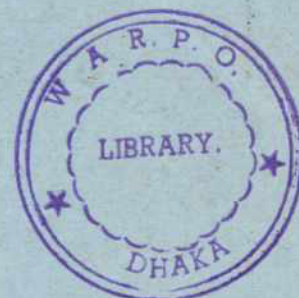


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NORTHEAST REGIONAL PROJECT
FAP 6



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
AND
STATE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

A Macro Review

BN-167
A-220

By
MOHIUDDIN AHMAD

January 1993

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STATE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	iii
GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATION	v
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Scope	1
1.3 Project Area	2
1.4 Data Source	2
1.5 Presentation of Data	3
2 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES	3
2.1 Population Growth	3
2.2 Population Density	4
2.3 Household Size	4
2.4 Sex Ratio	4
2.5 Age Structure	4
2.6 Crude Birth rate	5
2.7 Fertility Rate	5
2.8 Age at First Marriage	5
2.9 Life Expectancy	5
2.10 Settlement Pattern	6
2.11 Migration	6
3 EDUCATION	7
3.1 Literacy Rate	7
3.2 School Attendance Rate	7
3.3 Drop-out Rate	8
3.4 Primary Education	8
3.5 Secondary Education	8
3.6 College Education	9
3.7 Madrassa Education	9

4	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	9
4.1	Crude Death Rate	9
4.2	Infant Mortality Rate	9
4.3	Child Death Rate	10
4.4	Maternal Mortality Rate	10
4.5	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	10
4.6	Immunization	10
4.7	Nutritional Status	11
4.8	Public Health Infrastructure	11
5	SOCIO-ECONOMIC FABRIC	12
5.1	Household Income	12
5.2	Landlessness	12
5.3	Distress Level	13
5.4	Gender Perspective	13
6	BASIC AMENITIES	14
6.1	Drinking Water	14
6.2	Sanitary Latrine	14
6.3	Electricity	14
7	MIGRATION ABROA	15
7.1	Migration of Workers	15
7.2	Remittance	15
8	CONCLUSION	16
	REFERENCES	17
	APPENDIX: TABLES	19

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURESList of Tables

- 1.1 Population covered by the project.
- 2.1 Distribution of population in the project area.
- 2.2 Population density in the project area.
- 2.3 Household size, 1991.
- 2.4 Population and sex ratio, 1991.
- 2.5 Distribution of population by age group, 1981.
- 2.6 Percentage distribution of population by age group, 1981.
- 2.7 Crude birth rate, 1990.
- 2.8 Total marital fertility rate, 1990.
- 2.9 Mean age at marriage, 1990.
- 2.10 Life expectancy at birth, 1988.
- 2.11 Distribution of villages by household size group, 1981.
- 2.12 Municipalities in the project area, 1991.
- 2.13 Distribution of municipalities by population size, 1991.
- 2.14 Internal migration.
- 3.1 Literacy of population, 1991.
- 3.2 Adult literacy rate, 1981.
- 3.3 Literacy of population five years of age and above, 1981.
- 3.4 School attendance rate, 1981.
- 3.5 Students' drop-out rate (%) at primary level, 1990.
- 3.6 Students' total drop-out rate, 1990.
- 3.7 Number of primary schools, teachers and students, 1990.
- 3.8 Gender distribution of primary students and school-population ratio.
- 3.9 Number of institutions, teachers and students of junior secondary level, 1991.
- 3.10 Number of institutions, teachers and students at secondary level schools, 1991.
- 3.11 Number of colleges, teachers and students, 1991.
- 3.12 Number of ebtedayee madrassa, teachers and students, 1991.
- 3.13 Statistics on madrassas (dakhil to kamil), 1991.
- 4.1 Statistics on mortality.
- 4.2 Contraceptive performance in terms of complete years of protection (CYP), 1991/92.
- 4.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%), 1990.
- 4.4 Rate of immunization of children below two years of age, 1990.
- 4.5 Per capita calorie and protein intake.
- 4.6 Mid-upper arm circumference of children of 12-59 months age group, 1983.
- 4.7 Public health infrastructure, 1992.
- 5.1 Average household income.
- 5.2 Extent of landlessness, 1983/84.
- 5.3 Distribution of project area by distress level.
- 6.1 Status of rural water supply, 1991/92.
- 6.2 Household amenities, 1990.
- 7.1 Migration to Middle East.
- 7.2 Remittance from migrant workers.

List of Figures

- 1 Population distribution
- 2 Literacy rate, 1981 (5 years and above)
- 3 School attendance rate, 1981 (age group 5-9 years)
- 4 Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern method)
- 5 Immunization coverage (children below 2 years)
- 6 Landlessness (households owning no cultivable land)
- 7 Landlessness (households owning 0-1 acre of cultivable land)
- 8 Distress level
- 9 Access to potable water
- 10 Households with sanitary latrine

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

BANBEIS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDSVRS	:	Bangladesh Demographic Survey and Vital Registration System
BFS	:	Bangladesh Fertility Survey
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CHDR	:	Child Death Rate
CPRA	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, any method
CPRM	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, modern method
Dakhil	:	Secondary level (religious education)
District	:	Geo-administrative unit comprising several thanas
Division	:	Geographic unit comprising several districts
DPHE	:	Directorate of Public Health Engineering
Ebtedayee	:	Primary
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFW	:	Food for works
FWC	:	Family welfare centre
GNP	:	Gross National Product
Haor	:	Natural depressions
HDI	:	Human development index
Household	:	A group of persons normally living together with common arrangement of cooking
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
Kamil	:	Higher secondary level (religious education)
k.c.	:	Kilo calorie
km	:	Kilometer
Literacy	:	Literacy has been defined in the 1991 census as the capability to write a letter in any language
Madrassa	:	Religious educational institution.
NGO	:	Non-government organization
Pourashava	:	Municipality. Legal urban area unit constituted by the Ministry of Local Government.
Sadar	:	Headquarters (district)
SMC	:	Social Marketing Company
TMFR	:	Total Marital Fertility Rate
Thana	:	Geo-administrative unit under a district comprising several unions, the average size of population being more than 200,000.
Tk	:	Taka (1 Tk = 2.5 US cents approx.)
TW	:	Tube well
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
Union	:	Geo-administrative unit under a thana comprising several villages
VGD	:	Vulnerable groups development
WFP	:	World Food Programme
WHO	:	World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Northeast Regional Project (NERP) is being executed within the framework of the Flood Action Plan. The project, termed as FAP 6, includes parts of the Brahmaputra and the Meghna basins located in the north-eastern Bangladesh. The project has been carrying out several micro-level studies. In the context of these studies and other activities, macro level statistical information are of great significance. The present macro review aims at providing some relevant data and insight in this respect.

1.2 Scope

A macro profile of the project area based on 'human development indicators' has been attempted in this report. Human development is increasingly being emphasized and incorporated in the development strategies of the countries all over the world. The UNDP's Human Development report 1990, the first of its kind, designed a measure for socio-economic progress: the Human Development Index (HDI). "The HDI integrated life expectancy, adult literacy and income in an innovative way to produce a yardstick more comprehensive than GNP alone for measuring country progress" (UNDP, 1992).

The human development reports of 1991 and 1992 broadened the concept further. Presently it encompasses wide-ranging issues and uses a host of indicators which are, among others, life expectancy, health, food and nutrition, education, income, state of the women and children and the social fabric. The present report attempts to adhere to these indicators as much as possible.

1.3 Project Area

The project area includes 93 thanas out of total 489 thanas in Bangladesh. Among these, 81 thanas are covered in entirety and 12 thanas partly, belonging to 14 districts. The following six districts are covered fully:

- Sherpur
- Netrokona
- Moulvibazar
- Sylhet
- Sunamganj
- Narsingdi

Eight districts are being covered by the project partly with respect to area and population. These districts with estimated proportions of population covered by the project are as follows:

- Kishoreganj (99.8%)
- Habiganj (89.0%)
- Narayanganj (57.2%)
- Mymensingh (47.2%)
- Jamalpur (19.7%)
- Kurigram (14.7%)
- Gazipur (13.0%)
- Munshiganj (10.6%)

These fourteen districts belong to five former districts (regions) whose population are covered by the project at varying proportions as follows:

- Sylhet (97.6%)
- Mymensingh (73.6%)
- Jamalpur (49.5%)
- Dhaka (22.4%)
- Rangpur (3.6%)

Dhaka division accounts for the highest proportion of the project population (31.4%), followed by Chittagong division (23.9%) and Rajshahi division (0.9%). The project population is 16.1% of total population of Bangladesh (see tables 1.1 and 2.1).

1.4 Data Source

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the principal source of population information which undertakes periodic census. The last population census was carried out in March 1991 and the last agriculture and livestock census was carried out in 1983/84. Only few population data from 1991 census are available for use and the rest are not yet published. For several indicators, 1981 census data have been used in this report. Although much of these data may seem outdated,

these may still be viewed as indicative of the situation.

Other data have been obtained mostly from other government sources. Among these are the Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS) of the Ministry of Education, Population Development and Evaluation Unit (PDEU) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission, the Bureau of Manpower, the Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and the Directorate of Health Services. Efforts have been made to obtain the most recent data.

1.5 Presentation of Data

Data have been arranged in analytical tables and presented in the appendix. Thana-wise population data from the 1991 census are not yet available, though district-wise data are there. Thana-wise population figures have been estimated in a simplified method by multiplying the 1981 figure with the overall district growth rate (percentage increase during the period of 1981-91). This method follows a simplistic assumption of uniform population growth in all thanas within a particular district, which may not be statistically valid as it does not take into consideration some important variables including migration. Data should be adjusted when detailed 1991 census data are published.

Although most of the data are available in the aggregate form for the whole country, many such information are not processed and presented region-wise and gender-wise by the agencies involved in the collection and compilation of data. In this report, data have been disaggregated at different levels, i.e., thana-wise, district-wise, former district-wise and division-wise as these are available from different sources.

Some thanas were created after the 1981 census for which population figures are not available separately. Population of these thanas have been shown along with the population of the original thanas from which these were created. The project area under study includes three such thanas. These are Bakshiganj in Jamalpur district, Mitamine in Kishoreganj district and Belabo in Narsingdi districts.

2 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

2.1 Population Growth

The enumerated population of Bangladesh according to 1981 census was 87,120,119 (89,912,000 as adjusted for net under count, the extent of under count being about 3%). The population of Bangladesh as per adjusted census data of 1991 is 109,876,977. During the inter-censal period between 1981 and 1991, the population of the country increased by 26.1% with respect to enumerated population of 1981 (22.2% with respect to adjusted population of 1981). The rate of population growth has been relatively lower in the region (about 24% with respect to enumerated population in 1981) compared to the overall growth in the country. Thana- and district-wise enumerated population of 1981, vis-a-vis, adjusted population of 1991 have been presented in table 2.1.

7

The growth of population has been higher in areas which include or are adjacent to major urban centers. The population of Gazipur district at the outskirts of Dhaka city increased by 44.8%, followed by Narayanganj (34.5%). The growth of population in Netrokona has been spectacularly low, being, only 10.3%.

2.2 Population Density

Among all thanas in the project area, the majority have density of population less than the national average which is 763 per square kilometer according to 1991 census. The density of population is higher in the districts having major urban centres, such as, Gazipur, Narsingdi, Narayanganj and Munshiganj, where the density is more than 1,000 per square kilometer in all the thanas. The density is lower in the haor region, particularly in Netrokona, Habiganj, Moulvibazar and Sunamganj. Many thanas in this region have population density less than 500 per square kilometer (see table 2.2).

2.3 Household Size

The average size of household according to 1991 census is 5.44. The average size of household in the region is slightly lower, being 5.34. The household size is lower in the districts of Jamalpur and Sherpur which is less than five and it is higher in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts, which is more than six (see table 2.3). The average size of household had increased during the period 1960-81 and then declined during 1981-91, but is still higher than the 1960 figure in some districts of the region.

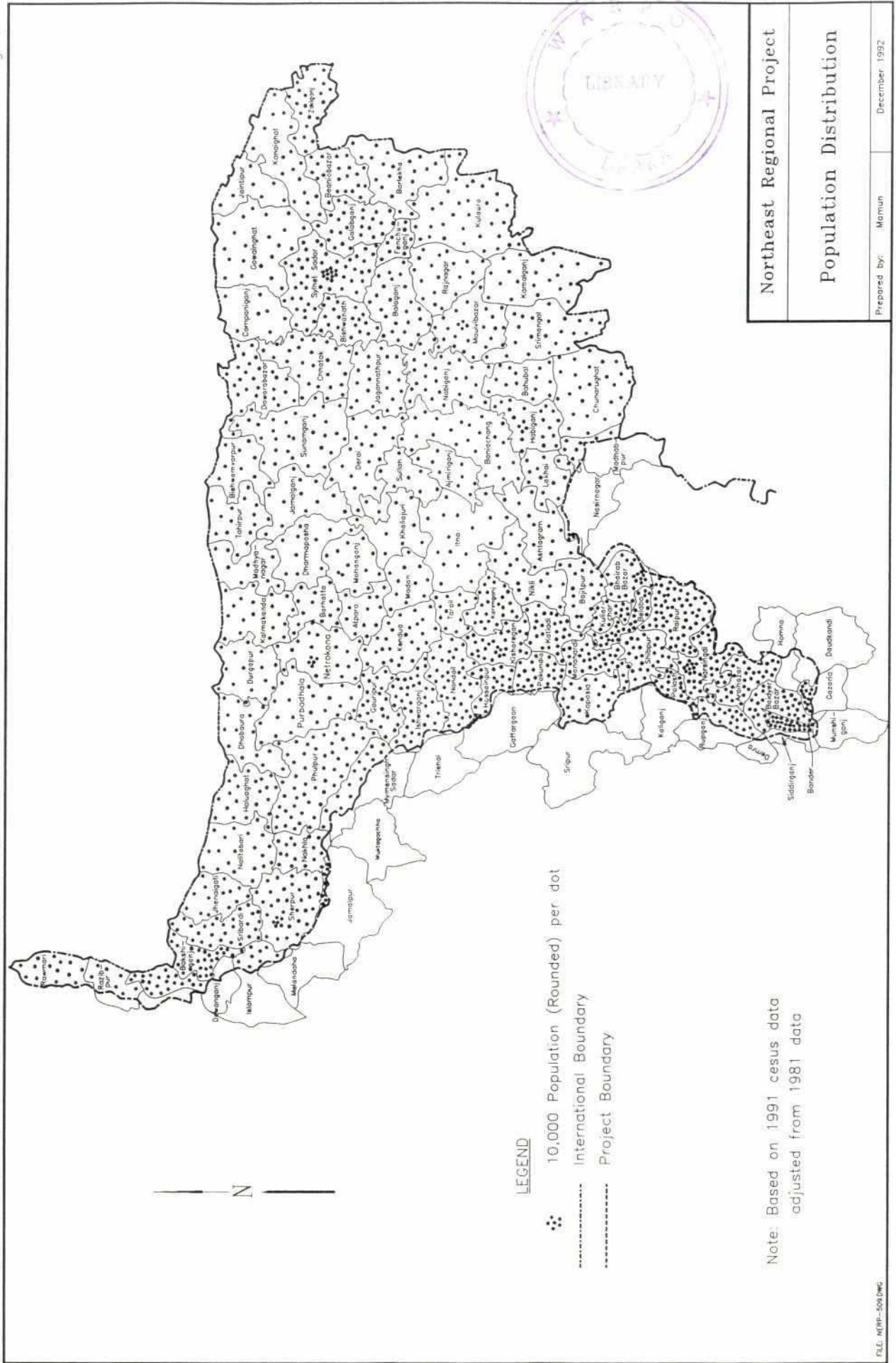
2.4 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio, i.e., the number of male population per 100 females, is 105 in the region which is slightly lower than the country ratio of 106 according to 1991 census. Some areas which possess or are close to major urban centres, i.e., Gazipur and Narsingdi, have relatively higher sex ratio (more than 106). The sex ratio is the lowest in Kurigram among the districts covered by the project which is 101. The sex ratio is relatively lower in the haor districts, particularly in Netrokona, Kishoreganj, Habiganj and Moulvibazar, where the ratio is less than 104 (see table 2.4).

2.5 Age Structure

Information on the distribution of population by five years age cohorts is available for 1981 at the district level (enumerated census data). Census figures on age are indicative of a trend but should be interpreted with caution since there is no official birth register in Bangladesh and most rural dwellers have only an approximate knowledge of their age. Data shows that the proportion of population in lower age groups, particularly below 10 years, is relatively lower in Moulvibazar and higher in Kurigram, Sherpur, Jamalpur, Mymensingh and Munshiganj districts. In almost all the districts, the proportion of female population is higher than the male population in lower age groups. The situation is reverse for higher age groups (see tables 2.5 and 2.6).

Figure 1



The proportion of population in the lower age groups of 0-14 years is high, more than 46% according to 1981 census, which implies a very high dependency ratio. Regional variation in this respect is negligible. This proportion has declined by more than two per cent nationally by 1991. This may have profound implication on fertility and employment situation, as there are now more people in the "reproductive age", as well as in the "working age".

2.6 Crude Birth Rate

Crude Birth Rate (CBR), defined as the number of births per 1,000 population, provides a valuable index of the current level of fertility. According to a sample survey undertaken by the Population Development and Evaluation Unit (PDEU) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission (1990), the CBR is the highest in Kurigram district (49). The CBR is relatively lower (less than 40) in Gazipur, Narsingdi, Narayanganj and Munshiganj districts which include major urban centres (see table 2.7).

2.7 Fertility Rate

The Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) is available from the PDEU (1990) report. The TMFR would be close to the total fertility rate as almost all births take place during the married life. The TMFR is higher in Kishoreganj, Sylhet and Sherpur districts (more than 7) and is relatively lower (less than 4) in Munshiganj. No broad regional pattern within the project area is evident from the findings (see table 2.8).

2.8 Age at First Marriage

The age at first marriage for the currently married women has implication on gross fertility. Marriage in Bangladesh generally takes place at early ages. According to the PDEU data of 1990, the mean age at marriage for women ranges between 14 and 16 years in the region. The age is lower in Sherpur and is relatively higher in Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Sunamganj and Habiganj (see table 2.9).

The PDEU figures on mean age at marriage, when compared with that of the Bangladesh Fertility Survey (BFS), appear to be low. The mean age at marriage for the currently married women has been found higher in the 1989 BFS, the mean age being 18.

Among the geographic divisions, Chittagong (which includes Sylhet region) has the highest mean age at marriage for women (18.7 years) according to BFS data. The BFS statistics also show an upward trend with respect to mean age at first marriage over the period of time.

2.9 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years of life remaining at year 0. In recent years, difference between males and females with respect to life expectancy has decreased. According to the data of Bangladesh Demographic Survey and Vital Registration

System (BDSVRS) of the BBS, average life expectancy at birth in Bangladesh has been 56.5 years and 55.6 years for male and female population respectively in 1988 (see table 2.10).

Life expectancy at birth has increased marginally, to the extent of about one year, since 1981. The average life expectancy for male population is relatively lower in Chittagong division (55.3 years) and that of the female population is lower in Rajshahi division (54.0 years). The situation remained the same in 1991 as per the provisional data of BBS.

2.10 Settlement Pattern

The village is the primary settlement unit in Bangladesh. Villages are of different sizes. According to 1981 census data, there are 21,580 villages in 93 thanas covered by the project. The actual number of villages in the region would be slightly lower as some thanas are being covered partly. Villages with 51-100 households and 101-200 households are predominant, their proportions being 28.5% and 24.3% respectively. Big villages with more than 750 households are few, particularly in the haor region (see table 2.11).

Municipal towns are more densely populated which are the legally constituted urban centers. There are fourteen municipalities in the region out of ninety five in the country. Among these, eight are district headquarters and the rest are thana headquarters with about 0.74 million population in total. The municipal population in the region accounts for 6% of total municipal population of the country and 4% of total population of the region. The highest proportion of the municipalities (five out of fourteen) have population size below 25,000. Two municipalities, Sylhet and Narsingdi, have more than 100,000 population each (see tables 2.12 and 2.13).

