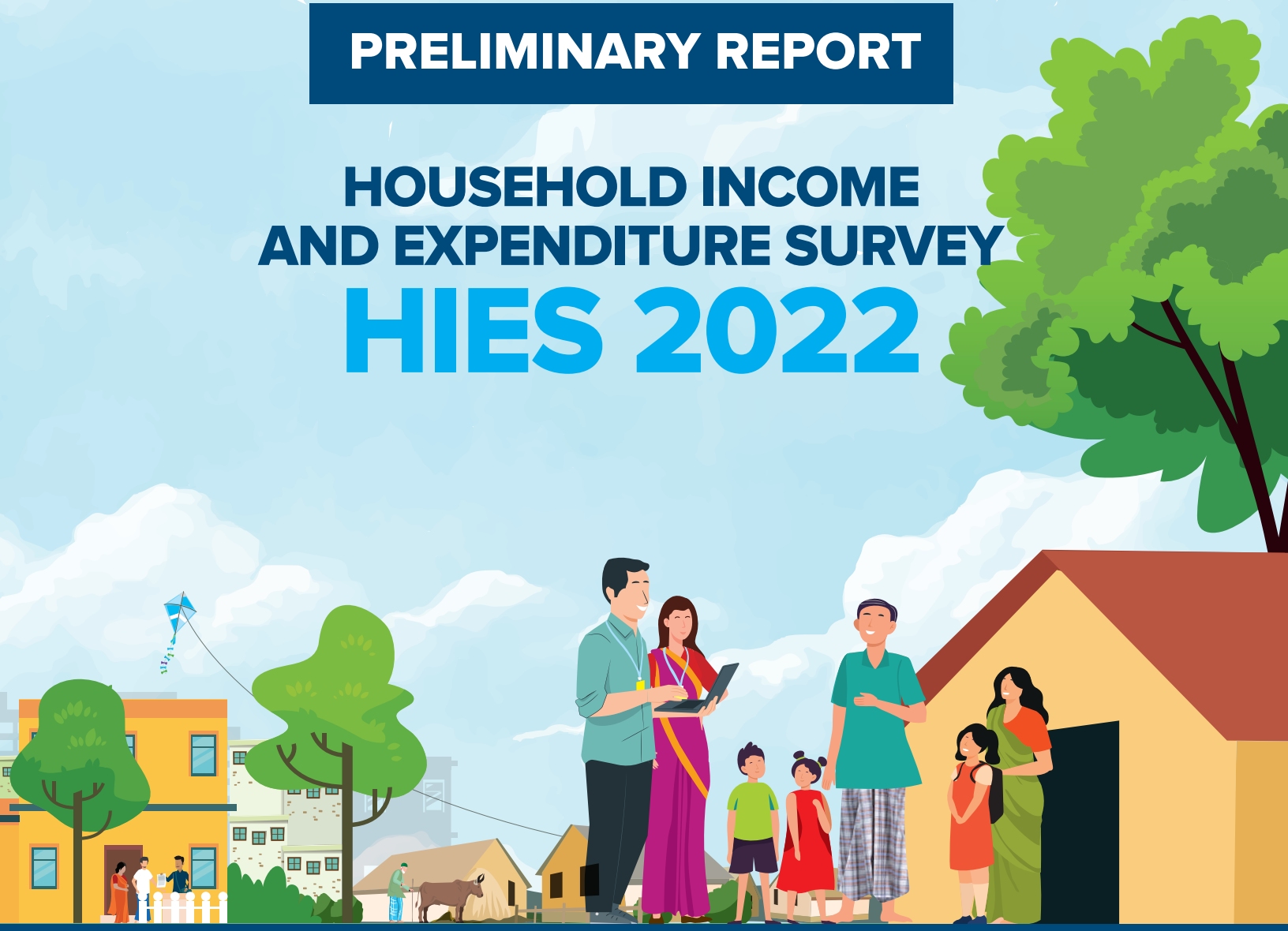
PRELIMINARY REPORT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

HIES 2022



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Published By
Project Director
HIES 2020-21 Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
www.bbs.gov.bd

Published
22 June 2023

Design Concept
HIES 2022 Team, BBS

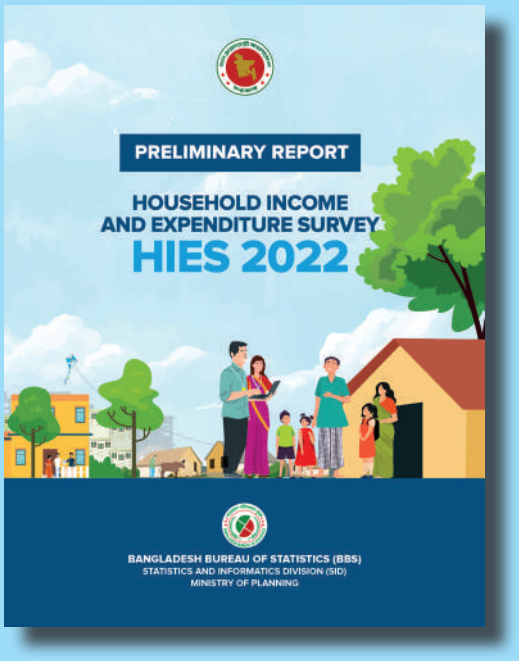
Graphic Design Support
The World Bank, Dhaka Office.

Photographs
The World Bank, Dhaka Office.

Printing
HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS

Further Contact
- Director General, BBS
  E-mail: dg@bbs.gov.bd
- Project Director
  HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
  E-mail: mohiuddin.ahmed@bbs.gov.bd

Price: BDT 750.00
USD 40.00 [including postage charge]



Copyright © Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

ISBN: 978-984-475-189-7

www.bbs.gov.bd

This publication or any portion thereof cannot be copied, microfilmed or reproduced for any commercial purpose. Data therein can, however, be used and published with proper acknowledgement of the source.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

HIES 2022

22 June 2023

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Minister
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is going to publish the preliminary report of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022. This report will provide core indicators of SDG Goal-1 'End poverty in all forms everywhere' and other poverty correlates.

It is really commendable that BBS has made significant changes in HIES 2022 such as residential training, introducing Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), weighing scale, and diary for improving the quality of data. The HIES serves as a vital tool for evidence-based policy-making and plays a crucial role in our efforts to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. The report will portray valuable data that reflects the diversity and dynamics of our economy. This report will help us understand the patterns of household incomes and expenditures, enabling us to formulate targeted interventions to support vulnerable groups and ensure inclusive development plans.

I would like to convey my thanks to Dr. Shahnaz Arefin ndc Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Mr. Matiar Rahman, Director General, BBS for their diligent efforts in conducting this survey. I would also like to extend my appreciation to Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Project Director, HIES 2020-21 project and his team who worked relentlessly to generate the data that reflects the socio-economic picture of our nation.

I hope that all stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, development practitioners, and civil society organizations, will find the report as a basis for informed decision-making. I firmly believe that the preliminary report of the HIES 2022 will serve as a foundation for evidence-based decision-making and transformative actions. By harnessing the power of data and knowledge, we can build a prosperous Bangladesh where every citizen has the opportunity to thrive and contribute to our shared progress.

Dhaka
June, 2023

M.A. Mannan MP

Minister of State
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the seventeenth round of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022, a flagship survey in Bangladesh. The HIES is vital in knowing the country's updated poverty situation. Moreover, this survey also produces statistics on poverty correlates as well.

It is praiseworthy that the BBS has made substantial improvements in the HIES 2022 to enhance the data quality, such as recruiting quality enumerators and arranging intensive residential training for them, introducing the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), weighing scale for measuring the consumption items and rigorous year-round continuous monitoring.

I convey my special regards to Dr. Shahnaz Arefin *ndc*, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) to provide wholehearted support for conducting the survey flawlessly. My thanks also go to Mr. Md. Matiar Rahman, Director General, BBS, Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, MPH, Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS, and the HIES 2022 team, including the enumerators, for their relentless efforts to conduct the survey efficiently and bringing out the preliminary report timely.

I believe that the findings of this preliminary report will be very useful to policymakers, planners, academics, researchers, and other stakeholders in making evidence-based decisions for ensuring equitable and inclusive sustainable development.

Dhaka
June, 2023

Dr. Shamsul Alam

Secretary
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh

FOREWARD

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the 17th round of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2022. This comprehensive survey serves as a valuable tool for understanding the economic landscape and living conditions of households across the country. The data collected in this survey provide us with vital comprehension of the patterns of household income, expenditure, consumption, and poverty profile of the country.

The HIES 2022 offers valuable insights into the economic conditions of individuals and households, poverty, inequality, and living standards to monitor the progress of national development goals and evaluate the effectiveness of poverty reduction strategies. Furthermore, it enables policymakers, researchers, and development practitioners to assess the impact of government policies, social programs, and economic reforms on the lives of citizens. Insights provided by the HIES 2022 can help Bangladesh to take right initiatives for inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and improved living standards for all it's citizens.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and gratefulness to the Honourable Planning Minister Mr. M. A. Mannan MP for his valuable instruction and continuous support to the survey. I am also grateful to the Honourable Minister of State, Ministry of Planning Dr. Shamsul Alam for his esteemed suggestions to improve the data quality of the survey.

I commend the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) for their diligent efforts in conducting the HIES 2022 and ensuring its accuracy and reliability. The successful implementation of such a round-the-year survey requires meticulous planning, rigorous data collection methods, and the commitment of a dedicated team. I would also like to express my appreciation to the households who participated in this survey, as their cooperation has been instrumental in generating a comprehensive dataset that reflects the diversity and dynamics of Bangladesh's socio-economic condition.

Dhaka
June, 2023

Dr. Shahnaz Arefin ndc

Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning

PREFACE

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted its first round of the Household Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 1973-74. Since then, including the latest survey in 2022, BBS has successfully completed 17th round of HIES/HES. This survey is the only official source of poverty statistics. The preliminary report of the survey also provides with valuable insights into the socio-economic landscape and our living conditions across the country.

A number of innovative techniques were introduced, e.g., Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), three weeks of residential training, HHs Diary and Weighing Scale to measure household food consumption more precisely. In addition, two refresher trainings were arranged for the enumerators during the survey. Special measures have been taken for data monitoring by deploying eight Data Entry Monitoring Supervisors for eight administrative divisions. Intensive monitoring and supervision from SID, BBS officials from headquarter and field offices enhanced the quality of data remarkably. The report will provide valuable data on monitoring the progress of 8th FYP, Perspective Plan and SDGs.

I would like to express my gratefulness to the Honourable Planning Minister Mr. M. A. Mannan MP and the Honourable Minister of State Dr. Shamsul Alam, Ministry of Planning for their valuable directives to improve the quality of the survey. I am highly thankful to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Dr. Shahnaz Arefin *ndc* for her kind efforts to brand HIES 2022 the best.

My sincere appreciation to Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed *MPH*, Project Director, Mr. Md. Mobarak Hossen, Deputy Project Director, Mr. Mohammad Junayed Bhuyan, Deputy Director, Mr. Shapon Kumar, DDO, Mr. S. M. Anwar Husain, Assistant Statistical Officer for their sincerity and excellent efforts to make the report available. I acknowledge the technical assistance of the World Bank in HIES 2022 with special thanks to Mr. Ayago E. Wambile, Senior Economist; Mr. Sergio Olivieri, Senior Economist; Mr. Faizuddin Ahmed, Senior Poverty Consultant and other team members. My heartfelt thanks go to HIES Consultants Mr. A.K.M Tahidul Islam, ex-Joint Director, BBS, and Mr. Md. Abdul Latif, ex-Deputy Director, BBS for their valuable contribution to data analysis and report writing.

Any suggestions and comments to improve the quality of the report in future will be highly appreciated.

Dhaka
June, 2023

Md. Matiar Rahman

HIES Bangladesh | Household Income and Expenditure Survey
খানার আয় ও ব্যয় জরিপ ২০২২

Project Director
HIES 2020-21 Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is one of the most common welfare measurement surveys globally. Likewise, the HIES has become a flagship activity of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The journey began nearly fifty years ago, two years after the independence of Bangladesh; the first round of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) was conducted in 1973–74. Since then, BBS has conducted seventeen rounds of HES/HIES till 2022. In 2000, in the thirteenth round, the HES survey was renamed as HIES by increasing more income-related questions in the Questionnaire. The HIES 2022 is a landmark for its many distinct features such as Residential Training, Introduction of CAPI, Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), Weighing Scale, HH Diary, etc.

We express our gratitude to the Hon'ble Minister, Mr. M. A. Mannan MP, Ministry of Planning, and the Hon'ble State Minister, Dr. Shamsul Alam, Ministry of Planning, for their valuable guidance. We are highly thankful to the respected Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Dr. Shahnaz Arefin, ndc, for her wholehearted support and tireless efforts during the survey, which has had a substantial positive impact on data quality. We acknowledge the valuable suggestions and wholehearted administrative support provided by the respected Director General of BBS, Mr. Md. Matiar Rahman. Special thanks to Mr. Farooq Ahmed, Additional Secretary, SID, Dr. MD Moinul Hoque Anshary, Additional Secretary, SID, and DDG, BBS, Mr. Parimal Chandra Bose for their kind support and engagement. We are greatful to Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Secretary, SID (ex-PD, HIES) for his valuable controibution to HIES 2022. We sincerely acknowledge the valuable contribution of the respected members of the Project Steering Committee, Project Implementation Committee, Technical Committee, Editors Forum, Scrutiny Committee, Report Writing Team, Data Analysis Team, etc.

We recognize The World Bank for extending technical assistance to the HIES since 2000. In particular, we are grateful to the esteemed Poverty and Equity GP Team, Senior Poverty Consultant, and Consultant for their cooperation and high engagement with HIES 2022. We are grateful to the NSDS-ISP, BBS for extending excellent collaboration and support at all steps. We are also thankful to all distinguished officials of BBS and SID who were involved in the HIES 2022. We extend our gratitude to all respected individuals, organizations, and agencies involved in implementing this project.

I am indebted to my HIES 2022 team members, especially to Mr. Md. Mobarak Hossen, DPD, HIES 2020–21 Project, BBS, Mr. Mohammad Junayed Bhuyan, DD, BBS, Mr. Shapon Kumar, DDO, HIES 2020–21 Project, Mr. S. M. Anwar Husain, ASO, BBS for their dedication and sincerity to complete all tasks efficiently and timely. Also, thanks to the local poverty consultants, Mr. Tahidul Islam, ex-JD, BBS, and Mr. Md. Abdul Latif, ex-DD, BBS, for their valuable contribution. Finally, I am thankful to all the 'Enumerators Cum Data Entry Operators,' Female facilitators, and all of the HIES 2022 Team members for their devotion to this work.

We believe that the 'Preliminary Report: HIES 2022' would be beneficial to get an overall impression of Bangladesh's latest poverty and socio-economic picture. Your kind opinion and suggestions for improving future activities would be highly valued.

Dhaka
June 2023

Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH

ACRONYMS

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
DCI	Direct Calorie Intake
EA	Enumeration Area
FEI	Food Energy Intake
FGT	Foster-Greer-Thorbecke
FPL	Food Poverty Line
GED	General Economics Division
HCR	Head Count Rate
HH	Household
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
K.cal	Kilo Calorie
LPL	Lower Poverty Line
NSDS-ISP	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics-Implementation Support Project
NSO	National Statistical Office
PG	Poverty Gap
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SPG	Squared Poverty Gap
UPL	Upper Poverty Line
WBG	World Bank Group

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

STATISTICAL **HIGHLIGHTS**

Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Total sample households	14400	7200	7200	46076	32096	13980
2. Average household size	4.26	4.30	4.18	4.06	4.11	3.93
3. Housing structure by roof materials (percent)						
Brick/cement	22.3	11.9	44.4	11.06	5.32	25.73
Tin/CIS	76.0	85.9	54.8	84.29	89.41	71.22
Straw/hay/bamboo/ others	1.7	2.2	0.8	4.65	5.27	3.05
4. Housing structure by wall materials (percent)						
Brick/cement	47.84	35.70	73.68	30.50	20.24	56.77
CIS/brick/wood	41.97	51.10	22.55	49.33	55.73	32.95
Mud/un-burnt brick	7.25	9.54	2.37	11.02	13.57	4.50
Hay/bamboo/leaf/ others	2.94	3.66	1.40	9.15	10.46	5.78
5. Source of drinking water (percent)						
Supply	19.34	1.84	56.59	12.01	2.14	37.28
Tube well	76.81	94.97	38.14	85.18	94.94	60.18
Others	3.85	3.19	5.27	2.81	2.92	2.54
6. Electricity (percent)	99.34	99.14	99.78	75.92	68.85	94.01
7. Toilet facilities (percent)						
Improved	92.32	90.91	95.31	-	-	-
Unimproved	6.99	8.12	4.59	-	-	-
Open defecation	0.69	0.97	0.09	-	-	-
Sanitary/pucca	-	-	-	61.37	53.27	82.12
Katcha	-	-	-	35.67	42.98	16.94
Open space/others	-	-	-	2.96	3.75	0.94
8. Type of school attended (percent)						
Government	75.59	77.72	70.23	80.20	81.57	75.88
Government subsidized	9.40	9.42	9.38	10.45	9.92	12.11
Non-government & others	15.01	12.86	20.39	9.35	8.51	12.01

Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Literacy rate (7 years & over)						
Total	74.0	70.3	82.0	65.6	63.3	71.6
Male	75.8	72.2	83.3	67.8	65.5	74.0
Female	72.6	68.5	80.7	63.4	61.2	69.3
10. Income (taka per month)						
Income per household	32,422	26,163	45,757	15,945	13,353	22,565
Income per capita	7,614	6,091	10,951	3,936	3,256	5748
11. Expenditure (taka per month)						
Total expenditure per household	31,500	26,842	41,424	15,715	14,156	19,697
Consumption per household	30,603	26,207	39,971	15,420	13,868	19,383
12. Food intake (gram per capita per day)						
Total	1129.8	1125.4	1139.4	975.5	974.3	978.7
Rice	328.9	349.1	284.7	367.2	386.1	316.7
Wheat	22.9	18.3	33.0	19.8	17.4	26.2
Potato	69.7	71.9	65.0	64.8	65.9	62.0
Pulses	17.1	15.9	19.9	15.6	15.1	16.9
Vegetables	201.9	202.2	201.3	167.3	164.8	174.1
Edible Oil	30.8	30.0	32.6	26.8	25.7	29.6
Onion	30.2	29.1	32.5	31.0	29.8	34.5
Cow and Buffalo Meat	11.7	10.2	14.7	7.5	6.5	10.2
Goat and Lamb Meat	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
Chicken and Duck Meat	26.2	23.0	33.1	17.3	15.3	22.7
Other Meat	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eggs	12.7	10.7	17.2	13.6	12.7	15.9
Fish	67.8	67.7	68.2	62.6	60.6	67.9
Milk & milk products	34.1	32.1	38.5	27.3	26.3	30.0
Fruits	95.4	90.9	105.3	35.8	32.2	45.2
Sugar/Gur and Sweets	16.4	16.7	15.6	6.9	6.7	7.6
Food taken outside	63.6	57.8	76.1	30.8	27.5	39.5
Miscellaneous	98.2	97.7	99.3	80.6	81.2	79.0
13. Calorie (k. cal/per capita/day)	2393.0	2424.2	2324.6	2210.4	2240.2	2130.7
14. Incidence of poverty (percent)						
Lower poverty line						
Head count	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6
Poverty gap	0.93	1.07	0.61	2.3	2.6	1.3
Squared poverty gap	0.25	0.29	0.15	0.6	0.7	0.4
Upper poverty line						
Head count	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9
Poverty gap	3.77	4.15	2.93	5.0	5.4	3.9
Squared poverty gap	1.17	1.30	0.89	1.5	1.7	1.2

Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Incidence of poverty based on the literacy of household head (percent)						
Lower poverty line						
Literate	3.8	4.6	2.4	7.1	9.0	3.6
Illiterate	9.1	9.2	8.5	15.8	17.0	11.4
Upper poverty line						
Literate	14.2	16	11.1	15.1	17.5	10.3
Illiterate	26.9	27	26.6	29.5	30.1	27.3
16. Incidence of poverty based on the sex of household head (percent)						
Lower poverty line						
Male	5.69	6.5	3.8	13.2	15.3	7.5
Female	5.64	6.5	3.6	10.4	11.3	8.0
Upper poverty line						
Male	19.1	21	15.1	24.8	27.1	18.8
Female	14.1	15.3	11.4	19.9	20.0	19.7
17. Number of beneficiaries in Social Security Prorgammes (in percentage)	37.6	44.0	23.9	27.8	34.5	10.6
18. Number of functional difficulty persons (in percentage)	5.71	6.05	4.96	6.94	7.27	6.04
19. Functional difficulty arising out of (in percentage)	Some	Severe	Fully unable	Some	Severe	Fully unable
(a) Eye sight	2.62	0.34	0.05	3.89	0.42	0.8
(b) Hearing	1.24	0.27	0.05	1.75	0.28	0.9
(c) Walking and climbing	1.76	0.56	0.15	1.40	0.46	0.17
(d) Remembering & concentrating	1.32	0.38	0.14	1.07	0.33	0.19
(e) Self care	1.02	0.38	0.20	0.88	0.36	0.29
(f) Speaking & communicating	0.94	0.31	0.21	0.80	0.32	0.31
20. Percentage of household reported migration						
Total	10.47	11.64	7.98	11.22	12.98	6.72
Within Bangladesh	2.25	2.62	1.46	2.95	3.59	1.32
Outside Bangladesh	8.33	9.09	6.69	8.27	9.39	5.40
21. Financial inclusion of the households (in percentage)						
Having a bank account	14.12	13.39	15.65	7.50	7.60	7.30
Having a deposit with micro/financial institution	21.30	21.04	21.85	15.09	17.30	12.20
Having a deposit with informal financial institution	6.91	7.08	6.56	5.30	5.10	5.70
Having a loan account with financial institution and/or friends, etc.	37.03	39.35	32.11	29.30	32.70	22.10
22. Average amount of loans taken per household (in taka)	70,506	41,921	1,31,395	37,743	31,332	59,728

EXECUTIVE **SUMMARY**

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has completed the seventeenth round of HIES from January to December 2022. In HIES 2022, BBS made significant developments by selecting quality enumerators, conducting residential training, introducing CAPI, improving data collection tools, substantially increasing the number of food and non-food items based on COICOP, and implementing continuous monitoring and supervision. Therefore, significant measurement enhancements have been reflected in consumption, income and expenditure aggregates. The salient features of the Preliminary Report of the HIES 2022 are as follows:

Household Living Standards and Socio-economic Status have Improved

The HIES 2022 data finds that household-level access to electricity increased to 99.3% in 2022 from 75.9% in 2016 and 55.3% in 2010. Similarly, 92.3% of HHs have access to improved toilet facilities, and 96.1% have access to improved sources of drinking water. Notably, Bangladesh's literacy rate (7 years and over) rose significantly to 74.0% in 2022 from 65.6% in 2016 and 57.9% in 2010.

Household Monthly Income has Increased Significantly

The household's average monthly income has increased in nominal terms to TK. 32,422 in 2022, from Tk. 15,988 in 2016 and TK. 11,479 in 2010.

Household Monthly Total Expenditure has Increased

The HIES 2022 data reveals that the HH's monthly total expenditure has increased nominally to TK. 31,500 in 2022 from TK. 15,715 in 2016 and TK. 11,200 in 2010.

The Consumption Pattern has been Changing Over Time

The HIES 2022 data illustrates that the share of food and non-food consumption expenditures in the HHs has changed. Non-food expenditures are increasing gradually. The percentage of food consumption expenditure is 45.8%, and non-food consumption expenditure is 54.2% in 2022, compared to 47.7% for food and 52.3% for non-food in 2016.

The average rice consumption of per person per day is 328.9 grams in 2022 which was 367.2 grams in 2016, 416.0 grams in 2010, 439.6 grams in 2005 and 458.5 grams in 2000. On the other hand, the vegetables and meat consumption have increased gradually.

Average Protein Intake has Increased

The average protein intake is 72.5 grams per person per day in 2022 which was 63.8 grams in 2016, 66.26 grams in 2010, 62.52 grams in 2005 and 62.50 grams in 2000.

Poverty has Declined Significantly in 2022

The headcount rate (HCR) in 2022 using the upper poverty line is 18.7% at the national level, 20.5% in rural areas, and 14.7% in urban areas. Whereas, the official HCR in 2016 using the upper poverty line was 24.3% at the national level, 26.4% in rural areas, and 18.9% in urban areas.

Importantly, using back-calculation for comparability the HCR of HIES 2016 was 26.4% (upper poverty line) which indicates that the poverty has declined 7.7 points (pace of decreasing is 29.17%) in 2022 from 2016 in Bangladesh.

Extreme Poverty has Declined Tremendously in 2022

The headcount rate (HCR) in 2022 using the lower poverty line is 5.6% at the national level, 6.5% in rural areas, and 3.8% in urban areas. Whereas, the official HCR in 2016 using the upper poverty line was 12.9% at the national level, 14.9% in rural areas, and 7.6% in urban areas.

It is worth stating, using back calculation method for comparability that the HCR of HIES 2016 was 9.3% (lower poverty line) which indicates that extreme poverty has sharply declined 3.7 points (pace of decreasing is 39.78%) in 2022 from 2016 in Bangladesh.

Barishal Division has the Highest Headcount Rates (HCR) in 2022

The headcount rates (HCR) of Barishal division in 2022 are the highest among eight divisions using both upper and lower poverty lines. The HCR in Barishal in 2022 is 26.9% using the upper poverty line and 11.8% using the lower poverty line. Whereas, among the divisions, Khulan has 14.8% the lowest HCR using the upper poverty line and Dhaka has 2.8% the lowest HCR using the lower poverty line.

Income Inequality has Worsened in 2022

The income Gini coefficients are 0.499 at the national level, 0.446 in rural areas and 0.539 in urban areas in 2022 which were 0.482 at the national level, 0.454 in rural areas and 0.498 in urban areas in 2016 and 0.458 at the national level, 0.431 in rural areas and 0.452 in urban areas in 2010 which clearly indicates that the concentration of income is gradually increasing.

Households' Financial Inclusion is Gradually Increasing

In 2022, approximately 14.1% of households had at least one member who opened a bank account during the last 12 months which doubles the rates in 2016 (7.5%), and 2010 (7.4%). This evolution presents a clear picture of the gradual improvement toward the financial inclusion of households.

The Coverage of Social Security Programme (SSP) has Increased Significantly in 2022

The SSP coverage has increased significantly in 2022 compared to 2016 and 2010 both in respect of households (HHs) and SSP programme beneficiaries and in all areas e.g., in national, rural and urban areas as well. There are 37.6% HHs and 50.0% SSP beneficiaries recorded in HIES 2022 whereas the number was 27.8% HHs and 28.7% SSP beneficiaries respectively in 2016.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

After the independence in 1971 the first round of Household Expenditure Survey (HES) was conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in 1973-74. Since then, BBS steered total 16 rounds of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES)/Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) till 2016 and HIES 2022 is the 17th round in this expedition.

Basically, HIES is one of the core activities of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS); it contains a wide range of socio-economic information at the household level that has a strong bearing on the decision-making process for the government. It is the standalone survey in Bangladesh to provide the reliable and credible estimate of poverty and its correlates. It is widely used across the world, particularly in developing countries, for assessing poverty level and the living standard of the people at large. Considering its importance Government of Bangladesh, particularly BBS and Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and international agencies have been striving the improvement of survey methodology and to enhance HIES technical standards.

This survey provides valuable data on household income, expenditure, consumption, savings, housing condition, household's access to water supply, electricity, education, employment, health and sanitation, access to social security, remittance, micro-credit, coping strategies against crisis, persons with functional difficulties etc. The survey data can also be used for the compilation of Private Consumption for expenditure-based GDP, analysis of poverty situation and other information on household-relate-dated characteristics. It also provides the weights for the computation of Consumer Price Index (CPI). It becomes the main source of poverty and livelihood statistics for the preparation of the Five-Year Plan (FYP), perspective plan and other development initiatives. It is also used for monitoring the progress of poverty reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As a statistical tool, the Household Expenditure Survey is practiced for over hundred years. It can be traced back to 1857, when Ernst Engel first collected data on 153 Belgian family budgets from a group of homogeneous families in respect of taste and prices of commodities they used and that encouraged him to formulate a law that, the percentage of expenditure on food is on the average follows a decreasing function of income.

There was a groundbreaking investigation conducted by Seebohm Rowntree, a British social reformer and businessman, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Rowntree's study was titled "Poverty: A Study of Town Life" and was published in 1901. The study aimed to examine the extent and causes of poverty in the city of York, England. It was one of the earliest comprehensive studies that sought to quantify poverty and understand the underlying factors contributing to it. The study employed rigorous methods to collect and analyze data on the incomes, expenditures, and living conditions of the population.

One of the key contributions of Rowntree's study was the development of the concept of a "poverty line." Rowntree established a threshold below which a household was deemed to be in poverty. He distinguished between primary poverty, where households did not have enough income to afford basic necessities, and secondary poverty, where households had sufficient income but spent it wastefully or inefficiently.

In 1904 another inquiry was made by the British Board of Trade on 2000 families of wage earners in urban areas in England. In the 1920s and 30s such family budget surveys were conducted in several industrial areas in India to provide weights for construction of cost of living index numbers. The first nationwide family budget survey was conducted in Japan in 1925 covering 4785 households. Thus, during the early part of the 20th century, this sort of survey spread over many parts of the world covering various sections of the population.

The concept of measuring poverty has evolved over time, and there isn't a single definitive "first survey" for poverty measurement. However, one of the earliest and most influential surveys conducted for poverty measurement is the "Family Expenditure Survey" (FES) conducted in the United Kingdom in the 1950s. The Family Expenditure Survey aimed to understand the living conditions and spending patterns of households in the UK. It collected detailed data on household income, consumption, and expenditure, which provided insights into the level of poverty and inequality within the population. The FES was conducted annually and played a significant role in shaping poverty measurement methodologies.

It's important to note that various countries and organizations have developed their own poverty measurement surveys and methodologies over time. The United States, for example, introduced the "Official Poverty Measure" in the 1960s, which relied on income thresholds to identify individuals or families living in poverty. Other countries have also implemented their own surveys and metrics tailored to their specific contexts and needs. Since the early surveys, poverty measurement methodologies have continued to evolve, incorporating multidimensional aspects of poverty beyond income, such as access to education, healthcare, and basic services.

Household Expenditure Survey (HES) was first conducted in our part of the world, now comprising Bangladesh, during the mid-fifties. The geographical coverage of that survey was only limited to four selected cities of the country. In an attempt to provide national estimates, coverage of the survey, thereafter, was extended to rural areas.

After independence, Household Expenditure Survey was first carried out in 1973-74 and the result was published in two volumes. HES data collected for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 were not published. Some selected tables of the surveys 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 were published in the Statistical Yearbooks of 1980, 1982 and 1983-84 respectively. Detailed reports could not be published due to the delay in data processing. In HES 1981-82 provision was made to collect data on several socio-demographic characteristics to correlate consumption and expenditure patterns with different segments of the population. Since 1973-74 up to 1981-82 data were collected using the recall method.

