KEY FINDINGS

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY
HIES 2022

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

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12 April 2023

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
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MINISTRY OF PLANNING

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

12 April 2023   **Mohiuddin Ahmed** MPH
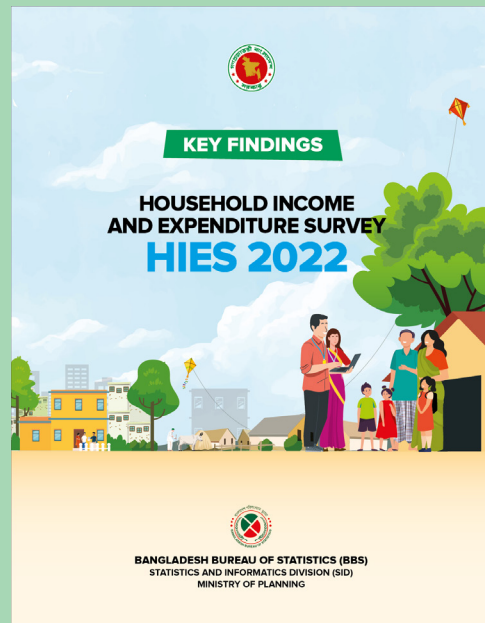   Project Director
                                                                       HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS

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 Ratio/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

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 the most qualified 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, among others. Therefore, significant measurement enhancements have been reflected in income and expenditure aggregates. The salient features of the Key Findings for 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 source 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 changed 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.

Average calorie intake has increased significantly:
The calorie intake per person per day is 2,393.0 kcal in 2022 which was 2,210.4 kcal in 2016, and 2,318.3 in 2010.

Poverty Profile of Bangladesh 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. On the other hand, the HCR using the lower poverty line is 5.6% at the national level, 6.5% in rural areas, and 3.8% in urban areas in 2022. These statistical figures provide a snapshot of Bangladesh's current poverty status.

Inequality:
The income Gini coefficient is 0.499 in 2022, compared to 0.482 in 2016 and 0.458 in 2010. On the other hand, the consumption Gini coefficient is 0.334 in 2022, 0.324 in 2016, and 0.321 in 2010. It shows that the concentration of income is slightly increasing.
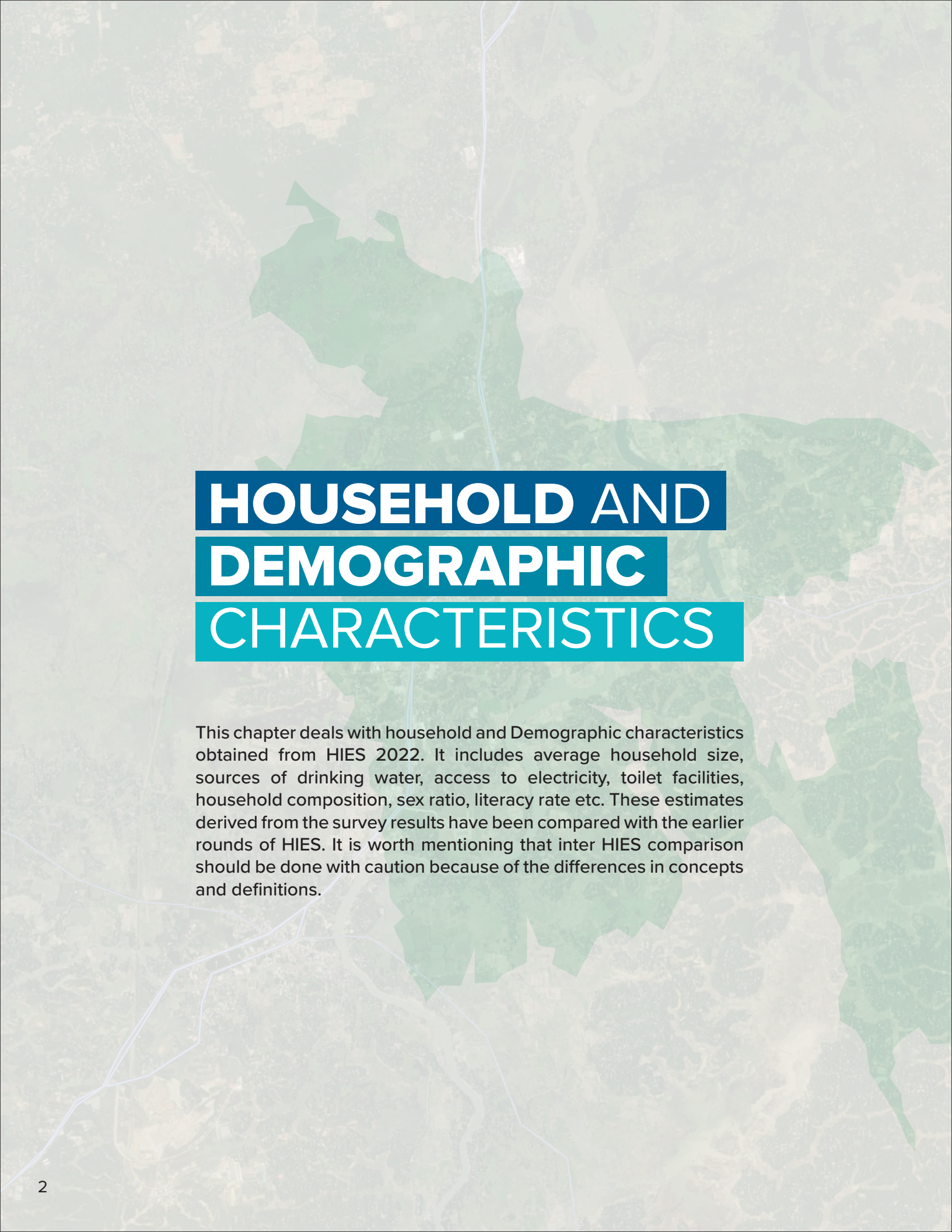
Households' financial inclusion is gradually increasing:
In 2022, approximately 14.1% of HHs had at least one member who opened a bank account during the last 12 months which doubles the rates in 2016 (7.5%), and 2010 (7.4%). This evolution presents a clear picture of the gradual improvement toward the financial inclusion of the HHs.

HIES 2022
KEY FINDINGS

HOUSEHOLD AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter deals with household and Demographic characteristics obtained from HIES 2022. It includes average household size, sources of drinking water, access to electricity, toilet facilities, household composition, sex ratio, literacy rate etc. These estimates derived from the survey results have been compared with the earlier rounds of HIES. It is worth mentioning that inter HIES comparison should be done with caution because of the differences in concepts and definitions.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Household size refers to the average number of household members.

4.26

The average household size in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022 is 4.26.

4.30

The average Household size in rural areas obtained from the HIES 2022 survey is 4.30. It is greater than that of urban areas in all of the survey years.

4.18

Household size in urban areas of Bangladesh found from the survey is 4.18. It may be attributed to the lower fertility rate in urban areas.

	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
National	4.26			4.06			4.50		
Rural		4.30			4.11			4.53	
Urban			4.18			3.93			4.41

NATIONAL
RURAL
URBAN
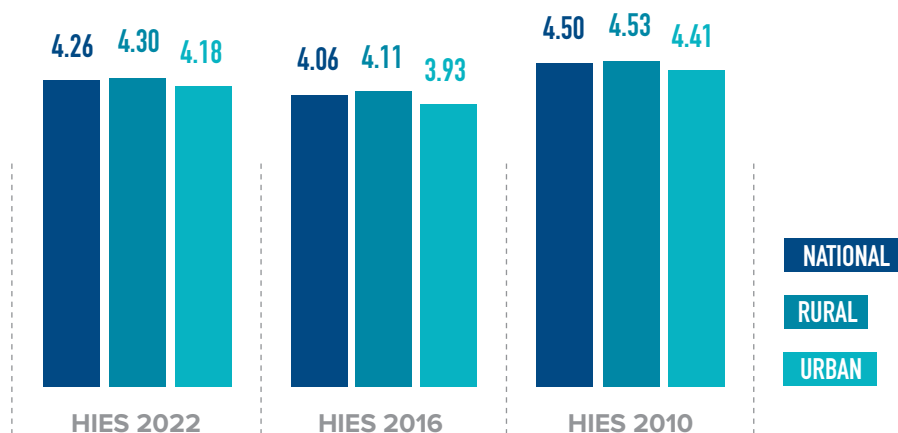
MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLD

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.

87.4%
Male-headed

HIES 2022

12.6%
Female-headed

Male-headed

| NATIONAL | RURAL | URBAN |

HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
87.4	87.3	87.8	86.9	86.7	87.3	86.1	85.1	88.8

Female-headed

| NATIONAL | RURAL | URBAN |

HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
12.6	12.7	12.2	13.1	13.3	12.7	13.9	14.9	11.2
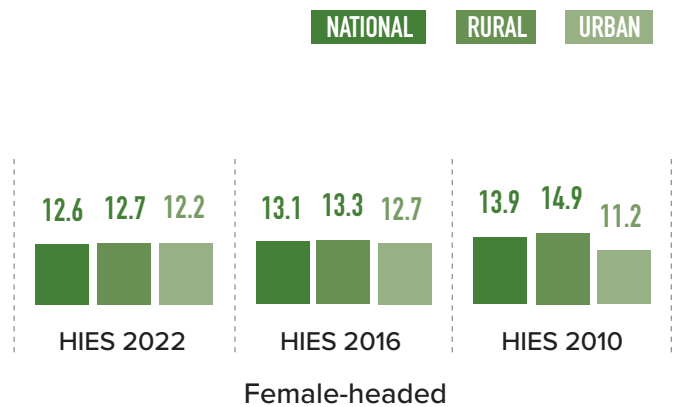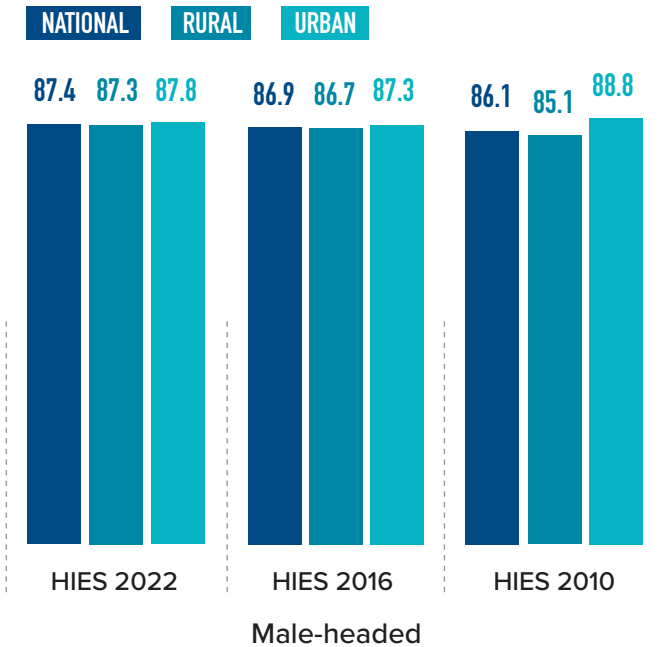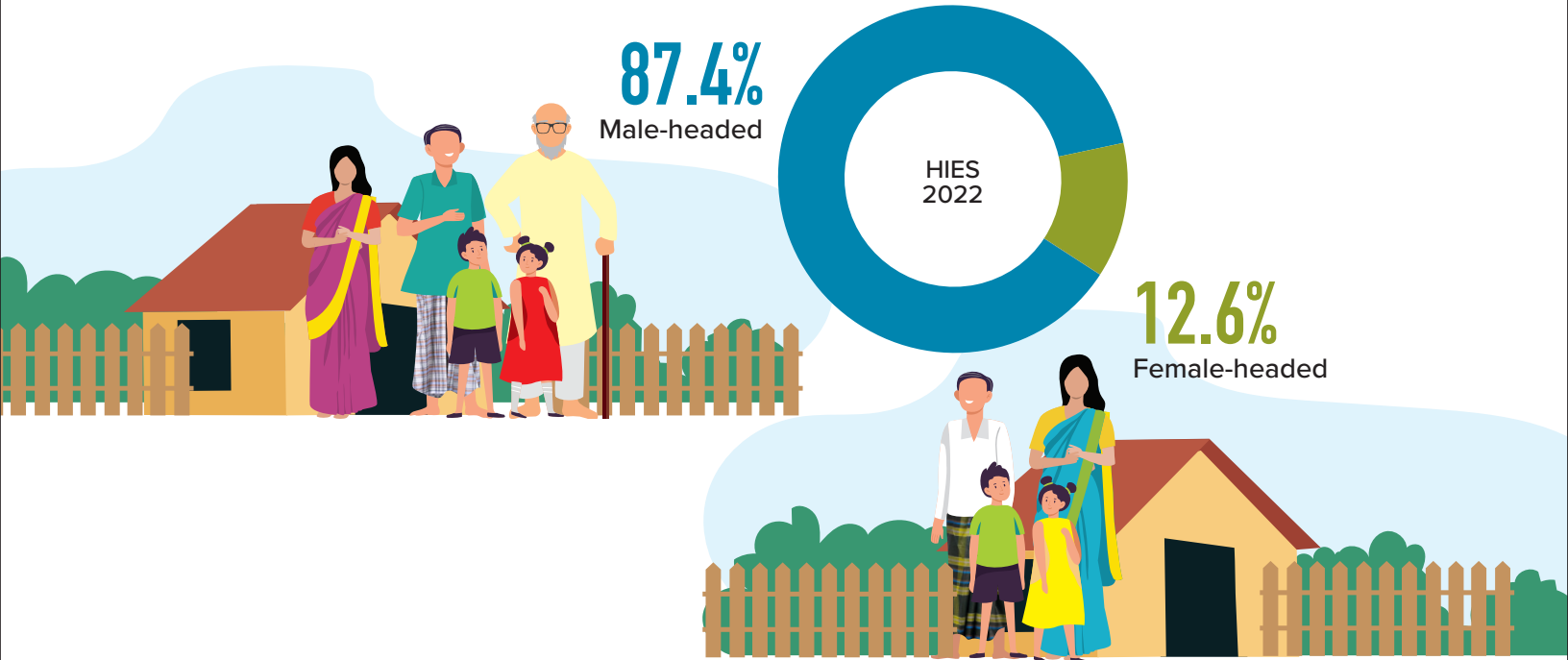
SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is the proportion of males to females in a population as expressed by the number of males per hundred females.

