



FINAL REPORT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY HIES 2022



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

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Glimpses of Survey
Operations

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December 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

It is my immense pleasure to learn that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has prepared the final report of the 17th round of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), conducted from January to December 2022. While visiting the data collection at Kalkini Upazila of Madaripur District, I observed that the BBS conducted this important survey meticulously.

I appreciate BBS and SID for undertaking excellent initiatives in HIES 2022 that ultimately enhanced the quality of the survey data. So far, I know the selection of qualified and skilled enumerators with intensive residential training, using the CAPI method in data collection, and continuous field monitoring were the key factors that made HIES 2022 successful.

The HIES findings help the government to oversee Bangladesh's latest poverty situation. It is the main source for policy formulation and designing poverty alleviation programs. The researchers and the stakeholders eagerly wait for the dissemination of the final report and the datasets of HIES. The HIES 2022 findings reveal that tremendous progress has been made in reducing poverty and extreme poverty in Bangladesh. It is undoubtedly the impact of the persistent multisectoral development initiatives of the government.

I want to convey my thankfulness to Dr. Shahnaz Arefin ndc, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), and Director General, BBS, Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman, for providing necessary administrative support and insightful directives to HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS. I appreciate Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS, and his team members for this commendable job in preparing the HIES 2022 final reports very quickly. It is appreciated that the World Bank has been working closely with the BBS Poverty Team in each HIES since 2000.

Finally, I must congratulate all officials, enumerators, and persons who accomplished the HIES 2022 by maintaining international standards. As the National Statistical Office of Bangladesh, BBS should continue its effort by conducting this flagship survey maintaining three year intervals in the same fashion.

Joy Bangla, Joy Bangabandhu,

May Bangladesh Live Forever.

Dhaka
14 December 2023

M.A. Mannan MP



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

FOREWORD

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the 17th round of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2022. This comprehensive survey contemplates as a valuable tool for understanding the economic landscape and living conditions of households across the country. The data collected through 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 of its citizens.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and gratefulness to the Honorable Planning Minister Mr. M. A. Mannan MP for his valuable instruction and continuous support to the survey. I am also grateful to the Honourable Ex-Minister of State, Ministry of Planning, Dr. Shamsul Alam for his esteemed suggestions to improve the data quality of the survey. It is my pleasure to convey my thankfulness to Mr. Md. Matiar Rahman, former Director General of BBS and Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman, Director General of BBS for their active participation and leadership to make the survey successful.

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 Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Project Director and his dedicated team to make the final report of this flagship survey within stipulated time frame.

Joy Bangla

Dhaka
14 December 2023

Dr. Shahnaz Arefin ndc



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

PREFACE

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the first round of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) in 1973-74. Since then, including the latest survey in 2022, BBS steered a total of seventeen rounds of HIES/HES. This survey is the only official source of poverty statistics in Bangladesh. It also provides valuable insights into the socio-economic landscape and our living conditions. The HIES data is essential to monitor the progress of important indicators of the FYP, Perspective Plan, and SDGs etc.

Some innovative techniques were introduced, e.g., Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), residential training, HH's diary, and a 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. Besides, intensive monitoring and supervision were ensured during data collection to enhance the quality of the survey. However, the World Bank has acknowledged in a recent publication in October 2023 named 'Bangladesh Development Update' how the data quality was ensured in HIES 2022.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Honourable Minister, Mr. M. A. Mannan MP, and the Honourable Ex-Minister of State, Dr. Shamsul Alam, Ministry of Planning, for their valuable guidance in improving quality of the survey. I am thankful to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Dr. Shahnaz Arefin ndc, for her kind guidance and support throughout the survey.

I appreciate Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS, and his team members' relentless efforts and hard work in bringing all reports within the stipulated timeline and their endeavors for making the HIES 2022 a global standard. I also express my sincere thanks to all officials of BBS, stakeholders, and the individuals involved in this survey. Also, I am grateful to the Poverty & Equity GP team of the World Bank for their excellent support and contribution to HIES 2022 directly and through NSDS-ISP, BBS.

Any suggestions and opinions to improve the quality of HIES reports in the future will be highly appreciated by BBS.

Joy Bangla

Dhaka
14 December 2023

Mohammed Mizanur Rahman



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) has become a flagship activity of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). BBS has conducted the seventeenth round of HIES from 01 January to 31 December 2022 by incorporating a few groundbreaking features that enhanced the data quality.

I express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Minister, Mr. M. A. Mannan MP, Ministry of Planning, and the Hon'ble Ex-State Minister, Dr. Shamsul Alam, Ministry of Planning, for their valuable guidance. I am grateful to the respected Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Dr. Shahnaz Arefin ndc, for her wholehearted support. Special thanks to Mr. Farooq Ahmed, Additional Secretary, SID, and Dr. Md. Moinul Hoque Anshary, the Additional Secretary, SID, for their contribution. I acknowledge the administrative assistance and valuable suggestions from the respected Director General of BBS, Mr. Mohammed Mizanur Rahman, Ex-DG, Mr. Md. Matiar Rahman and Deputy Director General BBS, Mr. Parimal Chandra Bose, while preparing the final reports.

I am highly thankful to Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Secretary, SID (ex-PD, HIES) for his valuable contribution. My wholehearted gratefulness to the HIES 2022 team members for their dedication and hard work, especially to Mr. Muhammad Ariful Islam, DPD, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS, Mr. Md. Mobarak Hossen, DD, BBS (ex-DPD, HIES), BBS, Ms. Farhana Sultana, DD, BBS, Mr. Mohammad Junayed Bhuyan, DD, BBS, Mr. Shapon Kumar, SO and DDO, HIES 2020-21 Project, Mr. Md. Ashadur Alam Prodhan, SO, BBS, Ms. Qumrun Naher Islam, ASO, BBS and all support service staff of HIES Project, BBS. My special appreciation to Mr. S. M. Anwar Husain, ASO, BBS, who designed the CAPI application of HIES 2022 and devoted himself to all technical assignments from the beginning of the project until the end. My heartfelt thanks go to the HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS Consultants Mr. A.K.M Tahidul Islam, ex-Joint Director, BBS, and Mr. Md. Abdul Latif, ex-Deputy Director, BBS, for their excellent contribution and efforts in preparing the HIES 2022 final reports.

I acknowledge the necessary technical support of the esteemed Poverty and Equity GP team of the World Bank in HIES 2022 with special thanks to Ms. Ximena Del Carpio, Practice Manager, South Asia Region, Mr. Ayago E. Wambile, Senior Economist; Mr. Sergio Olivieri, Senior Economist; Mr. Faizuddin Ahmed, Senior Poverty Consultant (ex-Director and ex-PD, HIES, BBS), Ms. Rumana Islam, Consultant, and Mr. Md. Imadul Shahriar, Creative Designer. I further thank the FAO, FIES Experts, Rome and the 'World Bank's Strengthening Gender Statistics Project' team members for their cooperation.

I am also thankful to Mr. Md. Dilder Hossain PD, NSDS-ISP, BBS, and Mr. Mohammad Salim Sarker, DPD, for extending necessary cooperation and support to HIES 2022 from the NSDS-ISP, BBS. I am also thankful to all distinguished officials of BBS and SID who were involved in the HIES 2022. I am indebted for the valuable contribution of the respected members of all committees, e.g., the Project Steering Committee, Project Implementation Committee, Editors Forum, Scrutiny Committee, Report Writing Team, and Report Review Experts. I should thank all respected individuals, organizations, and agencies involved in implementing this project. I must congratulate the respective field officials of BBS, the HIES 2022 'Enumerators Cum Data Entry Operators,' and the 'Female Facilitators' for their relentless hard work. I believe that the 'Final Report: HIES 2022' will be helpful to get Bangladesh's latest poverty and socio-economic status.

Finally, your kind opinion and suggestions for improving future activities would be highly valued.

Joy Bangla

Dhaka
14 December 2023

Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH

ACRONYMS

ASA	Association for Social Advancement	HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	K.cal	Kilo Calorie
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board	LPL	Lower Poverty Line
BSIC	Bangladesh Small Industries Corporation	NFSNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
CAFE	Computer Assisted Field Entry	NSDS-ISP	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics - Implementation Support Project
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing	NSO	National Statistical Office
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs	OMS	Open Market Sales
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose	PG	Poverty Gap
CPI	Consumer Price Index	PHC	Population and Housing Census
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System	PPS	Probability Proportional to size
DCI	Direct Calorie Intake	PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
EA	Enumeration Area	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
EGPP	Employment Generation Program for the Poorest	SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
FAH	Food Away from Home	SPG	Squared Poverty Gap
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	SSP	Social Security Program
FEI	Food Energy Intake	TR	Test Relief
FFW	Food for Work	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
FGT	Foster-Greer-Thorbecke	UPL	Upper Poverty Line
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
FPL	Food Poverty Line	VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
GED	General Economics Division	WBG	World Bank Group
HCR	Head Count Rate	WFM	Work for Money
HES	Household Expenditure Survey	WFP	World Food Programme
HH	Household	WHO	World Health Organization

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STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key 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	46080	32100	13980
2. Average household size	4.26	4.30	4.18	4.06	4.11	3.93
3. Housing Structure by Roof Materials (%)						
Brick/cement	22.30	11.90	44.40	11.06	5.32	25.73
Tin/CIS	76.00	85.90	54.80	84.29	89.41	71.22
Straw/hay/bamboo/others	1.70	2.20	0.80	4.65	5.27	3.05
04. Housing Structure by Wall Materials (%)						
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
05. HH's Sources of Drinking Water (%)						
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
06. HH's Electricity Coverage (%)	99.34	99.14	99.78	75.92	68.85	94.01
07. HH's Toilet Facilities (%)						
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
08. Types of School Attended (%)						
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

Key Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
09. Literacy Rate (7 years & above) (%)						
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. Monthly Income (BDT.)						
Income per household	32,422	26,163	45,757	15,988	13,398	22,600
Income per capita	7,614	6,091	10,951	3,940	3,261	5752
11. Monthly Expenditure (BDT.)						
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. Per Capita Daily Food Intake (in gram)						
Total	1,129.8	1,125.4	1,139.5	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. Per Capita Daily Calorie Intake (in k. cal)	2,393.0	2,424.2	2,324.6	2,210.4	2,240.2	2,130.7
14. Incidence of Poverty (%)						
Using 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
Using 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

Key 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 (%)						
Using 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
Using 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
16. Incidence of Poverty Based on the Sex of Household Head (%)						
Using Upper Poverty Line						
Male	19.1	21.0	15.1	24.8	27.1	18.8
Female	14.1	15.3	11.4	19.9	20.0	19.7
Using 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
17. Percentage of Household Received Benefits from SSP	37.6	44.0	23.9	27.8	34.5	10.6
18. Percentage of Beneficiaries from Social Security Programmes	50.0	59.1	30.7	28.7	35.7	10.9
19. Peoples having Functional Difficulties (%)	5.71	6.05	4.96	6.94	7.27	6.04
20. Functional Difficulty Arising out of (%)	Mild	Severe	Fully unable	Mild	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
21. Migration Per Household (%)						
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
22. Financial Inclusion of the Households (%)						
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

Key Indicators	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Average Amount of Loans Taken Per Household (BDT.)	73,980	44,111	137,456	37,743	31,332	59,728
24. Labour Force Participation Rate (%) by Gender (Age 15 Years and Above)						
Male	81.33	82.58	78.68	-	-	-
Female	42.49	46.57	33.69	-	-	-
Both Sex	61.72	64.35	56.06	-	-	-
25. Level of Food Insecurity Experience (% of population)						
Moderate or Severe Prevalence Rate	21.11	22.36	18.37	-	-	-
Severe Prevalence Rate	1.13	1.22	0.92	-	-	-

Note: Dash (-) Indicates that there are/were no available figures/data.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 quality enumerators, conducting residential training, introducing CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing), improving data collection tools, substantially increasing the number of food and non-food items based on COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose), and implementing continuous monitoring and supervision etc. Therefore, significant measurement enhancements have been reflected in consumption, income and expenditure aggregates. The salient features of the Final 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 has 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 Average 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.

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 per person per day is 328.9 gram in 2022 which was 367.2 gram in 2016, 416.0 gram in 2010, 439.6 gram in 2005 and 458.5 gram in 2000. On the other hand, the vegetables and meat consumptions 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 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. The official HCR 2016 using the upper poverty line was 24.3% at the national level, 26.4% in rural areas, and 18.9% in urban areas. Using the back-calculation method, the HCR of HIES 2016 was 26.5% (upper poverty line), indicating that poverty declined 7.8 percentage points (pace of decrease is 29.43%) in 2022 from 2016 in Bangladesh.

Extreme Poverty Declined Tremendously in 2022

The headcount rate (HCR) in 2022 using the lower poverty line is 5.6% nationally, 6.5% in rural areas, and 3.8% in urban areas. The official HCR 2016 using the lower 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 the back-calculation method, the HCR of HIES 2016 was 9.2% (upper poverty line), which indicates that extreme poverty sharply declined by 3.6 percentage points (the pace of decreasing is 39.13%) in 2022 from 2016 in Bangladesh.

Barishal Division has the Highest Headcount Rates in 2022

The headcount rates of the 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. Meanwhile, 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 Dispersed in 2022

The income Gini coefficient is 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 indicates that the concentration of income in higher income groups is gradually 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, double 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.

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

The SSP coverage has increased significantly in 2022 compared to 2016 and 2010, concerning households (HHs) and SSP programme beneficiaries in all areas, e.g., national, rural, and urban areas. 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. However, the number of SSP programmes covered 66 in HIES 2022, 37 in 2016 and 30 in 2010.

Female Labour Force is Dominant in the Non-Agriculture Sector in Urban Areas

HIES 2022 data suggests that the female (Aged 15+) labour forces are more engaged in the non-agriculture sector in the urban areas than their male counterparts. Among the females employed in the urban areas, approximately 98.90% are involved in the non-agriculture sector and 1.10% in the agriculture sector. Meanwhile, 94.85% of males are involved in the non-agriculture sector and 5.15% in the agriculture sector in urban areas.

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity is higher in Rural Areas than Urban Areas

According to HIES 2022 data, approximately 21.11% of the population has experienced moderate or severe food insecurity (as per the respondents' perception and judgement) nationally. At the same time, the rate was 22.36% in rural areas and 18.37% in urban areas in 2022. On the other hand, 1.13% of the population has experienced severe food insecurity in Bangladesh, which shows that the country is on track to achieving SDG Goal 2, 'Zero Hunger,' by 2030.



INTRODUCTION

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

HIES is one of the core activities of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS); it contains a wide range of socioeconomic information at the household level that has a strong bearing on the government's decision-making process. It is a standalone survey in Bangladesh to provide a reliable and credible estimate of poverty and its correlates. It is widely used worldwide, particularly in low-income developing countries, for assessing poverty levels and people's living standards. Considering its importance, the Government of Bangladesh, particularly the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and international agencies have been striving to improve survey methodology and 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 to compile private consumption for expenditure-based GDP, analyse the poverty situation and other information on household-related characteristics. It also provides the Consumer Price Index (CPI) computation weights. It becomes the primary source of poverty and livelihood statistics for preparing the Five-Year Plan (FYP), the perspective plan and other development initiatives. It is also used to monitor the progress of poverty reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Household Expenditure Survey has been practiced as a statistical tool for over a 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 concerning taste and prices of commodities they used, and that encouraged him to formulate a law that the percentage of expenditure on food is on average follows a decreasing function of income.

A groundbreaking investigation was conducted by Seebohm Rowntree, a British social reformer and businessman, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Rowntree's "Poverty: A Study of Town Life" was published in 1901. The study aimed to examine the extent and causes of poverty in 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 analyse data on the population's incomes, expenditures, and living conditions.

One of the critical contributions of Rowntree's study was developing the concept of a "poverty line." Rowntree established a threshold below which a household was deemed impoverished. He distinguished between primary poverty, where households did not have enough income to afford 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 1930s, such family budget surveys were conducted in several industrial areas in India to provide weights for constructing cost of living index numbers. The first family budget survey was conducted in Japan in 1925, covering 4785 households. Thus, during the early 20th century, this survey spread over many parts of the world, covering various sections of the population.

The concept of measuring poverty has evolved, and there isn't a single definitive "first survey" for poverty measurement. However, one of the earliest and most influential surveys on poverty measurement was the "Family Expenditure Survey" (FES) 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, providing insights into the poverty and inequality levels 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 poverty measurement surveys and methodologies. 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 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 essential services.

The 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 limited to four selected cities in the country. In an attempt to provide national estimates, the survey's coverage was extended to rural areas.

After independence, the Household Expenditure Survey was first carried out in 1973-74, and the result was published in two volumes. HES data collected for 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, a provision was made to collect data on several socio-demographic characteristics to correlate consumption and expenditure patterns with different population segments. Data were collected using the recall method from 1973-74 to 1981-82.

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 beverages consumed by the household daily for one month by a 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 1985-86, 1988-89, 1991-92 and 1995-96. The survey was conducted under the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) before 2000. Since 2000, the survey has been known as the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), which contains the household income module from a broader perspective.

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 the 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 on 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 the 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 DESIGN

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 significant. This is a nationally representative and well-designed survey in Bangladesh that offers official poverty and monetary welfare statistics. After the independence of Bangladesh, the first survey was conducted by BBS in 1973-74. Since then, BBS has undertaken the survey almost every five years. At that time, the name of the survey was Household Expenditure Survey (HES). But from 2000 onwards, the survey was renamed Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The very name indicates that much importance has been given to income-related information and expenditures. The sample size of the survey was also increased gradually. The sample size of HIES 2000 was 7,440 and grew to 12,240 households in HIES 2010. All the HIES from 2000 to 2010 followed a two-stage stratified cluster sample design and were suitable for producing reliable estimates at the division by rural and urban levels. But the last HIES 2016 was an exception. The sample was designed to provide district-level estimates as well as four quarterly estimates at the national level. For this reason, the sample size was increased to 46,080 households, nearly four times that 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.

In the first stage, the required number of PSUs was selected, and a complete household listing was carried out for the selected PSUs. Then, in the second stage,

20 households were selected randomly from each selected PSU for the field interview.

Table 1.1: Selected Statistics from the Sampling Frame of HIES 2022

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

Division	Rural	Urban*			Total
		Total	Municipality/Other Urban	City Corporations	
Barishal	1776548	327651	239888	87763	2104199
Chattogram	5342781	1749322	997266	752056	7092103
Dhaka	5994194	4502038	1126433	3375605	10496232
Khulna	3501454	713215	546534	166681	4214669
Mymensingh	2520462	438123	316237	121886	2958585
Rajshahi	4190716	887721	776557	111164	5078437
Rangpur	3696320	591277	445629	145648	4287597
Sylhet	1776035	286274	194317	91957	2062309
Total	28798510	9495621	4642861	4852760	38294131

* The 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, each of the eight administrative divisions by rural and urban areas was treated as a domain or leading stratum. Therefore, the survey has 16 (8 rural + 8 urban) domains or main strata. Estimates of poverty and other indicators were prepared and published at the domain or main stratum level.

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

Table 1.3: Number of PSU's and Households by Sub-Stratum

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 City Corporation	837	87,763
4.	Chattogram Rural	56,065	53,42,781
5.	Chattogram Urban	10,295	9,97,266

Sl.	Sub-stratum	No. of PSUs	No. of Households
6.	Chattogram City Corporation	6,927	7,52,056
7.	Dhaka Rural	59,130	59,94,194
8.	Dhaka Urban	10,877	11,26,433
9.	Dhaka City Corporation	31,743	33,75,605
10.	Khulna Rural	34,466	35,01,454
11.	Khulna Urban	5,538	5,46,534
12.	Khulna City Corporation	1,629	1,66,681
13.	Mymensingh Rural	24,656	25,20,462
14.	Mymensingh Urban	3,100	3,16,237
15.	Mymensingh City Corporation	1,191	1,21,886
16.	Rajshahi Rural	42,037	41,90,716
17.	Rajshahi Urban	7,782	7,76,557
18.	Rajshahi City Corporation	1,176	1,11,164
19.	Rangpur Rural	36,320	36,96,320
20.	Rangpur Urban	4,494	4,45,629
21.	Rangpur City Corporation	1,434	1,45,648
22.	Sylhet Rural	19,910	17,76,035
23.	Sylhet Urban	2,083	1,94,317
24.	Sylhet City Corporation	997	91,957
	Total	382,143	382,94,131

N.B.: Using Population and Housing Census 2022 Frame

1.3.3 SAMPLE SIZE

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

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 ratio) 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 PSUs (as 20 households were selected in each PSU) for each domain (division by rural and 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 $\alpha\%$ level of significance.

To allow a relative margin of error of 9% (10% in HIES 2016 as the district was a domain). Still, 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) 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 $898.66 \approx 900$ households. Since there are 16 domains (2 domains viz. rural and urban in each of the eight 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 divisions by rural and urban areas 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, Neyman's allocation technique was followed for urban areas to assign PSUs to Municipalities & and City-Corporations sub-strata. Considering the variability of the locality (municipalities/city corporations), Neyman's allocation will significantly improve the estimate's precision at the Division and aggregate (National) level. The following table (Table 1.4) shows the allocation of sample PSUs by Division and locality (24 sub-strata).