A combination of both recall and diary methods was introduced during HES 1983-84. For this purpose, two types of schedules were introduced. One was called "Diary" to collect data on food and beverage consumed by the household on daily basis for one

month by locally recruited person designated as "Diary Keeper". The other was called "Schedule" to collect non-food expenditures with varying reference periods by the BBS field staff at the end of the month. Almost similar methodology was followed in the subsequent surveys held during 1985-89, 1988-86, 1991-92 and 1995-96. The survey was conducted under the name of Household Expenditure Survey (HES) before 2000. Since 2000 and onwards the survey is known as Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) which contains the household income module in a wider aspect.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The main objectives of HIES 2022 are to:

- Obtain detailed data on household income, expenditure and consumption;
- Determine the poverty profile with urban and rural breakdown;
- Provide reliable poverty estimates at eight administrative divisions of the country along with rural and urban breakdown;
- Provide information about the standard of living and nutritional status of the population;
- Provide data to determine the weights of Consumer Price Index (CPI);
- Provide household-level consumption data used in compiling national accounts estimates;
- Provide detailed information on the health status and educational level of the population;
- Determine detailed socio-economic characteristics of the population and households by administrative divisions and locality;
- Provide benchmark data for formulation of appropriate policy for poverty reduction, improvement in the standard of living and nutritional status of the population;
- Provide relevant data for monitoring the Progress of 8th FYP and SDGs;
- Provide data on nature, volume and distribution of resources under different Social Security Programmes;
- Collect data related to the calculation of demand function and elasticity;
- Generate data for formulating appropriate fiscal policies;
- Provide data on migration and remittances;
- Collect detailed data on credit and repayment situations and practices; and
- Collect data on crises at the household level, their impact and strategy for management.

1.3 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is a multi-topic survey that provides various socio-economic characteristics of the country. Of them, poverty and poverty related indicators are very important. This is a nationally representative and well-designed survey in Bangladesh which gives the official poverty and welfare statistics of the country. After independence of Bangladesh, the first survey was conducted by BBS in 1973-74. Since then, almost in every five years, the survey was conducted by BBS. At that time, the name of the survey was Household Expenditure Survey (HES). But since 2000 onwards, the survey was renamed as Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The very name indicates that much importance has been given to income information. The sample size of the survey was also increased gradually. The sample size of HIES 2000 was 7,440 and it increased to 12,240 households in HIES 2010. All the HIES from 2000 to 2010 followed a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design and were suitable for producing reliable estimates at Division by Rural and Urban level. But the last HIES 2016/17 was an exception. The sample was designed to provide district level estimates as well as 4 quarterly estimates at the national level. For this reason, the sample size was increased to 46,080 households, nearly four times of HIES 2010.

1.3.1 SAMPLING DESIGN OF HIES 2022

For HIES 2022, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was followed under the sampling frame developed from the available second zonal operation of Population and Housing Census 2022. The primary sampling unit (PSU) was the Enumeration Area (EA) of the Population and Housing Census 2022. Each EA is a cluster of around 100 households.

At the first stage, the required number of PSUs was selected and a complete household listing was carried out in the selected PSUs. Then at the second stage, 20 households were selected randomly from each selected PSU for the interview in the field.

Table 1.1: Sampling Frame of HIES 2022: At a Glance

Area	Number of Household	Number of EA	Mean Number of Household in EA
Rural	28,798,510	289,702	99
Urban	4,642,861	46,507	100
City Corporation	4,852,760	45,934	106
Total	**38,294,131**	**382,143**	**100**

Table 1.2: Number of Households by Division and Locality from the Sampling Frame of HIES 2022

Division	Rural	Urban*			Total
		Total	Municipalities/ Other Urban	City Corporations	
Barishal	17,76,548	3,27,651	2,39,888	87,763	21,04,199
Chattogram	53,42,781	17,49,322	9,97,266	7,52,056	70,92,103
Dhaka	59,94,194	45,02,038	11,26,433	33,75,605	1,04,96,232
Khulna	35,01,454	7,13,215	5,46,534	1,66,681	42,14,669
Mymensingh	25,20,462	4,38,123	3,16,237	1,21,886	29,58,585
Rajshahi	41,90,716	8,87,721	7,76,557	1,11,164	50,78,437
Rangpur	36,96,320	5,91,277	4,45,629	1,45,648	42,87,597
Sylhet	17,76,035	2,86,274	1,94,317	91,957	20,62,309
Total	**2,87,98,510**	**94,95,621**	**46,42,861**	**48,52,760**	**3,82,94,131**

* Urban domain in each division is divided into two sub-strata (Municipality/Other Urban and City Corporation)

1.3.2 STRATIFICATION

Stratification for this design was done in the following way:

First of all, each of the 8 administrative divisions by rural and urban areas were treated as domain or main stratum. Therefore, there are a total of 16 (8 rural + 8 urban) domains or main strata for the survey. Estimates of poverty and other indicators will be prepared and published at the domain or main stratum level.

Secondly, the 8 urban main strata were further stratified by two basic localities viz. (i) Municipalities/ other urban areas (ii) City corporations. For the sake of convenience, we can treat municipalities/other urban as municipalities only. Thus, in urban domain, eight additional strata/sub-strata were implicitly created for the survey. In total, therefore, there were 24 (8 rural+8 municipalities+8 city corporations) sub-strata for this design. Table 1.3 presents number of PSUs and the number of households by 24 sub-strata from the census frame.

Table 1.3: Number of PSUs and Households by Sub-Stratum (Census Frame)

Sl.	Sub-stratum	No. of PSUs	No. of Households
1	Barishal Rural	17,118	17,76,548
2	Barishal Urban	2,338	2,39,888
3	Barishal CC	837	87,763
4	Chattogram Rural	56,065	5,34,2781

Sl.	Sub-stratum	No. of PSUs	No. of Households
5	Chattogram Urban	10,295	9,97,266
6	Chattogram CC	6,927	7,52,056
7	Dhaka Rural	59,130	59,94,194
8	Dhaka Urban	10,877	11,26,433
9	Dhaka CC	31,743	33,75,605
10	Khulna Rural	34,466	35,01,454
11	Khulna Urban	5,538	5,46,534
12	Khulna CC	1,629	1,66,681
13	Mymensingh Rural	24,656	25,20,462
14	Mymensingh Urban	3,100	3,16,237
15	Mymensingh CC	1,191	1,21,886
16	Rajshahi Rural	42,037	41,90,716
17	Rajshahi Urban	7,782	7,76,557
18	Rajshahi CC	1,176	1,11,164
19	Rangpur Rural	36,320	36,96,320
20	Rangpur Urban	4,494	4,45,629
21	Rangpur CC	1,434	1,45,648
22	Sylhet Rural	19,910	17,76,035
23	Sylhet Urban	2,083	1,94,317
24	Sylhet CC	997	91,957
	Total	**3,82,143**	**3,82,94,131**

1.3.3 SAMPLE SIZE

Before estimating the sample size, the very first step is to identify the key target variables on which sample size is estimated and assess the accuracy of the sample in terms of achieving a certain level of precision in estimating selected statistics on these key target variables. In the last HIES 2016/17, three target variables were considered in estimating the sample size. These were (i) Nominal household consumption expenditure (ii) Nominal Per capita consumption expenditure (iii) Poverty headcount rate.

For designing the sample for HIES 2022, two different target variables/indicators were used. These are (i) the prevalence rate of the main indicator (poverty headcount rate) and (ii) Nominal household consumption expenditure. These were considered the core indicators of HIES. Using both indicators, a rough calculation showed that about 900 households or 45 PSU's (as 20 households were selected in each PSU) for each domain (division by rural & urban) were required to provide a reasonably precise estimate at the domain level.

1.3.4 FORMULA USED FOR THE ESTIMATION OF SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size is usually determined at the domain level from which a separate estimate is derived. From general theory, the minimum required sample size is determined by the usual sample size determination formula for estimating the mean, which is given by

$$n = \left(\frac{z_{\alpha/2} \times CV_{SRS(\bar{y})}}{r(\bar{Y})}\right)^2 \times DEFF$$

where n is the minimum sample size required for allocation to each division in order to achieve a certain level in the accuracy statistic $r(\bar{Y})$ associated with the targeted variable $\bar{y}$; $CV_{SRS(\bar{y})}$ is the coefficient of variation of the targeted variable estimated under the assumption of simple random sampling; $DEFF$ is the design effect of the target variable; and $z_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value of a standard normal distribution with α% level of significance.

To allow a relative margin of error 9% (which was 10% in HIES 2016/17 as the district was domain), but here in HIES 2022 division was considered as a domain which allowed less margin of error compared to the district level domain with the coefficient of variation for average monthly household consumption expenditure, CV=0.907652 (HIES 2016/17) and a factor for the design effect 2.3 at 95% level of confidence (z=1.96), the minimum required sample size for a single domain would be 898.66 ≈ 900 households. Since there are 16 domains (2 domains viz. rural and urban in each of the 8 divisions), the ultimate sample size was estimated at 14400 (900×16) households spreading through 720 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) i.e., 20 households per PSU all over the country.

1.3.5 SAMPLE ALLOCATION

As one of our goals here is to estimate and compare division level means, equal allocation of PSUs to division by rural and urban would be a better choice i.e. 45 PSUs were assigned to each division for rural and urban areas. Equal allocation of PSUs helped in producing domain-level estimates with similar precision. However, for urban areas, Neyman's allocation technique was followed to assign PSUs to Municipalities & City Corporations sub-strata. The Neyman's allocation taking into account the variability of the locality (municipalities/city corporations) will greatly improve the precision of the estimate at Division as well as aggregate (National) level. The following table (Table-1.4) shows the allocation of sample PSUs by Division & Locality (24 sub-strata).

Table 1.4: Distribution of Sample PSUs by Division and Locality

Division	Rural	Urban*			Total Sample PSU
		Total	Municipality/ Other Urban	City Corporation	
Barishal	45	45	33	12	90
Chattogram	45	45	24	21	90
Dhaka	45	45	09	36	90
Khulna	45	45	34	11	90
Mymensingh	45	45	32	13	90
Rajshahi	45	45	39	06	90
Rangpur	45	45	34	11	90
Sylhet	45	45	31	14	90
Total	**360**	**360**	**236**	**124**	**720**

* Urban domain in each division is divided into two sub-strata (Municipality/Other Urban and City Corporation)

Table 1.5: Distribution of Sample Households by Division and Locality

Division	Rural	Urban*			Total Sample HH
		Total	Municipality/ Other Urban	City Corporation	
Barishal	900	900	660	240	1800
Chattogram	900	900	480	420	1800
Dhaka	900	900	180	720	1800
Khulna	900	900	680	220	1800
Mymensingh	900	900	640	260	1800
Rajshahi	900	900	780	120	1800
Rangpur	900	900	680	220	1800
Sylhet	900	900	620	280	1800
Total	**7,200**	**7,200**	**4,720**	**2,480**	**14,400**

* Urban domain in each division is divided into two sub-strata (Municipality/Other Urban and City Corporation)

1.3.6 SAMPLE SELECTION

At the first stage, a total of 45 PSUs (EAs) was selected from each Division in Rural Domain applying PPS systematic sampling technique. For Urban Domain, required number of sample PSUs as mentioned in Table 1.4, were selected independently from municipality and city corporation sub-stratum applying the same PPS technique. Therefore, total sample PSUs for the survey were 45×16 =720.

Enumeration Area (EA), a cluster of around 100 households of Population and Housing Census 2022, was treated as PSU for this sample design. The sampling frame for this purpose was developed from the Second Zonal Operation of Population and Housing Census 2022 data. A file containing all the EAs (PSUs) of the Population and Housing Census 2022 was created. This file contains all the unique geographic codes from the division down to EA and also the locality code (Rural, Municipality/Other Urban and City Corporation). In order to select the sample PSUs independently by sub-stratum, the sampling frame was properly sorted by sub-stratum and geo-codes. Then, at the first stage, the required number of PSUs as shown in Table 4 was selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling, the measure of size being the number of households in each PSU. After selection of the PSUs, a complete household listing in these selected PSUs were done in the field. Subsequently, these were computerized and were used to draw the 20 households from each of the selected PSUs at the second stage. Thus, total sample size for the survey stands at 720×20=14,400 households.

1.3.7 SAMPLING WEIGHTS AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTION

Sampling probability was computed separately for each sampling stage and for each PSU within a sub-stratum.

Let's say we use the following notations in our sampling weight calculations:

p_{1h_i} = Probability of first stage sampling of the i^{th} PSU in stratum h.

Let n_h be the number of PSUs selected in stratum h, M_{h_i} the number of households of the i^{th} PSU according to the sampling frame, and $\sum M_{h_i}$ the total number of households in stratum h.

The probability of selection of i^{th} PSU in stratum h was calculated as:

$$p_{1h_i} = nh * \frac{M_{h_i}}{\sum M_{h_i}}$$

Let M_{h_i} be the number of households found in the household listing document in the PSU i in stratum h.

Let S_{h_i} be the number of households selected within PSU i in stratum h. In this sample design, S_{h_i} = 20. Therefore, the probability of selection for each household in the PSU i of stratum h at the second stage would be

$$p_{2h_i} = \frac{S_{h_i}}{H_{h_i}}$$

Overall probability of selection of each household in PSU i of stratum h, were simply the product of the above two probabilities of selection.

That is overall probability,

$$p_{h_i} = p_{1h_i} . p_{2h_i}$$

Thus, the sampling weight w_{h_i} for each household in PSU i of stratum h, were the inverse of overall probability of selection.

$$w_{h_i} = 1/p_{h_i}$$

1.3.8 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF SAMPLING WEIGHTS:

The sampling weights estimated by the above method is termed as Ex-ante weights. Exante means before the event. In our case, event is the survey operation in the field. These weights closely follow the original sampling design. But it is not uncommon that the sampling weights are adjusted ex-post (after the event) to correct for the imperfections in the sample in respect to;

i. Household non-response at the PSU level.
ii. Corrections for errors due to outdated information in the sampling frame and generally conducted at the PSU level.
iii. Re-classification of RMO (rural/municipality/other urban) codes to match official urban and rural share of population found in the 2022 Population and Housing Census.

The sampling frame for the design of HIES 2022 sample was based on the list of second zonal operation for Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2022. The list of PSUs was created on June 2021. This sampling frame suggested that the share of urban population was 24.8 percent where 'Growth Centre' was treated as rural area. But in Final operation of Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2022 'Growth Centre' was reclassified as urban area which gives the official estimate of the urban share to 32 percent.

Therefore, we need to adjust the sampling weights to ensure that the final urban and rural estimates based on the HIES 2022 to match the official numbers produced from Population and Housing Census 2022. In order to compute the adjustment factor, all urban ex-ante weights need to be multiplied by 32/24.8 and all rural ex-ante weights by 68/75.2

1.4 NEW FEATURES IN HIES 2022

In HIES 2022, substantial improvements were made in order to ensure the data quality, such as **a)** Selection of Quality Enumerators, **b)** Residential Training for the Enumerators and the Field Offcials, **c)** Introduction of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) instead of Computer Assisted Field Entry (CAFE), **d)** Introduction of weighing scales to ensure accurate measurements of food items, **e)** Introduction of Diary for the households to capture data on both food and non-food items. The diary served as a tool for individuals to record their consumption patterns, which in turn contributed to more comprehensive and detailed data collection, **f)** Working in a team approach (HIES 2022 Team). It has boosted up the quality of the works and also ensured the capacity of BBS officials, **g)** Continous Field Monitoring, etc.

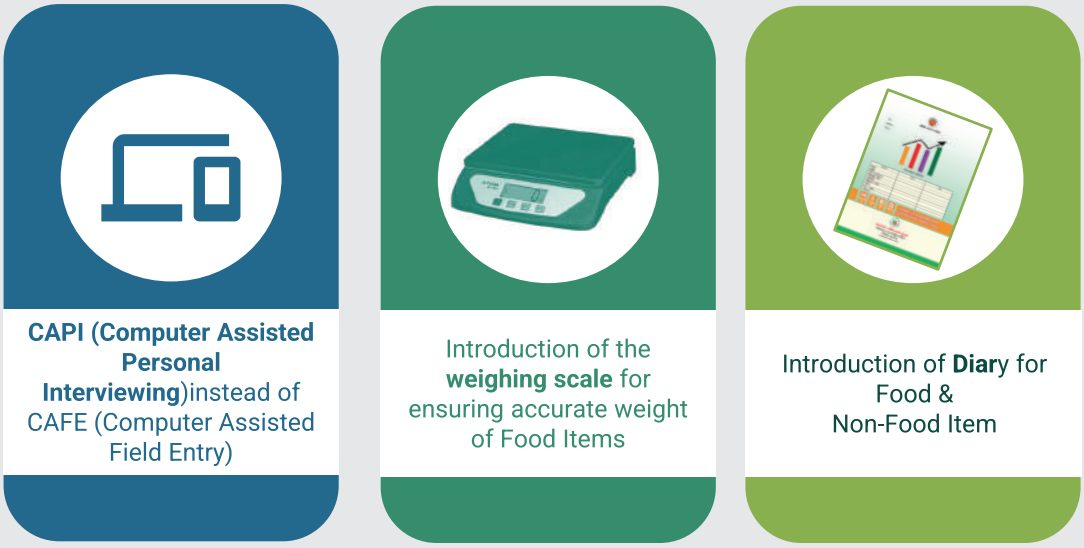
In fact, the transition from CAFE to CAPI enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of the interviewing process by utilizing computer-assisted technologies. The system significantly reduced the time for data entry, processing and dissemination. Importantly, the CAPI system ensured on-field validation of data during the survey and reduced inconsistencies.

All these initiatives were extremely supportive to enhance the accuracy, efficiency, and comprehensiveness of data collection progressions that ultimately upgraded the quality and reliability of the data obtained.

1.5 RECRUITMENT PROCESS OF THE ENUMERATORS CUM DATA ENTRY OPERATORS

For the recruitment process of enumerators involved in the data collection for HIES 2022, the following qualifications and conditions were typically considered:

New Features in HIES 2022



Educational Qualification: The minimum educational requirement for enumerators was usually a graduation degree. Having a higher qualification may also be considered advantageous.

Preferred Subjects: Candidates with educational backgrounds in subjects such as Statistics, Mathematics, Economics, Sociology, or related fields were often given preference. These subjects provide a foundation in data analysis and social sciences, which are relevant to the data collection process.

Age Range: The age range for enumerators was typically between 31 and 40 years. This range was chosen to ensure a balance between experience and energy in carrying out the data collection activities.

These qualifications and conditions are designed to ensure that enumerators possess the necessary skills, knowledge, and abilities to collect accurate and reliable data for HIES 2022.

Recruitment Process: The recruitment process for Enumerator Cum Data Entry Operators involved multiple stages and evaluations. The initial stage of the recruitment process involved written exams and interviews conducted at the district level by the Deputy Directors (DDs) or their designated representatives. This stage planned to assess the candidates' knowledge, skills, and suitability for the position. Based on the performance in the written exams and interviews, a shortlist of approximately 300 candidates was made. These candidates demonstrated the most potential and were selected to proceed to the next stage of the recruitment process. The shortlisted candidates then underwent interviews conducted by a committee at the Head Office (HO). These interviews were conducted over Zoom or a similar virtual platform. The committee assessed the candidates' competencies, communication skills, and overall fit for the role. After the interviews, the committee made the final selection of 84 candidates who were deemed most qualified for the Enumerator Cum Data Entry Operator positions. Additionally, a waiting list was created, consisting of 40 candidates who would be considered for employment if any of the selected candidates declined the offer or became unavailable. This recruitment process ensured a thorough evaluation of candidates at different stages, including written exams, interviews at the district level, and a final interview conducted by the committee.

1.6 TRAINING AND FIELD OPERATION

1.6.1 TRAINING

A residential training program was conducted for a duration of 21 days from December 4 to December 24, 2021 at Brac CDM, Gazipur. This training provided participants with an immersive learning experience over the course of three weeks. Additionally, during data collection two refresher training sessions were organized as part of the program. The first refresher training lasted for three days, from March 22 to March 24, 2022. The second refresher training spanned three days, taking place from August 28 to August 30, 2022. These refresher sessions aimed to reinforce and update the knowledge and skills acquired during the initial residential training. The combination of the residential training and the subsequent refresher sessions provided participants with continuous learning opportunities, enabling them to build upon their knowledge and stay updated with the latest practices and developments in their respective fields. Moreover, a three-day residential training program was conducted for Divisional and District Coordinators from December 28 to December 30, 2021.

The residential format of the training allowed participants to incline themselves fully in the learning experience, providing them with a focused and intensive training environment. The program likely included a combination of theoretical sessions, practical exercises, case studies, and interactive discussions to equip the coordinators with the necessary tools and techniques to effectively carry out their roles.

By bringing together participants from different divisions and districts, the training fostered collaboration, networking, and the exchange of best practices among participants. The knowledge and skills gained during the residential training would have better prepared the participants to perform their responsibilities and contribute to the successful implementation of their respective duties.

1.6.2 FIELD OPERATION

There were 40 enumeration teams for the survey. Each enumeration team comprised of 1 supervising officer, 2 interviewers and 2 female facilitators. This team of five members was assigned to 1 PSU to work for a continuous period of 20 days, a term, following a predetermined data collection schedule. There was total 18 terms covering round the year survey.

For collection of information on food consumption, the households were divided into two groups each consisting of 10 households. Each enumerator, with the help of the female facilitator, continuously collected information on food consumption of the households for 14 days without break. Enumerators visited five households each alternate day to collect the information of food consumption along other sections according to the schedule. Similarly, the enumerators visited other remaining five households on other alternate days. The detail data collection schedule is as follows:

Table 1.6: Schedule of Data Collection of a Term

Day	Section	Households (HHs)	Time/days of data collection
1st day	Identification of Selected/Sample Household, Roster, Section-1 (Part-A)	10 HHs	-
2nd day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-1 ((Part-B & C)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (1st day and day before 1st day)
3rd day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-1 (Part-B & C)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (1st day and 2nd)
4th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-2 (Part- A1; A2 & Part-B)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (2nd & 3rd day)
5th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-2 (Part- A1, A2 & Part-B)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (3rd & 4th day)
6th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-3 (Part-A & B)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (4th & 5th day)
7th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) and Section-3 (Part-A & B)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (5th & 6th day)
8th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section- 9B (Weekly consumption) (1st Week)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (6th & 7th day)
9th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section- 9B (Weekly consumption) (1st Week)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (7th & 8th day)
10th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-4 (Part-A, B) & Section-5	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (8th & 9th day)
11th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-4 (Part-A, B) & Section-5	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (9th & 10th day)
12th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-6 (Part-A & B)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (10th & 11th day)
13th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-6 (Part-A & B)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (11th & 12th day)
14th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section- 9B (Weekly consumption) (2nd Week)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (12th & 13th day)

Day	Section	Households (HHs)	Time/days of data collection
15th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section- 9B (Weekly consumption) (2nd Week)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (13th & 14th day)
16th day	Section-9 (Part-C, D, E)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Non-food items (Monthly and Yearly) and Durable Goods
17th day	Section-9 (Part-C, D, E)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Non-food items (Monthly and Yearly) and Durable Goods
18th day	Section- 7 (Part-A, B, C, D & E) Section- 8 (Part-A, B, C & D) Section-10	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Agriculture, Others Assets, Others Income and Food Security
19th day	Section- 7 (Part-A, B, C, D & E) Section- 8 (Part-A, B, C & D) Section-10	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Agriculture, Others Assets, Others Income and Food Security
20th day	Review and Transit to Next PSU		

1.7 SUPERVISION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Strong supervision and quality control measures were adopted in HIES 2022. As mentioned earlier, there were 40 teams, each team comprising 2 enumerators cum data entry operators and 2 female facilitators. In order to ensure smooth collection of data and their quality, 64 supervising officers were appointed to supervise the work of the teams during data collection in respective districts. The Deputy Directors of District Statistical Offices and officers form the HQ were engaged as supervising officers. In addition, 4 enumerators cum data entry operators were also kept as reserve in case of any urgency arising out of non availibilty of any enumerators. Thus, the number of enumerators cum data entry operators were 84. Upazila statistical officers were also deployed to monitor the data collection activities during the survey in their upazilas.

There were also senior officials from HQ who frequently visited the sample areas randomly to ensure the quality of survey data. The supervising officers were required to examine all the questionnaires completed by the field staff and also verify that each interview had been carried out in time and the questionnaires were completed correctly. They also ensured that the seasonal variations in income and expenditure patterns have been reflected in the collected data sets. In cases where further corrections were needed, the respective enumerators were instructed to do the same. The enumerators and the female facilitators used to inform the supervising officers of any problem they faced during the period and the supervising officers, in turn, helped the enumerators in solving their problems.

During the data collection phase of HIES 2022, several monitoring activities were conducted by esteemed individuals and organizations. The Honorable Planning Minister, Mr. M. A. Mannan MP, personally monitored the data collection process for HIES 2022 in Madaripur District. His visit aimed to ensure the smooth and accurate collection of data in line with the established protocols and guidelines. Dr. Shamsul Alam, the Honorable State Minister at the Ministry of Planning, supervised the data collection process for HIES 2022 in Sobujbag, Dhaka. His presence and oversight intended to maintain the quality and integrity of the data collection activities. Dr. Shahnaz Arefin, ndc Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division monitored the data collection process for HIES 2022 rigorously throughout the survey period. The Secretary visited several districts including Dhaka, Madaripur, Khulna, Jashore, Magura, Chattogram, Rangamati, Rajshahi, Bogura and Barishal to ensure the accurate and flawless data collection. Dr. Md. Kawser Ahmed, Member, General Economic Division (GED), Planning Commission visited the data collection activities to ensure the quality and accuracy of the collected data.

The World Bank team conducted visits during the data collection in several Dhaka. Their visit aimed to assess the adherence to international standards and to provide technical support and guidance as required. The Development Journalist Forum conducted a field visit to Rupganj, Narayanganj to observe the data collection process and report on its progress, challenges, and outcomes.

The enumerators, soon after completion of data collection and data entry, sent the soft copy of the data sets to the servers through internet. These data sets were promptly verified in the headquarter. There were 8 (eight) data entry monitoring suversiors for eight administrative division to check the data sent by enumerators. Besides, the project team also checked in case any error or inconsistency was found, it was immediately communicated to the concerned enumerator and the supervising officer.

These control and supervising measures as mentioned above enhanced the quality of enumeration and the data collection system to a great extent.

1.8 DATA ENTRY, VALIDATION AND DATA PROCESSING

1.8.1 DATA ENTRY AND VALIDATION

The data collection, entry and data transferring process for the HIES 2016 was developed using Paper and Pencil (PAPI) combined with Computer Assisted Field Entry (CAFE). With this method, the interviewers regularly collected all the information during the interview using PAPI and entered the data in to Laptop Computers at the end of the day. If they found any inconsistencies in the data, they went back to the relevant households of the PSU and made required changes or corrections to remove the discrepancies while they were still in that locality. Once they had completed and checked the information, they also ensured that the data entered through data entry program were accurate and consistent. Thus, the data were substantially cleaned and validated right at the field level. The data collection program was developed in CSPro and contained with a cloud-based data transferring system, which allowed enumerators to transfer data from the field almost in real time using mobile internet connection. After the data was transferred to BBS headquarter, this was compiled and exported to a readable version by standard statistical software using a built-in routine in the data entry program.

The data were then promptly examined and verified with the questionnaires if necessary to ensure that the errors and inconsistencies that were required to be removed by the enumerators were done properly. Eight dedicated data entry monitoring supervisors for eight administrative divisions were assigned to check the consistency of data sets realtime. The data sets then re-examined by project team and senior officials. It may be mentioned that the software for the data collection was developed in such a manner as to detect most of the errors, omissions or inconsistencies right at the data entry level. However, some more editing specially inter record consistencies were required to be done by the senior officials at BBS headquarter.

From the data sets thus produced, dbf files were created through specially designed software. Finally, tables were generated from the cleaned data sets using data analysis software like STATA and SPSS.

1.8.2 DATA ANALYSIS

In the context of data analysis for the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022, several teams and consultants were involved. The HIES team consists of professionals and experts responsible for designing and conducting the survey, collecting the data, and overseeing the data validation. The Poverty & Equity GP (Global Practice) team and a senior poverty consulatant of The World Bank (WB) were highly engaged with the HIES team to analyze the survey data. Moreover, two local poverty consultants were appointed by the HIES 2020-21 project, BBS specifically having guidance, expertise, and technical support in the data analysis phase of the survey. These teams and the consultants worked independently to avoid probable bias in analysis and finalized the results after consultation and comparing the results of each team. Their combined efforts ensured the accurate interpretation of the survey data and facilitated the generation of meaningful insights.

1.9 UPDATES ON QUESTIONNAIRE

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) for 2022 introduced several updates and additions to its questionnaire. These updates aimed to capture a wider range of information and align with specific goals. The key changes include:

1.9.1 INCREASED FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

The questionnaire expanded its coverage to include a broader range of food and non-food items. The food items rose to 263 from 149 in HIES 2016 while non-food items mounted to 441 from 216 in HIES 2016. This update allowed for a more comprehensive assessment of household consumption patterns including new food and non-food items in the consumption basket.

1.9.2 INTRODUCTION OF COICOP CLASSIFICATION

The Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-1999) was incorporated into the questionnaire. This classification system categorizes expenditures based on their purpose, enabling more detailed analysis of food and non-food items. This inclusion allows more comprehensive weight for Consumer Price Index (CPI).

1.9.3 FOOD AWAY FROM HOME (FAH)

The survey included questions related to food consumption outside the home, known as Food Away from Home (FAH). This addition aimed to capture data on eating habits and expenditure on meals consumed in restaurants, cafes, or other establishments. Though this section is not completely new, the module is all-inclusive and wider than ever before.

1.9.4 INCORPORATION OF SDG-RELATED QUESTIONS

To align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the questionnaire included specific questions related to the SDGs. This allowed for monitoring and assessing progress toward achieving the SDGs. Household and individual-level questions were resigned using the SDGs metadata and guidelines.

1.9.5 COVID-19 RELATED QUESTIONS

Given the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the questionnaire included questions related to Covid-19 vaccination, household health expenditure for Covid-19 and other relevant aspects. These questions provided insights into the pandemic's socio-economic implications.

1.9.6 NEW SECTION FOR FOOD SECURITY

A dedicated section (Section 10) was added to the questionnaire to gather data on food security. This section aimed to assess the availability, access, and utilization of food within households, contributing to a better understanding of food security challenges. This section is designed using the set of questions developed by the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) to determine the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

By incorporating these updates and additions, the HIES 2022 questionnaire aimed to capture a comprehensive range of data, including detailed consumption patterns, SDG-related information, the impact of Covid-19, and food security indicators.

1.10 ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD BANK (WB) AND THE NSDS-ISP, BBS IN HIES 2022

The World Bank (WB) is mandated globally as lead organization to oversee the progress of SDG Goal-1 'End poverty in all forms everywhere'. However, the WB and BBS have been maininting a long-standing partnership. The WB has been providing technical and finaninacial support to the HIES since 2000 and onwards. In HIES 2022, the WB is providing the technical support through NSDS-ISP, BBS and directly. It is worth mentioning that all costs related to the residential training programs and logistics e.g. 32 Laptops (out of 80) during the survey were supported by the NSDS-ISP, BBS. On the otherhand, the WB is continuously providing required technical supports and extending their cooperation to the HIES 2022 for institutional capacity building and so on.

CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Bangladesh is a densely populated country with around 41 million households within the territory. Household characteristics and the population structure as observed from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022 is presented in this chapter. This includes average household sizes by divisions and the distribution of population by age, sex and residence.