2.11 Migration

Data on life time migration is available from 1981 census at former district level. With respect to a particular district, the balance between 'in' and 'out' migration is the 'net migration'. The estimates for 1981 are based on national growth rate method, whereas those for the preceding periods are based on place of birth statistics (see table 2.14).

Data shows that Mymensingh and Jamalpur regions have lost their population in successive census periods while Dhaka received population from other districts since 1951. Sylhet and Rangpur regions also received population from other districts up to 1974 and lost population afterwards.

Among different types of migration at the country level, urban to urban migration corresponds to the highest proportion, followed by rural to rural and rural to urban. While urban to urban migration rate is higher for the male population, rural to rural and rural to urban migration rates are higher for the female population. Marriage is an important factor for higher migration rate for females in this respect.

3 EDUCATION

3.1 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate in Bangladesh for all ages according to 1991 census (unadjusted data) is 24.82% for both sexes. Within the project area, the literacy rate is very low in Sherpur, Jamalpur and Kishoreganj (less than 17%) and is relatively higher in Gazipur, Munshiganj and Narayanganj (more than 28%). This has been depicted in table 3.1.

The adult literacy rate, i.e., the rate of literacy of the population of 15 years and above with respect to the population of the corresponding age group, is available at the level of former districts from 1981 census. The adult literacy rate for Bangladesh is 29.2% for both sexes and 18.8% for female population. Among the former districts covered in the region, the adult literacy rate is the highest in Dhaka and the lowest in Jamalpur (see table 3.2).

Thana-wise information on literacy rate among the population of five years and above are available from the 1981 census. It is interesting to note that the thanas with the highest and the lowest female literacy are both located in the district of Sylhet, the thanas being Fenchuganj and Companiganj respectively.

The literacy of population of five years and above is 23.9% for the whole country for both sexes according to census 1981, which is only 16.0% for the female population. The literacy rate is lower in the districts of Kurigram, Sherpur and Jamalpur and higher in some parts of Sylhet district. Female literacy rate is lower in all the thanas and the regional distribution follows the same pattern (see table 3.3).

3.2 School Attendance Rate

School attendance rate has been defined as the ratio of the population of respective ages attending school during the census period to the total population of the same age group and expressed in percentage. Data on school attendance rate for age groups 5-9 and 5-24 have been presented in table 2.4.

The school attendance rate in Bangladesh for all groups of school-going age is very low. The attendance rate in the age group 5-9 years (assumed as the age of enrolment in the primary school), was 22.5% for both sexes and 20.2% for female population according to census 1981. The rates are lower in most parts of the region. But it is relatively higher in some parts of Sylhet and Narsingdi districts. The attendance rate in the broad age group of 5-24 years shows a similar pattern. The attendance rate for girl students is lower in all areas.

The enrolment rate of girls have increased to some extent during the last decade. The government aims to achieve a gross enrolment rate of 85% by 1995 and 100% by year 2000.

3.3 Drop-out Rate

Primary level education in Bangladesh is characterized by high rates of drop-out by students from schools. At the primary level, the drop-out rate is the highest in Grade I. Students drop out in high numbers also in Grades III and IV. The drop-out rate in Grade I is the highest in Dhaka division, the rate being 19.6% and 24.4% for boys and girls respectively (see table 3.5).

Wastage of resources in the education sector is very high as more than half of the enrolled students leave the school before completion of their study. The total drop-out rate in the whole system at the primary level was 56.9% in 1990. The rate is relatively lower in Dhaka division (55.4%). The drop-out rate is lower for girls compared to boys in all the divisions except Dhaka (see table 3.6).

The drop-out rate at the secondary level is 60.5% in Bangladesh. This is 57.6% for boys and 65.9% for girls. Disaggregate figures on drop-out at the secondary level for districts or divisions are not available.

3.4 Primary Education

Primary schools are overwhelmingly run by the government and enrol both boys and girls. Girl students constitute 45% of the total students at the primary level in the country. Their proportion is same in the region (see tables 3.7 and 3.8).

The gender difference with respect to enrolment at the primary level is not significant across the region. The proportion of girl students is slightly higher in Moulvibazar, Sylhet, Narayanganj and Munshiganj districts (more than 47%) and lower in Kurigram district (40%).

The school-population ratio is relatively higher in Sylhet-Moulvibazar-Sunamganj-Habiganj region where there are more than five primary schools per ten thousand population. The school-population ratio is very low in Narayanganj where there are less than three primary schools per 10,000 population (see table 3.8).

3.5 Secondary Education

At the secondary level, there are junior schools (up to Grade VIII) and secondary schools (up to Grade X). At the junior level, 34% of the students in the region are female. The proportion of girl students is very low in the Sylhet-Sunamganj-Habiganj region which is less than 20%. The proportion of girl students among total students is higher (more than 50%) in Narsingdi and Narayanganj districts which include major urban centres (see table 3.9).

At the secondary level, the proportion of girl students is 36% in the region which is slightly higher than the country figure (34%). The proportion of girl students is lower in the Sunamganj, Sylhet and Habiganj districts. On the other hand, the Narsingdi-Gazipur area has relatively higher female enrolment. The enrolment of girls at the secondary level has increased considerably during the eighties.

Figure 2

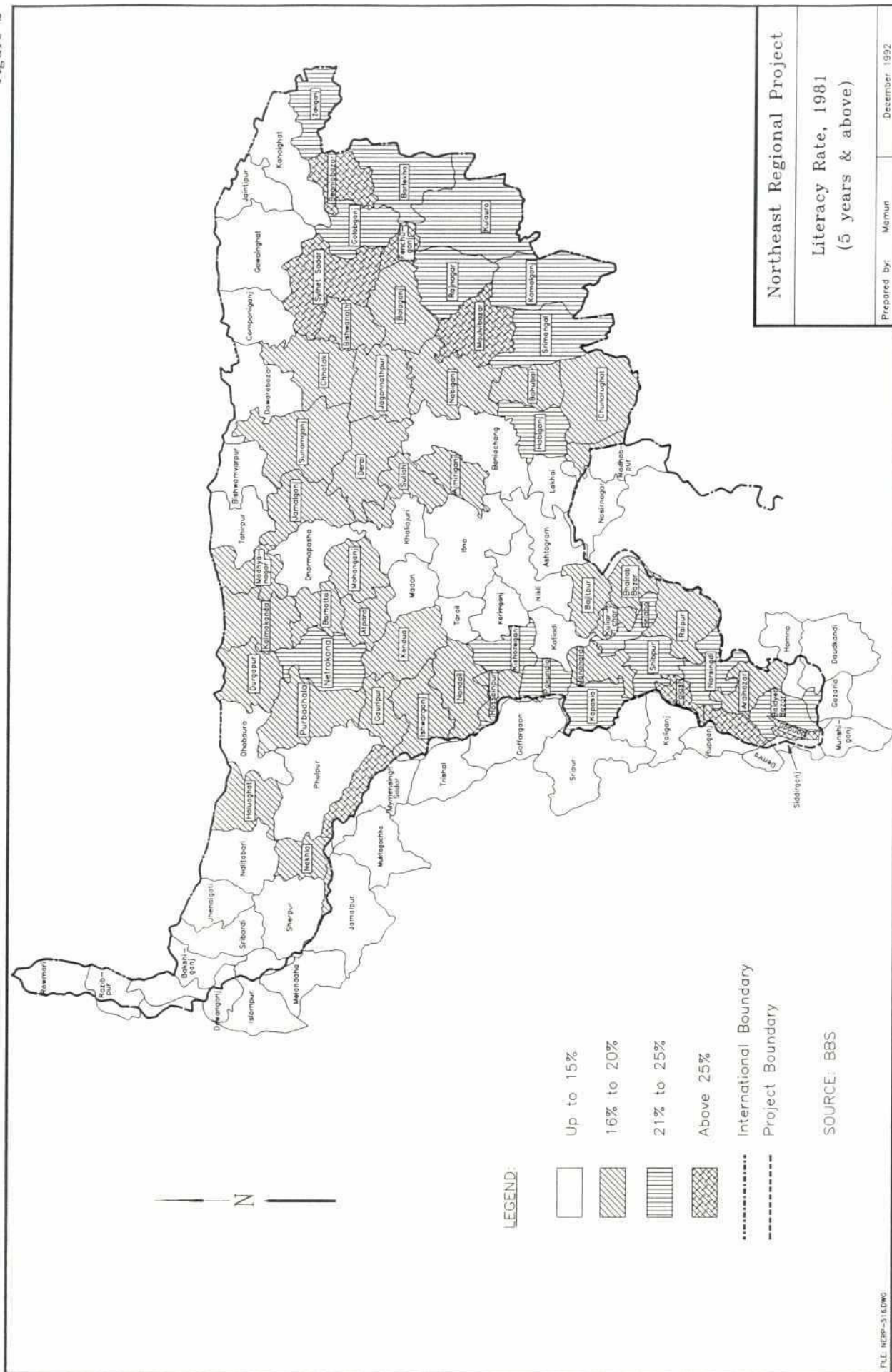
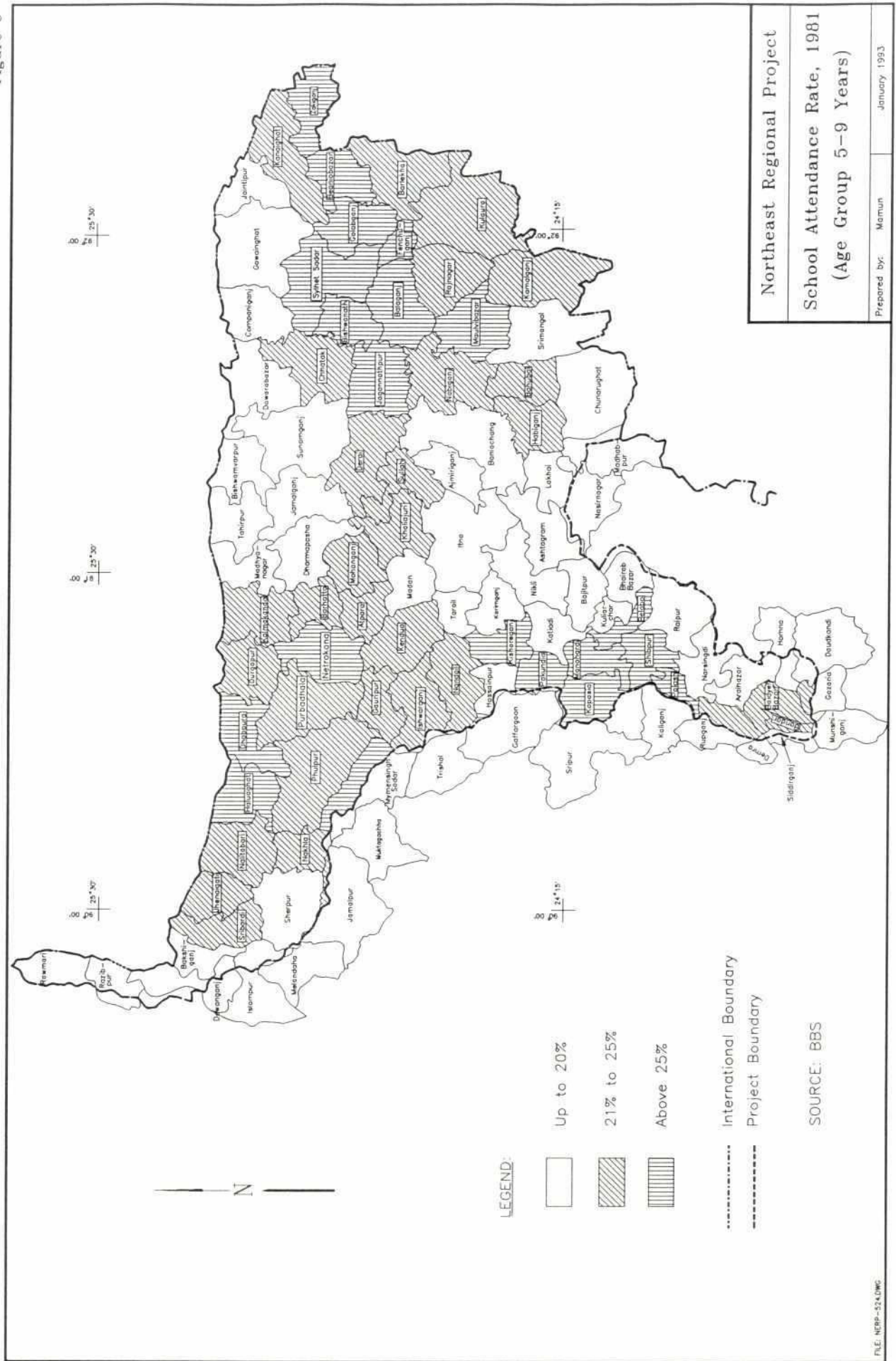


Figure 3



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The average school-population ratio (number of schools per 10,000 population) is 0.79 in Bangladesh. Within the region, the ratio is the lowest in Habiganj (0.47) and the highest in Gazipur (0.88). The school-population ratio is relatively lower in the haor region of Netrokona-Kishoreganj-Sunamganj-Habiganj, where there is less than 0.60 school per 10,000 population (see table 3.10).

3.6 College Education

Girls constitute about one-fourth among the college students. Their proportion is lower in Sunamganj, Sylhet and Habiganj districts (less than 20%) and higher in Sherpur, Mymensingh, Kishoreganj and Narsingdi districts (more than 30%). The college-population ratio is also lower in the greater Sylhet district (see table 3.11). It may be mentioned that the proportion of girl students at the college level has increased significantly during last ten years.

3.7 Madrassa Education

The Ebtedayee madrassa (primary level) has higher concentration in Kurigram, Sherpur and Mymensingh districts (2 or more per 10,000 population) and lower concentration in the greater Sylhet district (see table 3.12).

Madrassa institutions at the secondary and higher secondary levels (Dakhil to Kamil) have higher concentration in Gazipur and Mymensingh districts and lower concentration in the greater Sylhet region. In Sylhet district, the proportion of female students is, however, very high (28.1%) compared to 10.8% in Bangladesh (see table 3.13).

4 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

4.1 Crude Death Rate

Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1,000 population was 11.9 in Bangladesh in 1987-1988. The CDR is relatively lower in Jamalpur and Dhaka regions. But it is very high, more than 13, in Mymensingh, Sylhet and Rangpur according to BBS data available at the level of former districts (see table 4.1).

4.2 Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the ratio of number of deaths under one year of age which occur to the population of a given area during a year to the number of live births which occur among the population in the same area during the same year. The IMR per 1,000 live births was 114 in Bangladesh in 1987-1988. Within the project area, the IMR is the lowest in Rangpur region (106). The IMR is very high in Jamalpur and Sylhet regions, the figures being 138 and 136 respectively (see table 4.1).

4.3 Child Death Rate

Child Death Rate (CHDR) is the ratio of the number of deaths occurred at 1-4 years age to the total population of the same age group. The CHDR was 14.0 in Bangladesh in 1987-1988. The rate is relatively higher in Mymensingh region (15.7) and lower in Dhaka region which is 8.6 (see table 4.1).

4.4 Maternal Mortality Rate

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), defined as the number of maternal deaths per 1,000 births, was 5.72 in 1988. The MMR is 5.92 for rural areas and 5.06 for urban areas. Disaggregate figures on MMR at the district or division level have not been available.

4.5 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

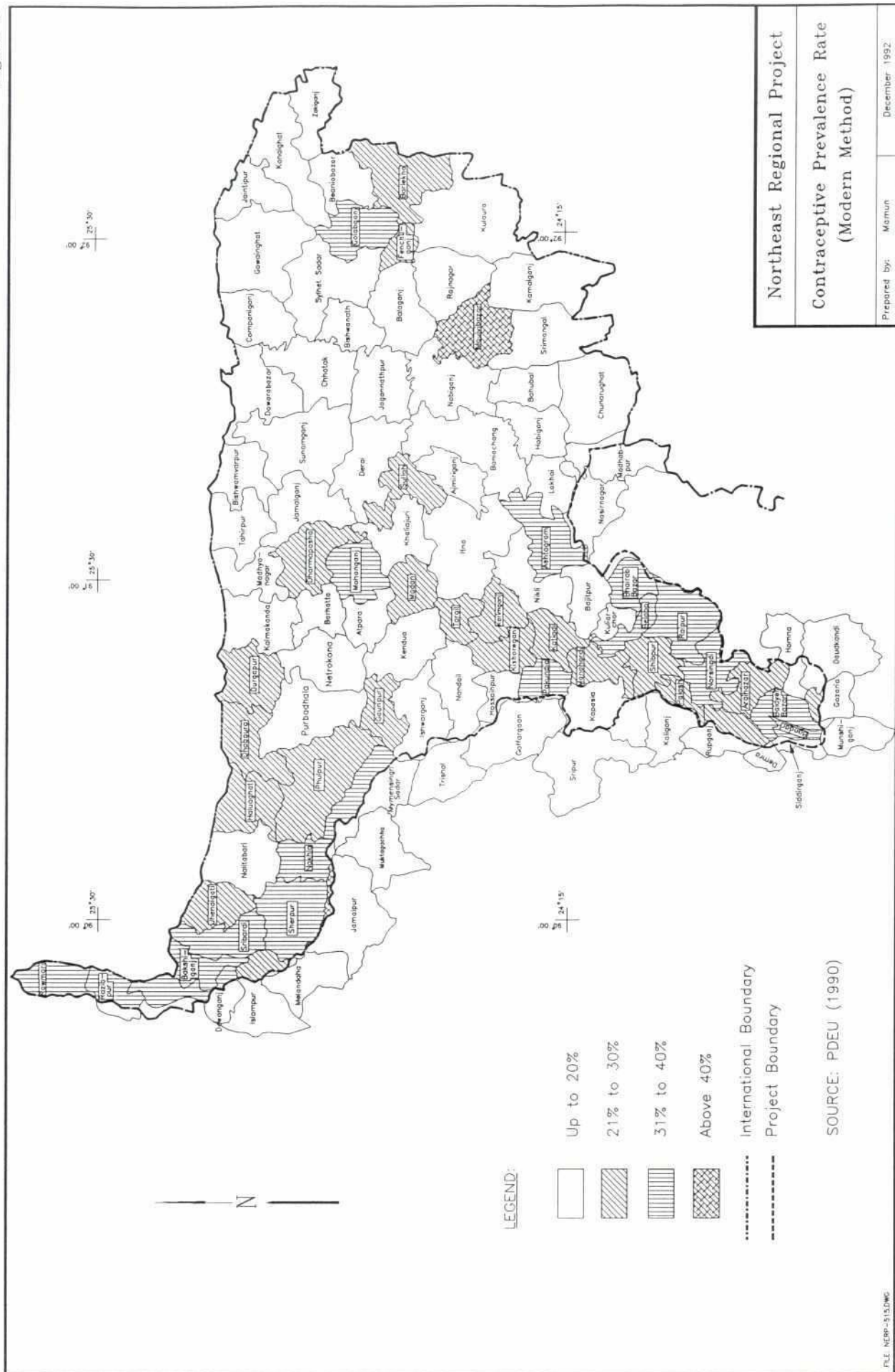
Among the modern methods of contraception, pill is most widely used, followed by injection, condom and IUD (see table 4.2). The contraceptive prevalence rate for married women of 15-49 years age group is available from the PDEU report. The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern method (CPRM) is relatively higher in Kurigram (39%), Munshiganj (38%) and Jamalpur (35%) and lower in Habiganj (10%), Sylhet (13%) and Sunamganj (13%). Contraceptive prevalence rate with respect to any method (CPRA) also shows a similar pattern across the region (see table 4.3).

Family planning workers are supposed to visit the target women on a regular basis. Data are available on the proportions of households visited by the family planning field worker during the three months period prior to the survey. Findings show that the highest proportion of households within the project area were visited in Narsingdi (82%), followed by Jamalpur and Gazipur (both 77%). Such proportions are very low in Sylhet (17%) and Kurigram (20%). Visit of extension workers and the contraceptive prevalence rate seem to have a positive correlation, as it has been evident in the greater Sylhet region.