100.8

The survey shows that there are 100.8 males per 100 females in 2022. This ratio varies between rural and urban areas. It is 100.6 in rural areas and 101.2 in urban areas.
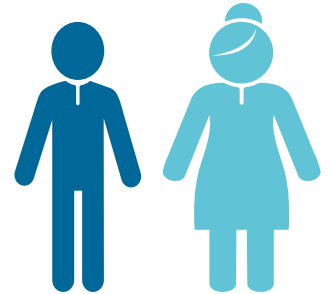
Sex ratio: HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence

	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	100.8	100.6	101.2	98.4	99.1	96.7	98.2	97.6	100.1

NATIONAL
RURAL
URBAN
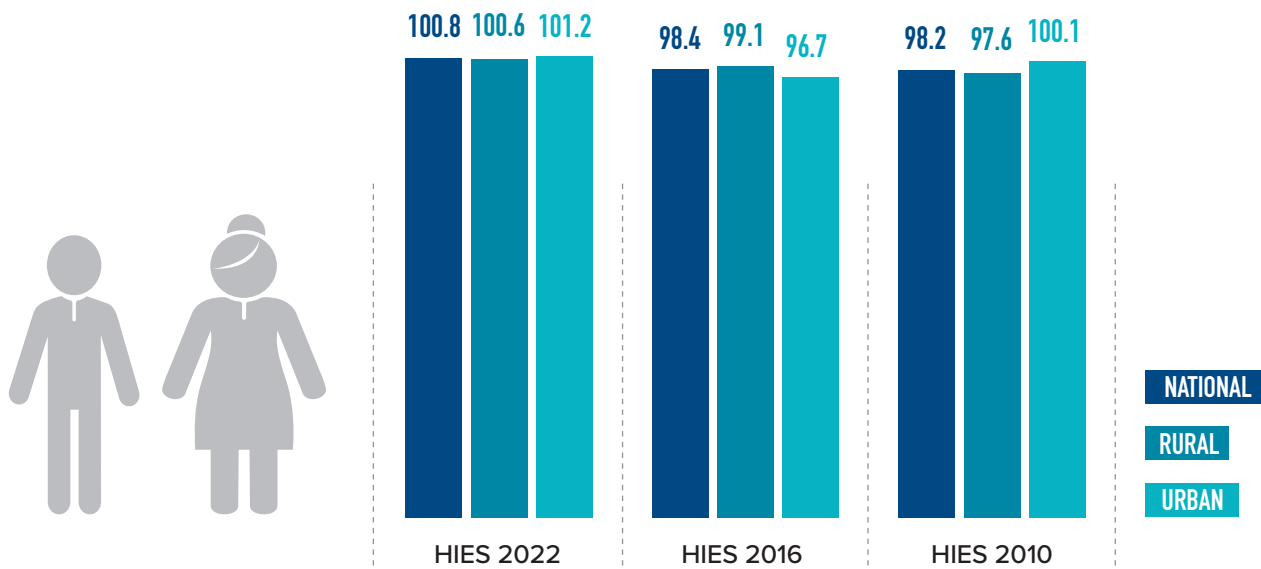
LITERACY RATE (7 YEARS & OVER)

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

74.0%

The HIES 2022 reveals that literacy rate of the population aged 7 years and above is 74.0% at the national level for both sexes.

70.3%

The rate of literacy in rural areas is 70.3% which is slightly lower than the national average.

82.0%

The urban literacy rate is 82.0% which is higher than the national average.

Literace rate: HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence
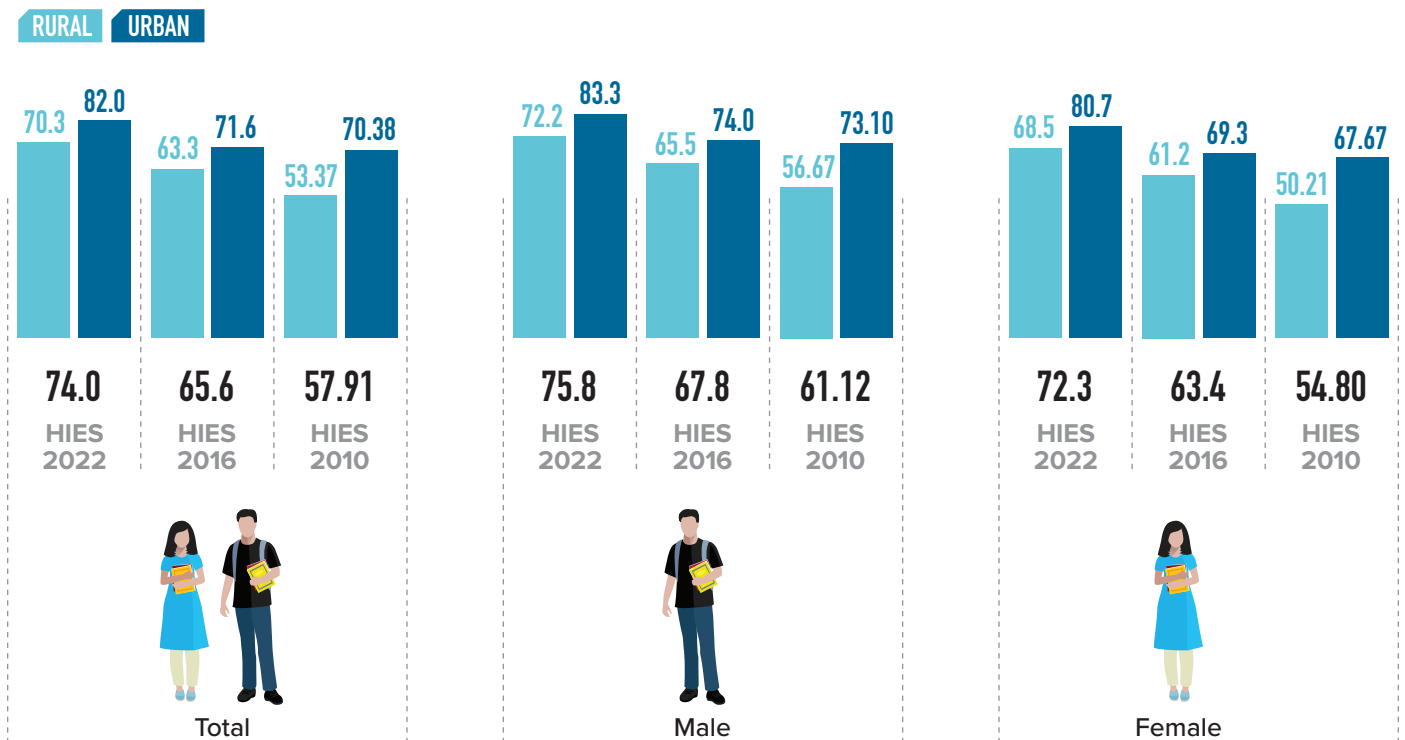
RURAL URBAN

Total

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Rural	70.3	63.3	53.37
Urban	82.0	71.6	70.38
Total	74.0	65.6	57.91

Male

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Rural	72.2	65.5	56.67
Urban	83.3	74.0	73.10
Total	75.8	67.8	61.12

Female

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Rural	68.5	61.2	50.21
Urban	80.7	69.3	67.67
Total	72.3	63.4	54.80