Table 1.4: Distribution of Sample PSUs by Division and Locality, 2022

Division	Rural	Urban*			Total Sample PSU's
		Total	Municipality/ Other Urban	City Corporations	
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

Table 1.5: Distribution of Sample Households by Division and Locality, 2022

Division	Rural	Urban*			Total Sample HH's
		Total	Municipality/ Other Urban	City Corporations	
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	7200	7200	4720	2480	14400

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

1.3.6 SAMPLE SELECTION

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

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 data from the Second Zonal Operation of Population and Housing Census 2022. 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 to EA and the locality code (Rural, Municipality/ Other Urban and City Corporation). 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 1.4, were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling, the measure of size being the number of households in each PSU. After choosing the PSUs, a complete household listing of these selected PSUs was done in the field. Subsequently, these were computerised to draw the 20 households from each PSUs chosen at the second stage. Thus, the total sample size for the survey stands at $720 \times 20 = 14,400$ households.

1.3.7 SAMPLING WEIGHTS AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTION

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

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

p_{1hi} = 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_{hi} the number of households of the i^{th} PSU according to the sampling frame, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in stratum h .

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

$$p_{1hi} = n_h * \frac{M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

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

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

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

The overall probability of selection of each household in PSU i of stratum h , was simply the product of the above two probabilities of selection.

That is overall probability,

$$p_{hi} = p_{1hi} \cdot p_{2hi}$$

the M_{hi} were the inverse of overall probability of selection.

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

1.3.8 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF SAMPLING WEIGHTS

The sampling weights estimated by the above method are termed as Ex-ante weights. Ex-ante means before the event. In our case, the 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 with respect to;

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

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

Therefore, we must adjust the sampling weights to ensure that the final urban and rural estimates based on the HIES 2022 match the official numbers produced by Population and Housing Census 2022. 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 to ensure the data quality, such as a) the selection of Quality Enumerators, b) Residential Training for the Enumerators and the Field Officials, 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 HHs to capture data on

both food and non-food items. The diary served as a tool for individuals to record their consumption patterns, contributing to more comprehensive and detailed data collection, f) Working in a team approach (HIES 2022 Team). It has boosted the work's quality and ensured the capacity of BBS officials, g) continuous field Monitoring, etc.

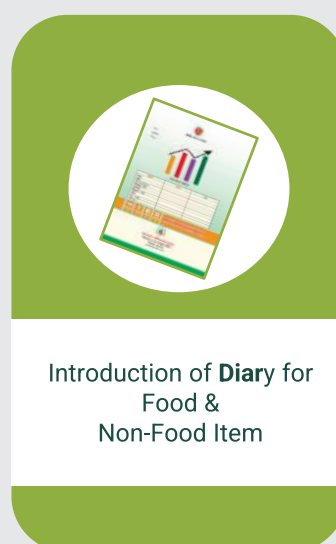
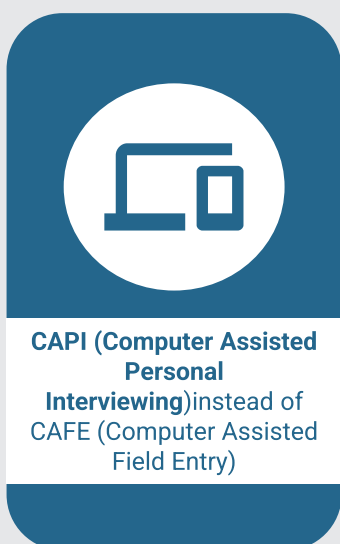
The transition from CAFE to CAPI enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of the interviewing process by utilising computer-assisted technologies. The system significantly reduced the time for data entry, processing and dissemination. Notably, the CAPI system ensured on-field data validation during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

All these initiatives were highly supportive of enhancing the accuracy, efficiency, and comprehensiveness of data collection progressions, ultimately upgrading the quality and reliability of the data obtained.

1.5 RECRUITMENT PROCESS OF ENUMERATOR 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 is also 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 ensure that enumerators possess the necessary skills, knowledge, and abilities to collect accurate and reliable data for HIES 2022.

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 was 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 Head Office (HO) committee. These interviews were conducted over Zoom or a similar virtual platform. The committee assessed the candidates' competencies, communication skills, and overall fitness. 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. A waiting list comprised 40 candidates who would be considered for employment if any selected candidates declined the offer or became unavailable. This recruitment process ensured a thorough evaluation of candidates at different stages, including written exams, district-level interviews, and the committee's final interview.

1.6 TRAINING AND FIELD OPERATION

1.6.1 TRAINING

A residential training program was conducted for 21 days from December 4 to December 24, 2021, at Brac CDM, Gazipur. This training provided participants with an immersive learning experience over three weeks. Additionally, two refresher training sessions were organised during data collection as part of the program. The first refresher training lasted three days, from March 22 to March 24, 2022. The second refresher training spanned three days, 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 training format fully immersed participants in the learning experience, providing a focused and intensive training environment. The program likely included theoretical sessions, practical exercises, case studies, and interactive discussions to equip the coordinators with the necessary tools and techniques to carry out their roles effectively.

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

1.6.2 FIELD OPERATION

There were 40 enumeration teams for the survey. Each enumeration team comprised one supervising officer, two interviewers and two female facilitators. This team of five members was assigned to one PSU to work for 20 days, a

term, following a predetermined data collection schedule. There were a total of 18 terms covering the entire year survey.

There are two methods to capture information on household food consumption: (1) the 2-day recall method/Diary Method and (2) the 7-day recall method/Diary Method. There is a debate over which method best captures consumption data in Bangladesh.

In these circumstances, the HIES 2020-21 project has conducted a pilot survey to determine the method used in HIES 2022. The Pilot Survey was born on 6-12 June 2021, covering 400 HHs. 7 (seven) days recall/diary method was surveyed in 400 HHs, and 2 (two) days recall/diary method was surveyed in 120 HHs from the same 400 HHs. The Pilot Survey findings suggest that the 2-day recall/diary method is convenient to capture a variety of food items in

Bangladesh. Hence, the HIES 2022 survey was conducted following a two-day recall/diary method to capture the food consumption of households around Bangladesh.

For the collection of information on food consumption, the households were divided into two groups, each consisting of 10 households. With the help of the female facilitator, each enumerator continuously collected information on the households' food consumption for 14 days without a break. Enumerators visited five households each alternate day to collect information on food consumption and other sections according to the schedule. The enumerators visited the remaining five households on other alternate days. Every selected household had a diary to record their daily food consumption. The female facilitator assisted the household members in keeping records in the diary. The detailed data collection schedule is as follows:

Table 1.6: Schedule of Data Collection of all Term

Data Collection Calendar

Selected (10+10)=20 Households of Enumerator-1 and Enumerator-2

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

Day	Section	Households (HHs)	Time/days of data collection
12 th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-6 (Part-A & B)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (10th & 11th day)
13 th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section-6 (Part-A & B)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (11th & 12th day)
14 th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section- 9B (Weekly consumption) (2nd Week)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Previous 2 days (12th & 13th day)
15 th day	Section-9A (Daily Consumption) Section- 9B (Weekly consumption) (2nd Week)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Previous 2 days (13th & 14th day)
16 th day	Section-9 (Part-C, D, E)	1st Five HHs (Group A)	Non-food items (Month-ly and Yearly) and Dura-ble Goods
17 th day	Section-9 (Part-C, D, E)	Remaining Five HHs (Group-B)	Non-food items (Monthly and Yearly) and Durable Goods
18 th 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 As-sets, Others Income and Food Security
19 th 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 As-sets, Others Income and Food Security
20 th day	Review and Transit to Next PSU		

1.7 SUPERVISION AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

Senior officials from HQ frequently visited the sample areas randomly to ensure the quality of the survey data. The supervising officers were required to examine all the questionnaires the field staff completed and verify that

each interview had been carried out on time and that the questionnaires were completed correctly. They also ensured the collected data sets reflected seasonal income and expenditure pattern variations. 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. In turn, the supervising officers helped the enumerators solve 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 the Madaripur District. His visit aimed to ensure smooth and accurate data collection per established protocols and guidelines. Dr. Shamsul Alam, the Honorable Ex-State Minister at the Ministry of Planning, supervised the data collection process for HIES 2022 in Sobujbag, Dhaka. His presence and oversight were intended to maintain the quality and integrity of the data collection activities. Dr. Shahnaz Arefin *ndc*

Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, rigorously monitored the data collection process for HIES 2022 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 Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission, visited the data collection activities to ensure the quality and accuracy of the collected data.

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

Soon after data collection and data entry were completed, the enumerators sent the soft copy of the data sets to the servers through the Internet. These data sets were promptly verified in the headquarters. There were 8 (eight) data entry monitoring supervisors for eight administrative divisions to check the data sent by enumerators. Besides, the project team also reviewed, and in case any error or inconsistency was found, it was immediately communicated to the concerned enumerator and the supervising officer.

As mentioned above, these control and supervision measures 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 transfer process for the HIES 2016 was developed using paper and pencil interviewing (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 into 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. They made the required changes or corrections to remove the discrepancies while still in that locality. Once

they had completed and checked the information, they also ensured that the data entered through the data entry program was accurate and consistent. Thus, the data were substantially cleaned and validated at the field level. The data collection program was developed in CPro. It contained a cloud-based data transferring system, which allowed enumerators to transfer data from the field in real-time using a mobile internet connection. After the data was transferred to BBS headquarters, it 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 required to be removed by the enumerators were correctly done. Eight dedicated data entry monitoring supervisors for eight administrative divisions were assigned to check the consistency of data sets. The project team and senior officials then re-examined the data sets. 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, more editing, especially inter-record consistency, was required by the senior officials at BBS headquarters.

From the data sets thus produced, dbf files were created through specially designed software. Finally, tables were generated from the cleaned data sets using statistical 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 consultant of The World Bank (WB) were highly engaged with the HIES team to analyse the survey data. Moreover, the HIES 2020-21 project appointed two local poverty consultants; BBS specifically has 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 finalised the results after consultation and comparing each team's results. 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 broader range of information and align with specific goals. The key changes include:

1.9.1 ADDITION OF 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 purpose, enabling a more detailed analysis of food and non-food items. This inclusion allows more comprehensive weight for the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

1.9.3 CONSIDERATION OF 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 entirely new, the module is all-inclusive and broader 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 answered using the SDGs metadata and guidelines.

1.9.5 INCLUSION OF 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 ADDRESSING THE FOOD SECURITY ISSUES

A dedicated section was added to the questionnaire (Section 10) to gather data on food security. This section aimed to assess food availability, access, and utilization within households, contributing to a better understanding of food security challenges. This section uses the questions the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) developed 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 the lead organization to oversee the progress of SDG Goal-1, 'End poverty in all forms everywhere'. However, the WB and BBS have been maintaining a long-standing partnership. The WB has provided technical and financial support to the HIES since 2000. In HIES 2022, the WB provides technical support directly through NSDS-ISP and BBS. It is worth mentioning that all costs related to the residential training programs and logistics, were supported by the NSDS-ISP, BBS. On the other hand, the WB continuously provides the required technical support and extends its cooperation to the HIES 2022 for institutional capacity building.



CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

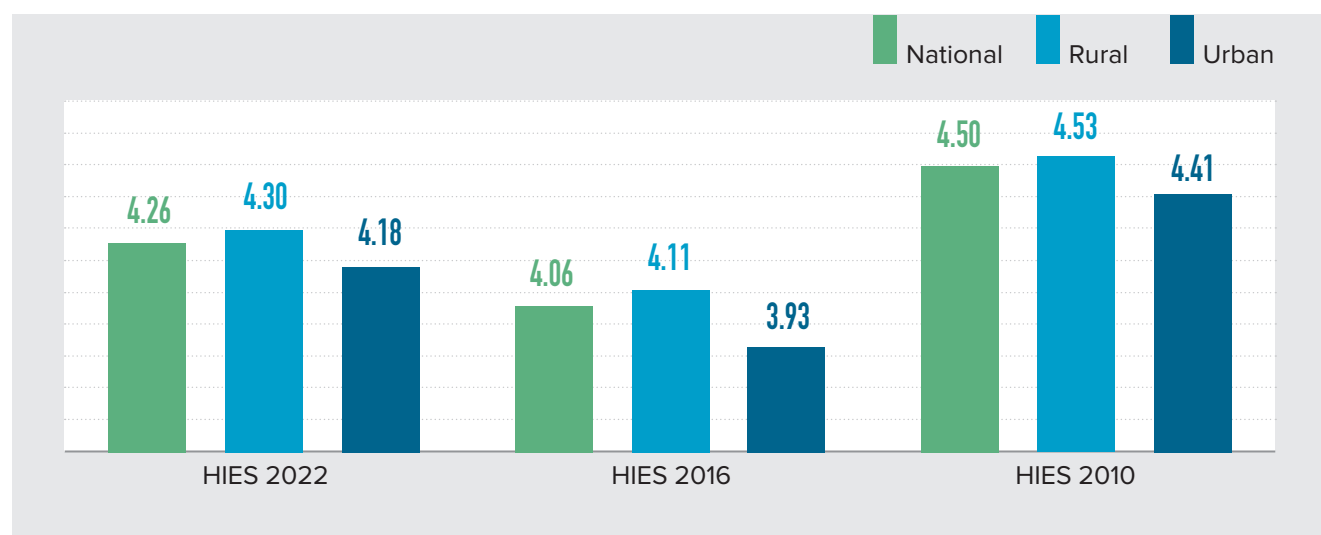
This chapter deals with Bangladesh's household and population characteristics obtained from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022. A comparative view of the estimates obtained from different rounds of HIES is also presented in this chapter. However, an inter-HIES comparison may not be strictly valid because of the difference in concepts and definitions and varying sample sizes and areas.

2.1 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size obtained from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of different years has been presented in Table 2.1. It is observed from the survey that the average household size was 4.50 and 4.06 in 2010 and 2016, respectively. While in 2010, it was 4.50 and decreased to 4.26 in 2022 at the national level. In rural areas, the average size of households in 2010 was 4.53, which fell to 4.30 in 2022. On the other hand, the average size of households in urban areas was 4.41 in 2010, which decreased to 4.18 in 2022.

Table 2.1: Average Household Size by Sex of Household Head and by Locality

Sex of Household Head	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	4.26	4.30	4.18	4.06	4.11	3.93	4.50	4.53	4.41
Male	4.41	4.46	4.30	4.21	4.28	4.05	4.67	4.73	4.52
Female	3.20	3.15	3.31	3.06	3.03	3.14	3.39	3.35	3.53

Figure 2.1: Average Household Sizes by Locality

One possible explanation for the shrinking household size could be linked to the declining fertility rates observed in recent years and a significant shift towards transforming extended families into smaller nuclear units. Additionally, the survey highlights a noteworthy trend where female-headed households tend to have consistently smaller average sizes than their male-headed counterparts. This intriguing finding underscores the evolving dynamics within households and their impact on family structures in today's society.

Figure 2.1 shows that the average household size in rural areas is higher than in urban areas in almost all the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys.

The distribution of households by household size has been presented in Table 2.2. It is revealed from the survey that, at the national level, the percentage of households having 3-5 members increased to 68.0% in 2022 from 65.3% in 2010. On the other hand, the percentage of households having ten members or more decreased to 1.1% in 2022 from 1.7% in 2010.

This may partly be due to lower fertility and the society's tendency to have a nuclear family. It is observed that the proportion of households with four members was the highest in 2010, 2016, and 2022. The corresponding percentages were 25.9, 28.8 and 27.6. The percentage of larger households has been reducing over the years.

Table 2.2: Percentage of Household by Household Size and Locality

Household Size	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.5
2	10.6	10.8	10.3	11.8	11.2	13.2	8.7	8.4	9.5
3	20.8	20.2	22.2	22.7	21.5	25.8	18.7	18.3	19.8
4	27.6	26.7	29.4	28.8	28.6	29.2	25.9	25.0	28.1
5	19.6	19.8	19.3	19.0	19.6	17.2	20.7	21.0	19.7
6	10.6	10.9	9.8	8.7	9.3	7.4	11.9	12.0	11.6
7	4.2	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	2.8	5.8	6.3	4.4
8	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.8	2.9	2.3
9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
10+	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.8	1.5

2.2 OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN RURAL AREA

Table 2.3 presents the distribution of households by size of land owned and operated in rural areas of Bangladesh. The survey reveals that, in rural areas, the percentage of households having no land increased to some extent in 2016 but further decreased in 2022. The percentage of households with no land was 4.6% in 2010, which increased to 7.7% in 2016 and further reduced to 6.2% in 2022. Households owning land up to 0.49 acres rose from 60.5% in 2010 to 66.9% in 2016, then decreased slightly to 66.1% in 2022. This may happen due to land fragmentation with the increase in population. The survey also revealed that the percentage of households owning land 0.50 acres and above has increased in 2022 compared to 2016. The percentage of households owning such land was 34.9% in 2010, 25.50% in 2016, and 27.7% in 2022.

In the case of operated land, it could be observed from the same table that the percentage of households having a smaller size of operated land, i.e. up to 0.49 acre, was 55.4% in 2010, which increased to 64.5% in 2016 and further decreased to 62.3% in 2022.

Table 2.3: Rural Household by Size of Land (Owned and Operated)

Land Size (in acre)	HIES-2022	HIES-2016	HES-2010
Owned land			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landless	6.2	7.7	4.6
0.01-0.49	66.1	66.9	60.5
0.50-0.99	11.6	11.1	11.6
1.00-2.49	10.9	10.4	14.6
2.50-7.49	4.3	3.4	7.6
7.50+	0.9	0.6	1.1
Operated land			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Landless	5.0	6.4	3.6
0.01-0.49	62.3	64.5	55.4
0.50-0.99	13.8	13.1	14.2
1.00-2.49	13.9	12.4	18.3
2.50-7.49	4.1	3.1	7.8
7.50+	0.8	0.6	0.7

tin/CI sheet. The percentage of Katcha households made of non-durable materials accounts for only 0.2%, where the roofs are made of CI sheet/wood and walls are made of non-durable material like jute sticks/straw, etc. It is observed from the survey that 0.2% of housing structures were jhupri, which were made of temporary materials like sacks, polythene, straw, etc.

Table 2.4 presents the distribution of households by type of dwelling unit of the head of households and by size of land owned in rural areas. It is revealed from the survey

2.3 HOUSING CONDITIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Table 2.4 presents the distribution of households by type of dwelling unit of the head of households and by size of land owned in rural areas. It is revealed from the survey that the highest 62.41% of households lived in Katcha durable housing structures with walls and roofs made of

Table 2.4: Type of dwelling unit of head of household and size of land owned in rural areas

Size of own land (Acre)	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha durable	Katcha non-durable	Jhupri/Katcha temporary
HIES 2022						
Total	100	12.08	25.12	62.41	0.2	0.2
No land	100	11.7	20.52	67.43	0	0.35
<0.49	100	10.17	21.74	67.59	0.28	0.21
0.50-0.99	100	13.87	29.25	56.75	0	0.13
1.00-2.49	100	19.15	36.44	44.11	0.09	0.2
2.50-7.49	100	17.53	39.47	43	0	0
7.50+	100	19.67	45.28	35.04	0	0

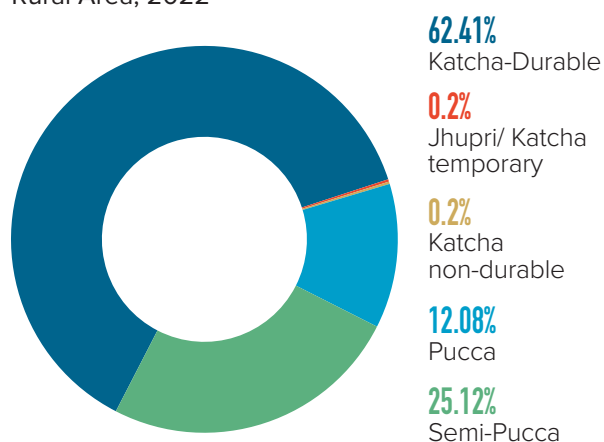
Size of own land (Acre)	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha durable	Katcha non-durable	Jhupri/Katcha temporary
HIES 2016						
Total	100	5.63	16.77	75.33	0.86	1.40
No land	100	4.06	15.58	76.01	0.95	3.40
<0.49	100	4.62	13.65	79.4	0.93	1.39
0.50-0.99	100	7.00	21.11	70.19	0.8	0.90
1.00-2.49	100	9.15	27.12	62.35	0.58	0.80
2.50-7.49	100	13.41	34.26	50.88	0.47	0.99
7.50+	100	7.36	21.51	68.41	0.71	2.01

that the highest 62.41% of households lived in Katcha durable housing structures with walls made of tin/CI sheet/wood/unburnt brick and roofs made of tin/CI sheet/tally. The second highest 25.12% of housing structures are semi-pucca, followed by pucca 12.08% and Katcha non-durable 0.2%. The same scenario was observed in 2016. Notably, the percentage of pucca and semi-pucca will increase in 2022 compared to 2016. This may be due to the flow of remittances, and the use of remittances to construct houses/housing structure development has increased in rural areas.

