet their requirements – their reported food consumed provided about 80 percent of requirements. Similarly, they feel they are vulnerable to food insecurity. The household head reported that over the past month they were often worried that they would not have enough food to eat, sometimes ate food that they would have preferred not to eat, sometimes limited portions at mealtimes, but never went to bed hungry. However, the diversity of the diet they consume is similar or even better than that of other households in the slums – they ate from 11 of 12 food groups in the past week. Nevertheless, the household head feels that the amount of food that they had to consume over the past month was 'adequate', but that their income was very insufficient, forcing them to borrow to meet expenses. In general, she is neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with life, and does not see their well-being as being any better or worse now than a year ago, with no change expected in the coming year.

Subjectively assessing their condition in life, they view themselves as among the poorest in society – on the bottom step of a five-step model of welfare in society – with their neighbors on the same step. They feel that they can rely on their neighbors in case of need, and expect to do the same for their neighbors if they are in need. The household head reported that she is a member of a women's organization as well as a neighborhood credit and savings group.

(qno 1800)

Annex 3: CITY-SPECIFIC MODELS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

Annex Table 143: Dependent and independent variables for city-specific models of the determinants of household food security for households residing in urban slums in Bangladesh.

		Dhaka		Chittagong		Khulna		Rajshahi	
		Wt. mean	Stnd. error	Wt. mean	Stnd. error	Wt. mean	Stnd. error	Wt. mean	Stnd. error
Dependent variables									
kcalsuff	Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio	1.046	0.0215	0.945	0.0233	0.960	0.0373	0.874	0.0337
cal3le23	In top two terciles of households ranked by calorie consumption sufficiency ratio	0.72	0.024	0.58	0.035	0.66	0.041	0.53	0.044
addietdv	Good dietary diversity - reported eating foods from 9 food groups or more (of 12)	0.76	0.020	0.77	0.023	0.62	0.040	0.77	0.043
notsevHF	Not in the 'Severely food insecure' Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) category	0.34	0.026	0.46	0.040	0.36	0.056	0.43	0.071
Independent variables									
hhsize	Household size	4.33	0.070	4.71	0.105	4.42	0.160	4.05	0.182
sqhhsize	Squared household size	21.8	0.70	26.2	1.25	23.1	1.84	19.3	1.74
prfemale	Females - proportion of HH members	0.50	0.006	0.52	0.007	0.52	0.016	0.51	0.018
prdepend	Dependents - proportion of HH members (aged < 15 or > 64 years)	0.37	0.007	0.36	0.009	0.40	0.017	0.35	0.020
hhhage	Age of household head, years	39.6	0.46	38.3	0.69	42.0	0.86	39.4	0.74
femhhh	Female headed household (0/1)	0.11	0.012	0.11	0.013	0.15	0.030	0.13	0.031
resdlt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for less than 5 years (0/1)	0.21	0.022	0.27	0.036	0.16	0.031	0.04	0.021
resdmt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for 5 years or more, but not always a resident (0/1)	0.14	0.021	0.17	0.030	0.57	0.037	0.15	0.057
hhhlit	Literate household head (0/1)	0.34	0.018	0.37	0.026	0.36	0.042	0.34	0.025
schllt5y	HH head educated for up to 5 years (0/1)	0.14	0.015	0.14	0.016	0.20	0.025	0.19	0.036
schl5_8y	Household head educated between 5 and 8 years (0/1)	0.18	0.013	0.23	0.022	0.26	0.036	0.20	0.033
schlgt8y	HH head educated more than 8 years (0/1)	0.08	0.010	0.11	0.013	0.09	0.022	0.11	0.020
ltsenrfm	Senior woman in household is literate (0/1)	0.26	0.017	0.24	0.020	0.34	0.038	0.28	0.038
noadltfm	No adult woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *ltsenrfm*	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.006	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.006
frmlest	Household head is an employee in a formal establishment (0/1)	0.18	0.016	0.26	0.024	0.21	0.044	0.15	0.038
daylabor	HH head is employed as a day laborer (0/1)	0.21	0.019	0.17	0.025	0.19	0.036	0.18	0.040
wagehr	Mean hourly wage for household head, Taka	13.79	0.311	13.06	0.464	10.82	0.341	11.34	1.073
wrkngwmn	Prop. of working age women in HH who are employed (aged 15 - 64 years)	0.33	0.021	0.27	0.020	0.18	0.033	0.17	0.050
noadltwm	No working age woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *wrkngwmn*	0.03	0.006	0.01	0.007	0.02	0.009	0.01	0.009
agric	HH engages in agricultural production (0/1)	0.00	0.001	0.00	0.000	0.08	0.035	0.36	0.063
pipewatr	Piped water source for household (0/1)	0.86	0.027	0.31	0.052	0.01	0.007	0.13	0.066
toiltpuc	Water sealed or pucca pit latrine for HH (0/1)	0.53	0.042	0.74	0.044	0.76	0.067	0.61	0.071
shock	HH reported experiencing a negative economic shock in the past year (0/1)	0.37	0.034	0.35	0.039	0.38	0.072	0.49	0.069
radiotv	HH owns radio, tape/CD player, or TV (0/1)	0.43	0.023	0.48	0.028	0.42	0.040	0.49	0.056
giftrcvd	HH received a gift or loan from another household in the past month (0/1)	0.22	0.023	0.45	0.041	0.24	0.044	0.42	0.075
relyothr	HH has relatives in moholla or can rely on neighbors for aid (0/1)	0.66	0.029	0.73	0.030	0.88	0.039	0.87	0.036
	Population size (households):	495,096		266,581		37,826		27,665	
	Observations:	998		550		200		150	

Means are weighted by population size. Standard errors are corrected for stratified and clustered survey sample design.

Annex Table 144: Models of the determinants of household food security for households residing in urban slums in Dhaka.

		Regression model coefficients		Logistic model odds ratios		
Dependent variables:		kcalsuff		cal3le23	addietdv	notsevHF
Independent variables		Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio		In top two terciles of households ranked by calorie consumption sufficiency ratio	Good dietary diversity - reported eating foods from 9 food groups or more (of 12)	Not in the 'Severely food insecure' Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) category
hhsize	Household size	-0.163 *(4.48)* ***		0.607 *(2.38)* **	1.434 *(1.80)* *	1.215 *(0.90)*
sqhhsize	Squared household size	0.011 *(3.64)* ***		1.035 *(1.92)* *	0.975 *(1.46)*	0.988 *(0.65)*
prfemale	Females - proportion of HH members	-0.019 *(0.32)*		1.308 *(0.61)*	0.988 *(0.02)*	0.779 *(0.68)*
prdepend	Dependents - proportion of HH members (aged < 15 or > 64 years)	-0.152 *(2.23)* **		0.343 *(2.54)* **	0.324 *(2.52)* **	0.488 *(2.03)* **
hhhage	Age of household head, years	0.002 *(2.16)* **		1.014 *(1.99)* **	0.984 *(2.29)* **	0.996 *(0.71)*
femhhh	Female headed household (0/1)	-0.027 *(0.74)*		0.790 *(0.81)*	0.514 *(2.59)* **	0.844 *(0.54)*
resdlt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for less than 5 years (0/1)	-0.043 *(1.47)*		0.989 *(0.05)*	1.134 *(0.53)*	1.437 *(1.79)* *
resdmt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for 5 years or more, but not always a resident (0/1)	-0.056 *(1.63)*		0.782 *(0.84)*	1.025 *(0.09)*	1.432 *(1.48)*
hhhlit	Literate household head (0/1)	0.015 *(0.39)*		0.950 *(0.18)*	0.823 *(0.63)*	1.557 *(1.70)* *
schllt5y	HH head educated for up to 5 years (0/1)	0.023 *(0.58)*		0.953 *(0.19)*	1.197 *(0.63)*	0.964 *(0.14)*
schl5_8y	Household head educated between 5 and 8 years (0/1)	0.054 *(1.17)*		1.499 *(1.17)*	2.517 *(2.36)* **	1.011 *(0.03)*
schlgt8y	HH head educated more than 8 years (0/1)	0.026 *(0.45)*		1.181 *(0.39)*	2.453 *(1.90)* *	1.003 *(0.01)*
ltsenrfm	Senior woman in household is literate (0/1)	-0.033 *(1.32)*		1.132 *(0.63)*	0.929 *(0.38)*	1.135 *(0.65)*
noadltfm	No adult woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *ltsenrfm*	-0.145 *(0.72)*		0.829 *(0.18)*	0.934 *(0.08)*	1.164 *(0.18)*
frmlest	Household head is an employee in a formal establishment (0/1)	0.006 *(0.19)*		1.010 *(0.05)*	1.001 *(0.00)*	0.762 *(1.44)*
daylabor	HH head is employed as a day laborer (0/1)	-0.039 *(1.23)*		0.720 *(1.39)*	0.637 *(2.18)* **	0.670 *(1.81)* *
wagehr	Mean hourly wage for household head, Taka	0.007 *(4.40)* ***		1.035 *(3.28)* ***	1.028 *(1.88)* *	1.042 *(3.74)* ***
wrkngwmn	Prop. of working age women in HH who are employed (aged 15 - 64 years)	0.014 *(0.56)*		1.316 *(1.41)*	0.936 *(0.32)*	1.488 *(2.19)* **
noadltwm	No working age woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *wrkngwmn*	0.129 *(0.73)*		1.849 *(0.67)*	0.853 *(0.20)*	2.308 *(1.10)*
agric	HH engages in agricultural production (0/1)	-0.480 *(3.04)* ***		0.101 *(1.35)*	0.083 *(0.72)*	0.504 *(0.23)*
pipewatr	Piped water source for household (0/1)	-0.073 *(1.24)*		0.853 *(0.45)*	0.907 *(0.39)*	0.850 *(0.49)*
toiltpuc	Water sealed or pucca pit latrine for household (0/1)	0.032 *(0.82)*		1.380 *(1.39)*	1.225 *(1.07)*	1.068 *(0.29)*
shock	HH reported experiencing a negative economic shock in the past year (0/1)	0.081 *(2.19)* **		1.215 *(0.91)*	1.549 *(2.01)* **	0.866 *(0.76)*
radiotv	HH owns radio, tape/CD player, or TV (0/1)	0.025 *(0.86)*		1.145 *(0.77)*	1.669 *(2.79)* ***	1.858 *(3.65)* ***
giftrcvd	HH received a gift or loan from another household in the past month (0/1)	0.011 *(0.33)*		0.991 *(0.04)*	1.369 *(1.34)*	1.035 *(0.18)*
relyothr	HH has relatives in moholla or can rely on neighbors for aid (0/1)	0.013 *(0.47)*		1.168 *(0.87)*	0.908 *(0.56)*	1.693 *(2.86)* ***
_cons	Constant	1.399 (10.98) ***		--	--	--
	Observations:	998		998	998	998
	R^2 / Pseudo-R^2:	0.177		0.057	0.096	0.078

t statistics in parentheses
** significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%*

Annex Table 145: Models of the determinants of household food security for households residing in urban slums in Chittagong.

		Regression model coefficients		Logistic model odds ratios		
Dependent variables:		kcalsuff		cal3le23	addietdv	notsevHF
Independent variables		Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio		In top two terciles of households ranked by calorie consumption sufficiency ratio	Good dietary diversity - reported eating foods from 9 food groups or more (of 12)	Not in the 'Severely food insecure' Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) category
hhsize	Household size	-0.149 *(5.86)* ***		0.438 *(4.21)* ***	0.844 *(0.79)*	0.987 *(0.07)*
sqhhsize	Squared household size	0.008 *(3.96)* ***		1.041 *(2.60)* ***	1.017 *(1.04)*	0.999 *(0.10)*
prfemale	Females - proportion of HH members	0.323 *(4.75)* ***		26.093 *(5.20)* ***	1.092 *(0.13)*	0.564 *(1.00)*
prdepend	Dependents - proportion of HH members (aged < 15 or > 64 years)	-0.096 *(1.76)* *		0.420 *(1.56)*	0.885 *(0.18)*	0.346 *(2.15)* **
hhhage	Age of household head, years	0.004 *(3.13)* ***		1.025 *(2.16)* **	0.990 *(1.01)*	0.997 *(0.32)*
femhhh	Female headed household (0/1)	-0.042 *(1.01)*		0.903 *(0.29)*	0.694 *(1.12)*	1.526 *(1.08)*
resdlt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for less than 5 years (0/1)	0.005 *(0.15)*		0.941 *(0.22)*	0.871 *(0.40)*	0.925 *(0.23)*
resdmt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for 5 years or more, but not always a resident (0/1)	0.027 *(0.61)*		0.766 *(0.84)*	0.842 *(0.49)*	0.828 *(0.55)*
hhhlit	Literate household head (0/1)	-0.059 *(0.98)*		0.332 *(2.10)* **	0.915 *(0.16)*	0.938 *(0.15)*
schllt5y	HH head educated for up to 5 years (0/1)	0.025 *(0.80)*		1.262 *(0.61)*	1.691 *(1.43)*	1.241 *(0.60)*
schl5_8y	Household head educated between 5 and 8 years (0/1)	0.085 *(1.64)*		4.334 *(2.75)* ***	0.744 *(0.51)*	1.012 *(0.02)*
schlgt8y	HH head educated more than 8 years (0/1)	0.030 *(0.44)*		3.515 *(2.06)* **	1.534 *(0.56)*	0.878 *(0.25)*
ltsenrfm	Senior woman in household is literate (0/1)	0.058 *(1.76)* *		1.406 *(1.24)*	1.869 *(2.13)* **	2.339 *(3.79)* ***
noadltfm	No adult woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *ltsenrfm*	-0.247 *(1.54)*		0.000 (14.10) ***	3.270 *(0.66)*	--
frmlest	Household head is an employee in a formal establishment (0/1)	0.011 *(0.35)*		1.166 *(0.63)*	1.413 *(1.12)*	1.378 *(1.37)*
daylabor	HH head is employed as a day laborer (0/1)	-0.045 *(1.76)* *		0.599 *(1.70)* *	0.986 *(0.06)*	0.556 *(1.84)* *
wagehr	Mean hourly wage for household head, Taka	0.002 *(1.20)*		1.011 *(0.79)*	1.031 *(1.49)*	1.037 *(2.45)* **
wrkngwmn	Prop. of working age women in HH who are employed (aged 15 - 64 years)	-0.026 *(1.01)*		0.756 *(1.21)*	0.820 *(0.62)*	0.652 *(1.58)*
noadltwm	No working age woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *wrkngwmn*	0.219 *(1.79)* *		--	0.274 *(0.98)*	--
agric	HH engages in agricultural production (0/1)	--		--	--	--
pipewatr	Piped water source for household (0/1)	-0.063 *(1.79)* *		0.612 *(1.63)*	1.248 *(0.84)*	0.539 *(2.08)* **
toiltpuc	Water sealed or pucca pit latrine for household (0/1)	0.102 *(2.98)* ***		1.772 *(1.85)* *	1.758 *(1.84)* *	1.035 *(0.10)*
shock	HH reported experiencing a negative economic shock in the past year (0/1)	0.035 *(1.47)*		1.255 *(0.89)*	0.779 *(1.17)*	0.764 *(1.13)*
radiotv	HH owns radio, tape/CD player, or TV (0/1)	0.065 *(2.06)* **		1.532 *(2.42)* **	1.959 *(2.94)* ***	1.779 *(2.64)* ***
giftrcvd	HH received a gift or loan from another household in the past month (0/1)	0.027 *(0.97)*		1.150 *(0.49)*	0.846 *(0.69)*	0.948 *(0.19)*
relyothr	HH has relatives in moholla or can rely on neighbors for aid (0/1)	0.003 *(0.10)*		0.939 *(0.22)*	1.180 *(0.69)*	1.135 *(0.49)*
_cons	Constant	1.012 (11.49) ***		--	--	--
	Observations:	550		550	550	550
	R^2 / Pseudo-R^2:	0.266		0.184	0.089	0.103

t statistics in parentheses
** significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%*

Annex Table 146: Models of the determinants of household food security for households residing in urban slums in Khulna.