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

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

99.34%

households reported in HIES 2022 that they have access to electricity (National Grid/Solar electricity) in Bangladesh. In rural areas this rate is 99.14% and 99.78% in urban areas.
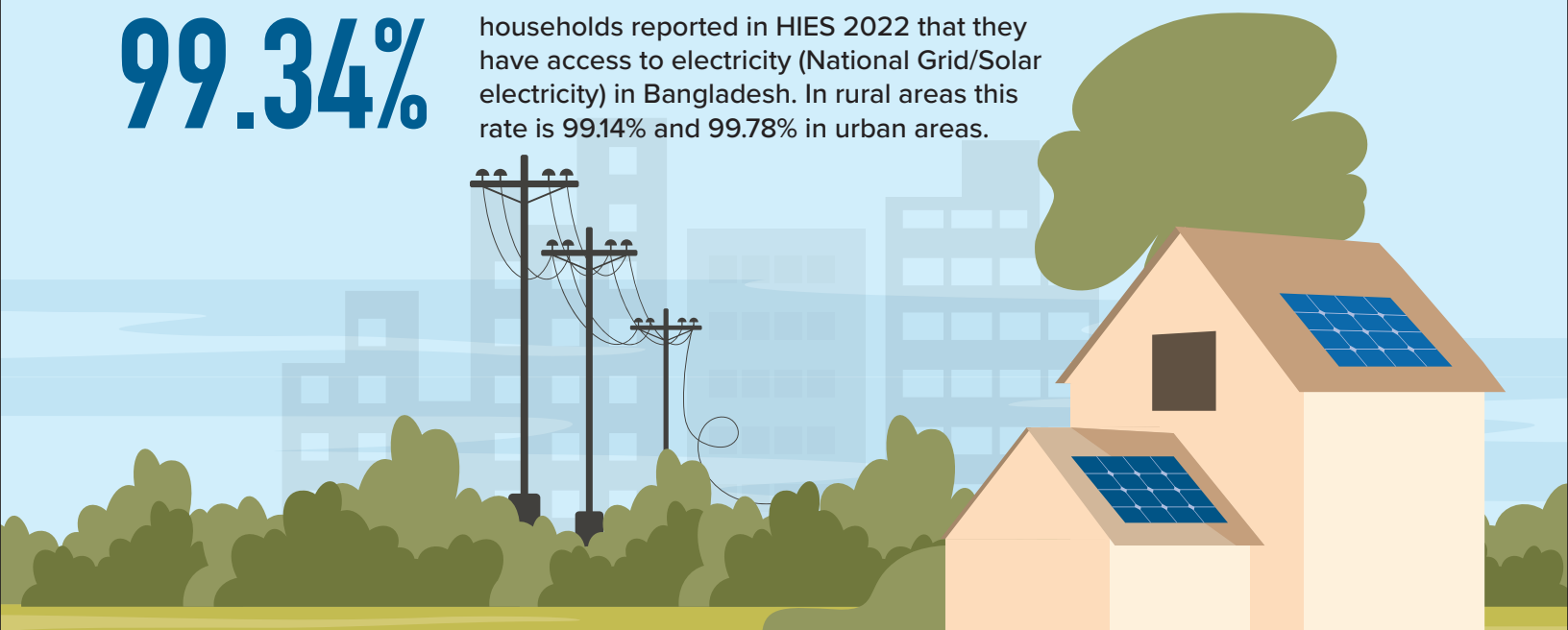
Access to electricity: HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
NATIONAL	99.34	75.92	55.26
RURAL	99.14	68.85	42.49
URBAN	99.78	94.01	90.10
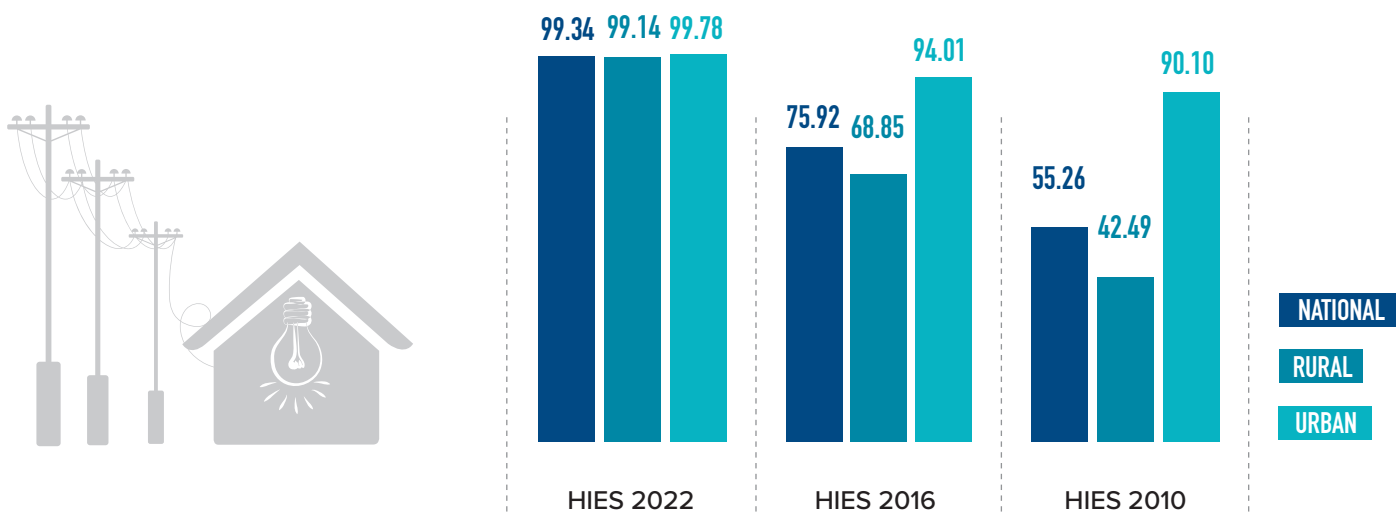
SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

19.34% HIES 2022 illustrates that 19.34% of the households used supply water as a main source of drinking water.

76.81% of the households used tube-well as a main source of drinking water.

3.85% of the households used other sources of water, such as, ponds, rivers, canals, wells etc. as a main source of drinking water.

Sources of drinking water: HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence

RURAL URBAN

Supply water

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Rural	1.84	2.14	1.47
Urban	56.59	37.28	35.57
Total	19.34	12.01	10.62

Tube well water

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Rural	94.98	94.94	94.97
Urban	38.14	60.18	59.18
Total	76.81	85.18	85.37

Other sources

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Rural	3.18	2.92	3.56
Urban	5.27	2.54	5.04
Total	3.85	2.81	4.01
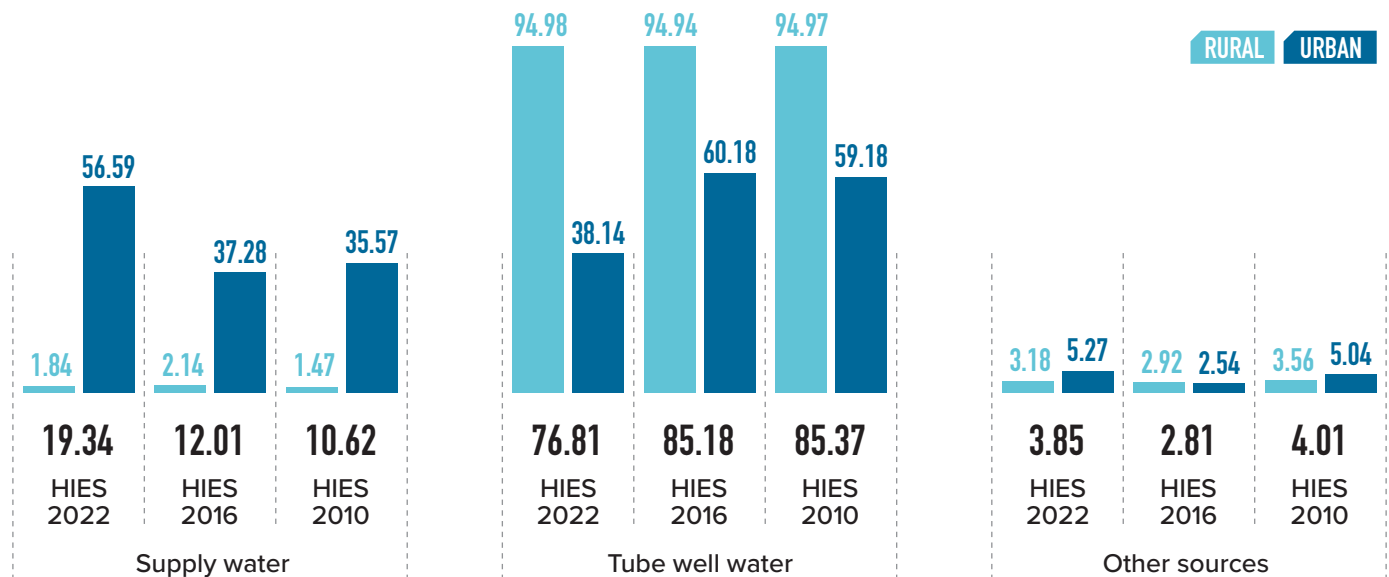
ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES

92.32%
of households reported that they have access to improved toilet facilities

6.99%
of the households reported that they have access to unimproved toilet facilities

0.69%
of the households openly defecate, i.e., they do not have any toilet facilities.

RURAL
HIES 2022
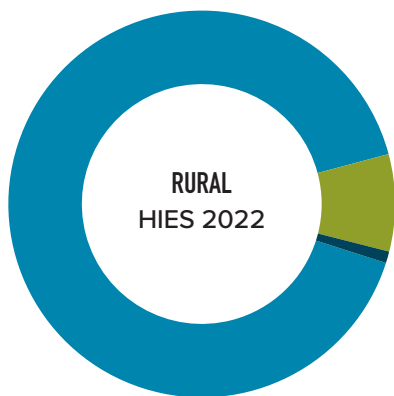
90.91% Improved

8.12% Unimproved

0.97% Open defecation
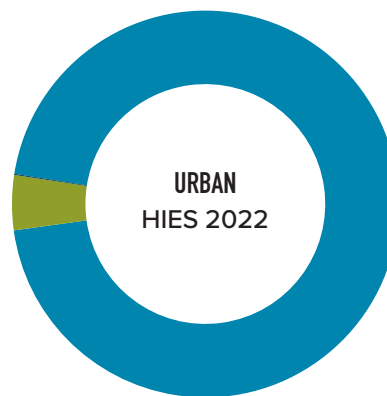
95.31% Improved

4.59% Unimproved

0.09% Open defecation

URBAN
HIES 2022

Toilet facilities: HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence

Sanitary/pucca
- 53.27
- 82.12
- 41.47
- 76.12

61.37 HIES 2016

51.05 HIES 2010

Kancha
- 42.98
- 16.94
- 52.40
- 23.11

35.67 HIES 2016

44.54 HIES 2010

RURAL   URBAN

Open space/others
- 3.75
- 0.94
- 5.73
- 0.77

2.96 HIES 2016

4.40 HIES 2010
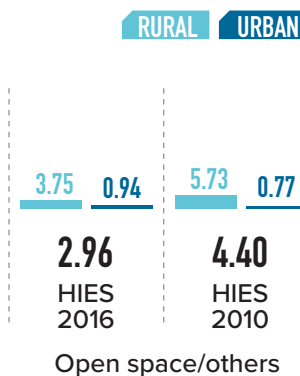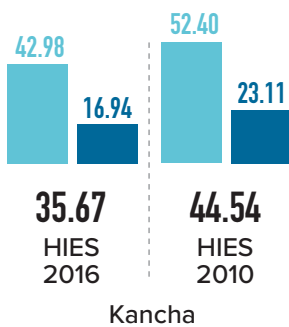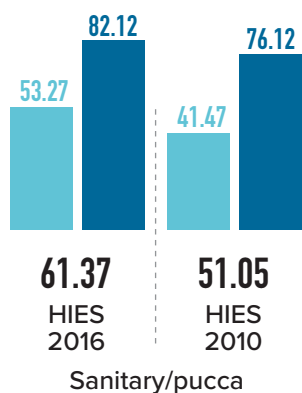
HOUSEHOLD INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE

This chapter discusses the estimates of household income and expenditure based on the findings from Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022. Income and expenditure estimates are central to the entire findings of the Survey. It includes monthly household income and expenditure, consumption expenditure, food and non-food expenditure etc. These estimates derived from the survey results have been compared with the earlier HIES.

INCOME

Income per household

HIES 2022 reports the 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. Reported values in HIES 2016 were Tk. 15,988 for the national average, Tk. 13,998 in rural areas, and Tk. 22,600 in urban areas. HIES 2010 reported Tk. 11,479 as the national average monthly household income, with Tk. 9,648 and Tk. 16,475 for the rural and urban area averages, respectively.

	45,757		22,600		16,475
26,163		13,998		9,648	
RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
32,422		**15,988**		**11,479**	
HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
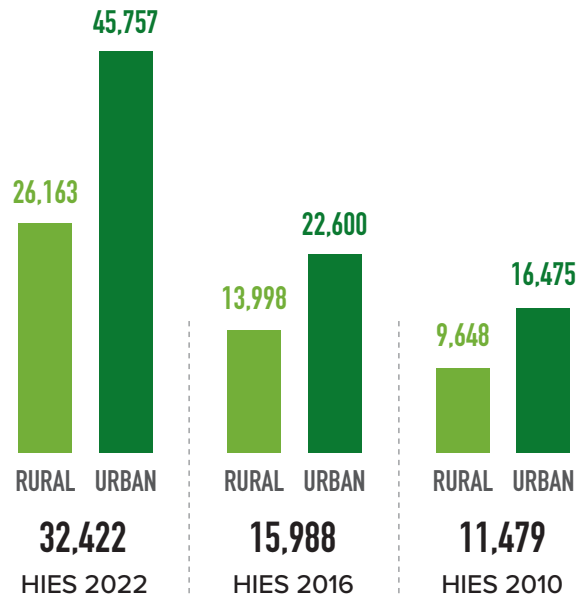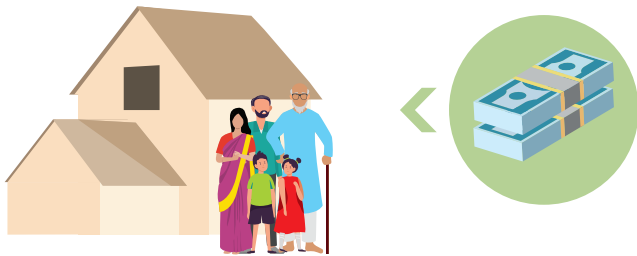
Income per capita

Average monthly per capita income reported at the national level in HIES 2022 is Tk. 7,614 while this is Tk. 6,091 and Tk. 10,951 in rural and urban areas, respectively. In contrast, HIES 2016 figures showed an average national income per capita of Tk. 3,940, with rural and urban areas averaging Tk. 3,261 and Tk. 5,752, respectively. The 2010 HIES indicated an average of Tk. 2,553 for the national figure, Tk. 2,130 in rural areas, and Tk. 3,741 in urban areas.