2.1 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Average household size obtained from different Household Income and Expenditure Surveys have been presented in Table 2.1. It is observed that the average household size in HIES 2005, 2010 and 2022 followed a simillar decreasing trend though the household size was 4.06 in HIES 2016 which was a bit lower compared to 4.26 in HIES 2022.

Table 2.1: Average Household Size

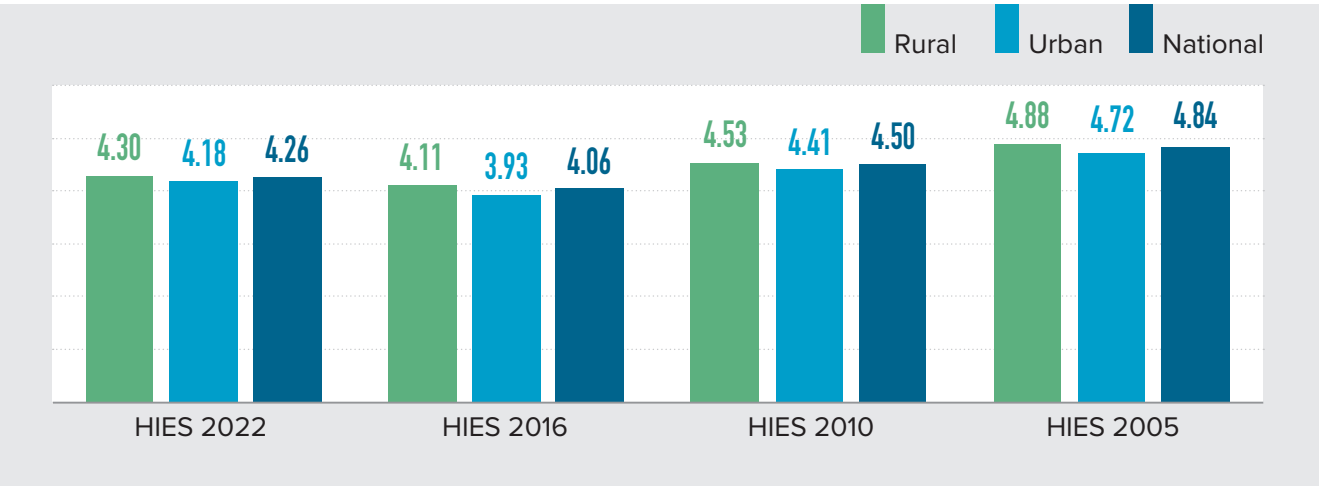
	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022			
National	4.26	4.30	4.18
Barishal	4.38	4.38	4.38
Chattogram	4.64	4.74	4.46
Dhaka	4.04	4.03	4.04
Khulna	4.04	4.04	4.03
Mymensingh	4.39	4.40	4.35
Rajshahi	4.00	3.97	4.11

	National	Rural	Urban
Rangpur	4.10	4.10	4.10
Sylhet	5.25	5.34	4.86
HIES 2016			
National	**4.06**	**4.11**	**3.93**
Barishal	4.17	4.18	4.13
Chattogram	4.47	4.53	4.32
Dhaka	3.87	4.04	3.71
Khulna	3.74	3.73	3.78
Mymensingh	3.85	3.85	3.89
Rajshahi	3.76	3.75	3.80
Rangpur	3.87	3.86	3.94
Sylhet	4.94	4.97	4.82
HIES 2010			
National	**4.50**	**4.53**	**4.41**
Barisal	4.56	4.57	4.52
Chittagong	4.97	5.07	4.70
Dhaka	4.39	4.47	4.28
Khulna	4.26	4.24	4.34
Rajshahi (Former)	4.21	4.18	4.36
-Rajshahi (New)	4.15	4.12	4.28
-Rangpur	4.28	4.25	4.48
Sylhet	5.50	5.56	5.17
HIES 2005			
National	**4.84**	**4.88**	**4.72**
Barisal	4.97	4.96	5.03
Chittagong	5.42	5.49	5.21
Dhaka	4.69	4.77	4.57
Khulna	4.71	4.73	4.62
Rajshahi	4.53	4.52	4.57
Sylhet	5.57	5.65	5.11

In the rural area, the average size of household was 4.88 in HIES 2005, 4.53 in HIES 2010 and 4.11 in HIES 2016. In HIES 2022, it stands at 4.30. Similar declining trend is also observed in urban areas. In HIES 2005 the average household size was 4.72, it declined to 4.41 in 2010 and further declined to 3.93 in 2016. HIES 2022 findings show that the average size of household in urban areas is 4.18.

Among the divisions, in 2022 the highest household size of 5.25 is reported from Sylhet division followed by Chattogram division at 4.64. The lowest average household size is reported from Rajshahi division as 4.00, proceeded by Dhaka and Khulna division 4.04. The overall size of household in rural area is still higher as compared to urban area except in Dhaka and Rajshahi divisions where urban household size is slightly higher than rural household size.

Figure 2.1: Average Household Sizes by HIES Years



2.2 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF POPULATION

Age-sex structure of population obtained from HIES 2016 and HIES 2022 has been presented in Table 2.2. The survey shows that the highest concentration of population exists in the age group 15-19 years in HIES 2022, whereas that in HIES 2016 exists in age group 10-14.

The percentage of population in the lowest age group (0-4) has been found to be 9.39% in 2022 as against 9.98% in 2016. In the age group 5-9, the

Table 2.2: Age Sex Structure of Population

Age Group (Years)	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
0-4	9.39	9.67	9.11	9.98	10.30	9.66
5-9	9.07	9.58	8.56	10.69	10.91	10.47
10-14	9.68	9.93	9.43	11.58	12.04	11.12
15-19	10.68	10.79	10.56	9.76	10.13	9.40
20-24	8.81	8.48	9.14	7.96	6.94	8.97
25-29	7.65	7.07	8.24	9.00	7.96	10.03
30-34	6.74	6.41	7.08	7.63	7.41	7.85
35-39	7.55	6.85	8.26	7.35	7.38	7.33
40-44	6.33	6.22	6.43	5.50	5.66	5.34
45-49	5.19	5.33	5.05	5.34	5.29	5.38
50-54	4.98	4.85	5.10	4.01	4.19	3.84
55-59	4.12	4.18	4.06	3.37	3.58	3.15
60-64	3.62	3.95	3.29	2.88	3.05	2.70
65-99	2.64	2.86	2.43	2.04	2.13	1.95
70-74	1.79	1.92	1.67	1.40	1.47	1.33
75-79	0.76	0.92	0.61	0.68	0.73	0.62
80 and above	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.83	0.82	0.84

percentage of population was 10.69% in 2016 which declined to 9.07% in 2022. This reduction in proportion of population in the lower age group appears to be the outcome of declining growth rate and reduction in total fertility rate in the recent years.

On the other hand, the percentage of population in the upper most age groups (i.e. 65 years and over) are increasing. It was 2.04% in 2016 and increased to 2.64% in 2022. This increase of aging population indicates that longevity of population is increasing standard over time. In the older age group, the percentage of male population is 2.86 as against 2.43 for female, indicating more longevity of male as compared to female.

The demographic dependency ratio of population in 2022 is estimated at 52.28 where, 55.92 for male and 48.79 for female at the national level. It may be noted that demographic dependency ratio is the ratio of population of 0-14 year age group plus 65 years and over age group to the population of 15-64 year age group. In 2016 such ratios were 59.21, 62.34 and 56.23 respectively at the national level. The findings show remarkable decrease of dependency ratio in 2022 in comparison to that of 2016.

In the rural areas, the demographic dependency ratio is estimated at 54.73 for both sexes, 58.73 for male and 50.90 for female in HIES 2022 which marked a sharp decline from 62.66 for both sex, 66.63 for male and 58.93 for female in 2016. In the urban areas, the demographic dependency ratio were 50.63 for both sexes, 51.79 for male and 49.54 for female in 2016 which reduced to 47.19 for both sexes, 50.11 for male and 44.33 for female in 2022 which is commendable.

Table 2.3: Dependency Ratio by Sex and Locality HIES 2022

	Total	Male	Female
HIES 2022			
National	52.28	55.92	48.79
Rural	54.73	58.73	50.90
Urban	47.19	50.11	44.33
HIES 2016			
National	59.21	62.34	56.23
Rural	62.66	66.63	58.93
Urban	50.63	51.79	49.54

CHAPTER 3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION

This chapter discusses the average household income, expenditure and consumption patterns by different income categories. Expenditure by food and non-food items, consumption by major items of expenditure, and deciles distribution of income and expenditure are also discussed as well.

3.1 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION

The results of household nominal income, expenditure and consumption from the periodic surveys 2000 to 2022 have been presented in Table 3.1. The difference between the concepts of expenditure and consumption is that 'consumption' excludes lumpy expenditures like durable goods purchased and other expenditures such as payment of tax, insurance, expenses of pilgrimage/hajj, marriage, etc. while 'expenditure' includes all those expenses.

Table 3.1: Average Monthly Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Expenditure by Locality

Survey Year	Locality	Average Monthly (Taka)		
		Income	Expenditure*	Consumption Expenditure
HIES 2022	National	32,422	31,500	30,603
	Rural	26,163	26,842	26,207
	Urban	45,757	41,424	39,971
HIES 2016	National	15,988	15,715	15,420
	Rural	13,998	14,156	13,868
	Urban	22,600	19,697	19,383

Survey Year	Locality	Monthly Average (Taka)		
		Income	Expenditure*	Consumption Expenditure
HIES 2010	National	11,479	11,200	11,003
	Rural	9,648	9,612	9,436
	Urban	16,475	15,531	15,276
HIES 2005	National	7,203	6,134	5,964
	Rural	6,096	5,319	5,165
	Urban	10,463	8,533	8,315
HIES 2000	National	5,842	4,886	4,542
	Rural	4,816	4,257	3,879
	Urban	9,878	7,360	7,149

* Consumption expenditure plus lumpy life-cycle expenditures, income tax, interest charges and insurance.

The HIES 2022 findings show that average monthly household income is Tk. 32,422 at the national level, Tk. 26,163 in rural areas and Tk. 45,757 in urban areas. In HIES 2016, the same was Tk. 15,988 at the national level, Tk. 13,998 and Tk. 22,600 in rural and urban areas respectively. Compared to 2016, it is increased by 102.79% at the national level, 86.91% in rural areas and 102.46% in urban areas in 2022. The factors that contributed significantly for such increase of monthly household income are remittances, widening of Social Security Programs, increased rural job opportunities, inflation and increased wage rates etc. The rate of increase is estimated at 454.98% at the national level as compared to 2000.

In HIES 2022, the average monthly household expenditure is estimated at Tk. 31,500 at the national level, Tk. 26,842 in rural areas and Tk. 41,424 in urban areas. The same was Tk. 15,715 at the national level, Tk. 14,156 in rural areas and Tk. 19,697 in urban areas in HIES 2016. In 2022, it is increased by 100.45% at the national level, 89.62% in rural areas and 110.31% in urban areas compared to 2016. The rate of increase is estimated at 544.70% at the national level as compared to 2000. Figure 3.2 provides the graphical presentation of monthly household expenditure of HIES 2022 and HIES 2016.

Figure 3.1: Household Average Monthly Income (Tk) by Locality

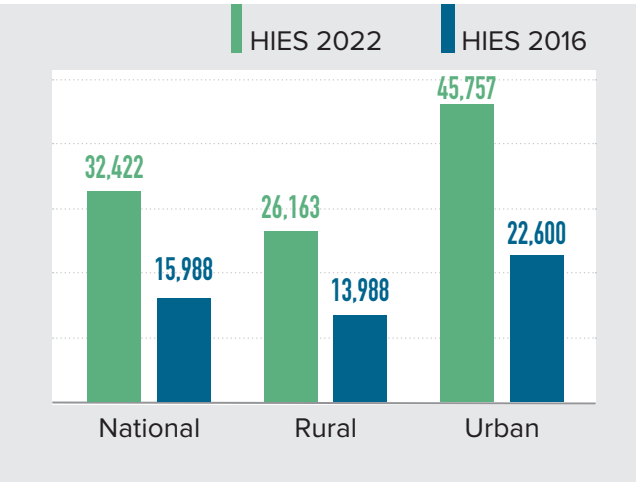
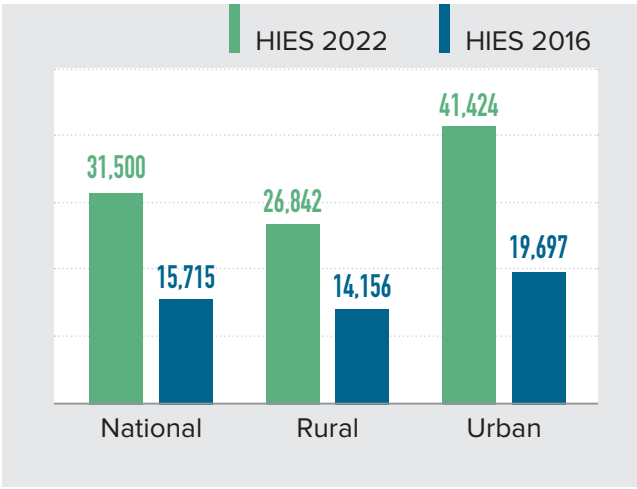
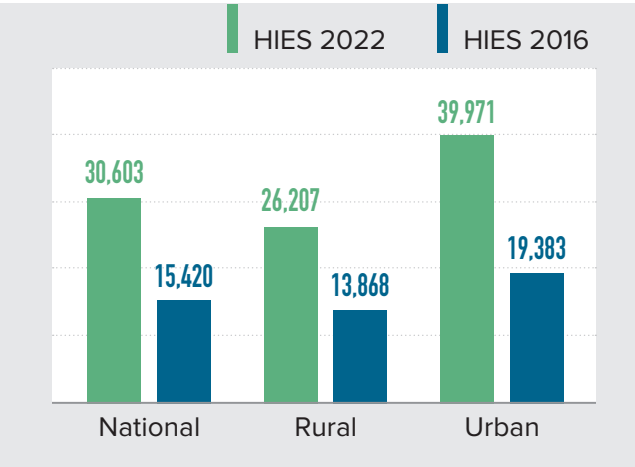


Figure 3.2: Household Average Monthly Expenditure (Tk) by Locality



The HIES 2022 reveals that average monthly household consumption expenditure is estimated at Tk. 30,603 at national level, Tk. 26,207 in rural areas and Tk. 39,971 in urban areas. In HIES 2016, it was Tk. 15,420, Tk. 13,868 and Tk. 19,383 at the national, rural and urban areas respectively. The monthly average consumption

Figure 3.3: Household Average Monthly Consumption Expenditure (Tk) by Locality



increased by 98.46% in 2022 at the national level, 88.97% in rural areas and 106.22% in urban areas over 2016. On the other hand, the nominal income increased by 102.79% at the national level, 86.91% in rural areas and 102.78% in urban areas. It is evident from the Table 04 that increases of consumption are higher than increases of income at the national level and rural areas, however, lower in urban areas. It indicates that people in rural areas had to spend more in consumption goods, but in urban areas the consumption is lower than income which may be due to extended definition of urban areas. Figure 3.3 provides the graphical presentation of monthly household consumption expenditure from HIES 2022 and HIES 2016.

3.2 FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE

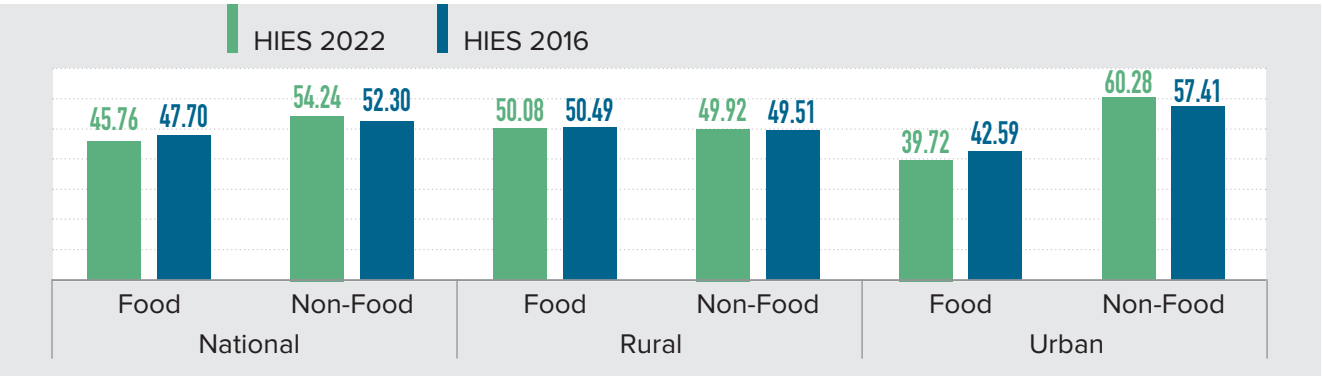
Food and non-food expenditure as percentage of household consumption has been presented in Table 3.2. Proportion of food and non-food consumptions provide important indication about the strength of economy of the general people.

In HIES 2022, the share of food expenditure is 45.76% whereas that of non-food expenditure is 54.24%. In rural areas, the share of food expenditure is 50.08% whereas that of non-food expenditure is 49.92%. In urban areas, the share of food expenditure is 39.72% whereas that of non-food expenditure is 60.28%. It is observed from the Table 3.2 that non-food expenditure exceeded the food expenditure at the national level and urban areas whereas it is almost equal in the rural areas. This shows that people are increasingly spending on non-food in urban areas compared to

Table 3.2: Percentage Share of Food and Non-Food Consumption Expenditure of Household by Locality

Survey Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food
HIES 2022	45.76	54.24	50.08	49.92	39.72	60.28
HIES 2016	47.70	52.30	50.49	49.51	42.59	57.41
HIES 2010	54.81	45.19	58.74	41.26	48.19	51.81
HIES 2005	53.81	46.18	58.54	41.45	45.17	54.82
HIES 2000	54.60	45.40	59.30	40.70	44.60	55.40

Figure 3.4: Percentage Share of Food and Non-Food Consumption



rural areas. The proportion of expenditure on food items was 45.76% and non-food was 54.24% in 2022. The food and non-food expenditure were 47.70% and 52.30% respectively in 2016. In 2022, the food and non-food expenditure in the rural areas were 50.08% and 49.92% which were 50.49% and 49.51% respectively in 2016. In 2022, the food and non-food expenditure were 39.72% and 60.28% in the urban areas as against 42.59% and 57.41% respectively in 2016. Figure 3.4 gives the graphical presentation of food and non-food expenditure as percentage of household consumption for 2022 and 2016.

3.3 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION BY MAJOR EXPENDITURE GROUPS

Table 3.3 presents percentage distribution of average monthly household consumptions by major expenditure groups, such as, food and beverage, clothing and footwear, housing and house rent, fuel and lighting, household effect, medical, education and miscellaneous (transportation, recreation, etc.).

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Average Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Major Expenditure Group

Survey Year and Locality	Avg. Cons. Exp. (Taka/month)	Total	Food	Non-Food							
				Non-Food Total	Cloth & Footwear	Housing & House Rent	Fuel & Lighting	Household Effect*	Medical	Education	Miscellaneous
HIES 2022											
National	30603	100	45.76	54.24	6.74	10.25	5.25	2.19	6.91	2.78	20.11
Rural	26207	100	50.08	49.92	6.79	8.73	5.16	2.26	7.27	2.17	17.53
Urban	39971	100	39.72	60.28	6.68	12.38	5.38	2.09	6.40	3.63	23.72
HIES 2016											
National	15420	100	47.69	52.31	7.12	12.43	6.07	2.93	4.54	5.42	13.80
Rural	13868	100	50.49	49.51	7.50	9.80	6.65	2.88	4.63	4.93	13.12
Urban	19383	100	42.59	57.41	6.42	17.25	5.02	3.03	4.36	6.33	15.00
HIES 2010											
National	11003	100	54.81	45.19	4.95	9.93	5.63	1.68	3.79	5.68	13.53
Rural	9436	100	58.74	41.26	5.12	7.29	6.06	1.85	4.05	4.18	12.71
Urban	15276	100	48.19	51.81	4.67	14.41	4.89	1.40	3.35	8.20	14.89
HIES 2005											
National	5964	100	53.81	46.16	5.51	12.25	5.98	2.05	-	-	20.37
Rural	5165	100	58.54	41.43	5.54	9.77	6.10	1.80	-	-	18.22
Urban	8315	100	45.17	54.80	5.48	16.78	5.76	2.49	-	-	24.29
HIES 2000											
National	4537	100	54.6	43.82	6.28	9.00	6.81	1.41	-	-	20.32
Rural	3879	100	59.29	38.87	6.53	5.70	7.19	1.22	-	-	18.23
Urban	7125	100	44.55	54.39	5.73	16.05	6.00	1.81	-	-	24.80

* Household effect includes household appliances, furniture, blanket, pillow, duvet and other small household utensils.

Note: In 2005 and 2000 Miscellaneous includes medical and education expenditure whereas in 2022, 2016 and 2010 these two items have been shown separately

It appears from the Table 3.3 that the proportion of food and beverage has decreased to 45.76% in 2022 from 47.69% in 2016. In rural areas, it is decreased to 50.08% in 2022 from 50.49% in 2016 and it is decreased to 39.72% in 2022 from 42.59% in 2016 in urban areas. It is also found from the table that the proportion of non-food consumption has increased in 2022 as compared to 2016 in national, rural and urban areas respectively. The reason is very obvious, as the proportion for consumption of food expenditure has gone down, so expenditure on other items will go up.

The proportion of consumptions of cloth and footwear has decreased in 2022 compared to 2016. It has recorded 6.74% in HIES 2022, whereas, it was 7.12% in HIES 2016. It also appears from the table that the proportion of housing and house rent has decreased from 12.43% in 2016 to 10.25% in 2022. The same trend is also observed in both urban and rural areas. However, the change in proportion of fuel and lighting according to the HIES 2022 and 2016 findings were very small. At the aggregate level it was 6.07% in 2016 and decreased to 5.25% in 2022. The combined proportion of miscellaneous items including medical and educational expenses increased to 29.80% in 2022 from 23.76% in 2016. Figure 3.5 provides the graphical presentation of monthly household consumption by major expenditure groups of HIES 2022 by locality.

3.4 DECILE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND GINI CO-EFFICIENT

Decile distribution of income is an important indicator to assess the percentage share of household income among ten decile groups in the country. It shows the extent of concentration of household income by the higher household income group. Gini co-efficient is the most popular and efficient composite indicator to determine the amount of concentration of household income. Gini co-efficient '0' indicates no concentration and '1' indicates total concentration. Table 3.4 presents the percentage share of household income by decile groups and Gini co-efficient with rural and urban classification for the surveys conducted during 2022 and 2016.

Figure 3.5: Percentage Share of Household Consumption by Major Expenditure Groups

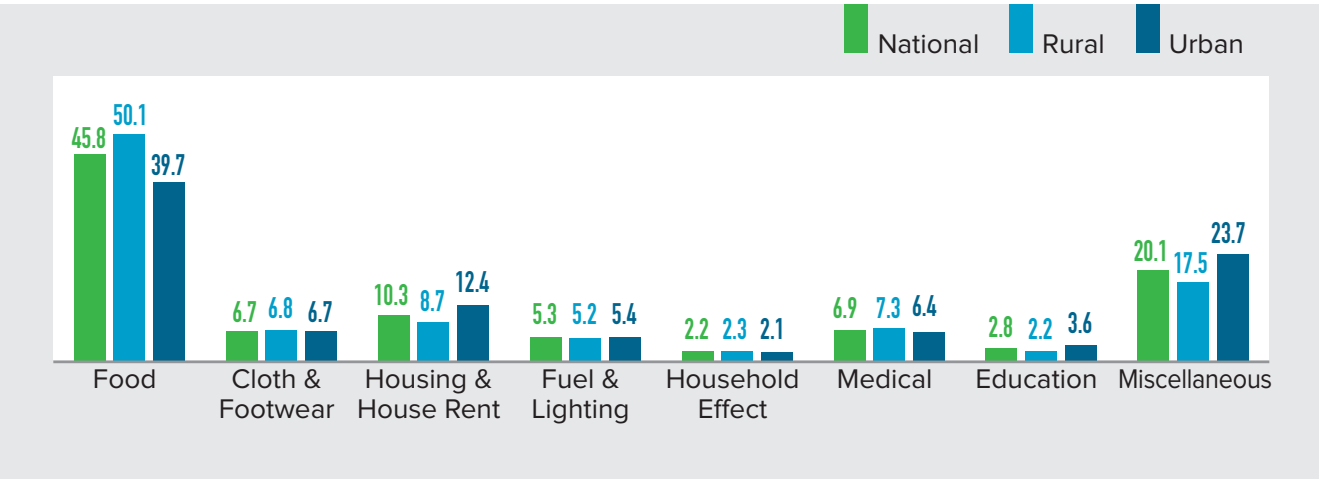


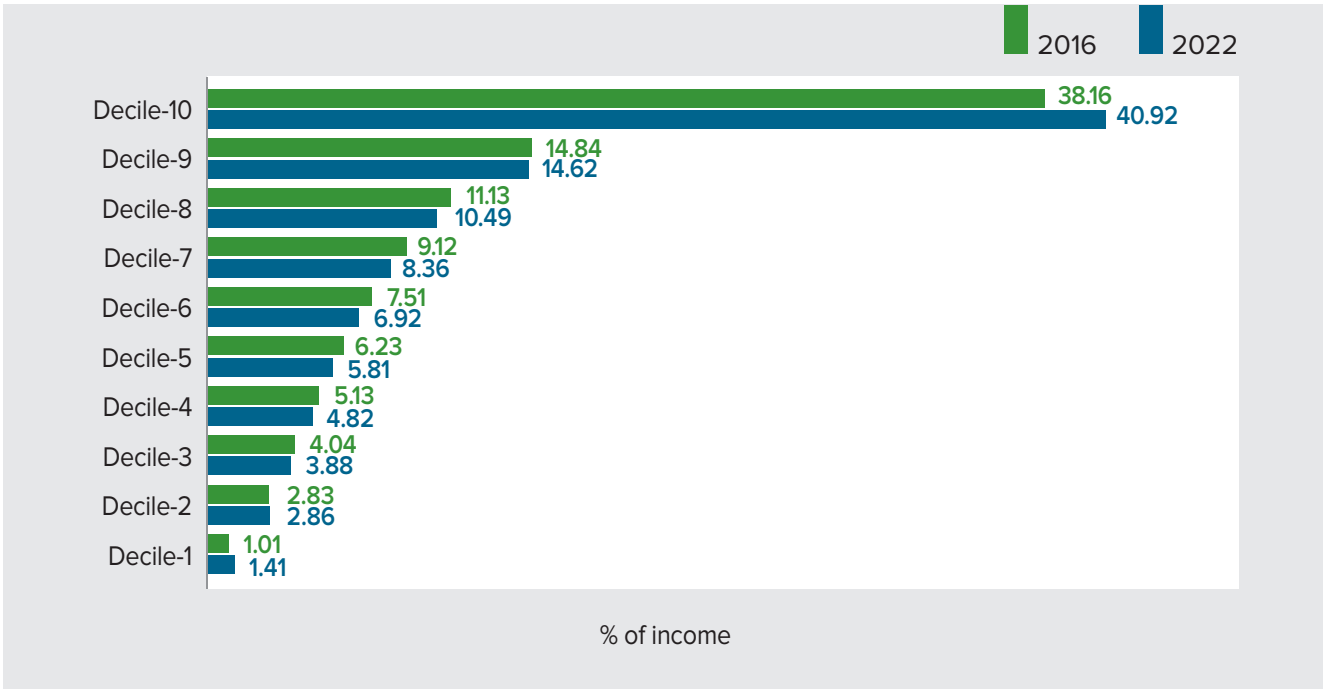
Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Income Accruing to Household in Groups (Decile) and Gini Co-efficient HIES 2022 and HIES 2016

Deciles of Income and Gini Co-efficient	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total/Decile	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lower 5%	0.37	0.37	0.48	0.23	0.25	0.27
Decile-1	1.31	1.41	1.45	1.01	1.06	1.16

Deciles of Income and Gini Co-efficient	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Decile-2	2.86	3.17	2.61	2.83	3.00	2.99
Decile-3	3.88	4.40	3.41	4.04	4.33	4.18
Decile-4	4.82	5.49	4.17	5.13	5.47	4.99
Decile-5	5.81	6.62	5.06	6.23	6.63	5.91
Decile-6	6.92	7.85	6.12	7.51	7.95	7.17
Decile-7	8.36	9.32	7.55	9.12	9.44	8.35
Decile-8	10.49	11.49	9.87	11.13	11.78	10.49
Decile-9	14.62	15.32	14.52	14.84	15.49	13.31
Decile-10	40.92	34.95	45.23	38.16	34.84	41.44
Top 5%	30.04	24.22	33.48	27.89	24.25	32.12
Gini Co-efficient	**0.499**	**0.446**	**0.539**	**0.482**	**0.454**	**0.498**

It is evident from the Table 3.4 that income accruing to household belonging to decile-1 to decile-5 is recorded at 1.31%, 2.86%, 3.88%, 4.82% and 5.81% respectively at the national level in HIES 2022. The percentage share of the deciles 1 to 5 were 1.01%, 2.83%, 4.04%, 5.13% and 6.23% respectively in 2016. These five deciles of HIES 2022 jointly share only 18.68% of total income, although they comprise 50% of the population. These shares together was 19.24% of total income in 2016. This indicates that share of income by the lower five deciles comprising lower 50% people remain almost same in 2022 compared to 2016. The percentage share of income of the lowest 5% households has increased to 0.37% in HIES 2022 from 0.23% in 2016. The income share of top 5% households has increased to 30.04% in 2022 from 27.89% in 2016. The income share of the households belonging to decile-10 has also increased in 2022 as compared to 2016. It was 38.16% in 2016 and increased to 40.92% in 2022. Deciles 6 to 9 have

Figure 3.6: Decile Distribution of Income HIES 2022 and HIES 2016



lost their share of income in 2022 compared to 2016. Changing pattern of decile distribution of income is also observed in both urban and rural areas during 2022 and 2016. Figure 3.6 provides the graphical presentation of decile distribution of household income from HIES 2022 and HIES 2016.

The Gini co-efficient of income has increased from 0.483 in 2016 to 0.499 in 2022. This indicates that concentration of income has slightly increased.

3.5 DECILE DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMPTION AND GINI CO-EFFICIENT

Table 3.5 presents decile distribution of consumption by locality for the surveys conducted during 2022 and 2016. It also presents the percentage distribution of consumption by decile groups and Gini co-efficient of consumption.