4.6 Immunization

The PDEU (1990) report includes information on mothers who have immunized their children below two years of age. It may be mentioned that the respondents in the PDEU survey were not asked whether they immunized all their children under age two. Therefore, data relate to mothers who immunized any of their children under age two. The proportion of such mothers is higher in Habiganj, Sylhet, Moulvibazar and Kurigram districts, the proportion being 50% or more. On the other hand, such proportion is very low in Sherpur, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Narsingdi and Gazipur districts, the proportion being 20% or less (see table 4.4). It has been observed that the middle-aged, educated and economically better off mothers have an edge over others in immunizing their children.

Figure 4



22



4.7 Nutritional Status

The nutritional status of the population may be assessed with respect to calorie and protein intake. The minimum requirement per capita per day as recommended by a joint WHO/FAO expert group is 2,122 k.c. and 48 grams of protein. The average per capita per day intake of calorie and protein is 2,208 k.c. and 63 grams respectively in Bangladesh.

Limited data on the project area are available from the BBS report on the Upazila Development Monitoring Project (1992). Information on selected thanas in the districts of Moulvibazar, Sunamganj, Narsingdi, Jamalpur, Kishoreganj, and Netrokona have been covered in the report. Findings reveal that per capita per day calorie intake is higher in Kamalganj (Moulvibazar) and lower in Nikli (Kishoreganj), the per capita intake being 2,292 k.c. and 2,079 k.c. respectively per day (see table 4.5). Per capita protein intake is relatively higher in Shibpur (Narsingdi) and lower in Kamalganj (Sunamganj), per capita intake being 68 and 56 grams respectively.

It has been found that the per capita calorie intake of majority households in the majority thanas in the region covered by the BBS report is less than the recommended amount. The proportion of households with per capita calorie intake less than the recommended quantity (2,122 k.c.) is the highest in Islampur (Jamalpur), followed by Kamalganj (Sunamganj), the proportions of population being 57% and 56% respectively. Such proportion is the lowest in Kamalganj in the district of Moulvibazar (32%).

Nutritional status of the children of 12-59 months age group (1-4 years) have been assessed in a study by the Helen Keller International and the Institute of Public Health Nutrition, Bangladesh, using the method of "mid-upper arm circumference" (MUAC). The proportion of children having severe nutritional problem, i.e., MUAC less than 12.5cm, has been estimated to be 10% in Bangladesh (1983). Within the project area, this proportion is the highest in greater Jamalpur district (14%) and the lowest in greater Sylhet district (5%). In Sylhet, 23% of the children have 'moderate' nutritional problem, which is as high as 40% in Dhaka and 38% in Jamalpur (see table 4.6).

Separate data for male and female population are not available from these reports. The Child Nutritional Status Survey 1989-90 of the BBS, however, includes gender specific macro level data on nutritional status of the children. It has been found that the proportion of children with low MUAC is much higher for girls, both in rural and urban areas. Whereas the proportion of boys with low MUAC is 7.7% in Bangladesh, it is almost double, 14.0%, for girls.

4.8 Public Health Infrastructure

The public health care system in Bangladesh is mainly oriented around government hospitals at the district and the thana level. This includes medical college and post-graduate medical hospitals, specialized govt. hospitals, district and sadar hospitals, rural health centres, thana health complex, dispensaries and family welfare centres. Presently each district has a district/sadar hospital and each thana has a thana health complex. There are also Family Welfare

28
Centres (FWC) at the union level. All unions do not have FWC yet. Besides, there are Medical College Hospitals and other specialized hospitals in few district headquarters.

There is only one medical college in the region which is located in Sylhet. There is another medical college in Mymensingh which is located just outside the region, but which caters to the need of the people of the greater Mymensingh and Jamalpur districts. The rural health infrastructure has improved considerably in the eighties. Now each thana has a health complex with several graduate doctors, some laboratory facilities and few beds for indoor patients.

According to the recent data from the Health Information Unit of the Directorate of Health Services (December 1992) and estimates based on 1991 census data, the hospital-population ratio has been found relatively higher in Sylhet district and very low in Gazipur. The doctor-population ratio within the region is also higher in Sylhet (one doctor per 9,916 people) and very low in Narsingdi (one doctor per 41,667 people). The Nurse-population ratio also follows a similar pattern.

Currently there are 5,266 persons per hospital bed (in the government sector) in the region which was almost the same ten years ago. Within the region, the ratio of hospital bed to population is also the highest in Sylhet, followed by Mymensingh and the lowest in Narsingdi, followed by Gazipur. Nurse-doctor ratio is less than one in all the districts except Mymensingh (see table 4.7).

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FABRIC

5.1 Household Income

The socio-economic situation of the population may be appraised in terms of household income. Limited data about the project area are available from the BBS report on the Upazila Development Monitoring Project. According to the findings, the average monthly household income in rural Bangladesh is Tk 2,766. Within the region, the average income is low in Islampur (Jamalpur), the amount being Tk 1,925. Average household income is relatively higher in Kamalganj (Moulvibazar) and Mohanganj (Netrokona), the amount being Tk 3,026 and Tk 2,991 respectively (see table 5.1).

5.2 Landlessness

The extent of landlessness in the project area is slightly higher. About one-tenth of the households do not possess any land, not even homestead. About two-fifth households do not possess any cultivable holding of their own, although they possess homestead. The proportion of the 'functional landless' (landless and marginal farmers owning up to one acre of cultivable land) is more than 70% in the region. Landlessness is higher in Narsingdi-Narayanganj region and relatively lower in Sylhet (see table (5.2).

Figure 6

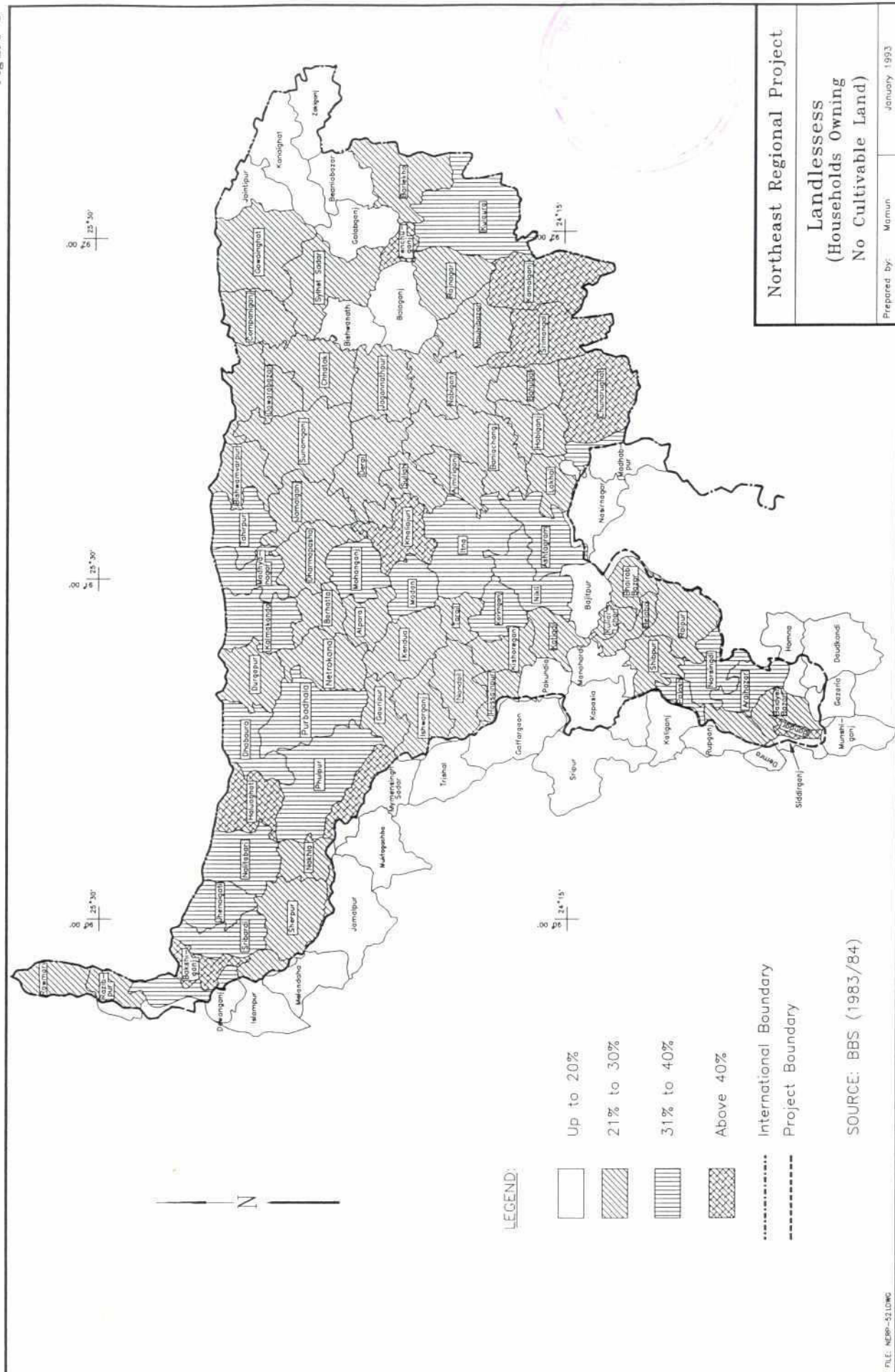
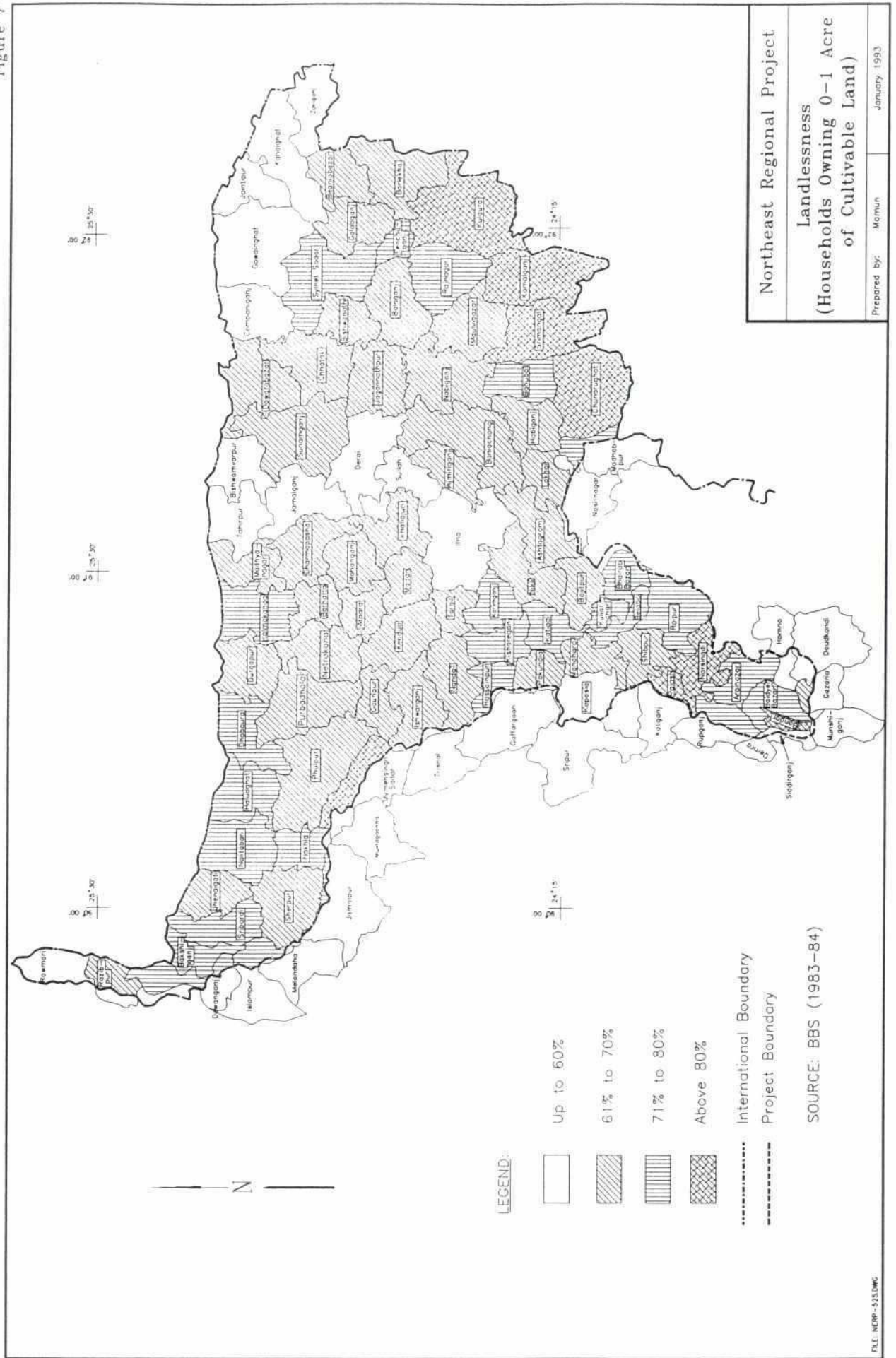


Figure 7



5.3 Distress Level

Poverty-mapping of Bangladesh has been done by the World Food Programme for programming of resources for the FFW and the VGD projects keeping in mind the requirement of food and nutrition for the vulnerable population of rural Bangladesh. The mapping has been done using the distress factor system (DFS). This is a set of methodological procedures for weighing socio-economic indicators of poverty and mapping the relative level of distress geographically using distress factors as follows:

Very high	:	1.50
High	:	1.25
Above average	:	1.10
Normal	:	1.00

The DFS data base was updated in 1983 by the Dhaka office of the WFP based on the research by Bruce Curry (1978) and the national census data (1981). Distress level has been determined using four indicators as follows:

- a) agricultural production
- b) foodgrain prices
- c) agricultural wage rate
- d) incidence of natural disaster

The northeast region has been mapped as a relatively less distress area. Dhaka, Mymensingh and the haor region except Kishoreganj have been mapped as "normal" or no distress area. Parts of Jamalpur-Sherpur regions have been found to have "very high" or "high" level of distress (see table 5.3).

5.4 Gender Perspective

Limited gender specific data are available on socio-economic situation of the population. According to the Household Expenditure Survey 1988-89 of the BBS, there are only 4.4% women headed households in the country. The extent of "ultra poverty" (per capita intake of 1600 k.c. per day or less which is 75% of the recommended amount) and "extreme poverty" (per capita intake of 1805 k.c. per day or less which is 85% of the recommended amount) is higher among the female headed households.

Land is the most important household asset in rural Bangladesh which is generally owned in the name of male members of the household. It has been revealed from different surveys that very few women own means of production and the majority of them work as "unpaid family helpers". Their social status is also low. According to the HES 1989-90, the proportion of the widow/divorced/separated is much higher among women of all age groups which implies a negative attitude of the society toward remarriage of women. In rural Bangladesh, 52% of the female population of 50 years and above are widow/divorced/separated compared to only 8% male.

6 BASIC AMENITIES

6.1 Drinking Water

According to the statistics of the DPHE (1991/92), there are 128 persons per tube well on an average (both running and choked) in rural Bangladesh which is relatively lower in the region (122 persons per tube well). The tube well-population ratio is higher in Netrokona and Habiganj where the average number of people per tube well is 105 and 106 respectively (see table 6.1). The situation has improved significantly during the eighties. Ten years ago, there were about 150 persons per tube well on the average.

However, the availability of tube well in a particular area does not necessarily ensure access to its water to all the people of that area. The people of the districts adjacent to Dhaka and which possess major urban centres, such as, Gazipur, Narayanganj and Munshiganj, have more access to potable water (tube well and tap water), where more than 95% households have access to potable water. Access to potable water is less in Sylhet and Moulvibazar where only 59% and 62% of households respectively have access to potable water (see table 6.2). Universal access to potable water has been set a target for implementation by the government during the Fourth Five Year Plan period (1990-95).

6.2 Sanitary Latrine

Most of the households in the country do not possess sanitary latrine. Sanitary latrines are more widely used in Moulvibazar and Sylhet districts, the proportions of households possessing sanitary latrine being 33% and 29% respectively. Such proportion is very low, less than 10%, in the districts of Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Netrokona and Kishoreganj (see table 6.2).

Waterseal latrines using low cost concrete slab and ring are being promoted by the Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). The DPHE has production and sales centres for sanitary latrines in each district. Considerable improvement has been observed in this respect during the eighties. The index of production of sanitary latrine by the DPHE has quadrupled since 1981. The number of production and sales centres has been doubled during this period. Many NGOs and private firms are now in this business.

By 1995, sanitation coverage with respect to sanitary latrine to the extent of at least 35% of households have been targeted by the government. The planned actions include, among others, the promotion of do-it-yourself (home-made) pit latrines and low cost waterseal latrines on the one hand, and advocacy and social mobilization activities on the other.

6.3 Electricity

Data on households with electricity is available from the PDEU (1990) report. It has been found that the districts possessing major urban centres like Gazipur and Narayanganj and also Moulvibazar have higher proportions of electrified houses (more than 35%). Such proportion is very low in Netrokona, Kurigram and Jamalpur districts, the proportions being below 15% (see table 6.2).