	10,951		5,752		3,741
6,091		3,261		2,130	
RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
7,614		**3,940**		**2,553**	
HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
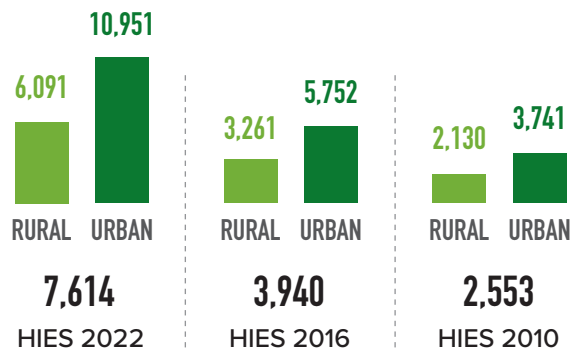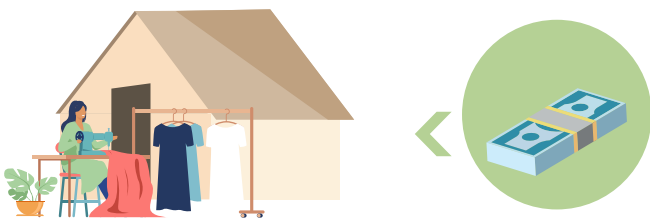
EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure per household

HIES 2022 estimates the total monthly household expenditure at Tk. 31,500 at the national level, Tk. 26,842 in rural areas, and Tk. 41,424 in urban areas. HIES 2016 reported lower totals of Tk. 15,715 for the national level, Tk. 14,156 in rural areas, and Tk. 19,697 in urban areas. In HIES 2010, this figure for the national total was Tk. 11,200 and Tk. 9,612 and Tk. 15,531 in the rural and urban areas, respectively.

	26,842	41,424	14,156	19,697	9,612	15,531
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
	31,500		**15,715**		**11,200**	
	HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
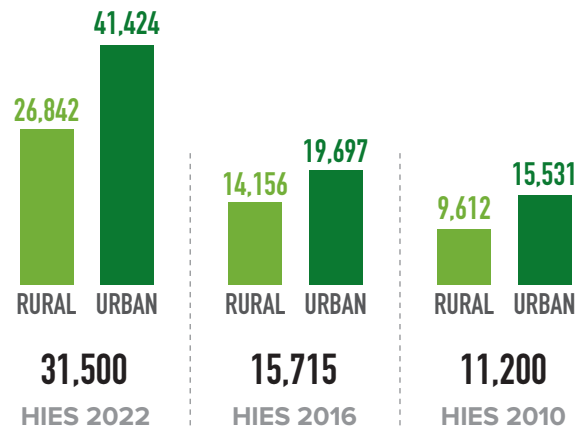
Consumption expenditure per household

Monthly average household consumption expenditure is estimated at Tk. 30,603 in HIES 2022 with estimates of Tk. 26,207 in rural areas and Tk. 39,971 in urban areas. In contrast, HIES 2016 reported lower estimates of Tk. 15,420 at the national level, Tk. 13,868 in rural areas, and Tk. 15,276 in urban areas. In HIES 2010, the national average household consumption expenditure was Tk. 11,003 with rural and urban areas reporting averages of Tk. 9,436 and Tk. 15,276, respectively.

	26,207	39,971	13,868	19,383	9,436	15,276
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
	30,603		**15,420**		**11,003**	
	HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
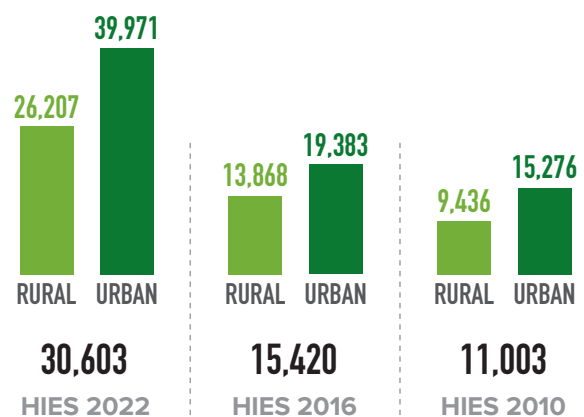
FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Food Consumption Expenditure

HIES 2022 estimates the national monthly average food consumption expenditure at Tk. 14,003. This estimate is Tk. 13,125 in the rural areas and Tk. 15,875 in urban areas. Comparatively, HIES 2016 estimates lower averages at Tk. 7,354 for the national figure and Tk. 7,001 and Tk. 8,254 for rural and urban areas, respectively. HIES 2010 estimates Tk. 6,031 as the national average food consumption expenditure with Tk. 5,543 in rural areas and Tk. 7,362 in urban areas.

13,125	15,875	7,001	8,254	5,543	7,362
RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
14,003		**7,354**		**6,031**	
HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
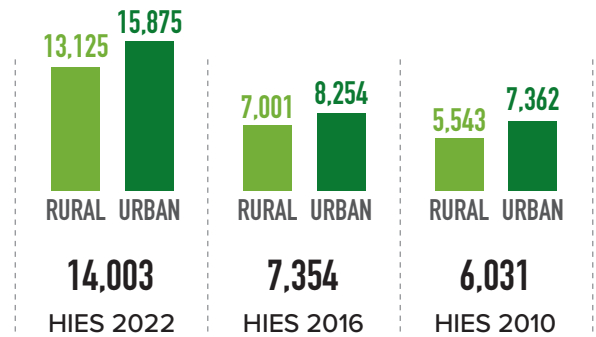
NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Monthly average for non-food consumption expenditure is estimated at Tk. 16,600 at the national level in 2022. Reported values for rural and urban areas are Tk. 13,082 and Tk. 24,097, respectively. HIES 2016 finds the national monthly average Tk.8,066, Tk. 6,866 in rural areas and Tk. 11,129 in urban areas. The HIES 2010 estimates at the national level Tk. 4,972 and Tk. 3,893 in rural areas and Tk. 7,914 in urban areas.

FOOD SHARE
NON-FOOD SHARE

45.76
47.69
54.81
%
45.19
52.31
54.24
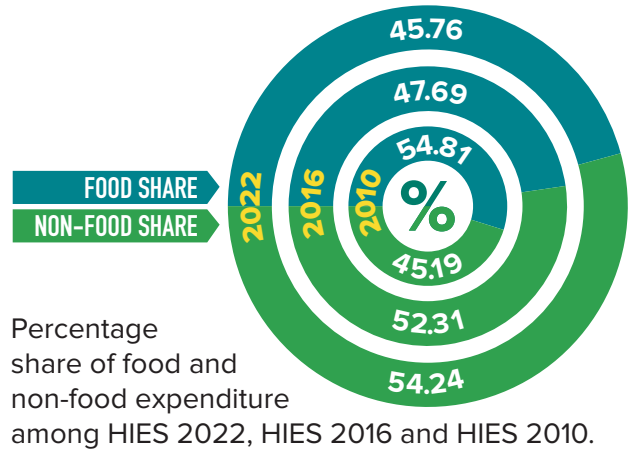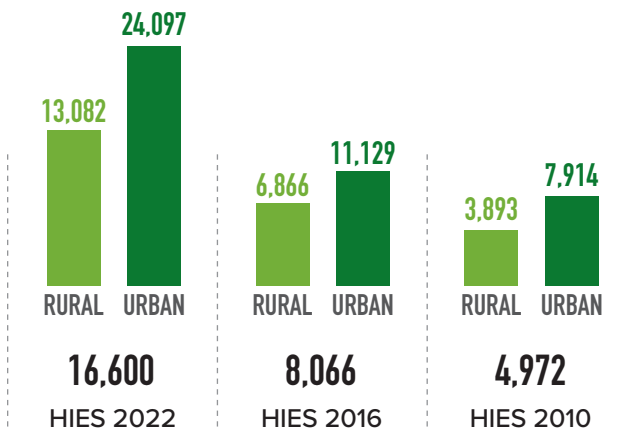
2022
2016
2010

Percentage share of food and non-food expenditure among HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010.

13,082	24,097	6,866	11,129	3,893	7,914
RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
16,600		**8,066**		**4,972**	
HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	

INEQUALITY

Inequality refers to a situation where there is a disparity or uneven distribution of resources, opportunities, or benefits among different individuals or groups. This chapter presents the income and consumption inequality obtained from HIES 2022. These estimates derived from the survey results have been compared with the earlier HIES.

INCOME INEQUALITY

0.499

Income Gini

The concentration of income has slightly increased as per HIES 2022. The overall Gini coefficient of income has increased to 0.499 in HIES 2022 from 0.482 in HIES 2016 and 0.458 in HIES 2010.

	HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
	0.446	0.539	0.454	0.498	0.431	0.452
Overall	0.499		0.482		0.458	
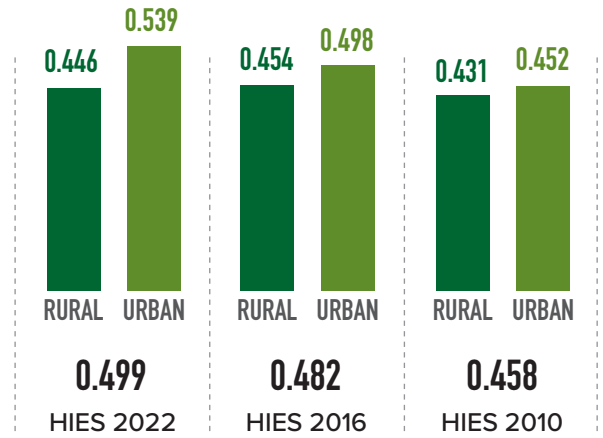
CONSUMPTION INEQUALITY

0.334

Consumption Gini

The concentration of consumption has slightly increased as per HIES 2022. The overall Gini coefficient of consumption has increased to 0.334 in HIES 2022 from 0.324 in HIES 2016 and 0.321 in HIES 2010.

	HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
	0.291	0.356	0.300	0.330	0.275	0.338
Overall	0.334		0.324		0.321	
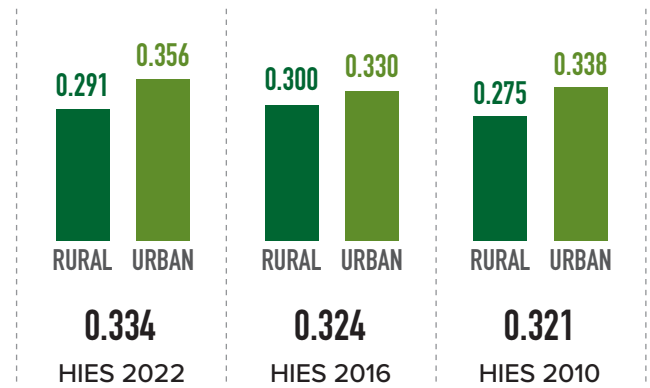
FOOD
CONSUMPTION

Information about consumption of different items of food in terms of quantity and calorie by the people has been presented in this chapter. Food is essential for survival and adequate intake of balanced food with required nutrients is vital for leading a healthy and productive life. Consumption of food items is highly dependent on the availability food, its price level and also food habits. Seasonal variations in prices of food items, especially in the case of cereals, fruits and vegetables are apparent. Therefore, increases or decreases in the quantity of food consumed is interpreted taking these factors into consideration.