		Regression model coefficients		Logistic model odds ratios		
Dependent variables:		kcalsuff		cal3le23	addietdv	notsevHF
Independent variables		Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio		In top two terciles of households ranked by calorie consumption sufficiency ratio	Good dietary diversity - reported eating foods from 9 food groups or more (of 12)	Not in the 'Severely food insecure' Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) category
hhsize	Household size	-0.136 *(4.38)* ***		0.521 *(1.45)*	0.752 *(0.68)*	1.198 *(0.56)*
sqhhsize	Squared household size	0.007 *(3.06)* ***		1.014 *(0.49)*	1.052 *(1.36)*	0.981 *(0.92)*
prfemale	Females - proportion of HH members	0.166 *(1.66)* *		6.417 *(1.30)*	2.776 *(1.12)*	0.455 *(0.60)*
prdepend	Dependents - proportion of HH members (aged < 15 or > 64 years)	-0.289 *(2.96)* ***		0.166 *(1.65)* *	2.879 *(1.05)*	0.142 *(3.03)* ***
hhhage	Age of household head, years	0.002 *(0.86)*		1.045 *(2.60)* ***	0.992 *(0.46)*	0.968 *(1.46)*
femhhh	Female headed household (0/1)	-0.082 *(1.05)*		0.322 *(1.21)*	1.032 *(0.03)*	4.390 *(1.75)* *
resdlt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for less than 5 years (0/1)	-0.037 *(0.73)*		0.467 *(1.18)*	3.354 *(2.01)* **	1.720 *(0.89)*
resdmt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for 5 years or more, but not always a resident (0/1)	-0.038 *(0.81)*		0.356 *(2.37)* **	1.720 *(0.90)*	0.928 *(0.15)*
hhhlit	Literate household head (0/1)	-0.068 *(1.61)*		0.762 *(0.37)*	0.866 *(0.19)*	1.073 *(0.14)*
schllt5y	HH head educated for up to 5 years (0/1)	0.057 *(1.29)*		1.294 *(0.47)*	0.655 *(0.67)*	1.118 *(0.20)*
schl5_8y	Household head educated between 5 and 8 years (0/1)	0.037 *(0.83)*		4.132 *(2.20)* **	0.223 *(1.68)* *	0.859 *(0.23)*
schlgt8y	HH head educated more than 8 years (0/1)	0.127 *(1.26)*		2.160 *(0.70)*	3.364 *(0.84)*	16.549 *(2.36)* **
ltsenrfm	Senior woman in household is literate (0/1)	-0.018 *(0.42)*		0.637 *(1.07)*	3.503 *(2.24)* **	1.109 *(0.27)*
noadltfm	No adult woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *ltsenrfm*	-0.109 *(0.60)*		--	--	--
frmlest	Household head is an employee in a formal establishment (0/1)	-0.020 *(0.39)*		0.988 *(0.03)*	0.848 *(0.37)*	1.564 *(0.79)*
daylabor	HH head is employed as a day laborer (0/1)	-0.081 *(2.11)* **		0.517 *(1.71)* *	0.323 *(2.28)* **	0.247 *(2.60)* **
wagehr	Mean hourly wage for household head, Taka	0.007 *(1.31)*		1.024 *(0.49)*	1.007 *(0.22)*	1.064 *(1.93)* *
wrkngwmn	Prop. of working age women in HH who are employed (aged 15 - 64 years)	-0.042 *(0.80)*		1.111 *(0.26)*	0.316 *(2.41)* **	0.356 *(1.59)*
noadltwm	No working age woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *wrkngwmn*	0.175 *(1.04)*		--	1.811 *(0.36)*	--
agric	HH engages in agricultural production (0/1)	0.132 *(2.51)* **		3.393 *(2.31)* **	3.296 *(1.37)*	3.338 *(2.56)* **
pipewatr	Piped water source for household (0/1)	0.567 *(4.24)* ***		--	--	4.027 *(0.97)*
toiltpuc	Water sealed or pucca pit latrine for household (0/1)	0.004 *(0.12)*		0.896 *(0.21)*	4.753 *(3.62)* ***	6.798 *(2.96)* ***
shock	HH reported experiencing a negative economic shock in the past year (0/1)	0.053 *(1.23)*		1.632 *(1.15)*	0.793 *(0.58)*	1.289 *(0.45)*
radiotv	HH owns radio, tape/CD player, or TV (0/1)	0.119 *(3.23)* ***		2.196 *(1.80)* *	5.308 *(3.14)* ***	2.325 *(1.88)* *
giftrcvd	HH received a gift or loan from another household in the past month (0/1)	-0.025 *(0.64)*		1.486 *(0.81)*	1.201 *(0.46)*	0.601 *(0.95)*
relyothr	HH has relatives in moholla or can rely on neighbors for aid (0/1)	0.074 *(1.75)* *		1.313 *(0.60)*	6.627 *(3.05)* ***	1.251 *(0.53)*
_cons	Constant	1.211 *(5.65)* ***		--	--	--
	Observations:	200		200	200	200
	R^2 / Pseudo-R^2:	0.391		0.214	0.303	0.280

t statistics in parentheses
** significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%*

Annex Table 147: Models of the determinants of household food security for households residing in urban slums in Rajshahi.

		Regression model coefficients		Logistic model odds ratios		
Dependent variables:		kcalsuff		cal3le23	addietdv	notsevHF
Independent variables		Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio		In top two terciles of households ranked by calorie consumption sufficiency ratio	Good dietary diversity - reported eating foods from 9 food groups or more (of 12)	Not in the 'Severely food insecure' Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) category
hhsize	Household size	-0.205 *(5.56)* ***		0.780 *(0.38)*	0.253 *(1.75)* *	1.420 *(0.59)*
sqhhsize	Squared household size	0.014 *(4.02)* ***		0.964 *(0.68)*	1.110 *(1.43)*	0.961 *(0.58)*
prfemale	Females - proportion of HH members	0.273 *(2.51)* **		1.074 *(0.06)*	0.306 *(1.04)*	0.064 *(3.24)* ***
prdepend	Dependents - proportion of HH members (aged < 15 or > 64 years)	0.090 *(0.64)*		1.226 *(0.11)*	5.676 *(2.11)* **	0.101 *(3.18)* ***
hhhage	Age of household head, years	0.004 *(1.59)*		1.079 *(3.06)* ***	1.024 *(1.04)*	1.004 *(0.21)*
femhhh	Female headed household (0/1)	-0.257 *(2.48)* **		0.487 *(0.72)*	0.228 *(1.85)* *	0.693 *(0.36)*
resdlt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for less than 5 years (0/1)	-0.003 *(0.03)*		0.872 *(0.14)*	--	0.003 *(2.86)* ***
resdmt5y	HH head resident in neighborhood for 5 years or more, but not always a resident (0/1)	-0.050 *(1.04)*		0.767 *(0.54)*	0.506 *(0.93)*	2.122 *(1.10)*
hhhlit	Literate household head (0/1)	0.026 *(0.23)*		1.691 *(0.64)*	0.320 *(0.91)*	0.321 *(1.03)*
schllt5y	HH head educated for up to 5 years (0/1)	-0.041 *(0.74)*		0.533 *(1.01)*	5.173 *(2.07)* **	1.687 *(0.91)*
schl5_8y	Household head educated between 5 and 8 years (0/1)	-0.041 *(0.34)*		0.537 *(0.53)*	--	4.605 *(1.54)*
schlgt8y	HH head educated more than 8 years (0/1)	0.050 *(0.54)*		0.387 *(0.77)*	5.441 *(1.48)*	5.956 *(1.59)*
ltsenrfm	Senior woman in household is literate (0/1)	0.016 *(0.36)*		2.665 *(1.84)* *	0.756 *(0.46)*	1.506 *(0.78)*
noadltfm	No adult woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *ltsenrfm*	-0.482 *(4.01)* ***		--	--	--
frmlest	Household head is an employee in a formal establishment (0/1)	0.012 *(0.21)*		1.255 *(0.29)*	0.734 *(0.33)*	1.701 *(1.13)*
daylabor	HH head is employed as a day laborer (0/1)	0.013 *(0.29)*		0.328 *(2.03)* **	1.256 *(0.39)*	1.553 *(0.84)*
wagehr	Mean hourly wage for household head, Taka	-0.003 *(1.43)*		0.985 *(1.10)*	1.194 *(3.49)* ***	1.090 *(2.62)* ***
wrkngwmn	Prop. of working age women in HH who are employed (aged 15 - 64 years)	-0.116 *(1.83)* *		0.165 *(2.57)* **	0.464 *(1.29)*	3.094 *(2.00)* **
noadltwm	No working age woman in household (0/1) – control variable for *wrkngwmn*	0.173 *(1.32)*		--	--	--
agric	HH engages in agricultural production (0/1)	0.083 *(1.61)*		0.808 *(0.48)*	0.613 *(0.93)*	1.195 *(0.35)*
pipewatr	Piped water source for household (0/1)	0.025 *(0.31)*		0.417 *(1.22)*	9.617 *(4.55)* ***	0.362 *(1.02)*
toiltpuc	Water sealed or pucca pit latrine for household (0/1)	-0.046 *(0.63)*		0.878 *(0.24)*	2.972 *(1.93)* *	2.155 *(2.44)* **
shock	HH reported experiencing a negative economic shock in the past year (0/1)	-0.002 *(0.03)*		1.023 *(0.04)*	1.348 *(0.44)*	0.771 *(0.61)*
radiotv	HH owns radio, tape/CD player, or TV (0/1)	0.124 *(3.47)* ***		3.799 *(2.78)* ***	0.979 *(0.03)*	0.947 *(0.09)*
giftrcvd	HH received a gift or loan from another household in the past month (0/1)	-0.078 *(1.79)* *		0.243 *(2.81)* ***	0.522 *(1.25)*	1.245 *(0.38)*
relyothr	HH has relatives in moholla or can rely on neighbors for aid (0/1)	-0.139 *(1.43)*		1.151 *(0.17)*	0.567 *(0.62)*	0.674 *(0.68)*
_cons	Constant	1.298 *(6.95)* ***		--	--	--
	Observations:	150		150	150	150
	R^2 / Pseudo-R^2:	0.256		0.241	0.268	0.233

t statistics in parentheses
** significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%*

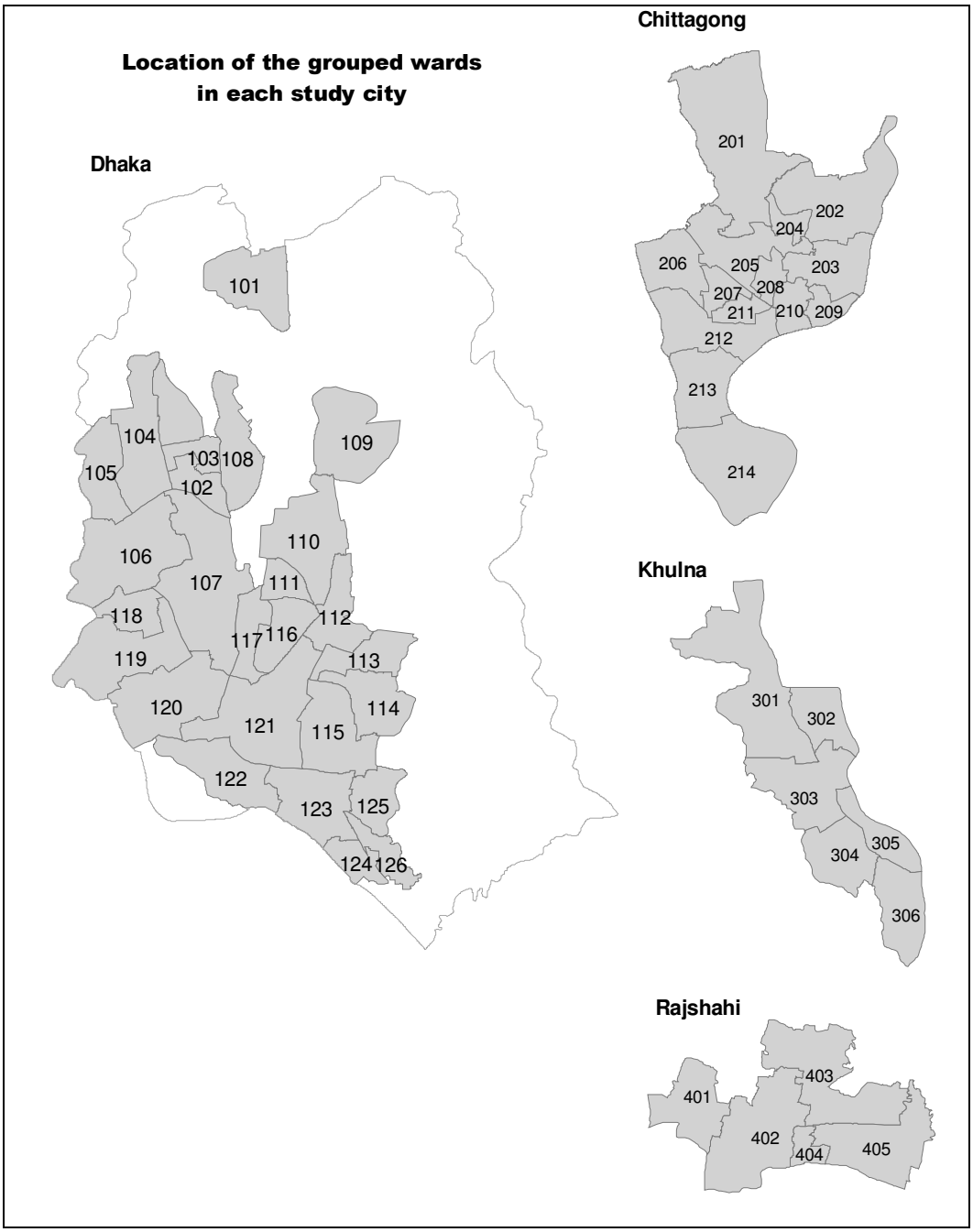
Annex 4: MAPPED VARIABLES

A set of almost two dozen maps highlighting intraurban differences between the characteristics of households living in the slums of the four cities in the study are presented in Chapter 6. A more detailed description of the spatial unit constructed for mapping these variables are presented here in Annex Table 148 and in the maps in Annex Figure 1 in which the location of each grouped ward is shown. A table containing all of the variables that are mapped in Chapter 6 is presented in Annex Table 149.

Annex Table 148: Wards making up the grouped wards used for mapping of survey results.

Grouped ward	Wards in grouped ward	Number of sample HHs in grouped ward		Grouped ward	Wards in grouped ward	Number of sample HHs in grouped ward
Dhaka				**Chittagong**		
101	1, 2	50		**201**	1, 2	40
102	3, 4,	40		**202**	3 - 5	40
103	5	40		**203**	6, 16 - 18	50
104	6, 7	50		**204**	7	60
105	8	40		**205**	8, 9, 13	70
106	9 - 13	30		**206**	10, 11	30
107	14, 16, 40, 41	50		**207**	12, 25	30
108	15	50		**208**	14, 15	50
109	17	40		**209**	19, 34, 35	30
110	18, 19	50		**210**	20 - 22, 30 - 33	30
111	20	30		**211**	23, 24	30
112	21, 22	30		**212**	26 - 29, 36, 37	40
113	23, 26	40		**213**	38, 39	30
114	24, 25, 27, 28	40		**214**	40, 41	20
115	29 - 36	30		**Khulna**		
116	37	29		**301**	1 - 6, 9	40
117	38, 39	30		**302**	7, 8, 10 - 13	40
118	42, 43	30		**303**	14 - 17	30
119	44 - 46	30		**304**	18 - 20, 24 - 27	30
120	47 - 49, 51	40		**305**	21 - 23, 29	40
121	50, 52 - 57	30		**306**	28, 30, 31	20
122	58 - 67	50		**Rajshahi**		
123	68 - 81	30		**401**	1, 2, 4, 5	30
124	82, 83, 90	39		**402**	3, 6 - 16	30
125	84 - 86	34		**403**	17 - 19, 26	30
126	87 - 89	46		**404**	20 - 24	30
				405	25, 27 - 30	30

Annex Figure 1: Maps of the location of the grouped wards in each study city.



Annex Table 149: Mapped variables by grouped ward, with standard errors.