2.4 OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF HH'S BY LOCALITY

The distribution of households by the main occupation of household head and locality is provided in Table 2.5. In 2022, 27.40% of household heads were engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries,

Figure 2.2: Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type in Rural Area, 2022

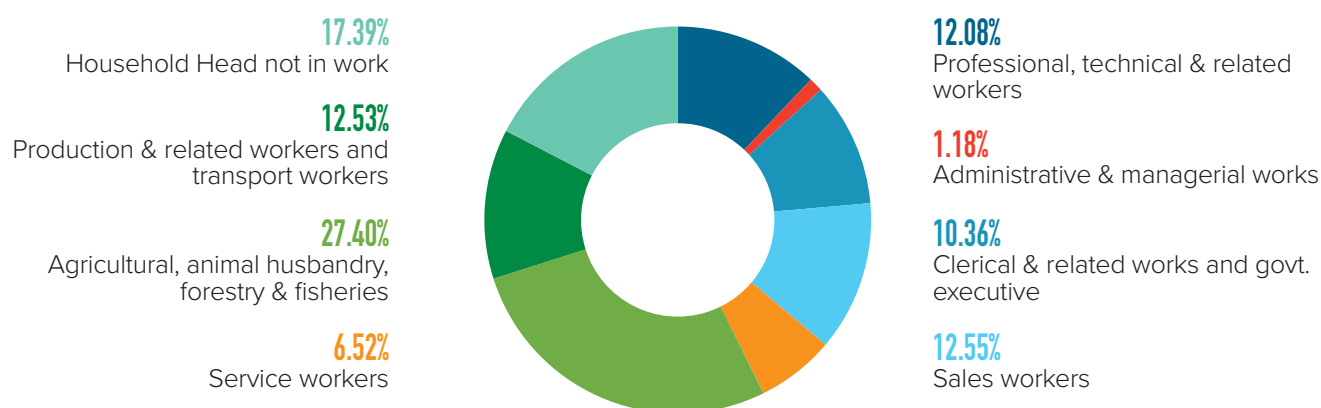


12.55% as sales workers, 12.53% as production & related workers and transport workers. The percentage of professional, technical & related workers was 12.08% and clerical & related workers and govt. Executive were 10.36%. The percentage of household heads engaged in

Table 2.5: Distribution of Head of Households by Locality and Main Occupation, 2022

Major Occupation	National	Rural	Urban
2	3	4	5
Professional, technical & related workers	12.08	9.74	17.08
Administrative & managerial works	1.18	0.42	2.78
Clerical & related works and govt. executive	10.36	8.79	13.69
Sales workers	12.55	10.29	17.37
Service workers	6.52	5.88	7.86
Agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry & fish-eries	27.40	36.72	7.54
Production & related workers and transport workers	12.53	10.64	16.54
Household Head not in work	17.39	17.51	17.14
Total	100	100	100

Figure 2.3: Proportion of household by occupation of household head, 2022



administrative and managerial work was only 1.18%. In rural areas, 36.72% of the heads of households were involved in agriculture, followed by production and related workers and transport workers (10.64%). In urban areas, 17.37% were engaged as sales workers, followed by household head not at work (17.14%), professional, technical & related workers (17.08%), production & associated workers and transport workers (16.54%).

The above Figure 2.3 depicts occupational diversification in Bangladesh.

2.5 AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

Table 2.6 presents the age-sex structure of the population by locality. It is revealed from the survey that the percentage of the population aged 0-14 is 28.14 for total, 29.18 for males and 27.10 for females. Urban-rural variation in age-sex structure exists in this age group. In the rural areas, both sexes, male and female, were 28.59%, 29.68% and 27.47%, respectively, as opposed to 27.18%, 28.06% and 26.27% for the urban areas. Interestingly, the percentage of elderly people aged 60 years and older is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The percentage of such population was 10.63%, 11.39% and 9.83% for both

Table 2.6: Age-sex structure (percent) of the population by Locality, 2022

Age Group	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-4	9.39	9.67	9.11	9.73	10.13	9.32	8.66	8.67	8.65
5-9	9.07	9.58	8.56	9.16	9.62	8.69	8.88	9.48	8.26
10-14	9.68	9.93	9.43	9.70	9.93	9.46	9.64	9.91	9.36
15-19	10.68	10.79	10.56	10.59	10.87	10.31	10.86	10.61	11.11
20-24	8.81	8.48	9.14	8.77	8.48	9.05	8.91	8.48	9.34
25-29	7.65	7.07	8.24	7.35	6.88	7.82	8.32	7.49	9.16
30-34	6.74	6.41	7.08	6.53	6.36	6.70	7.2	6.51	7.89
35-39	7.55	6.85	8.26	7.07	6.40	7.75	8.61	7.83	9.39
40-44	6.33	6.22	6.43	6.08	5.78	6.39	6.86	7.19	6.52
45-49	5.19	5.33	5.05	5.11	5.20	5.02	5.37	5.61	5.12
50-54	4.98	4.85	5.1	5.05	4.80	5.30	4.83	4.98	4.67
55-59	4.12	4.18	4.06	4.24	4.14	4.34	3.86	4.28	3.44
60-64	3.62	3.95	3.29	3.84	4.09	3.58	3.13	3.63	2.63

Age Group	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
65-69	2.64	2.86	2.43	2.89	3.05	2.72	2.11	2.42	1.8
70-74	1.79	1.92	1.67	2.03	2.23	1.82	1.28	1.24	1.32
75-79	0.76	0.92	0.61	0.79	0.93	0.65	0.7	0.88	0.53
80 +	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.08	1.09	1.06	0.79	0.79	0.79

sexes, male and female, in the rural areas compared to 8.01%, 8.96% and 7.07%, respectively, for total males and females in the urban areas.

2.6 MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND SEX

The marital status of the population aged ten years and above is presented in Table 2.7. The HIES 2022 shows

that 36.5% of rural males and 37.29% of urban males aged ten years and above were never married, compared to 22.06% of rural females and 25.99% of urban females who never married in 2022. The percentage of never-married males aged 50 and above in rural areas was 0.4% in 2010, which increased to 0.5% in 2022. However, for rural females aged 50 years and above, it was 0.4% in 2010, which increased to 0.7% in 2022. In urban areas, the percentage of never-married females aged 50 and above was 0.5% in 2010, rising to 1.16% in 2022.

Table 2.7: Population by Age-Sex and Marital Status

Age Group	Never Married			Currently Married			Widow/Divorced/ Separated		
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
Male-Rural									
Total	36.5	38.1	39.6	61.7	60.8	59.1	1.9	1.1	1.3
10-14	99.9	99.7	100.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	96.1	97.6	97.0	3.6	2.3	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
20-24	70.9	69.5	70.1	28.6	30.0	29.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
25-49	9.0	8.1	7.7	89.7	91.3	91.8	1.3	0.6	0.5
50+	0.5	0.3	0.4	94.5	95.9	94.6	5.0	3.8	5.1
Male-Urban									
Total	37.29	35.8	41.3	60.92	63.3	57.7	1.79	0.9	1.0
10-14	99.92	99.7	99.9	0.08	0.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
15-19	98.32	98.1	98.7	1.64	1.9	1.3	0.05	0.0	0.0
20-24	73.46	71.1	80.9	26.18	28.3	19.1	0.36	0.5	0.1
25-49	11.15	8.4	11.3	87.26	91.2	88.4	1.6	0.5	0.4
50+	0.55	0.6	1.0	94.65	96.0	94.5	4.8	3.4	4.5
Female-Rural									
Total	22.06	23.9	24.8	66.27	65.61	62.6	11.67	10.48	1.6
10-14	99.82	99.3	99.7	0.18	0.6	0.4	0	0.1	0.0
15-19	62.92	66.3	65.5	35.97	32.8	32.8	1.11	0.9	1.7
20-24	17.24	13.0	12.8	81.58	85.3	84.6	1.18	1.7	2.6

Age Group	Never Married			Currently Married			Widow/Divorced/ Separated		
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010
25-49	1.36	1.1	1.0	93.05	93.2	92.2	5.59	5.7	6.9
50+	0.7	1.2	0.4	60.98	59.7	50.2	38.31	39.2	49.6
Female-Urban									
Total	25.99	24.6	26.9	64.78	65.8	62.2	9.23	9.6	10.8
10-14	99.5	99.3	100.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
15-19	73.01	65.8	73.8	26.5	33.2	25.8	0.5	1.0	0.4
20-24	28.36	18.6	26.9	69.62	80.2	70.3	2.02	1.2	2.7
25-49	3.53	2.2	1.6	91.17	91.2	92.7	5.3	6.6	5.7
50+	1.16	0.9	0.5	63.25	55.9	46.8	35.59	43.2	52.7

2.7 DIFFERENT DEMOGRAPHIC RATIOS

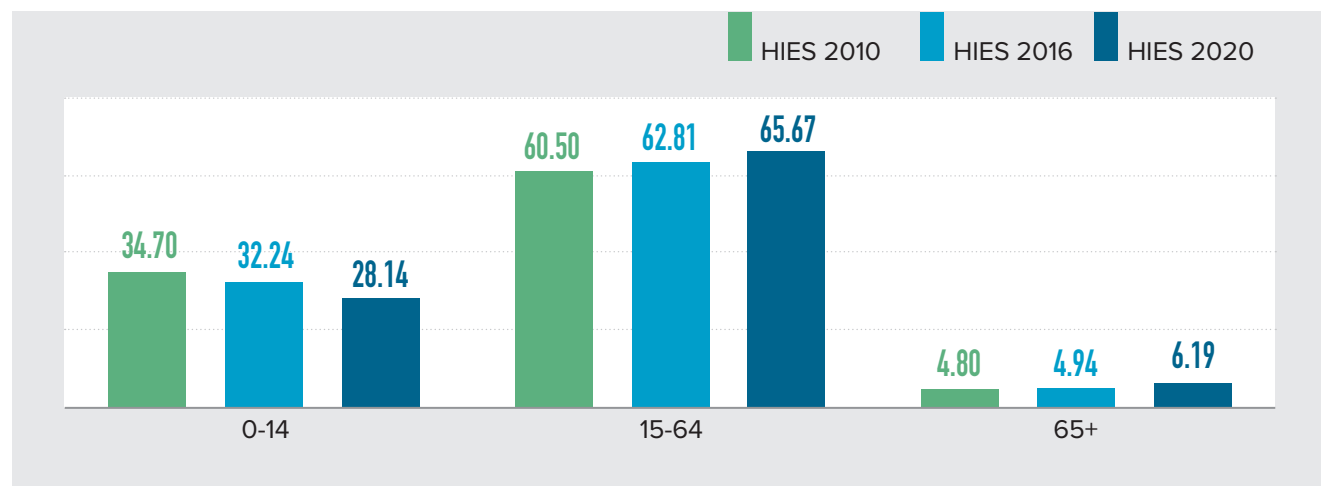
Table 2.8 presents broad age compositions obtained from different HIES. Also, the sex ratio and the child-women ratio are shown in the table. It is revealed from the survey that the sex ratio was 98.2 at the national level in 2010, which slightly increased to 98.9 in 2016 and further increased to 100.8 in 2022. The demographic dependency ratio at the national level decreased to 52.3 in 2022 from 65.3 in 2010. The same trend is observed in

rural and urban areas as well. However, the decrease in dependency ratio in rural areas was much faster than in urban areas. The national child-women ratio decreased to 345 in 2022 from 387 in 2010 at the national level. This falling rate was consistent in rural areas but fluctuated in urban areas across the surveys.

Notably, in Figure 2.8, the proportion of the population under the age group 0-14 shows a decreasing trend over time, while an increasing trend is observed for the age groups 15-64 and 65+.

Table 2.8: Age Composition and Demographic Ratios

Age Group and Ratio	HIES 2022			HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Age Group									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	28.14	28.59	27.17	32.24	33.08	30	34.7	35.8	31.7
15-64	65.67	64.63	67.94	62.81	61.47	66.39	60.5	59.0	60.5
65+	6.19	6.78	4.89	4.94	5.44	3.61	4.8	5.2	4.8
Ratio									
Dependency	52.3	54.7	47.2	59.2	62.7	50.6	65.3	78.1	60.3
Sex Ratio	100.8	100.6	101.2	98.9	99.4	97.8	98.2	97.6	100.1
Child-Woman Ratio	345	368	298	365	375	339	387	411	327

Figure 2.4: Trends of Population in different Age group (%)

The proportion of the population in the age group 0-14 decreased to 28.14% in 2022 from 34.7% in 2010, whereas the age group 15-64 increased to 65.67% in 2022 from 60.5% in 2010. Also, for the age group 65+, the proportion rose to 6.19% in 2022 from 4.8% in 2010.

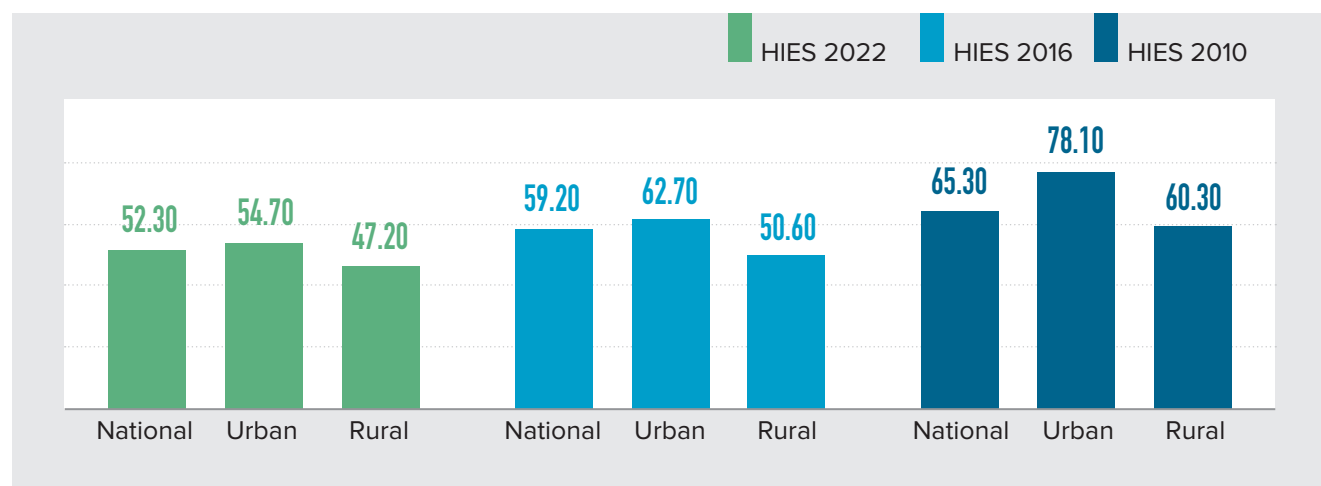
The data presented in the table appears to show the dependency ratios in different categories (National, Rural, and Urban) for three additional years: 2022, 2016, and 2010. The dependency ratio represents the proportion of the population that is considered dependent, typically consisting of children aged less than 15 years and elderly individuals aged 65 and above relative to the working-age population.

In this context, a higher dependency ratio suggests that a larger population falls into the dependent category, which

can have significant implications for a country's social and economic systems.

Over the years, there seems to be a general trend toward decreasing dependency ratios. This can be seen across all categories (National, Rural, and Urban) from 2010 to 2022. This decline indicates that a smaller percentage of the population relies on the working-age population for support, which can be seen as a positive demographic trend.

Rural areas consistently had higher dependency ratios in all three years than urban areas. This suggests that rural populations tend to have a higher proportion of dependents, which could be due to factors such as limited access to healthcare and education and high fertility, resulting in larger family sizes.

Figure 2.5: Trends of Demographic Dependency Ratio

The national dependency ratio gives an overall picture of the entire population. In 2022, the national dependency ratio is 52.3%, indicating that over half of the population is dependent. However, this decreased from 65.3% in 2010, showing a substantial national dependency reduction over the past decade.

These trends in dependency ratios can inform policymakers and planners about the evolving demographic structure of the country. A decreasing dependency ratio may suggest a potential demographic dividend with a larger working-

age population relative to dependents. This can provide an opportunity for economic growth if the working-age population is gainfully employed and productive.

Overall, the data points to a decreasing dependency ratio in Bangladesh from 2010 to 2022, with rural areas consistently having higher dependency ratios than urban areas. This information can be valuable for policymakers when designing social welfare programs, healthcare systems, and educational initiatives to cater to the needs of different population segments.



HOUSEHOLD BASIC INDICATORS

Housing condition is one of the important criteria in the set of living standard indicators. Information about other indicators of basic needs, such as toilet facilities, sources of drinking water, electricity facilities, telephone/mobile phones, computers, internet facilities, etc., are covered in this chapter.

3.1 HOUSING STRUCTURE

In this survey, a 'housing structure' only refers to the house where the head of the household resides. The following Table 3.1 demonstrates that, at the national level, 47.84% of household heads lived in homes with walls made of brick/cement, while 41.97% of households were found to have walls made of CI sheet/wood in 2022. However, only 21.89% of households had walls made of the same material, 7.25% had walls made of mud/unburnt brick, and 0.26% had walls made of a similar material with a roof made of tally. As opposed to roofs, it was found that 2.68% of houses had walls composed of fences, straw, or bamboo leaves.

In rural areas, roughly 51.10% of household heads live in homes with walls composed of CI sheet/wood, and 85.92% of households were found to have CI sheet/wood as their primary roofing material. Only 35.70% of homes had walls built of brick or cement, compared to 11.94% of homes with roofs made of the same materials. In contrast, in urban areas, 73.68% of dwellings had concrete walls, while 44.44% had concrete roofs. In the walls of 22.55% of urban households and on the roofs of 54.81% of urban homes, CI sheet/wood was found.