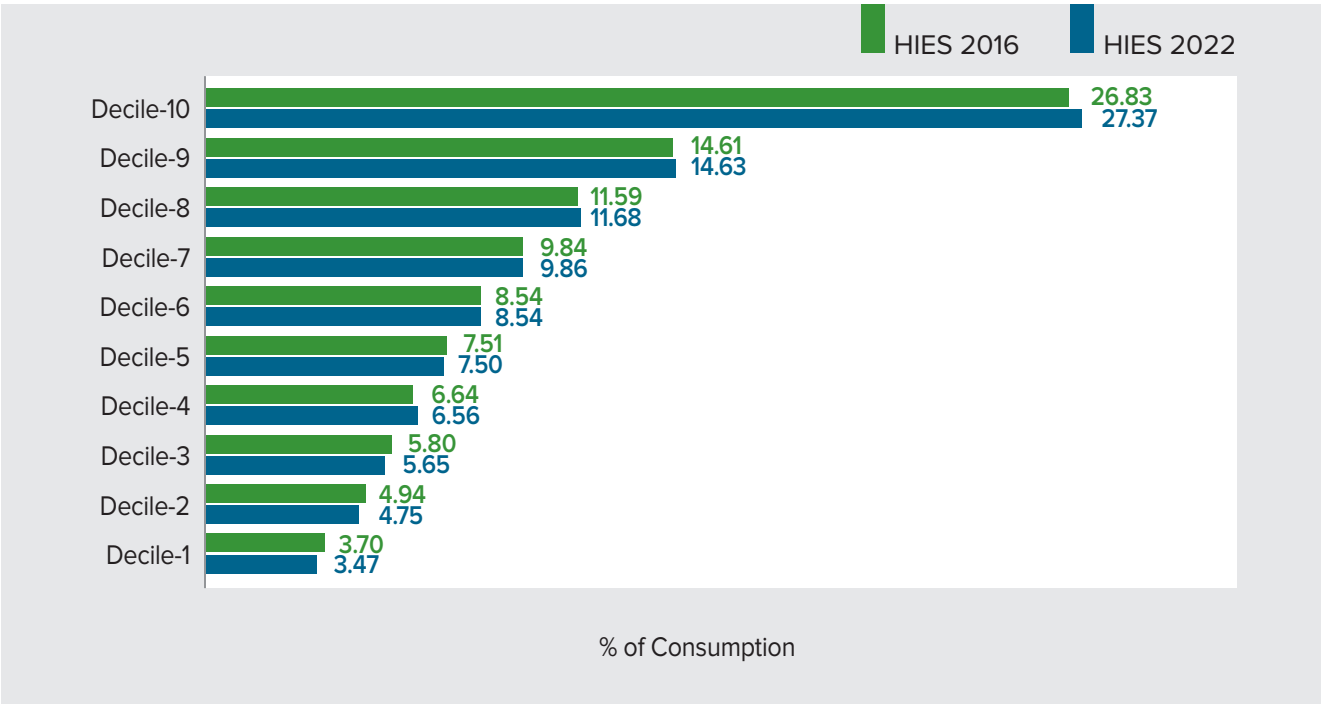
Table 3.5: Deciles Distribution of Consumption by Locality HIES 2022 and HIES 2016

Deciles of Consumption and Gini Co-efficient	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total/Decile	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Decile-1	3.47	3.87	3.25	3.70	4.00	3.44
Decile-2	4.75	5.21	4.50	4.94	5.28	4.75
Decile-3	5.65	6.17	5.39	5.80	6.14	5.67
Decile-4	6.56	7.04	6.24	6.64	6.96	6.55
Decile-5	7.50	8.02	7.11	7.51	7.81	7.51
Decile-6	8.54	9.07	8.21	8.54	8.79	8.60
Decile-7	9.86	10.32	9.60	9.84	9.94	10.07
Decile-8	11.68	12.08	11.53	11.59	11.58	11.91
Decile-9	14.63	14.61	15.24	14.61	14.15	15.26
Decile-10	27.37	23.63	28.93	26.83	25.35	26.23
Gini Co-efficient	**0.334**	**0.291**	**0.356**	**0.324**	**0.300**	**0.330**

It is revealed from the Table 3.5 that there are slight changes of percentage shares of consumption in the deciles between the year 2022 and 2016. In HIES 2022, the percentage shares of consumption by the deciles are 3.47% for decile-1, 4.75% for decile-2, 5.65% for decile-3, 6.56% for decile-4, 7.50% for decile-5, 8.54% for decile-6, 9.86% for decile-7, 11.68% for decile-8, 14.63% for decile-9 and 27.37% for decile-10 respectively, whereas, the corresponding estimates in HIES 2016 were 3.70% for decile-1, 4.94% for decile-2, 5.80% for decile-3, 6.64% for decile-4, 7.51% for decile-5, 8.54% for decile-6, 9.84% for decile-7, 11.59% for decile-8, 14.61% for decile-9 and 26.83% for decile-10 respectively. It is observed that in most of the deciles have almost similar shares of consumption both in 2022 and 2016. This indicates that expenditure pattern of all decile groups remains same over the years though the total expenditure increased in 2022 compared to 2016.

The Gini co-efficient of consumption is estimated at 0.334 in HIES 2022 at the national level, whereas, it was 0.324 in HIES 2016. It appears that, there is slight increase but not significant change of Gini co-efficient of consumption in 2022 with respect to 2016. Decile-wise shares of consumption by rural and urban areas show similar pattern as shown at the national level. In the rural areas, the Gini co-efficient was 0.300 in 2016 and decreased to 0.291 in 2022. It bears the evidence that there is slight decrease of consumption inequality in the rural area. In the urban area, the Gini co-efficient was 0.330 in 2016 and increased to 0.356 in 2022. This shows increased of consumption inequality in the urban area during the period 2016 to 2022. Figure 3.7 provides the graphical presentation of deciles distribution of household consumption of HIES 2022 and HIES 2016.

Figure 3.7: Decile Distribution of Consumption HIES 2022 and HIES 2016



CHAPTER 4

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Food is a basic need for all living beings, including humans. It is one of the essential elements required for our survival, growth, and overall well-being. Each food item contains unique protein, calorie, and other nutritional elements that are indispensable to wellness. The nutritional value of different types of food differs notably. In order to satisfy calorie, protein, and other dietary requirements, individuals prefer to take balanced diet. Due to inadequate knowledge about the nutritional composition of the dietary intake and budget constraints, some people are unable to have a balanced diet. It may be mentioned that the inability of taking/acquiring necessary food items may be attributed to food poverty, although, some rich and old people may take fewer nutritional foods for health reasons. This chapter presents the food and nutrition intake of the households in five consecutive HIES conducted in 2000, 2005, 2010, 2016 and 2022.

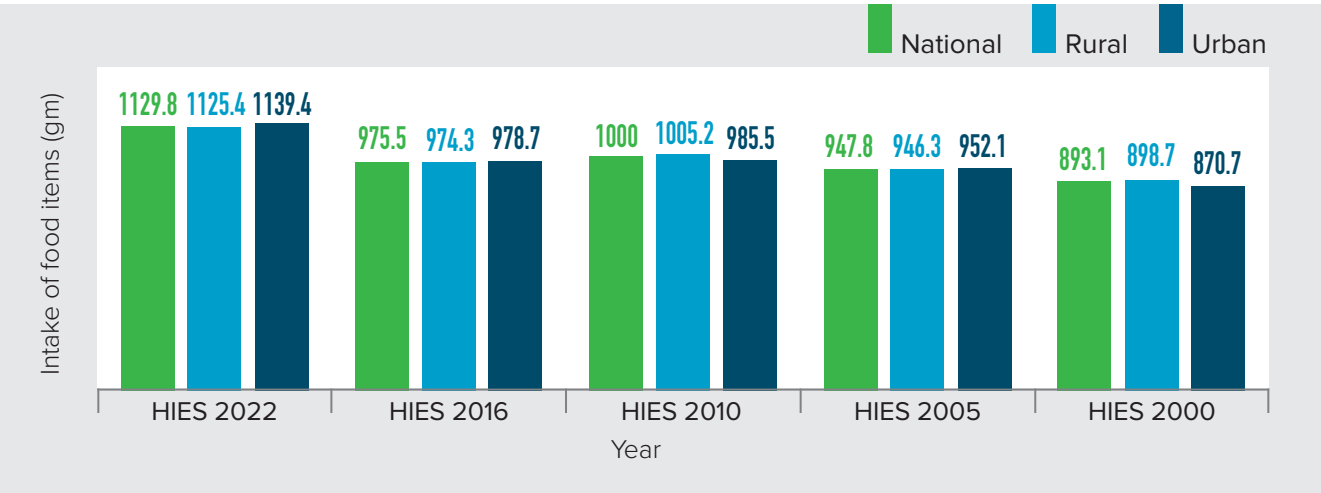
4.1 FOOD INTAKE

Per capita per day intake of major food items (in grams) in different survey years have been presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Food Intake (In Grams) by Locality: HIES 2000 to HIES 2022

Survey Years	Locality		
	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022	1129.8	1125.4	1139.4
HIES 2016	975.5	974.3	978.7
HIES 2010	1000.0	1005.2	985.5
HIES 2005	947.8	946.3	952.1
HIES 2000	893.1	898.7	870.7

Figure 4.1: Food Intake (Gram) by Locality



It appears from the table that per capita intake of food items per day has increased to 1129.8 grams in 2022 from 975.53 grams in 2016 showing an increase of 15.82% at the national level. The rates of increase in rural and urban areas are 15.51% and 16.42% respectively in 2022 compared to 2016. It may be noted that though the intake in 2022 is higher than all survey years from 2000 to 2016. The rates of increase at the national, rural and urban areas in 2022 were 26.50%, 25.23% and 30.86% respectively compared to 2000.

Figure 4.1 provides the graphical presentation of per capita per day food intake in grams with rural-urban breakdown from HIES 2000 to HIES 2022.

4.2 AVERAGE PER CAPITA DAILY INTAKE OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS (IN GRAMS)

Average per capita daily intake of major food items (in grams) for the five survey years have been presented in Table 4.2.

Consumption of food items is highly dependent on the availability of food, its price level and also food habits. Seasonal variations in prices of food items, especially in case of cereals, fruits and vegetables are obvious. Therefore, increase or decrease of quantity consumed may be considered in the light of these factors.

Table 4.2: Per Capita Daily Intake (Gram) of Major Food Items

Food Items	Survey Year				
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2005	HIES 2000
Total	**1129.8**	**975.5**	**1000.0**	**947.8**	**893.1**
Rice	328.9	367.2	416.0	439.6	458.5
Wheat	22.9	19.8	26.0	12.1	17.2
Potato	69.7	64.8	70.3	63.3	55.5
Pulses	17.1	15.6	14.3	14.2	15.8
Vegetables	201.9	167.3	166.1	157.0	140.5
Edible Oil	30.8	26.8	20.5	16.5	12.8
Onion	30.2	31.0	22.0	18.4	15.4
Cow and Buffalo Meat	11.7	7.5	6.8	7.8	8.3
Goat and Lamb Meat	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Chicken and Duck Meat	26.2	17.3	11.2	6.9	4.5
Other Meat	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Food Items	Survey Year				
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2005	HIES 2000
Eggs	12.7	13.6	7.2	5.2	5.3
Fish	67.8	62.6	49.5	42.1	38.5
Milk & milk products	34.1	27.3	33.7	32.4	29.7
Fruits	95.4	35.8	44.7	32.5	28.4
Sugar/Gur and Sweets	16.4	6.9	8.4	8.1	6.9
Food taken outside	63.6	30.8	29.8	24.8	-
Miscellaneous	98.2	80.6	72.8	48.4	55.4

Table 4.2 depicts that per capita daily food intake was 975.5 grams in 2016 which increased to 1129.8 grams in 2022. It is observed from the table that the average per capita daily intake of rice (fine, medium and coarse combined) has decreased to 328.9 grams in 2022 from 367.2 grams in 2016 from at the national level. It is mention worthy that rice consumption is gradually decreasing in Bangladesh. It was 458.5 grams in 2000, 439.6 grams in 2005 and 416.0 grams in 2010. Consumption of wheat increased between 2022 and 2016, but at 2016 reduced from 2010.

In case of potato, per capita per day intake has slightly increased 69.7 grams from 64.8 grams in 2016. Other items which show increased consumption in 2022, compared to 2016, i.e. vegetables, edible oil, beef, mutton, chicken/duck, fish, milk and milk products, fruits and sugar/gur and sweets. On the other hand, intakes of onion and eggs that are gone down. Food taken outside home increased possibly double in 2022 compared to 2016. Increase of consumption of non-cereal items is a good sign for health of the people as well as for the economy.

Figure 4.2 provides the graphical presentation of per capita daily intake of different food items in grams for 2022 and 2016.

Variations in intake of major food items by urban and rural can be seen in Table 4.3 for the HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010.

Table 4.3 reveals that, per capita daily food intake was 974.3 grams in rural areas in 2016 which

Figure 4.2: Per Capita Daily Intake (Gram) of Major Food Items HIES 2022 and HIES 2016

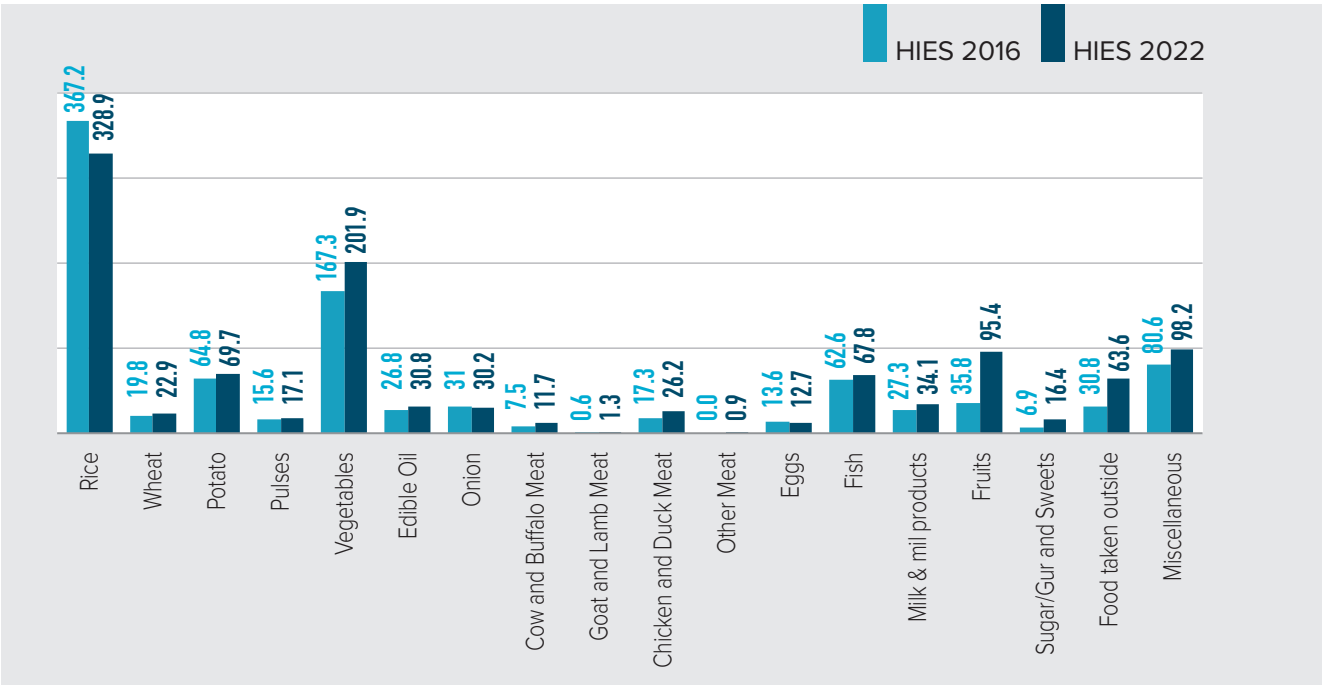


Table 4.3: Per Capita Daily Intake (Gram) of Major Food Items by Locality

Food Item	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	**1129.8**	**1125.4**	**1139.4**	**975.5**	**974.3**	**978.7**	**1000.0**	**1005.2**	**985.5**
Rice	328.9	349.1	284.7	367.2	386.1	316.7	416.0	441.6	344.2
Wheat	22.9	18.3	33.0	19.8	17.4	26.2	26.0	23.3	33.6
Potato	69.7	71.9	65.0	64.8	65.9	62.0	70.3	71.5	67.7
Pulses	17.1	15.9	19.9	15.6	15.1	16.9	14.3	13.2	17.2
Vegetables	201.9	202.2	201.3	167.3	164.8	174.1	166.1	170.0	155.0
Edible Oil	30.8	30.0	32.6	26.8	25.7	29.6	20.5	18.3	26.6
Onion	30.2	29.1	32.5	31.0	29.8	34.5	22.0	20.2	27.8
Cow and Buffalo Meat	11.7	10.2	14.7	7.5	6.5	10.2	6.8	4.7	12.5
Goat and Lamb Meat	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9
Chicken and Duck Meat	26.2	23.0	33.1	17.3	15.3	22.7	11.2	9.0	17.4
Other Meat	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eggs	12.7	10.7	17.2	13.6	12.7	15.9	7.2	5.8	10.9
Fish	67.8	67.7	68.2	62.6	60.6	67.9	49.5	45.8	59.9
Milk and milk products	34.1	32.1	38.5	27.3	26.3	30.0	33.7	31.8	39.2
Fruits	95.4	90.9	105.3	35.8	32.2	45.2	44.7	42.6	50.4
Sugar/Gur and Sweets	16.4	16.7	15.6	6.9	6.7	7.6	8.4	7.4	11.3
Food taken outside	63.6	57.8	76.1	30.8	27.5	39.5	29.8	28.0	35.0
Miscellaneous foods	98.2	97.7	99.3	80.6	81.2	79.0	72.8	71.4	77.0

increased to 1125.4 grams in 2022. In urban areas, it was 978.7 grams in 2016 which increased to 1139.4 grams in 2022. As regards items of consumption, it is observed that rice consumption in the rural areas reduced to 349.1 grams in 2022 from 386.1 grams in 2016 and in the urban areas reduced to 284.7 grams in 2022 from 316.7 grams in 2016.

The other food items for which the consumption increased in rural areas in 2022 compared to 2016 include wheat, potato, pulse, vegetables, edible oil, mutton, beef, chicken/duck, fish, milk, fruits and sugar/gur. Items for which consumption reduced in 2022 include onion and eggs. In the urban areas, the food consumption of rice and onion was decreased in 2022 compared to 2016. In the rural areas, the food consumption of rice, onion and egg was decreased in 2022 compared to 2016.

Table 4.4: Per Capita Daily Calorie Intake (K. Cal.) by Locality: HIES 2000 to HIES 2022

Survey Years	Locality		
	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022	2393.0	2424.2	2324.6
HIES 2016	2210.4	2240.2	2130.7
HIES 2010	2318.3	2344.6	2244.5
HIES 2005	2238.5	2253.2	2193.8
HIES 2000	2240.3	2263.2	2150.0

4.3 AVERAGE INTAKE OF CALORIE

Per capita daily intake of calorie in different survey years have been presented in Table 4.4 with urban-rural breakdown.

The overall per capita daily calorie intake has increased to 2393.0 K.cal. in 2022 from 2210.4 K.cal. in 2016 (a decrease of 8.26%). This increase may be due to substantial increase of food consumption except rice in 2022 compared to 2016. Similar increase is also observed in rural as well as urban areas of the country during 2022 compared to 2016. It is observed from the

Figure 4.3: Per Capita Daily Calorie Intake in Different Survey Years

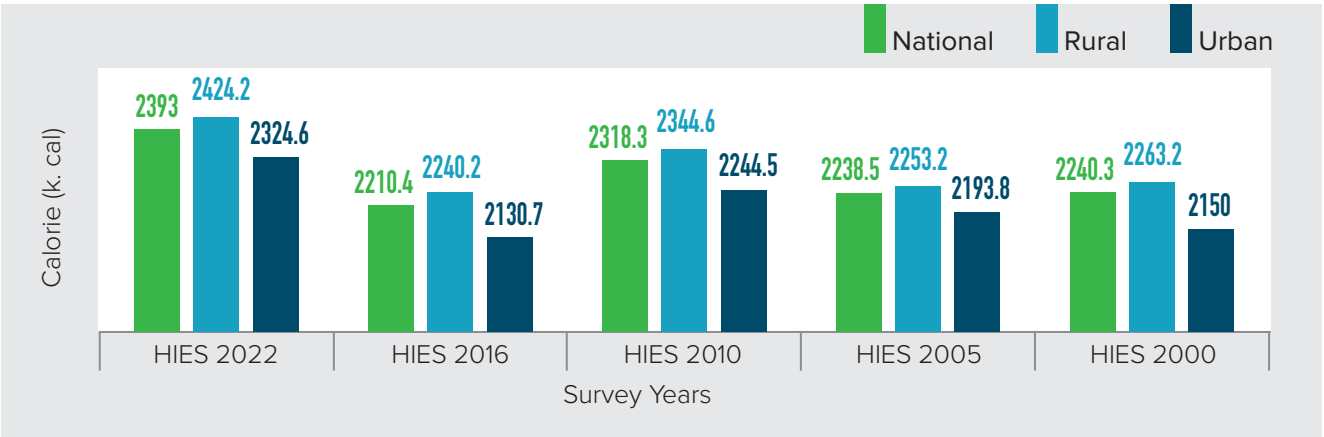


table 4.4 that calorie intake was almost same in the national and rural level during 2000 through 2005, then increased in 2010 but decreased in 2016. In the urban area it fluctuated during the period.

Figure 4.3 provides the graphical presentation of per capita per day calorie intake in kilo calories over the years.

4.4 AVERAGE PROTEIN INTAKE IN GRAMS

Per capita daily protein intakes (in grams) in different survey years have been presented in Table 4.5.

Per capita daily protein intake (in grams) has increased to 72.5 grams in 2022 from 63.8 grams in 2016. In previous surveys 2000 and 2005 did not changes, but in 2010 it increase 66.3 grams and also decreased

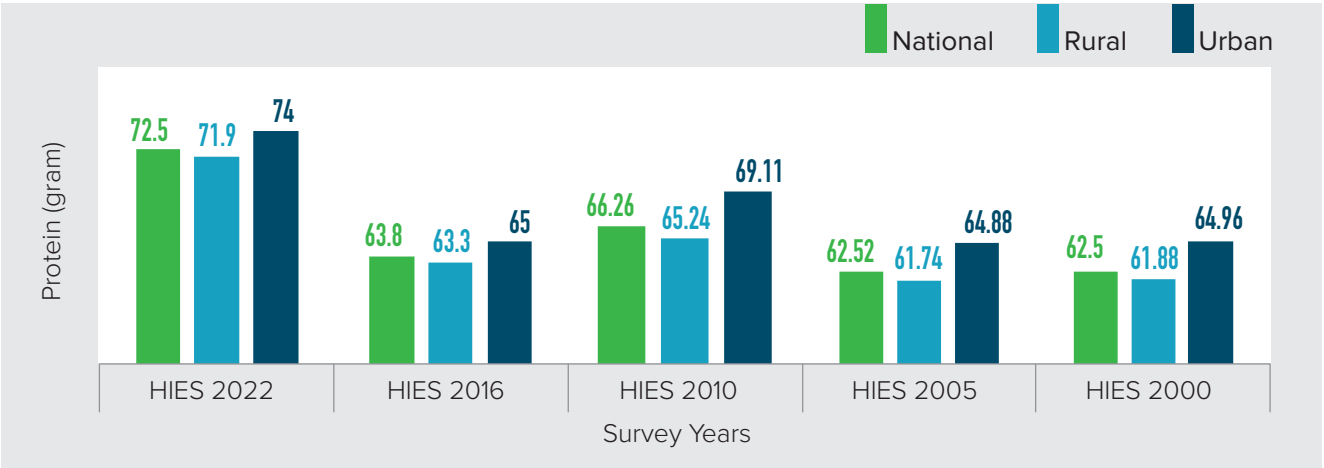
Table 4.5: Per Capita Daily Protein Intake (Gram) by Locality

Survey Years	Locality		
	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022	72.5	71.9	74.0
HIES 2016	63.8	63.3	65.0
HIES 2010	66.3	65.2	69.1
HIES 2005	62.5	61.7	64.9
HIES 2000	62.5	61.9	65.0

to 63.8 grams in 2016. In the rural areas it increased to 71.9 grams in 2022 from 63.3 grams in 2016. In the urban area, the protein intake increased to 74.0 grams in 2022 from 65.0 grams in 2016. In 2000 and 2005 survey, protein intake was almost the same in the urban area while it was slightly higher in 2010.

Figure 4.4 shows the protein intake by residence in different survey years.

Figure 4.4: Per Capita Per Day Intake of Protein in Different Survey Years



CHAPTER 5

POVERTY PROFILE

This chapter focuses on the updated poverty situation of the country. In earlier rounds of HES/HIES, BBS computed the Incidence of poverty using the Direct Calorie Intake (DCI) and Food Energy Intake (FEI) methods. The Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) method was first used in HES 1995-96. Later, the CBN was followed, as an established method, in all HIES by BBS. However, this chapter also focuses on the Poverty Headcount Rate (HCR) by different socioeconomic perspectives.

5.1 POVERTY LINES (PL) OF HIES IN BANGLADESH: AT A GLANCE

The construction of the poverty line is a mandatory part of computing the Head Count Rate (HCR). In HIES 2000, the Food and Non-food poverty lines were updated from HES 1995-96. But in HIES 2005, the lines were re-estimated. Later, in HIES 2010 and 2016-17, the lines were updated from the immediate past rounds, except the Non-food line of HIES 2010 was re-estimated. As the existing poverty lines are approximately 17 years old and many improvements were made in HIES 2022, the re-estimation of poverty lines in HIES 2022 was essential.

Table 5.1: Evolution of the Poverty Lines in Bangladesh [from HIES 2000 To HIES 2022]

Year	2000	2005	2010	2016/17	2022
Food PL	Updated from 1995-96	Re-estimated (CBN)*	Updated from 2005	Updated from 2010	Re-estimated (CBN)*
Non-food PL	Updated from 1995-96	Re-estimated (CBN)	Re-estimated (CBN)	Updated from 2010	Re-estimated (CBN)

* Re-estimation involves pricing the same food basket (11 food categories) for 2005 and 2022, respectively.

5.2 RE-ESTIMATION OF POVERTY LINES IN HIES 2022

The poverty lines of HIES 2022 were re-estimated using the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) method. Basically, the CBN method was introduced and recommended by The World Bank. This is a widely used and recognized method globally for estimating the consumption-based incidence of poverty.

Two poverty lines are estimated in CBN method:

I. Lower Poverty Line (LPL)
II. Upper Poverty Line (UPL)

A brief picture of estimating the incidence of poverty using the CBN method is provided below. Reffered to Annex-2 for a more detailed description.

Food Poverty Line

1) Selection of a basic food basket comprising eleven essential food items.
2) Scaling the quantities in the basket based on the nutritional requirement of 2122 K. cal per person per day.
3) Calculating the cost associated with acquiring the food basket, which is considered as the Food Poverty Line (FPL).

Lower Poverty Line

Identifying the extremely poor households as those, whose total expenditure is close to the food poverty line.

Upper Poverty Line

Identifying the moderate poor households as those, whose food expenditure is close to the food poverty line.

5.3 HEAD COUNT RATE USING CBN METHOD: HIES 2000 TO HIES 2022

Head Count Rate (HCR) is an important measure that estimates the percentage of individuals living below the poverty line. It is a fundamental component of the CBN method, which involves identifying the poor based on the consumption expenditure threshold and is expressed as a percentage. The HCR serves as a core indicator for Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aiming to "End Poverty in all forms and everywhere."

The Head Count Rate (HCR) is 18.7% using the upper poverty line and 5.6% using the lower poverty line in HIES 2022, which we termed the official poverty rates of Bangladesh in 2022. The official poverty

Figure 5.1: Poverty Headcount Rate HIES 2022

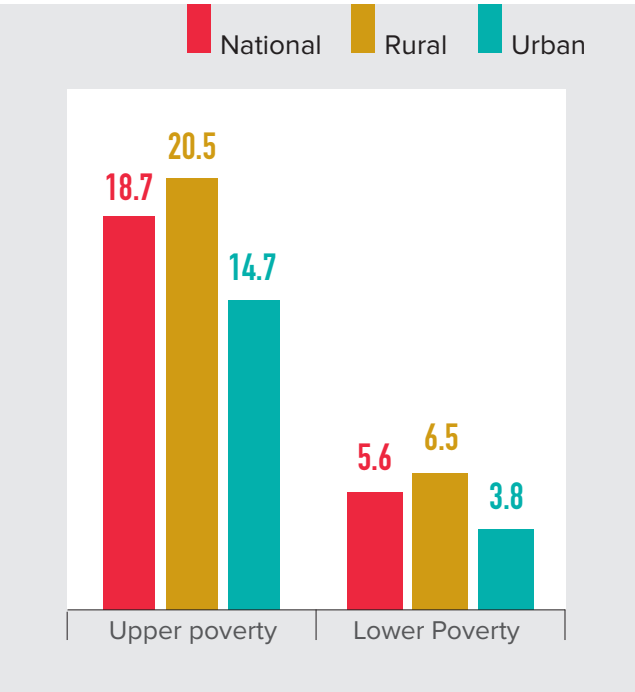
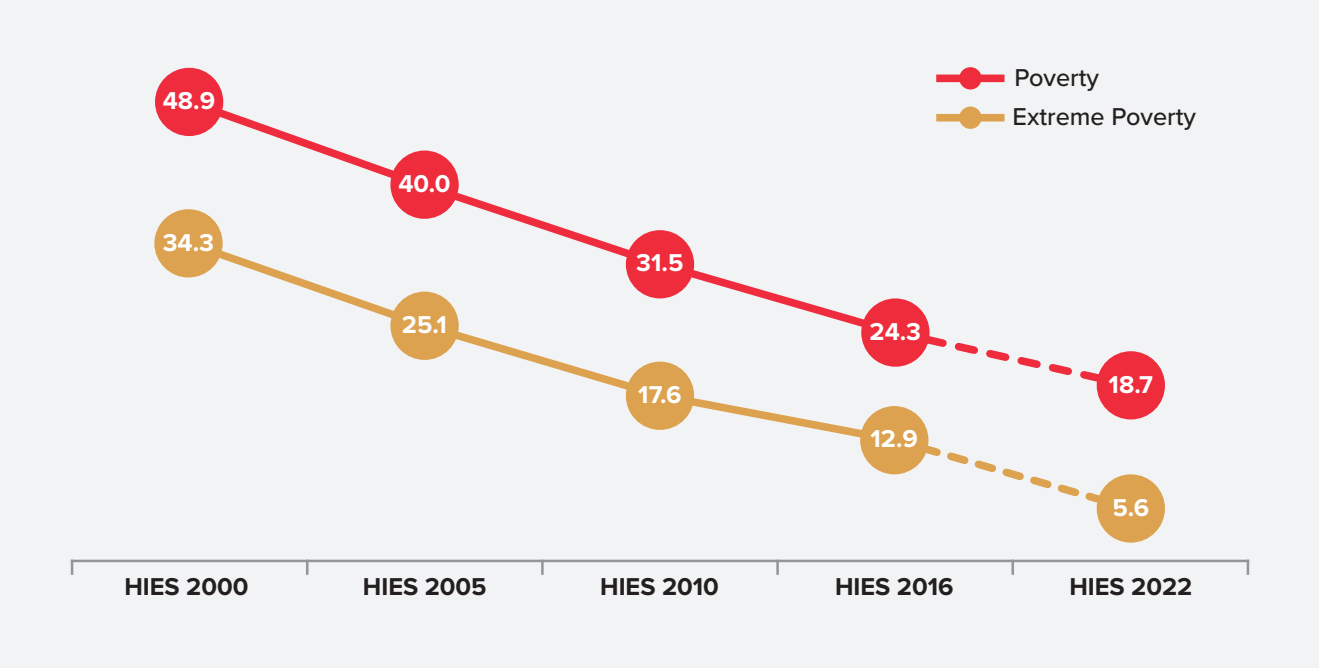


Table 5.2: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) Over the Survey Period 2000-2022 (in Percent)

Poverty line	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2005	HIES 2000
Upper Poverty Line	18.7	24.3	31.5	40.0	48.9
Lower Poverty Line	5.6	12.9	17.6	25.1	34.3

Figure 5.2: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) over the survey period 2000-2022 (in percent)



NB: HIES 2022 poverty estimates are not strictly comparable with the previous rounds of HIES estimates. For comparison, please see the explanation at paragraph 5.11

rates using upper poverty lines were 24.3% in HIES 2016, 31.5% in HIES 2010, 40.0% in HIES 2005, and 48.9% in HIES 2000. However, the official poverty rates using the lower poverty lines were 12.9% in HIES 2016, 17.6% in HIES 2010, 25.1% in HIES 2005 and 34.3% in HIES 2000.