	Calorie consumption sufficiency ratio		HHs in lowest calorie consumption sufficiency tercile, %		Diet diversity – avg. no. of 12 food groups consumed past week		HFIAS score, avg.		HHs in 'severely food insecure' HFIAS category, %		HHs report often not having enough food past month, %		HHs report often eating food of less desired quality past month, %		Months of Inadequate HH Food Provisioning over past 12 months, avg.		HHs acquired a food loan in past month, %		Female-headed households, %		HH heads who are migrants to current area of residence, %		HH heads who never attended school, %	
	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.
Population	1.004	0.0151	33.3	1.83	9.6	0.06	12.22	0.337	61.8	2.05	11.3	1.21	56.4	2.27	1.72	0.132	31.4	1.84	11.6	0.84	39.2	2.64	56.7	1.67
Dhaka	1.046	0.0215	28.1	2.37	9.6	0.09	13.14	0.427	66.3	2.61	12.7	1.75	58.3	2.85	1.83	0.206	15.8	1.91	11.3	1.16	35.2	3.40	59.8	2.17
Chittagong	0.945	0.0234	41.6	3.50	9.6	0.11	10.62	0.654	53.6	3.98	8.5	1.69	53.1	4.51	1.36	0.137	62.2	4.36	11.5	1.36	44.0	5.14	52.8	3.08
Khulna	0.960	0.0382	34.0	4.19	9.1	0.16	12.52	1.084	64.0	5.68	13.0	5.08	57.5	6.48	2.27	0.333	14.0	4.61	15.0	3.03	72.0	4.74	46.5	5.95
Rajshahi	0.874	0.0348	47.3	4.52	9.3	0.17	10.83	1.263	56.7	7.28	10.7	2.84	52.0	6.98	2.47	0.315	38.7	7.68	13.3	3.19	19.3	7.00	50.7	5.39
GROUPED WARDS																								
101	0.940	0.0295	50.0	4.02	8.9	0.25	12.94	1.733	72.0	9.60	8.0	3.36	62.0	7.73	2.54	0.654	12.0	3.36	14.0	5.39	40.0	10.64	46.0	9.68
102	0.950	0.1183	35.0	16.09	10.0	0.20	13.48	1.934	62.5	16.81	7.5	4.17	70.0	17.77	0.75	0.285	5.0	2.51	7.5	4.17	10.0	6.15	57.5	12.50
103	0.840	0.0137	47.5	2.18	9.5	0.35	10.03	1.124	47.5	7.43	2.5	2.18	50.0	7.95	0.75	0.327	5.0	4.35	12.5	4.17	32.5	19.90	62.5	2.18
104	0.994	0.0619	26.0	7.30	9.2	0.37	12.70	2.106	56.0	14.38	10.0	4.92	58.0	11.86	2.48	1.369	26.0	7.84	14.0	4.58	50.0	12.71	54.0	6.73
105	0.909	0.0971	45.0	13.53	8.8	0.81	15.25	0.868	85.0	2.51	20.0	5.03	72.5	7.43	1.15	0.285	25.0	9.06	17.5	4.17	40.0	20.10	65.0	12.56
106	1.097	0.0564	16.7	9.86	9.8	0.57	14.90	1.641	66.7	7.24	26.7	17.94	63.3	5.47	0.53	0.219	3.3	2.74	20.0	8.21	26.7	14.47	50.0	9.48
107	1.248	0.1040	12.0	4.40	10.1	0.43	12.70	1.534	68.0	8.72	12.0	3.36	68.0	8.72	0.52	0.217	6.0	3.60	12.0	4.40	16.0	6.73	50.0	11.72
108	0.925	0.0898	42.0	17.84	9.8	0.40	9.64	2.455	68.0	10.79	4.0	3.60	40.0	15.31	1.44	0.739	8.0	5.24	4.0	3.60	54.0	16.48	56.0	4.58
109	1.116	0.1258	20.0	7.11	9.4	0.45	15.18	2.159	60.0	12.81	25.0	13.06	82.5	6.53	2.18	0.562	12.5	8.24	5.0	4.35	47.5	11.98	77.5	4.17
110	1.027	0.0840	26.0	8.34	9.4	0.30	13.04	1.315	64.0	10.86	8.0	5.24	62.0	12.52	2.54	1.068	14.0	8.34	10.0	5.69	52.0	20.18	60.0	11.72
111	0.878	0.0725	56.7	9.86	9.3	0.35	11.23	2.795	56.7	15.23	3.3	2.74	33.3	15.23	2.43	1.479	0.0	0.00	16.7	9.86	56.7	9.86	73.3	2.74
112	0.975	0.0300	30.0	8.21	10.2	0.14	9.37	1.359	26.7	7.24	0.0	0.00	40.0	21.71	1.10	0.125	16.7	5.47	6.7	5.47	60.0	16.41	56.7	5.47
113	1.238	0.1890	7.5	4.17	10.4	0.47	13.83	1.674	77.5	13.93	7.5	4.17	37.5	7.43	1.63	0.614	10.0	5.03	5.0	2.51	10.0	3.55	67.5	18.59
114	1.079	0.0739	15.0	10.36	9.7	0.25	10.18	1.300	52.5	16.81	12.5	8.24	40.0	12.81	1.50	0.960	10.0	5.03	2.5	2.18	32.5	12.50	45.0	14.43
115	1.128	0.1763	33.3	10.94	10.0	0.30	13.73	1.137	73.3	7.24	10.0	8.21	70.0	8.21	2.90	1.764	6.7	5.47	20.0	8.21	3.3	2.74	60.0	8.21
116	1.240	0.0942	13.8	7.42	9.5	0.23	18.72	4.525	65.5	27.82	44.8	22.06	93.1	5.56	1.14	0.072	31.0	12.41	6.9	2.63	31.0	13.83	55.2	2.45
117	1.091	0.0662	23.3	9.86	9.6	0.21	17.73	1.696	80.0	12.54	30.0	4.74	70.0	12.54	1.93	0.450	6.7	5.47	10.0	4.74	46.7	23.85	76.7	2.74
118	1.179	0.0940	13.3	2.74	10.2	0.36	10.43	2.357	60.0	8.21	10.0	4.74	33.3	9.86	0.87	0.359	36.7	15.23	10.0	4.74	53.3	23.85	40.0	0.00
119	0.972	0.0347	30.0	0.00	9.3	0.41	13.00	0.501	63.3	7.24	0.0	0.00	66.7	16.64	3.10	1.102	3.3	2.74	13.3	2.74	0.0	0.00	60.0	14.21
120	1.049	0.0480	27.5	6.53	9.9	0.33	14.33	0.677	75.0	5.62	5.0	2.51	57.5	8.97	2.30	1.081	30.0	6.15	10.0	5.03	70.0	12.31	42.5	9.65
121	1.080	0.0472	33.3	7.24	10.2	0.36	12.53	0.971	66.7	14.47	0.0	0.00	33.3	7.24	1.27	0.440	30.0	12.54	23.3	7.24	30.0	24.62	60.0	8.21
122	1.147	0.0647	14.0	8.34	9.8	0.43	12.08	2.506	62.0	13.15	20.0	9.43	54.0	16.72	1.50	0.602	10.0	6.96	8.0	1.80	36.0	15.20	62.0	7.73
123	0.962	0.0811	33.3	11.92	9.7	0.26	12.77	1.675	73.3	9.86	0.0	0.00	76.7	15.23	1.17	0.362	16.7	13.68	10.0	4.74	20.0	12.54	70.0	9.48
124	1.093	0.0567	20.5	6.92	8.9	0.46	16.15	1.386	87.2	6.54	38.5	5.04	76.9	11.45	4.15	2.122	17.9	4.36	12.8	8.33	17.9	9.81	71.8	9.77
125	1.028	0.1380	32.4	14.00	9.2	0.18	14.24	1.878	70.6	10.46	20.6	4.22	61.8	10.64	1.71	0.538	38.2	14.77	5.9	3.56	17.6	4.93	73.5	9.28
126	1.046	0.1004	26.1	12.66	9.5	0.37	13.91	0.935	78.3	5.83	10.9	4.90	47.8	12.15	3.35	1.420	34.8	12.39	21.7	6.51	41.3	15.82	71.7	4.95
201	0.967	0.0240	30.0	5.05	9.9	0.15	7.98	2.624	42.5	11.49	5.0	2.52	40.0	13.82	1.33	0.243	45.0	14.93	22.5	5.50	57.5	19.01	40.0	9.44
202	0.928	0.1099	42.5	19.01	10.0	0.52	10.63	3.912	50.0	20.81	20.0	10.70	50.0	20.50	1.28	0.683	87.5	8.27	20.0	9.44	62.5	15.71	30.0	11.28
203	1.044	0.1198	36.0	12.31	9.2	0.36	9.00	2.117	42.0	10.45	6.0	3.61	52.0	16.98	1.20	0.268	76.0	8.37	16.0	4.60	20.0	15.89	54.0	2.21
204	0.909	0.0567	51.7	9.93	9.6	0.35	10.15	1.224	50.0	7.52	3.3	1.94	51.7	10.21	0.98	0.273	40.0	9.81	10.0	3.36	38.3	14.35	38.3	11.01
205	0.965	0.0513	32.9	6.35	9.4	0.32	10.46	1.239	48.6	7.47	5.7	1.89	50.0	11.35	1.90	0.352	72.9	14.38	7.1	2.67	47.1	13.48	45.7	7.02
206	1.152	0.0576	3.3	2.75	9.9	0.16	9.23	1.907	60.0	17.15	6.7	2.75	26.7	7.27	0.93	0.099	86.7	7.27	6.7	5.49	60.0	24.72	43.3	11.97
207	0.853	0.0314	53.3	5.49	10.3	0.26	12.93	2.700	70.0	16.48	10.0	4.76	56.7	24.41	1.10	0.406	40.0	14.27	13.3	2.75	3.3	2.75	51.7	3.72
208	1.019	0.0668	40.0	9.03	9.7	0.31	10.80	1.106	50.0	4.94	16.0	8.37	48.0	5.26	2.68	0.697	84.0	5.42	12.0	1.81	80.0	6.99	58.0	7.77
209	0.958	0.1354	53.3	9.90	9.4	0.37	8.57	2.395	40.0	12.59	0.0	0.00	46.7	14.53	1.53	0.820	56.7	19.81	6.7	5.49	40.0	20.74	63.3	9.90
210	0.987	0.0224	30.0	4.76	10.2	0.26	11.23	3.426	36.7	22.48	6.7	5.49	76.7	15.29	0.93	0.055	60.0	17.15	6.7	2.75	10.0	4.76	73.3	5.49
211	0.731	0.0655	76.7	15.29	9.1	0.41	16.53	0.759	96.7	2.75	26.7	7.27	86.7	10.99	1.70	0.126	83.3	7.27	6.7	2.75	63.3	26.20	76.7	7.27
212	0.838	0.0362	57.5	7.46	9.0	0.20	11.43	2.477	52.5	16.50	0.0	0.00	72.5	21.22	0.73	0.115	60.0	13.82	10.0	3.57	25.0	11.00	65.0	7.57
213	0.935	0.0170	23.3	7.27	9.4	0.00	9.93	1.005	76.7	11.97	6.7	2.75	43.3	15.29	1.23	0.099	10.0	0.00	10.0	0.00	33.3	15.29	76.7	11.97
214	0.826	0.0393	65.0	3.57	10.1	0.43	12.90	4.924	65.0	24.98	15.0	10.70	50.0	28.54	0.25	0.107	45.0	3.57	10.0	0.00	75.0	3.57	50.0	14.27
301	0.922	0.0597	32.5	11.68	8.7	0.44	17.78	2.145	77.5	9.16	45.0	16.42	80.0	3.63	2.35	0.325	30.0	14.05	20.0	7.25	82.5	9.85	50.0	11.47
302	1.148	0.1114	22.5	9.85	9.2	0.40	8.63	1.373	52.5	10.50	5.0	2.56	30.0	12.03	1.68	0.602	0.0	0.00	10.0	6.28	77.5	8.41	32.5	8.41
303	0.887	0.0058	26.7	2.79	9.2	0.23	11.87	0.771	63.3	12.17	3.3	2.79	66.7	10.07	4.23	1.040	33.3	11.17	23.3	7.39	56.7	10.07	33.3	15.55
304	0.987	0.0928	40.0	8.38	9.7	0.14	9.20	2.777	40.0	17.44	3.3	2.79	53.3	13.96	1.47	0.938	3.3	2.79	23.3	2.79	70.0	9.67	83.3	10.07
305	0.858	0.0346	47.5	7.59	8.8	0.35	14.60	1.791	80.0	9.60	7.5	4.25	77.5	5.59	2.20	0.221	10.0	5.13	5.0	4.44	72.5	5.59	45.0	5.74
306	0.933	0.0559	35.0	3.63	9.0	0.15	11.55	0.979	65.0	3.63	5.0	3.63	20.0	14.51	1.65	0.689	5.0	3.63	10.0	7.25	65.0	25.39	35.0	18.14
401	0.801	0.0302	56.7	7.45	9.0	0.44	10.80	2.525	60.0	12.91	6.7	2.82	53.3	17.14	2.33	0.409	20.0	9.76	6.7	2.82	40.0	17.59	46.7	15.69
402	0.941	0.0911	40.0	12.91	10.0	0.17	10.47	2.552	56.7	18.47	10.0	4.88	43.3	5.63	1.63	0.415	43.3	12.28	13.3	2.82	10.0	8.45	50.0	9.76
403	0.840	0.0323	50.0	4.88	9.4	0.42	11.30	1.830	50.0	4.88	6.7	2.82	63.3	14.91	2.57	0.391	36.7	12.28	23.3	10.16	0.0	0.00	50.0	17.59
404	0.781	0.0213	56.7	2.82	9.0	0.18	7.10	3.130	30.0	12.91	10.0	4.88	43.3	18.47	2.13	0.666	16.7	14.09	13.3	2.82	26.7	14.91	53.3	2.82
405	1.006	0.0797	33.3	10.16	9.2	0.32	14.47	2.013	86.7	5.63	20.0	9.76	56.7	14.91	3.67	0.860	76.7	7.45	10.0	8.45	20.0	16.90	53.3	7.45
maximum	1.248		76.7		10.4		18.72		96.67		45.00		93.10		4.23		87.5		23.3		82.5		83.3	
75th percentile	1.080		46.3		9.9		13.87		72.67		15.50		69.00		2.34		41.7		15.0		57.1		65.0	
median	0.972		33.3		9.5		12.08		63.33		7.50		54.00		1.63		25.0		10.0		40.0		55.2	
25th percentile	0.915		24.7		9.2		10.30		51.25		5.00		43.33		1.14		10.0		7.0		20.0		46.3	
minimum	0.731		3.3		8.7		7.10		26.67		0.00		20.00		0.25		0.0		2.5		0.0		30.0	

Annex Table 149: (continued)

	Individuals who reported being ill in past 2 weeks, %		Under-fives who were reported as being ill in past 2 weeks, %		HH heads who were employed as day laborers, %		Hourly wage for HH heads, Taka, avg.		Persons per 100 sq. feet of living space, avg.		HH with improved toilet facilities, %		HH daily per capita consumption & expenditure, Taka, avg.		Prop. total consump-tion & expenditure devoted to food, %		HHs who purchase rice outside of neighbor-hood, %		HHs with members that belong to formal community group, %		HHs that are optimistic about their well-being for coming year, %		HHs that are generally satisfied with their well-being, %	
	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.	est.	s.e.
Population	27.3	1.11	38.9	2.11	19.7	1.43	14.06	0.256	5.2	0.31	61.0	2.94	52.32	1.091	62.0	0.51	10.3	1.57	17.6	1.21	35.6	2.24	24.3	2.03
Dhaka	22.7	1.37	33.9	2.69	21.0	1.92	14.36	0.325	5.5	0.48	52.9	4.24	54.47	1.519	62.9	0.71	7.3	1.65	10.5	1.18	29.9	2.86	26.9	2.91
Chittagong	34.9	2.20	47.9	3.90	17.5	2.53	14.01	0.501	5.0	0.34	74.0	4.44	50.82	1.821	60.4	0.81	13.3	3.63	22.5	2.85	46.2	4.33	18.9	3.03
Khulna	26.8	3.12	35.4	5.48	19.0	3.69	11.69	0.402	3.6	0.31	75.5	6.86	42.47	2.556	63.3	1.51	22.0	6.31	51.5	5.19	36.5	6.89	29.5	6.26
Rajshahi	29.4	2.00	43.5	5.69	18.0	4.16	12.26	1.150	3.5	0.36	60.7	7.33	41.68	2.301	57.4	1.33	20.0	4.88	49.3	7.53	34.7	6.46	24.0	7.22
GROUPED WARDS																								
101	27.2	4.45	37.5	12.01	20.0	6.36	13.73	1.406	9.6	5.79	86.0	10.48	46.52	4.151	61.1	1.27	6.0	2.20	14.0	6.73	36.0	16.72	14.0	6.73
102	18.9	5.27	31.0	13.07	7.5	6.53	14.42	0.883	4.1	0.37	72.5	18.59	39.12	4.192	61.8	4.01	5.0	4.35	7.5	6.53	25.0	8.33	30.0	9.40
103	22.7	3.08	23.1	10.10	15.4	7.54	15.83	1.882	4.0	0.36	57.5	20.22	47.00	3.334	56.8	2.11	2.5	2.18	12.5	6.53	57.5	7.43	7.5	4.17
104	23.2	2.30	48.3	9.10	24.0	4.58	14.30	1.154	4.0	0.41	54.0	17.89	56.56	7.107	55.4	3.67	10.0	4.92	18.0	7.19	40.0	13.63	20.0	7.52
105	26.5	6.53	23.8	10.21	42.5	7.43	13.06	0.860	5.7	1.54	40.0	18.46	51.80	8.596	59.8	4.23	7.5	4.17	10.0	3.55	67.5	8.97	12.5	5.48
106	15.7	6.19	6.7	6.69	20.0	9.48	16.85	1.455	4.3	0.71	60.0	21.71	59.62	4.844	62.5	1.67	6.7	2.74	0.0	0.00	30.0	24.62	36.7	21.88
107	14.2	4.99	33.3	15.47	14.0	3.60	13.65	0.959	11.6	6.02	32.0	11.86	67.37	7.507	67.0	4.01	24.0	11.58	10.0	5.69	14.0	6.10	22.0	5.96
108	12.6	2.69	16.7	9.42	30.0	14.21	15.21	1.486	4.3	0.54	70.0	17.98	44.78	5.116	63.7	1.38	0.0	0.00	6.0	2.20	18.0	11.86	56.0	16.23
109	13.1	4.53	29.4	6.85	32.5	11.45	15.97	1.365	4.4	0.50	25.0	16.09	48.18	3.165	66.5	3.57	0.0	0.00	7.5	6.53	20.0	6.15	32.5	17.54
110	35.4	9.30	50.0	12.37	26.0	9.26	13.33	0.371	5.3	1.03	58.0	21.35	53.28	6.077	63.2	2.97	12.0	10.79	10.0	6.96	18.0	10.01	6.0	3.60
111	25.7	7.81	33.3	10.34	3.3	2.74	10.63	2.271	4.5	0.20	3.3	2.74	43.23	1.609	57.3	4.02	23.3	19.15	6.7	2.74	46.7	14.47	30.0	12.54
112	22.2	7.48	26.7	8.55	13.3	7.24	13.06	0.450	4.9	0.19	46.7	23.85	54.74	2.363	56.8	2.36	0.0	0.00	16.7	5.47	23.3	7.24	26.7	5.47
113	18.7	6.66	28.0	14.66	27.5	2.18	14.66	1.345	6.7	0.98	92.5	4.17	56.70	6.173	68.9	1.27	0.0	0.00	5.0	4.35	40.0	18.46	45.0	22.61
114	20.2	6.65	42.3	12.97	37.5	11.45	17.00	1.091	4.8	0.77	40.0	21.32	50.21	5.680	66.4	3.41	0.0	0.00	12.5	4.17	32.5	11.45	2.5	2.18
115	23.7	1.43	37.5	1.92	20.0	4.74	14.32	1.365	5.4	0.93	40.0	25.07	64.05	8.210	61.6	7.02	13.3	10.94	6.7	2.74	23.3	9.86	46.7	14.47
116	19.4	12.45	50.0	17.58	6.9	2.93	11.41	0.953	5.4	1.87	0.0	0.00	86.55	4.098	65.5	2.71	6.9	2.93	10.3	8.35	17.2	7.03	24.1	9.54
117	36.2	5.67	56.0	11.71	24.1	2.56	12.71	0.869	5.8	0.73	3.3	2.74	49.45	2.501	72.5	0.78	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	33.3	27.35	3.3	2.74
118	27.0	3.80	45.0	5.58	26.7	5.47	15.06	2.385	5.6	0.61	90.0	4.74	70.04	7.440	60.5	2.46	0.0	0.00	16.7	2.74	33.3	10.94	16.7	9.86
119	17.5	5.65	11.1	6.33	13.3	2.74	13.21	2.499	5.9	0.84	36.7	26.09	52.48	2.181	58.2	1.56	3.3	2.74	13.3	5.47	33.3	14.47	36.7	26.09
120	32.5	2.68	38.9	11.83	35.0	14.86	15.09	2.046	5.9	0.52	45.0	22.89	64.45	4.476	61.0	0.87	0.0	0.00	17.5	2.18	32.5	10.88	25.0	5.62
121	29.5	1.97	40.0	18.64	16.7	7.24	11.09	0.598	3.6	0.32	56.7	19.15	69.33	3.349	63.2	1.84	3.3	2.74	10.0	4.74	23.3	5.47	20.0	9.48
122	15.7	5.40	34.6	17.17	10.0	2.84	15.96	1.126	6.1	0.88	78.0	9.17	54.60	5.340	65.4	2.72	0.0	0.00	18.0	8.24	44.0	16.72	30.0	17.06
123	26.8	8.70	40.0	13.03	6.7	5.47	14.75	1.986	4.4	0.07	96.7	2.74	52.08	8.611	62.4	1.84	30.0	24.62	13.3	7.24	10.0	4.74	23.3	9.86
124	25.3	3.86	25.9	7.65	25.6	10.23	15.31	1.457	4.0	0.22	23.1	14.52	46.11	2.188	64.1	3.31	12.8	11.07	5.1	2.51	15.4	5.50	41.0	17.52
125	20.6	5.22	22.7	3.64	2.9	2.45	18.16	1.981	5.0	0.71	79.4	13.04	57.07	10.422	65.0	1.88	11.8	8.96	11.8	4.55	32.4	12.85	41.2	15.12
126	25.0	8.07	40.9	14.61	26.1	10.07	12.82	1.151	4.1	0.46	52.2	19.33	48.03	6.891	67.9	1.75	13.0	4.24	8.7	3.34	8.7	4.55	50.0	14.82
201	25.0	2.14	50.0	8.87	12.5	5.50	13.40	1.602	4.7	0.62	62.5	12.55	59.42	6.682	62.8	2.98	35.0	17.66	25.0	10.40	62.5	16.50	22.5	12.55
202	28.9	8.75	52.0	9.58	10.0	6.18	14.69	2.807	4.2	0.46	77.5	19.67	51.29	7.753	59.6	1.91	25.0	21.85	22.5	7.46	55.0	20.96	17.5	9.69
203	37.6	7.14	67.9	5.00	14.0	10.53	13.69	1.158	6.3	2.34	92.0	3.38	57.18	6.742	60.9	3.95	6.0	5.42	20.0	7.55	46.0	15.79	4.0	2.21
204	25.5	5.81	42.1	12.91	11.7	5.54	16.41	1.982	4.6	0.79	78.3	15.12	50.11	3.877	57.0	2.35	5.0	4.61	26.7	8.47	35.0	14.22	20.0	9.51
205	44.9	5.88	66.7	11.64	11.4	3.78	12.92	1.687	5.2	0.46	62.9	10.54	50.71	2.905	60.8	1.01	27.1	15.35	17.1	8.34	50.0	12.57	12.9	6.67
206	47.5	8.44	47.1	17.20	13.3	7.27	13.10	1.228	3.7	0.89	96.7	2.75	55.61	4.431	61.0	2.28	23.3	9.90	13.3	7.27	53.3	21.45	16.7	7.27
207	49.3	12.74	58.8	21.20	13.8	7.23	12.19	1.382	4.7	1.47	100.0	0.00	45.93	7.494	62.2	2.55	0.0	0.00	23.3	5.49	60.0	12.59	10.0	8.24
208	39.4	5.06	59.5	6.28	10.0	6.99	15.15	1.255	6.2	1.36	86.0	10.53	61.71	4.081	63.1	2.30	18.0	10.83	22.0	10.83	40.0	8.56	20.0	6.38
209	35.8	11.07	50.0	13.49	60.0	14.27	16.50	1.460	3.2	0.71	40.0	24.72	61.12	5.742	54.4	7.70	0.0	0.00	40.0	16.48	43.3	11.97	13.3	7.27
210	34.3	4.36	40.0	18.74	10.0	4.76	12.83	1.329	4.5	1.27	83.3	13.73	58.27	3.553	60.0	0.12	0.0	0.00	33.3	19.81	20.0	8.24	56.7	21.45
211	29.4	7.03	32.0	5.91	33.3	7.27	13.91	0.303	6.1	1.37	90.0	8.24	28.58	2.884	61.7	1.17	3.3	2.75	26.7	9.90	46.7	18.01	20.0	4.76
212	33.8	3.51	32.0	8.86	12.5	2.19	15.28	1.499	5.2	0.87	45.0	16.16	39.83	2.151	58.7	1.31	17.5	12.55	25.0	5.64	32.5	10.93	32.5	14.44
213	26.0	9.00	6.7	5.19	33.3	2.75	12.42	1.199	5.4	1.05	56.7	21.45	39.53	3.373	63.7	1.79	0.0	0.00	6.7	2.75	50.0	8.24	23.3	5.49
214	27.4	2.23	21.4	9.47	30.0	0.00	10.99	0.478	4.8	1.07	65.0	17.84	37.75	1.279	61.4	0.29	0.0	0.00	15.0	10.70	65.0	24.98	0.0	0.00
301	32.1	4.27	42.9	9.72	22.5	7.59	11.80	1.476	3.6	0.14	35.0	17.95	38.51	4.469	60.1	2.76	5.0	2.56	65.0	9.25	40.0	14.96	37.5	14.22
302	17.6	4.04	33.3	13.68	2.5	2.22	11.65	0.395	2.8	0.19	92.5	4.25	45.45	7.683	68.7	3.35	20.0	10.26	50.0	8.89	35.0	12.82	12.5	2.22
303	30.3	6.53	58.3	9.61	26.7	10.07	10.93	1.231	2.1	0.24	86.7	7.39	38.46	0.623	60.4	3.03	63.3	11.17	63.3	5.58	36.7	26.64	56.7	23.86
304	13.5	5.44	16.7	11.48	13.3	5.58	12.44	0.790	6.1	0.17	100.0	0.00	50.25	6.911	61.2	3.04	40.0	17.44	43.3	10.07	26.7	5.58	33.3	7.39
305	33.1	8.74	28.0	8.17	32.5	7.59	11.94	0.438	3.8	0.59	80.0	10.88	34.82	1.507	66.0	2.92	0.0	0.00	45.0	16.42	30.0	14.96	25.0	10.58
306	35.0	5.99	50.0	9.07	15.0	3.63	11.07	0.972	2.9	0.44	60.0	0.00	54.09	0.975	60.8	3.79	15.0	10.88	35.0	10.88	60.0	14.51	10.0	7.25
401	21.7	2.65	33.3	14.34	36.7	10.16	14.97	4.572	3.2	0.54	46.7	7.45	39.71	5.438	57.3	2.46	16.7	5.63	43.3	11.27	40.0	12.91	0.0	0.00
402	31.1	3.35	41.2	8.37	16.7	7.45	10.17	0.229	3.9	0.92	80.0	8.45	41.54	6.009	58.0	1.23	10.0	8.45	53.3	20.31	30.0	8.45	20.0	4.88
403	30.5	5.23	55.6	14.46	13.3	7.45	11.04	0.653	4.2	0.92	53.3	17.14	36.33	2.470	62.2	2.66	30.0	4.88	33.3	7.45	50.0	22.36	43.3	17.14
404	32.6	1.00	41.7	8.69	6.7	2.82	13.95	0.569	3.7	0.77	80.0	12.91	47.61	2.154	51.1	0.92	30.0	16.90	40.0	16.90	40.0	4.88	26.7	18.47
405	30.7	5.63	46.7	15.99	16.7	5.63	11.19	2.159	2.4	0.13	43.3	17.14	43.23	5.560	58.6	2.35	13.3	7.45	76.7	11.27	13.3	2.82	30.0	16.90
maximum	49.3		67.9		60.0		18.16		11.6		100.0		86.55		72.5		63.3		76.7		67.5		56.7	
75th percentile	32.5		49.1		26.7		15.07		5.5		81.7		56.88		63.7		17.8		30.0		46.3		32.9	
median	26.8		40.0		16.7		13.65		4.6		60.0		50.25		61.4		6.9		16.7		35.0		23.3	
25th percentile	21.2		28.7		12.1		12.31		4.0		44.2		44.01		59.7		0.0		10.0		24.2		13.7	
minimum	12.6		6.7		2.5		10.17		2.1		0.0		28.58		51.1		0.0		0.0		8.7		0.0	