Figure 8

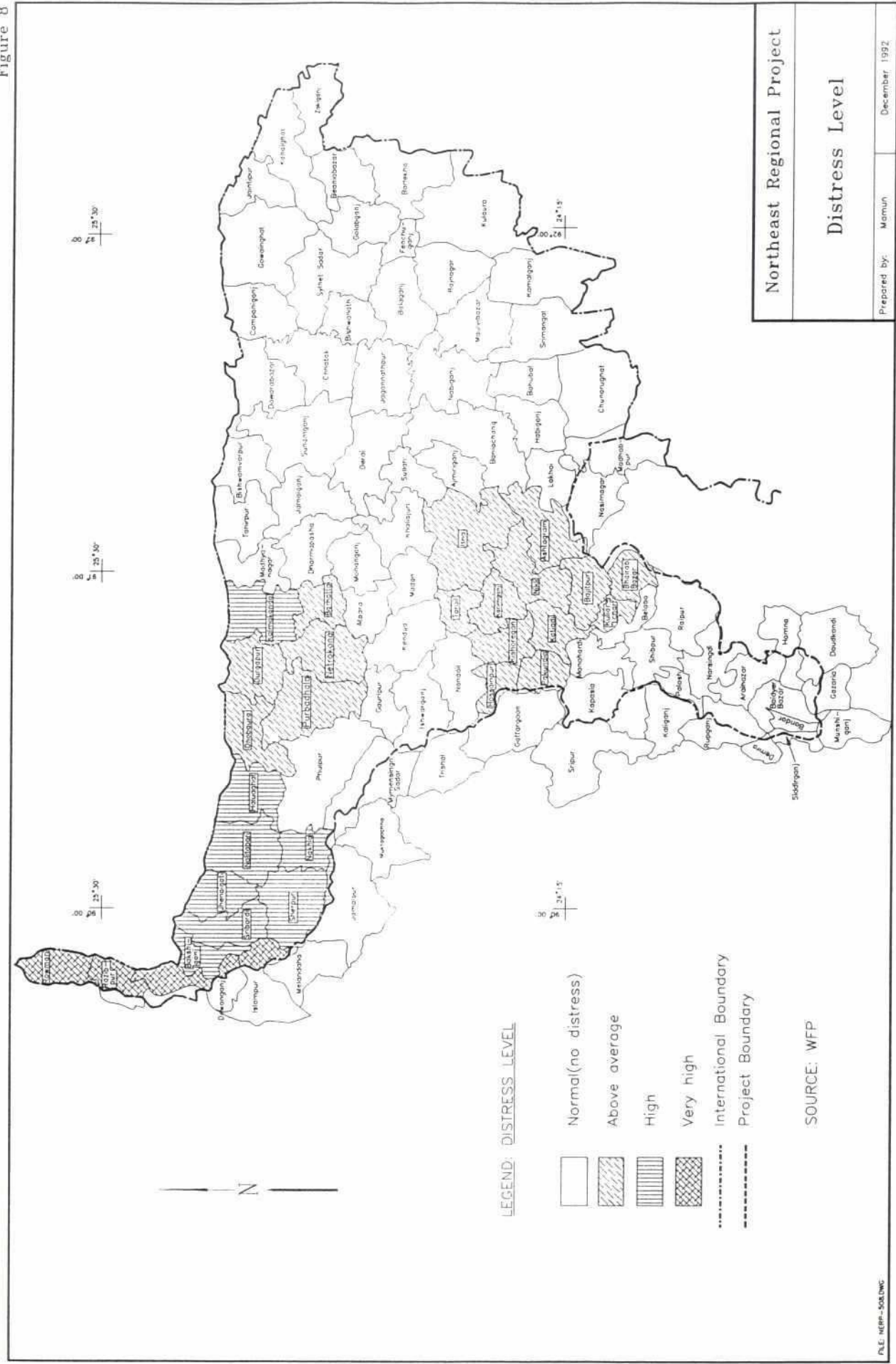


Figure 9

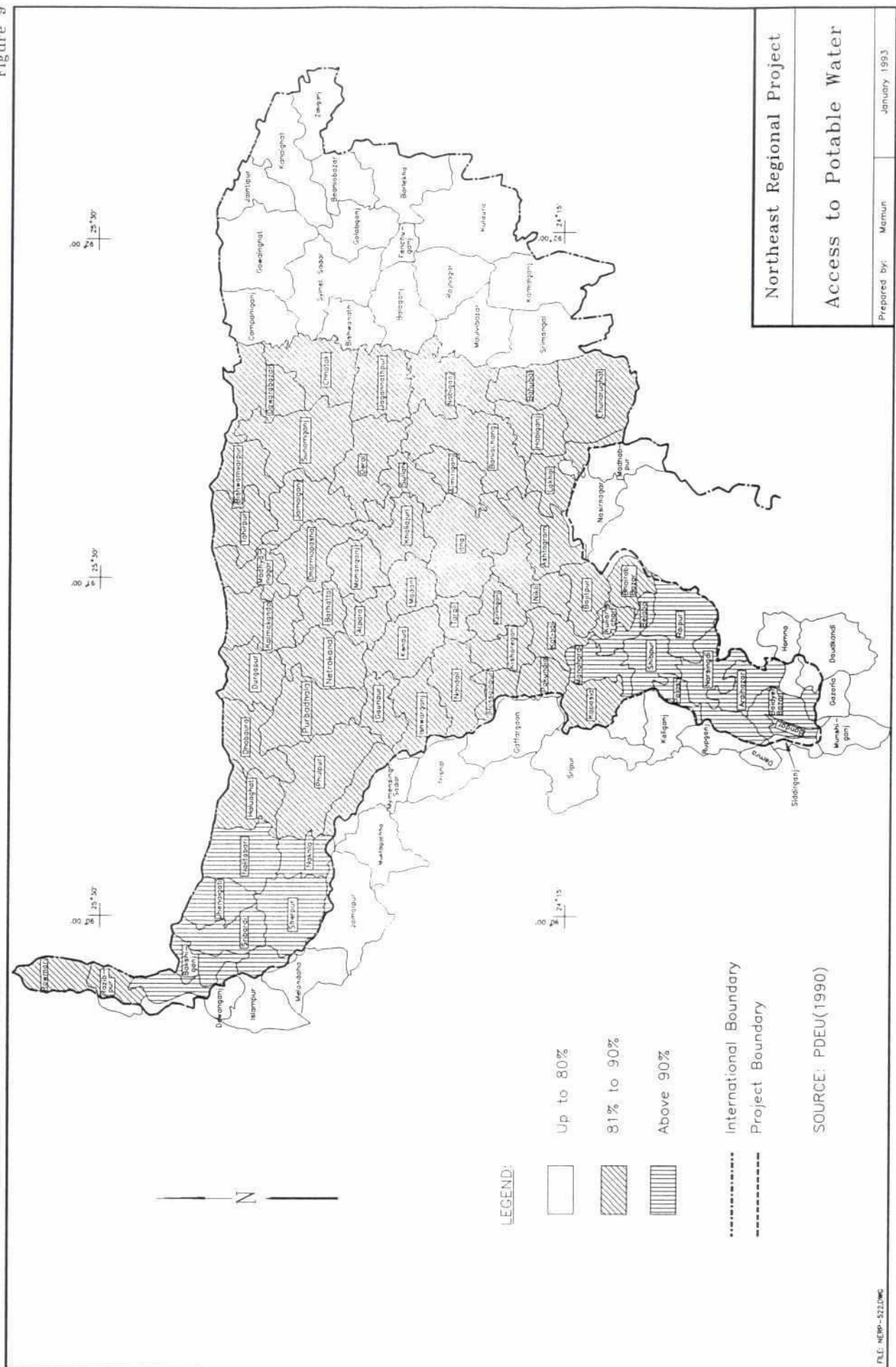
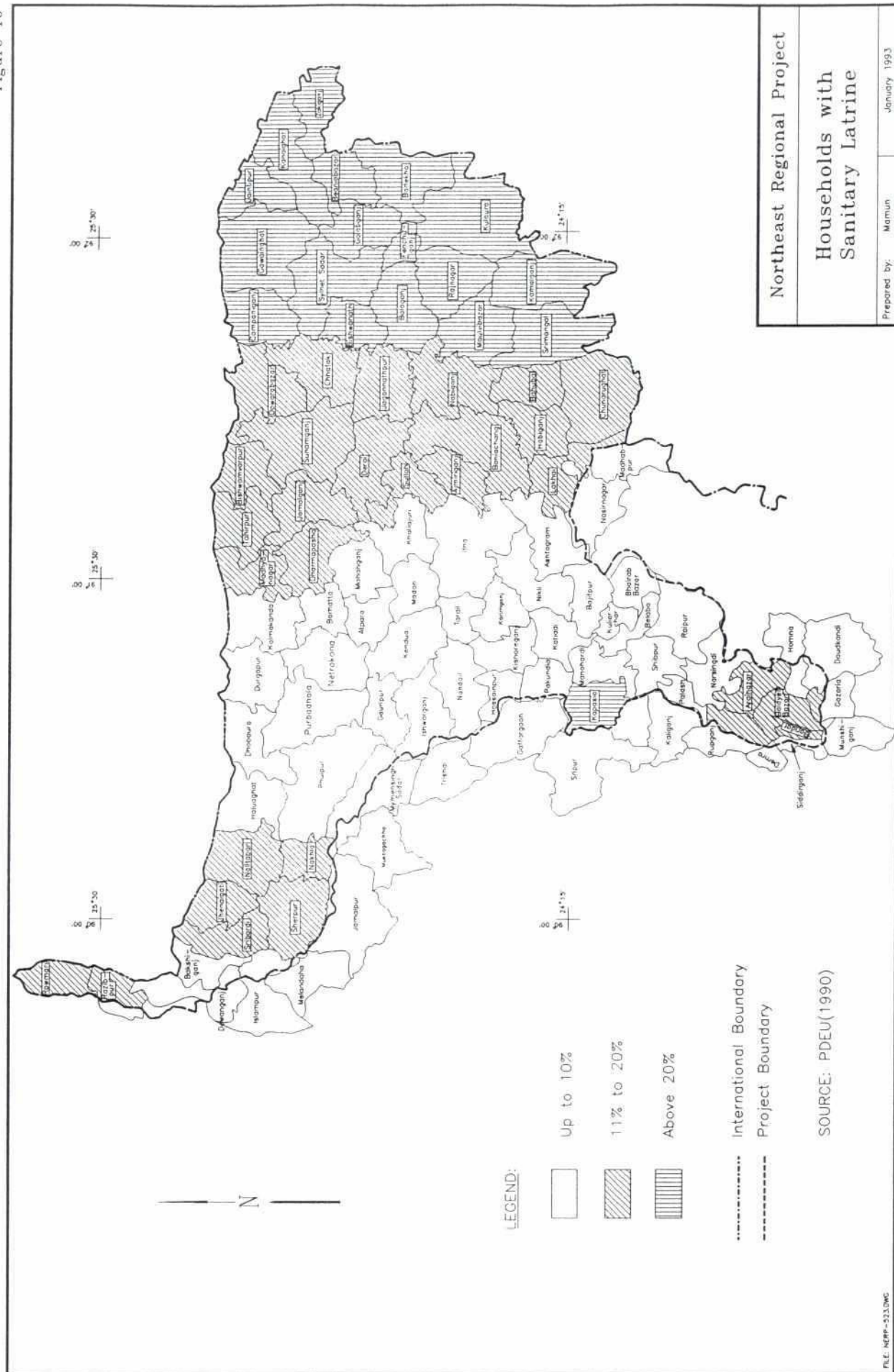


Figure 10



7 MIGRATION ABROAD

7.1 Migration of Workers

Only aggregate data on a limited scale are available on migration abroad. Year-wise migration to the countries in the Middle East has been presented in table 7.1. No such data on migration to other countries/regions are available.

According to a study (Siddiqui, 1988), the highest proportion of the migrants to the Middle East are unskilled labourers. The skill composition of the migrants during the period 1976-1985 (up to June) is as follows:

Professional	6.8%
Skilled	34.5%
Semi-skilled	6.9%
Unskilled	51.7%

The same study shows that the migrants went using different channels. The majority, however, went through their own channels. Recruitment of migrant workers through different channels are as follows:

Individual	51%
Recruiting agent	38%
Govt. agent	11%

7.2 Remittance

Data on remittance sent from the Middle East has been presented in table 7.1. This gives only a partial picture as it does not include information on remittance sent through private and 'extra-legal' channels.

According to another study (Mahmood, 1988), remittance coming into Bangladesh originate mostly from the Middle East and the UK. In 1980, Middle East region accounted for 45% of total remittance, followed by the UK (32%) and the USA (11%). The situation changed in the subsequent years as more and more people migrated to the Middle East. In 1984 (January-June), 77% of total remittance came from the Middle East, 11% from the UK and 7% from the USA (see table 7.2). While migration to the Middle East and the USA has been taking place from all parts of Bangladesh, migration to the UK has taken place mostly from the greater Sylhet region.

8 CONCLUSION

The Northeast Regional Project presently covers 17% of the total population of Bangladesh. The region has experienced less urbanization. This has also been evident from relatively lower sex ratio. All four metropolitan cities are located outside the project boundary.

It is difficult to draw definite conclusions on the project area with respect to indicators used as no uniform pattern is observed across the region. The density of population is relatively higher in the south and south-western part of the project, particularly in the districts of Narayanganj, Narsingdi and Gazipur. In most parts of the region, the rate of growth of population during the last inter-censal period (1981-91) has been less than the national growth rate. This may have occurred due to more out migration of the people to urban centres outside the project boundary.

The level of literacy is low in the region. There are slightly more than four primary schools per 10,000 population in the region, which is almost the same elsewhere. But the situation is worse with respect to higher level education as there are less number of secondary schools and colleges.

The public health infrastructure is also poor in the region. There are about twenty two thousand persons per doctor in the government hospitals which is higher than country average. Contraceptive prevalence rate is also low in most parts of the project area. However, the region seems to be in less distress in terms of general poverty indicators as indicated in the WFP's poverty map.

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APPENDIX

Table 1.1: Population Covered by the Project

Division	% of project popu- lation	Former district/ region	% of project popu- lation	District	% of project popu- lation
Rajshahi	0.9	Rangpur	3.6	Kurigram	14.7
Dhaka	31.4	Mymensingh	73.6	Netrokona	100.0
				Kishoregan	99.8
				Mymensingh	47.2
		Dhaka	22.4	Narsingdi	100.0
				Narayangan	57.2
				Gazipur	13.0
				Munshiganj	10.6
		Jamalpur	49.5	Sherpur	100.0
				Jamalpur	19.7
Chittagong	23.9	Sylhet	97.6	Sylhet	100.0
				Sunamganj	100.0
				Moulvibaza	100.0
				Habiganj	89.0

Note: Estimates are based on 1991 census data,
and adjusted from 1981 data.

Source: BBS

Table 2.1: Distribution of Population in the Project Area

District	Thana	Population 1981	Population 1991	Fraction	Project population	% of project population in total district	Population increase during 1981-91 (%)
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	54162	66565	1.00	66565		
	CHILMARI	89102	109506	0.30	32852		
	ROWMARI	114564	140799	1.00	140799		
	Sub-total	257828	316871		240216	14.7	22.9
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	304636	365470	1.00	365470		
	SREEBORDI	233885	280591	1.00	280591		
	JHENAIGATI	113410	136057	1.00	136057		
	NAKHILA	135065	162037	1.00	162037		
	NALITABAR	169345	203162	1.00	203162		
	Sub-total	956341	1147317		1147317	100.00	20.0
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	424089	549445	0.12	65933		
	ISLAMPUR	221114	286473	0.28	80212		
	BAKSHIGANJ			1.00			
	DEWANGANJ	246981	319986	0.70	223990		
	MELANDA	206917	268079	0.04	10723		
	Sub-total	1099101	1423984		380859	19.7	29.6
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	203540	224460	1.00	224460		
	PURBADHALA	211448	233181	1.00	233181		
	DHOBaura	131313	144809	1.00	144809		
	DURGAPUR	135274	149177	1.00	149177		
	KALMAKANDA	171077	188660	1.00	188660		
	BARHATTA	115234	127078	1.00	127078		
	MOHANGANJ	107934	119027	1.00	119027		
	ATPARA	106626	117585	1.00	117585		
	KHALIAJURI	68688	75748	1.00	75748		
	KENDUA	233109	257068	1.00	257068		
	MADAN	103826	114497	1.00	114497		
	Sub-total	1588069	1751290		1751290	100.00	10.3
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	446529	580686	0.25	145171		
	PHULPUR	406700	528891	1.00	528891		
	HALUAGHAT	167070	217265	1.00	217265		
	GOURIPUR	166461	216473	1.00	216473		
	ISWARGANJ	274694	357224	1.00	357224		
	NANDAIL	284841	370420	1.00	370420		
	GAFFARGAON	318705	414458	0.14	58024		
	Sub-total	2065000	2685417		1893468	47.2	30.0

District	Thana	Population 1981	Population 1991	Fraction	Project population	% of project population in total district population	Population increase during 1981-91 (%)
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	240411	288121	1.00	288121		
	HOSSAINPUR	131234	157278	0.97	152559		
	TARAIL	110272	132156	1.00	132156		
	ITNA	154088	184667	1.00	184667		
	MITAMAINI			1.00			
	KARIMGANJ	199729	239366	1.00	239366		
	ASTAGRAM	104331	125036	1.00	125036		
	NIKLI	139551	167245	1.00	167245		
	KATIADI	213480	255846	1.00	255846		
	PAKUNDIA	173484	207912	1.00	207912		
	BAJITPUR	153079	183458	1.00	183458		
	KULIARCHAR	113567	136105	1.00	136105		
	BHAIRAB BAZAR	161927	194062	1.00	194062		
	Sub-total	1895153	2271250		2266532	99.8	19.8
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	250998	363445	0.52	188992		
	KALIGANJ	169028	244753	0.13	31818		
	Sub-total	420026	608198		220810	13.0	44.8
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	178713	219129	1.00	219129		
	LAKHAI	90309	110732	1.00	110732		
	MADHABPUR	194710	238743	0.28	66848		
	CHUNARUGHAT	202267	248009	1.00	248009		
	BAHUBAL	116604	142974	1.00	142974		
	BANIACHONG	204007	250143	1.00	250143		
	AJMRIGANJ	74094	90850	1.00	90850		
	NABIGANJ	216662	265660	1.00	265660		
	Sub-total	1277366	1566241		1394346	89.0	22.6
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	204103	251928	1.00	251928		
	SREEWANGAL	181684	224256	1.00	224256		
	KAMALGANJ	168581	208083	1.00	208083		
	KULaura	293455	362217	1.00	362217		
	RAJANAGAR	154268	190416	1.00	190416		
	BARLEKHA	169515	209235	1.00	209235		
	Sub-total	1171606	1446134		1446134	100.00	23.4
SYLHET	SYLHET	442829	565599	1.00	565599		
	BALAGANJ	196772	251325	1.00	251325		
	BEANI BAZAR	161235	205936	1.00	205936		
	FENCHUGANJ	63913	81632	1.00	81632		
	BISWANATH	146043	186532	1.00	186532		
	GOLAPGANJ	190965	243908	1.00	243908		
	ZAKIGANJ	163224	208476	1.00	208476		
	GOWAINGHAT	160893	205499	1.00	205499		
	JOINTIAPUR	55614	71032	1.00	71032		
	KANAIGHAT	143003	182649	1.00	182649		
	COMPANIGANJ	53293	68068	1.00	68068		
	Sub-total	1777784	2270656		2270656	100.00	27.7

District	Thana	Population 1981	Population 1991	Fraction	Project population	% of project population in total district population	Population increase during 1981-91 (%)
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	244019	302140	1.00	302140		
	MADHAYANAGAR	61779	76494	1.00	76494		
	TAHIRPUR	121511	150453	1.00	150453		
	BISHWAMVARPUR	75972	94067	1.00	94067		
	DOWARABAZAR	131397	162694	1.00	162694		
	CHATAK	219583	271884	1.00	271884		
	JAMALGANJ	94641	117183	1.00	117183		
	DHARMAPASSA	84597	104747	1.00	104747		
	DERAI	161317	199740	1.00	199740		
	JAGANNATHPUR	163450	202381	1.00	202381		
	SULLA	70521	87318	1.00	87318		
	Sub-total	1428787	1769101		1769101	100.00	23.8
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	328708	422818	1.00	422818		
	PALASH	126105	162209	1.00	162209		
	SIBPUR	194155	249742	1.00	249742		
	MONOHARDI	245206	315409	1.00	315409		
	BELABO			1.00			
	RAIPURA	433943	558182	1.00	558182		
	Sub-total	1328117	1708359		1708359	100.00	28.6
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	197839	266049	1.00	266049		
	BAIDDERBAZAR	210330	282847	1.00	282847		
	ARATHAZAR	232275	312358	1.00	312358		
	RUPGANJ	293244	394347	0.46	181400		
	Sub-total	933688	1255600		1042653	57.2	34.5
MUNSHIGANJ	GAZARIA	112850	129411	1.00	129411		
	Sub-total	112850	129411		129411	10.6	14.7
TOTAL		16311716	20220417		17661150		
BANGLADESH		87120119	109876977			16.1	26.1

Note:

1981 population figures: Enumerated census data

1991 district population figures are available from adjusted census data.

Thana population figures have been estimated by multiplying 1981 figures with the overall district growth rate (% increase during 1981-91).

Population figures for some thanas are not available as these were created after the 1991 census.