Table 5.3 presents the HCR estimates for the upper and lower poverty lines by locality (national, rural, and urban): HIES 2010 to HIES 2022

HIES 2022 estimates the national HCR based on the upper poverty line at 18.7%. This estimate is 20.5% in rural areas and 14.7% reported in urban areas. On the other hand, according to the lower poverty line, the HCR estimate is 5.6% at the national level, where the figures are 6.5% in rural areas, and 3.8% in urban areas.

In HIES 2016, the estimated HCR at the upper poverty line was 24.3% at the national level, with rates of 26.4% in rural areas and 18.9% in urban areas. Comparatively, in 2010 HIES, these rates were higher, with a national HCR of 31.5%, 35.2% in rural areas, and 21.3% in urban areas. This indicates a reduction in the HCR by 7.2 percentage points (approximately 1.2% per annum) at the national level, 8.8 percentage points in rural areas, and 2.4 percentage points in urban areas between 2010 to 2016. It is worth noting that the reduction in poverty was more pronounced in rural areas compared to urban areas. In fact, the reduction in rural areas was 3.7 times higher than that in urban areas. This disparity could be attributed to the implementation of poverty reduction interventions, such as social safety nets, which are more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 5.3: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) by Locality Over the Survey Period 2010-2022 (in Percent)

Locality	Upper Poverty Line			Lower Poverty Line		
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
National	**18.7**	**24.3**	**31.5**	**5.6**	**12.9**	**17.6**
Rural	20.5	26.4	35.2	6.5	14.9	21.1
Urban	14.7	18.9	21.3	3.8	7.6	7.7

Based on the lower poverty line, the estimated HCR in HIES 2016 reports an incidence of poverty of 12.9% at the national level, 14.9% in rural areas, and 7.6% in urban areas. In comparison, the HIES 2010 reported higher rates of 17.6% at the national level with 21.1% in rural areas and 7.7% in urban areas. There was a reduction in the HCR between 2010 and 2016. At the national level, the HCR decreased by 4.7 percentage points, while in rural areas, the reduction was 6.2 percentage points. However, there was only a marginal decrease of 0.1 percentage point in urban areas during the same period.

5.4 POVERTY HEAD COUNT RATE (HCR) BY DIVISION: HIES 2010 TO HIES 2022

Table 5.4 presents the incidence of poverty by eight administrative divisions at the national, rural, and urban areas.

At the upper poverty line, HIES 2022 estimates the highest incidence of poverty of 26.9% in Barishal Division and the lowest in Khulna Division at 14.8%. Rangpur Division records the second highest poverty rate at 24.8% followed by Mymensingh Division at 24.2%. Poverty rate in Dhaka Division stood at 17.9% followed by Sylhet at 17.4%, Rajshahi at 16.7%, and Chattogram at 15.8%. Corresponding to the findings for the national poverty rates, Barishal Division and Khulna Division also reported the highest and lowest rural poverty rates, respectively, at 28.4% and 16.2%. The highest urban poverty rate of 29.9% is found in Rangpur Division, with the lowest rate of 9.9% reported in Khulna Division.

HCR estimated at the lower poverty line is the highest for Barishal Division at 11.8%, followed by Mymensingh at 10%, Rajshahi at 6.7%, Chattogram at 5.1%, and Sylhet at 4.6%. The two lowest rates are for the Dhaka and Khulna Divisions, at 2.8 and 2.9, respectively. Highest HCR in rural areas is estimated

Table 5.4: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) by Locality and Division Over Survey Period 2010-2022 (in Percent)

Poverty Line/ Division	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line									
National	**18.7**	**20.5**	**14.7**	**24.3**	**26.4**	**18.9**	**31.5**	**35.2**	**21.3**
Barishal	26.9	28.4	21.3	26.5	25.7	30.4	39.4	39.2	39.9
Chattogram	15.8	17.9	11.3	18.4	19.4	15.9	26.2	31.0	11.8
Dhaka	17.9	21.7	14.3	16.0	19.2	12.5	30.5	38.8	18.0
Khulna	14.8	16.2	9.9	27.5	27.3	28.3	32.1	31.0	35.8
Mymensingh	24.2	26.2	16.0	32.8	32.9	32.0	-	-	-
Rajshahi	16.7	17.2	14.9	28.9	30.6	22.5	29.8	30.0	29.0
Rangpur	24.8	23.6	29.9	47.2	48.2	41.5	42.3	44.5	27.9
Sylhet	17.4	18.1	14.4	16.2	15.6	19.5	28.1	30.5	15.0
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line									
National	**5.6**	**6.5**	**3.8**	**12.9**	**14.9**	**7.6**	**17.6**	**21.1**	**7.7**
Barishal	11.8	13.1	6.7	14.5	14.9	12.2	26.7	27.3	24.2
Chattogram	5.1	6.3	2.3	8.7	9.6	6.5	13.1	16.2	4.0
Dhaka	2.8	1.9	3.7	7.2	10.7	3.3	15.6	23.5	3.8
Khulna	2.9	2.8	3.1	12.4	13.1	10.0	15.4	15.2	16.4
Mymensingh	10.0	10.3	8.5	17.6	18.3	13.8	-	-	-
Rajshahi	6.7	8.0	2.5	14.2	15.2	10.7	16.8	17.7	13.2
Rangpur	10.0	10.3	8.7	30.5	31.3	26.3	27.7	29.4	17.2
Sylhet	4.6	5.2	1.3	11.5	11.8	9.5	20.7	23.5	5.5

NB: Mymensingh was under Dhaka Division in HIES 2010

in Barishal Division, 13.1%, with the lowest rate of 1.95% reported in Dhaka Division. In urban areas, the highest incidence of poverty is found in Rangpur Division at 8.7% and lowest rate of 1.3% is estimated in Sylhet Division.

The HIES 2016 data reveals variations in the incidence of poverty across the different divisions. Rangpur Division has the highest incidence of poverty (HCR) at 47.2%, followed by Mymensingh Division at 32.8%, Rajshahi Division at 28.9% and Khulna division at 27.5%. Conversely, Dhaka Division recorded the lowest HCR of 16.0% preceded by Sylhet Division at 16.2% and Chattogram Division at 18.4%.

The findings indicate a significant reduction in the incidence of poverty in Dhaka compared to other divisions. During 2010 and 2016, the poverty rate in Dhaka decreased from 30.5% to 16.0%. This sharp decline in the HCR using the upper poverty line can be attributed to a substantial poverty reduction in the rural areas within Dhaka Division amounting to a 19.6% percentage points reduction during this period. The urban HCR decreased from 18.0% in 2010, to 12.5% in 2016, representing a reduction of 5.5% percentage points. Significant reductions in HCR were also observed in other urban areas, except for Chattogram and Rangpur Divisions. Estimates reveal that the poverty incidence in Rangpur Division increased from 2016 compared to 2010. It is important to note that the poverty estimates for Rangpur have some limitations, as Rangpur was not considered as a separate division in the sampling design of HIES 2010. The estimates were calculated from splitting the findings for Rajshahi Division and therefore the poverty incidence for Rangpur Division is not directly comparable between 2010 and 2016.

5.5 POVERTY GAP (PG) AND SQUARED POVERTY GAP (SPG)

Poverty Gap (PG) and Squared Poverty Gap (SPG) have been calculated using the CBN method, considering both upper and lower poverty lines. The results are presented in Table 5.5.

Figure 5.3: Poverty Gap

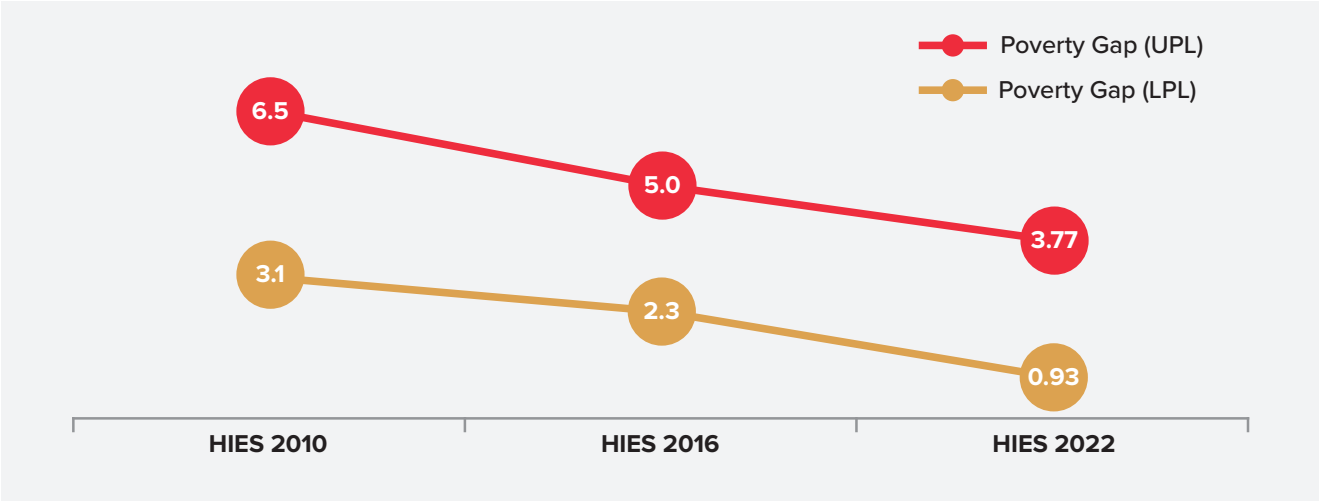


Table 5.5: Poverty Gap and Squared Poverty Gap by Locality and Division (in Percent)

Poverty Line/Division	Poverty Gap			Squared Poverty Gap		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022						
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line						
National	**3.77**	**4.15**	**2.93**	**1.17**	**1.30**	**0.89**
Barishal	5.84	6.24	4.29	1.85	2.00	1.27

Poverty Line/Division	Poverty Gap			Squared Poverty Gap		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Chattogram	3.36	3.81	2.38	1.13	1.29	0.80
Dhaka	3.74	4.79	2.75	1.14	1.53	0.78
Khulna	2.43	2.67	1.62	0.69	0.75	0.46
Mymensingh	4.99	5.33	3.60	1.63	1.75	1.14
Rajshahi	2.99	3.18	2.38	0.84	0.92	0.59
Rangpur	5.34	4.83	7.57	1.71	1.48	2.76
Sylhet	2.98	3.12	2.34	0.77	0.79	0.65
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line						
National	**0.93**	**1.07**	**0.61**	**0.25**	**0.29**	**0.15**
Barishal	1.93	2.17	0.99	0.55	0.63	0.25
Chattogram	0.98	1.20	0.50	0.27	0.33	0.14
Dhaka	0.36	0.23	0.48	0.07	0.05	0.10
Khulna	0.46	0.41	0.62	0.12	0.10	0.18
Mymensingh	1.92	2.02	1.50	0.60	0.65	0.40
Rajshahi	0.93	1.13	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.04
Rangpur	1.73	1.74	1.71	0.47	0.46	0.49
Sylhet	0.62	0.70	0.24	0.12	0.13	0.07
HIES 2016						
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line						
National	**5.0**	**5.4**	**3.9**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**1.2**
Barishal	5.5	5.1	7.6	1.8	1.6	2.9
Chattogram	3.5	3.8	2.9	1.0	1.1	0.8
Dhaka	3.2	3.9	2.4	0.9	1.2	0.7
Khulna	5.2	5.0	5.7	1.5	1.4	1.7
Mymensingh	6.4	6.2	7.7	1.9	1.7	2.7
Rajshahi	5.6	5.9	4.2	1.6	1.8	1.2
Rangpur	11.9	12.1	10.6	4.2	4.2	3.8
Sylhet	2.6	2.4	3.8	0.7	0.6	1.2
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line						
National	**2.3**	**2.6**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.4**
Barishal	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Chattogram	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Dhaka	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1
Khulna	1.9	2	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mymensingh	2.8	2.9	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rajshahi	2.3	2.5	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Rangpur	6.3	6.4	5.6	2.0	2.0	1.8
Sylhet	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4

The Poverty Gap (GP) is a measure that assesses the depth of poverty within a population. While the HCR provides the percentage of individuals living in poverty, it does not quantify the extent to which households are below the poverty line. To address this, the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (FGT) method provides the technique to estimate average distance of the poor households from the poverty line.

In HIES 2022, national level PG at the upper poverty line is estimated at 3.77%. This figure is 4.15% in rural areas and 2.93% in urban areas. The lowest PG is estimated in Khulna Division at 2.43% and the highest is found in Barishal Division at 5.84%. At the lower poverty line, the poverty gap is 0.93% with estimates of poverty incidence of 1.07% and 0.61% in rural and urban areas, respectively.

Considering the lower poverty line in HIES 2016, the PG at the national level is estimated to be 2.3%. This represents a reduction of 0.8 percentage points between 2010 and 2016. On the other hand, using the upper poverty line, the PG is estimated to be 5.0% in 2016, showing a reduction of 1.5 percentage points compared to 2010. These reductions in PG indicate an improvement in the average consumption or income level of individuals living below the poverty line from 2010 to 2016.

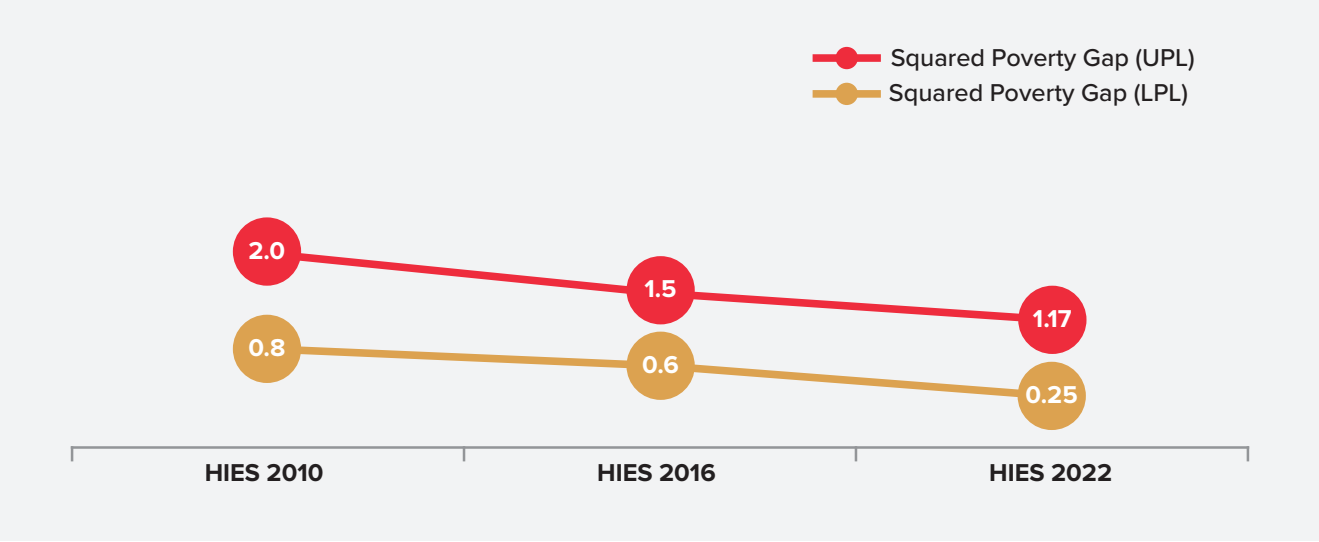
The table reveals that Dhaka Division had the lowest (0.36%) PG when considering the lower poverty line. In HIES 2016, it is estimated at 1.2%. Conversely, Rangpur Division had the highest PG in 2016, with rate of 6.3%. When using the upper poverty line, Sylhet Division has the lowest PG, estimated at 2.6% in 2016. Rangpur Division also had the highest PG in 2016 with rate of 11.9%.

The Squared Poverty Gap (SPG) is a measure that assesses the severity of poverty. It has been estimated by using the FGT, considering both the upper and lower lines. National level SGP reported at the upper poverty lines in HIES 2022 is estimated at 1.17%. Estimates of 1.30% and 0.89% are reported for rural and urban areas respectively. SPG calculated at the lower poverty line presents an estimate of 0.25% at the national level. This number is 0.29% in rural areas and 0.15% in urban areas.

At national level, at the lower poverty line, the SPG is estimated at 0.6% in HIES 2016, compared to 0.8% in HIES 2010. When using the upper poverty line, the SPG is estimated 1.5% in HIES 2016. These findings indicate a reduction in the severity of poverty from 2016 to 2022.

Examining the specific divisions, Sylhet Division has the lowest SPG when using the upper poverty line, estimated at 0.7% in 2016. Conversely, Rangpur Division has the highest SPG at 4.2%. When considering the lower poverty line, the SPG is lowest in Dhaka Division at 0.3%, while Rangpur Division has the highest SPG at 2.0%.

Figure 5.4: Squared Poverty Gap HIES 2010, 2016 and 2022



5.6 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY (CBN) BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Table 5.6 presents estimates of the incidence of poverty by household size for HIES 2010, 2016, and 2022.

National incidence of poverty categorized by household size and locality calculated at the upper poverty line for HIES 2022 is lowest (6.8%) for households with 1-2 members. The highest poverty rate (29.2%) at the national level is estimated for households with 7-8 members. This pattern is similar in rural and urban areas for the smallest household size and poverty rates consistently increases with the increase in household size for national, rural, and urban area till households with 5-6 members.

HCR estimates calculated at the lower poverty line reveals the highest poverty rate of 12.5% for households with 9-10 members. Similarly, the highest reported estimate in rural areas is 14% and 7.8% in urban areas. Lowest estimate of poverty is experienced by 1.8%, 2.3% and 0.7% at the national level, rural and urban areas respectively for households with 1-2 members.

HCR estimates in HIES 2016 at the lower poverty rate categorized by household size reveal that households with 1-2 members had the lowest poverty rates of 4.4% at the national level, 5.4% in rural areas, and 2.1% in urban areas. Comparatively, in 2010 the corresponding rates were 7.5%, 9.3%, and 2.8%, respectively, indicating an improvement in HCR for this household size across the country.

Table 5.6: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) by Household Size and Locality Over Survey Period 2010-2022 (in Percent)

Household Size (Number of Person)	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line									
All size	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9	31.5	35.2	21.3
1-2	6.8	8.7	2.6	9.9	11.8	5.5	15.1	18.0	7.6
3-4	13.3	14.4	11.1	19.9	22.2	14.6	24.4	27.5	16.9
5-6	21.8	24.0	16.8	29.6	31.3	24.5	35.1	38.8	24.4
7-8	29.2	29.8	27.3	34.2	35.0	31.7	44.0	47.0	33.0
9-10	29.1	29.4	28.1	29.5	29.6	29.1	37.2	41.8	24.4
11+	27.5	32.9	15.7	28.3	26.6	34.8	25.2	29.9	9.5
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line									
All size	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6	17.6	21.1	7.7
1-2	1.8	2.3	0.7	4.4	5.4	2.1	7.5	9.3	2.8
3-4	3.2	3.9	1.8	9.6	11.5	5.3	11.8	14.5	5.1
5-6	7.0	7.7	5.4	16.2	18.4	9.4	19.7	23.4	9.0
7-8	9.7	10.4	7.7	20.2	20.6	18.7	28.2	32.5	12.4
9-10	12.5	14.0	7.8	17.9	19.9	11.1	21.9	24.6	14.2
11+	7.5	9.3	3.6	21.0	21.8	17.9	15.6	19.9	1.5

On the other hand, the highest HCR using the lower poverty line was observed for households with 11 members and above, with a rate of 21.0% in 2016. In 2010, it was highest for 7-8-member households at 28.2%. Interestingly, the data reveals that HCR tends to increase with household size up to 7-8 members, then decreases for households with 9-10 members, and increases again for households with 11 members and above. Similar patterns are observed when considering the upper poverty line, indicating a possible correlation existing between HCR and household size.

5.7 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND LOCALITY

Estimates of Incidence of Poverty (CBN) by selected household characteristics using both upper and lower poverty lines have been presented in Table 5.7.

Poverty rates are significantly lower for female-headed households compared to male-headed households. In 2022, poverty rates at the upper PL for female-headed households are estimated at 14.1% with male-headed households at 19.1% at the national level. Female-headed households in rural areas (15.3%) face higher poverty than those in urban areas (11.4%). This pattern is also seen for male-headed households, 21% in rural areas and 15.1% in urban areas. Estimates of the lower poverty rates show that these numbers converge between the two types of households, with lower poverty rates in the urban areas for male and female-headed households compared to those in rural areas and at the national level.

In 2016, using the upper poverty line, the HCR for female-headed households was estimated at 19.9%, while it was 24.8% for male-headed households. In rural areas, the HCR was 20% for female-headed households and 27.1% for male-headed households. In urban areas, the HCR was lower for male-headed households at 18.8%, compared to 19.7% for female-headed households. In 2010, HCR at the lower poverty line for female-headed households was 14.6%. This was 17.9% for male-headed households. In rural areas, 2016 HCR was 11.3% for female-headed households and 15.3% for male-headed households, while in urban areas, the rates were 8.0% for female-headed households and 7.5% for male-headed households.

Table 5.7: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) by Sex of Household Head and Locality Over Survey Period 2010-2022 (in Percent)

Characteristics of HH	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line									
All HH	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9	31.5	35.2	21.3
Male headed HH	19.1	21.0	15.1	24.8	27.1	18.8	32.1	35.9	21.7
Female headed HH	14.1	15.3	11.4	19.9	20.0	19.7	26.6	29.3	17.5
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line									
All HH	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6	17.6	21.1	7.7
Male headed HH	5.7	6.5	3.8	13.2	15.3	7.5	17.9	21.5	7.9
Female headed HH	5.6	6.5	3.6	10.4	11.3	8.0	14.6	17.3	5.5

5.8 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Table 5.8 presents estimates of the incidence of poverty by educational status at the lower and upper poverty lines.

Historically, illiteracy has been associated with a higher incidence of poverty. This trend is reinforced in the 2022 data. The national poverty rate at the upper PL is 26.9% for illiterate individuals compared to 14.2% for those who are literate. Poverty rates for illiterate individuals are close in rural (27%) and urban areas (26.6%), while poverty among literate individuals in rural areas (16%) is higher than the incidence in urban areas (11.1%). The incidence of poverty among individuals with classes V-IX is close to the national average in both rural and urban areas. A higher incidence of poverty is observed among individuals in rural areas (9.5%) who possesses a minimum qualification of an SSC compared to those with the same qualifications in urban areas (4.1%). These findings suggest the need for policy attention on gainful employment in rural areas targeted towards qualified cohorts.

Table 5.8: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) by Educational Status of Household Head (HH) and Locality Over Survey Period 2010-2022 (in Percent)

Household Size (Number of Person)	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line									
National	**18.7**	**20.5**	**14.7**	**24.3**	**26.4**	**18.9**	**31.5**	**35.2**	**21.3**
Literacy status:									
Illiterate	26.9	27.0	26.6	29.5	30.1	27.3	42.8	43.5	39.4
Literate	14.2	16.0	11.1	15.1	17.5	10.3	19.0	23.3	11.4
Educational level:									
No education	26.6	26.8	25.9	29.8	30.4	27.4	42.8	43.5	39.4
Completed class I-IV	24.1	24.1	24.2	25.1	25.3	24.3	35.7	38.1	28.3
Completed class V-IX	17.7	18.0	17.2	16.5	17.9	13.1	22.6	24.9	16.7
Completed class SSC+	6.7	9.5	4.1	6.6	9.6	3.6	7.5	11.2	3.9
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line									
National	**5.6**	**6.5**	**3.8**	**12.9**	**14.9**	**7.6**	**17.6**	**21.1**	**7.7**
Literacy status:									
Illiterate	9.1	9.2	8.5	15.8	17.0	11.4	25.1	27.2	15.6
Literate	3.8	4.6	2.4	7.1	9.0	3.6	9.2	12.4	3.3
Educational level:									
No education	9.3	9.5	8.3	16.0	17.2	11.6	25.1	27.1	15.6
Completed class I-IV	5.9	6.0	5.7	12.6	13.4	9.5	15.8	18.4	7.9
Completed class V-IX	5.2	5.7	4.1	7.9	9.4	4.5	11.4	13.8	5.4
Completed class SSC+	1.2	1.8	0.5	2.7	4.5	0.9	3.4	6.1	0.8

The national incidence of poverty, at the lower PL is 5.6%. This estimate is higher in rural areas at 6.5% and at 3.8% in urban areas, poverty rates among literate individuals are lower in urban areas (2.4%) compared to rural areas (4.6%). Poverty rates decline in HIES 2022 as the level of educational attainment increases.

In 2016, based on the upper poverty line, the estimated HCR for illiterate individuals was 29.5%, while it was 15.1% for those who were literate. This represents a significant difference of 14.4 percentage points, indicating a higher prevalence of poverty among the illiterate population. Comparatively, in 2010, the HCR was 42.8% for the illiterate and 19.0% for the literate, highlighting a reduction of 13.3 percentage point in poverty incidence among the illiterate population during the period 2010 to 2016.

HCR by educational status, using the lower poverty line for 2016, indicates that poverty incidence is 15.8% among the illiterate population and 7.1% for the literate population, with a difference of 8.7 percentage points. In 2010, these rates were 25.1% for the illiterate population and 9.2% for the literate population. Poverty incidence decreases as educational status increases.

In 2016, the estimated HCR using the upper poverty is 29.8% for individuals with no education, 25.1% for those having completed grade I-IV, 16.5% upon completion of grade V-IX and 6.6% for individuals with SSC and above. Similarly, when using the lower poverty line, the HCR is recorded as 16.0% for no individuals with no education, 12.6% for those who completed up to grade I-IV, 7.9% for grade V-IX completion and 2.7% for those who have passed their SSC or have higher educational qualifications.

5.9 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Table 5.9 presents estimates of the incidence of poverty (CBN) by land ownership at both lower and upper poverty lines.

Table 5.9: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) by Land Ownership HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010

Size of Land Holding (Acre)	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line									
Total	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9	31.5	35.2	21.3
No land	25.8	35.6	19.1	32.9	38.3	27.4	35.4	47.5	26.9
<0.05	25.1	28.8	19.5	29.5	33.6	20.4	45.1	53.1	29.9
0.05-0.49	19.2	21.1	14.2	24.4	26.8	16.8	33.3	38.8	17.4
0.50-1.49	12.5	14.1	6.3	16.9	18.5	9.9	25.3	27.7	12.1
1.50-2.49	8.1	9.7	1.8	13.0	13.8	8.1	14.4	15.7	6.6
2.50-7.49	7.2	8.3	2.6	11.6	12.3	8.1	10.8	11.6	5.5
7.50+	3.9	3.7	4.3	9.8	12.4	2.5	8.0	7.1	14.6
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line									
Total	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6	17.6	21.1	7.7
No land	9.5	16.6	4.6	17.6	24.6	10.6	19.8	33.8	9.9
<0.05	7.4	8.9	5.2	16.1	19.6	8.2	27.8	35.9	12.3
0.05-0.49	5.9	6.8	3.6	12.9	14.8	7.1	17.7	22.1	5.4

Size of Land Holding (Acre)	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
0.50-1.49	3.3	3.7	1.8	8.2	9.2	3.9	13.3	15.2	2.4
1.50-2.49	1.8	2.1	0.9	5.5	6.0	2.4	7.6	8.6	1.8
2.50-7.49	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.5	6.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	2.7
7.50+	0.7	0.0	2.3	3.8	4.9	0.8	3.7	4.2	0.0

Historically, there has been a strong negative correlation between land ownership and poverty incidence, indicating that land-poor individuals have higher rates of poverty. In Bangladesh, where approximately 43% of the population relies on agriculture, this relationship holds true. As the size of land holdings increases, the incidence of poverty generally decreases, with some exceptions for large land-owning households.

Estimates for the incidence of poverty by land ownership at the upper poverty line for 2022 reveal that landless households had a higher poverty rate of 25.8% compared to those with less than 0.05 acres, 25.1%. A trend in the data emerges with poverty rates falling with the increase in the acres of land owned. For owners of 0.05-0.49 acres, the HCR was 19.2% and for those with land sizes of 0.50-1.49 acres, 1.50-2.49 acres, 2.50-7.49 acres, and 7.50 acres or more, the HCRs were 12.5%, 8.1%, 7.2%, and 3.9% respectively. A similar trend is observed for poverty incidence at the lower PL. Those with no land at the national level experience the highest poverty rate of poverty at 9.5%. HCRs in 2022 were 7.4% for those with land sizes of 0.05 acre or less, 5.9% for 0.05-0.49 acres, 3.3% for 0.50-1.49 acres, 1.8% for 1.50-2.49 acres, 0.8% for 2.50-7.39 acres, and 0.7% for 7.50 acres or more.

In 2016, based on the upper poverty line, the estimated of poverty by land ownership reveal that landless households had a higher incidence of poverty at 32.9%, while owners of land less than 0.05 acres had a poverty incidence of 29.5%. For owners of 0.05-0.49 acres, the HCR was 24.4% and for those with land sizes of 0.50-1.49 acres, 1.50-2.49 acres, 2.50-7.49 acres, and 7.50 acres or more, the HCRs were 16.9%, 13.0%, 11.6%, and 9.8% respectively. Similarly, using the lower poverty line, the HCRs in 2016 were 17.6% for individuals with no land, 16.1% for those with land sizes of 0.05 acre or less, 12.9% for 0.05-0.49 acres, 8.2% for 0.50-1.49 acres, 5.5% for 1.50-2.49 acres, 6.5% for 2.50-7.39 acres, and 3.8% for 7.50 acres or more.

The relatively higher HCR among high land-owning groups may be attributed to absentee landlords who do not directly operate their land. This trend holds true in both rural and urban areas.

5.10 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Table 5.10 presents the estimates of incidence of poverty by main occupation of the head of the household at the lower and upper poverty lines.