Table 3.1: Dwelling Units of the Household Head by Type of Roof and Wall Material, 2022

Wall Material	Roof Material					
	Total	Brick / Cement	Tin/ CI sheet	Tally	Hay/Straw/ Bamboo	Others
National						
Total	100.00	22.33	75.98	1.03	0.60	0.06
Brick/Cement	47.84	21.89	25.55	0.30	0.09	0.01
CIS/Wood	41.97	0.37	40.89	0.45	0.23	0.03
Mud/Unburnt Brick	7.25	0.04	6.82	0.26	0.13	0.00
Fence/Straw/Bamboo/Leaves	2.68	0.01	2.52	0.01	0.15	0.00
Others	0.25	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.03
Rural						
Total	100.00	11.94	85.92	1.28	0.77	0.09
Brick/Cement	35.70	11.56	23.66	0.36	0.11	0.01
CIS/Wood	51.10	0.32	49.93	0.53	0.28	0.04
Mud/Unburnt Brick	9.54	0.05	8.94	0.37	0.19	0.00
Fench/Straw/Bamboo/Leaves	3.31	0.00	3.10	0.01	0.19	0.00
Others	0.35	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.04
Urban						
Total	100.00	44.44	54.81	0.49	0.24	0.01
Brick/Cement	73.68	43.89	29.57	0.17	0.03	0.01
CIS/Wood	22.55	0.48	21.63	0.30	0.13	0.00
Mud/Unburnt Brick	2.37	0.03	2.30	0.02	0.02	0.00
Fench/Straw/Bamboo/Leaves	1.36	0.03	1.28	0.00	0.05	0.00
Others	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00

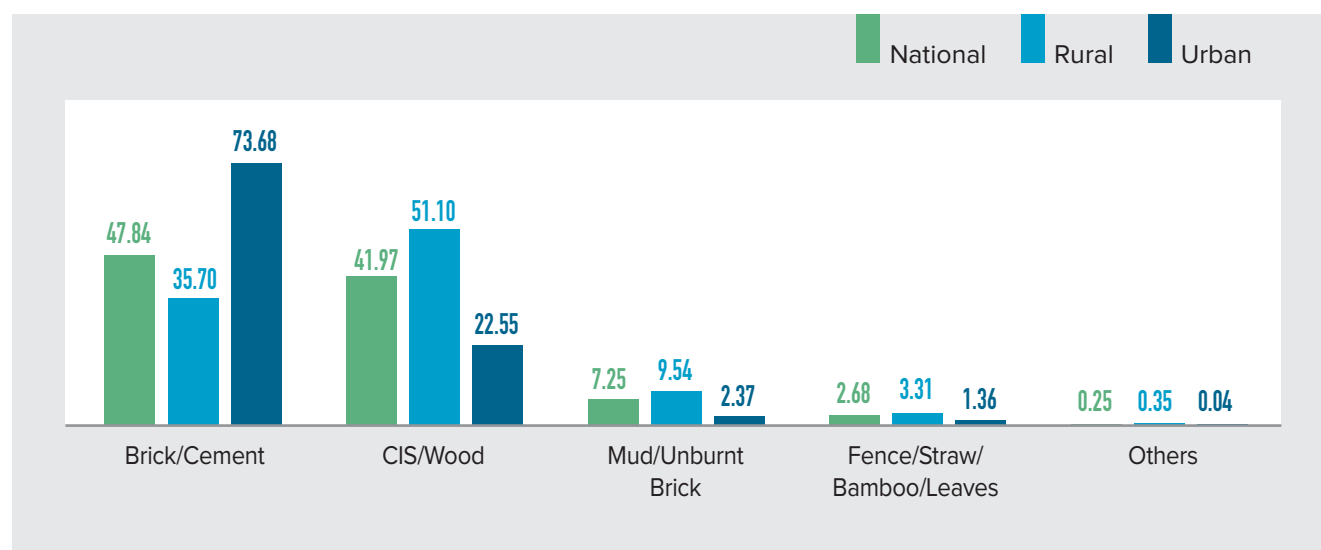
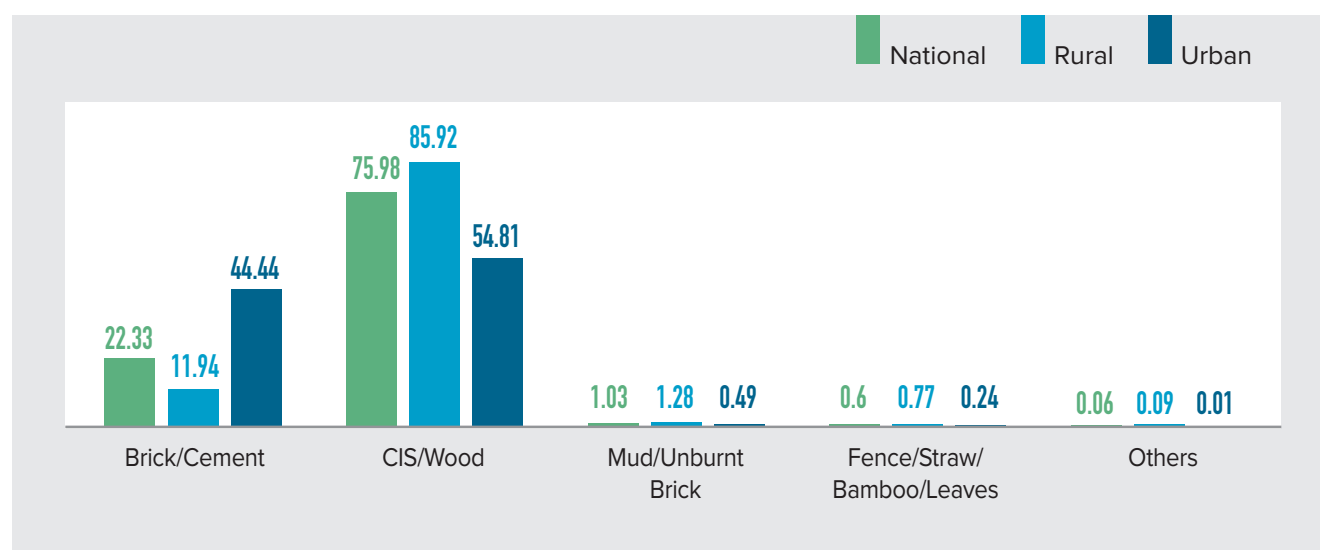
Figure 3.1A: Dwelling Units of the Household Head by Type of Wall Materials, 2022

Figure 3.1B: Dwelling Units of the Household Head by Type of Roof Materials, 2022



3.2 ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES

Table 3.2 shows household access to various types of toilet facilities by locality. It has been noted that, in 2022, nationally, 92.32% of households reported having access to an improved latrine, 6.99% had an unimproved toilet, and 0.69% of total households

used an open space to dispose of human waste. The percentage of open defecation has dramatically decreased, which is a sign of the proper direction for improving living standards in Bangladesh.

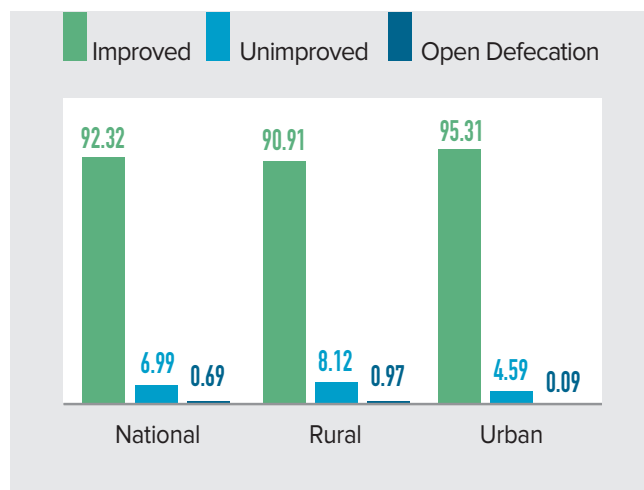
The difference between access to toilet facilities in urban and rural areas is shown in the table below.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of the Households Access to Toilet Facilities by Type, Division and Locality, 2022

Toilet Facilities	Total	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
National	Percent								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Improved	92.32	97.04	91.9	95.88	97.55	81.74	95.31	82.44	86.11
Unimproved	6.99	2.87	7.65	4.12	2.25	17.95	4.35	13.27	12.92
Open Defecation	0.69	0.09	0.46	0	0.2	0.31	0.34	4.28	0.97
Rural	Percent								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Improved	90.91	96.44	90.17	96.11	97.11	79.19	94.78	81.11	85.52
Unimproved	8.12	3.45	9.15	3.89	2.67	20.47	4.78	13.89	13.34
Open Defecation	0.97	0.11	0.68	0	0.22	0.34	0.44	5	1.14
Urban	Percent								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Improved	95.31	99.33	95.43	95.67	99.1	92.12	97.08	88.35	88.67
Unimproved	4.59	0.67	4.57	4.33	0.79	7.66	2.92	10.54	11.1
Open Defecation	0.09	0	0	0	0.11	0.22	0	1.11	0.22

It shows that 95.31% of households in urban areas and 90.91% of households in rural areas, respectively, reported having improved latrines. 4.59% of urban household reported having an unimproved latrine, compared to 8.12% of rural households. However, 0.09% of urban households had lack toilet facilities compared to 0.97% of rural households.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of the Households Access to Toilet Facilities, 2022



3.3 SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The household distribution by drinking water sources in 2022 is shown in Table 3.3. At national level, 76.81%

of households used tube wells, 19.34% used supply water, and the remaining 3.85% used other water sources, such as ponds, rivers, canals, wells, etc.

In 2016, around 85.17% of households used tube-well water for drinking, 12.01% to supply water; the rest, 2.82%, using water from a pond, river, tube wells, Indra or other sources. Compared to 2016, the use of tube well water has decreased by 8.36 percentage points, and the supply of water increased by 7.33 percentage points.

Table 3.3 also shows how drinking water access varies between rural and urban areas. According to the table, 1.84% of rural households used to supply water in 2022, compared to 56.59% of urban households. It is noted that 94.93% of rural households in 2016 used tube wells, compared to 60.18% of urban households. However, in 2022, only 38.14% of urban households and 94.97% of rural households used tube-well water for drinking.

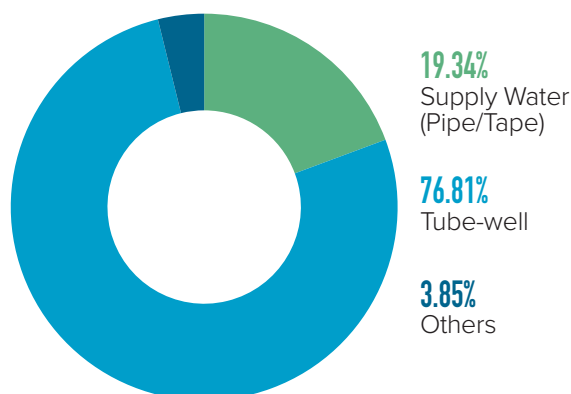
In 2022, some division differences were noticed regarding drinking water sources. The use of supply water was reported to be the highest (38.91% of households) in the Dhaka Division followed by the Chattogram Division (19.5%) and Rajshahi Division (14.07%). Rangpur Division has the most significant percentage of households that drank water from tube wells (94.83%), followed by Barishal Division (90.23%), Mymensingh Division (88.46%), Rajshahi Division (85.43%) and Khulna Division (81.46%).

Table 3.3: Percentage Distributions of Households by Sources of Drinking Water, Division and Locality, 2022

Source of Drinking Water	Total	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
National	Percent								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply Water (Pipe/Tap)	19.34	5.49	19.5	38.91	6.5	7.7	14.07	4.01	10.53
Tube-well	76.81	90.23	75.72	58.17	81.46	88.46	85.43	94.83	87.1
Packaged/ Bottled Water	0.26	0	0.84	0.05	0.78	0	0.02	0	0
Surface Water (Pond/River/ Canal)	0.68	1.61	0.6	0	3.67	0.02	0	0	1.69
Well/Indara	0.37	0.09	1.61	0.05	0	0	0.25	0.09	0.11
Water Falls	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.18	0	0	0
Rain Water	0.57	2.13	0	0	4.04	0	0	0	0.46

Source of Drinking Water	Total	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Tanker Trucks/ Drum Carrier/ Water Tanks	0.41	0.25	0.74	0	0	3.43	0	0	0
Water Kiosk Plant/ATM	0.34	0.09	0	0	3.15	0	0	0	0
Others	1.22	0.11	0.98	2.81	0.41	0.2	0.22	1.07	0.09
Rural	Percent								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply Water (Pipe/Tap)	1.84	0.33	2.75	0.22	0.44	0	8	0	0.8
Tube-well	94.97	95.11	94.32	99.55	86.33	96.53	91.56	98.78	96.35
Packaged/ Bottled Water	0.07	0	0	0	0.56	0	0	0	0
Surface Water (Pond/River/ Canal)	0.91	2	0.56	0	4.56	0	0	0	2.05
Well/Indara	0.31	0.11	1.24	0.11	0	0	0.22	0.11	0.11
Water Falls	0.02	0	0	0	0	0.22	0	0	0
Rain Water	0.76	2.22	0	0	4.78	0	0	0	0.57
Tanker Trucks/ Drum Carrier/ Water Tanks	0.27	0.11	0	0	0	3.02	0	0	0
Water Kiosk Plant/ATM	0.37	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Others	0.48	0.11	1.13	0.11	0.33	0.22	0.22	1.11	0.11
Urban	Percent								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply Water (Pipe/Tap)	56.59	25.28	53.76	75.53	27.57	39.09	34.43	21.79	53.18
Tube-well	38.14	71.5	37.7	19.01	64.49	55.58	64.9	77.33	46.59
Packaged/ Bottled Water	0.66	0	2.55	0.11	1.58	0	0.1	0	0
Surface Water (Pond/River/ Canal)	0.18	0.11	0.68	0	0.56	0.11	0	0	0.11
Well/Indara	0.48	0	2.35	0	0	0	0.34	0	0.12
Water Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rain Water	0.17	1.77	0	0	1.46	0	0	0	0
Tanker Trucks/ Drum Carrier/ Water Tanks	0.69	0.78	2.26	0	0	5.1	0	0	0
Water Kiosk Plant/ATM	0.29	0.44	0	0	3.66	0	0	0	0
Others	2.79	0.11	0.69	5.36	0.67	0.11	0.22	0.89	0

Figure 3.3: Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water, 2022



3.4: RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF LAND OWNED AND SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER, 2022

Regarding drinking water sources in rural areas, the group with the most significant percentage of land ownership, 7.50+, used tube-well water, accounting for 98.36% of the total. The landless group, with 4.32% of the total, was the largest user of supply water, followed by the group with 2.50-7.49 acres of land, with 3.97%. One explanation could be that these landless houses were located at growth centres close to urban areas and got water from public taps.

Table 3.4: Rural Households by Size of Land Owned and Sources of Drinking Water, 2022

Size of Land Owned	% of Household	Total	Supply Water (Pipe/Tap)	Tube-well	Packaged/Bottled Water	Surface Water (Pond/River)	Well/Indara	Water Fall	Rain Water	Tanker Truck	Water Kiosk	Others
No land	6.23	100	4.32	91.28	0	2.11	0.26	0	0.55	0	0.22	1.26
0.01-0.04	19.24	100	2.45	95.75	0	0.89	0.22	0	0.25	0	0.07	0.37
0.05-0.49	47.41	100	1.37	95.51	0.09	0.87	0.25	0.04	0.85	0.39	0.32	0.32
0.50-1.49	17.09	100	1.08	95.44	0	0.6	0.35	0	1	0.4	0.72	0.41
1.50-2.49	4.98	100	2.25	92.69	0	1.1	0.29	0	1.24	0.2	0.27	1.96
2.50-7.49	4.23	100	3.97	90.44	0.65	0.97	1.48	0	0.97	0.23	0.97	0.32
7.50+	0.83	100	0	98.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.64	0.00
Total	100	100	1.84	94.97	0.07	0.91	0.31	0.02	0.76	0.27	0.37	0.48

3.5: ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND OTHER FACILITIES BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND LOCALITY, 2022

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of families having access to electricity, telephone, cell phone, computer, and internet, as well as the arsenic contamination in tube-well water. At the national level, 99.34% of households reported having access to electricity in 2022; 99.14% of rural and 99.78% of urban households reported having such facilities. At the national level, 1.21% of households had access to a telephone, with 0.20% in rural areas and 3.35% in urban areas.

The use of mobile phones in 2022 has increased sharply from 2016. In 2022, approximately 98.48% of households used mobile phones at the national level; such percentage was 98.18% in rural areas and 99.13% in urban areas. At the national level, only 8.05% of households reported having a computer. The corresponding percentages were 3.35% in rural areas and 18.04% in urban areas. At the national level, 66.43% of households reported using internet, compared to 79.53% of urban households and 60.27% of rural.

Notably, the arsenic test in tube wells was done in the case of 47.71% of households at the national level, of which 5.79% were found to have been contaminated

with arsenic. In rural areas, 47.25% of tube wells were tested for arsenic contamination. It was found that 6.51% of rural tube wells have been positively infected with arsenic. In urban areas, 49.86% of tube wells were tested for arsenic, of which 2.64% were found positive. Arsenic contamination was the highest in Rangpur Division (10.57%) and lowest in Barishal division (0.03%).

Regarding household facilities, there are significant differences between the country's various regions. Khulna Division has the lowest access to electricity

(98.89%), and Dhaka Division has the highest (99.84%). Dhaka was the highest (3.27%) in the telephone facility, and Sylhet was the lowest (0.11%). It should be noted that as mobile devices became more popular, fewer people used telephones. The Dhaka Division (14.26%) and the Mymensingh Division (2.99%) have the highest and lowest rates of computer usage, respectively. Rangpur Division has the most insufficient use of internet (45.45%), and Dhaka Division has the highest use (80.50%). Dhaka Division has the highest mobile usage rate (99.22%), while Mymensingh Division has the lowest (96.77%).

Table 3.5: Percentage of the Households Having Electricity and Other Facilities by Administrative Divisions and Locality, 2022

Locality and Facilities	Total	Barishal Division	Chattogram Division	Dhaka Division	Khulna Division	Mymensingh Division	Rajshahi Division	Rangpur Division	Sylhet Division
National									
Arsenic Test	47.71	73.7	44.36	63.41	61.36	49.52	39.27	12.32	46.91
Arsenic Found	5.79	0.03	5.43	9.97	3.29	4.29	5.16	10.57	4.83
Electricity	99.34	99.49	98.98	99.84	98.89	99.31	99.24	99.21	99.22
Telephone Facility	1.21	0.58	0.52	3.27	0.28	0.15	0.28	0.37	0.11
Computer Facility	8.05	4.33	7.32	14.26	6.48	2.99	5.37	4.14	4.61
Internet	66.43	63.25	73.79	80.5	63.4	53.19	51.8	45.45	69.09
Mobile Facility	98.48	99.11	98.99	99.22	98.39	96.77	97.62	97.47	98.78
Rural									
Arsenic Test	47.25	72.54	42.87	65.12	60.88	49.87	37.54	11.76	47.33
Arsenic Found	6.51	0	6.01	11.31	3.92	4.75	6.18	12.87	3.67
Electricity	99.14	99.44	98.53	99.67	98.89	99.33	99.11	99.11	99.2
Telephone Facility	0.2	0.56	0.15	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.33	0.11
Computer Facility	3.35	2.89	3.5	4.44	4.33	1.11	3.44	2.11	3.22
Internet	60.27	58.89	70.29	75.03	60.44	50	47.22	41.22	66.89
Mobile Facility	98.18	99	98.87	99.01	98.22	96.33	97.44	97.22	98.78
Urban									
Arsenic Test	49.86	79.51	50.4	56.58	63.54	47.35	46.14	15.39	43.58
Arsenic Found	2.64	0.2	3.43	3.83	0.55	1.27	1.87	0.93	14.94
Electricity	99.78	99.67	99.89	100	98.88	99.21	99.67	99.67	99.32
Telephone Facility	3.35	0.67	1.27	6.14	0.86	0.33	0.86	0.55	0.11
Computer Facility	18.04	9.89	15.1	23.52	13.94	10.69	11.84	13.11	10.7
Internet	79.53	80.01	80.9	85.65	73.68	66.21	67.16	64.21	78.75
Mobile Facility	99.13	99.56	99.22	99.41	98.99	98.56	98.2	98.56	98.78



CHAPTER 4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This chapter is the pivotal part of the HIES report, where households' income and expenditures have been displayed in various aspects. The distribution of income and expenditure by decile groups, Gini coefficient by income and expenditure, income and expenditure by land ownership, consumption expenditure and expenditure by major food items have also been discussed in this chapter. However, it is observed that household nominal income and expenditures have increased tremendously compared to 2016, both in rural and urban areas.

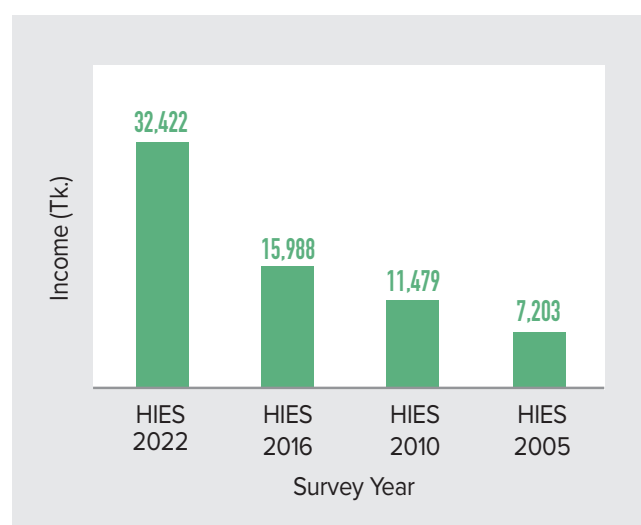
4.1 LEVEL OF INCOME

Table 4.1 provides monthly income per household, number of earners per household, monthly income per member (monthly per capita income), monthly income per earner, etc. The average monthly income per household at the current price was estimated at Tk. 32,422 at the national level in 2022. This was Tk. 15,988, Tk. 11,479, and Tk. 7,203 in 2016, 2010 and 2005 respectively. In 2022, the monthly household income increased by 102.79% compared to 2016 and 182.45% compared to 2010. Per capita monthly income was estimated at Tk. 7,614 in 2022. That was Tk. 3,940, Tk. 2,553 and Tk. 1,485 in 2016, 2010 and 2005 respectively.

Notably, in 2022, urban monthly income per household increased more than that of rural income. In 2022 urban income rose by 102.46%, whereas rural income increased by 95.28% in 2022 compared to 2016. Likewise, poverty has declined in both urban and rural areas when income was accelerated at the household level.

Table 4.1: Number of Members, Earners, Household Income per Household and Monthly Income Per Member and Earner by Locality

Survey Year and Locality	Member per House-hold	Earner Per Household	Monthly Household Income Per Household	Monthly Income Per Member	Monthly Income Per Earner
National					
2022	4.26	1.35	32422	7614	25707
2016	4.06	1.22	15988	3940	13646
2010	4.50	1.31	11479	2553	8795
2005	4.85	1.40	7203	1485	5145
Rural					
2022	4.30	1.33	26163	6091	20411
2016	4.11	1.17	13398	3261	11470
2010	4.53	1.31	9648	2130	7592
2005	4.89	1.40	6095	1246	4449
Urban					
2022	4.18	1.37	45757	10951	37135
2016	3.93	1.33	22600	5752	19276
2010	4.41	1.27	16475	3740	11778
2005	4.72	1.37	10463	2217	6975
Urban as % of Rural					
2022	97	103	175	180	182
2016	96	114	169	173	165
2010	97	110	171	176	155
2005	96	109	172	178	157

Figure 4.1: Monthly Household Income

In HIES 2022, the number of earners per household was 1.35 nationally, 1.33 in rural and 1.37 in urban areas.