Source: BBS

Table 2.2: Population Density in the Project Area

District	Thana	Area (km ²)	Population 1991	Density per km ²
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	142.2	66565	468
	CHILMARI	225.1	109506	486
	ROWMARI	197.9	140799	711
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	360.0	365470	1015
	SREEBORDI	313.4	280591	895
	JHENAIGATI	209.8	136057	649
	NAKHLA	176.1	162037	920
	NALITABARI	323.8	203162	627
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	481.7	549445	1141
	ISLAMPUR	370.4	286473	773
	BAKSHIGANJ			
	DEWANGANJ	424.8	319986	753
	MELANDA	243.5	268079	1101
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	310.0	224460	724
	PURBADHALA	340.1	233181	686
	DHOBAURA	272.4	144809	532
	DURGAPUR	272.5	149177	547
	KALMAKANDA	410.8	188660	459
	BARHATTA	232.2	127078	547
	MOHANGANJ	243.0	119027	490
	ATPARA	193.6	117585	607
	KHALIAJURI	290.8	75748	260
	KENDUA	326.2	257068	788
	MADAN	225.9	114497	507
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	372.7	580686	1558
	PHULPUR	602.3	528891	878
	HALUAGHAT	303.8	217265	715
	GOURIPUR	248.2	216473	872
	ISWARGANJ	280.9	357224	1272
	NANDAIL	324.9	370420	1140
	GAFFARGAON	391.7	414458	1058

82

District	Thana	Area (km ²)	Population 1991	Density per km ²
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	178.7	288121	1612
	HOSSAINPUR	119.7	157278	1314
	TARAIL	140.9	132156	938
	ITNA	490.8	184667	376
	MITAMAIN			
	KARIMGANJ	191.0	239366	1253
	ASTAGRAM	324.2	125036	386
	NIKLI	299.9	167245	558
	KATIADI	220.8	255846	1159
	PAKUNDIA	178.4	207912	1165
	BAJITPUR	186.7	183458	983
	KULIARCHAR	102.5	136105	1328
GAZIPUR	BHAIRAB BAZAR	115.5	194062	1680
	KAPASIA	352.8	363445	1030
	KALIGANJ	195.3	244753	1253
HABIGANJ	Sub-total		608198	
	HABIGANJ	244.5	219129	896
	LAKHAI	190.2	110732	582
	MADHABPUR	298.5	238743	800
	CHUNARUGHAT	420.1	248009	590
	BAHUBAL	250.6	142974	571
	BANIACHONG	491.1	250143	509
	AJMIRIGANJ	174.6	90850	520
MOULVIBAZAR	NABIGANJ	445.3	265660	597
	MOULVIBAZAR	344.3	251928	732
	SREEMANGAL	487.9	224256	460
	KAMALGANJ	730.6	208083	285
	KULAURA	728.8	362217	497
	RAJANAGAR	436.6	190416	436
SYLHET	BARLEKHA	439.6	209235	476
	SYLHET	543.5	565599	1041
	BALAGANJ	382.6	251325	657
	BEANI BAZAR	251.4	205936	819
	FENCHUGANJ	109.8	81632	743
	BISWANATH	213.2	186532	875
	GOLAPGANJ	273.1	243908	893
	ZAKIGANJ	273.6	208476	762
	GOWAINGHAT	563.5	205499	365
	JOINTIAPUR	201.5	71032	353
	KANAIGHAT	400.7	182649	456
	COMPANIGANJ	290.2	68068	235

District	Thana	Area (km ²)	Population 1991	Density per km ²
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	552.4	302140	547
	MADHAYANAGAR	222.8	76494	343
	TAHIRPUR	347.3	150453	433
	BISHWAMVARPUR	168.7	94067	558
	DOWARABAZAR	261.9	162694	621
	CHATAK	447.3	271884	608
	JAMALGANJ	290.2	117183	404
	DHARMAPASSA	223.9	104747	468
	DERAI	400.4	199740	499
	JAGANNATHPUR	363.9	202381	556
	SULLA	256.1	87318	341
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	214.5	422818	1971
	PALASH	87.7	162209	1850
	SIBPUR	206.9	249742	1207
	MONOHARDI	247.6	315409	1274
	BELABO			
	RAIPURA	358.5	558182	1557
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	44.2	266049	6019
	BAIDDERBAZAR	155.3	282847	1821
	ARAIHAZAR	169.1	312358	1847
	RUPGANJ	234.8	394347	1680
MUNSHIGANJ	GAZARIA	123.7	129411	1046
BANGLADESH		143999.0	109876977	763

Source

BBS (1984): Population Census 1981 (area statistics)
 BBS (1992): Preliminary Report on Population Census 1991
 (population statistics)

Table 2.3: Household Size, 1991

District	Population	Household	Average size of household
Kurigram	1,631,286	314,932	5.18
Sherpur	1,147,317	245,480	4.67
Jamalpur	1,937,396	397,412	4.88
Netrokona	1,751,290	338,950	5.17
Mymensingh	4,012,197	789,817	5.08
Kishoreganj	2,271,250	436,288	5.21
Gazipur	1,703,468	333,874	5.10
Habiganj	1,566,241	273,145	5.73
Maulvibazar	1,446,134	253,879	5.70
Sylhet	2,270,656	363,042	6.25
Sunamganj	1,769,101	294,322	6.01
Narsingdi	1,708,359	325,380	5.25
Narayanganj	1,824,494	334,460	5.46
Munshiganj	1,221,952	214,980	5.68
Total	26,261,141	4,915,961	5.34
Bangladesh	109,876,977	20,187,119	5.44

Source: BBS

Table 2.4: Population and Sex Ratio, 1991

District	Population			Sex ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
Kurigram	820,911	810,375	1,631,286	101.3
Sherpur	585,879	561,438	1,147,317	104.4
Jamalpur	991,720	945,676	1,937,396	104.9
Netrokona	892,378	858,912	1,751,290	103.9
Mymensingh	2,044,881	1,967,316	4,012,197	103.9
Kishoreganj	1,152,899	1,118,351	2,271,250	103.1
Gazipur	886,664	816,804	1,703,468	108.6
Habiganj	791,664	774,577	1,566,241	102.2
Maulvibazar	735,629	710,505	1,446,134	103.5
Sylhet	1,158,186	1,112,470	2,270,656	104.1
Sunamganj	902,838	866,263	1,769,101	104.2
Narsingdi	880,800	827,559	1,708,359	106.4
Narayanganj	978,549	845,945	1,824,494	115.7
Munshiganj	624,841	597,111	1,221,952	104.6
Total	13,447,839	12,813,302	26,261,141	105.0
Bangladesh	56,499,785	53,377,192	109,876,977	105.9

Source: BBS

67

Table 2.5: Distribution of Population by Age Group, 1981

(Population in thousand)

District	Total male popu- lation	Age group of male population														
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-24	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 +
Habiganj	643	106	101	85	55	41	44	39	38	30	25	23	13	16	8	19
Moulvibazar	602	91	91	83	66	44	43	35	36	28	23	20	12	15	7	18
Sunamganj	737	121	113	99	66	51	51	45	45	34	27	24	14	18	8	21
Sylhet	916	150	146	128	85	66	62	50	52	41	32	30	18	22	9	25
Gazipur	616	96	94	84	57	48	50	36	35	27	22	19	12	13	6	17
Munshiganj	543	95	96	80	49	35	32	26	25	20	17	18	10	14	7	19
Narayanganj	733	115	109	92	65	58	61	47	44	36	30	23	14	15	7	17
Narsingdi	690	112	106	88	60	50	51	42	39	32	28	24	15	17	8	18
Sherpur	466	83	76	65	42	25	29	28	26	20	15	17	9	12	6	13
Jamalpur	784	133	129	113	70	53	56	46	41	35	27	25	15	16	6	19
Mymensingh	1581	269	257	219	140	110	112	86	79	68	53	53	32	39	18	46
Kishoreganj	965	168	152	126	83	62	69	54	53	43	37	33	21	24	12	28
Netrokona	816	129	128	112	73	57	59	44	43	37	30	28	17	22	10	27
Kurigram	673	120	110	96	63	47	49	37	34	28	21	18	13	14	7	16
Total	10765	1788	1708	1470	974	747	768	615	590	479	387	355	215	257	119	303
Bangladesh	44919	7449	7183	6225	4130	3244	3241	2492	2358	1920	1585	1417	924	1046	522	1183

Table 2.5 contd.

District	Total female popu- lation	Age group of female population														
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-24	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 +
Habiganj	634	106	103	75	56	52	50	43	36	30	21	19	10	14	5	14
Moulvibazar	570	91	90	74	52	47	47	37	32	26	18	17	9	13	4	13
Sunamganj	692	120	112	87	60	56	56	46	39	31	21	20	10	14	5	15
Sylhet	862	151	146	117	75	70	68	56	43	37	23	25	11	17	7	15
Gazipur	561	94	96	72	58	51	42	33	27	22	15	16	8	11	5	11
Munshiganj	522	91	90	73	45	41	37	28	23	22	17	16	8	13	5	13
Narayanganj	623	111	106	80	58	58	49	37	30	22	17	18	8	13	6	10
Narsingdi	638	110	102	72	61	56	51	40	33	30	18	21	11	13	6	14
Sherpur	453	80	76	54	42	36	33	30	23	20	15	16	7	9	4	8
Jamalpur	749	134	125	90	70	66	56	44	38	34	20	22	13	17	6	14
Mymensingh	1505	268	255	185	141	128	109	87	73	66	44	46	23	34	13	33
Kishoreganj	923	166	152	104	83	78	74	58	49	43	27	30	16	21	9	20
Netrokona	772	130	129	96	68	64	59	47	39	35	24	25	13	18	7	18
Kurigram	654	119	110	80	64	57	50	37	33	25	17	19	11	14	5	13
Total	10158	1771	1692	1259	934	860	781	623	518	443	297	310	158	221	87	211
Bangladesh	42201	7344	6975	5424	4017	3536	3180	2471	2081	1774	1277	1273	696	903	380	870

Table 2.5 contd.

District	Total popu- lation	Age Group of total population														
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-24	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 +
Habiganj	1277	212	204	160	111	93	94	82	74	60	46	42	23	30	13	33
Moulvibazar	1172	182	181	157	118	91	90	72	68	54	41	37	21	28	11	31
Sunamganj	1429	241	225	186	126	107	107	91	84	65	48	44	24	32	13	36
Sylhet	1778	301	292	245	161	136	130	106	95	78	55	55	29	39	16	40
Gasipur	1177	190	190	156	115	99	92	69	62	49	37	35	20	24	11	28
Munshiganj	1065	186	186	153	94	76	69	54	48	42	34	34	18	27		20
Narayanganj	1356	226	215	172	123	116	110	84	74	58	47	41	22	21	11	25
Narsingdi	1328	222	208	160	121	106	102	82	72	62		43	22	30	14	32
Sherpur	919	163	152	119	84	61	62	58				30	16	21	10	21
Jamalpur	1533	267	254	203	140	111	111	81	74	69	47	47	28	33	12	33
Mymensingh	3086	537	512	404	271	227	221	173	152	134	97	99	55	73	31	79
Kishoreganj	1888	314	291	230	140	143	112	102	86	86	64	63	37	45	21	48
Comilla	2381	389	359	288	141	121	118	91	82	72	54	53	30	40	17	45
Barisal	1327	239	220	176	127	104	99	74	67	53	38	37	24	28	12	29
Total	20923	3559	3400	2729	1908	1607	1549	1238	1108	922	684	665	373	478	206	514
Bangladesh	87120	14793	14158	11649	8147	6780	6421	4963	4439	3694	2862	2690	1620	1949	902	2053

Note: Enumerated census population 1981.

Source: BBS

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, 1981

District	Total male popu- lation	Age group of male population														
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-24	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 +
Habiganj	100.0	16.5	15.7	13.2	8.6	6.4	6.8	6.1	5.9	4.7	3.9	3.6	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.0
Moulvibazar	100.0	15.1	15.1	13.8	11.0	7.3	7.1	5.8	6.0	4.7	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.5	1.2	3.0
Sunamganj	100.0	16.4	15.3	13.4	9.0	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.1	4.6	3.7	3.3	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.8
Sylhet	100.0	16.4	15.9	14.0	9.3	7.2	6.8	5.5	5.7	4.5	3.5	3.3	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.7
Gasipur	100.0	15.6	15.3	13.6	9.3	7.8	8.1	5.8	5.7	4.4	3.6	3.1	1.9	2.1	1.0	2.8
Munshiganj	100.0	17.5	17.7	14.7	9.0	6.4	5.9	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	3.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	3.5
Narayanganj	100.0	15.7	14.9	12.6	8.9	7.9	8.3	6.4	6.0	4.9	4.1	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.3
Narsingdi	100.0	16.2	15.4	12.8	8.7	7.2	7.4	6.1	5.7	4.6	4.1	3.5	2.2	2.5	1.2	2.6
Sherpur	100.0	17.8	16.3	13.9	9.0	5.4	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.3	3.2	3.6	1.9	2.6	1.3	2.8
Jamalpur	100.0	17.0	16.5	14.4	8.9	6.8	7.1	5.9	5.2	4.5	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.4
Mymensingh	100.0	17.0	16.3	13.9	8.9	7.0	7.1	5.4	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.5	1.1	2.9
Kishoreganj	100.0	17.4	15.8	13.1	8.6	6.4	7.2	5.6	5.5	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	2.9
Netrokona	100.0	15.8	15.7	13.7	8.9	7.0	7.2	5.4	5.3	4.5	3.7	3.4	2.1	2.7	1.2	3.3
Kurigram	100.0	17.8	16.3	14.3	9.4	7.0	7.3	5.5	5.1	4.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.0	2.4
Total	100.0	16.6	15.9	13.7	9.0	6.9	7.1	5.7	5.5	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.8
Bangladesh	100.0	16.6	16.0	13.9	9.2	7.2	7.2	5.5	5.2	4.3	3.5	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.2	2.6

Table 2.6 contd.

District	Total female popu- lation	Age group of female population														
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-24	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 +
Habiganj	100.0	16.7	16.2	11.8	8.8	8.2	7.9	6.8	5.7	4.7	3.3	3.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	2.2
Moulvibazar	100.0	16.0	15.8	13.0	9.1	8.2	8.2	6.5	5.6	4.6	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.3	0.7	2.3
Sunamganj	100.0	17.3	16.2	12.6	8.7	8.1	8.1	6.6	5.6	4.5	3.0	2.9	1.4	2.0	0.7	2.2
Sylhet	100.0	17.5	16.9	13.6	8.8	8.1	7.9	6.5	5.0	4.3	2.7	2.9	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.7
Gazipur	100.0	16.8	17.1	12.8	10.3	9.1	7.5	5.9	4.8	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.0
Munshiganj	100.0	17.4	17.2	14.0	8.6	7.9	7.1	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	1.5	2.5	1.0	2.5
Narayanganj	100.0	17.8	17.0	12.8	9.3	9.3	7.9	5.9	4.8	3.5	2.7	2.9	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.6
Narsingdi	100.0	17.2	16.0	11.3	9.6	8.8	8.0	6.3	5.2	4.7	2.8	3.3	1.7	2.0	0.9	2.2
Sherpur	100.0	17.7	16.8	11.9	9.3	7.9	7.3	6.6	5.1	4.4	3.3	3.5	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.8
Jamalpur	100.0	17.9	16.7	12.0	9.3	8.8	7.5	5.9	5.1	4.5	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.3	0.8	1.9
Mymensingh	100.0	17.8	16.9	12.3	9.4	8.5	7.2	5.8	4.9	4.4	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.2
Kishoreganj	100.0	18.0	16.5	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.0	6.3	5.3	4.7	2.9	3.3	1.7	2.3	1.0	2.2
Netrokona	100.0	16.8	16.7	12.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.1	3.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	2.3
Kurigram	100.0	18.2	16.8	12.2	9.8	8.7	7.6	5.7	5.0	3.8	2.6	2.9	1.7	2.1	0.8	2.0
Total	100.0	17.4	16.7	12.4	9.2	8.5	7.7	6.1	5.1	4.4	2.9	3.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.1
Bangladesh	100.0	17.4	16.5	12.9	9.5	8.4	7.5	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.0	3.0	1.6	2.1	0.9	2.1

Table 2.6 contd.

District	Total popu- lation	Age Group of total population														
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-24	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 +
Habiganj	100.0	16.6	16.0	12.5	8.7	7.3	7.4	6.4	5.8	4.7	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.3	1.0	2.6
Moulvibazar	100.0	15.5	15.4	13.4	10.1	7.8	7.7	6.1	5.8	4.6	3.5	3.2	1.8	2.4	0.9	2.6
Sunamganj	100.0	16.9	15.7	13.0	8.8	7.5	7.5	6.4	5.9	4.5	3.4	3.1	1.7	2.2	0.9	2.5
Sylhet	100.0	16.9	16.4	13.8	9.1	7.6	7.3	6.0	5.3	4.4	3.1	3.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.2
Gazipur	100.0	16.1	16.1	13.3	9.8	8.4	7.8	5.9	5.3	4.2	3.1	3.0	1.7	2.0	0.9	2.4
Munshiganj	100.0	17.5	17.5	14.4	8.8	7.1	6.5	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.2	3.2	1.7	2.5	1.1	3.0
Narayanganj	100.0	16.7	15.9	12.7	9.1	8.6	8.1	6.2	5.5	4.3	3.5	3.0	1.6	2.1	1.0	2.0
Narsingdi	100.0	16.7	15.7	12.0	9.1	8.0	7.7	6.2	5.4	4.7	3.5	3.4	2.0	2.3	1.1	2.4
Sherpur	100.0	17.7	16.5	12.9	9.1	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.3	4.4	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.3
Jamalpur	100.0	17.4	16.6	13.2	9.1	7.8	7.3	5.9	5.2	4.5	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.2
Mymensingh	100.0	17.4	16.6	13.1	9.1	7.7	7.2	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.1	3.2	1.8	2.4	1.0	2.6
Kishoreganj	100.0	17.7	16.1	12.2	8.8	7.4	7.6	5.9	5.4	4.6	3.4	3.3	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.5
Netrokona	100.0	16.3	16.2	13.1	8.9	7.6	7.4	5.7	5.2	4.5	3.4	3.3	1.9	2.5	1.1	2.8
Kurigram	100.0	18.0	16.6	13.3	9.6	7.8	7.5	5.6	5.0	4.0	2.9	2.8	1.8	2.1	0.9	2.2
Total	100.0	17.0	16.3	13.0	9.1	7.7	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.4	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.3	1.0	2.5
Bangladesh	100.0	17.0	16.3	13.4	9.4	7.8	7.4	5.7	5.1	4.2	3.3	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.4

Source: BBS

Table 2.7: Crude Birth Rate, 1990

District	CBR
Kurigram	49.1
Sherpur	45.4
Jamalpur	37.6
Mymensingh	40.3
Netrokona	38.4
Kishoreganj	46.8
Gazipur	38.1
Narsingdi	35.1
Narayanganj	36.5
Munshiganj	27.4
Sunamganj	42.4
Sylhet	40.0
Moulvibazar	32.7
Habiganj	42.5

Source: PDEU

Table 2.8: Total Marital Fertility
Rate, 1990

District	TMFR
Kurigram	5.4
Sherpur	7.1
Jamalpur	5.8
Mymensingh	6.6
Netrokona	6.4
Kishoreganj	7.8
Gazipur	6.2
Narsingdi	6.6
Narayanganj	5.5
Munshiganj	4.7
Sunamganj	6.4
Sylhet	7.3
Moulvibazar	6.0
Habiganj	5.5

Source: PDEU

Table 2.9: Mean Age at Marriage, 1990

District	Mean age at first marriage (female)
Kurigram	15.5
Sherpur	14.1
Jamalpur	15.0
Mymensingh	15.2
Netrokona	15.1
Kishoreganj	14.9
Gazipur	15.5
Narsingdi	15.2
Narayanganj	15.2
Munshiganj	15.6
Sunamganj	15.7
Sylhet	15.7
Moulvibazar	15.8
Habiganj	15.9

Source: PDEU

Table 2.10: Life Expectancy at Birth, 1988

Division	Male	Female
Chittagong	55.3	55.0
Dhaka	56.9	55.7
Khulna	59.4	59.9
Rajshahi	55.5	54.0
Bangladesh	56.5	55.6

Source: BBS

Table 2.11: Distribution of Villages by Household Size Group, 1981

District	Thana	No. of villages	No. of villages with household size group							
			Up to 25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501- Above 750
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	78	1	23	27	20	4	1	0	1
	CHILMARI	162	8	4	106	37	2	1	0	4
	ROWMARI	188	6	25	84	61	11	1	0	0
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	271	8	14	58	93	44	15	15	3
	SREEBORDI	211	1	7	34	67	53	28	11	6
	JHENAIGATI	108	2	6	21	36	18	14	5	4
	NAKHLA	111	0	4	28	33	16	12	7	8
	NALITABARI	178	1	7	49	67	25	12	10	6
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	334	24	30	85	94	46	29	12	8
	ISLAMPUR	221	2	21	60	59	43	22	6	6
	BAKSHIGANJ									
	DEWANGANJ	334	5	31	109	125	47	14	2	1
	MELANDA	183	4	11	42	47	34	23	13	8
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	328	28	63	131	89	10	5	2	0
	PURBADHALA	360	22	57	139	96	38	6	2	0
	DHOBABURA	216	14	39	68	69	21	4	0	0
	DURGAPUR	215	16	30	84	58	21	4	1	1
	KALMAKANDA	342	22	80	134	85	17	3	1	0
	BARHATTA	220	6	46	106	47	9	3	1	2
	MOHANGANJ	155	7	16	66	44	13	8	0	1
	ATPARA	168	1	32	56	54	16	6	2	1
	KHALIAJURI	65	3	6	30	10	6	5	1	3
	KENDUA	332	18	43	103	106	40	12	4	4
	MADAN	121	5	8	42	36	18	8	0	3
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	186	3	13	22	36	34	23	17	19
	PHULPUR	425	13	53	82	139	62	37	18	19
	HALUAGHAT	178	2	17	39	74	24	9	5	5
	GOURIPUR	210	24	29	57	59	19	10	7	3
	ISWARGANJ	336	35	51	81	84	49	14	14	6
	NANDAIL	304	13	26	75	110	45	16	8	7
	GAFFARGAON	211	15	16	35	45	38	22	12	14