Table 5.10: Incidence of Poverty by Main Occupation of the Household Head HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010

Residence and Occupation	HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
	Upper PL	Lower PL	Upper PL	Lower PL	Upper PL	Lower PL
National						
Total	**18.7**	**5.6**	**24.3**	**12.9**	**31.5**	**17.6**
Professional, Technical and Related Works	14.7	4.0	16.2	7.6	19.5	10.6

Residence and Occupation	HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
	Upper PL	Lower PL	Upper PL	Lower PL	Upper PL	Lower PL
Administrative & Management Works	6.1	0.1	4.0	2.3	0.8	0.5
Clerical, Related Works & Govt. Ex-ecutive	20.6	4.5	24.4	11.8	17.7	8.5
Sales Workers	13.6	3.4	17.7	8.3	22.3	10.3
Service Workers	22.6	7.0	26.6	14.0	44.2	26.1
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	22.1	6.9	32.0	18.2	37.0	22.2
Production, Transport and Related Workers	22.2	8.4	22.8	11.3	41.0	21.5
Head not Working/NAD	15.5	5.0	20.8	14.9	24.2	12.6
Rural						
Total	**20.5**	**6.5**	**26.4**	**14.9**	**35.2**	**21.1**
Professional, Technical and Related Works	15.2	4.3	18.8	9.4	24.8	15.0
Administrative & Management Works	18.5	0.0	11.0	9.3	1.8	1.2
Clerical, Related Works & Govt. Ex-ecutive	21.8	6.2	28.6	15.6	23.5	15.5
Sales Workers	15.5	4.6	19.8	9.8	27.1	14.6
Service Workers	25.5	9.0	26.8	15.9	49.1	30.9
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	22.0	6.9	31.7	18.4	36.8	22.5
Production, Transport and Related Workers	24.7	9.5	25.3	14.0	47.9	28.9
Head not Working/NAD	18.3	5.5	20.5	12.6	28.1	15.7
Urban						
Total	**14.7**	**3.8**	**18.9**	**7.6**	**21.3**	**7.7**
Professional, Technical and Related Works	14.0	3.6	10.8	3.7	11.9	4.3
Administrative & Management Works	1.8	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Clerical, Related Works & Govt. Ex-ecutive	18.9	2.1	19.6	7.5	14.5	4.6
Sales Workers	11.1	1.9	14.8	6.2	16.0	4.7
Service Workers	17.8	3.6	26.3	10.9	34.4	16.6
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	22.7	6.8	35.3	16.0	40.0	16.7
Production, Transport and Related Workers	18.4	6.7	18.5	6.7	30.7	10.7
Head not Working/NAD	9.8	3.9	21.4	19.2	13.6	4.0

Service workers are estimated to be the poorest in 2022 with a poverty rate of 22.6% using the upper PL, by main occupation of the head of the household at the national level. At the lower PL, the poorest individuals are those employed in the "Production, Transport and Related sector" with a poverty rate of 8.4%. In rural areas, "Service Workers" are those with the highest incidence of poverty at 25.5% at the upper PL. While those employed in "Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries" in urban areas, experience the highest poverty rate of 22.7%. At the lower PL occupation with the highest poverty incidence are "Production, Transport and Related Workers" at 9.5% in rural areas and for urban areas those employed in "Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries" at 6.8%

According to the estimates using the upper poverty line, the sectors with the highest poverty incidence in Bangladesh "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" at 32.0%, followed by "Service Workers" at 26.6% and "Clerical, Related Works and Govt. Executives" at 24.4%. Conversely, the sector with the lowest incidence of poverty is "Administrative and Management Works" with only a 4.0% incidence in 2016.

In 2010, the sectors with the highest incidence of poverty using the upper poverty line were "Service Workers" at 44.2%, "Production, Transport and Related Workers" at 41.0%, and "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" at 37.0%.

When consider the lower poverty line, the sector with the highest incidence of poverty is still "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" at 18.2%, followed by "Head not Working/NAD" at 14.9%, and "Service Workers" at 14.0% in 2016. The highest incidence of poverty using the lower poverty line was observed in the "Service Workers" sector at 26.1% followed by "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" at 22.2% in 2010.

These findings highlight the varying levels of poverty across different sectors in Bangladesh, providing valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders to address poverty alleviation efforts in specific industries.

5.11 ESTABLISHING POVERTY TRENDS: HIES 2016 AND HIES 2022

As the poverty lines were re-estimated in HIES 2022 due to huge changes taking place in this round, the new poverty rates are not strictly comparable to the earlier rounds of HIES. So, the best way to address this issue is to recalculate the earlier poverty rates using survey-to-survey imputation methods.

Reconstructing poverty trends

To determine the point estimates for the new poverty and extreme poverty headcounts, an ensemble consumption aggregate that incorporated the imputed components was calculated by averaging across all simulations. This resulted in a poverty headcount of approximately 26.4% for 2016, assuming that a survey equivalent to 2022 had been conducted in 2016 (Figure 5.5). Furthermore, the estimated extreme poverty rate would have been 9.3%. Considering these new estimates and taking into account the 95% confidence intervals based on the corresponding survey designs, there is a significant average decrease of 7.7 percentage points in the poverty rate between 2016 and 2022. This decrease could be at least 5.4 percentage points if the extreme bounds of the confidence intervals are considered (lower bound for 2016 and upper bound for 2022).

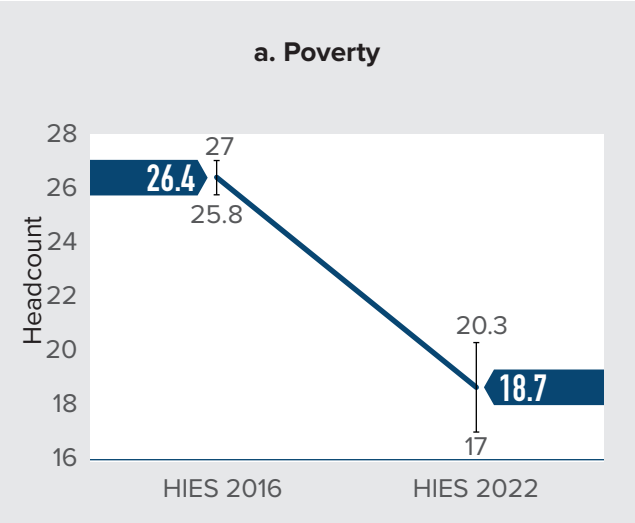
Regarding extreme poverty, the average decrease would be approximately 3.7 percentage points. Considering the extreme bounds of the confidence intervals, the decrease would be at least 2.5 percentage points. These findings indicate a substantial reduction in both poverty and extreme poverty rates between 2016 and 2022, with the potential for even greater improvements when considering the opposite extreme bounds of the confidence intervals. Table 5.11 provides the HCR using the back-calculation methods, which are exactly comparable to the new poverty rates.

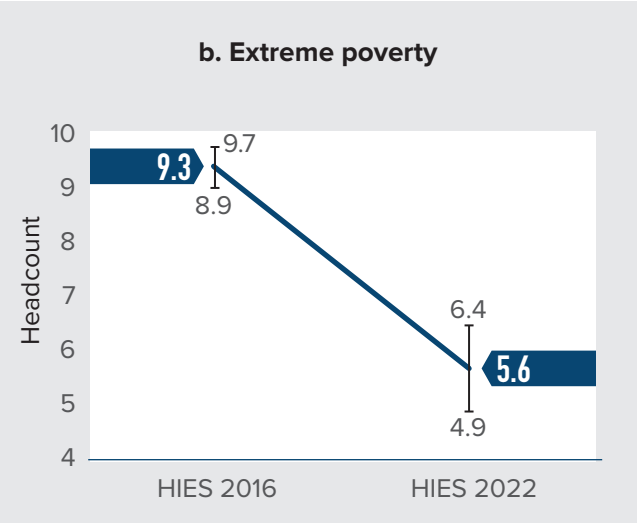
Table 5.11: Poverty Head Count Rates (HCR) of HIES 2016 Using Back Calculation Methods Based on HIES 2022

Poverty line	HIES 2022	HIES 2016
Upper Poverty Line	18.7	26.4 (24.3)*
Lower Poverty Line	5.6	9.3 (12.9)*

* The figures in parentheses are the original poverty rates of HIES 2016

Figure 5.5: Comparable Poverty and Extreme Poverty Trends: Back calculation of HIES 2016 based on HIES 2022





CHAPTER 6

LEVEL OF LIVING STANDARDS

This chapter deals with some selected indicators on level of living of the people in Bangladesh. These indicators include housing structure in terms of material of wall and roof, excreta disposal facility of the household, sources of drinking water, access to electricity, use of mobile phone, telephone, computer and internet services in the households.

6.1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIALS OF WALL

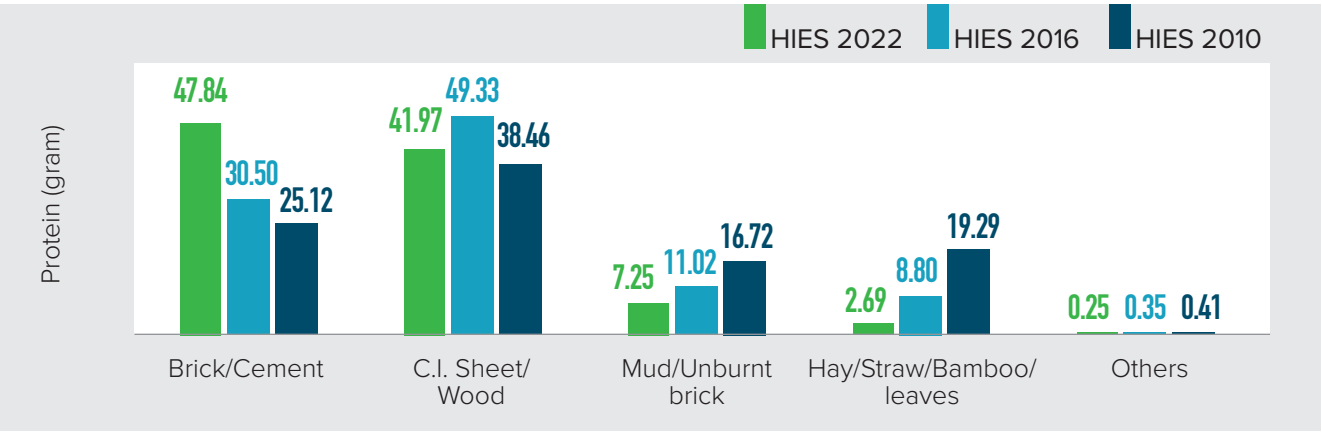
The following Table 6.1 represents the proportionate distribution of households used construction materials in wall of the main dwelling structure by locality in the given years 2022, 2016 and 2010. It indicates the growing use of brick/cement in wall of dwelling structure for each of the three years and corresponding decline in the use of other materials such as C.I. sheet/wood, mud/unburnt brick, hay/straw/bamboo/leaves etc.

It is reported in the HIES 2022 that at the national level 47.84% of the households used brick/cement in wall of the main dwelling structure which was 30.50% and 25.12% in the 2016 and the 2010 respectively. At first, the share of Households used C.I. sheet/wood in wall rose from 38.46% in 2010 to 49.33% in 2016 but then fell back to 41.97% in 2022. In 2016 there was a sudden decline in the use of mud/unburnt brick to 11.02% from 16.72% in 2010 and in 2022 the use of mud/unburnt brick dropped at 7.25%. The similar trend is observed in the use of Hay/Straw/Bamboo/Leaves.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Main Dwelling Structure by Materials of Wall and by Locality

Materials of Walls	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
National	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Brick/Cement	47.84	30.50	25.12
C.I. Sheet/Wood	41.97	49.33	38.46
Mud/Unburnt Brick	7.25	11.02	16.72
Hay/Straw/Bamboo/Leaves	2.69	8.80	19.29
Others	0.25	0.35	0.41
Rural	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Brick/Cement	35.70	20.24	13.59
C.I. Sheet/Wood	51.10	55.73	43.24
Mud/Unburnt Brick	9.54	13.57	20.57
Hay/Straw/Bamboo/Leaves	3.31	10.04	22.12
Others	0.35	0.42	0.48
Urban	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Brick/Cement	73.68	56.77	56.59
C.I. Sheet/Wood	22.55	32.95	25.40
Mud/Unburnt Brick	2.37	4.50	6.22
Hay/Straw/Bamboo/Leaves	1.36	5.62	11.57
Others	0.04	0.16	0.21

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Main Dwelling Structure by Materials of Wall and by Year 2022, 2016 and 2010



The Figure 6.1 data reveals the changing trends in wall construction materials for main dwelling structures over time. It appears from the figure that the overall housing condition has improved in 2022 compared to 2016 and 2010. Use of brick/cement has increased gradually. Use of hay/straw/bamboo/leaves as wall materials has decreased substantially. Use of other material has been relatively stable.

6.2 USE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN THE ROOF OF DWELLING SRUCTURE

The Table 6.2 presents the changes in the proportion of households used construction materials of roof at the three levels over the given period of three years.

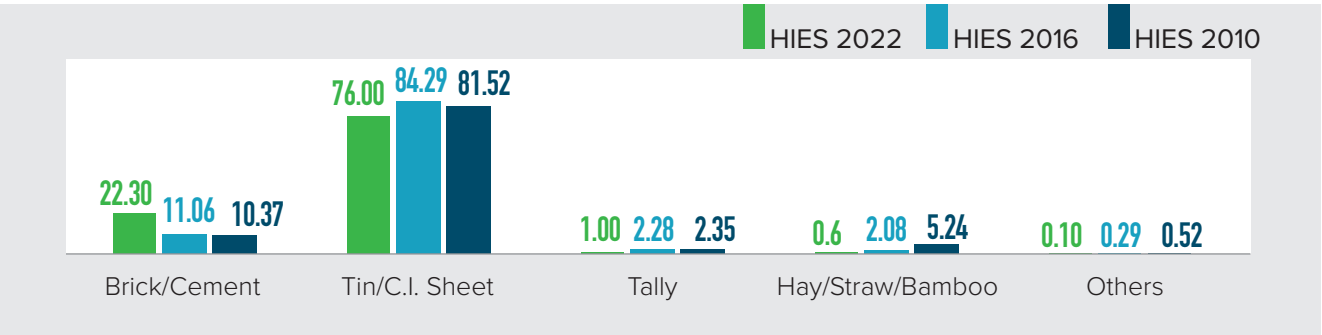
Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Main Dwelling Structure by Materials of Roof and Locality

Materials of Roof	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
National	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Brick / Cement	22.30	11.06	10.37
Tin / CI sheet	76.00	84.29	81.52
Tally	1.00	2.28	2.35
Hay/Straw/Bamboo	0.60	2.08	5.24
Others	0.10	0.29	0.52
Rural	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Brick / Cement	11.90	5.32	3.65
Tin / CI sheet	85.90	89.41	86.38
Tally	1.30	2.54	2.79
Hay/Straw/Bamboo	0.80	2.43	6.63
Others	0.10	0.30	0.55
Urban	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Brick / Cement	44.40	25.73	28.71
Tin / CI sheet	54.80	71.22	68.28
Tally	0.50	1.59	1.16
Hay/Straw/Bamboo	0.20	1.18	1.44
Others	0.00	0.28	0.41

At the national level, the percentage of households used bricks/cement showed a slight rise from 10.37% to 11.06% between 2010 and 2016. After that period, it reached at 22.30% in 2022. The percentage of households using tin /CI sheet at national level is 76.00%, 84.29% and 81.52 observed in 2022, 2016 and 2010. It dropped reasonably in 2022. Tin/CI sheet was the major item of construction materials used in households throughout the given period. Overall, the percentage of tally, hay/straw/bamboo and others in the three years showed a relatively stable trend where as in the use of brick/cement and CI sheet showed opposing trends with much fluctuation.

The proportion of households used Tin/CI sheet is 85.90%, 89.41% and 86.38% in rural areas and 54.80%, 71.22% and 68.28% in urban areas in 2022, 2016 and 2010 respectively. The proportion of households

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Main Dwelling Structure by Materials of Roof and by Year 2022, 2016 and 2010



used brick/cement stands at 11.90% in rural areas and 44.40% in urban areas in 2022 which was 5.32% and 3.65% in rural areas and 25.73% and 28.71% in urban areas in 2016 and 2010 respectively.

6.3 HOUSEHOLDS ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES

Households' access to different types of toilet facilities has been presented in Table 6.3. There are three types of toilet facilities namely improved, unimproved and Open Defecation. Improved toilet facilities cover flash removal through the pipe to the sewer system, flash and hold in safe tank, flash and hold in safe pit (pit latrine), unknown where it is removed by flash, ventilated improved pit (vip) latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet. Unimproved toilet facilities include flash removal in open drain, bucket, open/hanging latrine, other and open defacation means no latrine/bush/field. It reveals that at the national level 92.32% households have access to improved toilet facilities, 6.99% have access to unimproved toilet facilities, open defecation has a small share at 0.69% in 2022.

It is shown in the table that 25.61% households used sanitary latrines, 18.09% used pucca (water sealed) and 17.67% used pucca (not water sealed) in 2016. These three types of toilets combined accounts for 92.32% in 2022 as against 61.37% and 51.05% in 2016 and 2010 respectively. This indicates considerable improvement in 2022 90.91% households in the rural areas and 95.31% households in urban areas reported to have access improved toilet facilities. In the rural areas access to improved toilet facilities stands at 53.27% from 41.87% between 2010 and 2016. In the contrary, unimproved toilet facilities is decreased at 42.98% from 52.39%. For 2010 to 2016, an open space facility has slightly fallen at 3.75 from 5.73% in the rural areas. In view of data of HIES 2022, all the hygienic excreta disposal facility increased which indicate significant improvement in the sanitation system of the country.

There exists urban-rural variation in access to toilet facilities. In the urban areas, 82.12% households have

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities and Locality

Type of Toilet Facilities	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
National	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Improved	92.32	-	-
Unimproved	6.99	-	-
Open Defecation	0.69	-	-
Sanitary	-	25.61	18.37
Pucca (Water sealed)	-	18.09	17.14
Pucca (Not sealed)	-	17.67	15.54
Kutcha (permanent)	-	22.28	24.51
Kutcha (temporary)	-	13.39	20.03
Open Space	-	2.96	4.40
Rural	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Improved	90.91	-	-
Unimproved	8.12	-	-
Open Defecation	0.97	-	-
Sanitary	-	19.32	13.90
Pucca (Water sealed)	-	15.30	12.99
Pucca (Not sealed)	-	18.65	14.98
Kutcha (permanent)	-	26.53	27.93

Type of Toilet Facilities	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Kutcha (temporary)		16.45	24.46
Open Space	-	3.75	5.73
Urban	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Improved	95.31	-	
Unimproved	4.59	-	-
Open Defecation	0.09	-	
Sanitary	-	41.73	30.56
Pucca (Water sealed)	-	25.25	28.48
Pucca (Not sealed)	-	15.14	17.08
Kutcha (permanent)	-	11.39	15.17
Kutcha (temporary)	-	5.55	7.94
Open Space	-	0.94	0.77

access to improved and 76.12% have unimproved toilet facilities in 2016 and 2010 respectively. A sharp decrease has noticed in the use of unimproved toilet facilities from 23.11% to 16.94%. in 2022 it reaches at 4.59%. Open defecation has shown insignificantly at 0.9%.

6.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

Distribution of households by sources of drinking water is given in Table 6.4. It is observed from the table that Tube-well is the most popular source of drinking water than any other sources. The proportion of households using tube-well water was 76.81% in 2022, 85.37% in 2010 and 85.17% in 2016.

Use of the tube-well as a source of drinking water is dominant than any other source and almost 95% of the rural households use tube-well here. In case of urban areas both supply water (pipe/tape) and tube-well are the dominant sources of drinking water. Sources of drinking water from various other sources are almost similar in both rural and urban areas. It is notable and encouraging that the proportion of households availing of supply water is increasing.

There exists rural-urban variation in the sources of drinking water. It is revealed from the table that, 2.14% rural households use supply water compared to 37.28% urban households in 2016. In the rural areas 94.93% households use tube-well water compared to 60.18% urban households. It is observed that 2.13% households in rural areas use water from all other sources (mostly unsafe) beyond supply water and tube well as compared to 0.77% in the urban areas in 2016.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water and Locality

Type of Toilet Facilities	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
National	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Supply Water (Pipe/Tape)	19.34	12.01	10.62
Tube-Well	76.81	85.17	85.37
Packaged/Bottled Water	0.26	-	-
Surface Water (Pond/River/Canal)	0.68	1.15	0.94
Well/Indara	0.37	0.47	0.99

Type of Toilet Facilities	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Water Falls	0.01	0.13	0.08
Rain Water	0.57	-	-
Tanker Trucks/Drum Carrier/Water Tanks	0.41	-	-
Water Kisk Plant/ATM	0.34	-	-
Others	1.22	1.07	2.00
Rural	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Supply Water (Pipe/Tape)	1.84	2.14	1.47
Tube-Well	94.97	94.93	94.97
Packaged/Bottled Water	0.07	-	-
Surface Water (Pond/River/Canal)	0.91	1.46	1.27
Well/Indara	0.31	0.53	1.29
Water Falls	0.02	0.14	0.11
Rain Water	0.76	-	-
Tanker Trucks/Drum Carrier/Water Tanks	0.27	-	-
Water Kisk Plant/ATM	0.37	-	-
Others	0.48	0.80	0.89
Urban	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Supply Water (Pipe/Tape)	56.59	37.28	35.57
Tube-Well	38.14	60.18	59.18
Packaged/Bottled Water	0.66	-	-
Surface Water (Pond/River/Canal)	0.18	0.36	0.05
Well/Indara	0.48	0.32	0.15
Water Falls	0.00	0.09	0.01
Rain Water	0.17	-	-
Tanker Trucks/Drum Carrier/Water Tanks	0.69	-	-
Water Kiosk Plant/ATM	0.29	-	-
Others	2.79	1.76	5.04

6.5 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO DIFFERENT AMENITIES AND SERVICES

Distribution of households with access to electricity, telephone, mobile phone, computer, e-mail services and arsenic contamination in tube-well water has been presented in Table 6.5. It is observed from the table that, at the national level 47.71% households have reported to have tested presence of arsenic contamination in their tube-wells. Of these only 5.79% households have found the result to be positive. In the year 2016, 40.87% households reported to have tested presence of arsenic and 2.69% was found to be positive, 56.62% households were tested and 7.32% found positive for arsenic in 2010. The review of three years shows that the rate of arsenic in rural areas is higher than in urban areas.

Households with access to electricity show a significant increase to 99.34% in 2022 from 75.92%

in 2016 whereas it was 55.26% in 2010. Reviewing of three years we can clearly conclude that the growth rate of electrification in rural areas is much higher than in urban areas.

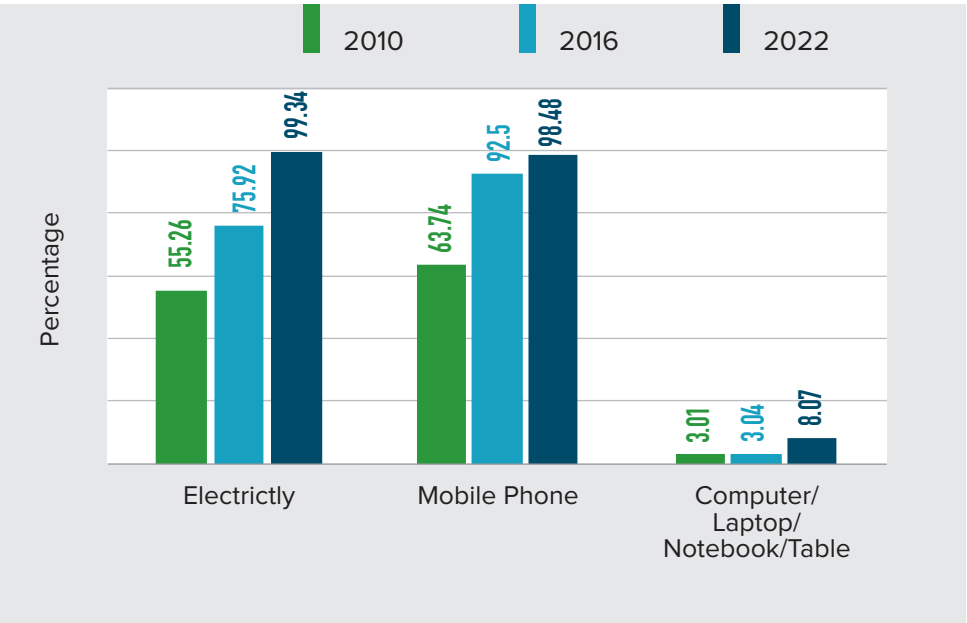
The number of households using mobile phones increased from 2010 to 2016 and a gradual rise continued to the year 2022. On the other hand the use of telephone fell steadily from 2010 to 2016 and a slight increase is seen in 2022. Use of mobile phones by households has increased to 98.48% from 92.50% in 2016 and it was relatively low in 2010 (63.74%). The similar trend of using mobile phone is observed in rural and urban areas. However, the use of land phones is relatively higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Uses of Computer/Laptop/Notebook/Tablet rapidly increased to 8.07% in 2022 from 3.04% in 2016. However, not much changed in the last two years. The use of Computer/Laptop/Notebook/Tablet significantly increased to 18.10% in 2022 from 7.29% in 2016 in urban areas. A steady increase has been discernible in rural areas in case of using the Computer/Laptop/Notebook/Tablet. The number of households using internet is reported 60.27% in 2022.

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Having Access to Electricity and Other Facilities by Locality

Locality and Facilities	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
National			
Arsenic Test	47.71	40.87	56.62
Arsenic Found	5.79	2.69	7.32
Electricity	99.34	75.92	55.26
Telephone	1.21	1.04	2.07
Mobile Phone	98.48	92.50	63.74
Computer/Laptop/Notebook/Tablet	8.07	3.04	3.01
Internet	66.43	-	-
Rural			
Arsenic Test	47.25	41.28	56.47
Arsenic Found	6.51	3.08	8.08
Electricity	99.14	68.85	42.49
Telephone	0.20	0.62	0.70
Mobile Phone	98.18	91.20	56.77
Computer/Laptop/Notebook/Tablet	3.35	1.38	0.97
Internet	60.27	-	-
Urban			
Arsenic Test	49.86	39.20	57.28
Arsenic Found	2.64	1.12	4.03
Electricity	99.78	94.01	90.10
Telephone	3.36	2.12	5.79
Mobile Phone	99.13	95.90	82.74
Computer/Laptop/Notebook/Tablet	18.10	7.29	8.58
Internet	79.53	-	-

Figure 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Having Access to Electricity, Mobile Phone and Computer/Laptop/Notebook/Tablet



The Figure 6.3 provided represents the percentage of households with access to different amenities in three different years: 2022, 2016, and 2010.

Electricity: The data suggests a significant improvement in access to electricity over time. In 2022, almost all households had access to electricity, indicating a widespread availability of electrical infrastructure. There has been a notable increase in access from 2010 to 2016, and further progress was made by 2022.

Mobile Phone: The data indicates a significant increase in mobile phone ownership among households over time. Access to mobile phones has become almost universal in 2022, with a high percentage of households having this technology. There has been steady progress in mobile phone ownership from 2010 to 2016, and substantial growth was observed by 2022.

Computer/Laptop/Notebook/Tablet: The data indicates a relatively low percentage of households with access to computers, laptops, notebooks, or tablets. However, there has been some increase in ownership over time, with a higher percentage in 2022 compared to 2016 and 2010. Despite the growth, these technologies remain less prevalent compared to electricity and mobile phones.

Internet: The data reveals a significant increase in internet access among households over time. An even higher percentage in 2022. However, internet access is still not universal, with a considerable portion of households lacking access to the internet as of 2022.

Overall, the data highlights significant progress in access to electricity, mobile phones, and the internet over the years, indicating increased connectivity and technological advancements. However, access to computers/laptops/notebooks/tablets remains comparatively lower.

CHAPTER 7

EDUCATION

This chapter deals with educational status of the population. It provides information on different aspects of education like literacy rate by sex and residence, gross enrolment, and types of schools attended by the students at the primary level.

7.1 LITERACY RATE

Literacy rate of population aged 7 years and over by sex and locality has been presented in Table 7.1. In HIES 2022 literacy rate stands at 74.0% at the national level where 75.8% for the male and 72.3% for the female population. In rural areas, literacy rates of population of total, male and female are 70.3%, 72.2% and 68.5% respectively. In urban areas, literacy rates of population of total, male and female are 82.0%, 83.3% and 80.7% respectively.

In HIES 2016 literacy rate was 65.6% at the national level where 67.8% for the male and 63.4% for the female population. In rural areas, literacy rates of population of total, male and female are 63.3%, 65.5% and 61.2% respectively. In urban areas, literacy rates of population of total, male and female are 71.6%, 74.0% and 69.3% respectively. In 2010, literacy rate was 57.9% at the national level for total with 53.4% in rural areas and 70.4% in urban areas. Literacy rate of male was 61.1% and that of female population was 54.8%. In rural areas male literacy rate was 56.7% compared to 73.1% in urban areas. Similarly, female literacy rate was 50.2% in rural areas as compared to 67.7% in urban areas.

Table 7.1: Literacy Rate (7 Years +) by Sex and Locality

Sex	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	**74.0**	**70.3**	**82.0**	**65.6**	**63.3**	**71.6**	**57.9**	**53.4**	**70.4**
Male	75.8	72.2	83.3	67.8	65.5	74.0	61.1	56.7	73.1
Female	72.3	68.5	80.7	63.4	61.2	69.3	54.8	50.2	67.7

The Table 7.1 indicates a positive trend of literacy status for both male and female. It may be mentioned here that HIES uses international definition of literacy, where a person is treated as literate if he/she can both read and write in any language.

7.2 SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Percentages of children aged 6-10 years and 11-15 years enrolled in schools by sex and locality are given in Table 7.2.

In 2022 enrolment of children aged 06-10 was 93.1% for total, 92.6% for boys and 93.7% for girls. The enrolment of both boys and girls was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

In 2016 enrolment of children aged 06-10 was 93.5% for both sexes, 92.9% for boys and 94.2% for girls. The enrolment of both boys and girls was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. In HIES 2010, enrolment rate of children aged 6-10 years for total at the national level stands at 84.8%. The enrolment rate for the girls is higher than that of the boys. The rate of enrolment of boys was 82.6% and that of the girls is 87.0%. The rate of enrolment is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The rate for total stand at 87.9% in urban areas as against 83.8% in rural areas. The rate of enrolment of girls is found to be higher than that of boys both in urban and rural areas.

The rate of enrolment of children aged 11-15 years increased to 86.7% in HIES 2022 from 84.3% in HIES 2016, Which was 77.8% in 2010.

The rate of increase is almost same in both urban and rural areas. The increase in boys was higher than girls. In case of boys the rate has increased to 83.1% in HIES 2022 from 80.7% in 2016 showing an increase of 2.4 percentage points, whereas for girls it has increased to 90.5% in HIES 2022 from 88.3% in 2016 showing an increase of 2.2 percentage point. However, the enrolment for girls is higher than boys. This is true for both rural and urban areas. On the other hand, enrolment is higher in rural areas than urban areas.

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Children Enrolled in Schools by Sex and Locality

Sex	Aged 6-10 years			Aged 11-15 years		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022						
Total	**93.1**	**93.8**	**91.6**	**86.7**	**87.1**	**85.8**
Boys	92.6	92.7	92.5	83.1	82.7	83.9
Girls	93.7	95.0	90.7	90.5	91.7	88.0
HIES 2016						
Total	**93.5**	**93.9**	**92.2**	**84.3**	**85.4**	**81.0**
Boys	92.9	93.2	91.9	80.7	81.3	78.8
Girls	94.2	94.7	92.6	88.3	90.0	83.3

Sex	Aged 6-10 years			Aged 11-15 years		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2010						
Total	**84.8**	**83.8**	**87.9**	**77.8**	**77.9**	**77.5**
Boys	82.6	81.3	87.0	72.4	72.5	72.2
Girls	87.0	86.4	88.9	83.7	83.8	83.4

7.3 GROSS ENROLMENT

Gross enrolment ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of students enrolled at the primary level (class I-V) to the total population aged 6-10 years multiplied by 100. It is seen from Table 7.3 that in HIES 2022, gross enrolment ratio at the primary level stands at 111.3% for total at the national level. Gross enrolment ratio of boys and girls are 109.9% and 113.2% respectively. The corresponding rates for 2016 were 113.72%, 114.26% and 113.15%.