Annex 5: SURVEY DESIGN

This annex provides more detailed documentation on the sample selection procedure for the household survey for the study of the food security of households living in slums in four major metropolitan areas in Bangladesh – Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Khulna. The principal data used for the study was collected through this representative household survey.

Survey design

The survey sample was a stratified, two-stage clustered random sample that is representative of the study population. The study population is the individuals and households living in identified urban slums in the four cities. Since city-level statistics were to be generated from the survey, the survey sample was stratified by the four urban centers.

For logistical and budgetary reasons the sample was clustered. The selection of the clusters from which survey households were randomly selected constitutes the first stage of sample selection. These clusters are identified slum areas in the four cities or sub-units of those slum areas. Using the household count for the population living in these clusters, clusters were randomly selected with the probability of a cluster being selected for the survey being proportional to the number of households resident in it – or Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) selection. 100 clusters were selected in Dhaka, 55 in Chittagong, 20 in Khulna, and 15 in Rajshahi. Utilizing clusters to select sample households enabled the survey to be implemented faster and at lower cost than if an unclustered random sample had been used. However, using clusters of sample households for the survey does lead to a loss of some precision in the estimates that the survey will provide.

Within each selected cluster, field staff of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics compiled household lists. Ten survey sample households, plus five replacement households, were randomly selected from these household lists to constitute the final sample for the survey.

Although a clustered sample, the clusters were selected using the PPS selection method, and thereafter households within selected clusters were selected randomly. Consequently, each household living in the identified urban slums in a particular city had an equal probability of selection as a sample household. As such, the sample households are representative of the study population as a whole in each city.

However, across the four cities, different probabilities of selection apply to households in the study populations. Consequently, when cross-city analyses are conducted on the survey data, sampling weights are used to account for the different probabilities of selection of survey sample households in each city.

Sample size

The precision of survey estimates is inversely proportional to the sample size – to reduce by half the standard error of a survey estimate, the sample size needs to increase four times. By examining the variance across the population for household variables of interest from similar surveys in Bangladesh, in designing the survey we were able to estimate what sample size we would need to use in order to achieve certain levels of precision in the estimates the survey was to provide. That is to say, we determined what sample size would

be needed in order that analysts could confidently say that a change in a key variable of interest of a particular magnitude is statistically significant.

An analysis was done of data from the poorest 60 percent of households sampled from the four study cities in the 2000 Bangladesh Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). As the particular interest for our study is food security, the analysis of the HIES data focused on the value of per capita food consumption for the HIES households, as well as on the value of per capita total consumption for these households. The poorest 60 percent of households in the sample for the four cities were examined to better reflect the consumption patterns and the variability in those consumption patterns that we expected to see in the households in our survey conducted in the slums of these four cities. We also took into account the 'design effect' that results from clustering the sample. As households within the same cluster will typically have more similar characteristics than would households selected on a purely random basis, a larger sample is required in clustered samples to fully reflect the variability of the variable or variables of interest within the population as a whole.

The following table show the results from the HIES data analysis on sample size on the two variables – food consumption and total consumption. The *5 percent* column shows the sample size required for a 5 percent change in the variable of interest to be judged as statistically significant at a $p \leq 0.05$ probability level. The *10 percent* column shows the same for a 10 percent change (again at $p \leq 0.05$ level).

Annex Table 150: Sample size computations from analysis of HIES 2000 data, survey households.

Food consumption	**5 percent**	**10 percent**
Dhaka	1,506	377
Chittagong	793	198
Khulna	592	148
Rajshahi	899	225
Total	**3,795**	**958**
Total consumption		
Dhaka	1,479	370
Chittagong	828	207
Khulna	355	89
Rajshahi	935	234
Total	**3,597**	**900**

This analysis provided a rough idea of the sample size required – somewhere between 900 and 3,800 households. Being developed from data drawn from the poorest 60 percent of urban HIES sample households, it likely overestimated the sample size required for a survey of households living in urban slums. This is because households residing in urban slums in Bangladesh likely fall predominantly in the poorest quintile of households in the urban centers and will have considerably less variation across households in the value of the food they consume or the value of their total consumption than in the 60 percent of urban HIES survey households considered here. Consequently, a somewhat smaller sample size than was indicated by this analysis could be justified for the survey.[10]

[10] The puzzling result for Rajshahi shown in the table above deserves comment. Rajshahi is the smallest and has the least diverse economic structure of the four cities. One should expect, in consequence, that the poorest households in Rajshahi will have very similar levels of food and total consumption. Consequently, the large sample size indicated for Rajshahi goes against expectations. Although further analysis of the HIES data for the

Using the HIES analysis as a starting point for determining an appropriate sample size, consideration was then paid to the total population living in the slums in each of the four cities. For this purpose we used estimates of the number of households residing in a list of identified urban slums in each city that had recently been updated for each City Corporation. These estimates were used with the results of the HIES analysis to come up with a sample across the four cities that roughly reflected the total number of urban slum households in each. As shown in the table here, the final sample size used was 1,900 households. With 1,000 sample households in Dhaka and 550 in Chittagong, each sample household in those cities represented approximately 490 households of the study population. In Khulna and Rajshahi, each represented approximately 185 households.

Annex Table 151: Sample size and sample selection parameters

	Estimated households living in slums	Proposed sample size	Expansion factor	Survey clusters	Cluster selection sampling interval
Dhaka	495,096	1,000	495	100	4951
Chittagong	266,581	550	485	55	4847
Khulna	37,826	200	189	20	1891
Rajshahi	27,665	150	184	15	1844
Total	**827,168**	**1,900**	**435**	**190**	**--**

Finally, a decision was made on the number of clusters to be selected from which the sample households would be selected. As a general rule of thumb to improve the precision of survey estimates in a clustered survey, one should maximize the number of clusters and minimize the number of sample households in each cluster. However, the more clusters selected, the more time it will take to develop household listings and to begin enumerations in each. Consequently, it was decided to base the survey on 10 households in each cluster, rather than more clusters with a smaller number of households per cluster.

Cluster selection

The appropriate number of clusters was then selected randomly on a PPS basis in each city. This was done by using a recently updated listing of the urban slums in each city, which included household counts. Larger urban slums were subdivided arbitrarily into sub-units of no more than 500 households with most being less than 200 households. Smaller, less populated slum areas were combined with similar small slum areas in the same *moholla* (neighborhood) to form clusters with a similar household count. These slums, sub-units of the larger slums, or groupings of smaller slums constituted the clusters for the survey.

The list of clusters in each city was arranged by ward and moholla within a master table. This ordering was maintained so that clusters would be selected from all areas of the cities. Excel worksheets were created and a cumulative list of household numbers was created. The clusters were then selected using a systematic selection of clusters from a random start. A random number generator was used to randomly select a household in the clusters listed at the top of the cluster list up to that cluster whose cumulative population was greater than the cluster selection sampling interval – see Annex Table 151 above. (The cluster selection sampling interval is computed by dividing the 'estimated households living

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Rajshahi households might explain why this result was obtained, for our purposes we felt this result to be spurious and did not give it too much weight in determining the sample size for Rajshahi for the survey.

in slums' by the number of 'survey clusters'.) The cluster in which this randomly selected household resides was chosen for the sample.

Subsequent clusters were then methodically chosen from this random start by simply adding the cluster selection sampling interval value to the initially randomly selected number sequentially through to the end of the cluster listing. The clusters in which the households that were identified by this method reside were selected as the clusters for the survey.

For example, in Rajshahi a worksheet was created of all of the slum clusters. With a cluster selection sampling interval of 1,844 households, the 944th household in the cumulative list of household numbers was selected randomly using a random number. This household resides in a slum cluster in Munsipara moholla in Ward 1 of Rajshahi, so this slum cluster was selected for our survey sample. The second cluster was selected by adding 1844 to 944 in order to select Rajshahi slum household 2788. This household is resident in a slum cluster in Harogram Ranidighi moholla in Ward 2, so this slum cluster was also selected or our survey sample. This process was continued until the end of the list of slum clusters for Rajshahi, with the last household selected being household 26760, which is located in a slum cluster in Satbaria moholla in Ward 29. Fifteen clusters in total were selected for Rajshahi in this way.

The method used is somewhat difficult to describe in words. The Excel worksheets that were used to select the sample clusters for each of the four cities can be made available upon request. Examining the structure of these worksheets likely will be more informative than the description here.

Fortunately, digital maps had been created of the identified slum areas in each of the four cities. An effort was then made to identify on the digital maps the clusters that had been selected. Unfortunately the attribute file for the digital maps did not have the cluster identifiers that were found in the slum lists used in Excel. However, sufficient information was available so that an educated guess could be made of which slum areas on the digital maps corresponded to the slum area clusters chosen in the lists.

However, for large slum areas – with household counts larger than 200 households – arbitrary divisions of such slum areas were made to create the cluster list. No actual division of these larger slum areas was done. Consequently, in preparing maps of the selected slum areas clusters, the GIS analysts of the World Food Programme (WFP) were asked similarly to arbitrarily divide these larger slum areas into a specified number of sub-divisions and to choose a particular one of those sub-divisions as the cluster to be used for the sample. In identifying the survey clusters in large slum areas, the GIS analysts were given the instructions, for example, to select the "5th of 7 sections of 23". This means that they were to arbitrarily divide slum area number 23 into 7 roughly equal-sized sections and choose the 5th section, however they might number them, as the cluster for the survey sample. They then mapped the boundaries of the selected section of the larger slum for inclusion in the map of selected survey clusters for the use of BBS.

Household selection

The maps of the selected survey sample clusters were used by BBS as its field workers followed normal survey procedure to develop complete listing of households within each of the selected clusters. This procedure included identifying the boundaries of the selected cluster, determining the number of households living within the cluster, and making a listing of all households residing in the cluster.

For the purposes of the survey, a household was defined as either a person living alone or a group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements (that is, share or are supported by a common budget). Hostel-type arrangements (mess) where groups of garment workers, for example, share living space and eat their meals together was not treated as an eligible household for the survey. Such living arrangements were excluded from the household lists that BBS staff developed in each of the 190 selected clusters.

The household lists for each survey cluster were used to randomly select 15 households. The first ten households selected constituted the survey sample households. The remaining five households, numbered according to order of choosing, were held in reserve as replacement sample households if any of the ten households selected for the survey could not be located for questionnaire administration or were unwilling to participate in the survey. The replacement households were used in order – the first replacement household was used for the survey sample before any of the other replacement households were considered.

Qualifications

The sample chosen for the survey is representative of the population living in identified slum areas of the four cities. The slum areas that we have used to define our population are those that have been identified by the City Corporations in each of the four cities and which have been recently updated. However, it is important to highlight that the population living in these identified slum areas are not all of the population in the four cities that is living in slum-like conditions. There are two particular exceptions.

First, the definition used for the target population for the survey excludes the floating population in these cities. These are those individuals and households that do not have permanent residence, but who sleep on sidewalks, along railway lines, in staircases of public buildings, and in other public spaces. Typically they will only have plastic sheeting for shelter at best, own very few material goods, and will move frequently. These households are not resident in the slum areas identified by the City Corporations, so will not be among the population from which the survey households will be selected.