District	Thana	No. of villages	No. of villages with household size group								
			Up to 25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-750	Above 750
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	201	4	17	45	64	41	23	4	3	0
	HOSSAINPUR	103	0	2	16	40	24	9	6	2	4
	TARAIL	103	5	9	27	30	19	5	2	3	3
	ITNA	184	18	27	57	52	11	7	6	5	1
	MITAMAINI										
	KARIMGANJ	181	1	3	32	63	47	15	10	10	0
	ASTAGRAM	67	2	4	16	21	10	6	2	4	2
	NIKLI	167	5	40	49	36	14	10	6	4	3
	KATIADI	152	3	7	14	44	27	20	13	14	10
	PAKUNDIA	173	12	17	26	57	30	17	7	6	1
	BAJITPUR	165	4	15	54	53	23	6	3	7	0
	KULIARCHAR	131	9	21	30	36	19	9	4	1	2
	BHAIRAB BAZA	78	3	1	10	30	14	10	3	7	0
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	223	12	19	55	66	32	17	3	15	4
	KALIGANJ	142	4	16	34	34	21	19	3	9	2
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	282	54	53	85	66	13	5	1	3	2
	LAKHAI	65	5	3	18	15	8	4	1	6	5
	MADHABPUR	276	28	44	89	63	31	10	7	3	1
	CHUNARUGHAT	383	89	80	95	83	22	9	3	2	0
	BAHUBAL	337	91	95	85	48	14	3	0	1	0
	BANIACHONG	350	64	79	92	78	24	5	3	5	0
	AJMIKIRIGANJ	129	24	25	45	21	8	23	2	1	0
	NABIGANJ	358	35	86	104	89	34	7	1	2	0
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	436	137	99	101	75	17	6	1	0	0
	SREEMANGAL	193	26	33	45	40	19	14	4	11	1
	KAMALGANJ	275	38	75	75	51	20	7	3	6	0
	KULAURA	535	110	106	156	101	38	15	5	4	0
	RAJANAGAR	245	13	46	80	84	14	5	1	2	0
	BARLEKHA	325	70	70	97	65	15	7	1	0	0
SYLHET	SYLHET	687	164	159	221	110	22	7	1	3	0
	BALAGANJ	479	138	125	125	73	17	1	0	0	0
	BRANI BAZAR	172	14	25	43	49	24	11	4	1	1
	FENCHUGANJ	78	6	21	16	20	8	4	1	1	1
	BISWANATH	429	150	133	97	39	6	2	2	0	0
	GOLAPGANJ	256	32	57	52	74	24	14	1	2	0
	ZAKIGANJ	290	32	73	83	77	19	4	1	1	0
	GOWAINGHAT	321	60	55	114	71	15	4	2	0	0
	JOINTIAPUR	166	39	49	63	12	2	1	0	0	0
	KANAIGHAT	283	50	64	85	70	8	5	0	1	0
	COMPANIGANJ	101	15	24	38	17	5	1	0	1	0

District	Thana	No. of villages	No. of villages with household size group							
			Up to 25	26-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501- Above 750
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	405	64	79	145	84	18	10	3	2
	MADHAYANAGAR	153	22	51	56	18	6	0	0	0
	TAHIRPUR	266	59	60	88	45	13	1	0	0
	BISHWAMVARPU	145	15	33	54	35	6	2	0	0
	DOWARABAZAR	286	35	63	131	50	5	0	1	1
	CHATAK	524	134	143	151	75	17	3	0	1
	JAMALGANJ	159	15	38	51	42	8	5	0	0
	DHARMAPASSA	164	21	40	46	44	9	2	0	2
	DERAI	232	15	34	86	53	24	7	2	1
	JAGANNATHPUR	333	91	82	90	49	15	4	2	0
NARSINGDI	SULLA	106	5	33	20	34	10	3	1	0
	NARSINGDI	217	28	46	63	54	36	21	11	4
	PALASH	89	5	11	16	22	14	9	4	4
	SIBPUR	193	8	27	40	49	36	14	8	10
	MONOHARDI	215	9	22	47	60	24	20	15	11
	BELABO									
NARAYANGANJ	RAIPURA	280	10	18	35	66	55	36	22	26
	BANDAR	213	18	36	52	60	18	9	5	11
	BAIDDERBAZAR	502	141	107	129	94	22	6	2	1
	ARAIHAZAR	332	47	54	87	77	38	16	8	4
MUNSHIGANJ	RUPGANJ	373	51	64	106	89	33	15	4	7
	GAZARIA	121	5	14	28	45	14	5	8	2
TOTAL		21580	2723	3840	6343	5652	2603	1702	1389	1876
PERCENTAGE		100.0	12.4	17.3	28.5	24.3	9.3	4.2	1.8	1.7

Source: BBS

Table 2.12: Municipalities in the
Project Area, 1991

District	Municipality	Population
Sherpur	Sherpur	63,030
Mymensingh	Gouripur	19,524
Netrokona	Netrokona	46,203
	Mohanganj	18,526
Kishoreganj	Kishoreganj	64,676
	Bajitpur	23,148
	Bhairab	75,747
Sunamganj	Sunamganj	24,298
Sylhet	Sylhet	114,284
Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	35,371
	Sreemangal	19,868
Habiganj	Habiganj	42,898
Narsingdi	Narsingdi	100,120
Narayanganj*	Narayanganj	95,778
Total		743,471

* Part of Narayanganj Municipality (Bandar)
is within the project area.

Source: BBS

Table 2.13: Municipalities by Size
of Population, 1991

Population size		Number of Municipalities
Up to	25,000	5
25,001 - 50,000		3
50,001 -100,000		4
Above	100,000	2
Total		14

Source: BBS

Table 2.14: Internal Migration

Former district/ region	Life time net migration			
	1951	1961	1974	1981
Sylhet	+58,492	+ 96,813	+130,675	-145,647
Dhaka	-57,402	+ 50,846	+578,654	+736,801
Jamalpur*				- 58,071
Mymensingh	-29,755	-122,739	-111,250	-144,296
Rangpur	+86,473	+141,655	+ 62,029	-124,738

*Included in
Mymensingh
before 1981

Source: BBS



Table 3.1: Literacy of Population, 1991

District	Percentage of literacy (all ages)
Hobiganj	18.87
Moulvibazar	23.06
Sunamganj	17.20
Sylhet	25.42
Gazipur	28.83
Munshiganj	28.67
Narayanganj	32.59
Narshingdi	23.14
Jamalpur	16.28
Sherpur	14.65
Kishoreganj	16.42
Mymensingh	19.30
Netrokona	18.09
Kurigram	17.32
Bangladesh	24.82

Source: BBS

Table 3.2: Adult Literacy Rate, 1981

Former district/ region	Literacy rate (%)	
	Both sex	Female
Rangpur	22.7	11.3
Jamalpur	18.1	10.7
Mymensingh	21.5	13.4
Dhaka	37.8	24.9
Sylhet	23.6	13.8
Bangladesh	29.2	18.8

Source: BBS

Table 3.3: Literacy of Population 5 Years of Age and Above, 1981

District	Thana	% of literacy	
		Both sex	Female
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	11.6	5.6
	CHILMARI	16.8	9.8
	ROWMARI	11.5	5.6
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	13.5	8.8
	SREEBORDI	14.6	8.3
	JHENAIGATI	12.3	6.6
	NAKHLA	16.8	12.2
	NALITABARI	14.9	9.3
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	19.5	13.9
	ISLAMPUR	11.6	6.8
	BAKSHIGANJ		
	DEWANGANJ	12.1	6.6
	MELANDA	12.8	8.0
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	22.7	16.3
	PURBADHALA	16.1	10.3
	DHOBURA	14.3	9.1
	DURGAPUR	17.6	11.9
	KALMAKANDA	15.5	10.3
	BARHATTA	18.6	13.1
	MOHANGANJ	19.1	13.5
	ATPARA	19.1	13.4
	KHALIAJURI	15.0	9.6
	KENDUA	15.4	10.1
MYMENSINGH	MADAN	13.4	8.5
	MYMENSINGH	29.4	22.3
	PHULPUR	15.0	9.6
	HALUAGHAT	16.3	11.1
	GOURIPUR	17.6	11.3
	ISWARGANJ	15.8	10.3
	NANDAIL	16.5	11.2
	GAFFARGAON	21.4	16.9

District	Thana	% of literacy	
		Both sex	Female
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	23.4	16.7
	HOSSAINPUR	15.4	10.5
	TARAIL	14.0	9.0
	ITNA	11.8	7.0
	MITAMAIN		
	KARIMGANJ	14.3	9.3
	ASTAGRAM	11.0	6.2
	NIKLI	11.1	6.3
	KATIADI	14.9	10.1
	PAKUNDIA	21.9	16.8
	BAJITPUR	18.0	11.8
	KULIARCHAR	16.4	10.5
	BHAIRAB BAZAR	17.5	10.6
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	24.6	19.2
	KALIGANJ	26.9	19.6
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	23.5	15.6
	LAKHAI	13.6	8.5
	MADHABPUR	17.6	10.7
	CHUNARUGHAT	17.5	10.0
	BAHUBAL	17.0	10.8
	BANIACHONG	14.8	9.5
	AJMIRIGANJ	16.8	10.4
	NABIGANJ	18.7	13.6
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	26.8	20.5
	SREEMANGAL	21.8	14.1
	KAMALGANJ	21.7	12.7
	KULAURA	21.5	13.3
	RAJANAGAR	21.4	15.3
	BARLEKHA	21.7	13.5
SYLHET	SYLHET	30.8	22.6
	BALAGANJ	20.8	15.4
	BEANI BAZAR	28.6	21.0
	FENCHUGANJ	30.2	23.2
	BISWANATH	19.9	14.0
	GOLAPGANJ	24.4	17.8
	ZAKIGANJ	21.7	11.9
	GOWAINGHAT	11.3	4.8
	JOINTIAPUR	14.8	7.4
	KANAIGHAT	14.1	5.8
	COMPANIGANJ	9.0	3.8

District	Thana	% of literacy	
		Both sex	Female
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	17.7	11.2
	MADHAYANAGAR	15.1	8.3
	TAHIRPUR	14.2	8.6
	BISHWAMVARPUR	14.0	8.5
	DOWARABAZAR	11.7	6.1
	CHATAK	16.8	9.9
	JAMALGANJ	16.0	9.4
	DHARMAPASSA	13.5	8.5
	DERAI	17.2	11.5
	JAGANNATHPUR	19.3	14.7
	SULLA	15.8	10.3
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	21.8	14.3
	PALASH	31.5	22.2
	SIBPUR	22.7	17.1
	MONOHARDI	18.6	13.6
	BELABO		
NARAYANGANJ	RAIPURA	15.9	10.0
	BANDAR	27.4	17.7
	BAIDDERBAZAR	20.4	12.6
	ARAIHAZAR	16.2	10.1
MUNSHIGANJ	RUPGANJ	26.5	17.8
	GAZARIA	21.8	15.5
BANGLADESH		23.9	16.0

Source: BBS

Table 3.4: School Attendance Rate, 1981

District	Thana	School attendance rate (%)			
		Year 5-9		Year 5-24	
		Both sex	Female	Both sex	Female
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	10.1	8.2	9.8	5.7
	CHILMARI	19.8	17.2	17.7	12.5
	ROWMARI	11.8	9.9	10.9	6.9
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	12.4	10.5	12.5	9.2
	SREEBORDI	16.3	13.2	15.2	10.1
	JHENAIGATI	16.5	15.2	14.7	11.0
	NAKHLA	17.0	15.4	15.7	12.4
	NALITABARI	19.7	17.9	16.4	12.4
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	18.5	16.1	19.0	14.6
	ISLAMPUR	11.1	9.0	11.4	7.7
	BAKSHIGANJ				
	DEWANGANJ	13.8	10.9	13.2	8.6
	MELANDA	13.0	11.2	13.0	9.4
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	20.9	19.1	19.4	15.7
	PURBADHALA	18.4	16.5	15.5	11.6
	DHOBURA	20.7	19.5	16.9	13.9
	DURGAPUR	18.9	17.6	17.2	14.3
	KALMAKANDA	17.8	16.3	14.8	12.1
	BARHATTA	16.7	15.0	15.3	11.9
	MOHANGANJ	17.9	16.4	16.1	13.1
	ATPARA	19.4	17.9	17.4	13.7
	KHALIAJURI	17.2	14.4	13.9	10.5
	KENDUA	17.0	14.9	15.0	11.0
	MADAN	14.5	12.2	12.4	8.8
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	24.1	22.5	24.5	20.4
	PHULPUR	15.9	14.4	14.6	10.7
	HALUAGHAT	20.2	19.8	17.6	14.8
	GOURIPUR	18.5	16.3	16.4	12.1
	ISWARGANJ	15.8	14.2	14.7	10.7
	NANDAIL	19.3	18.1	17.2	12.8
	GAFFARGAON	24.4	23.6	22.2	18.1

District	Thana	School attendance rate (%)			
		Year 5-9		Year 5-24	
		Both sex	Female	Both sex	Female
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	26.9	25.1	23.5	18.7
	HOSSAINPUR	18.2	17.0	16.0	12.3
	TARAIL	18.1	16.3	15.4	11.6
	ITNA	17.0	15.0	13.8	10.5
	MITAMAINI				
	KARIMGANJ	18.2	15.7	15.2	11.0
	ASTAGRAM	12.2	9.8	12.1	8.2
	NIKLI	14.5	11.6	13.0	9.0
	KATIADI	16.3	14.2	14.7	10.5
	PAKUNDIA	29.8	28.8	23.8	19.5
	BAJITPUR	20.1	17.3	17.2	12.7
	KULIARCHAR	19.6	16.9	16.8	11.7
	BHAIRAB	19.2	16.2	18.4	13.7
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	29.0	27.7	27.1	22.1
	KALIGANJ	30.3	28.5	26.7	21.8
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	21.6	18.4	19.9	14.8
	LAKHAI	19.1	16.5	14.6	10.7
	MADHABPUR	16.0	12.9	14.9	10.1
	CHUNARUGHAT	18.0	14.6	14.4	9.7
	BAHUBAL	20.5	17.2	16.0	11.4
	BANIACHONG	17.1	15.2	14.3	10.9
	AJMIRIGANJ	19.0	16.9	15.0	11.9
	NABIGANJ	24.7	23.3	19.3	15.9
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	29.3	27.2	23.4	20.1
	SREEMANGAL	18.4	16.0	15.8	12.3
	KAMALGANJ	22.8	19.0	17.1	12.5
	KULAURA	23.0	19.6	18.7	14.0
	RAJANAGAR	22.9	21.0	19.5	15.6
	BARLEKHA	25.0	22.0	20.0	15.3
SYLHET	SYLHET	27.7	24.7	23.6	19.6
	BALAGANJ	27.7	25.7	21.3	14.4
	BEANI BAZAR	39.7	36.6	31.6	26.1
	FENCHUGANJ	33.4	31.2	28.7	24.8
	BISWANATH	29.9	26.8	23.1	17.4
	GOLAPGANJ	30.1	26.6	25.8	20.0
	ZAKIGANJ	25.7	20.3	20.1	12.4
	GOWAINGHAT	13.7	9.6	11.4	6.4
	JOINTIAPUR	16.3	12.8	13.9	8.7
	KANAIGHAT	21.5	15.5	17.5	9.9
	COMPANIGANJ	11.1	8.3	8.6	5.2

District	Thana	School attendance rate (%)			
		Year 5-9		Year 5-24	
		Both sex	Female	Both sex	Female
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	19.1	16.7	16.4	12.6
	MADHAYANAGAR	19.0	17.2	14.4	11.4
	TAHIRPUR	16.7	14.3	13.1	9.8
	BISHWAMVARPU	18.1	16.3	13.6	10.4
	DOWARABAZAR	15.1	12.5	12.0	8.0
	CHATAK	21.9	18.9	16.6	12.2
	JAMALGANJ	17.8	15.6	14.6	10.7
	DHARMAPASSA	15.7	13.6	12.5	9.7
	DERAI	21.2	19.4	17.4	13.8
	JAGANNATHPUR	29.3	28.0	22.2	18.5
	SULLA	22.4	19.9	18.3	14.5
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	19.2	17.1	18.4	14.7
	PALASH	31.9	29.2	26.8	23.0
	SIBPUR	26.1	24.0	23.6	19.0
	MONOHARDI	26.1	24.2	22.9	17.7
	BELABO				
NARAYANGANJ	RAIPURA	16.1	13.8	16.1	11.7
	BANDAR	22.0	20.3	21.9	17.6
	BAIDDERBAZAR	21.6	18.8	20.5	15.2
	ARAIHAZAR	16.3	13.9	15.6	11.7
MUNSHIGANJ	RUPGANJ	25.3	23.2	23.8	19.9
	GAZARIA	21.4	20.2	22.3	17.6
BANGLADESH		22.5	20.2	21.9	16.8

Source: BBS

Table 3.5: Students' Drop-out Rate (%) at Primary Level, 1990

Division	Sex	Grade				
		I	II	III	IV	V
Chittagong	Male	16.3	10.7	14.8	20.6	14.2
	Female	22.2	10.9	14.1	12.5	15.4
	Total	19.1	10.8	14.5	13.2	14.7
Dhaka	Male	19.6	9.9	10.4	9.9	15.8
	Female	24.4	11.3	12.3	12.8	9.4
	Total	21.7	10.5	11.2	11.2	13.1
Rajshahi	Male	19.1	14.9	20.3	13.3	3.5
	Female	18.9	14.5	19.1	12.8	2.6
	Total	19.0	14.7	19.8	13.1	3.1
Bangladesh	Male	18.1	11.4	15.9	17.9	10.8
	Female	20.7	12.7	15.2	12.3	11.3
	Total	19.3	12.0	15.6	15.8	11.0

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.6: Students' Total Drop-out Rate, 1990

Division	% of drop-out		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary level:			
Chittagong	59.2	53.2	56.8
Dhaka	54.0	57.1	55.4
Rajshahi	59.4	56.8	58.3
Khulna	56.8	55.2	56.1
Bangladesh	58.3	54.9	56.9
Secondary level:			
Bangladesh	57.6	65.9	60.5

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.7: Number of Primary Schools, Teachers and Students, 1990

District	Government						Non-Government						
	Insti- tution		Teacher		Student		Insti- tution		Teacher		Student		
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	
Kurigram	560	1	2,475	184	137,213	55,055	138	1	557		32,515	13,481	
Moulvibazar	685	1	2,150	600	148,772	71,422	133		485	151	34,579	15,866	
Sylhet	1,066	7	3,517	941	258,072	122,272	176		515	97	33,367	15,547	
Sunamganj	857	2	2,510	458	141,906	59,472	133		532	21	24,057	10,119	
Habiganj	733	6	2,427	581	127,188	57,804	105		357	54	19,888	8,584	
Kishoreganj	803		3,439	649	165,032	71,436	127		431	161	31,044	14,218	
Netrokona	626	1	2,374	282	155,310	70,009	130		686	70	39,052	18,251	
Mymensingh	1,244		4,756	841	307,521	135,845	338		992	142	51,780	22,602	
Jamalpur	598	1	2,158	421	144,067	60,535	117		499	51	18,414	7,650	
Sherpur	358	5	1,371	236	90,420	39,449	79	3	315	41	26,744	12,710	
Gazipur	501		2,400	820	158,687	74,081	88		332	97	20,487	9,712	
Narsingdi	577	2	2,772	847	167,343	75,148	48		89	70	8,865	4,153	
Narayanganj	451	23	2,186	787	157,369	75,279	78		193	93	20,953	9,547	
Munshiganj	504	2	2,097	233	150,050	71,410	39		157	28	8,376	3,500	
Total	9,563	51	36,632	7,880	2,308,950	1,039,217	0	1,729	4	6,140	1,076	370,121	165,940
BANGLADESH	38,355	192	158,112	30,798	10,128,290	4,556,084	8,275	65	31,150	6,002	1,811,660	810,097	