In rural areas, gross enrolment ratio of total, boys and girls are 112.8%, 110.7% and 115.5% respectively, compared to 115.56%, 115.39% and 115.75% in HIES 2016, showing an decreasing trend. In urban areas, gross enrolment ratio in HIES 2022 for total, boys and girls stand at 108.0%, 108.0% and 108.1% respectively. It was 107.91%, 110.57% and 105.31% for total, male and female in 2016.

7.4 TYPE OF SCHOOLS ATTENDED AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL

Types of schools attended by the students at the primary level disaggregated by gender have been presented in Table 7.4.

In HIES 2022, at the national level 75.59% of the students attended government primary schools, 9.40% in government subsidized primary schools, 7.65% non-subsidized primary schools, 1.14% in NGO run schools, 3.02% government approved madrashas and 3.20% in Qaomi madrashas.

According to HIES 2022, 74.29% of the boys attended government primary schools whereas 76.99% of the girls attended these schools. The proportion of boys attending government subsidized primary schools is 9.51% as against 9.29% of girls. Attendance of boys in non-government (non subsidized) schools is 8.35%

Table 7.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level by Sex and Locality

Sex	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	**111.3**	**112.8**	**108.0**	**113.72**	**115.56**	**107.91**	**108.81**	**108.04**	**111.34**
Boys	109.9	110.7	108.0	114.26	115.39	110.57	105.77	104.82	108.79
Girls	113.2	115.5	108.1	113.15	115.75	105.31	111.99	111.36	114.11

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Children Attended Different Types of Educational Institute at Primary Level by Sex and Locality

Types of Educational Institute	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
National									
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Government	75.59	74.29	76.99	80.20	79.63	80.80	81.64	80.73	82.53
Non-government (Govt. Subsidized)	9.40	9.51	9.29	10.45	10.10	10.82	11.89	12.46	11.34

Types of Educational Institute	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Non-government (non subsidized)	7.65	8.35	6.89	4.60	4.90	4.27	1.77	1.79	1.74
NGO Operated	1.14	1.01	1.28	0.98	0.98	0.98	2.52	2.32	2.73
Madrasha (Recognized)	3.02	3.09	2.94	2.29	2.64	1.92	1.72	2.02	1.43
Madrasha (Qaomi)	3.20	3.75	2.61	1.49	1.75	1.21	0.45	0.69	0.23
Rural									
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**-**	**-**	**100**	**-**	**-**
Government	77.72	76.83	78.71	81.57	-	-	83.59	-	-
Non-government (Govt. Subsidized)	9.42	9.64	9.16	9.92	-	-	10.25	-	-
Non-government (non subsidized)	5.82	6.24	5.36	3.34	-	-	1.21	-	-
NGO Operated	1.00	0.90	1.11	1.02	-	-	2.56	-	-
Madrasha (Recognized)	3.07	2.93	3.24	2.51	-	-	1.88	-	-
Madrasha (Qaomi)	2.97	3.45	2.43	1.65	-	-	0.51	-	-
Urban									
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**-**	**-**	**100**	**-**	**-**
Government	70.23	67.63	72.88	75.88	-	-	75.18	-	-
Non-government (Govt. Subsidized)	9.38	9.16	9.60	12.11	-	-	17.33	-	-
Non-government (non subsidized)	12.25	13.88	10.57	8.57	-	-	3.60	-	-
NGO Operated	1.50	1.31	1.69	0.86	-	-	2.41	-	-
Madrasha (Recognized)	2.87	3.50	2.23	1.59	-	-	1.21	-	-
Madrasha (Qaomi)	3.78	4.52	3.03	0.99	-	-	0.27	-	-

compared to 6.89% of girls. NGO run schools covered 1.01% boys and 1.28% of girls. The proportion of students attending government approved madrashas is 3.09% for boys and 2.94% for girls. Qaomi madrashas drew 3.75% of boys and 2.61% of girls for primary education.

The share of Govt. primary schools has decreased to 75.59% in 2022 from 80.2% in 2016 and the share of Govt. subsidized school has gone down to 9.40% in 2022 from 10.45% in 2016 (Table 7.4). The percentage of Non-Govt. school increased to 7.65% in 2022 from 4.60% in 2016. It is notable that the share of Madrashas (Recognized) has increased to 3.02% in 2022 from 2.29% in 2010, while the share of NGO run schools increased to 1.14% in 2022 from 0.98% in 2016.

Students attending different types of schools in rural and urban areas are also given in Table 7.4. It appears from the table that the share of students enrolled in government primary schools in rural area is higher than urban areas, 77.72% versus 70.23%. On the other hand, the percentage share of Govt. subsidized schools is higher in urban areas 9.38%, as compared to rural areas 9.42%. This is also true for the year 2010. The share of non-government school was also higher in urban areas compared to rural areas in 2022. The corresponding percentages were 12.25% and 5.82%. This was also true in 2016 where the percentage of non-government school in the urban areas was 8.57% as against 3.34% in the rural areas. The share of the NGO run schools has increased to 1.14% in 2022 from 0.98% in 2016. Enrolment in both types of madrashas (Recognized and Qaomi) is lower in rural areas (6.04%) than the urban areas (6.65%). The combined rate for madrashas (Recognized and Qaomi) at the national level increased to 6.22% in 2022 from 3.78% in 2016.

CHAPTER 8

HEALTH AND FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

This chapter has focused on the distribution of population who suffered from Chronic Illness, the distribution of place of treatment and functional difficulty for 2016 and 2022.

8.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION WHO SUFFERED FROM CHRONIC ILLNESS IN PRECEDING 12 MONTHS BY TYPE OF ILLNESS

Table 8.1 summarizes the distribution of population who suffered from chronic illness in previous 12 months by type of illness and sex. In 2022, the highest proportion of the population suffered from gastric ulcer (20.79%) followed by blood pressure (13.22%), arthritis/rheumatism (12.18%). The identical scenario was observed for females but it slightly differs for males. For the males, the highest proportion of the population (21.35%) suffered from gastric ulcer, followed by blood pressure (11.45%), respiratory diseases/asthma/ bronchitis (10.17%). On the other hand, among female, the highest proportion suffered from gastric ulcer (20.32%) followed by blood pressure (14.66%), arthritis/ rheumatism disease (14.22%).

In 2016, at national level, the highest proportion of population suffered from gastric ulcer 20.54%, followed by 13.15% arthritis/rheumatic, 10.62% of respiratory diseases/asthma/ bronchitis. The highest proportion of males 21.44% suffered from the gastric ulcer followed by 12.8% from Respiratory diseases/asthma/bronchitis, 9.91% from arthritis/rheumatism. Among females, the proportion suffered from gastric ulcer is 19.81% which is the highest, followed by 15.81% from arthritis/rheumatic, 11.56% of blood pressure.

Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Who Suffered from Chronic Illness in Preceding 12 Months by Type of Illness and Sex

Type of illness	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Chronic fever	2.02	2.26	1.82	4.72	5.33	4.23
Injury/disability	3.89	4.82	3.12	5.31	6.76	4.11
Chronic heart disease	7.63	8.47	6.94	7.05	7.55	6.64
Respiratory diseases/Asthma/Bronchitis	8.47	10.17	7.07	10.62	12.80	8.83
Diarrhea/dysentery	0.50	0.74	0.30	1.14	1.51	0.84
Gastric ulcer	20.79	21.35	20.32	20.54	21.44	19.81
Blood Pressure	13.22	11.45	14.66	9.52	7.03	11.56
Arthritis/Rheumatism	12.18	9.69	14.22	13.15	9.91	15.81
Skin problem	4.87	5.46	4.38	2.84	3.01	2.71
Diabetes	8.25	8.13	8.35	6.90	6.61	7.14
Cancer	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.37	0.39	0.35
Kidney Diseases	1.48	1.54	1.44	1.31	1.03	1.55
Liver diseases	0.82	0.77	0.85	0.89	1.15	0.67
Mental health	1.58	1.88	1.34	1.62	2.12	1.21
Paralysis	0.87	0.99	0.77	1.21	1.57	0.90
Ear/ENT problem	2.05	1.96	2.13	2.37	2.27	2.46
Eye problem	2.28	2.23	2.31	2.98	2.79	3.14
Others	8.84	7.81	9.69	7.46	6.75	8.04

8.2 PLACE OF TREATMENT RECEIVED

Table 8.2 portrays the distribution of population received treatment facility by place and sex. It is noticeable that the highest proportion of individuals used to go to pharmacy/dispensary for treatment both in 2022 and 2016 (44.62% and 33.11% respectively). In 2022, the second highest proportion of patients received treatment from private clinic/hospital 13.12% and followed by qualified doctor's chamber 13.00%, non-qualified Doctor's Chamber 11.70%. In 2016, the second highest proportion of patient received treatment from pharmacy/dispensary 33.11%, non-qualified doctor's chamber 22.51%, qualified doctors chamber 15.44%.

In 2022, highest proportion of males as well as females received treatment from pharmacy/dispensary/compounder (47.21% and 42.48% respectively) and the lowest proportion of males received the same from other traditional/Spiritual physician 0.02%. It is noticeable that no females received treatment from other traditional/spiritual physician. The same pattern for males and females observed in 2016 (other than 0.04% of females received treatment from other traditional/spiritual).

Table 8.2: Distribution of Population Received Treatment Facility by Place and Sex

Place of treatment	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Govt. health worker	0.59	0.68	0.51	1.44	1.23	1.61
Govt. Satellite Clinic/EPI outreach center	0.33	0.43	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.20
Community Clinic	0.67	0.36	0.93	1.70	1.45	1.90
Union Health & Family Welfare Center	0.24	0.14	0.33	0.33	0.26	0.39
Upazila Health Complex	2.47	2.65	2.32	5.22	4.88	5.50
Maternal & Child Welfare Centre	0.45	0.31	0.56	0.33	0.19	0.44
Govt. District/Sadar General Hospital	2.99	3.58	2.51	3.24	3.41	3.11
Govt. Medical College and Specialized Hospital	2.99	3.23	2.79	1.87	1.72	2.00
Other Govt. Hospital	0.26	0.34	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.11
NGO health worker Satellite Clinic	0.18	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.11	0.16
NGO Clinic/Hospital	0.57	0.64	0.52	0.30	0.21	0.37
Govt./NGO Medical College Specialized Hospital	0.35	0.31	0.38	0.12	0.14	0.12
Private Clinic/Hospital	13.12	11.03	14.84	8.61	7.99	9.13
Private medical College/Specialized Hospital	2.27	2.17	2.35	1.13	1.07	1.18
Qualified Doctor's Chamber	13.00	11.35	14.35	15.44	15.00	15.82
Non-Qualified Doctor's Chamber	11.70	12.09	11.38	22.51	23.88	21.35
Pharmacy/Dispensary	44.62	47.21	42.48	33.11	34.43	32.00
Homoeopath	1.47	1.40	1.53	2.36	1.86	2.77
Ayurbed/Kabiraj/Hekim	0.48	0.31	0.62	0.76	0.78	0.74
Other Traditional/Spiritual Physician	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04
Family/Self Treatment	0.69	0.83	0.57	0.96	0.97	0.95
Others	0.56	0.77	0.38	0.13	0.15	0.11

8.3 FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

Six types of functional difficulties were considered for this purpose. Each and Every individual in the household was examined irrespective of age to collect information about all these types of difficulties. The six types of difficulties are

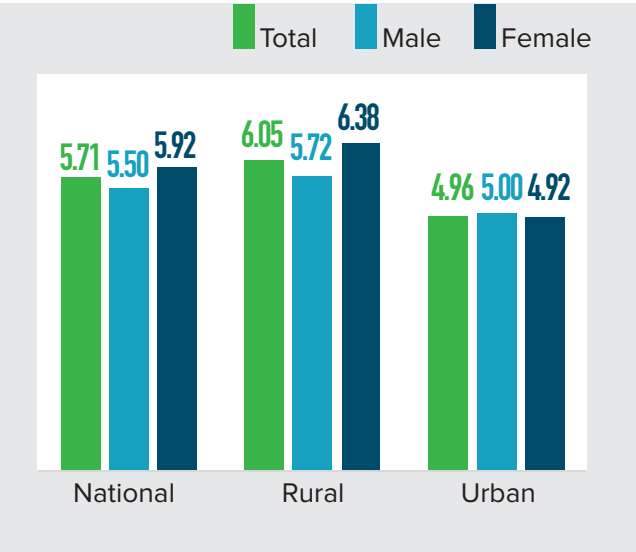
1. Eyesight difficulty
2. Hearing difficulty
3. Walking and climbing difficulty
4. Remembering and concentrating difficulty
5. Self-care difficulty
6. Speaking and Communicating difficulty

It has been observed from Table 8.3 and Figure 8.1 that the percentage of the population suffering from any type of functional difficulty is 5.71% at the national level. Such percentage for male is 5.50% and for female is 5.92%. In rural areas, the percentage of population suffering from any sort of functional difficulty is 6.05% for total, 5.72% for male and 6.38% for female. In the urban areas, 4.96% of population suffers from any sort of functional difficulty while this is 5.00% for male and 4.92% for female.

Table 8.3: Percentage Distribution of People Who Suffered from Any Type of Functional Difficulty by Sex and Locality, HIES 2022

Locality	Total	Male	Female
National	**5.71**	**5.50**	**5.92**
Rural	6.05	5.72	6.38
Urban	4.96	5.00	4.92

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of People Who Suffered from any Type of Functional Difficulty By Sex and Locality



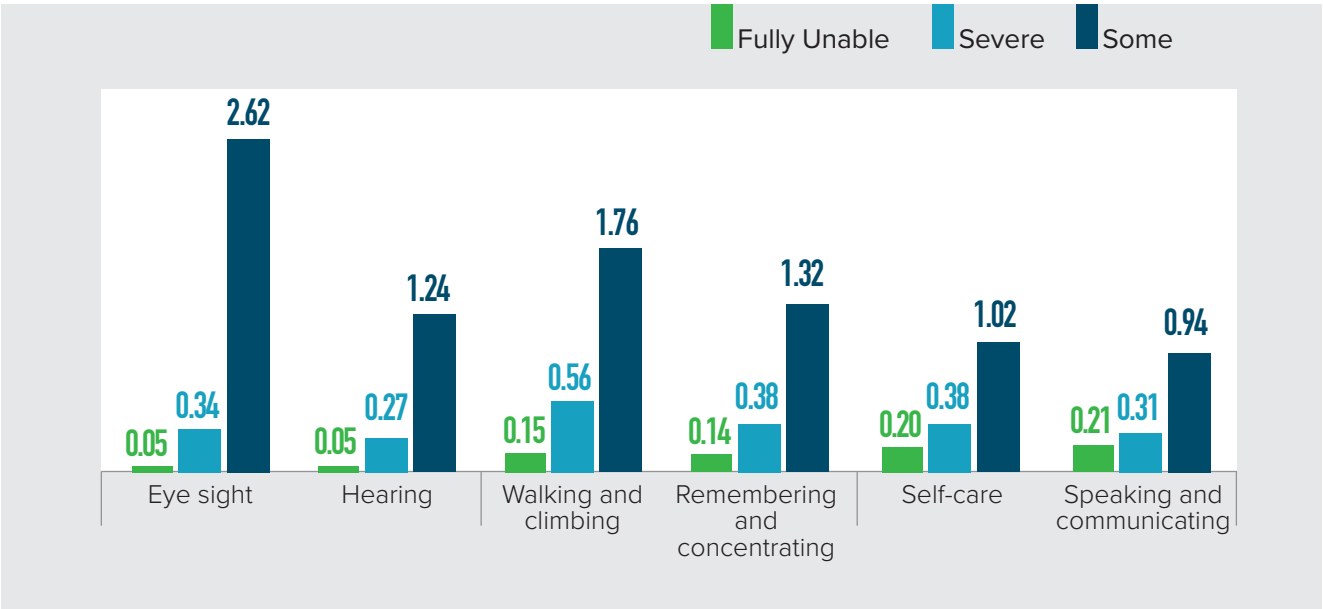
The severity of functional difficulties mentioned above has been categorized into four categories namely no difficulty, some difficulty, severe difficulty and fully unable. Table 8.4 provides information on the intensity of difficulty. Among the people having at least one difficulty, 4.19% had some difficulties, 1.36% had severe difficulties and 0.16% are fully unable. As regards some difficulty, eyesight was the highest (2.62%), followed by walking & climbing (1.76%), remembering and concentrating (1.32%) and hearing (1.24%). Regarding severe difficulty walking and climbing was the highest (0.56%), followed by remembering and concentrating (0.38%) and self-care (0.38%). In case of fully unable speaking and communicating was the highest (0.21%), followed by self-care 0.20% and walking and climbing 0.15%. Figure 8.2 shows the intensity of different types of difficulty in 2022.

Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Population (All Ages) Having Any Functional Difficulties Even with an Aid by Type and Intensity of Difficulty

Type of Difficulty	Intensity of Difficulty		
	Some	Severe	Fully Unable
HIES 2022			
Total	**4.19**	**1.36**	**0.16**
Eye sight	2.62	0.34	0.05
Hearing	1.24	0.27	0.05
Walking and climbing	1.76	0.56	0.15
Remembering and concentrating	1.32	0.38	0.14
Self-care	1.02	0.38	0.20
Speaking and communicating	0.94	0.31	0.21
HIES 2016			
Total	**9.79**	**2.17**	**1.13**
Eye sight	3.89	0.42	0.08
Hearing	1.75	0.28	0.09

Type of Difficulty	Intensity of Difficulty		
	Some	Severe	Fully Unable
Walking and climbing	1.40	0.46	0.17
Remembering and concentrating	1.07	0.33	0.19
Self-care	0.88	0.36	0.29
Speaking and communicating	0.80	0.32	0.31

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of population (all ages) having any functional difficulties even with an aid by type and intensity of difficulty, HIES 2022




BANGLADESH POST
Postal Cash Card
70090 2310 0324 13111
12/23
ST. MASUMA AKHTER

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMME

Social Security Programme (SSP) is one of the best actions for poverty reduction. It is generally targeted to the poor portion of the population. According to the HIES 2022 estimates, using the upper poverty line 18.7% of people are poor and using the lower poverty line 5.6% of people are extremely poor. Most of the extremely poor suffer from chronic poverty. Most of them live on charity or below the subsistence level. Therefore, the Government operates SSP to support this kind of family in cash or kind to make provisions to overcome hunger.

The SSP module was first introduced in HIES 2005 where 11 programmes were included. But, in HIES 2010 its scope was widened to include 30 programmes and it was further extended to 37 programmes in 2016. In HIES 2022, the questionnaire has been revised and extended to include 66 programmes with more detailed information on SSP.

9.1 HOUSEHOLDS AND BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING BENEFITS

The distribution of households and programme beneficiaries receiving benefits from SSP has been presented in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Percentage Distribution of Households and Programme Beneficiaries Received Benefits from Social Security Programmes

Survey Year	National		Rural		Urban	
	Household	SSP Beneficiary	Household	SSP Beneficiary	Household	SSP Beneficiary
2022	37.6	50.0	44.0	59.1	23.9	30.7
2016	27.8	28.7	34.5	35.7	10.6	10.9
2010	24.6	24.6	30.1	30.1	9.4	9.4

There exists a difference in the data collection system on SSP between 2022, 2016 and 2010. In 2010, the beneficiaries were not taken into account, only households that received any kind of SSP were considered. In 2022 and in 2016, both households and beneficiaries were accounted for. Thus, the number of beneficiaries was higher than households. Therefore, the data of the three surveys are not strictly comparable.

HIES 2022 reveals that 37.6% of the households have received benefits during the last 12 months from SSP programmes. In contrast, 27.8% of households in 2016 and 24.6% of households in 2010 receive benefits from SSP. In rural areas, 44.0% of households received benefits from SSP as against 34.5% and 30.1% of households in 2016 and 2010 respectively. In urban areas, it was 23.9% in 2022 compared to 10.6% in 2016 and 9.4% in 2010. The percentage of programme beneficiaries increased enormously in 2022 compared to 2016 and 2010. In 2016, the percentage of programme beneficiary households was 28.7% which increased to 50.0% in 2022.

The percentage of households and programme beneficiaries who received benefits from SSP by division of the country has been presented in Table 9.2. It is observed from the table that, the highest percentage of household and programme beneficiaries were found in Barishal division 53.1% and 75.2% followed by Khulna division 48.6% and 68.1%, Rangpur division 45.1% and 63.0%, Rajshahi Division 47.0% and 62.5% and Sylhet Division 45.9% and 62.2% respectively. The lowest percentage of households and beneficiaries received such benefit was observed in Dhaka division 23.9% and 29.7% preceded by Chattogram division 32.7% and 41.1% and Mymensingh division 43.6% and 59.1%. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas of the divisions.

Figure 9.1: Percentage of Households and Programme Beneficiary in Social Security Programme

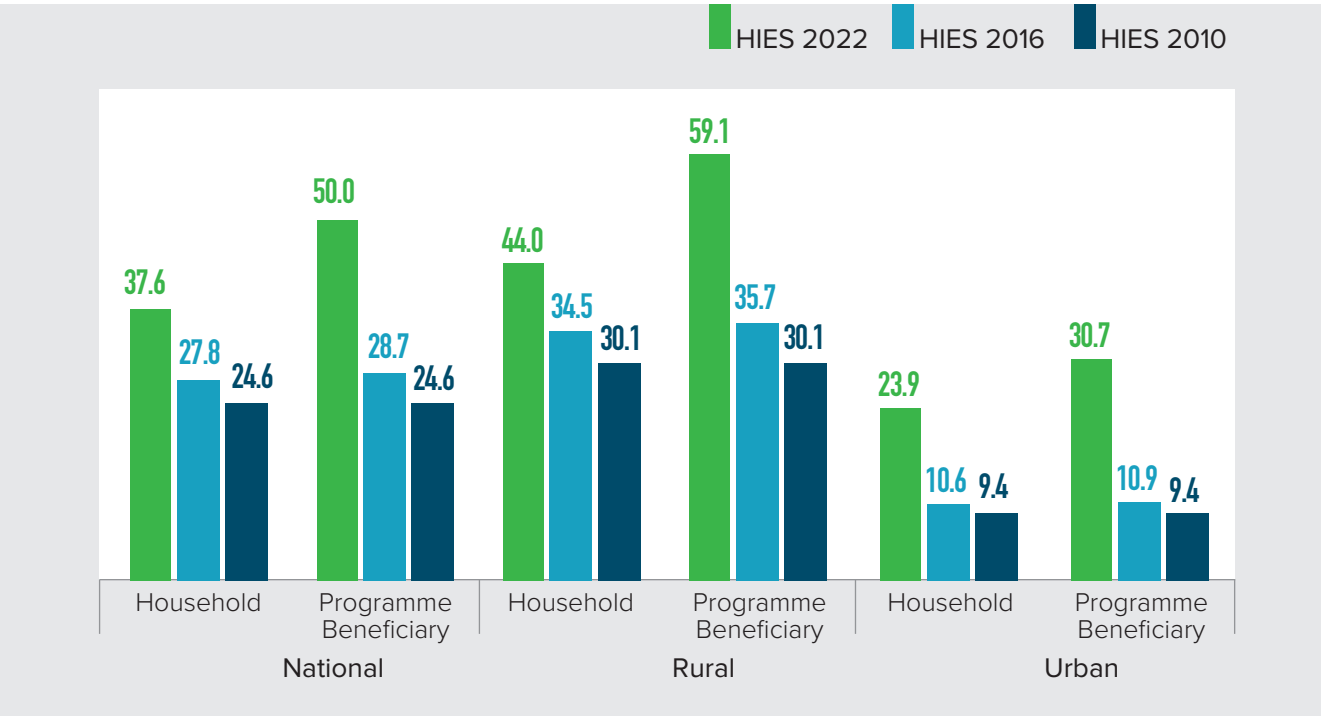
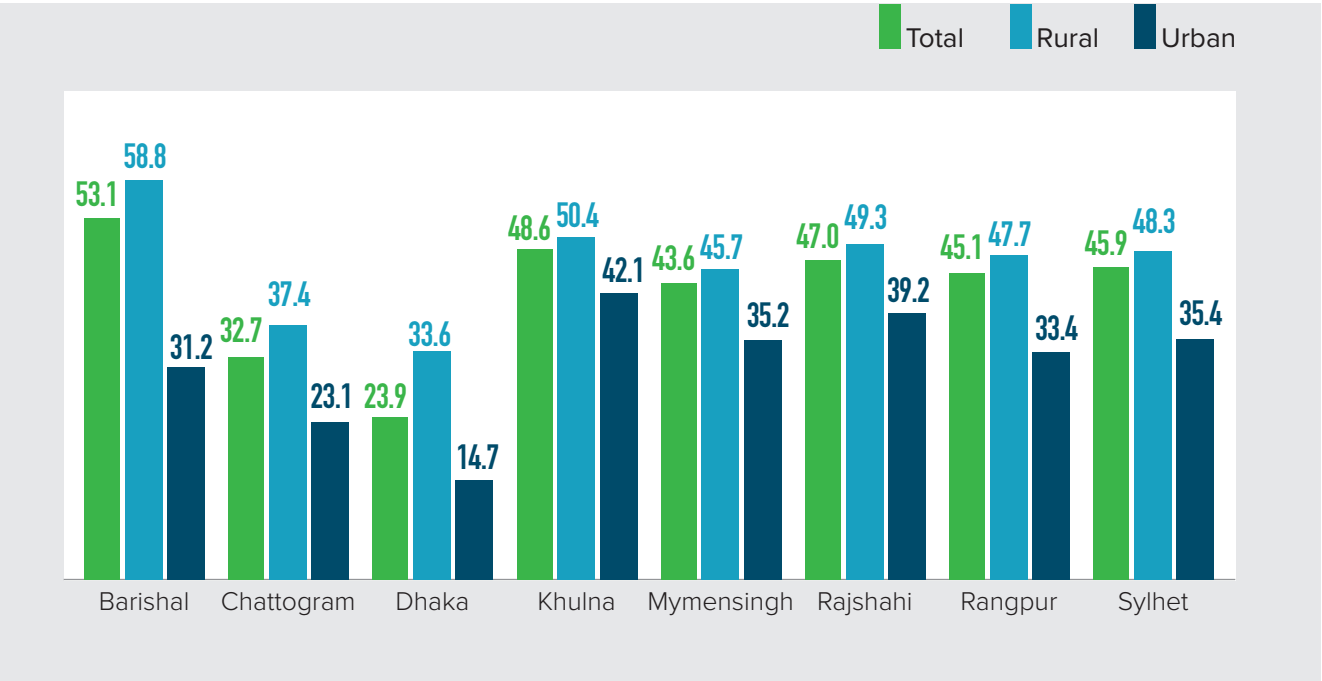


Table 9.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Receiving Benefits from Social Security Programmes by Division and Locality, HIES 2022

Division	National		Rural		Urban	
	Household	SSP Beneficiary	Household	SSP Beneficiary	Household	SSP Beneficiary
National	**37.6**	**50.0**	**44.0**	**59.1**	**23.9**	**30.7**
Barishal	53.1	75.2	58.8	84.4	31.2	39.8
Chattogram	32.7	41.1	37.4	46.6	23.1	29.8
Dhaka	23.9	29.7	33.6	42.6	14.7	17.4
Khulna	48.6	68.1	50.4	71.4	42.1	56.5
Mymensingh	43.6	59.1	45.7	62.9	35.2	43.7
Rajshahi	47.0	62.5	49.3	65.0	39.2	54.0
Rangpur	45.1	63.0	47.7	67.0	33.4	45.2
Sylhet	45.9	62.2	48.3	65.6	35.4	47.6

Figure 9.2: Percentage of Households Received SSP by Division, HIES 2022



It is observed from the data that the coverage of the Social Security Programme (SSP) to households increased significantly. It is also revealed that households from rural areas have greater access to the SSP than that from urban areas.


BANK

CHAPTER 10

MIGRATION, REMITTANCE AND MICRO CREDIT

This chapter covers migration, remittance, indebtedness, opening bank accounts and savings. A contextual analysis of the findings on these items is provided in the following sections.

10.1 MIGRATION AND REMITTANCE

Information regarding migration of any member of the household has been collected from HIES 2022 as it was collected from HIES 2016 and HIES 2010. It takes into consideration of those household members who migrated within the country or abroad during the last 5 years.

It appears from the Table 10.1 that in HIES 2022, 10.47% of households reported migration from their household either within the country (From one district to other district) or abroad, this percentage was 11.22% in 2016. Of these, in HIES 2022, 8.33% of households reported migration abroad which was 8.27% in 2016. The proportion of rural households reported at least one migration was 11.64% and the proportion was 7.98% for urban households in HIES 2022. The corresponding percentages were 12.98% and 6.72% in 2016. It is also observed from the table that the percentage of migration from rural areas is higher than that of urban areas in case of both types of migration.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Reporting Migration of any Member by Place of Migration and Locality

Locality	Total	Within Country	Abroad
HIES 2022			
National	**10.47**	**2.25**	**8.33**
Rural	11.64	2.62	9.09
Urban	7.98	1.46	6.69

Locality	Total	Within Country	Abroad
HIES 2016			
National	**11.22**	**2.95**	**8.27**
Rural	12.98	3.59	9.39
Urban	6.72	1.32	5.40
HIES 2010			
National	**12.28**	**3.97**	**8.60**
Rural	13.72	4.84	9.25
Urban	8.33	1.62	6.85

Note: Within country and Abroad added together does not equal to total because one household might have reported both the categories.

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Migrated by Sex and Locality

Locality	Total	Male	Female
HIES 2022			
National	**100.00**	**94.69**	**5.31**
Rural	100 .00	95.47	4.53
Urban	100.00	92.26	7.74
HIES 2016			
National	**100.00**	**95.44**	**4.56**
Rural	100.00	95.49	4.45
Urban	100.00	94.91	5.09
HIES 2010			
National	**100.00**	**97.17**	**2.83**
Rural	100.00	97.08	2.92
Urban	100.00	97.60	2.40

Note: Within country and Abroad added together does not equal to total because one household might have reported both the categories.

Table 10.2 shows the percentage distribution of migrated persons by sex and locality. It has been noted that at the national level, 94.69% of the people who migrated are male and the rest of 5.31% is female in 2022. These percentage were 95.44% and 4.56% at the national level in 2016 for male and female respectively.

Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Migrated by Sex and Place of Migration

Sex	Total	Within Country	Abroad
HIES-2022			
Total	**100.00**	**21.32**	**78.68**
Male	100.00	20.07	79.93
Female	100.00	43.62	56.38
HIES-2016			
Total	**100.00**	**28.59**	**71.41**
Male	100.00	27.5	72.50
Female	100.00	51.76	48.24
HIES-2010			
Total	**100.00**	**33.30**	**66.70**
Male	100.00	32.51	67.48
Female	100.00	60.17	39.83

Table 10.3 gives the proportion of migrated persons by sex and place of migration. It is observed that among the migrated persons 21.32% migrated from one district to another within the country and 78.68% migrated abroad. In 2022, the proportion of persons migrated abroad is found higher than that migrated within the country in case of both male and female. The scenario was opposite for females in 2016 and 2010. The percentage of female who migrated abroad was found 56.38 % in 2022 which was 48.24% and 39.83% respectively in 2016 and 2010.