Secondly, although the list of slum areas in each city used had been recently updated, new slum areas are continually being created in the four cities. Those households that are resident in slums that had newly emerged since the lists of slum areas were updated also are excluded from the population from which the survey households will be selected.

On another point, slums frequently are demolished and disappear either to make way for new construction or simply through a landowner reasserting control over land that has been squatted upon. While the list of slum areas in each city that was used to select the survey clusters is quite recent, it was observed in working with the list of slum areas for Dhaka that some of the slum areas noted in the list were recently cleared and the households residing in them were scattered elsewhere.

Consequently, it was possible that when BBS went to some of the 190 selected clusters for the household listing exercise, they would find that the slum no longer existed. In these cases, the BBS field staff was instructed to locate an alternative slum area within the same moholla and undertake the household listing exercise in that slum. The maps prepared by WFP's GIS analysts for the sample selection exercise also portrayed the locations of other slums in the area, in addition to the selected slum clusters.

Annex 6: QUESTIONNAIRE

World Food Programme - Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
International Food Policy Research Institute

Survey of Household Food Security in Urban Slum Areas of Bangladesh, 2006

Questionnaire no: |____|____|____|____|

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
For research purposes only
Final draft, May 2006

Module A: Household Identification & Survey Staff Details

Write codes for city, thana, ward, enumeration area, and household ID number.
Write name of city, thana, moholla, and household head.

A01. City: |__| .....
[Dhaka = 1; Chittagong = 2; Khulna = 3; Rajshahi = 4]

A02. Thana: |__|__|__| .....

A03. Ward: |__|__|

A04. Moholla name: .....

A05. Slum (*Basti*) name: .....

A06. Household ID (from list): |__|__|__|

A07. Household Head name: .....

A08. Description of the location of the household – include any identifying characteristics of the dwelling and nearby landmarks, names of neighboring households, any mobile phone numbers of residents:

.....

.....

.....

Telephone no (if any): .....

Names of contacts: ..... ; .....

A09. Does this household replace another sample household chosen for the survey? |__|
[YES = 1; NO = 2] **(IF NO » A12)**

A10. Which household does it replace (ID from household list): |__|__|__|

A11. Why was the originally selected household replaced? |__|

```
Dwelling found, but no HH member could be found... 1
Dwelling found, but respondent refused.............2
Dwelling found, but appears to be unoccupied......3
Dwelling found, but not a residential building....4
Dwelling destroyed................................5
Dwelling not found................................6
```

A12. Name of enumerator : .....

A13. Enumerator code: |__|__|__|

A14. Date of interview: ____/____/_____

A15. Name of supervisor : .....

A16. Supervisor code: |__|__|

A17. Date of questionnaire inspection: ____/____/____

A18. Name of data entry clerk: .....

A19. Date entry clerk code: |__|__|

A20. Date of data entry: ____/____/_____

A21. Name of data validation clerk : .....

A22. Data validation clerk code: |__|__|

A23. Date of data validation: ____/____/_____

CONVEY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO THE RESPONDENT:

I am an employee of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. [*Show BBS identification card.*]

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, working with the World Food Programme office in Bangladesh and the International Food Policy Research Institute, is conducting a study of the food security of households living in low-income areas in Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Khulna. This survey is the principal source of information for this study. You and your household have been selected at random from a list of all households in this neighborhood in order to ask you questions about how you are living and acquiring the food you consume. The responses which you, other members of your household, and members of other surveyed households provide to these questions will be used to help the government of Bangladesh do a better job in assisting people living in low-income areas in cities in Bangladesh meet their food needs.

Your household was selected as one of those to which the survey questions will be asked. You were not selected for any specific reason. Simply your name appeared on a list of all of the households in this area, and your name was chosen randomly.

I would like to ask the questions in this form to you as head of household or as a senior member of the household. I will also need to ask questions to or about other members of your household as well. One hour will be required to complete all of these questions. All of your answers will be held in confidence. The answers which you and the members of your household give will only be used by the BBS or under its supervision.

Before I start, do you have any questions or is there anything which I have said on which you would like any further clarification? May I proceed with interviewing you and members of your household?

Table of Contents

Module B: Household Composition

(MAKE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL INDIVIDUALS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HEAD.)

Member ID No.	Name	Sex MALE.1 FEMALE.2	Relation to head of the household (Code below)	Age? Years of age	Marital Status (Code below)	For how many months in total during the past 12 months has [NAME] been away from the household? CUMULATED MONTHS	Can you write a one-page letter? YES.1 NO .2	Birth-place? (Code below)	Have you always lived in this moholla? YES.1 (»B13) NO .2	How many years ago did you move here? YEARS	Where did you move from? (Code below)	What religion do you practice? (Code below)	What language do you speak at home? (Code below)
B01	B02	B03	B04	B05	B06	B07	B08	B09	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14
01			Household Head = 1										
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													

Code for B04: Relation
- Household head 1
- Spouse of household head . 2
- Son/daughter 3
- Spouse of son/daughter ... 4
- Grandchild 5
- Father/mother 6
- Other relative 7
- Servant or other non-relative 8

Code for B05: Marital Status
- Never married 1
- Married 2
- Divorced/Separated .3
- Widowed 4

Code for B09 & B12: Place:
- This moholla 1
- Another moholla in this city .. 2
- Another urban center in this division 3
- Rural village in this division 4
- Urban center in another division 5
- Rural village in another division 6
- Outside Bangladesh 7

Code for B13: Religion
- Islam 1
- Hinduism ...2
- Buddhism ...3
- Christian-ity 4
- Other religion .5
- None 6

Code for B14: Language
- Bangla 1
- Urdu 2
- Hindi 3
- Other 4

Module C: Education

(ASK ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

Mem-ber ID No.	PUT AN 'X' FOR ALL AGED 4 AND UNDER. DO NOT ADMIN-ISTER TO THESE PERSONS.	Have you ever attended school? YES.1 NO .2 (»NEXT PERSON)	What is or was the highest class level you ever completed? (Code below)	What is the highest educational qualification you have acquired? (Code below)	What type of school did you attend or are now attending? (Code below)	Are you currently attending school, even if you are now on holiday? YES.1 NO .2 (»NEXT PERSON)	Generally, how many days do you attend school in a week? DAYS
C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							

Code for C04: Schooling

Pre-school/ nursery ... 00
PRIMARY
Class 1 01
Class 2 02
Class 3 03
Class 4 04
Class 5 05
Class 6 06
Class 7 07
Class 8 08
Class 9 09
Class 10 10
Class 11 11
Class 12 12
Beyond Secondary . 13

Code for C05: Educational Qualification

None 1
SSC 2
HSC 3
Post-secondary degree or diploma . 4

Code for C06: School Type:

Government 1
Private Bangla ... 2
Private English . 3
NGO-run 4
Madrasa 5
Other 6

Module D: Health

(ASK ALL PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. MOTHERS OR GUARDIANS TO ANSWER FOR CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE.)

Member ID No.	During the past 2 weeks have you suffered from an illness or injury? YES .1 NO .2 (»D14)	What was the illness or injury? (Code below)	Who diagnosed the illness? (Code below)	What action did you take to find relief for your illness? (Code below)	During the past 2 weeks have you suffered from a second illness or injury? YES .1 NO .2 (»D10)	What was the illness or injury? (Code below)	Who diagnosed the illness? (Code below)	What action did you take to find relief for your illness? (Code below)	During past 2 weeks did you have to stop your normal activities because of this or these illnesses? YES .1 NO .2 (»D14)	For how many days in the past two weeks did you stop normal activities? DAYS	During the past 2 weeks did anyone else in the household have to stop their normal activities to care for you? YES .1 NO .2 (»D14)	For how many days in the past two weeks did someone stop their normal activities to care for you? DAYS	Are you physically or mentally handicapped in any way? YES .1 NO .2 (»D16)
D01	D02	D03	D04	D05	D06	D07	D08	D09	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													

Code for D03 & D07: Illness

Diarrhoea	01	Weakness	09	Paralysis	19
Fever	02	Dizziness	10	Hysteria	20
Dysentery	03	Pneumonia	11	Other	21
Pain/Headache	04	Typhoid	12		
Injury	05	Tuberculosis	13		
High blood pressure	06	Malaria	14		
Heart disease	07	Jaundice	15		
Breathing trouble	08	Female diseases Cancer	16 17		
		Leprosy	18		

Code for D04 & D08: Diagnosis

Govt. Health Worker	01	Family member	08
NGO Health Worker	02	Self	09
Private Health Worker	03	Other	10
Homeopath	04		
Ayurved; Kabiraji; or Hekim	05		
Spirit Healer	06		
Pharmacist	07		

Code for D05 & D09: Action taken

Did nothing, not serious	01	Went to local grocery for medicine	07
Did nothing, no money	02	Treated by Homeopath	08
Used medicine already had	03	Treated by Ayurved, Kabiraji, or Hekim	09
Used own treatment	04	Treated by Spirit Healer	10
Sought treatment at health facility	05	Other (specify)	11
Went to local pharmacy for medicine	06		

Module D: Health (continued)

Member ID No.	In what way are you handicapped? (Code below)	Are you handicapped in any second way? YES .1 NO .2 (»D18)	What is your second handicap? (Code below)	Do you suffer from a chronic illness? YES .1 NO .2 (»D24)	What chronic illness do you suffer from? (Code below)	How long have you suffered from this illness? YEARS	Do you suffer from a second chronic illness? YES .1 NO .2 (»D24)	What second chronic illness do you suffer from? (Code below)	How long have you suffered from this second chronic illness? YEARS	RESPONDENT A WOMAN AGED 15 TO 49? YES.1 NO .2 (»NEXT PERSON)	Are you currently breast-feeding a child? YES.1 NO .2	Are you currently pregnant? YES.1 NO .2	In past 12 months did you give birth to a child, even if born dead? YES .1 NO .2 (»NEXT PER)	Did you regularly go to a health clinic when you were pregnant with this child? YES.1 NO .2	Where did you deliver this child? (Code below)	Who delivered this child? (Code below)
D01	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30
01																
02																
03																
04																
05																
06																
07																
08																
09																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																

Code for D15: Handicap

Missing Hand	01
Missing Foot	02
Lame	03
Deaf	04
Blind	05
Unable to speak	06
Mentally disabled	07
Other (spec.)	08

Code for D18 & D22: Chronic Illness

Chronic fever	01	Anemia	09
Gastric ulcer	02	Night blindness	10
Other stomach disorder	03	Headaches	11
Tuberculosis	04	Nerve disorder	12
HIV/AIDS	05	Heart problems	13
Diabetes	06	Sores that do not heal	14
Asthma	07	Cancer	15
Arthritis/Rheumatism	08	Other (specify)	16

Code for D29: Delivery Location

Hospital or Maternity	1
Health Clinic	2
At home	3
Other	4

Code for D30: Who Delivered

Doctor or medical clinic officer	1
Nurse	2
Midwife	3
Friend or Relative	4
Self	5
Other	6

Module E: Time Use and Employment

(ASK ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER.)

Member ID No.	PUT AN 'X' FOR ALL HH MEMBERS AGED 4 YEARS AND YOUNGER. DO NOT ADMINISTER MODULE TO THEM.	How many hours did you spend yesterday shopping for food, cooking, doing laundry, cleaning house, collecting water, and the like? HOURS	What has been your status of work during the last 7 days? (Code below)	What has been your type of work during the last 7 days? (THEN, NEXT MODULE) (Code below)	Over the past 4 weeks, have you also worked outside of the home for pay, or worked for yourself, or worked in a family business for profit? YES. .1 (»NEXT MODULE) NO . .2 (»SKIP NEXT MODULE)
E01	E02	E03	E04	E05	E06
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

Code for E04: Work Status

Non-worker, not seeking work (»END & SKIP NEXT MODULE) 01
Looking for work (»E06) .. 02
Student (»E06) 03
Work at home (»E06) 04
Self-employed 05
Worker in family business 06
Employer 07
Employee in another household . 08
Employee in formal establishment 09
Day labourer 10
Other 11

Code for E05: Work Type

Agriculture 01
Industry 02
Water/Gas/Electric 03
Construction 04
Transport/Communications . 05
Hotel/Restaurant 06
Commercial sales 07
Paid domestic work outside the home .. 08
Student 09
Other (specify) 10

Module F: Occupations in past four weeks

(ADMINISTER ONLY TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE WORKERS. THAT IS, THOSE MEMBERS WHO RESPONDED TO **E05** OR ANSWERED 'YES TO **E06**.)

Member ID No. (from B01) FILL IN FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS LISTED	What occupation did you have over the past four weeks? (Code below)	Who is your employer for this occupation? (Code below)	For how many days did you do this work for the past four weeks? DAYS	For how many hours per day did you normally do this work, excluding breaks? HOURS	How much do you normally earn per day for doing this work? TAKA	Do you receive a free meal as part of your employment benefits on the days that you do this work? YES .1 NO .2	Did you have any other occupations over the past four weeks? YES .1 **(»FILL IN NEXT LINE WITH DETAILS)** NO. .2 **(»NEXT PERSON)**
F01	**F02**	**F03**	**F04**	**F05**	**F06**	**F07**	**F08**

Code for F02: Occupation

Day labor (unskilled) 01	Specialized trades (clerk, teacher, electrician, mechanic, repair, etc.) 07	Medical, healer 13
Rickshaw puller 02		Religious leader 14
House help/maid (salaried) 03		Farmer 15
Washerwoman/laundryman ... 04	Garments worker 08	Agricultural laborer . 16
Helper (transport, shop, other activities) 05	Motor transport driver ... 09	Fisherman/Fish farmer 17
	Street food vendor 10	Apprentice 18
Simple trades (potter, smith, tailor, barber, construction, etc.) 06	Hawker/peddler 11	Beggar 19
	Petty retail business / shop owner 12	Other (specify) 20

Code for F03: Employer

Self 1	NGO 7
Household head 2	Public Works Program .. 8
Private individual 3	Other (specify) 9
Private company 4	
Government 5	
State-owned enterprise (parastatal) 6	

Module G: Housing

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

G01	Do you own or are purchasing this house, is it provided to you by an employer, do you use it for free, do you rent this house, or are you squatting?	Owned .....1 Being purchased .....2 Employer provides ....3 Free, authorized .....4 Free, not authorized .5 Rented (»G03) .....6 Squatting (»G04) 7	
G02	Estimate the monthly rent you could receive if you rented this dwelling or one exactly like it to another person?	TAKA (THEN »G04)	
G03	How much do you pay monthly to rent this dwelling?	TAKA	
G04	How many years ago was this house built? How old is it?	YEARS (Do not know . 99)	
G05	*OBSERVE* WHAT TYPE OF DWELLING DOES THE HOUSEHOLD LIVE IN?	Single house .....1 Several separate structures .....2 Apartment/flat .....3 Room in a larger dwelling .....4 Improvised housing ...5 Other 6	
G06	*OBSERVE* THE OUTER WALLS OF THE MAIN DWELLING OF THE HOUSEHOLD ARE PREDOMINANTLY MADE OF WHAT MATERIAL?	Grass/straw .....1 Bamboo .....2 Mud or unfired mud brick .....3 Fired brick (red) ....4 Concrete .....5 Wood .....6 Tin sheets .....7 Plastic sheeting (Polythene) .....8 Cardboard/paper .....9 Other (specify) 10	
G07	*OBSERVE* THE ROOF OF THE MAIN DWELLING IS PREDOMINANTLY MADE OF WHAT MATERIAL?	Grass/straw .....1 Bamboo .....2 Concrete .....3 Wood .....4 Tin sheets .....5 Plastic sheeting .....6 Cardboard/paper .....7 Clay tiles .....8 Other (specify) 9	

G08	*OBSERVE* THE FLOOR OF THE MAIN DWELLING IS PREDOMINANTLY MADE OF WHAT MATERIAL?	Earth/sand ..... 1 Smoothed mud ..... 2 Smooth cement ..... 3 Wood ..... 4 Tile ..... 5 Other (specify) 6	
G09	How many rooms does your household occupy?	NUMBER (Exclude rooms used for business)	
G10	*OBSERVE* WHAT IS THE TOTAL FLOOR AREA OF THE DWELLING IN SQUARE FEET?	SQUARE FEET	
G11	What is your main source of cooking fuel?	Wood ..... 1 Kerosene ..... 2 Electricity ..... 3 Gas ..... 4 Charcoal ..... 5 Straw/Leaves/Husks .. 6 Animal waste ..... 7 Jute plants ..... 8 Other (specify) 9	
G12	What was the total cost for cooking fuel in the household in the past month?	TAKA	
G13	What is your main source of lighting fuel?	Kerosene ..... 1 Electricity ..... 2 Candles ..... 3 Other (specify) 4	
G14	What was the total cost for lighting fuel in the household in the past month?	TAKA	
G15	IF RESPONSE TO G11 OR G13 IS 'ELECTRICITY': How frequently did the electricity supply go off in the past week?	Never ..... 1 Rarely ..... 2 Less than half the time ..... 3 About half the time . 4 More than half ..... 5 Almost always 6	
G16	Does someone in the household own a cellular telephone in working condition?	Yes ..... 1 No (»G18) 2	
G17	What was the total cost for cell phone service for all household members last month?	TAKA	

G18	What kind of rubbish disposal facilities does your household use?	Collected from rubbish bin .....1 Personal rubbish pit .2 Burning .....3 Public rubbish heap or pit .....4 Put in drain / ditch .5 Other (specify) .....6 None 7	
G19	What is your main source of drinking water?	Piped supply water ...1 Tube well .....2 Ring well/Indara .....3 Pond or river .....4 Other (specify) 5	
G20	Typically when you collect water from this source, how much time do you have to wait in queue to collect the water?	MINUTES	
G21	Do you have a second, alternate source of drinking water?	Yes .....1 No **(»G23)** 2	
G22	What is that second source?	Piped supply water ...1 Tube well .....2 Ring well/Indara .....3 Pond or river .....4 Other (specify) 5	
G23	IF RESPONSE TO G19 OR G22 IS 'PIPED WATER SUPPLY': How frequently did your piped water supply go off in the past week?	Never .....1 Rarely .....2 Less than half the time .....3 About half the time ..4 More than half .....5 Almost always 6	
G24	What kind of toilet facility does your household use?	Water-sealed .....1 Pit-latrine (pucca) ..2 Pit-latrine (temporary) .....3 Hanging latrine (katcha) .....4 None **(»G26)** .....5 Other (specify) 6	
G25	Is this toilet facility for the use of:	READ: Household members only .....1 Other households also 2	
G26	Does your house ever flood following heavy rains or if nearby rivers rise?	Yes .....1 No **(»G28)** 2	
G27	Over the past 12 months, how many days was your house flooded?	DAYS (Do not know . 99)	

G28	Do any members of your household sleep under a bed net to protect against mosquitoes at some time during the year?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
G29	In the past year, would you say that crime in the area of your home has increased, decreased, or remained the same?	Increased .... 1 Decreased .... 2 Remained same 3	
G30	In the past year, how many times did someone enter your dwelling to steal, to try to steal something, or to commit another crime?	Never ..... 1 Once ..... 2 Two or 3 times ..... 3 More than 3 times ... 4	
G31	In the past year, were you personally a victim of petty theft such as pick-pocketing, theft of purse, watch, wallet, clothing, or jewelry?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

Module H: Food Consumption in past week

(ASK OF PRINCIPAL HOME MAKER OF HOUSEHOLD. INCLUDE BOTH FOOD EATEN COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THAT EATEN SEPARATELY BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.)

Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household consume any [. . .]?	YES . 1 NO . 2 (»NEXT ITEM)	ITEM CODE	How much in total did your household consume in the past week?		How much came from purchases?	How much did you spend on purchased food?	How much came from own production?	How much came from gifts and other sources?
			UNIT *(CODES AT RIGHT)*	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TAKA	QUANTITY	QUANTITY
	H01	H02	H03	H04	H05	H06	H07	H08
Rice		101						
Wheat flour (atta, maida, etc.)		102						
Flatbread – chapati, roti		103						
Bread (loaf)		104						
Biscuits; Cake		105						
Other cereals, grains (specify: _____)		106						
Pulses (mashur, khesari, chola, etc.)		201						
Fish, prawns, etc. – fresh or dried		301						
Eggs – chicken, duck, etc.		401						
Beef		501						
Mutton; Goat		502						
Chicken; Duck		503						
Other meat (specify: _____)		504						
Potato		601						
Root, fruit, gourd vegetables (e.g., okra, brinjal, pumpkin, gourd, carrot, etc.)		602						
Green leafy vegetables (shak – pai, lal, danta, cabbage, etc.)		603						
Other vegetables (specify: _____)		604						
Liquid milk		701						

UNIT
Gram 1
Kilogram ... 2
Milliliter . 3
Litre 4
Piece 5
Bunch/Heap . 6
Serving 7
Other (specify) . 8

Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household consume any [. . .]?	YES . 1 NO . 2 (»NEXT ITEM)	ITEM CODE	How much in total did your household consume in the past week?		How much came from purchases?	How much did you spend on purchased food?	How much came from own production?	How much came from gifts and other sources?
			UNIT *(CODES AT RIGHT)*	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TAKA	QUANTITY	QUANTITY
	H01	H02	H03	H04	H05	H06	H07	H08
Powdered milk		702						
Other milk & dairy (specify: _____)		703						
Sugar; Misri		801						
Molasses		802						
Candy; Sweets; Rasogolla; Batasha; Kadma; etc.		803						
Mustard oil, Soyabean oil, or other vegetable oil		901						
Ghee; butter oil; dalda; banspati		902						
Other oil & fats (specify: _____)		903						
Banana		1001						
Mango		1002						
Jackfruit		1003						
Other fruits (specify: _____)		1004						
Fanta; Coca Cola; Sherbat; etc.		1101						
Tea; Coffee		1102						
Juice of sugarcane; date; palm; green coconut water		1103						
Onion		1201						
Other spices, seasonings, garlic, & salt (specify: _____)		1202						
Prepared meals, snacks, and other foods from outside the household								
Biriani		1301						
Curry and rice/roti		1302						

UNIT
Gram 1
Kilogram ... 2
Milliliter . 3
Litre 4
Piece 5
Bunch/Heap . 6
Serving 7
Other (specify) . 8

Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household consume any [. . .]?	YES . 1 NO . 2 (»NEXT ITEM)	ITEM CODE	How much in total did your household consume in the past week?		How much came from purchases?	How much did you spend on purchased food?	How much came from own production?	How much came from gifts and other sources?
			UNIT *(CODES AT RIGHT)*	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TAKA	QUANTITY	QUANTITY
	H01	H02	H03	H04	H05	H06	H07	H08
Dahl and rice/roti		1303						
Bhaji and rice/roti		1304						
Chitoi pitha		1305						
Samosa; singara; puri, fuchka		1306						
Snacks, e.g. muri, jalappy, boiled egg, achar, etc.		1307						
Other prepared food from outside HH (specify: _____)		1308						

UNIT
Gram 1
Kilogram ... 2
Milliliter . 3
Litre 4
Piece 5
Bunch/Heap . 6
Serving 7
Other (specify) . 8

H09	Over the past one week (7 days), did any guests (not household members) eat meals in your household made from any of the food we just discussed?	Yes..... 1 No (»NEXT MODULE) 2	
H10	Over the past one week (7 days), how many morning meals in total (person-meals) did these guests eat in your household?	NUMBER	
H11	Over the past one week (7 days), how many midday meals in total (person-meals) did these guests eat in your household?	NUMBER	
H12	Over the past one week (7 days), how many evening meals in total (person-meals) did these guests eat in your household?	NUMBER	

Module I: Non-food Expenditures – past week and past month

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

ONE WEEK RECALL

Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household purchase any [. . .]?	YES .1 NO .2 (»NEXT ITEM)	ITEM CODE	How much did you pay in total? TAKA
	I01	I02	I03
Cigarettes; Biri		101	
Zorda; Betel nut; Betel leaf; Khoer		102	
Newspapers or newsmagazines		103	
Public transport – rickshaw, taxi, bus		104	

ONE MONTH RECALL

Over the past one month, did you or others in your household purchase any [. . .]?	YES .1 NO .2 (»NEXT ITEM)	ITEM CODE	How much did you pay in total? TAKA
	I01	I02	I03
Shampoo, hair oil & cream, combs & clips, hair cutting & styling, shaving, etc.		201	
Cosmetics (perfume, lipstick, skin creams, etc.) & beautifying items (hair ribbon, churi, kajal, etc.)		202	
Bar soap for body		203	
Other personal products (toothpaste, razor, etc.)		204	
Clothes soap (powder), bleaching powder, soda, etc.		205	
Household cleaning products (cleansers, brooms)		206	
Mosquito spray or coils		207	
Donation - zakat, fitra, qurbani, sadqa, other charity, beggar, etc.		208	
Loan repayment		209	
Savings deposit		210	
Bicycle service, repair, or parts		211	
Petrol or diesel		212	
Motor vehicle service, repair, or parts		213	
Wages paid to servants		214	
Repairs & maintenance to dwelling		215	
Repairs to household and personal items (radios, watches, etc.)		216	
Medical care – treatment or preventative care, including for medicine, consultations, in-patient fees		217	
Non-prescription medicines – paracetemol, antacid, aspirin, cough syrup, etc.		218	

Module J: Non-food Expenditures – past three months and past year

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

THREE MONTH RECALL

Over the past three months, did you or others in your household purchase any [. . .]?	YES.1 NO .2 (»NEXT ITEM)	ITEM CODE	How much did you pay in total? TAKA
	J01	J02	J03
Infant & children clothing		301	
Men's clothing		302	
Lady's clothing		303	
Shoes / sandals		304	
Bowls, glassware, plates, silverware, etc.		305	
Cooking utensils (cook pots, stirring spoons, etc.)		306	
Torch / flashlight		307	
Umbrella		308	
Stationery items		309	
Books		310	
Music or video cassette or CD		311	
Tickets for sports / entertainment events		312	
House decorations		313	
Night's lodging in rest house or hotel		314	

ONE YEAR RECALL

Over the past one year, did you or others in your household purchase or bear the costs of any [. . .]?	YES.1 NO .2 (»NEXT ITEM)	ITEM CODE	How much did you pay in total? TAKA
	J01	J02	J03
Carpet, rugs, drapes, curtains		401	
Linen - towels, sheets, blankets		402	
Mosquito net		403	
Mat - sleeping		404	
Mattress		405	
Sports & hobby equipment, music instruments, toys		406	
Film, film processing, camera		407	
Jewelry, wrist watches, etc.		408	
Building items - cement, bricks, timber, iron sheets, tools, wood poles, etc,		409	
Insurance - health, auto, home, life		410	
Losses to theft (value of items or cash lost)		411	
Fines or legal fees		412	
Dowry costs		413	
Marriage ceremony costs		414	
Funeral costs		415	
Education tuition		416	
Other school expenses - uniform, boarding school fees, etc.		417	

Module K: Ownership of Durable Goods

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

ITEM	Do you or anyone in your household possess a [. . .]? YES.1 NO .2 (»NEXT ITEM) K01	ITEM CODE K02	How many [ITEM]s do you own? NUMBER K03
Cot (*choki*)		501	
Bed		502	
Table		503	
Chair, wooden		504	
Cupboard, drawers, bureau		505	
Upholstered chair, sofa set		506	
Lantern (kerosene)		507	
Clock		508	
Electric Fan		509	
Iron (for pressing clothes)		510	
Pressure cooker		511	
Kerosene stove		512	
Electric or gas stove; hot plate		513	
Refrigerator		514	
Radio ('wireless')		515	
Tape or CD player		516	
Television		517	
Sewing machine		518	
Thela gari (cart)		519	
Bicycle		520	
Rickshaw / van		521	
Motorcycle/auto-rickshaw		522	
Boat or canoe		523	

ITEM	Do you or anyone in your household possess a [. . .]? YES.1 NO .2 (»NEXT ITEM) K01	ITEM CODE K02	How many [ITEM]s do you own? NUMBER K03
Fishing net		524	
Hoe		525	
Axe		526	
Ox-cart		527	
Plough & yoke		528	

Module L: Agriculture

(ASK OF MEMBER(S) OF HOUSEHOLD MOST INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.)

L01	In this urban area (not a rural home area), do you grow any crops, fruits, or vegetables, keep livestock, or do you own agricultural land of any sort?	Yes .....1 No **(»NEXT MODULE)** 2	
L02	What area of agricultural land did you use in total in this urban area in [LAST COMPLETED CROPPING SEASON]?	AREA AMOUNT AREA UNIT Decimal .....1 Square Feet ....2 Other (specify) 3	
L03	What percentage of this land did you inherit from your family or your spouse's family?	PERCENTAGE	
L04	What percentage of this land did you purchase with title?	PERCENTAGE	
L05	What percentage of this land did you rent on short or long-term lease?	PERCENTAGE	
L06	What percentage of this land did you farm for another as a sharecropper?	PERCENTAGE	
L07	What percentage of this land was provided for your use by someone else without payment?	PERCENTAGE	
CHECK TO SEE IF SUM OF L03 TO L07 TOTALS 100. IF NOT, SEEK CLARIFICATION.			
L08	Did you grow any crops, fruits, or vegetables on this land in [LAST COMPLETED CROPPING SEASON]?	Yes .....1 No **(»L29)** 2	
L09	Did you grow any rice in [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?	Yes .....1 No **(»L13)** 2	
L10	How much rice did you harvest in total in [LAST CROPPING SEASON] in kilograms?	KILOGRAMS	
L11	How much of this rice did you sell or give away?	None .....1 Not much .....2 Less than half .....3 About half .....4 More than half .....5 Almost all or all 6	
L12	How much did you earn from the sale of the rice?	TAKA	

L13	Did you grow any other staple crops (other cereals, potatoes, etc.) in [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?	Yes ..... 1 No **(»L17)** 2	
L14	How much of these other staple crops did you harvest in total in [LAST CROPPING SEASON] in kilograms?	KILOGRAMS	
L15	How much of these other staple crops did you sell or give away?	None ..... 1 Not much ..... 2 Less than half ..... 3 About half ..... 4 More than half ..... 5 Almost all or all ... 6	
L16	How much did you earn from the sale of these other staple crops?	TAKA	
L17	Did you grow any pulses (mashur, khesari, etc.) in [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?	Yes ..... 1 No **(»L21)** 2	
L18	How much of these pulses did you harvest in total in [LAST CROPPING SEASON] in kilograms?	KILOGRAMS	
L19	How much of these pulses did you sell or give away?	None ..... 1 Not much ..... 2 Less than half ..... 3 About half ..... 4 More than half ..... 5 Almost all or all ... 6	
L20	How much did you earn from the sale of these pulses?	TAKA	
L21	Did you grow any vegetables in [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?	Yes ..... 1 No **(»L25)** 2	
L22	How much of these vegetables did you harvest in total in [LAST CROPPING SEASON] in kilograms?	KILOGRAMS	
L23	How much of these vegetables did you sell or give away?	None ..... 1 Not much ..... 2 Less than half ..... 3 About half ..... 4 More than half ..... 5 Almost all or all ... 6	

L24	How much did you earn from the sale of these vegetables?	TAKA	
L25	Did you grow any fruit in [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?	Yes ..... 1 No **(»L29)** 2	
L26	How much fruit did you harvest in total in [LAST CROPPING SEASON] in kilograms?	KILOGRAMS	
L27	How much fruit did you sell or give away?	None .....1 Not much .....2 Less than half .....3 About half .....4 More than half .....5 Almost all or all 6	
L28	How much did you earn from the sale of these fruit?	TAKA	
L29	Did you raise any livestock (not poultry) on this land in [LAST COMPLETED CROPPING SEASON]?	Yes ..... 1 No **(»L36)** 2	
L30	How many cattle or buffaloes do you now own?		
L31	How many cattle or buffaloes did you sell during or since the [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?		
L32	How many goats or sheep do you now own?		
L33	How many goats or sheep did you sell during or since the [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?		
L34	How much of the products from these livestock (milk, other dairy, meat, skin, manure, etc.) did you sell or give away since the [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?	None .....1 Not much .....2 Less than half .....3 About half .....4 More than half .....5 Almost all or all 6	
L35	How much did you earn from the sale of animals and livestock products during and since [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?	TAKA	
L36	Did you raise any poultry (chickens, ducks, etc.) on this land in [LAST COMPLETED CROPPING SEASON]?	Yes..... 1 No **(»NEXT MODULE)** 2	

L37	How many poultry birds do you now own?		
L38	How many birds did you sell during or since the [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?		
L39	How much of the eggs from these poultry did you sell or give away?	None ..... 1 Not much ..... 2 Less than half ..... 3 About half ..... 4 More than half ..... 5 Almost all or all ... 6	
L40	How much did you earn from the sale of poultry and eggs during and since [LAST CROPPING SEASON]?	TAKA	

Module M: Gifts or Loans Received or Given

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

M01	Over the past one month, did you or anyone in your household receive any gifts or loans (in cash or in-kind) from any individuals (friends/family) outside your household?	Yes ..... 1 No (»M09) 2	
M02	What was the total value of all cash received as a gift or loan from individuals in the last one month?	TAKA	
M03	What was the total value of all food received as a gift or loan from individuals in the last one month?	TAKA	
M04	What was the total value of all other in-kind gifts or loans received from individuals in the last one month?	TAKA	
M05	What percentage of the value of all cash, food, and other gifts or loans received came from individuals living in Bangladesh but outside of this urban area?	PERCENTAGE	
M06	What percentage of the value of all cash, food, and other gifts or loans received came from individuals living/working outside of Bangladesh?	PERCENTAGE	
M07	Do you receive any such gifts or loans on a regular basis, such as every week or every month?	Yes ..... 1 No (»M09) 2	
M08	What is the monthly value of the gifts or loans that you receive regularly?	TAKA	
M09	Over the past one month, did you or anyone in your household give any gifts or loans (in cash or in-kind) to any individuals (friends/family) outside your household?	Yes ..... 1 No (»M17) 2	
M10	What was the total value of all cash given as a gift or loan to individuals in the last one month?	TAKA	
M11	What was the total value of all food given as a gift or loan to individuals in the last one month?	TAKA	
M12	What was the total value of all other in-kind gifts or loans given to individuals in the last one month?	TAKA	
M13	What percentage of the value of all cash, food, and other gifts or loans given was provided to individuals living in Bangladesh but outside of this urban area?	PERCENTAGE	
M14	What percentage of the value of all cash, food, and other gifts or loans given was provided to individuals living outside of Bangladesh?	PERCENTAGE	
M15	Do you give any such gifts or loans on a regular basis, such as every week or every month?	Yes ..... 1 No (»M17) 2	
M16	What is the monthly value of the gifts or loans that you give regularly?	TAKA	
M17	Have you borrowed any money in past twelve months from an institutional lender, such as a bank or NGO?	Yes ..... 1 No (»M20) 2	
M18	Did you borrow from a commercial bank?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
M19	Did you borrow from an NGO or other non-commercial agency?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
M20	Have you borrowed any money in the past twelve months from a private money lender?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

Module N: Other Income & Participation in Social Programmes

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

N01	Over the past 3 months, did any members of your household receive any regular income from savings interest or other investment income?	Yes ..... 1 No (»N03) 2	
N02	How much did your household in total receive in savings interest or other investment income over the last three months?	TAKA	
N03	Over the past 3 months, did any members of your household receive any regular income from a pension?	Yes ..... 1 No (»N05) 2	
N04	How much did your household in total receive receive in pension income over the last three months?	TAKA	
N05	Over the past 3 months, did any members of your household receive any regular income from rental of property?	Yes ..... 1 No (»N08) 2	
N06	What sort of property?	House; residence .....1 Commercial building ..2 Agricultural land ....3 Other property (specify) 4	
N07	How much did your household in total receive in rental income over the last three months?	TAKA	
N08	Over the past 3 months, did any members of your household receive any regular income of any other type that has not been discussed earlier?	Yes ..... 1 No (»N11) 2	
N09	What sort of income (specify)?		
N10	How much did your household in total receive of this other income over the last three months?	TAKA	
N11	Has anyone in your household benefited the past 12 months from participating in a Public Works Programme (food or cash-for-work)?	Yes ..... 1 No (»N14) 2	