FOOD INTAKE (Gram per capita per day)

328.9g

Average quantity of **Rice** intake (fine, medium and coarse combined)

22.9g

Average quantity of **Wheat** intake

17.1g

Average quantity of **Pulses** intake

201.9g

Average quantity of **Vegetables** intake

67.8g

Average quantity of **Fish** intake

40.0g

Average quantity of **Meat** intake

12.7g

Average quantity of **Egg** intake

34.1g

Average quantity of **Milk & Milk product** intake

95.4g

Average quantity of **Fruits** intake

Average food intake: HIES 2016 and HIES 2010

Food	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Rice	367.2	416.0
Wheat	19.8	26.0
Pulses	15.7	14.3
Vegetables	167.3	166.1
Fish	62.6	66.1
Meat	25.4	19.0
Egg	13.6	7.2
Milk & Milk Product	27.3	33.7
Fruits	35.8	44.7
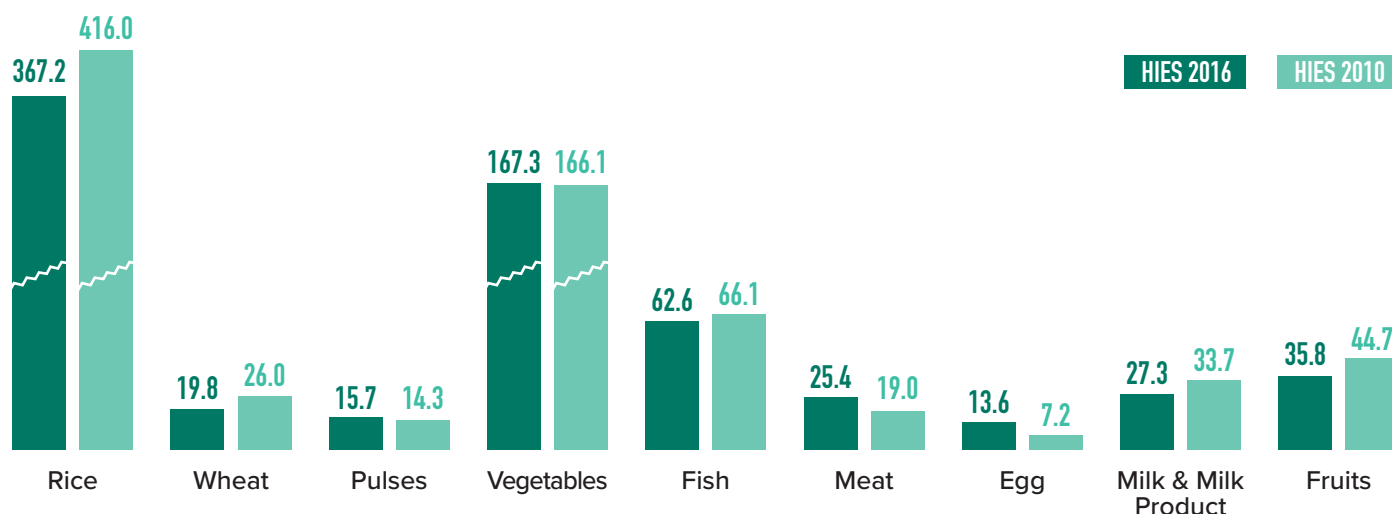
〰〰〰 bars are trimmed to accommodate the extra large bars in the graph

FOOD INTAKE

Gram per capita per day: HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence

	RURAL	URBAN

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Rice	349.1 / 284.7	386.1 / 316.7	441.6 / 344.2
Wheat	18.3 / 33.0	17.4 / 26.2	23.3 / 33.6
Pulses	15.9 / 19.9	15.2 / 16.9	13.2 / 17.2
Vegetables	202.2 / 201.3	164.8 / 174.1	170.0 / 155.0
Fish	67.7 / 68.2	60.6 / 67.9	59.4 / 85.1
Meat	35.4 / 50.3	22.1 / 33.7	14.7 / 33.3
Egg	10.7 / 17.2	12.7 / 15.9	5.8 / 10.9
Milk & Milk product	32.1 / 38.5	26.3 / 30.0	31.8 / 39.2
Fruits	90.9 / 105.3	32.2 / 45.2	42.6 / 50.4
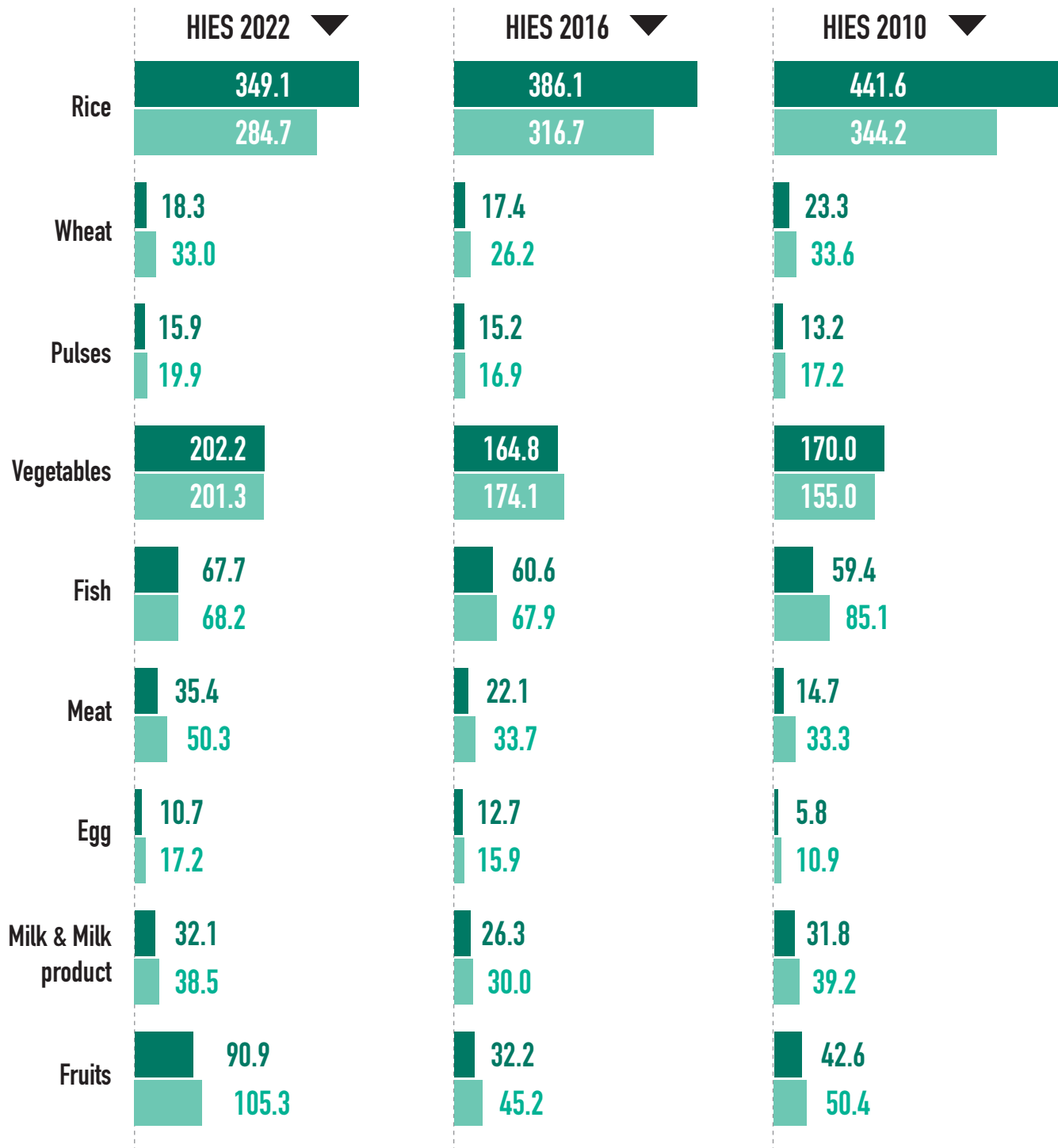
AVERAGE CALORIE INTAKE (K.cal per capita per day)

2393.0 K.cal

The overall calorie intake per capita per day is 2393.0 K.cal in HIES 2022. Per capita per day calorie intake was 2210.4 K.cal and 2318.3 K.cal in HIES 2016 and HIES 2010, respectively.

2210.4 K.cal
HIES 2016

2318.3 K.cal
HIES 2010

The Calorie Intake is higher in rural areas (2424.2 K.cal) compared to urban areas (2324.6 K.cal). The scenario was similar in 2016 (2240.2 K.cal in rural areas and 2130.7 K.cal in urban areas) and 2010 (2344.6 K.cal in rural areas and 2244.5 K.cal in urban areas).

Calorie intake: K.cal per capita per day

2393.0
HIES 2022

RURAL 2424.2
URBAN 2324.6

2210.4
HIES 2016

RURAL 2240.2
URBAN 2130.7

2318.3
HIES 2010

RURAL 2344.6
URBAN 2244.5
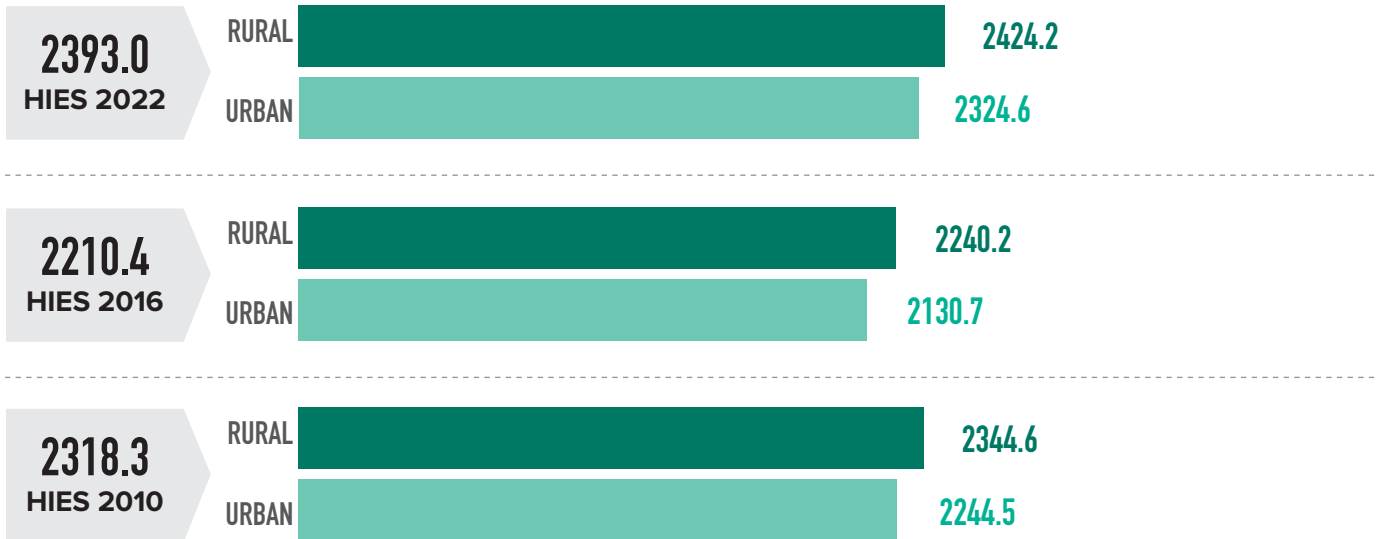
POVERTY PROFILE OF BANGLADESH

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has started measuring poverty by using the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) method since the thirteenth round of HES 1995–96. Before that, BBS used both direct calorie intake (DCI) and food energy intake (FEI) methods in the previous rounds of HES in Bangladesh. In fact, the CBN method was recommended by the World Bank and has now become a popular and widely used method by the many national statistical offices (NSOs) globally for measuring consumption-based, unidimensional absolute poverty. In HIES 2022, the CBN method has been followed for poverty estimation. This chapter includes Head Count Rate using upper and lower poverty lines, Poverty Gap and Squared poverty Gap, calculated following CBN method.

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY

HCR OF HIES 2022 BASED ON UPPER POVERTY LINES (UPL)

18.7%

By using the upper poverty lines of HIES 2022 the Head Count Rate (HCR) are estimated at 18.7 percent at the national level, 20.5 percent in rural area, and 14.7 percent in urban area. However, as per the official poverty numbers of HIES 2016 the HCR were estimated at 24.3 percent at the national level, 26.4 percent in rural area, and 18.9 percent in the urban area which was estimated at 31.5 percent at the national level, 35.2 percent in rural area and 21.3 percent in the urban area in HIES 2010.

20.5% RURAL   **14.7%** URBAN

HEADCOUNT RATE HIES 2022
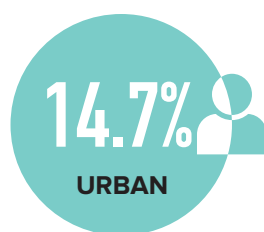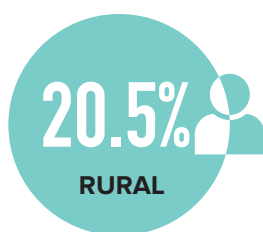
NATIONAL	18.7
RURAL	20.5
URBAN	14.7

HCR OF HIES 2022 BASED ON LOWER POVERTY LINES (LPL)

5.6%

By using the lower poverty lines of HIES 2022 the Head Count Rate (HCR) are estimated 5.6 percent in national level, 6.5 percent in rural area and 3.8 percent in urban area. As per the official poverty numbers of HIES 2016 the HCR were estimated 12.9 percent in national level, 14.9 percent in rural area and 7.6 percent in urban area which were estimated 17.6 percent in national level, 21.1 percent in rural area and 7.7 percent in urban area in HIES 2010.