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.8: Gender Distribution of Primary students and School-Population Ratio

District	Total population	Total no. of schools	No. of students		% of female students	No. of school per 10,000 population
			Both sex	Female		
Kurigram	1,631,286	698	169,728	68,536	40.4	4.3
Moulvibazar	1,446,134	818	183,351	87,288	47.6	5.7
Sylhet	2,270,656	1,242	291,439	137,819	47.3	5.5
Sunamganj	1,769,101	990	165,963	69,591	41.9	5.6
Hobiganj	1,566,241	838	147,076	66,388	45.1	5.4
Kishoreganj	2,271,250	930	196,076	85,654	43.7	4.1
Netrokona	1,751,290	756	194,362	88,260	45.4	4.3
Mymensingh	4,012,197	1,582	359,301	158,447	44.1	3.9
Jamalpur	1,937,396	716	162,481	68,185	42.0	3.7
Sherpur	1,147,317	437	117,164	52,159	44.5	3.8
Gazipur	1,703,468	589	179,174	83,793	46.8	3.5
Narsingdi	1,708,359	625	176,208	79,301	45.0	3.7
Narayanganj	1,824,494	529	178,322	84,826	47.6	2.9
Munshiganj	1,221,952	543	158,426	74,910	47.3	4.4
Total	26,261,141	11,292	2,679,071	1,205,167	45.0	4.3
BANGLADESH	109,876,977	46,630	11,939,950	5,366,181	44.9	4.2

Source: BANBRIS

Table 3.9: Number of Institutions, Teachers and Students of
Junior Secondary Level, 1991

District	Institution		Teacher		Student		% of female students
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	
Gazipur	49	12	304	115	6,266	2,633	42.0
Munshiganj	13	1	79	12	245	93	38.0
Narsingdi	33	15	270	40	3,584	1,892	52.8
Wymensingh	142	48	750	160	15,339	5,084	33.1
Kishoreganj	32	9	260	40	4,470	1,411	31.6
Netrokona	41	1	282	15	4,035	1,391	34.5
Sherpur	23	6	249	13	2,608	880	33.7
Narayanganj	18	2	120	10	1,591	806	50.7
Jamalpur	58	4	360	12	6,594	1,611	24.4
Sunamganj	7		56		631	96	15.2
Sylhet	16	3	140	31	1,710	330	19.3
Hobiganj	9		65		1,055	107	10.1
Moulvibazar	14	3	160	33	1,641	411	25.0
Kurigram	34	10	337	17	2,550	845	33.1
Total	489	114	3,432	498	52,319	17,590	33.6
Bangladesh	2,001	409	16,250	1,507	212,646	75,231	35.4

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.10: Number of Institutions, Teachers and Students at Secondary Level Schools, 1991

District	Institution		Teacher		Student		% of female students	Number of school per 10,000 population
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
Gazipur	150	44	2,367	428	53,310	21,714	40.7	0.88
Munshiganj	84	9	1,429	114	31,586	12,361	39.1	0.69
Narsingdi	125	25	2,283	202	34,248	15,285	44.6	0.73
Mymensingh	306	50	4,872	599	61,544	24,873	40.4	0.76
Kishoreganj	120	12	1,642	283	36,404	12,720	34.9	0.53
Netrokona	102	12	1,692	146	33,892	10,923	32.2	0.58
Sherpur	70	11	1,067	79	18,119	7,112	39.3	0.61
Narayanganj	99	19	1,413	200	16,793	6,596	39.3	0.54
Jamalpur	122	17	1,745	175	39,179	12,670	32.3	0.63
Sunanganj	96	9	1,101	91	23,390	7,425	31.7	0.54
Sylhet	166	18	2,132	224	44,809	14,293	31.9	0.73
Hobiganj	73	10	896	72	20,562	5,699	27.7	0.47
Moulvibazar	88	8	1,266	115	22,135	8,796	39.7	0.61
Kurigram	100	13	1,877	85	35,922	11,221	31.2	0.61
Total	1,701	257	25,782	2,813	471,893	171,688	36.4	0.65
Bangladesh	8,717	1,122	123,148	12,636	2,943,473	1,004,945	34.1	0.79

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.11: Number of Colleges, Teachers and Students, 1991

District	College		Teacher		Student		% of female students	No. of college per 10,000 population
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
Gazipur	11		266	26	10,046	2,107	21.0	0.06
Narayanganj	9	1	214	53	11,830	3,119	26.4	0.05
Munshiganj	11	1	180	32	6,808	1,474	21.7	0.09
Narsingdi	12	3	245	51	9,469	3,126	33.0	0.07
Jamalpur	15	2	301	27	15,132	4,159	27.5	0.08
Sherpur	6	1	124	11	6,290	2,209	35.1	0.05
Mymensingh	24	4	579	87	24,508	7,826	31.9	0.06
Netrokona	12	1	235	14	10,462	2,204	21.1	0.07
Kishoreganj	11	2	262	15	11,534	3,633	31.5	0.05
Sunamganj	7		88	9	4,119	683	16.6	0.04
Sylhet	12	2	274	33	15,344	3,034	19.8	0.05
Hobiganj	8	1	151	19	6,097	1,203	19.7	0.05
Moulvibazar	7	1	129	16	5,819	1,281	22.0	0.05
Kurigram	12	1	267	20	10,906	2,228	20.4	0.07
Total	157	20	3,315	413	148,364	38,286	25.8	0.06
Bangladesh	870	100	19,950	2,760	876,756	214,390	24.5	0.08

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.12: Number of Ebtedayee Madrassa, Teachers and Students, 1991

District	Ebtedayee Madrassa	Teachers	Students	No. of Madrassa per 10,000 population
Gazipur	324	1,296	38,351	1.9
Narayanganj	79	314	9,617	0.4
Munshiganj	42	167	7,114	0.3
Narsingdi	228	911	26,508	1.3
Jamalpur	320	1,278	23,032	1.7
Sherpur	233	932	21,102	2.0
Mymensingh	1,318	4,613	166,314	3.3
Netrokona	329	1,164	32,343	1.9
Kishoreganj	321	1,194	41,564	1.4
Sylhet	63	221	12,238	0.3
Moulvibazar	31	112	5,845	0.2
Hobiganj	31	118	6,042	0.2
Sunamganj	56	213	12,850	0.3
Kurigram	428	1,498	39,344	2.6
Total	3,803	14,031	442,264	1.4
Bangladesh	20,863	57,700	1,730,491	1.2

Source: BANBEIS

Table 3.13: Statistics on Madrassas (Dakhil to Kamil), 1991

District	Institution		Teacher		Student		% of female students	Number of Madrassa per 10,000 population
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
Gazipur	155	32	2,201	41	27,281	2,185	8.0	0.91
Narayanganj	52	4	777	11	9,730	766	7.9	0.29
Munshiganj	27		347		4,329	390	9.0	0.22
Narsingdi	79	11	1,158	12	14,402	1,044	7.2	0.46
Jamalpur	105	5	1,573	9	18,677	1,592	8.5	0.54
Sherpur	69	1	973	3	12,103	999	8.3	0.60
Mymensingh	311	43	4,489	19	54,783	4,396	8.0	0.78
Netrokona	85		1,194	1	14,600	1,190	8.2	0.49
Kishoreganj	117	12	1,669	24	20,633	1,659	8.0	0.52
Sylhet	70	1	1,011	3	3,341	939	28.1	0.31
Moulvibazar	34		470		5,929	553	9.3	0.24
Hobiganj	39	3	540		6,485	576	8.9	0.25
Sunamganj	42		575		6,903	626	9.1	0.24
Kurigram	193		2,603	21	30,694	2,790	9.1	1.18
Total	1,378	112	19,580	144	229,890	19,705	8.6	0.52
Bangladesh:	5,959	287	83,741	713	777,239	84,004	10.8	0.54

Source: BANBRIS

Table 4.1: Statistics on Mortality

Former district/ region	CDR			IMR			CHDR		
	1987	1988	Average	1987	1988	Average	1987	1988	Average
Rangpur	13.5	13.4	13.4	101	110	106	16.2	13.4	14.8
Jamalpur	10.7	11.0	10.9	139	136	138	14.7	12.3	13.5
Mymensingh	14.2	14.2	14.2	123	114	119	11.8	19.6	15.7
Dhaka	10.3	11.9	11.1	119	117	118	6.7	10.4	8.6
Sylhet	10.8	15.1	13.0	134	138	136	11.2	16.7	14.0
Bangladesh	11.8	11.9	11.9	115	112	114	13.9	14.1	14.0

Source: BBS



Table 4.2: Contraceptive Performance in Terms of Complete Years of Protection (CYP), 1991/92

District	Steri- lization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injec- tion	Total
Kurigram	2,728	4,343	39,580	4,677	10,526	61,854
Gazipur	3,303	3,550	54,888	5,474	7,591	74,806
Munshiganj	1,206	2,122	60,006	5,463	8,950	77,747
Narayanganj	2,279	4,581	47,781	5,532	13,789	73,962
Narsingdi	1,681	5,584	37,444	8,357	8,854	61,920
Jamalpur	2,057	3,314	91,332	10,991	13,744	121,438
Sherpur	931	2,344	41,176	3,581	4,336	52,368
Mymensingh	5,354	7,707	113,107	12,767	24,267	163,202
Kishoreganj	1,797	5,047	58,770	12,399	14,414	92,427
Netrokona	2,056	2,925	35,718	5,132	6,928	52,759
Sylhet	1,262	5,066	25,850	9,877	4,636	46,691
Habiganj	518	3,824	15,604	3,362	2,990	26,298
Moulvibazar	469	3,443	26,883	6,871	3,980	41,646
Sunamganj	1,211	2,086	14,037	5,688	3,641	26,663
Bangladesh	161,278	269,565	2,709,498	430,404	561,288	4,132,033
Percentage	3.9	6.5	65.6	10.4	13.6	100.0

Note: Data excludes information of the SMC

1 CYP = 1 Sterilization
 = 1 IUD
 = 150 pieces of condom
 = 15 cycles of oral pill
 = 4 doses of injection

Source: Directorate of Family Planning

Table 4.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%), 1990

DISTRICT	THANA	CPRM	CPRA	EU	FPWV
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	34	34	44	6
	CHILMARI	40	41	57	37
	ROWMARI	39	39	58	5
	Sub-total	39	39	61	20
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	32	33	44	65
	SREEBORDI	33	35	48	64
	JHENAIGATI	28	34	38	88
	NAKHLA	38	40	46	78
	NALITABARI	19	23	26	29
	Sub-total	30	33	40	65
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	44	46	53	79
	ISLAMPUR	28	29	36	89
	BAKSHIGANJ	39	40	44	67
	DEWANGANJ	38	42	51	96
	MELANDA	27	29	35	82
	Sub-total	35	37	43	77
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	18	22	29	58
	PURBADHALA	20	21	25	56
	DHOBURA	24	24	31	83
	DURGAPUR	23	23	32	82
	KALMAKANDA	20	24	25	83
	BARHATTA	14	14	17	23
	MOHANGANJ	31	32	39	84
	ATPARA	18	22	29	58
	KHALIAJURI	19	20	22	57
	KENDUA	20	24	25	83
	MADAN	25	25	30	70
	Sub-total	21	23	28	66
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	38	39	43	95
	PHULPUR	27	29	32	7
	HALUAGHAT	30	32	44	63
	GOURIPUR	23	23	29	80
	ISWARGANJ	7	8	8	44
	NANDAIL	18	22	30	55
	GAFFARGAON	13	16	21	53
	Sub-total	26	28	32	67

DISTRICT	THANA	CPRM	CPRA	EU	FPWV
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	27	31	46	64
	HOSSAINPUR	20	21	25	56
	TARAIL	24	25	33	83
	ITNA	5	5	9	33
	MITAMAIN	32	32	42	89
	KARIMGANJ	29	30	38	49
	ASTAGRAM	31	31	41	93
	NIKLI	11	12	15	84
	KATIADI	28	29	40	53
	PAKUNDIA	31	37	40	47
	BAJITPUR	12	13	25	80
	KULIARCHAR	15	15	25	82
	BHAIRAB BAZAR	36	38	55	89
	Sub-total	23	25	33	69
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	19	23	35	59
	KALIGANJ	31	34	44	53
	Sub-total	34	36	45	77
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	12	12	22	2
	LAKHAI	6	6	7	38
	MADHABPUR	6	6	9	4
	CHUNARUGHAT	10	10	16	5
	BAHUBAL	18	18	19	15
	BANIACHONG	6	6	6	6
	AJMIRIGANJ	10	10	10	28
	NABIGANJ	17	17	28	0
MOULVIBAZAR	Sub-total	10	10	14	33
	MOULVIBAZAR	42	42	50	21
	SREEMANGAL	16	16	19	27
	KAMALGANJ	19	25	30	72
	KULAURA	11	17	19	29
	RAJANAGAR	17	21	23	28
	BARLEKHA	22	23	26	26
SYLHET	Sub-total	21	24	27	40
	SYLHET	8	8	14	1
	BALAGANJ	8	8	14	2
	BEANI BAZAR	12	13	17	1
	FENCHUGANJ	27	29	33	13
	BISWANATH	10	11	21	2
	GOLAPGANJ	31	31	36	36
	ZAKIGANJ	6	6	12	18
	GOWAINGHAT	12	12	16	39
	JOINTIAPUR	7	7	12	39
	KANAIGHAT	12	13	18	47
	COMPANIGANJ	20	20	28	17
	Sub-total	13	14	19	17

76

DISTRICT	THANA	CPRM	CPRA	EU	FPWV
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	6	7	10	4
	MADHAYANAGAR				
	TAHIRPUR	17	17	20	46
	BISHWAMVARPUR	9	9	11	1
	DOWARABAZAR	13	13	14	42
	CHATAK	19	25	33	8
	JAMALGANJ	3	3	3	5
	DHARMAPASSA	22	22	24	14
	DERAI	11	11	16	27
	JAGANNATHPUR	10	10	11	78
	SULLA	26	69	69	38
	Sub-total	13	19	21	51
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	36	38	42	84
	PALASH	27	30	31	59
	SIBPUR	26	28	30	85
	MONOHARDI	29	31	33	93
	BELABO	37	41	41	91
	RAIPURA	37	37	43	85
	Sub-total	32	35	36	82
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	34	40	44	60
	BAIDDERBAZAR	36	39	40	65
	ARAIHAZAR	24	25	28	66
	RUPGANJ	29	30	33	39
	Sub-total	32	35	41	60
MUNSHIGANJ	GAZARIA	27	29	32	86
	Sub-total	38	41	48	65

CPRM : Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern method

CPRA : Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, any method

EU : Ever user of any method

FPWV : Visited by family planning worker in last 3 months

Source: PDEU

Table 4.4: Percentage of Mothers Who Immunized
Their Children Below Two Years of age, 1990

District	Thana	Immunization rate (%)
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	51
	CHILMARI	58
	ROWMARI	63
	Sub-total	56
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	16
	SREEBORDI	24
	JHENAIGATI	16
	NAKHLA	31
	NALITABARI	11
	Sub-total	20
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	13
	ISLAMPUR	17
	BAKSHIGANJ	22
	DEWANGANJ	26
	MELANDA	13
	Sub-total	20
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	25
	PURBADHALA	24
	DHOBAURA	19
	DURGAPUR	21
	KALMAKANDA	23
	BARHATTA	18
	MOHANGANJ	24
	ATPARA	25
	KHALIAJURI	22
	KENDUA	23
	MADAN	25
	Sub-total	23
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	10
	PHULPUR	21
	HALUAGHAT	28
	GOURIPUR	22
	ISWARGANJ	22
	NANDAIL	19
	GAFFARGAON	20
	Sub-total	19

District	Thana	Immunization rate (%)
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	18
	HOSSAINPUR	24
	TARAIL	22
	ITNA	22
	MITAMAIN	29
	KARIMGANJ	27
	ASTAGRAM	30
	NIKLI	22
	KATIADI	28
	PAKUNDIA	31
	BAJITPUR	35
	KULIARCHAR	26
	BHAIRAB BAZAR	39
	Sub-total	27
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	12
	KALIGANJ	21
	Sub-total	20
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	59
	LAKHAI	54
	MADHABPUR	46
	CHUNARUGHAT	51
	BAHUBAL	53
	BANIACHONG	58
	AJMIRIGANJ	60
	NABIGANJ	44
	Sub-total	54
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	56
	SREEMANGAL	59
	KAMALGANJ	42
	KULAURA	57
	RAJANAGAR	52
	BARLEKHA	47
	Sub-total	50
SYLHET	SYLHET	51
	BALAGANJ	60
	BEANI BAZAR	55
	FENCHUGANJ	54
	BISWANATH	54
	GOLAPGANJ	65
	ZAKIGANJ	45
	GOWAINGHAT	61
	JOINTIAPUR	61
	KANAIGHAT	49
	COMPANIGANJ	52
	Sub-total	55

District	Thana	Immunization rate (%)
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	54
	MADHAYANAGAR	
	TAHIRPUR	47
	BISHWAMVARPUR	60
	DOWARABAZAR	54
	CHATAK	51
	JAMALGANJ	52
	DHARMAPASSA	63
	DERAI	63
	JAGANNATHPUR	45
	SULLA	50
	Sub-total	53
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	21
	PALASH	25
	SIBPUR	18
	MONOHARDI	16
	BELABO	20
	RAIPURA	16
	Sub-total	19
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	14
	BAIDDERBAZAR	27
	ARAIHAZAR	22
	RUPGANJ	27
	Sub-total	24
MUNSHIGANJ	GAZARIA	29
	Sub-total	20

Source: PDEU

Table: 4.5: Per capita Calorie and Protein Intake

District	Thana	Calorie intake (k.c.)	Protein intake (gram)	% of household in calorie group	
				Less than 2,122 k.c.	2,122 k.c. & above
Moulvibazar	Kamalganj	2,292	65	32	68
Sunamganj	Sunamganj	2,264	64	47	53
	Jamalganj	2,108	56	56	44
Narsingdi	Shibpur	2,291	68	46	54
Jamalpur	Islampur	2,165	62	57	43
Kishoreganj	Nikli	2,079	60	54	46
Netrokona	Mohanganj	2,153	61	51	49
Bangladesh		2,208	63	43	57

Source: BBS

Table 4.6: Mid-Upper Arm Circumference of Children
of 12-59 Months Age Group, 1983

Former district/ region	% of children		
	Severe	Moderate	Normal
	12.4 cm or less	12.5- 14.0 cm	14.1 cm & above
Dhaka	12	40	48
Jamalpur	14	38	48
Mymensingh	8	35	57
Sylhet	5	23	72
Rangpur	6	34	60
Bangladesh	10	40	51

Source: UNICEF

Table 4.7: Public Health Infrastructure, 1992

District	Total population	No. of hospital	No. of doctors	No. of nurses	No. of hospital bed	Population per				Nurse- doctor ratio
						Hospital	Doctor	Nurse	Hospital bed	
Kurigram	1,631,286	9	65	42	236	181,254	25,097	38,840	6,912	0.65
Moulvibazar	1,446,134	6	51	37	205	241,022	28,356	39,085	7,054	0.73
Sylhet	2,270,656	14	229	180	966	162,190	9,916	12,615	2,351	0.79
Sunamganj	1,769,101	10	73	47	267	176,910	24,234	37,640	6,626	0.64
Hobiganj	1,566,241	8	67	47	267	195,780	23,377	33,324	5,866	0.70
Kishoreganj	2,271,250	13	102	72	391	174,712	22,267	31,545	5,809	0.71
Netrokona	1,751,290	11	81	52	298	159,208	21,621	33,679	5,877	0.64
Mymensingh	4,012,197	12	209	217	991	334,350	19,197	18,489	4,049	1.04
Jamalpur	1,937,396	7	56	54	255	276,771	34,596	35,878	7,598	0.96
Sherpur	1,147,317	5	43	32	174	229,463	26,682	35,854	6,594	0.74
Gazipur	1,703,468	5	43	32	174	340,694	39,616	53,233	9,790	0.74
Narsingdi	1,708,359	6	41	27	143	284,727	41,667	63,273	11,947	0.66
Narayanganj	1,824,494	7	105	80	424	260,642	17,376	22,806	4,303	0.76
Munshiganj	1,221,952	6	51	37	205	203,659	23,960	33,026	5,961	0.73
Total	26,261,141	119	1,216	956	4,996	220,682	21,596	27,470	5,256	0.79
BANGLADESH	109,876,977	494	5,420	4,149	24,197	222,423	20,273	26,483	4,541	0.77

Note: 1991 population figures have been used.