Table 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Migrants Working Abroad Who Sent Remittance To Households During Last 12 Months by Division and Amount of Remittance

Remittance (in '000' Tk.)	Total	Division							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymnsingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
HIES 2022									
National	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
<25	8.12	19.68	8.00	5.64	9.53	11.05	5.35	11.03	13.16
25-49	6.52	9.45	4.69	5.92	3.92	6.64	17.21	5.19	13.62
50-99	12.02	17.44	7.39	14.31	14.88	5.53	9.47	7.52	22.40
100-149	15.06	10.37	12.51	18.22	14.88	15.43	11.95	6.36	17.20
150-199	14.39	3.17	12.59	18.05	6.78	17.64	11.95	15.05	14.32
200-299	15.79	16.97	18.10	12.99	18.56	16.06	32.52	30.60	7.49
300-399	13.09	13.48	19.44	9.31	10.10	16.61	2.48	7.53	6.95
400-499	5.36	4.95	7.51	3.21	13.74	2.77	1.24	5.19	2.94

Remittance (in '000' Tk.)	Total	Division							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymnsingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
500+	9.65	4.49	9.78	12.37	7.6	8.27	7.83	11.55	1.91
Average amount per household in '000'	210.54	104.29	254.06	224.63	187.5	186.28	145.97	106.01	125.58
% of total remittance in number	100	2.78	37.94	36.62	5	3.19	2.85	2	9.63
% of total remittance in amount	100	2.01	43.14	37.58	4.88	2.84	2.19	1.92	5.44
HIES 2016									
National	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
<25	29.91	40.00	27.86	23.14	50.11	37.24	27.75	37.24	27.75
25-49	18.31	21.64	19.50	18.65	15.92	15.53	17.8	15.53	17.80
50-99	31.99	25.43	36.61	32.53	19.31	30.98	28.38	30.98	28.38
100-149	10.59	7.31	8.56	13.74	8.61	10.29	15.14	10.29	15.14
150-199	4.31	2.65	4.16	4.78	2.68	1.90	5.24	1.90	5.24
200-299	2.87	0.66	2.17	3.68	1.36	0.96	4.01	0.96	4.01
300-399	0.89	1.44	0.65	1.51	0.74	0.39	0.63	0.39	0.63
400-499	0.45	0.00	0.06	1.11	0.11	1.26	0.35	1.26	0.35
500+	0.68	0.87	0.43	0.85	1.17	1.45	0.70	1.45	0.70
Average per household (in '000')	133.78	110.77	128.96	158.46	92.91	146.57	125.09	72.87	134.58
% of total remittance (Number)	100.00	3.18	43.35	26.16	6.71	3.02	4.74	1.57	11.28
% of total contribution in remittance (Amount)	100.00	2.63	41.78	30.98	4.66	3.31	4.43	0.85	11.34

It is observed from the table that, the average amount of remittance received per household in the last 12 months is tk 210.54 thousand in 2022 as against tk 133.78 thousand in 2016. That means the average amount per household received increased by 57.38% in 2022 compared to 2016.

According to the Table 10.4, in 2022 the highest percentage of the amount of remittances in the category of 200-299 thousand taka and is estimated at 15.79%. The second position goes to the category 100-149 thousand with 15.06%. In case of the average amount of remittances per household received, the Chattogram Division claims the top position (254.06 thousand taka), followed by Dhaka Division (224.63 thousand taka) in 2022 whereas top position went to Dhaka Division (158.46 thousand taka) in 2016. The lowest position goes to Barishal Division (104.29 thousand taka) in 2022 which went to Rangpur Division (72.87 thousand taka) in 2016. In terms of total number of remittances and total amount of remittances Chattogram Division retains the top position and lowest position goes to Rangpur Division without alteration.

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Migrant Persons Working Abroad Who Sent Remittance to Household Per Annum Classified by Means of Sending Remittances

Remittance (in '000' Tk.)	Total	Means of Sending Remittances							
		Western Union	Money gram	Post Office	Banks	Friends	Travel Agencies	Brokers	Others & Not elsewhere classified
HIES 2022									
National	**100**	**100**	**100**	**-**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
<25	7.17	31.52	-	-	3.20	24.50	-	1.34	15.64
25-49	7.03	0.57	21.76	-	5.74	14.23	-	5.45	11.80
50-99	12.75	5.47	21.76	-	10.66	6.61	-	10.48	21.21
100-149	16.32	25.00	-	-	15.57	21.17	-	30.16	15.36
150-199	13.53	6.82	-	-	14.21	6.15	-	8.61	15.17
200-299	15.59	16.80	51.38	-	17.43	6.90	67.87	20.63	10.63
300-399	12.94	6.52	5.11	-	16.75	0.53	-	11.10	5.53
400-499	4.18	0.00	-	-	5.14	13.78	-	3.06	1.56
500+	10.49	7.31	-	-	11.29	6.15	32.13	9.17	3.10
Average per household in '000'	210.54	149.85	150.78	-	281.81	125.90	370.77	207.04	108.59
% of total remittance in number	100	2.33	0.23	-	65.97	2.47	0.07	5.58	22.43
% of total remittance in amount	100	1.45	0.15	-	78.7	1.58	0.11	4.79	12.72
HIES 2016									
National	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
<25	29.91	15.91	44.58	21.79	14.90	41.11	34.74	18.02	69.75
25-49	18.31	15.06	14.97	46.56	20.60	26.46	20.98	20.71	12.83
50-99	31.99	37.82	19.60	25.17	40.31	20.12	30.36	38.20	11.38
100-149	10.59	19.38	17.24	0.00	12.60	2.56	13.93	12.26	3.05
150-199	4.31	5.65	3.60	0.00	5.27	7.08	0.00	4.87	1.51
200-299	2.87	4.71	0.00	6.48	3.73	0.62	0.00	2.94	0.65
300-399	0.89	0.39	0.00	0.00	1.37	1.26	0.00	0.54	0.06
400-499	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0	0.00	2.11	0.70
500+	0.68	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.79	0.00	0.34	0.07
Average per Household (in '000')	133.78	158.97	91.74	93.79	165.08	88.96	91.93	162.25	54.67
% of total remittance (number)	100	8.07	1.39	0.24	57.49	1.90	0.50	5.37	25.04
% of total remittance (Amount)	100	9.59	0.95	0.17	70.94	1.27	0.34	6.51	10.23

Table 10.5 presents the percentage distribution of migrants working abroad who sent their remittances during the last 12 months classified by the means of sending remittances. It appears from the table that the majority of the total number of the remittances (65.97%) are sent through banks. Other & not elsewhere classified stands at the second position with 22.43%. Travel Agencies are the least preferred medium of sending remittances with only 0.07% of the total number of remittances. In respect of average amount per household received, Banks claim the highest position as medium with 281.81 thousand taka and the position of others & not elsewhere classified sources is the lowest with 108.59 thousand taka. Moreover, Banks also handled the highest percentage of remitted amount which is estimated at 78.7%. followed by others & not elsewhere classified media with 12.72% and brokers with 4.79%. The combined shares of remittances from all other sources contribute only 3.79%.

Table 10.6 explains how the household uses its remittances. The table shows that, at the national level, 62.08% of the total remittance is spent on basic needs, 20.95% is spent on investment, 14.95% is spent on savings, and only 2.02% is spent on durable goods. In rural areas, expenses for basic needs account for 62.10% of total spending, followed by investments at 21.96%, savings at 14.31%, and durable goods at 1.63%. In urban areas, spending on basic needs accounts for 62.02% of total expenditures, followed by investment at 18.39%, saving at 16.57%, and durable goods at 3.02%.

10.2 MICRO CREDIT

Microcredit module was first introduced in HIES 2010 and continued in HIES 2016 and HIES 2022. The microcredit questionnaire is related to loans and saving habits. The main topics included are: opening a new bank account, transactions in money matters, amount of loan, duration of repayment, interest rate, repayment status and purposes of taking loans etc. Table 10.7 provides some basic information regarding opening of a new account, depositing money in any micro finance or financial institutions, depositing money in any informal financial institutions for saving and receipt of loans from any quarter.

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Use of Remittance by Locality

Locality	Use of Remittance				
	Total	Expenditure on basic needs	Expenditure on investment	Expenditure on durable goods	Savings
HIES-2022					
National	**100.00**	**62.08**	**20.95**	**2.02**	**14.95**
Rural	100.00	62.10	21.96	1.63	14.31
Urban	100.00	62.02	18.39	3.02	16.57
HIES 2016					
National	**100.00**	**70.07**	**26.06**	**2.17**	**1.70**
Rural	100.00	68.44	27.98	2.13	1.45
Urban	100.00	76.48	18.48	2.35	2.70

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Opening Bank Account Depositing Money and Receiving Loans During the Last 12 Months by Locality

	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022			
Opening new bank account	14.12	13.39	15.65
Deposited money in any micro finance or financial institutions	21.30	21.04	21.85
Deposited money for saving in any informal financial institutions	6.91	7.08	6.56
Received loans from financial institutions, friends, etc.	37.03	39.35	32.11
HIES 2016			
Opening new bank account	7.50	7.60	7.30
Deposited money in any micro finance or financial institutions	15.09	17.30	12.20
Deposited money for saving in any informal financial institutions	5.30	5.10	5.70
Received loans from financial institutions, friends, etc.	29.70	32.70	22.10

It is revealed from the Table 10.7 that 14.12% of households have at least one member who opened a bank account in 2022 and this percentage for rural and urban areas is 13.39% and 15.65% respectively. In 2016, the rate was 7.50% at national level. Where the rate for rural and urban areas were 7.60% and 7.30%. It is notable that the opening of bank account increased in both rural and urban areas which resulted in a significant increase (88.27%) at the national level in 2022 compared to 2016.

REFERENCES

Alamgir, M. (1974) 'Some Analysis of Distribution of Income, Consumption, Saving and Poverty in Bangladesh', *Bangladesh Development Studies,* 2(4), pp. 737–818.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2007) *Report on the Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2005*, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2011) *Report of the Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2010.*

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2019) *Final Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016.* Dhaka.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and World Bank (2017) *Description of the Official Methodology Used for Poverty Estimation in Bangladesh for 2016/17: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016/17.* Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Ravallion, M. (1992) *Poverty Comparisons, A guide to concepts and Methods: The Living Standards Measurement study.* Washington, D.C.: The World bank. Available at: http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/290531468766493135/pdf/multi-page.pdf.

Ravallion, M. and Bidani, B. (1994) 'How Robust Is a Poverty Profile ?', *The World Bank Economic Review*, 8(1), pp. 75–102. Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/3989887.

Ravallion, M. and Sen, B. (1996) 'When method matters: Monitoring poverty in Bangladesh', *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 44(4), pp. 761–792. doi: 10.1086/452244.

Rowntree, B. S. (1954) *Poverty : a study of town life*. London. Available at: https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cv2ekdg7 License.

ANNEX 1

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Access to Electricity
Percentage of households with access to electricity from the national grid or solar.

Calorie
Calorie is a unit of energy that is commonly used to measure the energy content of food and drinks. It is defined as the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one gram of water by one degree Celsius. Calorie is often used in the context of human nutrition and diet, where it is used to describe the amount of energy that is obtained from consuming food or burned through physical activity. The kilocalorie (kcal) is a more commonly used unit in nutrition and is equal to 1000 calories.

Currently Student
A person aged 5 years and above currently attending any educational institution on full or part-time basis.

Durable Goods
Durable goods are those whose individual life expectancy is one year or more. These include machinery, furniture, TV, motor car, computer, laptop etc.

Food Poverty Line
The food poverty line is the threshold that measures the minimum amount of income required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. It takes into account the cost of food and the nutritional needs of an individual. The basic consumption bundle consists of eleven items: coarse rice, wheat, pulses, milk, oil, meat, fish, potatoes, other vegetables, sugar and fruits. This basic consumption bundle provides minimal nutritional requirements corresponding to 2122 kcal per day per person.

Household
Household is a dwelling unit where one or more persons live and eat together under a common cooking arrangement. Household is considered to consist of all the people who live in a single housing unit, regardless of their relationship with each other. This includes family members, roommates, or other individuals who share a living space.

Household Head
Head of household means a member of the household who is the decision-maker regarding the different activities of the household. This household is also being run under his command. In case of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), a member is regarded as the head of a household whom the other members consider him so. Generally, the eldest male or female earner of the household or the main decision-maker is considered to be the head of the household.

Household Expenditure
Household expenditure includes household consumption and certain other outlays of the household. Consumption expenditure of the household is the aggregate value of goods and services actually consumed during the reference period. The non-consumption expenditure of the household includes income tax and other taxes, pension and social security contributions and related insurance premium, gifts and other transfers. Items extended from the expenditure schedule are additions to saving, various types of investment expenditure (both monetized and non-monetized) including the amount spent.

Household Income
Income means material return in cash or kind received in exchange of goods and services in a particular period. In case of household income, it refers to the material return of all the members of the household in the same period. So, household income in a particular period can be defined as the sum of the earnings of all the members of the household in cash or kind in the same period of time. Income from wages and salaries, pensions, contributions and professional fees earned by the members of the household are estimated on yearly basis. Income from interest, dividends, earnings from agricultural activities, business, commercial and industrial establishments, land and property, rent, gifts and assistance and insurance benefits, including other special types or receipts by the member of the household are also estimated on yearly basis.

Household Member
Household members are permanent family members, as well as, boarders and lodgers, servants and other employees who often live in the household and take food together. These also included persons temporarily away from the household, persons whose usual place of residence was elsewhere but found staying with the household at the time of enumeration have not deemed a member of the household. Guests visiting a household temporarily or a person who normally resides and takes food outside is not considered a member of the household for the survey.

Household Size
Household size refers to the average number of household members.

Improved Toilet Facilities
Improved toilet facilities are those that “ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact,” Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour-flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets.

Imputed Income
Assigning a value to any goods consumed or services enjoyed by the household received as gifts or homemade or procured in any other manner other than cash purchasing. Rent of a rent-free/owner-occupied house, values of home-made goods or services are examples of imputed income.

Inequality
Inequality refers to a situation where there is a disparity or uneven distribution of resources, opportunities, or benefits among different individuals or groups.

Literacy Rate
Literacy rate refers to the percentage of the population who are able to both read and write.

Migration
The movement of persons away from their usual place of residence either across an international border or within the country.

Non-Durable Goods
Items whose durability is less than one year are termed as non-durable goods. These are food items, clothing, fuel and lighting, medicines, etc. Services are also treated as non-durable goods.

Occupation
Occupation is generally the acceptable means of income to fulfill the financial requirement. It can be defined as a means associated with the activities from which the individual earns livelihood. Occupation may be a major or a minor, according to the greater or smaller share of income.

Open Defecation
Open defecation is the practice of people defecating in the open, such as in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or with solid waste, rather than using a toilet or other designated sanitation facility.

Owned Land
Legal ownership of any area of land in the name of all the family members is considered as land owned by the household

Poverty Gap (PG)
The poverty gap index measures the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line (the poverty gaps) as a proportion of the poverty line. The sum of these poverty gaps gives the minimum cost of eliminating poverty, relative to the poverty line.

Poverty Line
The poverty line is a threshold used to define the minimum level of income or resources necessary to meet the basic needs of an individual. The poverty line is the sum of the food poverty line and non-food allowance.

Poverty (CBN)
Poverty is a state of deprivation. It can be earmarked by the income level of the household. The concept of absolute poverty is the minimum level of income that is needed for physical survival. People or households who lie below the poverty line are defined as poor and the state is called poverty.

Protein
Protein is one of the nutrients of food that is responsible for the growth of human body. It is also responsible for maintaining or increasing the resistance power of the body.

Sex Ratio
It is the number of males per hundred females. Sex ratio = (number of male / number of female)*100

Squared Poverty Gap (SPG)
The squared poverty gap index (also known as the poverty severity index) averages the squares of the poverty gaps relative to the poverty line. It allows one to vary the amount of weight that one puts on the income (or expenditure) level of the poorest members in society.

Supply/Piped Water
Water supplied by local government or any other entity to the dwelling household, compound, yard or plot, to neighboring household through pipe or public tap/standpipe are considered as supply water.

ANNEX 2

OFFICIAL POVERTY ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY USED IN BANGLADESH

The official methodology used in Bangladesh to estimate the poverty numbers is based on the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) method. The CBN method consists of calculating the cost of obtaining a consumption bundle believed to be adequate for basic consumption needs. If a person can afford the cost of this basic consumption needs bundle, then this person is considered to be non-poor. In contrast, if a person cannot afford the cost of this bundle, then this person is considered to be poor. Poverty lines under the CBN method, therefore, represent the minimum per capita expenditure that a person needs to be able to afford to meet his basic needs.

The first step for estimating a poverty line consists in estimating the cost of this basic consumption needs bundle for food. The basic consumption bundle consists of eleven items: coarse rice, wheat, pulses, milk, oil, meat, fish, potatoes, other vegetables, sugar, and fruits, as recommended by Ravallion and Sen (1996) following Alamgir (1974). This basic consumption bundle provides the minimal nutritional requirements corresponding to 2,122 kcal per day per person. The price for each item in the bundle is estimated using the median of the unit values (price per unit) for each of the items reported by a reference group of households calculated separately for each stratum. The food poverty line is then computed for each stratum by multiplying the estimated prices with the quantities in the food bundle.

Starting in 2000, the HIES defined 16 different geographical strata that have been used since then to estimate the cost of the basic consumption bundle. The estimation of this bundle at different geographical levels allows accounting for cost of living differences across areas and therefore provides a more accurate picture of living standards after accounting for price differences across geographic areas. These 16 original strata include urban and rural areas in the six divisions that existed in 2010 including Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Sylhet and the four main City

Corporations of Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, and Rajshahi. Out of the 16 original strata, 6 are classified as rural and 10 are classified as urban. These 16 strata were used up to HIES 2016 to calculate the cost of food bundle. However, creation of two administrative divisions i.e. Rangpur and Mymensingh Division as well as some city corporations required revision of the strata. Hence, the sample design of HIES 2022 was made to reflect the 16 domains consisting of rural and urban areas of 08 (eight) administrative divisions. It is noteworthy that the food poverty lines have to be re-estimated based on the new 16 domains instead of updating the old lines constructed in 2005 and subsequently updated in 2010 and 2016.

Once the food poverty lines have been re-estimated as the minimum cost of the basic consumption needs bundle for each domain, the second step consists in computing non-food allowances using two different methods. In the first one, the non-food allowance is estimated by taking the median amount spent for non-food items by a reference group of households whose total per capita expenditure is close to the food poverty line. The non-food allowance estimated using this method is called the "lower non-food allowance". In the second method, the non-food allowance is estimated by taking the median amount spent for non-food items by a reference group of households whose food per capita expenditure is close to the food poverty line. The non-food allowance estimated using this method is called the "upper non-food allowance". Lastly, the food poverty lines are added to the lower and upper non-food allowances and this yields the official upper and lower poverty rates at the stratum level (16 upper poverty lines and 16 lower poverty lines). Table 1 shows a summary of when poverty lines were estimated for Bangladesh for each of the latest four rounds of the HIES available.

Table 1: Bangladesh Poverty Measurement

Poverty Lines (PL)	HIES 2000	HIES 2005	HIES 2010	HIES 2016-17	HIES 2022
Food PL	Updated from 1995-96	Re-estimated (CBN)*	Updated from 2005	Updated from 2010	Re-estimated (CBN)*
Non-food PL	Updated from 1995-96	Re-estimated (CBN)	Re-estimated (CBN)	Updated from 2010	Re-estimated (CBN)

*Re-estimation involves pricing the same food basket (11 food items) to the 2005 and 2022 respectively.

ANNEX 3

POVERTY LINES STANDARD ERROR AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

Table A1: Poverty Lines of HIES 2022

Sl No.	Domain	Food Poverty Line	Lower Poverty Line	Upper Poverty Line
Barishal				
1	Rural	1878	2752	3534
2	Urban	1892	2728	3691
Chattogram				
3	Rural	1886	2742	3717
4	Urban	1950	2870	4290
Dhaka				
5	Rural	1883	2432	4234
6	Urban	1937	3562	4922
Khulna				
7	Rural	1727	2259	3248
8	Urban	1748	2969	3618
Mymensingh				
9	Rural	1856	2590	3278
10	Urban	1865	2801	3470
Rajshahi				
11	Rural	1768	2881	3547
12	Urban	1710	2667	3686
Rangpur				
13	Rural	1725	2463	3108
14	Urban	1873	2729	4140
Sylhet				
15	Rural	1916	2448	3154
16	Urban	1960	2677	4139
	Average	**1851**	**2755**	**3832**

B1: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) Using Lower Poverty Line

Locality	Using Lower Poverty Line		95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimates (%)	Standard Error (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National	5.6	0.4	4.9	6.5
Rural	6.5	0.5	5.5	7.6
Urban	**3.8**	**0.5**	**3.0**	**4.8**

B2: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) Using Upper Poverty Line

Locality	Using Upper Poverty Line		95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimates (%)	Standard Error (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National	18.7	0.8	17.1	20.4
Rural	20.5	1.1	18.4	22.7
Urban	14.7	1.2	12.6	17.2

B3: Poverty Gap (PG) Using Lower Poverty Line

Locality	Using Lower Poverty Line		95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimates (%)	Standard Error (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National	0.93	0.08	0.77	1.09
Rural	1.07	0.11	0.85	1.29
Urban	0.61	0.08	0.45	0.78

B4: Poverty Gap (PG) Using Upper Poverty Line

Locality	Using Upper Poverty Line		95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimates (%)	Standard Error (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National	3.77	0.22	3.33	4.21
Rural	4.15	0.30	3.56	4.74
Urban	2.93	0.27	2.41	3.46

B5: Squared Poverty Gap (SPG) Using Lower Poverty Line

Locality	Using Lower Poverty Line		95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimates (%)	Standard Error (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National	0.25	0.03	0.19	0.30
Rural	0.29	0.04	0.22	0.37
Urban	0.15	0.02	0.11	0.19

B6: Squared Poverty Gap (SPG) Using Upper Poverty Line

Locality	Using Upper Poverty Line		95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimates (%)	Standard Error (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National	1.17	0.08	1.00	1.33
Rural	1.30	0.12	1.07	1.52
Urban	0.89	0.09	0.71	1.07

B7: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) Using Lower Poverty Line

Locality	Using Lower Poverty Line		95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimates (%)	Standard Error (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Barishal	11.8	1.9	8.6	15.9
Chattogram	5.1	1.2	3.2	8.0
Dhaka	2.8	0.6	1.9	4.1
Khulna	2.9	0.6	1.9	4.2
Mymensingh	10.0	2.0	6.7	14.6
Rajshahi	6.7	1.2	4.6	9.6
Rangpur	10.0	1.2	8.0	12.6
Sylhet	4.6	0.9	3.1	6.6

B8: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) Using Upper Poverty Line

Locality	Using Upper Poverty Line		95% Confidence Interval	
	Estimates (%)	Standard Error (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Barishal	26.9	2.6	22.1	32.3
Chattogram	15.8	2.2	12.0	20.5
Dhaka	17.9	2.0	14.3	22.2
Khulna	14.8	1.6	11.9	18.2
Mymensingh	24.2	2.6	19.4	29.8
Rajshahi	16.7	1.9	13.2	20.8
Rangpur	24.7	1.9	21.3	28.6
Sylhet	17.4	2.0	13.8	21.8

B9: Income Consumption Expenditure and Food Expenditure

Locality	Estimates (TK.)	Standard Error (TK.)	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National					
Income	32422	1353	4.17	29765	35078
Food Expenditure	14003	212	1.51	13586	14420
Consumption Expenditure	30603	695	2.27	29239	31968
Rural					
Income	26163	757	2.89	24676	27650
Food Expenditure	13125	244	1.86	12645	13605
Consumption Expenditure	26207	454	1.73	25316	27098
Urban					
Income	45757	3955	8.64	37992	53522
Food Expenditure	15875	419	2.64	15052	16698
Consumption Expenditure	39971	1979	4.95	36086	43857

ANNEX 4

HIES 2022 QUESTIONNAIRE (BANGLA AND ENGLISH)

HIES 2022 Questionnaire

www.bbs.gov.bd

ANNEX 5

COMMITTEES AND TEAMS

PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

1.	Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)	Chairperson
2.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Member
3.	Additional Secretary (Dev), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)	Member
4.	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Member
5.	Representative, Ministry of Social Welfare	Member
6.	Representative, NEC-ECNEC & Coordination Wing, Planning Division	Member
7.	Representative, Socioeconomic Infrastructure Division, Planning Commis-sion	Member
8.	Representative, Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
9.	Representative, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)	Member
10.	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
11.	Representative, The World Bank	Member
12.	Representative, World Food Programme (WFP)	Member
13.	Director, Census Wing, BBS	Member
14.	Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
15.	Project Director, NSDS Implementation Support Project, BBS	Member
16.	Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
17.	Deputy Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
18.	Deputy Secretary (Dev-1), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)	Member-Secretary

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE (PIC)

1.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Chairperson
2.	Deputy Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning	Member
3.	Representative, Planning Wing, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning	Member
4.	Representative, Population Planning Wing, SEI, Planning Commission	Member
5.	Representative, Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
6.	Representative, NEC-ECNEC & Coordination Wing, Planning Division	Member
7.	Representative, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)	Member
8.	Representative, Economic Relation Division (ERD)	Member
9.	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
10.	Director, SSTI, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Member
11.	Director, Census wing, BBS	Member
12.	Director, National Accounting wing, BBS	Member
13.	Project Director, NSDS Implementation Support Project	Member
14.	Deputy Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
15.	Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member Secretary

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

1.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Chairperson
2.	Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, Economist and Chairman, PPRC, Dhaka	Member
3.	Dr. Binayak Sen, Director General, BIDS, Dhaka	Member
4.	Dr. Zaidi Sattar, Chairman, PRI, Dhaka	Member
5.	Dr. Sajjad Zohir, Executive Director, Economic Research Group (ERG)	Member
6.	Dr. Bazlul Haque Khondker, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Dhaka	Member
7.	Additional Secretary, Macroeconomic Wing, Finance Division	Member
8.	Chief, General Economics Division, Planning Commission	Member
9.	Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division & Former Project Director, HIES Project, BBS	Member
10.	Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
11.	Mr. Faizuddin Ahmed, Former Director, BBS	Member
12.	Mr. Ayago Wambile, Economist, The World Bank and TTL, NSDS-ISP, BBS	Member
13.	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Focal Point Officer, Poverty and Livelihood Statistics Cell (PLSC) & Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member Secretary

DATA ANALYSIS TEAM

1.	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Team Leader
2.	Mr. Mohammad Junayed Bhuyan, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing & HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
3.	Mr. Shapon Kumar, Statistical Officer, National Accounting Wing & DDO, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
4.	Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Assistant Statistical Officer, National Accounting Wing & HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
5.	Mr. Md. Mobarak Hossen, Deputy Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member Secretary

REPORT WRITING TEAM

1.	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Team Leader
2.	Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
3.	Mr. Abdul Alim Bhuiyan, , Deputy Director, Industry and labour Wing, BBS	Member
4.	Mr. Tufail Ahmed, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
5.	Mr. Mohammad Saddam Hossain Khan, Deputy Director, Industry and labour Wing, BBS	Member
6.	Mr. Mohammad Shafiqul Islam, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
7.	Mr. Mohammad Salim Sarker, Deputy Director, Census Wing, BBS	Member
8.	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Deputy Director, Industry and labour Wing, BBS	Member
9.	Mr. Jahid Hasan, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
10.	Ms. Reshma Jesmin, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
11.	Mr. Md. Mobarak Hossen, Deputy Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
12.	Ms. Israt Jahan Nasrin, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
13.	Mr. Mohammad Eunoush, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
14.	Ms. Fahmida Ferdous, Statistical Officer, Agriculture Wing, BBS	Member
15.	Mr. Shapon Kumar, SO, National Accounting Wing & DDO, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
16.	Mr. S M Anwar Husain, ASO, National Accounting Wing & HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
17.	Mr. Mohammad Junayed Bhuyan, Deputy Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member Secretary

THE WORLD BANK, POVERTY AND EQUITY GLOBAL PRACTICE TEAM IN HIES 2022

1.	Ms. Ximena Del Carpio, Practice Manager, South Asia Region
2.	Mr. Ayago Esmubancha Wambile, Senior Economist and TTL, NSDS-ISP, BBS
3.	Mr. Sergio Olivieri, Senior Economist/Statistician
4.	Mr. Faizuddin Ahmed, Senior Poverty Consultant
5.	Ms. Rumana Islam, Consultant
6.	Mr. Jaime Estuardo Fernandez Romero, Consultant

REPORT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

1.	Additional Secretary, Informatics, Statistics and Informatics Division	Chairperson
2.	Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary, Budget, Financial Management, Audit and ICT, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
3.	Joint Secretary/ Deputy Secretary, Informatics, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
4.	Deputy Secretary/Senior Assistant Secretary, Reform and Coordination, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
5.	Deputy Secretary/ Senior Assistant Secretary, Informatics-1, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
6.	Deputy Secretary/ Senior Assistant Secretary, Development-2, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
7.	Director, National Accounting Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
8.	Project Director, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2020-21	Member
9.	Deputy Director, RDP Section, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
10.	Deputy Secretary/ Senior Assistant Secretary, Informatics-2, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member Secretary

EDITOR'S FORUM

1.	Deputy Director General (DDG), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
2.	Director, Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
3.	Director, Census Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
4.	Director, Computer Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
5.	Director, Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
6.	Director, FA & MIS Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
7.	Director, Industry and Labour Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
8.	Director, National Accounting Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
9.	Project Director, NSDS Implementation Support Project (ISP), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka.	Member
10.	Project Director, SVRS in Digital Platform Project, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka.	Member
11.	Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka.	Member
12.	Director, Statistical Staff Training Institute, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka.	Member Secre-tary

HIES 2020-21 PROJECT TEAM

A. Core Team Members

1.	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
2.	Mr. Md. Mobarak Hossen, Deputy Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
3.	Mr. Mohammad Junayed Bhuyan, Deputy Director, BBS
4.	Mr. Shapon Kumar, Statistical Officer & DDO, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
5.	Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Assistant Statistical Officer, BBS

B. Consultants

1.	Mr. Md. A K M Tahidul Islam, Consultant, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
2.	Mr. Md. Abdul Latif, Consultant, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS

C. Support Team, HIES 2022

1.	Syed Ali Amzad, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
2.	Mr. Majharul Islam Billal, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
3.	Mr. Naim, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
4.	Ms. Mahfuza Hossain, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
5.	Ms. Sharmin Khanom, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
6.	Ms. Afroja Sultana, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
7.	Mr. Md. Foysal, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
8.	Mr. Nuran Nobi, Photo Copy Operator, BBS
9.	Mr. Md. Tohidur Rahman, Office Assistant
10.	Mr. Md. Mostofa, Office Assistant
11.	Ms. Samuja Begum, Office Assistant
12.	Mr. Md. Jahid, Driver
13.	Mr. Md. Alauddin, Driver

50 Years Journey of
HES/HIES
In Bangladesh

HIES Bangladesh
Household Income and Expenditure Survey
খানার আয় ও ব্যয় জরিপ ২০২২

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

www.bbs.gov.bd

WORLD BANK GROUP