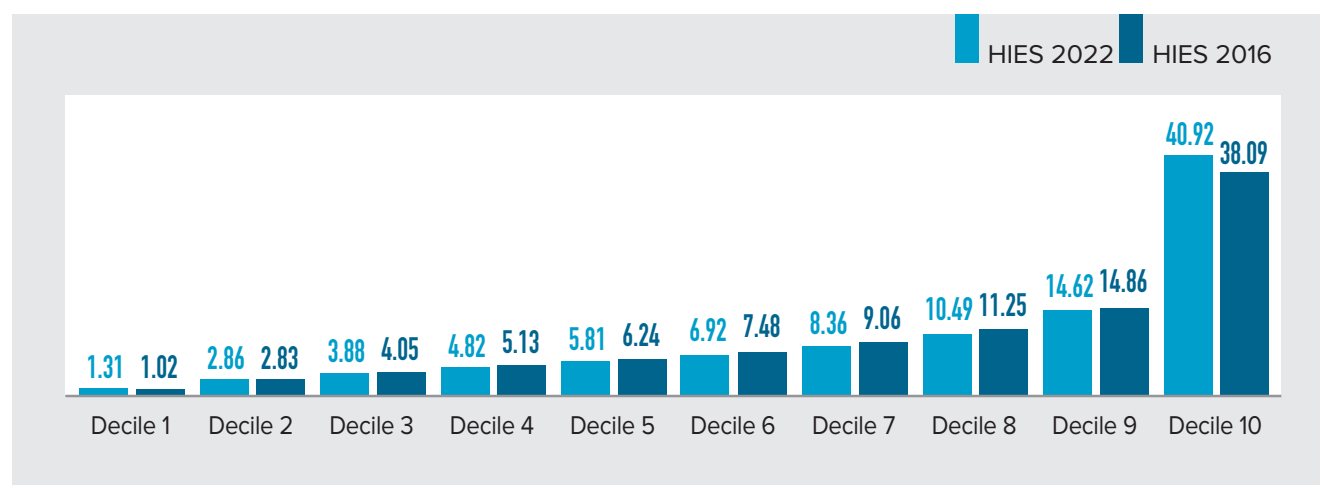
In 2022, monthly income per earner was found to be Tk. 25,707 for the country as a whole. In rural areas, this was Tk. 20,411, and in urban areas, it was Tk. 37,135. Income per earner has increased to Tk. 25,707 from Tk. 13,646 compared to 2016 and an increment was found Tk. 12,061 (88.38%) during this period.

4.2 INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Table 4.2 shows the decile groups and the pattern of distribution of the percentage share of income of the households in each decile of households. It is evident from Table 4.2 that the gap between the poorest of the poor (bottom 5%) and the richest of the rich (top 5%) is extremely high. In HIES 2022, the income accruing to the top 5% of households was 30.04%, whereas the same was only 0.37% for the bottom 5%. In 2016, income accruing to the top 5 percent of the households was 27.82% compared to 0.23% for the bottom 5%. It is

Table 4.2: Percentage Share of Income of Households by Decile Group and Gini Co-efficient

Household Income Group	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
National	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bottom 5%	0.37	0.37	0.48	0.23	0.25	0.27
Decile 1	1.31	1.41	1.45	1.02	1.06	1.17
Decile 2	2.86	3.17	2.61	2.83	2.99	3.04
Decile 3	3.88	4.40	3.41	4.05	4.36	4.1
Decile 4	4.82	5.49	4.17	5.13	5.52	5.00
Decile 5	5.81	6.62	5.06	6.24	6.58	6.15
Decile 6	6.92	7.85	6.12	7.48	7.89	6.88
Decile 7	8.36	9.32	7.55	9.06	9.52	8.44
Decile 8	10.49	11.49	9.87	11.25	11.8	10.4
Decile 9	14.62	15.32	14.52	14.86	15.51	13.47
Decile 10	40.92	34.95	45.23	38.09	34.78	41.37
Top 5%	30.04	24.22	33.48	27.82	24.19	32.09
Income Gini Co-efficient	0.499	0.446	0.539	0.482	0.454	0.498

Figure 4.2: Decile Distribution of Income

seen that income from the bottom 5% and the top 5% increased in 2022 compared to 2016.

It is also evident from Table 4.2 that income accruing to households belonging to Decile-1 to Decile-5 remained almost the same in 2022 and was recorded at 1.31%, 2.86%, 3.88%, 4.82%, and 5.81%, respectively at the national level. Percentage shares of decile-1 to decile-5 2016 were 1.02%, 2.83%, 4.05%, 5.13% and 6.24% respectively. These five deciles jointly shared only 18.68% of total income 2022 and 19.27% in 2016. In 2022, the income share of the households from decile-6 to decile-9 slightly decreased, corresponding to 2016.

In 2016, the income share decile-10 was 38.09%, which increased to 40.92% in 2022.

Both rural and urban areas show a similar changing pattern of decile distribution of income at the national level.

The Gini Coefficient of income increased to 0.499 in 2022 from 0.482 in 2016. This increase in Gini Co-efficient shows that the concentration of income increased in 2022 compared to 2016.

Figure 4.2 provides a graphical presentation of the decile distribution of income at the national level for HIES 2022 and HIES 2016.

4.3 SOURCES OF INCOME

Table 4.3 shows the percentage of household income by major sources of income with rural and urban breakdown. The share of agriculture as a source of income for households at the national level increased to 16.6% in 2022 from 15.9% in 2016. On the contrary, the sectoral share of agriculture as a source of income estimated in 2021-22 at the current price of GDP was found to be 11.66%, which is close to the HIES 2022 estimate. In rural areas, the share of agriculture as a source of income was 27.3%, whereas the same was 3.5% in urban areas in 2022. In 2016, the share of agriculture in household income in the urban areas was 11.8%, which decreased to 3.5% in 2022. In 2022, the percentage share of business and commerce at the national level was 22.0%; its share was 14.5% in 2016.

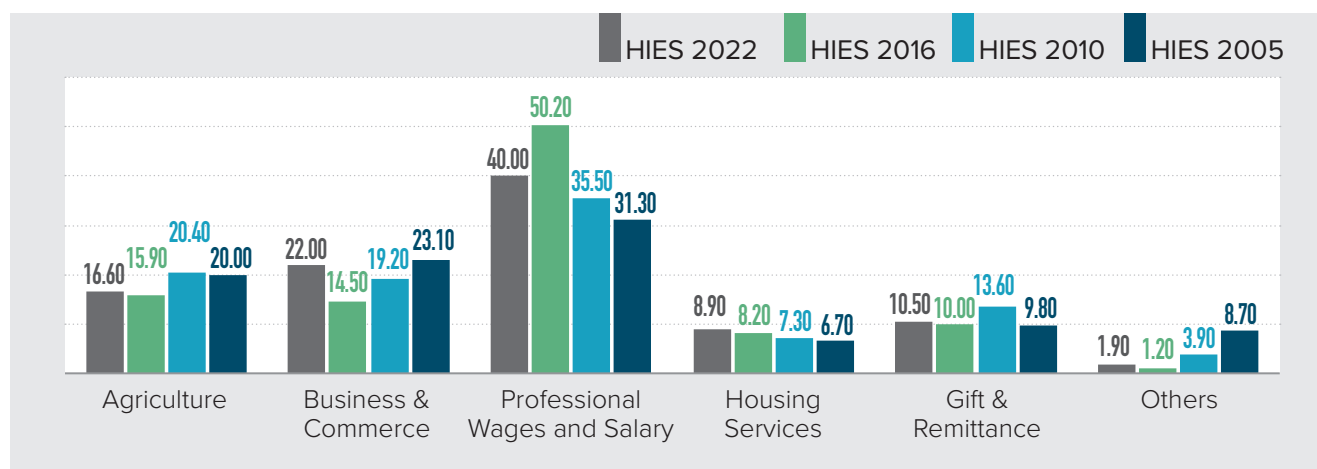
At the national level, the percentage share of business and commerce increased in 2022 compared to 2016. The share of business and commerce in rural and urban areas was 14.9% and 30.6% respectively. The highest percentage of household income came from professional wages and salaries, recorded at 40.0% at the national level, 35.5% in rural areas, and 45.5% in urban areas in 2022. Housing services were accounted for 8.9%, 7.3%, and 10.9%, respectively, at the national level, in rural and urban areas. Gifts and remittances were accounted for 10.5% of total household income nationwide in 2022, or 13.2% in rural areas and 7.2% in urban areas.

The graphical presentation of the percentage share of income by major sources of income for the last four survey years are shown in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.3: Percentage Share of Income of Households by Sources of Income and Locality

HIES Year	Total	Agriculture	Business & Commerce	Professional Wages and Salary	Housing Services	Gift & Remittance	Others
National							
HIES 2022	100.00	16.6	22.0	40.0	8.9	10.5	1.9
HIES 2016	100.00	15.9	14.5	50.2	8.2	10.0	1.2
HIES 2010	100.00	20.4	19.2	35.5	7.3	13.6	3.9
HIES 2005	100.00	20.0	23.1	31.3	6.7	9.8	8.7
Rural							
HIES 2022	100.00	27.3	14.9	35.5	7.3	13.2	1.7
HIES 2016	100.00	18.6	11.9	48.2	7.7	12.2	1.4
HIES 2010	100.00	29.7	15.1	29.6	5.2	17.3	3.2
HIES 2005	100.00	28.7	17.3	28.1	5.1	12.0	8.7
Urban							
HIES 2022	100.00	3.5	30.6	45.5	10.9	7.2	2.2
HIES 2016	100.00	11.8	18.3	53.3	8.9	6.6	1.0
HIES 2010	100.00	5.6	25.8	45.1	10.6	7.8	5.2
HIES 2005	100.00	5.8	33.1	36.9	9.5	5.9	8.7

Figure 4.3: Percentage Share of Income of Households by Source of Income and Locality



4.4 CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

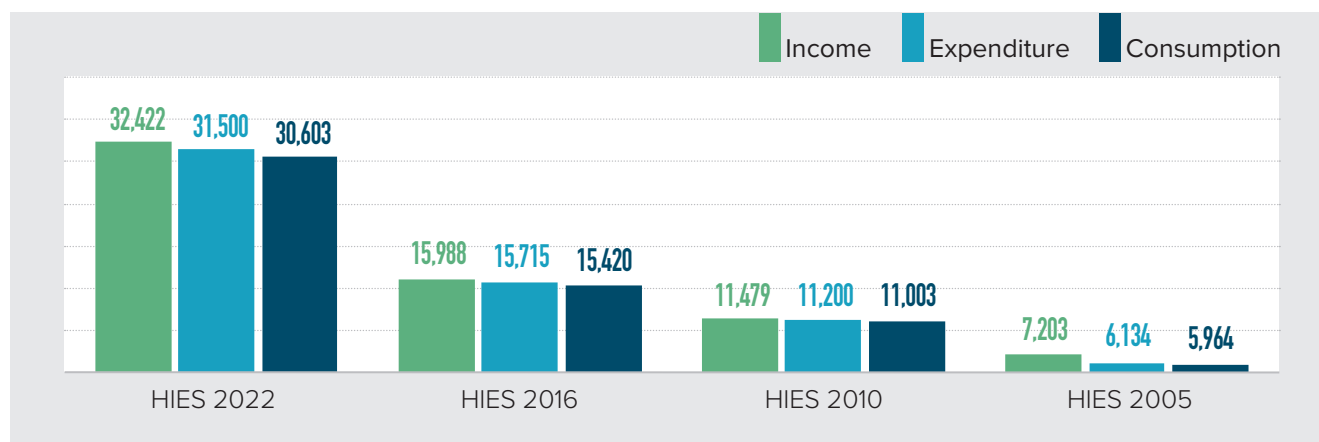
Table 4.4 gives the estimates for monthly expenditure and consumption expenditure per household. At the national level, the average monthly expenditure per household was estimated at Tk. 31,500 at the current price in 2022. It was Tk. 26,842 in rural areas and Tk. 41,424 in urban areas. The average monthly expenditure shows an increasing trend. At the national level, it was Tk. 15,715, Tk. 11,200 and Tk. 6,134 in HIES 2016, 2010 and 2005 respectively.

The average monthly consumption expenditure per household was Tk. 30,603 in 2022 at the national level. The average consumption expenditure in rural areas was Tk. 26,207 per month, whereas, in urban areas, it was Tk. 39,971. In 2016, it was Tk. 15,420, Tk. 13,868 and Tk. 19,383 in the national, rural and urban areas, respectively. The monthly average consumption expenditure in 2022 increased by 98.46% in 2016 and 413.13% in 2005.

The consumption expenditure was 97.2% of the total expenditure at the national level, 97.6% in rural areas

Table 4.4: Average Monthly Household Expenditure and Consumption Expenditure per Household by Locality

Survey Year	Locality	Average Expenditure per month (BDT)	Average Consumption per month (BDT)	% of Total Expenditure	
				Consumption	Non-consumption
HIES 2022	National	31,500	30,603	97.2	2.8
	Rural	26,842	26,207	97.6	2.4
	Urban	41,424	39,971	96.5	3.5
HIES 2016	National	15,715	15,420	98.1	2.0
	Rural	14,156	13,868	98.0	2.0
	Urban	19,697	19,383	98.4	2.0
HIES 2010	National	11,200	11,003	98.2	1.8
	Rural	9,612	9,436	98.2	1.8
	Urban	15,531	15,276	98.4	1.6
HIES 2005	National	6,134	5,964	97.2	2.8
	Rural	5,319	5,165	97.1	2.9
		8,533	8,315	97.4	2.6

Figure 4.4: Average Monthly Household Nominal Income, Expenditure & Consumption Expenditure in Taka

and 96.5% in urban areas in 2022, which is a slight decline compared to 2016.

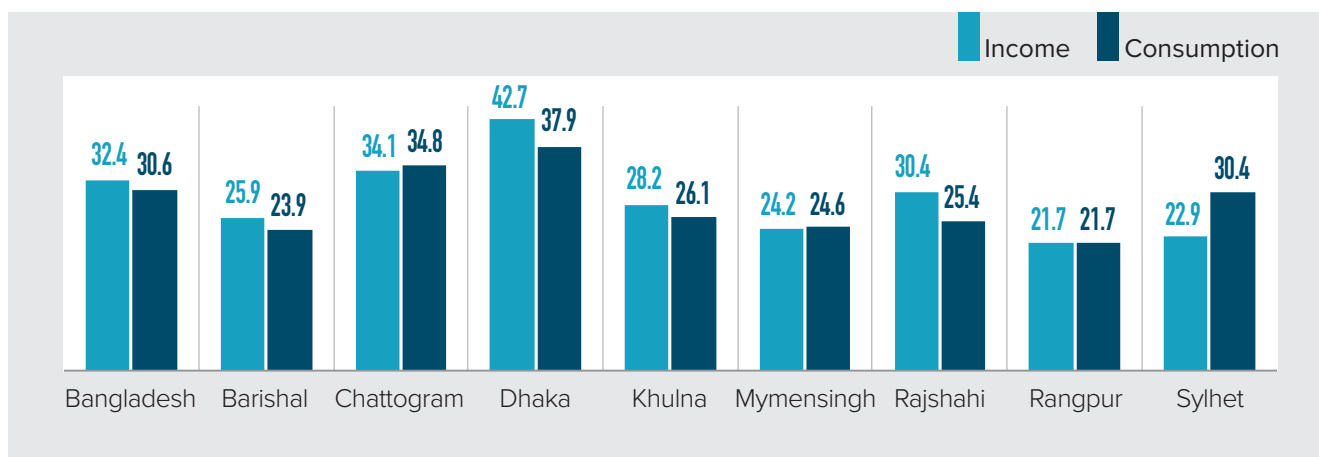
The standard errors of income and consumption expenditure were estimated at Tk. 1353.22 and Tk. 694.79 respectively. The relative standard errors (Coefficient of variation) were estimated at 4.17% and 2.27%, respectively (Annexure Table B9).

Figure 4.4 provides a graphical presentation of household nominal income, expenditure and consumption expenditure at the national level for 2005-2022.

Table 4.5 provides monthly household nominal income and consumption expenditure by administrative divisions according to HIES 2022.

Table 4.5: Monthly Household Nominal Incomes and Consumption Expenditures by Division, 2022

Division	Income (BDT)	Consumption Expenditure (BDT)
Total (National)	32,422	30,603
Barishal	25,892	23,940
Chattogram	34,054	34,843
Dhaka	42,696	37,935
Khulna	28,192	26,135
Mymensingh	24,183	24,554
Rajshahi	30,398	25,358
Rangpur	21,674	21,667
Sylhet	22,861	30,402

Figure 4.5: Average Monthly Household Nominal Income and Consumption Expenditure by Division, 2022 (in '000 Tk.)

The highest average monthly household nominal income was recorded at Tk. 42,696 for the Dhaka Division, followed by the Chattogram Division at Tk. 34,054, and all of these exceeded the national average of Tk. 32,422 in 2022. The six divisions which recorded monthly household income below the national average were the Rajshahi Division at Tk. 30,398, Khulna Tk. 28,192, Barishal Division at Tk. 25,892, Mymensingh Division Tk. 24,183, Sylhet Division Tk. 22,861 and Rangpur Division 21,674.

The Dhaka Division recorded the highest average monthly consumption expenditure Tk. 37,935, followed by the Chattogram Division Tk. 34,843 and the Sylhet Division Tk. 30,402 and Khulna Division Tk. 26,135. The average monthly household consumption expenditure of the Chattogram, Sylhet, and Mymensingh Divisions exceeded their income, while the consumption expenditures of other divisions were below their income.

4.5 LEVEL OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY SIZE OF OWN LAND IN RURAL AREAS

Table 4.6 provides information on monthly household income, expenditure, HH size, and number of earners by size of land owned in the rural areas. In the landless group, the average income per household was Tk. 19,331 in 2022. The corresponding figures for 2016 and 2010 were Tk. 10,054 and Tk. 5,713 respectively. On the other hand, the average income of the households owning

land size 7.50 acres and above was Tk. 65,849, which was around 3.4 times higher than the average income of the landless group. The average monthly income per household in rural areas increased with the size of land owned. Thus, land holding size is an important determinant of income, particularly in rural areas. It appears from Table 4.6 that the highest percentage of households (46.86%) owned 0.05-0.49 acres, while 83.62% owned 0.01-1.49 acres. This indicates that the farm size is tiny in Bangladesh.

Another important feature was that the family size increased with the increase in land size owned, except for land owned by the group for 7.5 acres and above. The family size was 3.59 for the landless, 3.96 for land size 0.01-0.04 acres, 4.30 for land size 0.05-0.49 acres, 4.54 for land size 0.50-1.49 acres, 4.84 for land size 1.50-2.49 acres, 5.04 for land size 2.50-7.49 acres and for those with land size of 7.50 acres or more, the family size was 4.96.

The number of earners per household also increased with the increase in land size other than the low land-owning group up to 2.50-7.49 acres. The size of earners ranges from a low 1.26 to a high 1.32 in these low land-owning groups. The number of earners per household was 1.26, 1.32, 1.37, 1.46, 1.58 and 1.37 for the land-owning group 0.01-0.04, 0.05-1.49, 1.50-2.49 acres, 2.50-7.49 acres and 7.50 and above acres respectively.

The monthly household expenditure by land size also shows an increasing pattern with the increase in land size.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households, Household Size, Number of Earners, Monthly Income and Expenditure by Owned Land Size in rural areas

Size of Land Owned in Acre	% of Household	Family Size	Average No. of Earners	Average Income (BDT)	% of Income	Average Expenditure (BDT)	% of Expenditure
HIES 2022							
All Group	100	4.30	1.33	26163	100	26842	100
Landless	6.23	3.59	1.32	19331	4.56	18160	4.18
0.01-0.04	19.24	3.96	1.26	19719	14.48	20837	14.91
0.05-0.49	46.86	4.30	1.32	23412	41.84	26190	45.62
0.50-1.49	17.52	4.54	1.37	32139	21.41	30811	20.00
1.50-2.49	4.96	4.84	1.46	40052	7.56	37438	6.89
2.50-7.49	4.34	5.04	1.58	47485	7.87	41857	6.77
7.50+	0.86	4.96	1.37	65849	2.15	44540	1.42

Size of Land Owned in Acre	% of Household	Family Size	Average No. of Earners	Average Income (BDT)	% of Income	Average Expenditure (BDT)	% of Expenditure
HIES 2016							
All Group	100.00	4.11	1.18	13398	100.00	14156	100.00
Landless	7.34	3.70	1.18	10054	7.42	10847	7.58
0.01-0.04	26.27	3.96	1.16	10765	16.40	12040	17.35
0.05-0.49	41.73	4.19	1.18	13051	40.96	13954	41.45
0.50-1.49	16.07	4.22	1.16	15436	19.85	16629	20.19
1.50-2.49	4.73	4.32	1.21	19737	8.07	18611	7.17
2.50-7.49	3.27	4.53	1.26	25740	8.08	22528	6.70
7.50+	0.57	4.34	1.31	26966	1.64	22221	1.28
HIES 2010							
All Group	100.00	4.53	1.27	9648	100.00	9612	100.00
Landless	4.59	3.83	1.31	5713	2.72	6507	3.10
0.01-0.04	22.74	4.09	1.16	5973	14.08	6735	15.93
0.05-0.49	37.76	4.53	1.26	8602	33.67	9010	35.40
0.50-1.49	19.13	4.69	1.27	10785	21.39	10518	20.94
1.50-2.49	7.09	4.88	1.34	13198	9.69	12424	9.16
2.50-7.49	7.59	5.37	1.50	19147	15.06	16035	12.66
7.50+	1.11	5.83	1.83	29673	3.40	24457	2.81

4.6 FOOD EXPENDITURE

Table 4.7 states the food expenditure pattern incurred by households in different survey years. The percentage share of expenditure on items in the food bundle is also presented in this table. Monthly food expenditure was Tk. 14,003 per household in 2022, of which expenditure on cereals was 21.62%, compared to 25.93% in 2016

at the national level. The table shows that cereals accounted for the bulk of the food expenditure. The share of expenditure on cereals decreased by 4.31 percentage points in 2022 compared to 2016. In rural areas, the expenditure share of cereals decreased to 23.54% from 27.47% compared to 2016. In urban areas, the expenditure share of cereals decreased to 18.24% in 2022 compared to 22.36% in 2016.