N12	How much grain did you receive in total, in kilograms?	KILOGRAMS	
N13	How much cash did you receive in total?	TAKA	
N14	Has anyone in your household benefited the past 12 months from the Gratuitous Relief Programme?	Yes ..... 1 No (»N18) 2	
N15	How much grain did you receive in total, in kilograms?	KILOGRAMS	
N16	How much cash did you receive in total?	TAKA	
N17	Did you receive any other items from the Gratuitous Relief Programme?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
N18	Over the past 12 months, did any members of your household purchase rice or wheat at cheaper prices from the Open Market Sales program of the government?	Yes ..... 1 No (»N21) 2	
N19	How much grain did you purchase in total, in kilograms?	KILOGRAMS	
N20	What was the price per kilogram?	TAKA PER KILOGRAM	
N21	Did any children in your household benefit in the past 12 months from the Stipend for Primary Education?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 No school age child in household 3	
N22	Did any girls in your household benefit in the past 12 months from the Female Stipend for Secondary Education?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 No secondary school age girl in household 3	

Module O: Food Purchasing and Eating Habits

(ASK OF PRINCIPAL HOME MAKER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

O01	When you purchase the following items for your household, do you typically purchase them from a:	READ FIRST TIME: Neighbor ..... 1 Street vendor .. 2 Market in the moholla ..... 3 Local shop in the moholla .. 4 Market outside the moholla .. 5 Shop outside the moholla .. 6 Other (specify) 7 Do not purchase 8	Rice	
O02			Lentils (*mashur*)	
O03			Dried small fish	
O04			Chicken	
O05			Milk (fresh)	
O06			Vegetable oil	
O07			Sugar	
O08			Salt	
O09			Kerosene	

I would like to ask you some questions about what you do when you do not have enough food or money to buy food. In the past month, how frequently have you:

O10	Worried that your household would not have enough food?	Every day ..... 1 3-6 times a week . 2 1-2 times a week . 3 Less than once a week ..... 4 Never 5	
O11	Not been able to eat the foods you preferred to eat because of lack of resources?		
O12	Ate just a few kinds of food day after day due to lack of resources?		
O13	Ate food that you preferred not to eat because you did not have resources to obtain other food?		
O14	Limited portions at mealtimes because there was not enough food?		
O15	Ate fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?		
O16	Had no food at all in the household because there were no resources to get more?		
O17	Gone to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?		
O18	Gone a whole day without eating anything because there was not enough food?		
O19	Did your household take any loan for food in the last month?	Yes ..... 1 No (»O21) . 2	
O20	How many taka was the loan for?	TAKA	

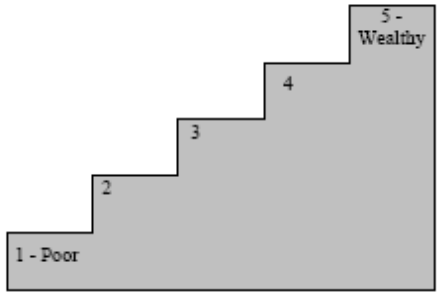
O21	Now I would like to ask you about your household's food supply during different months of year. In the past 12 months, were there months in which you did not have enough food to meet your family's needs?	Yes ..... 1 No (»NEXT MODULE) .. 2	
O22	Which were the months in the past 12 months in which you did not have enough food to meet your family's needs? DO NOT READ THE LIST OF MONTHS. MARK WITH A CHECK MARK THOSE THAT RESPONDENT MENTIONS.	March	
O23		February	
O24		January	
O25		December	
O26		November	
O27		October	
O28		September	
O29		August	
O30		July	
O31		June	
O32		May	
O33		April	

Module P: Subjective Assessment of Well-being

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

P01	Concerning your household's food consumption over the past one month, which of the following is true?	It was less than adequate for household needs .....1 It was just adequate for household needs 2 It was more than adequate for household needs ...3	
P02	Concerning your housing, which of the following is true?		
P03	Concerning your household's clothing, which of the following is true?		
P04	Concerning the standard of health care you receive for household members, which of the following is true?		
P05	Imagine five steps, where on the bottom, the first step, stand the poorest people, and on the highest step, the fifth, stand the wealthiest. SHOW THE PICTURE OF THE STEPS.	On which step are you today?	
P06		On which step are most of your neighbors today?	
P07	Which of the following is true? Your current income . . . [READ]:	allows you to build your savings .....1 allows you to save just a little .....2 only just meets your expenses .....3 is not sufficient, so you need to use your savings to meet expenses .....4 is really not sufficient, so you need to borrow to meet expenses 5	
P08	In terms of your household economic well-being, are you better off, the same as, or worse off than this same time a year ago?	Much better ..... 1 Better ..... 2 No change ..... 3 Worse off ..... 4 Much worse 5	
P09	In terms of your household economic well-being, in a year from now do you expect to be better off, the same as, or worse off than now?	Much better ..... 1 Better ..... 2 No change ..... 3 Worse off ..... 4 Much worse 5	

P10	What income level per day do you personally consider to be absolutely minimal - below which you and your household could not make ends meet?	TAKA PER DAY	
P11	Overall, how satisfied (content, happy) are you with your life? Are you . . .	very unsatisfied ....1 unsatisfied .....2 neither unsatisfied or satisfied .....3 satisfied .....4 very satisfied 5	
P12	What do you (HH HEAD) sleep on?	Bed & mattress .....1 Bed or choki & mat (grass) .....2 Bed or choki alone ..3 Mattress on floor ...4 Mat (grass) on floor 5 Cloth / plastic on floor .....6 Floor (nothing else) 7 Other (specify) 8	



Module Q: Recent Shocks to Household Welfare

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.)

Over the past one year, was your household severely affected negatively by any of the following events? GO THROUGH ENTIRE LIST BEFORE PROCEEDING.	YES.1 NO .2 (»NEXT ITEM)	ITEM CODE	What did you do in response to this shock to try to regain your former welfare level? LIST UP TO 3, Code-Q1		
	Q01	Q02	Q03a	Q03b	Q03c
Household business failure, non-agricultural		101			
Agricultural crop failure		102			
Loss of employment or non-payment of salary		103			
End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside household		104			
Major illness or accident of household member		105			
Birth in the household		106			
Death of working member of household		107			
Death of other family member		108			
Break-up of the household		109			
Dowry / marriage expenses		110			
Loss of property due to theft/decoity, flood, fire, etc.		111			
Eviction from residence		112			
Dwelling damaged, destroyed		113			
Family member arrested, imprisoned		114			
Extortion by *mastaans*, corrupt officials required bribe, etc.		115			
Other: _____		116			

CODE Q1: Response to shock

Spent savings 01
Sold assets 02
Borrowed money from a moneylender .. 03
Borrowed money from an institution (bank, NGO) 04
Borrowed money from relatives or friends 05
Workers in HH took on more work 06
Previous non-workers in HH began working 07
Reduced consumption 08
Sent dependents in HH to live with relatives 09
Moved elsewhere to find work 10
Received help from institution (NGO, religious, govt., etc.) 11
Did not do anything 12
Other (specify) 13

Module R: Community Participation

(ASK OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR OTHER SENIOR MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD.)

R01	Do you have any relatives who live in this neighborhood outside of those who are a member of your household?	Yes ..... 1 No (»R03) 2	
R02	How many other households in this neighborhood have members who are related to you?	NUMBER	
R03	Can your household rely on neighbors to help you through difficult periods?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
R04	Can your neighbors rely on you to help them through difficult periods?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
R05	Are you or other working members of your household a member of a trade association or labor union?	Yes ..... 1 No (»R09) 2	
R06	Does this group include members from outside this moholla?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
R07	Do you have to pay a fee to be a member of this group?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
R08	Overall, how effectively does this group work?	Ineffective ... 1 Adequate ..... 2 Effective 3	
R09	Are you or other members of your household a member of a women's association?	Yes ..... 1 No (»R13) 2	
R10	Does this group include members from outside this moholla?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
R11	Do you have to pay a fee to be a member of this group?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
R12	Overall, how effectively does this group work?	Ineffective ... 1 Adequate ..... 2 Effective 3	
R13	Do you or other members of your household belong to a slum-dwellers association (*basti bashi*)?	Yes ..... 1 No (»R17) 2	
R14	Does this group include members from outside this moholla?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
R15	Do you have to pay a fee to be a member of this group?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

R16	Overall, how effectively does this group work?	Ineffective ... 1 Adequate ..... 2 Effective 3		
R17	Do you or other members of your household belong to a credit and savings group?	Yes ..... 1 No (»R21) 2		
R18	Does this group include members from outside this moholla?	Yes ..... 1 No 2		
R19	Do you have to pay a fee to be a member of this group?	Yes ..... 1 No 2		
R20	Overall, how effectively does this group work?	Ineffective ... 1 Adequate ..... 2 Effective 3		
R21	Do you or other members of your household belong to any other effective community association, such as an NGO project?	Yes ..... 1 No (»R25) 2		
R22	What kind of group is it? (Specify)			
R23	Does this group include members from outside this moholla?	Yes ..... 1 No 2		
R24	Do you have to pay a fee to be a member of this group?	Yes ..... 1 No 2		
R25	To assist you and your household overcome difficulties in getting enough food, who of the following community leaders or organizations is the most effective? Second most effective? . . [READ]:	READ Pourshava chairman .... 1 Ward commissioner ..... 2 Mastaan ..... 3 Community organization leader ..... 4 Imam or other religious leader .... 5 Local NGO staff ..... 6 National or international NGO staff .... 7 Other (SPECIFY) ..... 8 None 9	Most effective	
R26			Second most effective	

Annex 7: SURVEY ENUMERATOR MANUAL

Following the completion of the English version of the survey questionnaire and the pre-testing of it with randomly selected households residing in slums of Dhaka, the following manual was prepared to guide the enumerators in the field as they administered the questionnaire to sample households. BBS used this manual in training their survey enumerators.

The principal focus of this survey is the food security of households living in the slum areas of the cities of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi. Consequently, most of the content of the survey is directly related to food, the means by which households acquire food, or potential constraints to their acquiring sufficient food to meet household needs. The survey data will be used in analyses to determine how government and non-governmental organizations in Bangladesh can best assist the households living in these slums ensure their own food needs. The information collected in this survey also will be available for use in a range of future studies.

You and the other enumerators each will work in pre-selected slum areas or clusters over the course of the survey period. The survey management team will have randomly selected 10 households in each of these clusters to whom you will administer the questionnaire. The households will be selected from complete lists of all households resident in the pre-selected clusters. These lists will be drawn up as part of the survey activities.

Key definitions

A *household* to whom you will administer the questionnaire may be either a person living alone or a group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have **common housekeeping arrangements** (that is, share or are supported by a common budget). A standard definition of a household is "a group of people who live together, pool their money, and eat at least one meal together each day". It is important to recognize that members of a household need not necessarily be related by blood or by marriage. On the other hand, not all those who are related and are living in the same compound or dwelling are necessarily members of the same household. Two brothers who live in the same dwelling with their own wives and children may or may not form a common housekeeping arrangement. If they do not, they should be considered separate households.

In the case of polygamous men and extended families, household members may be distributed over two or more dwellings. If these dwelling units are in the same compound or nearby (but necessarily within the same cluster) and they have a common housekeeping arrangement with a common budget, the residents of these separate dwelling units should be treated as one household.

For the purposes of this survey, hostel-type arrangements (mess) where groups of garment workers, for example, share living space and eat their meals together will not be treated as an eligible household.

The *head of household* is the person commonly regarded by the household members as their head. The head would usually be the main income earner and decision maker for the household, but you should accept the decision of the household members as to who is their head. There must be one and only one head in the household. If more than one individual in a potential household claims headship or if individuals within a potential household give conflicting statements as to who is the head of household, it is very likely that you are dealing with two or more households, rather than one. In such cases, apply the criteria provided here to delimit membership in the survey household.

Note that it is possible that the household head may not be residing in the dwelling at the time of the interview. He or she may be living and working, temporarily or permanently, in another part of Bangladesh or in another country.

Non-relatives who are resident in the household for more than three months and are included in a common household keeping arrangement under the head of household are to be considered household members. However, servants, other hired workers, and lodgers (individuals who pay to reside in the dwelling of the household) should not be considered to be household members if they have their own household elsewhere which they head or upon which they are dependent.

You should be careful when determining who should be included and who should not be included as a member of a survey household. If you are in doubt, discuss the problem with your supervisor.

Pre-enumeration listing and household selection

The clusters for the survey will have been pre-selected by the survey management staff from a listing of all slums areas in the four cities using a randomised selection procedure. As part of the survey, BBS will have household listing teams go to all of the clusters selected for the survey. These teams will spend time in each cluster to compile a list of all eligible households in the cluster. The number of households in the clusters selected for the survey is generally between 75 and 150.

The survey management team will select households at random from the household listing for the cluster. Ten households will be selected in each, plus an additional five replacement households, in the event that one of the originally selected households cannot be found or is unwilling to participate in the survey. You will be given the household listing form for the cluster or clusters you are responsible for that will indicate the ten selected households in a cluster. You will immediately locate these households within the cluster and begin interviewing them as soon as possible.

If you are unable to interview one of the selected 10 households, you must contact your supervisor as soon as possible. Your supervisor will investigate the problem and, if necessary, instruct you on the replacement household to be interviewed.

You should plan your interview schedule within a cluster on the basis of administering two questionnaires each work day, on average. You possibly will have to make two or three separate visits over different days to a survey household to ask questions of all household members that you need to interview. However, when averaged, we expect that 5 days of work should allow you to complete the questionnaires with 10 survey households.

Questionnaire and questionnaire administration

The questionnaire has been designed to enable you to administer it with as little difficulty as possible. The questionnaire is laid out in landscape (horizontal) format. Information on a particular individual within the household is to be recorded consistently on the same row of each module in which information on individual household members is to be collected – Modules B, C, D, and E.

You should follow the order of the questions as they appear in the questionnaire. Do not jump to questions to be asked later in the questionnaire, even if the respondent gives information to answer a future question. Follow the questions as written and as the skip patterns instruct.

At the start of the interview with each individual, you should always determine if the respondent has any appointments in the next hour. If sufficient time is available to complete several modules of the questionnaire before the respondent's appointment elsewhere, proceed and complete as much of the interview as possible. When the respondent must leave, arrange for another meeting in the next day or two at which the interview with the individual respondent can be completed.

The modules in the questionnaire are organized by placing at the front of the questionnaire the modules to which the majority of household members need to respond (Modules B through F). The modules later in the questionnaire typically only require the household head and selected other adults in the household as respondents.

The setting of the questionnaire administration should be relatively private. If another survey staff member accompanies you to an interview, you should introduce the staff member to the respondent, making clear the purpose of the presence of the individual. Persons not connected to the survey or to the household should not be present when you are administering the household questionnaire. If any such individuals are present when you begin your interviews, you must politely request them to leave in order to respect the privacy of the survey household. If they cannot leave at that time, you should schedule the interview for a later time or move to a more appropriate place, when or where greater privacy can be assured.

It is possible that a household member will be absent from the household for the entire period that you are undertaking the survey in the cluster. Collecting information on these absent individuals will be problematic, as they will not be able to respond to questions themselves. For these individuals, you will have to rely on the household head or another adult. Unfortunately, there is no optimal solution in collecting comprehensive, relatively accurate information for such individuals. You must simply be aware of the particular challenges of collecting good information on such absent household members and undertake the task as best you can.

As a general point, if you encounter a different or unusual case in a particular module or modules for a survey household and are not sure what to do, write all of the details down on the questionnaire. You then should consult your supervisor at the earliest opportunity.

In conducting an interview, if it is clear that the respondent has understood the question you have asked, you must accept whatever response the respondent provides you. Probe questions can be used to make sure the respondent understands the key element of the question being asked. However, you must never second-guess the respondent or make the assumption that you have a better understanding of the condition of the individual or household than the respondent does. The function of the enumerator is not to verify that the information provided is correct. The analysts of the survey are interested in what the respondent actually says. It is always possible that the respondent will lie to you or provide inaccurate information, but you, as the enumerator, should not make any judgements on the information provided. This is a problem for the analyst to take care of and not the enumerator.

There are exceptions, of course. At all stages of the interviews with members of a survey household, you should be alert to errors. These can be accidental or deliberate. You can never force people to give answers that they do not want to give, but you can approach the true facts by diplomatic and intelligent interviewing. For example, if the respondent says that the household has no livestock and there are chickens pecking at your feet or goats tied up nearby, you should inquire about these animals. However, you should not probe excessively after seeking initial clarification from the respondent. In any case, you should never go outside of the household to get information. This is beyond the scope of your work.

Finally, do not be secretive about your work interviewing members of households in a moholla. Please explain what it is you are doing to all community members who ask about your activities. You should be respectful, courteous, and patient with all community members. However, while your work should not be secretive, you must respect the confidentiality and privacy of the survey household respondents when administering the questionnaire. As noted, community residents who are not members of the survey household should not be present while you are conducting your interviews.

Individual modules

Module A: Household identification and survey staff details

Respondent: Household head

This module is used to collect information on the survey household in order to identify the household for data analysis purposes and to identify the household if it is necessary to re-interview the household members in the future. Information is also collected on who among the BBS staff processed the questionnaire at various stages of the data collection and entry.

- The 'Questionnaire number' box at upper right is for the use of the data entry staff. Simply

leave this box blank.

- The code for the thana (A02) in which the household is located will be provided to you.
- A06 and A10 use code information that will be taken from the household list for the cluster.
- The information in A07 and A08 is important if in the future BBS or WFP conduct additional interviews with selected survey households from this study. The descriptions on the location of the household, together with the full name of the household head, are necessary to accurately locate the survey household.
  - The contact names in A08 should be of individuals from other households in the community who are well known long-term residents and who will know where the survey household will have gone, if the household moves its residence in the coming years. We recognize that in urban areas establishing contact persons may be more problematic. Nevertheless, we request that you make an effort to identify contact persons who will be helpful in tracing the household in the future, if need be.
- A09 to A11 are used to provide information on whether the originally selected household for the survey was actually interviewed. In most cases, you will be able to interview the household originally selected. A10 and A11 should be used only if you are unable to find the household after several attempts or if the household refuses to participate in the survey.
  - In selecting a replacement household, you must use the <u>first</u> household from the set of five replacement households for the EA selected from the household listing at the time of the original household selection. If you have already used the first replacement household, use the second replacement household, and so on.
- The date that you write in A14 should be the date that you <u>first began interviewing</u> members of the survey household.
- You should read and comprehensively explain all of the contents of the paragraphs on the second page to the head of the survey household, making sure to answer any questions that he or she might have. If the head of household is unwilling to allow you to proceed with the interview, please contact your supervisor as soon as possible.