6.5% RURAL   **3.8%** URBAN

HEADCOUNT RATE HIES 2022

NATIONAL	5.6
RURAL	6.5
URBAN	3.8
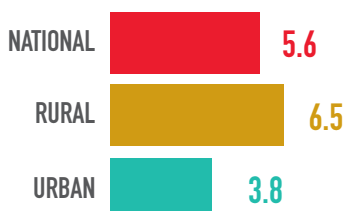
OFFICIAL POVERTY ESTIMATES: FROM 2000 TO 2022

Poverty
- HIES 2000: 48.9
- HIES 2005: 40.0
- HIES 2010: 31.5
- HIES 2016: 24.3
- HIES 2022: 18.7

Extreme Poverty
- HIES 2000: 34.3
- HIES 2005: 25.1
- HIES 2010: 17.6
- HIES 2016: 12.9
- HIES 2022: 5.6
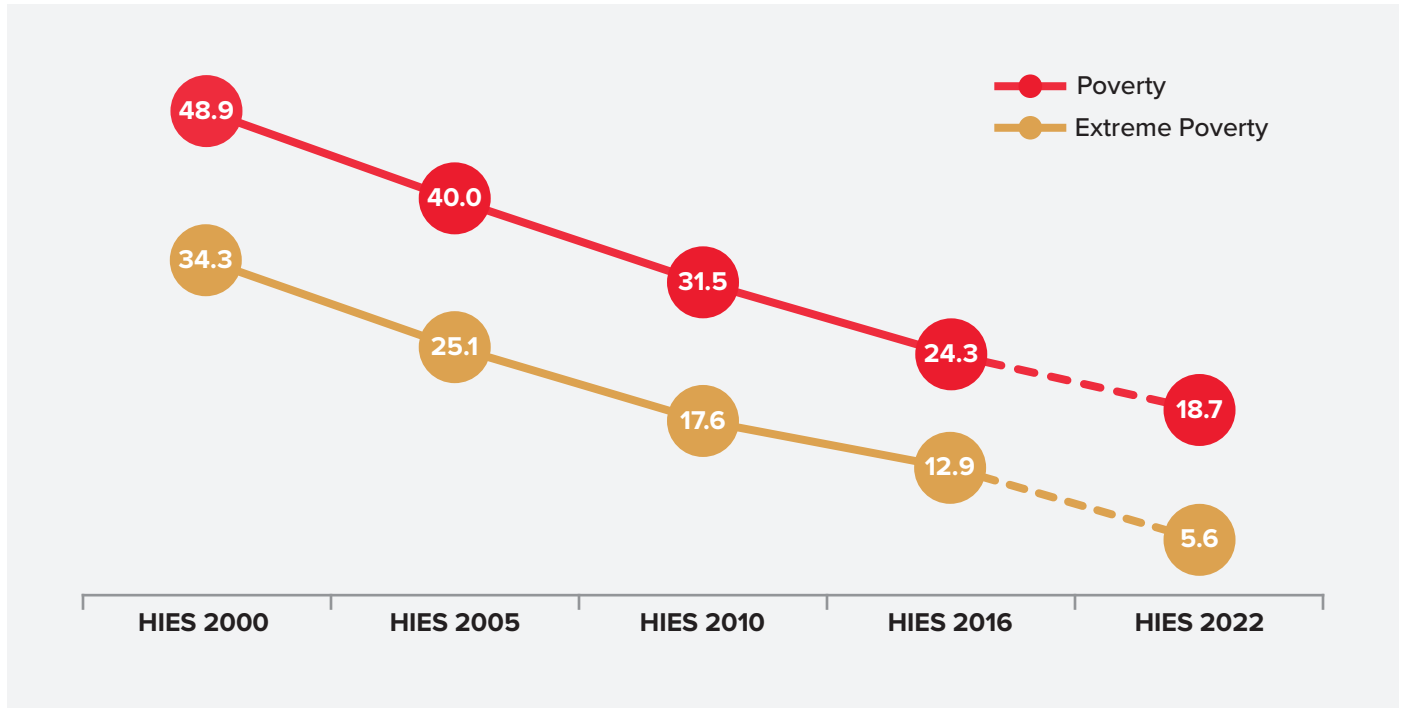
It is worth mentioning that the HIES 2022 poverty estimates are not strictly comparable with the previous rounds of HIES estimates. Because in HIES 2022, the substantial developments complied while execution and comprehensiveness of the food and non-food items (COICOP) covered in the questionnaire. However, the back calculation, which required more time for the earlier rounds, is under way, and it will be reflected later on in the main report of HIES 2022.

Official poverty rate: HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence

Poverty | **Extreme Poverty**

HIES 2016
	Poverty	Extreme Poverty
TOTAL	24.3	12.9
RURAL	26.4	14.9
URBAN	18.9	7.6

HIES 2010
	Poverty	Extreme Poverty
TOTAL	31.5	17.6
RURAL	35.2	21.1
URBAN	21.3	7.7
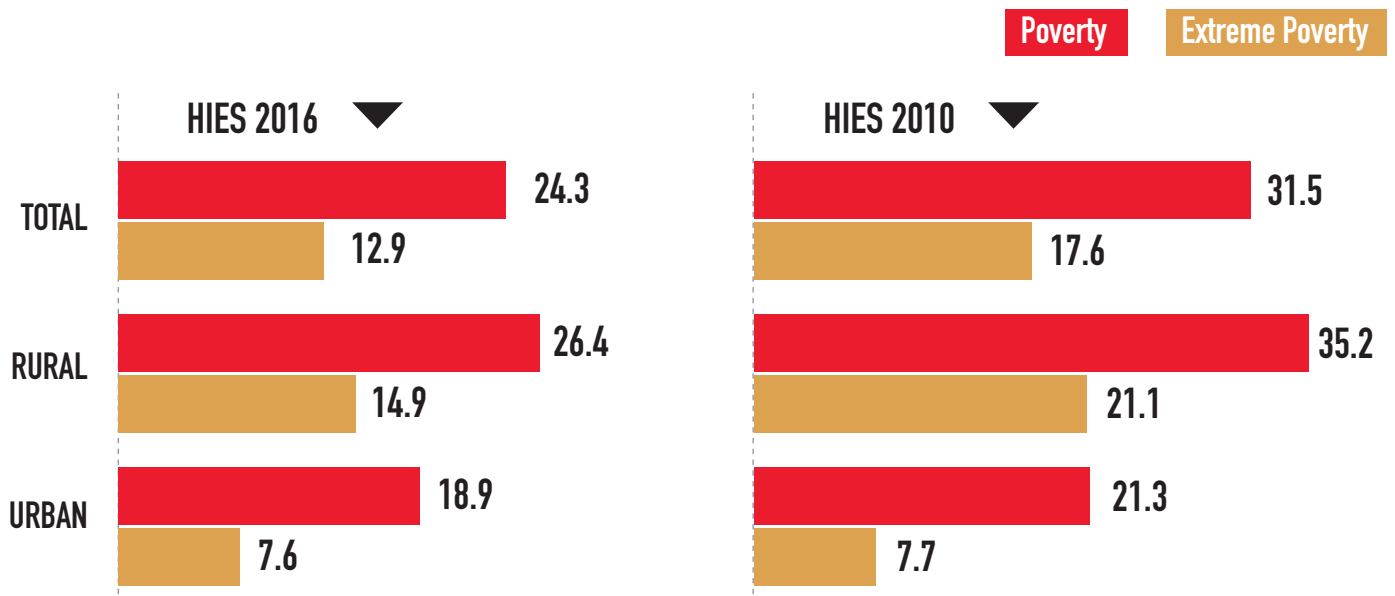
POVERTY GAP (PG)

3.8%

The Poverty Gap (PG) is the ratio by which the mean consumption/income of the poor falls below the poverty line, which is measured using the FGT method. The Poverty Gap (PG) helps us have an idea about the depth of poverty among the population. i.e., the distance of the poverty-prone HHs from the poverty line. It is evident from the HIES 2022 that the PG is narrowing gradually over time irrespective of national, rural, and urban areas, both in terms of upper and lower poverty lines.
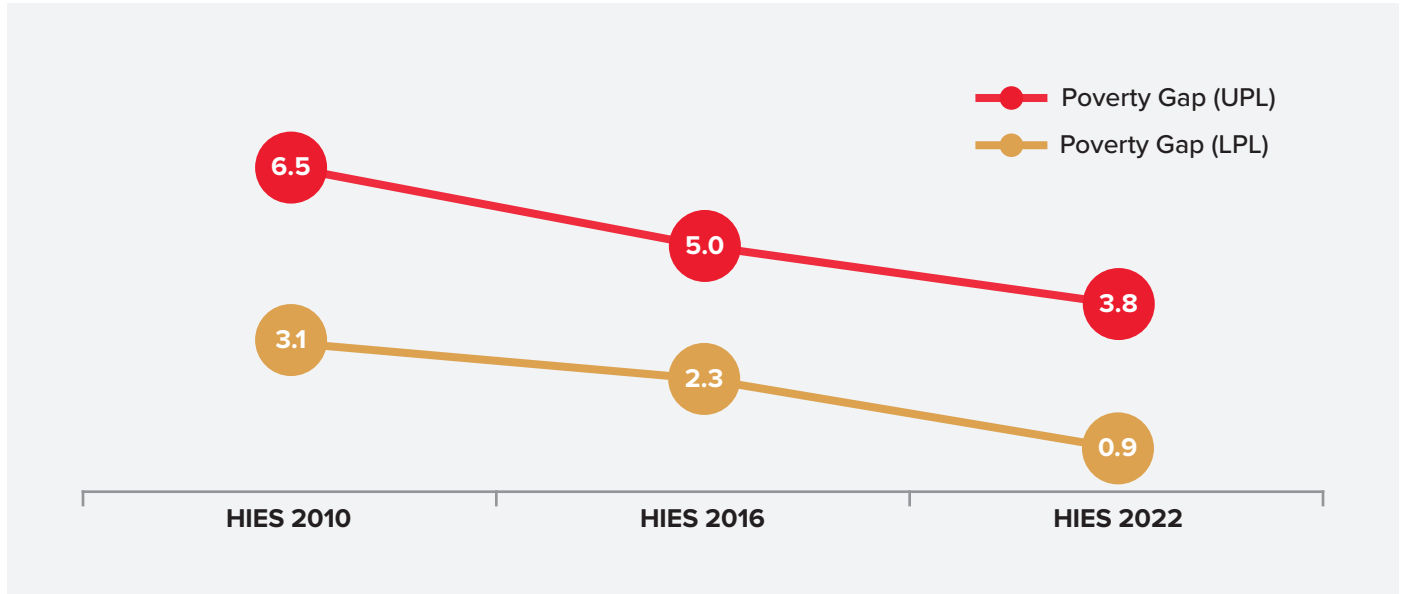
Poverty Gap: HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence
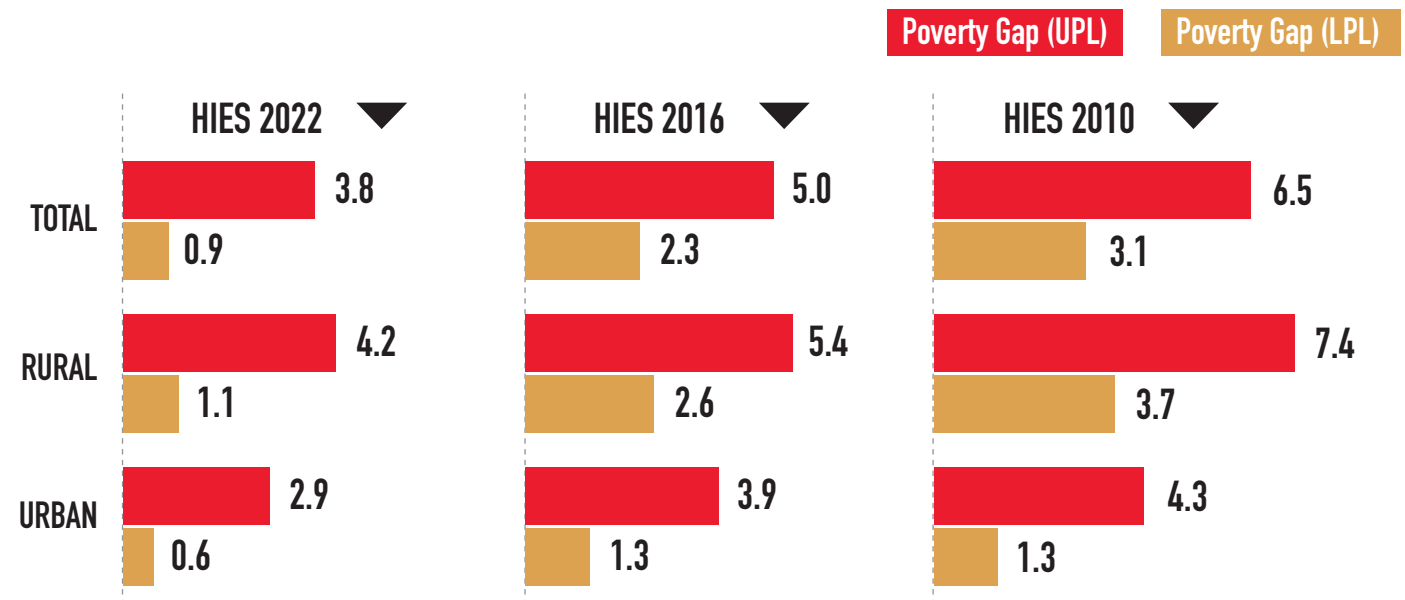
SQUARED POVERTY GAP (SPG)