Table 4.7: Percentage Share of Food Expenditure by Major Food Items and Locality.

Food Items	National			Rural			Urban		
	2022	2016	2010	2022	2016	2010	2022	2016	2010
Total Food Expenditure (BDT)	14003	7354	6031	13125	7001	5543	15875	8254	7362
% of Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cereals	21.62	25.93	35.95	23.54	27.47	39.62	18.24	22.36	28.41
Pulses	1.65	2.78	2.35	1.60	2.79	2.32	1.75	2.76	3.00
Fish	14.59	17.33	13.71	14.43	17.05	12.74	14.86	17.99	15.71
Meat & Eggs	16.62	13.14	10.31	15.80	12.53	8.61	18.06	14.54	13.80
Vegetables	8.12	9.24	7.79	8.35	9.29	7.98	7.71	9.12	7.40

Food Items	National			Rural			Urban		
	2022	2016	2010	2022	2016	2010	2022	2016	2010
Milk/Milk Products	2.72	3.40	3.02	2.56	3.24	2.74	3.01	3.77	3.58
Edible Oil	5.42	4.23	4.35	5.64	4.29	5.26	5.04	4.09	4.53
Condiments/Spices	5.94	11.52	9.99	6.09	12.09	10.54	5.67	10.18	8.85
Fruits	6.15	3.77	4.08	5.55	3.35	3.49	7.22	4.76	5.29
Sugar/Gur	1.87	1.29	1.06	1.99	1.22	1.04	1.66	1.47	1.12
Beverage	2.26	0.90	0.73	1.94	0.82	0.51	2.82	1.08	1.18
Miscellaneous	13.00	6.47	5.67	12.49	5.87	6.15	13.91	7.88	6.38

Table 4.8 shows that, in rural areas, the share of expenditure on cereal has decreased to 24.57% in 2022 from 27.55% in 2016 for the landless group, which indicates that the capacity of the landless group increased in 2022 to incur expenditure on other items as expenditure on cereals reduced substantially. It is observed that, as the land holding size increases, the share of expenditure on fish and milk increases except for land holding of 7.5 acres and above.

It is found from Table 4.9 that the share of food was 45.76% of the total consumption expenditure at the

national level in 2022, as compared to 47.69% in 2016 and 54.81% in 2010. This share was 50.08% in rural areas, but in urban areas, it was 39.72% in 2022, vis-a-vis 50.49% and 42.59%, respectively, in 2016. It is observed that the share of food expenditure decreased in national, rural and urban areas. Consequently, the consumption expenditure of miscellaneous items increased in national, rural and urban areas. It is very encouraging that the people of Bangladesh have achieved the capability of incurring expenditure on items other than food, which is also an indicator of development.

Table 4.8: Share of Expenditure on Major Food Items by Size of Owned Land in Rural Areas

Size of Owned Land	Ave. Exp. On Major Food Items (BDT)	Share of Expenditure on Major Food Items								
		Total	Cereal	Pulses	Vegetables	Fish	Meat, Poultry /Egg	Milk	Fruits	Others
HIES 2022										
All Group	13125	100	23.55	1.60	14.44	15.81	8.36	2.56	5.64	6.08
Landless	9221	100	24.57	1.89	13.53	11.97	9.26	1.70	6.12	6.84
0.01-0.04	10884	100	24.56	1.72	14.05	13.83	8.90	2.02	6.11	6.24
0.05-0.49	13028	100	23.90	1.63	14.46	15.55	8.47	2.38	5.64	6.16
0.50-1.49	14514	100	23.15	1.51	14.37	17.30	8.06	2.98	5.47	5.80
1.50-2.49	17095	100	22.22	1.35	14.85	17.66	7.85	3.34	5.32	5.75
2.50-7.49	18625	100	21.12	1.45	15.19	19.20	7.06	3.63	5.06	5.43
7.50+	18850	100	19.70	1.26	15.47	15.19	7.55	3.48	4.96	7.78
HIES 2016										
All Group	7,001	100	27.07	2.81	9.46	16.85	12.68	3.21	3.35	24.57
Landless	5,978	100	27.55	2.74	10.04	15.76	11.38	2.63	3.11	26.8
0.01-0.04	6,394	100	27.42	2.88	9.92	16.53	11.84	2.92	3.07	25.43
0.05-0.49	7,079	100	27.35	2.85	9.49	16.92	12.60	3.02	3.33	24.42

Size of Owned Land	Ave. Exp. On Major Food Items (BDT)	Share of Expenditure on Major Food Items								
		Total	Cereal	Pulses	Vegetables	Fish	Meat, Poultry /Egg	Milk	Fruits	Others
0.50-1.49	7,595	100	26.87	2.8	9.06	17.17	13.09	3.77	3.65	23.59
1.50-2.49	8,201	100	25.74	2.59	8.71	17.47	14.51	4.21	3.74	23.03
2.50-7.49	9,066	100	24.83	2.47	8.38	17.66	16.14	4.03	3.88	22.61
7.50+	9,200	100	22.99	3.13	8.04	18.11	15.17	4.11	3.18	25.26

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Different Components of Consumption by Locality

Locality	Average Consumption (BDT)	Share of Components of Consumption Expenditure					
		Food & Beverage	Cloth & Footwear	Housing & House Rent	Fuel & Lighting	Household Effects	Miscellaneous
HIES 2022							
National	30603	45.76	6.74	10.25	5.25	2.19	29.80
Rural	26207	50.08	6.79	8.73	5.16	2.26	26.98
Urban	39971	39.72	6.68	12.38	5.38	2.09	33.75
HIES 2016							
National	15420	47.69	7.12	12.43	6.07	2.93	23.76
Rural	13868	50.49	7.50	9.8	6.65	2.88	22.68
Urban	19383	42.59	6.42	17.25	5.02	3.03	25.69
HIES 2010							
National	4003	54.81	4.95	9.95	5.63	1.68	22.98
Rural	9436	58.74	5.12	7.29	6.06	1.85	20.94
Urban	15276	48.19	4.67	14.41	4.89	1.40	26.43

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Average Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Major Expenditure Groups and Locality, 2022

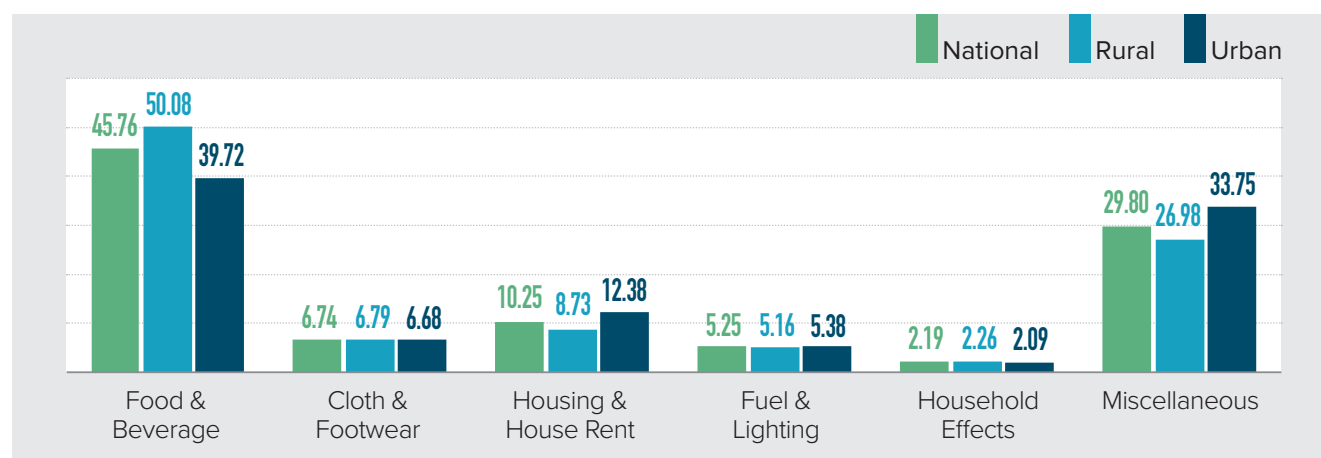


Table 4.10: Consumption Expenditure on Major Items of Expenditure by Size of Land Owned in Rural Areas

Size of land Owned	Average Monthly Consumption Expenditure Household (BDT)	Share of Components on Total Consumption Expenditure						
		Total	Food & Beverage	Cloth & footwear	Housing & House Rent	Fuel & Lighting	Household Effects	Miscellaneous
HIES 2022								
All Group	26207	100	50.08	6.79	8.73	5.16	2.26	26.98
Landless	16390	100	51.55	7.07	7.77	5.90	2.19	25.52
0.01-0.04	21007	100	52.75	7.04	7.72	5.76	1.95	24.78
0.05-0.49	26010	100	50.58	6.54	9.15	5.32	2.24	26.16
0.50-1.49	30354	100	48.50	7.04	8.04	4.73	2.31	29.39
1.50-2.49	35933	100	47.68	7.09	9.46	4.61	2.08	29.08
2.50-7.49	40934	100	45.75	6.82	10.49	4.01	2.41	30.52
7.50+	43573	100	44.46	6.79	7.46	4.37	7.59	29.32
HIES 2016								
All Group	13868	100	52.9	7.88	3.14	6.73	3.25	26.1
Landless	10827	100	59.1	7.31	1.21	6.84	2.94	22.6
0.01-0.04	11968	100	56.22	7.79	2.65	7.17	2.90	23.27
0.05-0.49	14032	100	53.18	8.19	2.91	6.81	3.10	25.82
0.50-1.49	16515	100	48.44	7.96	4.08	6.64	3.78	29.09
1.50-2.49	18226	100	47.20	7.74	4.95	5.88	4.07	30.15
2.50-7.49	21413	100	43.75	7.21	6.30	5.33	3.90	33.5
7.50+	20945	100	45.17	6.75	5.77	5.23	4.19	32.9

Consumption expenditure by major items of expenditure by land ownership in rural areas has been presented in Table 4.10. It is observed from the table that consumption expenditure increases with the increase in land size.

Similarly, other expenditures increase with the increase in land ownership size, with some exceptions for the highest two or three land ownership groups.

Table 4.11: Distribution of expenditure by COICOP division and locality, 2022

Sl. No.	COICOP DIVISION	Expenditure (in BDT.)			Expenditure (in %)		
		National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1	Food and Nonalcoholic Beverages	13193	12318	15058	41.9	45.9	36.4
2	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	810	806	816	2.6	3.0	2.0
3	Clothing and Footwear	2063	1779	2669	6.6	6.6	6.4
4	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels	4418	3334	6727	14.0	12.4	16.2
5	Furnishings, Household Equip-ment, and Routine Maintenance of the House	1638	1115	2752	5.2	4.2	6.6
6	Health	2115	1906	2560	6.7	7.1	6.2

Sl. No.	COICOP DIVISION	Expenditure (in BDT.)			Expenditure (in %)		
		National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
7	Transport	1682	1230	2645	5.3	4.6	6.4
8	Communication	860	734	1129	2.7	2.7	2.7
9	Recreation and Culture	431	303	704	1.4	1.1	1.7
10	Education	578	383	993	1.8	1.4	2.4
11	Restaurants and Hotels	62	66	52	0.2	0.2	0.1
12	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	1509	1264	2032	4.8	4.7	4.9
99	Others	2140	1602	3286	6.8	6.0	7.9
	Total	31500	26842	41424	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.7 EXPENDITURES ACCORDING TO COICOP DIVISION

This is the first time items have been used for food and non-food, according to COICOP. Table 4.11 presents the distribution of expenditure on food and non-food items according to the 12 divisions of COICOP. It is

revealed from the table that at the national level, the highest expenditure is 41.9% for food and nonalcoholic beverages, followed by 14.0% for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels and 6.8% for others, including unusual expenditures like birth, death and religious occasions (kurbani, hajj, kulkhani etc.) The same picture/trend is observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Consumption Expenditure for Food and Non-food Items by Decile Group of Households

Decile of Consumption	National		Rural		Urban	
	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food
HIES 2022						
Total	45.8	54.2	50.1	49.9	39.7	60.3
Bottom 5%	59.8	40.2	60.9	39.1	56.6	43.4
Decile 1	58.4	41.6	59.0	41.0	55.6	44.4
Decile 2	56.7	43.3	57.5	42.5	53.4	46.6
Decile 3	55.9	44.1	56.3	43.7	51.4	48.6
Decile 4	53.7	46.3	55.6	44.4	49.5	50.5
Decile 5	52.0	48.0	54.1	45.9	48.8	51.2
Decile 6	50.8	49.2	51.8	48.2	47.2	52.8
Decile 7	49.9	50.1	51.6	48.4	43.5	56.5
Decile 8	47.4	52.6	49.7	50.3	41.7	58.3
Decile 9	44.8	55.2	48.5	51.5	36.8	63.2
Decile 10	33.3	66.7	42.2	57.8	26.7	73.3
Top 5%	28.9	71.1	39.4	60.6	23.9	76.1
HIES 2016						
Total	47.7	52.3	50.5	49.5	42.6	57.4
Bottom 5%	62.5	37.6	61.4	38.6	69.4	30.6
Decile 1	61.6	38.5	60.7	39.3	67.0	33.0

Decile of Consumption	National		Rural		Urban	
	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food
Decile 2	59.4	40.6	57.7	42.3	67.3	32.7
Decile 3	57.6	42.4	56.5	43.5	62.3	37.7
Decile 4	56.2	43.8	55.3	44.7	59.3	40.7
Decile 5	55.0	45.0	55.3	44.7	54.3	45.7
Decile 6	53.7	46.3	53.1	46.9	55.1	44.9
Decile 7	51.8	48.2	51.1	48.9	53.3	46.7
Decile 8	49.5	50.5	49.7	50.3	49.1	50.9
Decile 9	46.0	54.0	47.6	52.4	43.5	56.5
Decile 10	36.6	63.4	43.5	56.5	29.0	71.0
Top 5%	33.7	66.3	41.7	58.3	25.7	74.4

4.8 CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DECILE GROUPS

The percentage share of consumption expenditure by decile groups with a rural and urban breakdown for the surveys conducted during 2022 and 2016 is presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 provides information on the percentage distribution of consumption expenditure by food and non-food items and decile groups. The distribution follows Engle's law, i.e., low-income households spend more on food items. On the other hand, affluent households spend less on food consumption and more on non-food items.

In 2022, the national average share of food expenditure was 45.8%, whereas the bottom 5% of households spent 59.8%, decile-1 58.4%, decile-2 56.7%, decile-3 55.9%, decile-4 53.7%, decile-5 52.0%, decile-6 50.8%, decile-7 49.9%, decile-8 47.4%, decile-9 44.8%, decile-10 33.3% and top 5% 28.9% for food items.

This data series shows a trend toward a diminishing expenditure share on food. It's noticeable that decile 1 spends 58.4% on food and 41.6% on non-food; on the other hand, decile 10 spends 33.3% on food and 66.7% on non-food. The pattern is reversed for these two decile groups.

The decile distribution of consumption expenditure (HIES 2022) for rural and urban areas shows a similar pattern.



CHAPTER 5

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD

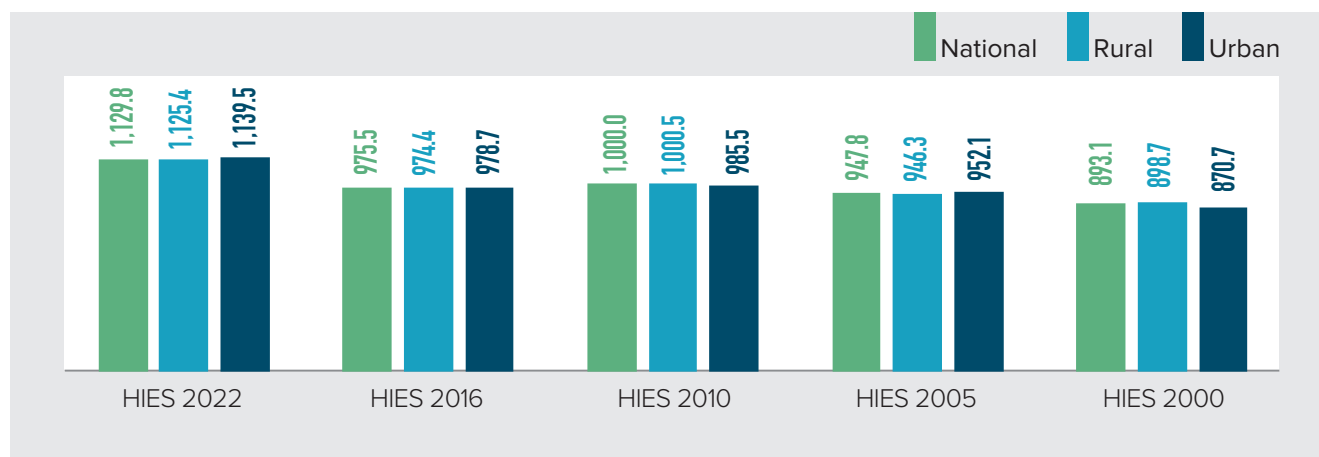
This chapter contains information on the quantity and nutritional value of various food items, including the amount of calories and protein consumed by people. Food is necessary for survival, and a balanced diet with nutrients is crucial for living a healthy and productive life. Every food item has its own calories, protein, and other nutrients which are essential for health. Nutritional values vary over different food items. Therefore, individuals must consume a balanced diet to meet calorie, protein and other dietary needs. However, in Bangladesh, a large segment of the population fails to consume food items with the required composition and at the level necessary to fulfil their nutritional requirements. The lack of capacity is mainly due to food poverty, which constrains poor people from accessing the required quantity and quality of food and ensuring food security. Moreover, there may also be some people who fail to consume a balanced basket of food due to a lack of nutritional knowledge and other reasons.

5.1 INTAKE OF FOOD

The average per capita daily intake of food (grams) is presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Average Food Intake in grams by Locality

Survey year	Locality		
	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022	1129.8	1125.4	1139.5
HIES 2016	975.5	974.4	978.7
HIES 2010	1,000.0	1,000.5	985.5
HIES 2005	947.8	946.3	952.1
HIES 2000	893.1	898.7	870.7

Figure 5.1: Average Food Intake in grams by Locality

In 2022, the average consumption of food items was estimated at 1129.8 grams per capita daily at the aggregate level. It was 975.5 gm, 1000.0 gm, 947.8 gm and 893.1 gm in 2016, 2010, 2005 and 2000 respectively. In rural areas, the average food intake was 1125.4 gm, 974.4 gm, 1000.5 gm, 946.3 gm and 898.7 gm in 2022, 2016, 2010, 2005 and 2000, respectively. The average food intake in urban areas will gradually increase from 2000 to 2022. It was estimated to be 1139.5 gm in 2022 as opposed to 978.7 gm per capita daily in 2016, an increase of 160.8 gm.