Information includes those of Specialised, Post-Graduate, Medical College, District & Sadar hospital, Thana Health Complex and Rural Health Centre.

Source: Directorate General of Health Services.

Table: 5.1: Average Household Income

District	Thana	Average household monthly income (taka)
Moulvibazar	Kamalganj	3,026
Sunamganj	Sunamganj	2,651
	Jamalganj	2,719
Narsingdi	Shibpur	2,591
Jamalpur	Islampur	1,925
Kishoreganj	Nikli	2,580
Nwtrokona	Mohanganj	2,991
Bangladesh		2,766

Source: BBS

Table 5.2: Extent of Landlessness, 1983/84

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of landless households				
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Total
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	7,563	562	1,713	1,427	894	7.4	22.6	18.9	11.8	60.8
	CHILWARI	16,241	1,038	4,541	3,555	2,006	6.4	28.0	21.9	12.4	68.6
	ROWHARI	18,317	782	3,656	4,267	1,829	4.3	20.0	23.3	10.0	57.5
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	48,647	3,141	10,815	13,035	5,930	6.5	22.2	26.8	12.2	67.7
	SREERBORDI	36,688	4,677	7,802	10,670	4,041	12.7	21.3	29.1	11.0	74.1
	JHENAIGATI	22,680	2,122	5,471	5,273	2,358	9.4	24.1	23.2	10.4	67.1
	NAKHILA	26,584	2,239	5,359	8,529	2,806	8.4	20.2	32.1	10.6	71.2
	NALITABARI	32,991	4,908	7,810	8,046	3,054	14.9	23.7	24.4	9.3	72.2
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	63,409	6,254	12,351	18,360	7,912	9.9	19.5	29.0	12.5	70.8
	ISLAMPUR	39,843	5,962	9,974	9,332	4,739	15.0	25.0	23.4	11.9	75.3
	BAKSHIGANJ	21,638	3,554	6,122	5,462	1,990	16.4	28.3	25.2	9.2	79.2
	DEWANGANJ	28,637	4,271	6,909	7,334	2,845	14.9	24.1	25.6	9.9	74.6
	MELANDA	40,167	5,781	8,814	12,048	5,235	14.4	21.9	30.0	13.0	79.4
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	30,977	2,724	5,214	8,337	3,151	8.8	16.8	26.9	10.2	62.7
	PURBADHALA	40,102	4,762	8,226	8,481	4,390	11.9	20.5	21.1	10.9	64.5
	DHOBaura	25,632	3,950	4,787	6,814	2,528	15.4	18.7	26.6	9.9	70.5
	DURGAPUR	24,891	2,846	4,221	7,760	2,346	11.4	17.0	31.2	9.4	69.0
	KALMAKANDA	31,723	4,457	7,317	7,773	3,102	14.0	23.1	24.5	9.8	71.4
	BARHATTA	21,556	2,709	2,334	6,779	1,770	12.6	10.8	31.4	8.2	63.1
	MOHANGANJ	18,305	1,846	4,337	3,621	1,462	10.1	23.7	19.8	8.0	61.5
	ATPARA	19,336	1,581	3,932	4,423	2,150	8.2	20.3	22.9	11.1	62.5
	KHALIAJURI	11,013	1,331	3,503	1,011	910	12.1	31.8	9.2	8.3	61.3
	KENDUA	44,980	2,470	9,451	10,468	5,497	5.5	21.0	23.3	12.2	62.0
	MADAN	19,592	1,198	5,372	3,472	2,008	6.1	27.4	17.7	10.2	61.5
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	63,809	9,883	18,313	20,882	5,796	15.5	28.7	32.7	9.1	86.0
	PHULPUR	77,777	8,119	17,292	18,152	8,178	10.4	22.2	23.3	10.5	66.5
	HALUAGHAT	32,062	5,927	7,814	6,435	2,866	18.5	24.4	20.1	8.9	71.9
	GOURIPUR	33,877	2,054	6,892	8,339	4,004	6.1	20.3	24.6	11.8	62.8
	ISWARGANJ	45,039	2,882	8,100	12,242	6,397	6.4	18.0	27.2	14.2	65.8
	NANDAIL	51,818	3,467	10,690	12,819	7,611	6.7	20.6	24.7	14.7	66.7
	GAFFARGAON	57,969	6,097	8,658	13,544	8,821	10.5	14.9	23.4	15.2	64.0

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of landless households				
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Total
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	35,672	2,715	5,569	14,620	4,591	7.6	15.6	41.0	12.9	77.1
	HOSSAINPUR	23,727	2,013	3,088	8,881	3,732	8.5	13.0	37.4	15.7	74.7
	TARAIL	18,886	1,320	3,190	6,371	1,889	7.0	16.9	33.7	10.0	67.6
	ITNA	17,682	901	5,251	2,029	1,639	5.1	29.8	11.5	9.3	55.6
	MITAMAINI	13,111	1,331	2,790	2,258	1,429	10.2	21.3	17.2	10.9	59.6
	KARIMGANJ	39,548	3,189	9,019	13,371	4,124	8.1	22.8	33.8	10.4	75.1
	ASTAGRAM	16,752	1,675	3,971	3,129	2,031	10.0	23.7	18.7	12.1	64.5
	NIKLI	17,902	1,338	4,159	4,900	1,905	7.5	23.2	27.4	10.6	68.7
	KATIADI	45,905	3,281	8,501	16,086	6,506	7.1	18.5	35.0	14.2	74.9
	PAKUNDIA	32,335	1,248	2,531	12,077	5,884	3.9	7.8	37.3	18.2	67.2
	BAJITPUR	25,141	712	4,177	8,602	3,245	2.8	16.6	34.2	12.9	66.6
	KULIARCHAR	20,718	896	4,861	5,883	3,356	4.3	23.5	28.4	16.2	72.4
	BHAIRAB BAZA	17,912	1,139	3,116	6,231	2,683	6.4	17.4	34.8	15.0	73.5
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	43,690	2,185	6,312	9,283	7,728	5.0	14.4	21.2	17.7	58.4
	KALIGANJ	29,287	1,153	3,852	7,975	5,078	3.9	13.2	27.2	17.3	61.7
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	28,985	1,414	4,642	9,114	4,328	4.9	16.0	31.4	14.9	67.3
	LAKHAI	16,825	745	4,370	3,111	2,035	4.4	25.0	18.5	12.1	61.0
	MADHABPUR	35,627	5,724	6,778	8,720	5,250	16.1	19.0	24.5	14.7	74.3
	CHUNARUGHAT	36,215	11,376	3,725	11,296	5,803	31.4	10.3	31.2	16.0	88.9
	BAHUBAL	21,433	2,393	3,093	7,098	3,294	11.2	14.4	33.1	15.4	74.1
	BANIACHONG	34,951	1,753	8,602	8,042	3,316	5.0	24.6	23.0	9.5	62.1
	AJMRIGANJ	12,551	838	2,194	4,355	1,014	6.7	17.5	34.7	8.1	66.9
	NABIGANJ	36,070	2,513	7,235	11,074	3,077	7.0	20.1	30.7	8.5	66.3
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	29,891	2,325	4,164	9,495	2,950	7.8	13.9	31.8	9.9	63.3
	SREEMANGAL	30,262	12,535	6,149	11,300	4,065	41.4	20.3	37.3	13.4	112.5
	KAMALGANJ	29,482	9,225	4,754	9,693	4,282	31.3	16.1	32.9	14.5	94.8
	KULaura	51,507	12,572	5,516	15,348	8,065	24.4	10.7	29.8	15.7	80.5
	RAJANAGAR	26,600	4,291	2,964	8,300	3,790	16.1	11.1	31.2	14.2	72.7
	BARLEKHA	26,287	4,812	3,092	6,902	3,259	18.3	11.8	26.3	12.4	68.7
SYLHET	SYLHET	53,887	5,726	7,369	25,315	4,711	10.6	13.7	47.0	8.3	79.6
	BALAGANJ	29,563	1,812	3,418	10,908	2,690	6.1	11.5	36.9	4.5	59.0
	BEANI BAZAR	23,483	824	3,811	9,079	2,068	3.5	16.2	35.7	4.3	67.2
	FENCHUGANJ	10,074	1,473	3,068	2,565	-	14.6	30.5	25.8	9.0	79.6
	BISWANATH	21,813	937	2,932	7,387	1,413	4.3	13.4	37.8	8.8	64.3
	GOLAPGANJ	29,723	7,000	5,000	11,400	3,220	23.5	13.5	38.7	10.8	66.7
	ZAKIGANJ	26,454	500	1,115	10,759	2,986	1.9	4.2	40.1	11.1	57.3
	CHANDIGHAT	20,500	2,722	4,850	5,130	2,866	10.4	18.5	19.6	10.9	59.4
	CHANDIGHAT	1,170	646	1,034	2,480	763	7.0	11.3	27.0	8.3	53.7
	KANAIGHAT	23,979	743	2,169	8,657	1,775	3.1	9.0	36.1	7.4	55.6
	COMPANIGANJ	8,189	574	1,115	1,436	844	7.0	13.5	17.5	10.3	48.5

26

District	Thana	Total holding	Landless households				% of landless households				
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Total
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	36,834	2,583	6,227	9,814	3,751	7.0	16.9	26.6	10.2	60.7
	MADHAYANAGAR	10,871	1,459	2,762	2,116	927	13.4	25.4	19.5	8.5	66.8
	TAHIRPUR	16,488	1,569	3,697	2,993	1,574	9.5	22.4	18.2	9.5	59.6
	BISHWAMVARPU	16,757	225	3,838	3,739	1,707	1.4	24.4	23.7	10.8	60.3
	DOWARABAZAR	21,371	2,905	3,541	5,864	2,380	13.6	16.6	27.4	11.1	68.7
	CHATAK	34,613	2,293	5,066	11,603	3,133	6.6	14.6	33.5	9.1	63.8
	JAMALGANJ	15,345	1,099	2,820	3,520	1,433	7.2	18.4	23.6	9.3	58.5
	DHARMAPASSA	14,676	1,818	2,270	4,699	1,090	12.4	15.5	32.0	7.4	67.3
	DERAI	26,539	2,083	5,201	6,483	2,269	7.8	19.6	24.4	8.5	60.4
	JAGANNATHPUR	24,070	1,942	3,828	7,352	1,758	8.1	15.9	30.6	7.3	61.9
	SULLA	12,351	84	2,703	1,661	1,275	0.7	21.9	13.4	10.3	46.3
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	49,179	3,715	14,771	15,558	6,785	7.6	30.0	31.6	13.8	83.0
	PALASH	20,662	2,626	5,312	6,014	3,100	12.7	25.7	29.1	15.0	82.5
	SIBPUR	34,858	1,705	6,448	9,267	6,346	4.9	18.5	26.6	18.2	68.2
	MONOHARDI	42,960	1,194	5,523	13,570	8,699	2.8	13.1	31.6	20.2	67.7
	BELABO	21,283	989	3,611	6,458	4,004	4.6	17.0	30.3	18.8	70.8
	RAIPURA	64,510	4,222	14,783	20,308	9,762	6.5	22.9	31.5	15.1	76.1
NARAYANGANJ	BANDAR	19,129	2,226	7,898	5,642	2,320	11.6	41.3	29.5	12.1	94.5
	BAIDDERBAZAR	35,398	1,178	8,297	12,227	5,904	3.3	23.4	34.5	16.7	78.0
	ARAIHAZAR	42,031	1,861	11,230	13,778	6,245	4.4	26.7	32.8	14.9	78.8
	RUPGANJ	49,088	5,921	8,944	16,800	7,423	12.1	18.2	34.2	15.1	79.6
MUNSHIGANJ	GAZARIA	19,594	243	2,997	6,011	3,531	1.2	15.3	30.7	18.0	65.2
TOTAL		2,759,372	272,214	532,234	795,884	339,140	9.9	19.3	28.8	12.3	70.3
BANGLADESH		13,817,646	1,198,156	2,713,969	3,898,181	1,702,652	8.7	19.6	28.2	12.3	68.8

Note: There is error in the thana statistics on Sreemangal

Landless I : Own no land

Landless II : Own homestead but no cultivable land

Landless III: Own homestead and cultivable land up to 0.50 acre

Landless IV : Own homestead and cultivable land from 0.51 to 1.00 acre

Source: BBS

Table 5.3: Distribution of Project Area
by Distress Level

District	Thana	Distress factor
KURIGRAM	RAJIBPUR	1.50
	CHILMARI	1.50
	ROWMARI	1.50
SHERPUR	SHERPUR	1.25
	SREEBORDI	1.25
	JHENAIGATI	1.25
	NAKHLA	1.25
	NALITABARI	1.25
JAMALPUR	JAMALPUR	1.25
	ISLAMPUR	1.50
	BAKSHIGANJ	1.25
	DEWANGANJ	1.50
	MELANDA	1.25
NETROKONA	NETROKONA	1.10
	PURBADHALA	1.10
	DHOBURA	1.10
	DURGAPUR	1.10
	KALMAKANDA	1.25
	BARHATTA	1.10
	MOHANGANJ	1.00
	ATPARA	1.00
	KHALIAJURI	1.00
	KENDUA	1.00
	MADAN	1.00
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	1.00
	PHULPUR	1.00
	HALUAGHAT	1.25
	GOURIPUR	1.00
	ISWARGANJ	1.00
	NANDAIL	1.00
	GAFFARGAON	1.00

District	Thana	Distress factor
KISHOREGANJ	KISHOREGANJ	1.10
	HOSSAINPUR	1.10
	TARAIL	1.10
	ITNA	1.10
	MITAMAIN	1.10
	KARIMGANJ	1.10
	ASTAGRAM	1.10
	NIKLI	1.10
	KATIADI	1.10
	PAKUNDIA	1.10
	BAJITPUR	1.10
	KULIARCHAR	1.10
	BHAIRAB BAZAR	1.10
GAZIPUR	KAPASIA	1.00
	KALIGANJ	1.00
HABIGANJ	HABIGANJ	1.00
	LAKHAI	1.00
	MADHABPUR	1.00
	CHUNARUGHAT	1.00
	BAHUBAL	1.00
	BANIACHONG	1.00
	AJMIRIGANJ	1.00
	NABIGANJ	1.00
MOULVIBAZAR	MOULVIBAZAR	1.00
	SREEMANGAL	1.00
	KAMALGANJ	1.00
	KULAURA	1.00
	RAJANAGAR	1.00
	BARLEKHA	1.00
SYLHET	SYLHET	1.00
	BALAGANJ	1.00
	BEANI BAZAR	1.00
	FENCHUGANJ	1.00
	BISWANATH	1.00
	GOLAPGANJ	1.00
	ZAKIGANJ	1.00
	GOWAINGHAT	1.00
	JOINTIAPUR	1.00
	KANAIGHAT	1.00
	COMPANIGANJ	1.00

29

District	Thana	Distress factor
SUNAMGANJ	SUNAMGANJ	1.00
	MADHAYANAGAR	1.00
	TAHIRPUR	1.00
	BISHWAMVARPUR	1.00
	DOWARABAZAR	1.00
	CHATAK	1.00
	JAMALGANJ	1.00
	DHARMAPASSA	1.00
	DERAI	1.00
	JAGANNATHPUR	1.00
	SULLA	1.00
NARSINGDI	NARSINGDI	1.00
	PALASH	1.00
	SIBPUR	1.00
	MONOHARDI	1.00
	BELABO	1.00
NARAYANGANJ	RAIPURA	1.00
	BANDAR	1.00
	BAIDDERBAZAR	1.00
	ARAIHAZAR	1.00
MUNSHIGANJ	RUPGANJ	1.00
	GAZARIA	1.00

1.00: Normal (no distress)

1.10: Above average

1.25: High distress

1.50: Very high distress

Source: WFP

Table 6.1: Status of Rural Water Supply, 1991-92

District	Population	Shallow		Tara		Deep		Total		Population per TW	
		Running	Choked	Running	Choked	Running	Choked	Running	Choked	Running	Total
Kurigram	1,631,286	13,603	500	473	0	0	0	14,076	500	116	112
Sherpur	1,147,312	8,708	266	980	8	0	0	9,688	274	118	115
Jamalpur	1,937,396	14,345	520	647	3	0	0	14,992	523	129	125
Mymensingh	4,012,197	27,494	1,927	4,531	43	5	5	32,030	1,975	125	118
Netrokona	1,751,290	14,568	441	1,613	4	0	0	16,181	445	108	105
Kishoreganj	2,271,250	16,591	1,812	2,035	4	1	0	18,627	1,816	122	111
Gazipur	1,703,468	9,770	467	2,887	97	0	0	12,657	564	135	129
Narsingdi	1,708,359	12,554	547	1,215	5	0	0	13,769	552	124	119
Narayanganj	1,824,494	9,126	224	296	3	0	0	9,422	227	194	189
Munshiganj	1,221,952	10,886	452	0	0	0	0	10,886	452	112	108
Sunamganj	1,769,101	3,421	69	16	0	6,335	321	9,772	390	181	174
Sylhet	2,270,656	16,757	592	212	0	9	0	16,978	592	134	129
Moulvibazar	1,446,134	11,702	583	190	1	0	0	11,892	584	122	116
Habiganj	1,566,241	14,182	524	23	0	0	0	14,205	524	110	106
Total	26,261,141	183,707	8,924	15,118	168	6,350	326	205,175	9,418	128	122
Bangladesh	109,876,977	713,837	35,612	61,630	2,379	41,777	2,555	817,244	40,546	134	128

Source: DPHE

Table 6.2: Household Amenities, 1990

District	% of households		
	Possess sanitary latrine	Access to potable water	Have electri- city
Kurigram	18	81	13
Sherpur	13	93	19
Jamalpur	5	93	13
Mymensingh	7	88	15
Netrokona	3	89	8
Kishoreganj	9	89	13
Gazipur	24	90	42
Narsingdi	10	96	32
Narayanganj	18	97	36
Munshiganj	11	97	32
Sunamganj	16	82	16
Sylhet	29	59	26
Moulvibazar	33	62	36
Habiganj	18	85	16

Source: PDEU

Table 7.1: Migration to Middle East

Year	Total migration	Remittance earned (million taka)
1976	6,087	359
1977	15,725	1,252
1978	22,809	1,656
1979	24,495	2,670
1980	30,073	4,930
1981	55,787	6,208
1982	62,762	11,768
1983	59,220	15,688
1984	56,714	12,552
1985	77,694	14,167
1986	68,658	17,529
1987	74,017	23,137
1988	68,121	24,237
1989	101,724	24,460
1990	103,814	26,691
1991	147,131	28,348
1992*	86,508	8,904
Total	1,061,339	224,552

* Up to June

Source: Bureau of Manpower

Table 7.2: Remittance from Migrant Workers

Country/ region	% of remittance				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Middle East	45.1	60.4	57.4	78.1	77.3
Uk	31.8	22.5	14.4	12.3	11.0
USA	10.7	7.9	7.8	5.7	7.4
Germany	3.1	2.5	1.3	-	0.7
Others	9.5	6.8	19.1	3.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* 1984: Up to June

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Mahmood (1988)