1.2%

The Squared Poverty Gap (SPG) measures the severity of poverty using the FGT method. The HIES 2022 reveals that the SPG is also reducing gradually over time, irrespective of national, rural, and urban areas, both in terms of upper and lower poverty lines.

Squared Poverty Gap (UPL)
Squared Poverty Gap (LPL)

	HIES 2010	HIES 2016	HIES 2022
UPL	2.0	1.5	1.2
LPL	0.8	0.6	0.2

Squared Poverty Gap: HIES 2022, HIES 2016 and HIES 2010 by residence

Squared Poverty Gap (UPL)   Squared Poverty Gap (LPL)

	HIES 2022 (UPL)	HIES 2022 (LPL)	HIES 2016 (UPL)	HIES 2016 (LPL)	HIES 2010 (UPL)	HIES 2010 (LPL)
TOTAL	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.0	0.8
RURAL	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.7	2.2	1.0
URBAN	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.4
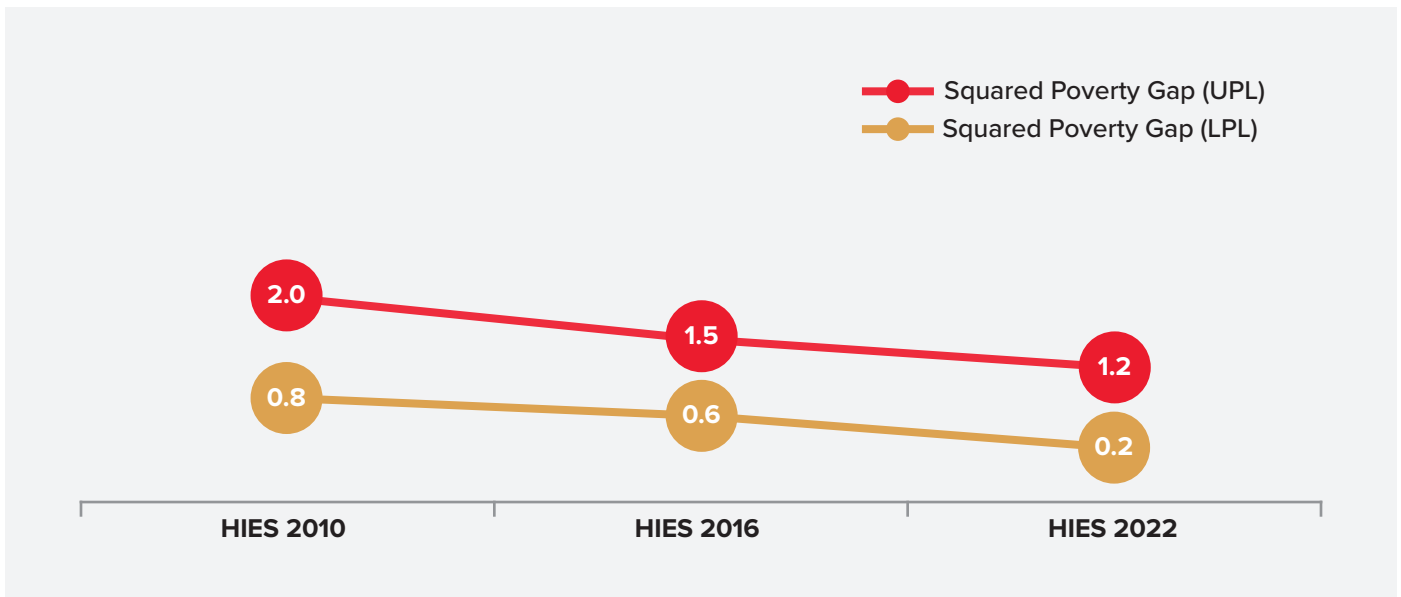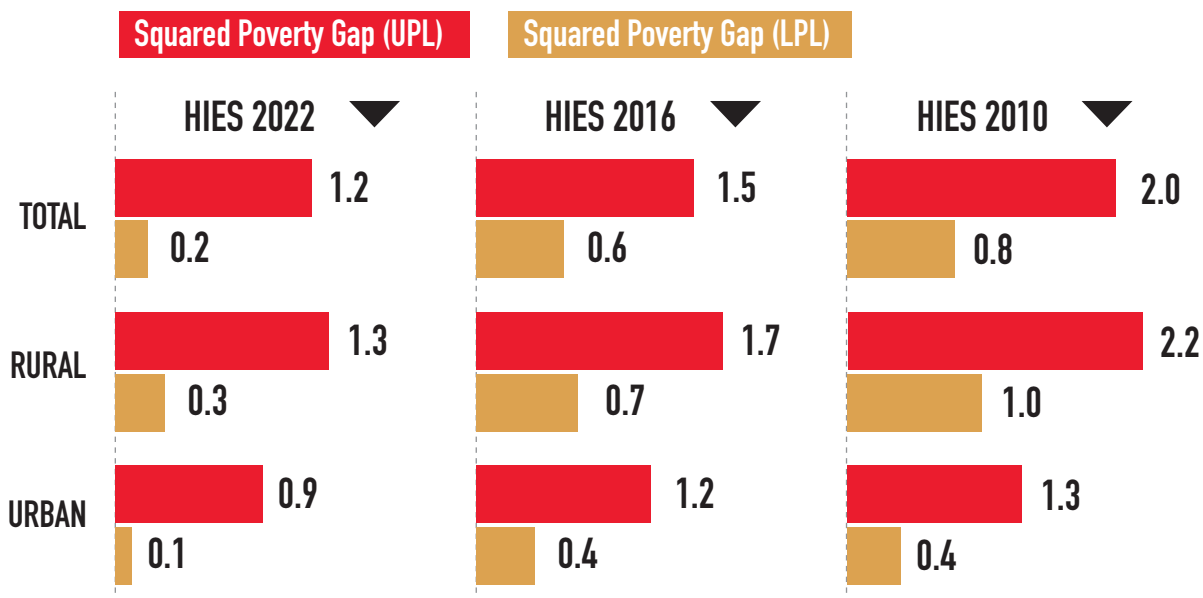
MIGRATION, FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND MICROCREDIT

This chapter deals with internal and external migration, financial inclusion like bank account opening, deposit, etc., loans from financial institution or friends and relatives, savings in formal and informal sector and average amount of loan per household etc. obtained from HIES 2022. The estimates derived from the survey results have been compared with the earlier HIES.

MIGRATION

Information regarding migration of any household member was collected. Migration is related to the movement of any household member within the country or abroad during the last five years.

10.47%

of the households in HIES 2022 reported migration either within the country (from one district to another) or abroad. Among them, 2.25 % households reported migration within the country and 8.33% reported migrating abroad.

11.64% IN RURAL
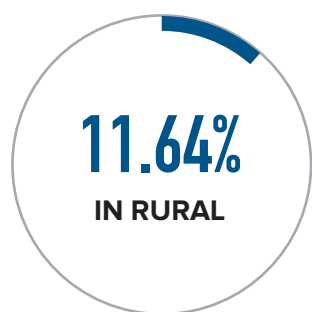
7.98% IN URBAN

Migration rate is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas for both types of migration. The migration rate was 11.64% in rural areas and 7.98% in urban areas in HIES 2022.

RURAL   URBAN

Total

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
RURAL	11.64	12.98	13.72
URBAN	7.98	6.72	8.33
	10.47	11.22	12.28

Within Bangladesh

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
RURAL	2.62	3.59	4.84
URBAN	1.46	1.32	1.62
	2.25	2.95	3.97

Outside Bangladesh

	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
RURAL	9.09	9.39	9.25
URBAN	6.69	5.40	6.85
	8.33	8.27	8.60
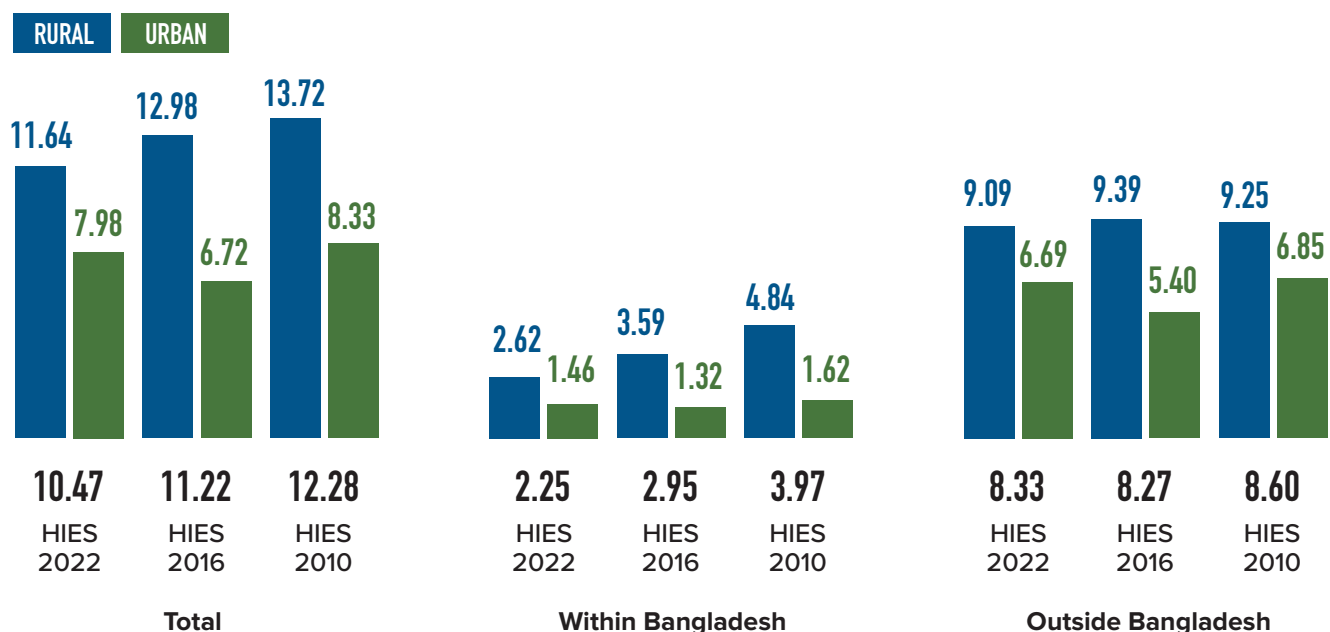
FINANCIAL INCLUSION

OPENED A BANK ACCOUNT

14.12%

of households in HIES 2022 had at least one member open a bank account during the last 12 months of interview. This percentage represents an increase from 7.5% in HIES 2016 and 7.41% in HIES 2010.