5.2 AVERAGE PER CAPITA DAILY FOOD INTAKE

The average daily per capita intake of major food items in 2022 and 2016 is presented in Table 5.2. In the cereals group at the national level, the per capita daily intake was recorded at 385.0 grams, in which rice contributed 328.92 grams, wheat contributed 22.92 grams, and other cereals contributed 33.17 grams in 2022. It was observed that the consumption of cereals &

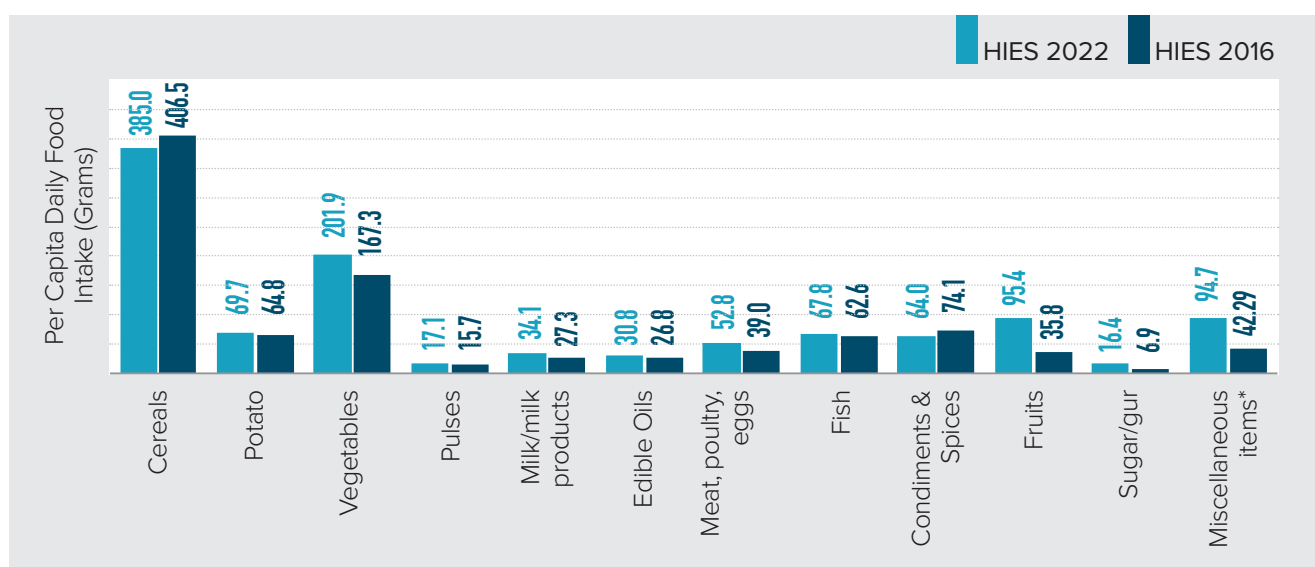
Table 5.2: Average Per Capita Daily Food Intake (Grams) by Food Items and Locality

Food Items	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
TOTAL	1129.81	1125.38	1139.52	975.5	974.4	978.7
Cereals	385.0	403.0	345.55	406.5	422.6	363.5
Rice	328.92	349.12	284.68	367.2	386.1	316.7
Wheat	22.92	18.31	33.01	19.8	17.4	26.2
Other	33.17	35.59	27.86	19.5	19.1	20.6
Potato	69.70	71.85	65.00	64.8	65.9	62.0
Vegetables	201.92	202.21	201.28	167.3	164.8	174.1
Leafy Vegetables	54.44	55.37	52.39	38.5	38.0	39.6
Others	147.48	146.84	148.89	128.8	126.8	134.5
Pulses	17.15	15.88	19.91	15.7	15.2	16.9
Masoor	11.88	10.42	15.08	9.8	8.8	12.5
Khasari	0.45	0.43	0.49	1.0	1.1	0.7
Other Pulses	4.81	5.03	4.34	4.9	5.3	3.7
Milk/Milk Products	34.10	32.06	38.55	27.3	26.3	30.0

Food Items	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Edible Oils	30.85	30.00	32.70	26.8	25.7	29.6
Mustard	2.41	2.62	1.95	1.1	1.3	0.5
Soyabean	27.85	26.74	30.29	25.2	23.9	28.6
Others	0.59	0.65	0.46	0.5	0.5	0.5
Meat, Poultry, Eggs	52.78	46.07	67.46	39.0	34.8	49.57
Mutton	1.28	1.23	1.40	0.6	0.5	0.8
Beef	11.66	10.25	14.74	7.5	6.5	10.2
Chicken/Duck	26.17	22.99	33.14	17.1	15.1	22.5
Eggs	12.73	10.69	17.20	13.6	12.7	15.9
Others	0.94	0.91	0.99	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fish	67.83	67.67	68.20	62.6	60.6	67.9
Condiments & Spices	63.97	62.36	67.49	74.1	73.7	75.0
Onion	30.16	29.08	32.53	31.1	29.8	34.5
Chillies	3.57	3.53	3.65	12.9	13.1	12.3
Others	30.24	29.75	31.31	30.1	30.8	28.1
Fruits	95.4	90.89	105.35	35.8	32.2	45.2
Sugar/Gur	16.37	16.72	15.58	6.9	6.6	7.6
Sugar	15.12	15.24	14.86	6.4	6.0	7.2
Gur	1.25	1.49	0.72	0.5	0.6	0.4
Miscellaneous Items*	94.70	86.63	112.39	42.29	38.13	53.41

* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.

Figure 5.2: Average Per Capita Daily Food Intake (Grams) by Food Items



* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.

rice declined in 2022 compared to 2016. At the national level, rice consumption is reduced by 38.28 grams, while rice consumption is decreased by 36.98 grams in rural areas and 32.08 grams in urban areas. This reduction may be due to a change in people's consumption behaviour. The national level consumption of some other food items like vegetables, pulses, potatoes, milk & milk products, fruits, edible oils, meat, poultry and fish, sugar and gur increased in 2022 compared to the intake in 2016. On the other hand, khasari, onion, eggs, condiments and spices decreased in 2022 compared to 2016.

It may be mentioned that consumption of vegetables increased by 34.62 grams and pulses by 1.45 grams,

of which masoor increased by 2.08 grams while other pulses decreased by 0.09 grams. In the edible oil group, the overall consumption increased by 4.05 grams, mainly due to the increased soybean consumption of 2.65 grams. Consumption of mustard oil has also increased by 1.31 grams. Notably, in the meat, poultry, and eggs group, the overall increase is 13.78 grams. In this group, the rise in the consumption of chicken/duck is 9.07 grams, beef is 4.16 grams, and mutton is 0.68 grams. The per capita daily consumption of eggs was 12.73 grams in 2022. Notably, fish consumption increased by 5.23 grams in 2022 compared to 2016. The consumption of milk and milk products increased by 6.8 grams, fruits by 59.6 grams, sugar and gur by 9.47 grams and potatoes by 4.9 grams. On the other hand,

Table 5.2.1: Per Capita Daily Food (grams) Intake by COICOP Items and Locality, 2022

Description of COICOP Food Items	In gram			In percent		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	1129.81	1125.38	1139.52	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rice and rice products	345.05	367.72	295.39	30.54	32.68	25.92
Wheat/Maze & its prod.	23.01	18.40	33.11	2.04	1.64	2.91
Bread & Bakery prod.	13.44	13.71	12.84	1.19	1.22	1.13
Pasta type commodities	3.46	3.17	4.08	0.31	0.28	0.36
Manufactured Cereal	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01
Raw meat of cattle	13.24	11.76	16.50	1.17	1.04	1.45
The meat of poultry & birds	26.80	23.62	33.76	2.37	2.10	2.96
Fresh frozen fish	64.01	64.03	63.95	5.67	5.69	5.61
Fresh/ frozen seafood	2.50	2.17	3.22	0.22	0.19	0.28
Dry fish/salted dry fish	1.33	1.46	1.03	0.12	0.13	0.09
Raw/pasteurised/UHT milk	31.85	30.02	35.86	2.82	2.67	3.15
Condensed/powdered milk	0.89	0.77	1.15	0.08	0.07	0.10
Yogurt and milk products	0.22	0.27	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.01
Cheese and curd	1.10	0.99	1.35	0.10	0.09	0.12
Egg and egg products	12.73	10.69	17.20	1.13	0.95	1.51
Edible oil	30.81	29.97	32.67	2.73	2.66	2.87
Butter and butter products	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.01
Marzarin and vegetable fat	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fresh/frozen fruits	91.15	86.60	101.13	8.07	7.70	8.87
Dried fruits, Nuts & Edible seeds	3.85	3.84	3.87	0.34	0.34	0.34
Preserved Fruits and products	0.40	0.45	0.30	0.04	0.04	0.03
Shak & stem type vegetables	70.59	70.75	70.23	6.25	6.29	6.16
Vegetables for cultivation/Seeds	121.04	120.16	122.94	10.71	10.68	10.79
Root Vegetables (fresh or chilled)	48.90	48.52	49.75	4.33	4.31	4.37

Description of COICOP Food Items	In gram			In percent		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Potatoes	71.03	73.23	66.21	6.29	6.51	5.81
Dried vegetables(Pulses)	17.15	15.88	19.91	1.52	1.41	1.75
Sugar	11.64	11.84	11.22	1.03	1.05	0.98
Jam, Marmalade, Jelly & Honey	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chocolate, Chewing gum & Confectionary	4.08	4.29	3.63	0.36	0.38	0.32
Edible Ice & Ice-cream	0.77	0.72	0.87	0.07	0.06	0.08
Restaurant & Cafe (All members in the household)	63.56	57.82	76.12	5.63	5.14	6.68
Salt, spices & ingredients used in cooking	25.37	25.14	25.87	2.25	2.23	2.27
Sauce & Foran	0.23	0.07	0.58	0.02	0.01	0.05
Baking Powder & Soup	0.33	0.19	0.62	0.03	0.02	0.05
Baby Food	0.28	0.20	0.44	0.02	0.02	0.04
Coffee, Tea & Coco	1.83	1.59	2.35	0.16	0.14	0.21
Mineral water, soft drinks & Fruit Juice	16.60	13.30	23.82	1.47	1.18	2.09
Cigarette & Bidi	1.06	1.15	0.87	0.09	0.10	0.08
Other Tobacco Products	0.30	0.36	0.19	0.03	0.03	0.02
Betel, Nut & related products	9.04	10.40	6.06	0.80	0.92	0.53

the consumption of chillies decreased by 9.33 grams, condiments and spices by 10.13 grams, and onion by 0.9 grams.

The food consumption pattern in rural areas is not similar to the urban areas. Only cereals were consumed significantly more in rural areas, recorded at 403.0 grams per capita daily, whereas this was 345.55 grams in urban areas in 2022. The rural consumption of rice was 349.12 grams in 2022, compared to 284.68 grams in urban areas. The consumption of pulses is higher in the urban areas than in rural areas. The consumption of relatively expensive food items such as milk and milk products, edible oils, meat, poultry and egg, fish, fruits and spices are higher in the urban areas than in rural areas in 2022.

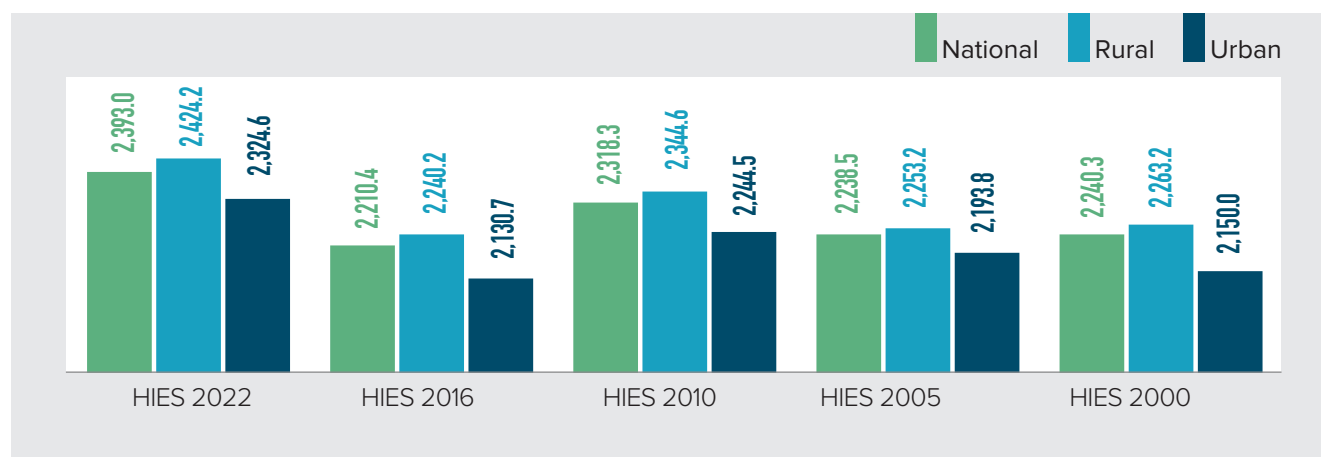
From the above table 5.2.1, it is revealed that the COICOP group item “Rice and rice products” has the highest share (30.54%) followed by “Vegetables for cultivation/seeds” (10.71%) and then “Fresh/frozen fruits”(8.07%). The same scenario is also observed in rural and urban areas.

5.3 INTAKE OF CALORIES

The unit of calories measures the value of food energy intake. Every food item has a calorie value that is different in each item. Total calorie intake is derived from total consumption of food and presented on a per capita daily basis. The average calorie intake in other survey years is shown in Table 5.3, along with a rural-urban breakdown.

Table 5.3: Average Per Capita Daily Calorie (K.Cal.) Intake by Locality

Survey year	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

Figure 5.3: Average Per Capita Daily Calorie (K.Cal.) Intake

The average calorie intake was estimated at 2393.0 k.cal. Per capita daily in 2022 was 2210.4 k.cal. In 2016, 2318.3 k.cal. In 2010, 2238.5 k.cal. In 2005 2240.3 k.cal. In 2000. Calorie intake fluctuated over the years, reaching its lowest in 2016.

In rural areas, calorie intake was 2424.2 k.cal. In 2022, 2240.2 k.cal. In 2016, 2344.6 k.cal. In 2010, 2253.2 k.cal. In 2005 and 2263.2 k.cal. In 2000. In urban areas, the intake of calories shows fluctuations over time. It was 2324.6 k.cal. In 2022, 2130.7 k.cal. In 2016, 2244.5 k.cal. In 2010, 2193.8 k.cal. In 2005 and 2150.0 k.cal. In 2000.

5.4 INTAKE OF CALORIE BY FOOD ITEMS

Table 5.4 provides the food energy (k.cal.) derived from major individual food items at the national level and in the rural and urban areas. Out of the total 2393.0 k.cal received per capita daily from all food items in 2022, 1379.8 k.cal were contributed by cereals, of which rice alone contributed 1170.6 k. cal. The other significant calorie contributing food groups were edible oils (277.0 k.cal), vegetables (93.4 k.cal), fish (83.9 k.cal),

Table 5.4: Per Capita Daily Calorie (K. Cal.) Intake by Food Items by Locality

Food Items	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	2393.0	2424.1	2324.6	2210.4	2240.2	2130.7
Cereals	1379.8	1445.0	1237.2	1421.7	1477.2	1273.4
Rice	1170.6	1242.1	1014.1	1272.3	1337.8	1097.4
Wheat	78.2	62.5	112.6	67.8	59.6	89.7
Other	131.1	140.4	110.5	81.6	79.8	86.4
Potato	67.6	69.6	63.0	62.9	63.9	60.2
Vegetables	93.4	94.8	90.4	91.3	90.7	92.7
Leafy Vegetables	18.6	18.9	17.9	21.9	21.7	22.6
Others	74.8	75.9	72.5	69.4	69.1	70.2
Pulses	59.4	55.1	68.8	54.5	52.9	58.6
Masoor	40.8	35.8	51.8	33.6	30.2	42.8
Khasari	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.7	2.4
Other	17.0	17.8	15.3	17.6	19.1	13.5
Milk/Milk Products	31.1	29.4	34.9	33.7	32.1	38.2

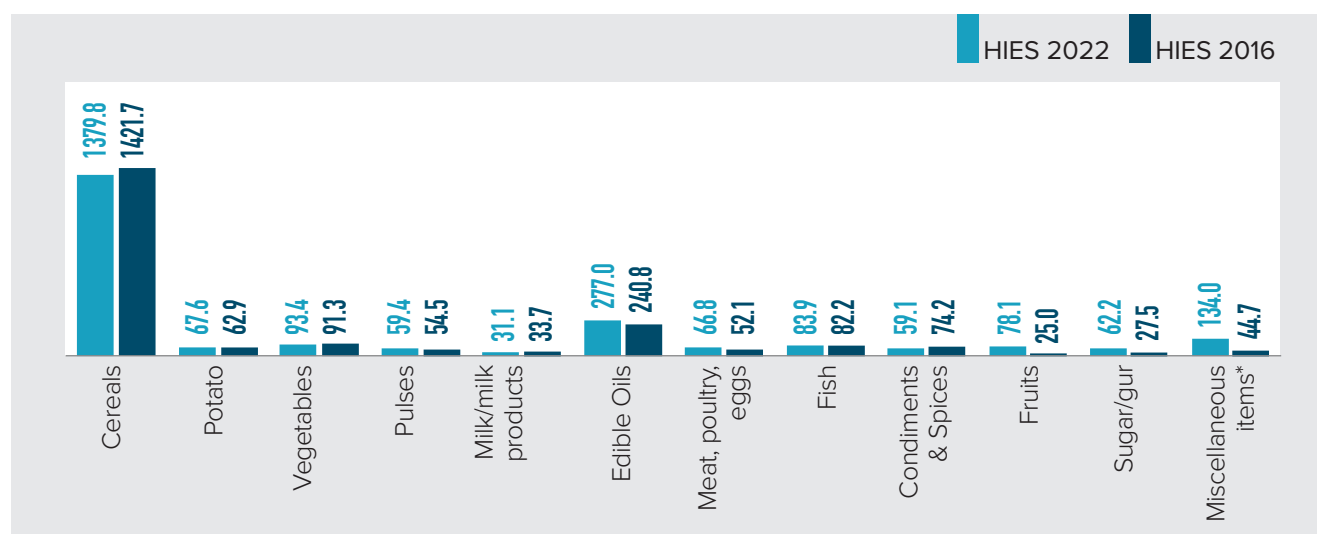
Food Items	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Edible Oils	277.0	269.3	294.0	240.8	231.3	266.1
Mustard	21.6	23.4	17.7	10.0	11.9	4.7
Soyabean	250.5	240.3	272.7	226.3	214.8	257.1
Others	4.9	5.5	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.3
Meat, Poultry, Eggs	66.8	58.0	85.9	52.1	47.2	65.1
Mutton	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Beef	13.2	11.6	16.8	8.6	7.5	11.7
Chicken/Duck	28.8	25.3	36.4	18.8	16.6	24.6
Eggs	22.1	18.6	29.9	23.7	22.2	27.6
Others	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Fish	83.9	82.6	86.7	82.2	79.2	89.9
Condiments & Spices	59.1	57.3	63.0	74.2	74.5	73.5
Onion	15.1	14.5	16.3	15.5	14.9	17.3
Chillies	8.7	8.6	8.9	17.9	18.3	16.9
Others	35.3	34.2	37.8	40.8	41.3	39.3
Fruits	78.1	76.8	81.0	25.0	22.4	31.8
Sugar/Gur	62.2	63.5	59.3	27.5	26.5	30.1
Sugar	57.3	57.7	56.4	25.3	24.0	28.7
Gur	4.9	5.9	2.9	2.2	2.5	1.5
Miscellaneous Items*	134.0	121.6	161.2	44.7	42.3	50.9

* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.

condiments and spices (59.1 k. cal), potato (67.6 k. cal), pulses (59.4 k.cal), meat, poultry and eggs (66.8 k.cal) milk and milk products (31.1 k.cal), sugar/gur (62.2 k.cal), fruits (78.1 k.cal) and miscellaneous items (134.0 K.Cal.).

Table 5.4 further shows that the rural people, on average, received 2424.1 k.cal per capita daily, whereas the urban people's average intake was 2324.6 k.cal per capita daily. This happened mainly because the rural people

Figure 5.4: Per Capita Daily Calorie Intake by Food Items



* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.

consumed more rice on average than the urban people. Rural people need more calories than urban people since rural people, in general, were involved in more physically labour-intensive work than urban people.