Module B: Household Composition

Respondent: All individuals

This module is used to identify the members of the survey household and to collect basic information on them. The initial respondent to this module should be the household head, if available. If he or she is not available, the most senior member of the household present should respond to B02 to B04. The questions that follow should be asked of the individuals concerned or, in the case of young children, their mother or guardian.

- You should complete B02 to B04 before continuing with the other questions in this module in order to obtain a full listing of individuals who normally live and eat their meals together in the household.
  - List the head of household on line one (ID code 1). The spouse(s) of the head with children should be listed next, followed by other relatives, ending with persons in the household who are not related to the head.
  - Make sure that the person you list as head of household in Module B is the same person that is noted in A07 on the first page of the questionnaire.
  - In writing the names of the household members, be sure that you uniquely identify the individuals. If two individuals in the household have the same name, ask about any nicknames or other ways in which the two persons can be distinguished from each other.
- You must ask about the sex of the individual in B03. Do not use the name of the individual to assume the sex of that individual.

- B05 – Report age at the last birthday for the individual. For example, an individual aged 12 years, 11 months should be reported to be age 12.
  - Children under one year of age should be reported to be age 0 (zero).
- Marital status (B06) – The 'married' marital status does not require that the relationship between man and woman be an official marriage. It can be a non-formal union that began without public ceremony of any sort.
- B07 asks for cumulative months of absence over the past 12 months.
  - For example, if an individual was absent once over a period of 3 months and again over another period of 1 month in the past 12 months, you should write 4 in B07.
  - In reporting the total cumulated absence that includes such portions, round down if the portion of a month is less than half, round up if it is over half. If exactly half, round down.
  - This question will be used to assess whether all individuals enumerated in the questionnaire should be treated as household members. Generally, if a person has been absent from the household for more that six of the past 12 months, it may not be correct to consider that individual to be a household member. However, there are exceptions to this rule, so you should simply report here for each individual his or her cumulative months of absence from the household over the past 12 months. The analysts of the data you collect will make the final determination of whether or not an individual who is often absent from the household should be considered to be a household member.
- B10 to B14 are only asked of the household head.
- Note that B11 and B12 are asked only of those heads of household who have lived elsewhere.

Module C: Education

Respondent: All individuals 5 years old and older

Information on the formal educational history of all household members aged 5 years and older is collected in this module. No information is collected from those age 4 years and younger.

Our interest in this module is in formal education in the sense that the individual student is developing or developed skills in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at a minimum, in the educational institution. Consequently, purely religious schools which do not offer students training in arithmetic or other mathematics, for example, should not be considered in this module.

It is particularly important to pay attention to the skip codes that follow C03 and C07 for those who never attended school and those who are not now attending school, respectively.

- C05 – If an individual sat an examination for an educational qualification, but did not pass, you should report the lower qualification he or she actually achieved.
- C06 – If the respondent does not understand the question, ask what the name of the school is. Typically the name of the school will give you enough information to determine what type of school it is.
- C07 – This question is asked to get a general indication of the level of commitment of household members who are students to their education.

Module D: Health

Respondent: All individuals.

In this module, information on both the recent and long-term health status of each household member is asked. Information should be collected on all members of the household. Information on the health condition of children should be asked of their mothers or guardians.

- D03 – It is important for you <u>not</u> to assign an illness status to the respondent, but to let the respondent identify his or her own illness status. If they report having no illness in the last 2

weeks but look visibly ill, you should nevertheless record them as having no illness.

- D04 – If more than one individual diagnosed the medical problem, report the one who has the most formal medical education or training.
- D18 to D23 are a series of questions related to chronic illness. Such illnesses are of relatively long duration, usually with a slow onset, with long-term negative effects on health. Chronic illnesses can be contrasted to acute illnesses, which come suddenly and, once cured, usually do not have long-term effects. If the individual is suffering from more than two chronic illnesses, list the two most severe or most debilitating.
- D25 to D30 are only asked of women aged 12 to 49 years, women in their childbearing years. Note that the recall period is 12 months.

Module E: Time use and Employment

Respondent: All individuals 5 years old and older

In this module, information is collected on individual's work status and work type, time use on domestic activities, and to determine whether Module F should be administered to a particular household member.

- E04 – Pay close attention to the skip codes that apply to the various responses. Question E06 is asked of those household members who are looking for work, who are students, and those who are working at home to determine if over the past 4 weeks they may have worked outside of the home for pay, worked for themselves, or worked in a family business for profit. If they did, then Module F is also administered to these household members.
- E05 – Module F is administered to all those who answer E05.

Module F: Occupations in the past month

Respondent: All members currently pursuing income-earning economic occupations

Information for this module is collected from all members of the household who responded to E05 or who answered 'Yes' to E06. Module F is the principal module for collecting information on the income-earning economic activities of household members. Note that each row of the table represents a single income-earning economic activity. An individual may have more than one income-earning economic activity.

- F01 – It is extremely important that the Member ID number (from B01) be written here. Again, each row of this table is for each economic activity. Each row is not for each individual in the household, as was the case with previous modules.
- F08 – The purpose of this question is simply to prompt the respondent for any additional economic activities.

Module G: Housing

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of the household

Information is collected on housing tenure, quality of housing, and the energy, water, and sanitation condition of the household.

- G01 – The distinctions between the codes "Free, authorized", "Free, not authorized", and "Squatting" are as follows:
  - If the household is living in the dwelling for free and is authorized to do so, you should use 'Free, authorized' (code 4). For example, the household may be staying in a house provided for free by a relative.
  - If the household is living in a somewhat permanent dwelling without payment and without authorization, ownership, or paying any rent, use 'Free, unauthorized' (code 5). This would be the case, for example, where households have established their dwellings on vacant land

owned by the state or private individuals, without any arrangement having been made with the landowner.

- 'Squatting' (code 7) refers to establishing dwellings along the verges of streets, along rail lines, and the like. These dwellings are often made of simple temporary or portable materials.

- G02 –Have the respondent estimate a rental rate that they could charge for the house, as best they can.
- G05 through G08 and G10 should be filled in by interviewer observation. There should be no need to ask the respondent.
- G05 – Types of dwelling unit.
  - A 'flat' is a self-contained dwelling unit within a larger building. As such it will contain its own private kitchen and toilet facilities.
  - In contrast, a 'room in a larger dwelling' will not have self-contained kitchen and toilet facilities. These facilities will be shared with other residents in the larger dwelling.
- G06 – G08 – If two or more different types of materials are used for the walls, roof, or floor, report the material that is used in the majority.
- G09 – If a room is divided by fabric, folding screens, cartons, plastic or other temporary material, the room is considered as 1 room.
- G10 – To compute area of the dwelling in square feet, simply multiply the length by the width of the dwelling measured in feet.
- G15 – This question is skipped if the household uses no electricity.
- G16 – Be alert to ownership of cell phones by household members other than the head.
- G23 – This question is skipped if the household does not make use of a piped supply of water.

Module H: Food Consumption in past week

Respondent: Individual primarily responsible for household food preparation.

This is one of most central modules of the survey, as the information it contains is critical for the food security analysis that will be done using the survey data. Please be diligent as you complete this module with the respondents. Note that the focus in this module is on consumption of food and not on food expenditures.

Note that it is likely that individual household members will have consumed some food over the past one week independently of the other household members. If the respondent(s) are aware of the food that individual household members consumed elsewhere, they should include this food in their responses to your questions. As you are administering Module H, you should prompt the respondents from time to time to remind them to consider such individual consumption as they are answering your questions. This is particularly necessary for cooked foods from vendors – the last food items in the module.

- The question in H01 needs to be asked concerning each item listed at the start of each row of the table.
  - Only if the answer to H01 is yes are the following questions asked concerning the item.
- The item codes noted under H02 in Module H and similar codes in the other consumption and expenditure modules will not be used by you in the field. They are included in the questionnaire to facilitate data entry and analysis.
- At the end of each food group, there is a space for "Other (specify)". To administer this question, ask "Did your household consume any other [name of the food group] over the past one week?" If the response is yes, write in the name of the item and record the information in

H03 through H07.

- H05 refers only to the value of the purchased food consumed.
  - Consequently, if in the past week the household purchased, for example, a large amount of rice or dried fish from a wholesaler, the entire value of that purchase should not be recorded here. Only the value of the rice or fish that was purchased and consumed by the household in the past week should be reported in this case.
- A portion of the section that refers to 'cooked foods from vendors' is blacked out. This is because the questions on the value of these items that came from own-production do not apply to such items. You must either purchase them or be provided them as gifts from another person.
- Questions H08 to H11 is to determine what portion of the food discussed earlier in the module was consumed by individuals who were not household members.
  - Note that the total number of meals eaten in the household by individuals who were not household members should be reported – person-meals. So, if, for example two guests were present at a single midday meal, 2 meals should be reported.
  - In the analysis, the estimated quantity of food consumed by these guests in the household will be subtracted from total food consumed in order to more accurately determine household food consumption over the past 7 days.

Module I: Non-food Expenditures – Past week and past month

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of household.

This module consists of two separate tables. The recall period and the items listed are all that differ between them. For those items that a member or members of the household purchased during the recall period in question, only the total value of the purchases needs to be reported. No quantities are required.

This module and the one the follows cover expenditures made by the household for household members. Purchases made by the household for people living outside the household should not be reported. Purchases made for any household member by someone living outside the household are also to be excluded. These are measured in Module M.

Module J: Non-food Expenditures – past three months and past year

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of household.

This module is very similar to the previous module, except for the recall periods used.

- Note that dowry and marriage ceremony costs (item codes 413 and 414) are for engagements and marriages in the household. These are not for gifts made to other households for engagements and marriages in those households. Information on such gifts should be reported in Module M on gifts.

Module K: Durable goods

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of household.

The focus of this module is on the material assets that are owned by the household and their value.

Module L: Agriculture

Respondent: Individual(s) most informed on household agricultural activities.

Although agriculture is not an important livelihood in general in urban areas, for some households own production of food may make a significant contribution to their food security. The reference period for this module is the last completed cropping season. By this is meant the last cropping season for which the harvest of principal crops, such as rice, has been completed.

- L01 – This is a filter question for the entire module.
- L02 – Even if the agriculture that the household undertakes is a small garden of a few square feet, this should be noted here.
- L03 to L07 seek to determine the security of tenure which the household has on its agricultural land.
- L08 – This is a filter question for whether the household grew any crops. If not, then most of the module is skipped. Questions on livestock husbandry are then asked.

Module M: Gifts or Loans Received or Given

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of household.

This module collects quite aggregated and general information on gifts received by and gifts made by the household over the past one month. The gifts received and given are disaggregated according to type: cash, food, and other in-kind. Do not include income received from programmes being carried out by the government or by NGOs. Such income is covered in Module N.

- M03, M04, M11, and M12 – In estimating the value of food and in-kind gifts received and given, the respondent should estimate what he or she would have to pay for the gift if they purchased it in the market.

Module N: Other Income & Participation in Social Programmes

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of household.

Information has already been collected on income from employment, from agriculture, and from gifts or loans. This module collects quite aggregated and general information on other income sources for the household, as well as selected social programmes operating in urban areas. The reference period for this module is the past 3 months, except for the questions on the social programmes, where the reference period is the past 12 months.

- N01 to N02 – 'Savings interest or other investment income' includes interest from an account at a savings bank (passbook account) or other savings institution, dividend interest from the holding of corporate ownership shares, and so on.
- N03 to N04 – Pension income is that sometimes provided to retired workers in the formal sector, such as civil servants or long-term employees of larger private commercial firms.
  - Depending on the programme, pension payments sometimes may be made to the surviving spouse or other dependents of a retiree who has died. Be sure to make inquiries about this possibility.
- N08 – 'Any regular income of any other type' could come from a wide range of sources, although one should expect this to be relatively uncommon in Bangladesh.
  - Examples might include:
    - staggered payments from an insurance policy for an individual who has passed away,
    - staggered payments from a court judgment made in a household members favour,
    - regular alimony payments after a divorce,
    - regular payments made to support the costs of raising a particular child in the household (child support).
- N12 & N13 and N15 & N16 – If only grain was received, N13 should be 'zero'. If only cash was received, N12 should be 'zero'. A similar pattern applies for N15 and N16.
- N17 – If additional items to grain or cash were received through the Gratuitous Relief Programme, this should be noted here by responding 'Yes'. These items might include pulses, oil, mosquito nets, or other items. However, no detail is collected on the actual items received.

Module O: Food Purchasing and Eating Habits

Respondent: Individual primarily responsible for household food preparation.

This module collects information specifically on the food security status of the household, using a series of somewhat subjective assessments. Depending on the question, the reference period for the module is the present, the past month, or the past 12 months.

- O10 to O18 – These questions ask the respondent to consider the food security status of their household over the past one month by considering what their food eating practices were.
  - Note that there is a somewhat subtle difference between question O11 and O13. These questions imply three sorts of food – i) that which you prefer eating; ii) that which you are willing to eat, but don't have any particular preference to do so, and iii) that which you can eat, but dislike to eat. Question O11 refers to the first food type. Question O13 refers to the last food type.
- O21 to O33 – These questions are to determine whether there are any seasonal patterns of food insecurity faced by the household.

Module P: Subjective Assessment of Well-being

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of household.

This module collects information on the opinion of the head of household or other senior member of the household on the standard of living of the household. The reference period varies by question, being either at present, over the past one month, or relative to one year ago. Note that for most of the questions in this module it is the opinion of the respondent that is sought. Consequently, there really is no wrong or right answer to these questions.

- P01 to P04 – Three responses are provided – more than adequate, just adequate, less than adequate. These responses should be read to the respondent for at least the first question (P01). If you need to explain what is meant by 'adequate', inform the respondent that it means 'the minimum consumption needs of the household sufficient for their requirements'.
- P05 to P06 – These questions require the respondent to compare his or her standard of living to that of other people. To do this, a picture of a set of five steps is used. A diagram of this set of five steps is provided in the questionnaire and should be shown to the respondent when asking these two questions. The respondent should imagine that the richest people in society are all found on the top step, while the poorest people are found on the bottom step.
- P07 – All of the possible responses to this question on the current income of the household should be read to the respondent. He or she will choose from the five responses read.
- P10 – This question asks the respondent to estimate what is the minimum amount of cash income upon which the household could survive without going into debt or suffering a loss of welfare below their minimum needs. Note that for those few urban households that produce much of their own food, the respondent will need to take into account the value of the food that the household eats produced from their own fields and is not purchased. This value of this food will need to be taken into account when making the estimate.
  - There really is no right or wrong answer to this question. However, you should be able to recognize when a respondent gives you a response that is extremely low or extremely high. In these cases, you should politely probe to determine whether the respondent correctly understood the question.
  - However, as always, do not unnecessarily antagonize and anger the respondent in seeking what you might view to be an 'acceptable answer'.
- P11 – All of the possible responses to this question on his or her level of contentment with life should be read to the respondent. He or she will choose from the five responses read.
- P12 – This question has been shown in other studies to be a potentially important indicator of

the welfare level of the household.

Module Q: Recent shocks to household welfare

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of household.

This module collects information on negative economic shocks, or more or less unforeseen events that negatively affected the welfare of the household. Such shocks may not be economic nor necessarily wholly negative in their nature, but among the effects that they have is to cause a reduction in the economic welfare of the household.

Each line of the module refers to one specific shock. The reference period is the past one year.

- Q01 – A list of 15 types of shocks are provided. You should ask the respondent whether the household was negatively affected, in terms of household welfare, by the occurrence of each of the events listed over the past three years.
  - Note that some households will experience some shocks negatively, while other household will experience the same shock without any negative effects.
    - For example, in a poor household the birth of a child may cause hardship for the household. The effects of the additional costs associated with the new individual in the household may be sufficiently severe to cause a reduction in the health status of household members, including the infant. However, in a wealthy household, the birth of a child will likely cause not much reduction in welfare for the household, or at least an insufficient reduction to cause any economic hardship.
  - Consequently, do not assume that the occurrence in a household of an event listed in Q01 will necessarily be considered as a negative 'shock' by the head of household.
- Q03 – Up to three possible responses can be noted. List by order of importance, with what the respondent viewed as the most effective or important response listed first.

Module R: Community Participation

Respondent: Head of household or other senior member of household.

This module collects information on the degree to which the household participates in community institutions. The reference period is the present. The respondent is asked to evaluate the "effectiveness" of the groups in which household members participate. No specific definition of *effectiveness* is implied. Simply, does the group meet the respondent's expectations of the benefits (of whatever sort) that the respondent or other household members expect to receive from their participation in the group.

Submission of the completed questionnaire

After you have completed interviewing all of the survey household members, before leaving the household you should review the entire questionnaire to be certain that all questions that apply to the survey household members have been asked. If later you find any questions that were not asked that should have been, you will need to visit the household once again to complete these questions.

Once you are confident that all questions have been asked, you should submit the completed questionnaire to your supervisor. He or she will also review the questionnaire for completeness, consistency, and accuracy.

By consistency, what is meant is that how some questions are answered should determine the range of possible answers that would be valid for another question. There needs to be a logic to the responses that you are provided by the household members. For example, you should not expect that an individual would respond in C04 that the highest class level that they attained was Class 12, yet they reply that they have no educational qualification in C05. If your supervisor observes this sort of inconsistent pattern of responses in your completed questionnaires, it indicates that there is a problem

in the way in which the questionnaire was administered. Your supervisor will return the questionnaire to you to correct, discussing with you the inconsistent responses he or she found in the questionnaire. You will then be responsible for again returning to the survey household to resolve these errors.

Once your supervisor is satisfied that you have corrected any errors that he or she found, the supervisor will submit the questionnaire for data entry.