BANK

7.5% IN HIES 2016

7.41% IN HIES 2010

In HIES 2022, 13.39% of households in rural areas and 15.65% households in urban areas had at least one member open a bank account in the past 12 months. These percentage marked an increase from 7.6% and 7.3% in rural and urban areas respectively in HIES 2016, and from whereas 5.05% and 13.85% in rural and urban areas respectively in HIES 2010.

	13.39	15.65	7.60	7.30	5.05	13.85
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
	14.12		**7.50**		**7.41**	
	HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
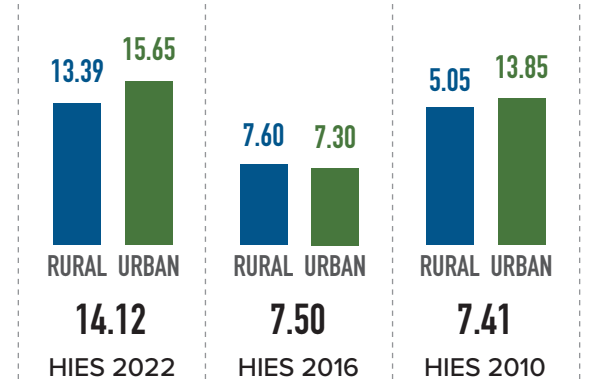
DEPOSITED MONEY WITH MICRO/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

21.30% of households in HIES 2022 deposited money in a micro/ financial institution during the last 12 months. This percentage was 15.09% and 14.51% in HIES 2016 and HIES 2010, respectively.

21.04	21.85	17.30	12.20	15.94	10.61
RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
21.30		**15.09**		**14.51**	
HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
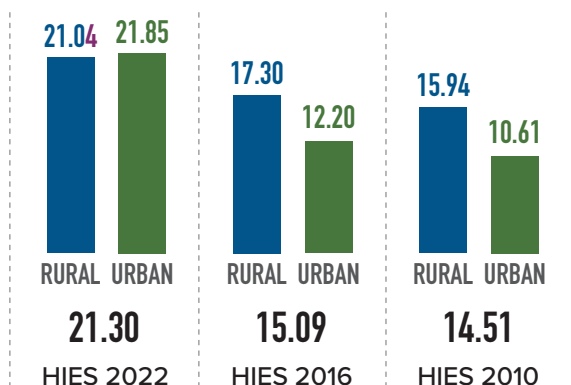
In HIES 2022, 21.04% households in rural areas and 21.85% households in urban areas made deposit in at least one of the micro/financial institution within the last 12 months. This percentage represents an increase from 17.30% and 12.20% in rural and urban areas respectively in HIES 2016 and from 15.94% and 10.61% in rural and urban areas respectively in HIES 2010.

DEPOSITED MONEY WITH INFORMAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

6.91% of households in HIES 2022 deposited money with an informal financial institution during the last 12 months. This percentage was 5.30% and 5.64% in HIES 2016 and HIES 2010, respectively.

7.08% of households in HIES 2022 in rural areas and 6.56% of households in urban areas deposited money with an informal financial institution during the last 12 months. This percentage demonstrate a rise from 5.10% and 5.70% in rural and urban areas respectively in HIES 2016 and 5.80% and 5.22% in rural and urban areas respectively in HIES 2010.

7.08	6.56	5.10	5.70	5.80	5.22
RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
6.91		**5.30**		**5.64**	
HIES 2022		HIES 2016		HIES 2010	
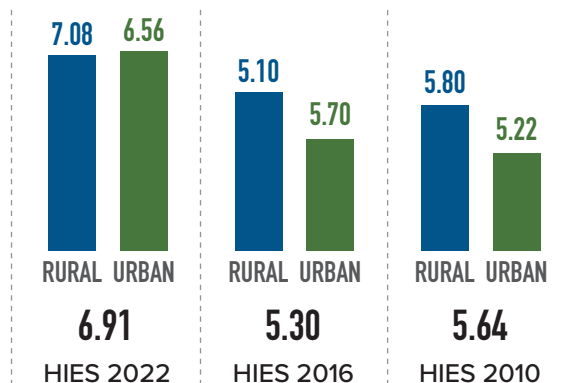
LOAN RECEIVED FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND/OR FRIENDS

	RURAL	URBAN		RURAL	URBAN		RURAL	URBAN
	39.35	32.11		32.70	22.10		35.08	23.70

37.03	29.70	32.03
HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
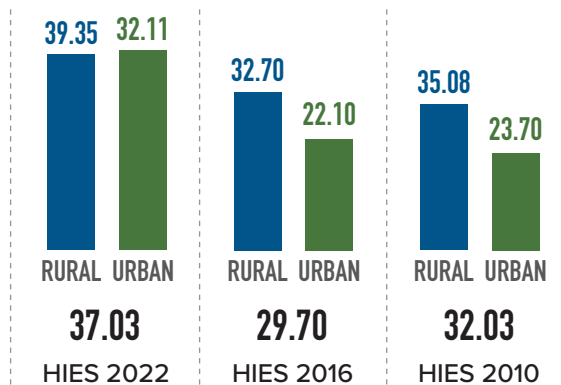
37.03% of households received loans from financial institutions and/or friends, etc. during the last 12 months preceding the day of enumeration in HIES 2022. This percentage represents an increase from 29.70% in HIES 2016 and 32.03% in HIES 2010. The proportion of households received loans is higher in rural areas (39.35%) compared to urban areas (32.11%).

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOANS TAKEN PER HOUSEHOLD

70,506

During the last 12 months, the average amount of loans taken per household in HIES 2022 was Tk. 70,506. This amount represents an increase from Tk. 37,743 and Tk. 28,062 in HIES 2016 and HIES 2010, respectively.

The average loan amount in urban areas was higher than that in the rural areas. During the last 12 months, the average amount of loans taken per household in HIES 2022 was Tk. 41,921 in rural areas and Tk. 1,31,395 in urban areas. This amount was Tk. 31,332 and Tk. 59,728 in rural and urban areas respectively in HIES 2016, and Tk. 21,804 and Tk. 54,122 in rural and urban areas respectively in HIES 2010.

	RURAL	URBAN		RURAL	URBAN		RURAL	URBAN
	41,921	1,31,395		31,332	59,728		21,804	54,122

70,506	37,743	28,062
HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
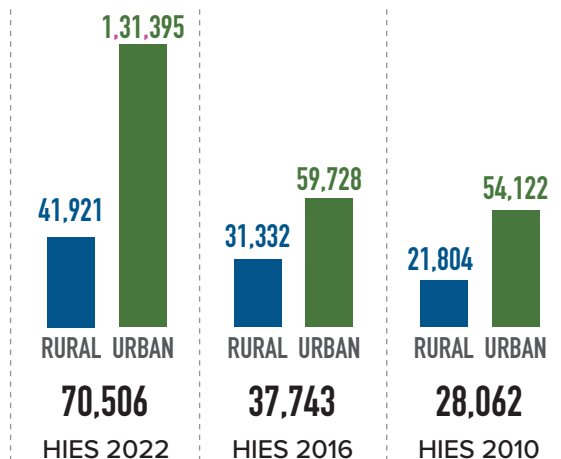
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ANNEXURES

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

SAMPLING DESIGN OF HIES 2022

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

Sample Size:
For designing the sample for HIES 2022, two different target variables/indicators were used. These are: (i) Prevalence rate of the main indicator (poverty head count ratio) (ii) Nominal household consumption expenditure. These were considered as the core indicators of HIES. Using both the indicators, 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 domain level.

Formula used for the estimation of sample size:
The sample size is usually determined at the domain level from which separate estimate is derived. From general theory, the minimum required sample size is determined by the usual sample size determination formula for estimating 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 domain which allowed less margin of error compared to district level domain) with 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 across the country through 720 primary sampling units (PSUs) with 20 households per PSU.

Distribution of Sample PSU's: HIES 2022

ANNEX 3

METHODS OF POVERTY MEASUREMENT

Steps to the Construction of Poverty Lines by Using the CBN Method
Through the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) method, two poverty lines are constructed for each of the domains:

1. upper poverty line; and
2. lower poverty line

To calculate these two poverty lines, we had to follow the steps below:

The first step-
1. Calculated the price of a normative food basket containing eleven items (such as rice, wheat, pulses, milk, oil, meat, fish, potatoes, other vegetables, sugar, and fruits) that provides minimal nutrition requirements corresponding to 2122 kcal per person per day.

2. Calculated the median value of the unit price of each item in the basket reported by a reference group of the households (2 to 6 decile groups). This calculation was separately done for each of the sixteen (16) predetermined domains or geographical areas.

The second step-
Calculated two non-food allowances for non-food consumption.

- For the 'lower non-food allowance, taken the median amount spent on non-food items by a group of households whose per capita consumption expenditure is close to the food poverty line (the price of a food basket).

- For the "upper non-food allowance," the median amount spent on non-food items by a group of households whose per capita food expenditure is close to the food poverty line taken.

The Third Step-
Upper Poverty Line = Cost of Food Basket + Upper Non-Food Allowance
Lower Poverty Line = Cost of Food Basket + Lower Non-Food Allowance

History of the Poverty Lines of Last Five Round of HIES by BBS:

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 4

WHAT'S NEW IN HIES 2022?

Data Collection Method

- Introduction of CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) instead of CAFÉ method;
- Provided a weigh scale for HH's food consumption quantity to every enumerator in HIES 2022, which was a very helpful and effective approach to ensuring the data quality by taking the accurate weights. In earlier rounds, the enumerators used to guess the consumption quantity while HHs visits; and
- Provided a Diary to each HHs for keeping the notes on food and non-food consumption and quantity;

New inclusions in HIES 2022 Questionnaire

- Introduced COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) for Food and Non-Food Consumption module;
- Number of Food Items has been increased to 263 in HIES 2022 from 149 in HIES 2016;
- Number of Non-Food Items has been increased to 441 in HIES 2022 from 216 in HIES 2016;
- Questionnaire is updated based on SDGs including questions on Health, Maternity, Child mortality, Financial Inclusion, Mobile and Internet use, etc.;
- Included separate sub-section for COVID-19 and its vaccination; and
- Included a separate section on Food Security to measure FIES;

New Horizon in Training

- Three-week Residential Training of 84 (Eighty-Four) Enumerator Cum Data Entry Operators and 08 (Eight) Data Entry Monitoring Supervisors by national and international experts with special support from the World Bank through NSDS Implementation Support Project, BBS;
- Three (03) days residential training for 64 District and 08 divisional officials, the field coordinators, for effective engagement with HIES 2022; and
- Conducted two consecutive three (03) days residential refresher training for the Enumerator Cum Data Entry Operators during data collection.

Effective Monitoring and Supervision During Data Collection

- Continuous monitoring and supervision were ensured by field-level officials, the Project team and especially by the Data Entry Monitoring Supervisors of HIES project;
- Round the year continuous strong supervision by the BBS officials as well as by the SID officials; and
- Field monitoring by the Hon'ble Planning Minister, Hon'ble State Minister for Planning, frequent field visit by the respected secretary, SID; by the respected member (secretary), GED, The World Bank's representatives and also by the development journalist community during data collection.

ANNEX 5

HIES 2022 TEAM: AT A GLANCE

A.   Core Team Members

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

B.   Consultants

- Mr. Faizuddin Ahmed, Senior Poverty Consultant, World Bank (Ex-PD, HIES Project, BBS)
- Mr. Md. A K M Tahidul Islam, Consultant, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
- Mr. Md. Abdul Latif, Consultant, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS

C.   Support Team, HIES 2022

- Mr. Majharul Islam Billal, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
- Mr. Naim, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
- Mrs. Mahfuza Hossain, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
- Mrs. Sharmin Khanom, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
- Mrs. Afroza Sultana, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
- Mr. Taposh Kumar Mondal, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
- Mr. Md. Foysal, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
- Mr. Nuran Nobi, Photo Copy Operator, BBS
- Mr. Md. Tohidur Rahman, Office Assistant
- Mr. Md. Mostofa, Office Assistant
- Mrs. Samuja Begum, Office Assistant
- Mr. Md. Jahid, Driver
- 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

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