**Sociodemographic factors and livestock rearing on household food security in some selected rural areas of Bangladesh**

****

A Production Report Submitted by:

**Nazmun Naher**

#### Roll No: 16/33

#### Reg. NO:01648

#### Internship ID: 30

Session: **2015-2016**

**A production report submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the**

**Degree of**

**Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)**

**Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**

**Khulshi, Chattogram-4225, Bangladesh.**

**Sociodemographic factors and livestock rearing on household food security in some selected rural areas of Bangladesh**

**

**A production report submitted as per approved style and contents by**

**Signature of the Author**

Nazmun Naher

Roll No: **16/33**

Reg. No.: **01648**

Intern ID: **30**

Session:**2015-2016**

###### Signature of the Supervisor

Dr. Musammet Rasheda Begum

Associate Professor

Department of Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences

Chattogram Veterinary andAnimal

Sciences University

**Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**

**Khulshi, Chattogram-4225, Bangladesh.**

**Table of contents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of the contents** | **Page no** |
| **Table of content** | I |
| **List of tables and List of Abreviations** | II |
| **Abstract** | II |
| **Chapter 1: Introduction** **1.1 Objectives** | 1-2 |
| **Chapter 2: Materials and Methods****2.1-Study setting and population****2.2- Study variables****2.3- Data Collection Procedures and measures** **2.3.1 Household food security scale** **2.3.2 Household dietary diversity (HDD) scale** **2.3.3 Children dietary diversity (CDD) scale****2.4-Statistical analysis****2.5-Ethical consideration** | 3-5 |
| **Chapter 3: Result** **3.1-Socio-demographic and other characteristics** **3.2-Household food security (HFS) across socid-**  **demographic and other characteristics** | 6-10 |
| **Chapter 4: Discussion** **Conclusion** **Limitations** **Recommendations** **References** **Acknowledgement** **Biography** | 11-18 |

**List of Tables**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No** |  **Name of The Contents** | **Page No** |
| **Table 1** | Frequency and percent of household food security (HFS) of different socio-demographic characteristics in rural areas of Bangladesh. | 7-8 |
| **Table 2** | Mean household food security (HFS) across socio-demographic and other characteristics in rural areas of Bangladesh. | 8-9 |

**List of Abbreviations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Elaboration** |
| DD | Dietary Diversity |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| HFS | Household Food Security |
| SD | Standard Deviation |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for the Social Sciences |
| BMI | Body Mass Index |
| % | Percentage |
| n | Number |

**Abstract**

**Background:** Diet, nutrition, and health have been demonstrated to be influenced by household food security (HFS). It has considerable health impacts on the physical, social and psychological status of individuals suffering from food insecurity. **Aim:**The purpose of this study was to determine the associated factors of household food security and to determine the correlation between HFS with household dietary diversity (HDD) and children dietary diversity (CDD). **Methods:** A community based cross-sectional survey was conducted in Boalkhali, Chakaria and Raipuraupazilla of Bangladesh. A total of 307 households were recruited and interviewed through a questionnaire. The 30 days recall of 11 groups household food security scale was used to assess HFS. The nonparametic tests and Spearman’s rank correlation were applied to find out the association between HFS and other covariates. **Results:** The mean HFS score was 7.20 (SD 1.20). The positive significant relationship was found between HFS and HDD, HFS and CDD. The mean HFS score was higher for high income and educated people. The mean HFS was higher in those who were knowledgeable about nutrition. Besides, BMI of mother and livestock rearing were significantly associated with HFS. **Conclusion:**The findings imply that paying attention to qualifications, solvency, and nutritional knowledge may help to improve household food security. Intervention programs be designed and carried out.

**Keywords:** Household food security, socio-demographic, livestock, rural, Bangladesh