5.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PER CAPITA DAILY CALORIE INTAKE BY FOOD ITEMS

Table 5.5 provides the percentage distribution of the contribution of food energy (calorie) intake by various food items and by locality. It shows that 57.66 percent of the total calories an individual receives nationally

came from cereals, of which rice alone contributed 48.92 percent. The other significant calorie-contributing food groups were edible oils (11.58 percent), vegetables (3.90 percent), fish (3.51 percent), condiments and spices (2.47 percent), potatoes (2.82 percent), sugar/gur (2.60 percent) and fruits (3.26 percent). The percentage share of cereals declined to 57.66 percent in 2022 from 64.32 percent in 2016, mainly due to a decline in per capita daily rice consumption of 38.28 grams between 2016 and 2022. On the other hand, the consumption of calorie-rich food items like edible oils, milk and milk products, meat, poultry and eggs, and fish did not increase much to compensate for the calorie deficit resulting from lower consumption of cereals. However, the percentage of milk intake, edible oils, meat, poultry,

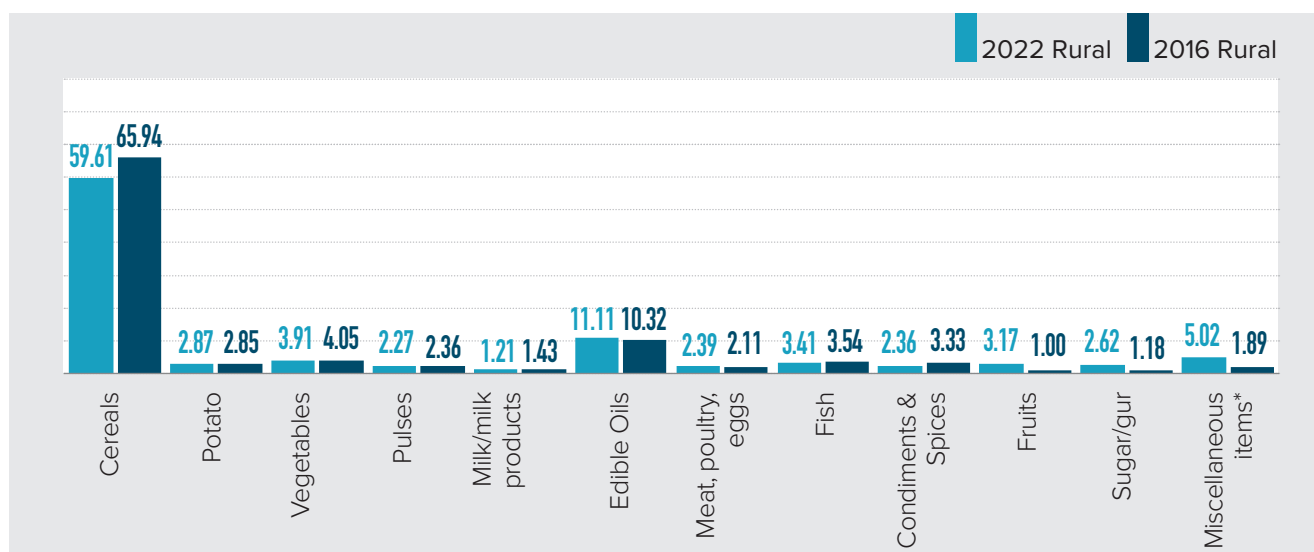
Table 5.5: Per Capita Daily Calorie Intake by Food Items by Locality (percentage distribution)

Food Items	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cereals	57.66	59.61	53.22	64.32	65.94	59.77
Rice	48.92	51.24	43.62	57.56	59.72	51.50
Wheat	3.27	2.58	4.84	3.07	2.66	4.21
Others	5.48	5.79	4.75	3.69	3.56	4.05
Potato	2.82	2.87	2.71	2.85	2.85	2.82
Vegetables	3.90	3.91	3.89	4.13	4.05	4.35
Leafy Vegetables	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.99	0.97	1.06
Others	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.14	3.08	3.29
Pulses	2.48	2.27	2.96	2.46	2.36	2.75
Masoor	1.70	1.48	2.23	1.52	1.35	2.01
Khasari	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.16	0.11
Other Pulses	0.71	0.73	0.66	0.79	0.85	0.63
Milk/Milk Products	1.30	1.21	1.50	1.53	1.43	1.79
Edible Oils	11.58	11.11	12.65	10.89	10.32	12.49
Mustard	0.90	0.97	0.76	0.45	0.53	0.22
Soyabean	10.47	9.91	11.73	10.24	9.59	12.07
Others Oil	0.21	0.23	0.15	0.20	0.21	0.20
Meat, Poultry, Eggs	2.79	2.39	3.69	2.36	2.11	3.06
Mutton	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04
Beef	0.55	0.48	0.72	0.39	0.33	0.55
Chicken/Duck	1.20	1.04	1.56	0.85	0.74	1.16
Eggs	0.92	0.77	1.28	1.07	0.99	1.30
Others	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fish	3.51	3.41	3.73	3.72	3.54	4.22
Condiments/Spices	2.47	2.36	2.71	3.36	3.33	3.45

Food Items	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Onion	0.63	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.81
Chillies	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.81	0.82	0.79
Other Condiments	1.48	1.41	1.62	1.84	1.84	1.85
Fruits	3.26	3.17	3.48	1.13	1.00	1.49
Sugar/Gur	2.60	2.62	2.55	1.24	1.18	1.41
Sugar	2.39	2.38	2.43	1.14	1.07	1.35
Gur	0.21	0.24	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.07
Miscellaneous Items*	5.60	5.02	6.93	2.02	1.89	2.39

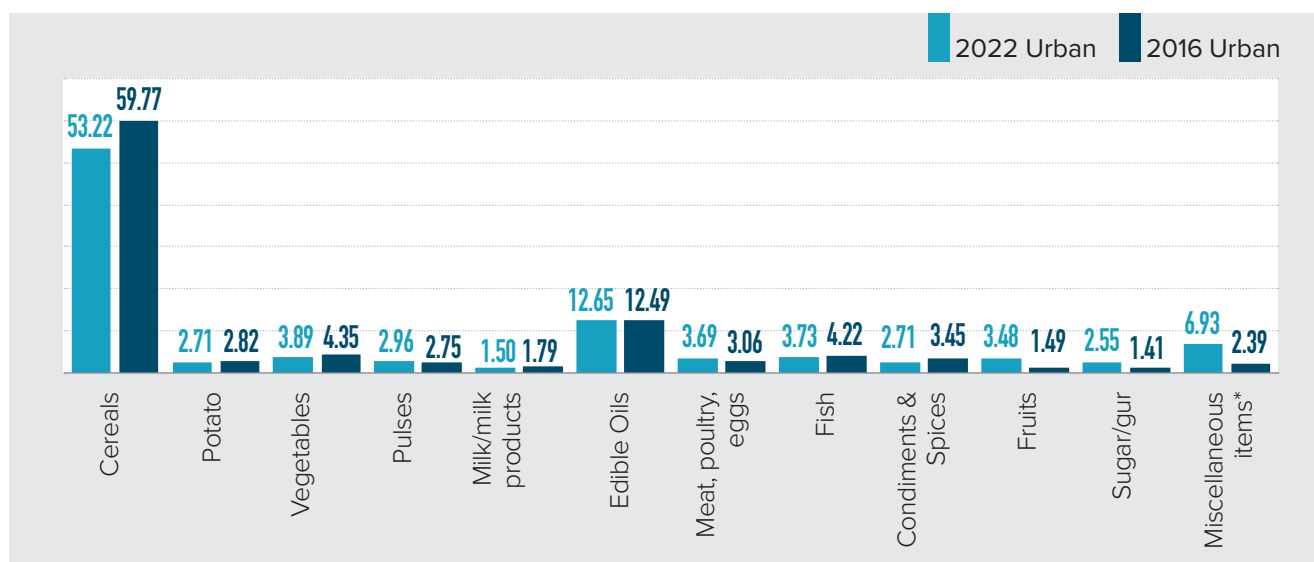
* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.

Figure 5.5a: Per Capita Daily Calorie Intake by Major Food Items (%) for Rural Areas



* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.

Figure 5.5b: Per Capita Daily Calorie Intake by Major Food Items (%) for Urban Areas



* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.

eggs, fish, etc., was higher in urban areas than rural areas. Similar trends in the percentage contribution of food items in per capita daily calorie intake were also found in the rural and urban areas.

5.6 INTAKE OF PROTEIN

Protein is another essential element of food required to maintain good health and comes from consuming protein-enriched food items. Protein intake (in grams) is presented in Table 5.6. It shows that the average daily

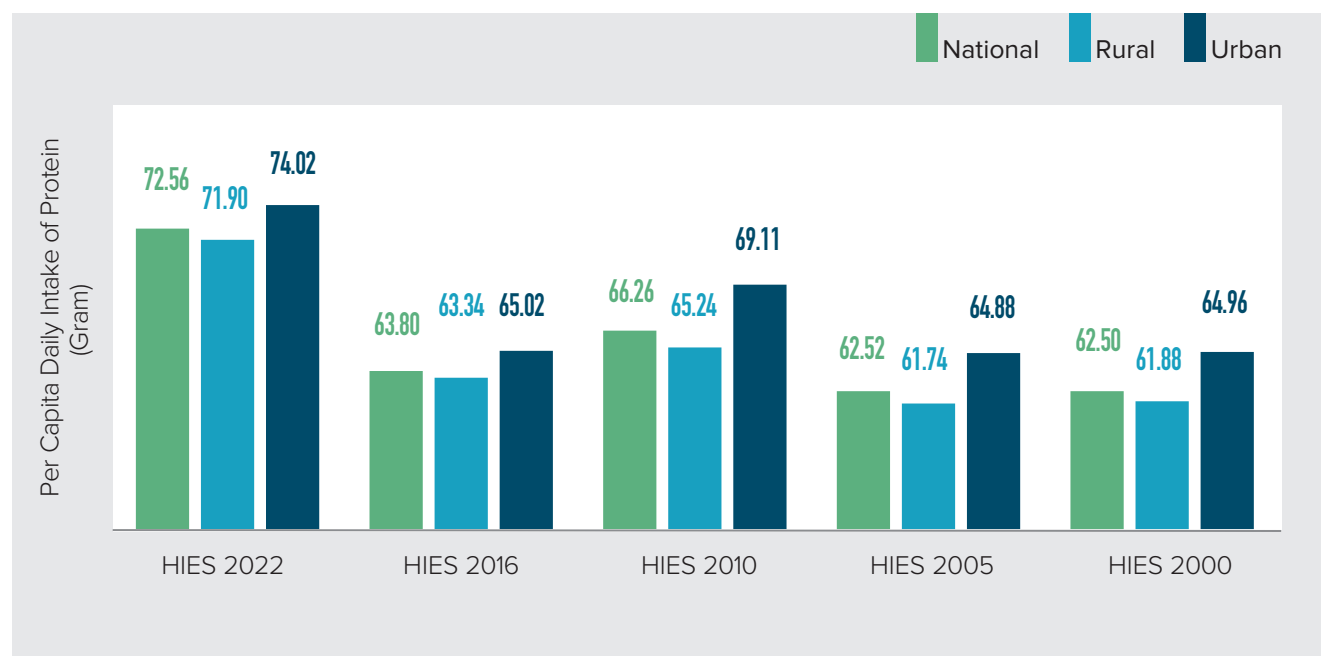
protein intake increased in 2022 compared to 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2016. At the national level, per capita daily protein intake varied between the lowest of 62.50 grams in 2000 and the highest of 72.56 grams in 2022.

In rural areas, per capita daily protein intake varied from 61.74 grams to 71.90 grams, with the lowest of 61.74 grams in 2005 and the highest of 71.90 grams in 2022. In urban areas, similar protein intake ranged from 64.88 grams to 74.02 grams, with a low of 64.88 grams in 2005 and a high of 74.02 grams in 2022. The intake was 74.02 grams in 2022 in urban areas, which was higher than from 2000 to 2016.

Table 5.6: Average Per Capita Daily Intake of Protein (Gram)

Survey year	Locality		
	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022	72.56	71.90	74.02
HIES 2016	63.80	63.34	65.02
HIES 2010	66.26	65.24	69.11
HIES 2005	62.52	61.74	64.88
HIES 2000	62.50	61.88	64.96

Figure 5.6: Average Per Capita Daily Intake of Protein (Gram)



5.7 INTAKE OF PROTEIN BY FOOD ITEMS

The per capita daily protein intake by individual food items is shown in Table 5.7, and the corresponding percentage distribution of the contribution of food items to protein intake has been presented in Table 5.8. This indicates that the average per capita daily protein intake was 72.56 grams in 2022 compared to 63.80 grams in 2016 at the national level. A higher intake was also observed in rural and urban areas in 2022 than in 2016.

Table 5.7 shows that the cereals group contributes the most in terms of protein intake and accounts for 31.16 grams (42.9 percent) of the total, followed by fish (12.28 grams, 16.9 percent), meat, poultry and eggs (11.16 grams, 15.4 percent), vegetables (4.33 grams, 6.00 percent), pulses (4.27 grams, 5.9 percent) in 2022. Besides cereals, the second highest contribution in rural areas is from fish (12.21 grams, 17.0 percent), followed by meat, poultry and eggs (9.83 grams, 13.7 percent). In urban areas, the second highest contribution after cereals is from meat, poultry and eggs (14.04 grams, 19.0 percent), followed by fish (12.42 grams, 16.8 percent).

Table 5.7: Per Capita Daily Protein Intake (in Gram) by Food Items and Locality

Food Items	National		Rural		Urban	
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2022	HIES 2016
Total	72.56	63.80	71.9	63.34	74.02	65.02
Cereals	31.16	30.62	32.51	31.69	28.22	27.77
Rice	25.92	26.80	27.63	28.18	22.19	23.12
Wheat	2.75	2.37	2.19	2.08	3.96	3.13
Other	2.49	1.45	2.69	1.43	2.07	1.52
Potato	1.12	1.04	1.15	1.05	1.04	0.99
Vegetables	4.33	3.48	4.38	3.42	4.23	3.62
Leafy Vegetables	1.74	1.12	1.77	1.10	1.68	1.15
Others	2.59	2.36	2.61	2.32	2.55	2.47
Pulses	4.27	3.83	3.95	3.71	4.98	4.17
Masoor	2.98	2.46	2.62	2.21	3.79	3.13
Khasari	0.13	0.27	0.12	0.30	0.14	0.19
Others	1.16	1.10	1.21	1.20	1.05	0.85
Meat, Poultry, Eggs	11.16	8.07	9.83	7.19	14.04	10.44
Mutton	0.24	0.12	0.23	0.10	0.26	0.16
Beef	2.63	1.70	2.31	1.48	3.33	2.31
Chicken/Duck	6.39	4.39	5.67	3.86	7.95	5.81
Eggs	1.7	1.81	1.42	1.70	2.29	2.11
Others	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.21	0.05
Fish	12.28	11.55	12.21	11.22	12.42	12.43
Condiments/Spices	2.16	2.30	2.11	2.30	2.29	2.31
Onion	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.39	0.41
Chillies	0.49	0.67	0.49	0.69	0.5	0.62
Other Condiments	1.31	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.4	1.28

Food Items	National		Rural		Urban	
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2022	HIES 2016
Fruits	1.15	0.34	1.16	0.32	1.12	0.40
Sugar/Gur	0.3	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.27	0.00
Sugar	0.29	0.00	0.3	0.00	0.26	0.00
Gur	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Milk/Milk Products	1.37	2.19	1.27	2.05	1.58	2.54
Miscellaneous Items*	3.26	0.37	3.00	0.39	3.84	0.34

* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.

Table 5.8 provides the percentage distribution of protein intake by different food items. It shows that 42.9 percent of total protein intake in 2022 came from cereals, while rice alone contributed 35.7 percent. The other major protein-contributing food items were fish (16.9 percent), meat, poultry, eggs (15.4 percent), pulses

(5.9 percent), vegetables (6.0 percent), condiments/spices (3.0 percent), milk and milk products (1.9 percent) and potatoes (1.5 percent). There is urban-rural variation in the percentage contribution to protein intake, like protein consumption in urban and rural areas.

Table 5.8: Per Capita Daily Intake Protein (in Gram) by Food Items (percentage)

Food Items	National		Rural		Urban	
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2022	HIES 2016
Total	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.00
Cereals	42.9	47.99	45.2	50.03	38.1	42.71
Rice	35.7	42.01	38.4	44.49	30.0	35.56
Wheat	3.8	3.71	3.0	3.28	5.3	4.81
Others	3.4	2.27	3.7	2.26	2.8	2.34
Potato	1.5	1.63	1.6	1.66	1.4	1.52
Vegetables	6.0	5.45	6.1	5.40	5.7	5.57
Leafy Vegetables	2.4	1.76	2.5	1.74	2.3	1.77
Others	3.6	3.70	3.6	3.66	3.4	3.80
Pulses	5.9	6.00	5.5	5.86	6.7	6.41
Masoor	4.1	3.86	3.6	3.49	5.1	4.81
Khasari	0.2	0.42	0.2	0.47	0.2	0.29
Others	1.6	1.72	1.7	1.89	1.4	1.31
Meat, Poultry, Eggs	15.4	12.65	13.7	11.35	19.0	16.06
Mutton	0.3	0.19	0.3	0.16	0.4	0.25
Beef	3.6	2.66	3.2	2.34	4.5	3.55
Chicken/Duck	8.8	6.88	7.9	6.09	10.7	8.94
Eggs	2.3	2.84	2.0	2.68	3.1	3.25
Others	0.3	0.08	0.3	0.08	0.3	0.08
Fish	16.9	18.10	17.0	17.71	16.8	19.12
Condiments/Spices	3.0	3.61	2.9	3.63	3.1	3.55

Food Items	National		Rural		Urban	
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2022	HIES 2016
Onion	0.5	0.58	0.5	0.55	0.5	0.63
Chillies	0.7	1.05	0.7	1.09	0.7	0.95
Others Condiments	1.8	1.97	1.8	1.99	1.9	1.97
Fruits	1.6	0.53	1.6	0.51	1.5	0.62
Sugar/Gur	0.4	0.00	0.4	0.00	0.4	0.00
Sugar	0.4	0.00	0.4	0.00	0.4	0.00
Gur	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Milk/Milk Products	1.9	3.43	1.8	3.24	2.1	3.91
Miscellaneous Items*	4.5	0.58	4.2	0.62	5.2	0.52

* Includes tea, soft drinks, bread, biscuits, betel nut, betel leaf, etc.





CHAPTER 6

MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY

This chapter deals with the measurement of poverty. Consumption poverty can be measured by using different methods, such as the Direct Calorie Intake Method (DCI), Food Energy Intake (FEI) Method, and Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) Method. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) started using the CBN method from the 12th round of HES in 1995-96. Later, BBS followed the CBN as an established method in all HIES. However, this chapter also focuses on the Poverty Headcount Rate (HCR) from different socioeconomic perspectives.

6.1 COST OF BASIC NEEDS (CBN) METHOD

The Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) method calculates the cost of obtaining a normative consumption bundle that is considered adequate to fulfil basic needs. However, if a person cannot afford the cost of the bundle, then they will be regarded as poor. The World Bank introduced the CBN method, widely used for estimating consumption poverty.

6.2 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 (Seventeen) years old and many improvements were executed, the reconstruction of new poverty lines was essential in HIES 2022.

Table 6.1: Evolution of the Poverty Lines in Bangladesh

Poverty line	HIES 2000	HIES 2005	HIES 2010	HIES 2016	HIES 2022
Food PL	Updated from 1991/92	Re-estimated (CBN)*	Updated from 2005	Updated from 2010	Re-estimated (CBN)*
Non-food PL	Updated from 1991/92	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.

6.3 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. The CBN method was introduced and recommended by The World Bank. This is a widely used and recognised method globally for estimating the consumption-based incidence of poverty. Two poverty lines are estimated in the 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. Refer 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 daily nutritional requirement of 2122 K. cal per person.
- 3) Calculating the cost of acquiring the food basket, which is considered the Food Poverty Line (FPL).

Lower Poverty Line

The threshold is determined by identifying the extremely poor households whose total expenditure is close to the food poverty line.

Upper Poverty Line

The threshold is determined by identifying the moderate-poor households whose food expenditure is close to the food poverty line.

6.4 HEAD COUNT RATES (HCR) AT NATIONAL LEVEL: 2000-2022

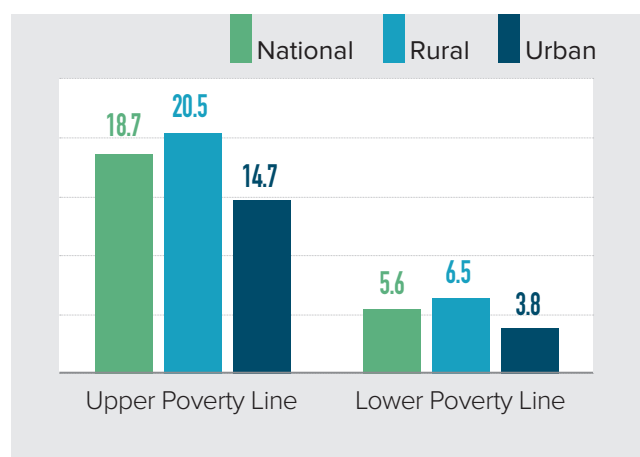
Head Count Rate (HCR) is an important measure that estimates the percentage of individuals living below the poverty line. It is a fundamental component of the CBN method, which involves identifying the poor based on the consumption expenditure threshold and is expressed as a percentage. The HCR serves as a core indicator for Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aiming to “End Poverty in all forms and everywhere.” The CBN method counts the poor on the consumption expenditure threshold (Annex 3), expressed in percentage terms. The estimates of the Head Count Rate of HIES 2022 and previous rounds for upper and lower poverty lines are given in Tables 6.2 and 6.3.

Table 6.2: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR) in percent

Poverty line	Head Count Rate (HCR)				
	HIES 2022	HIES 2016	HIES 2010	HIES 2005	HIES 2000
Using Upper Poverty Line	18.7	24.3	31.5	40.0	48.9
Using Lower Poverty Line	5.6	12.9	17.6	25.1	34.3

N.B: The poverty estimates of the earlier rounds of HIES are not strictly comparable with the HIES 2022 estimates due to significant improvement in the 2022 round.

Figure 6.1: Poverty Headcount Rate by Locality, 2022



Using the upper poverty line in HIES 2022, the incidence of poverty (HCR) is estimated at 18.7 percent at the national level, 20.5 percent in rural areas and 14.7 percent in urban areas.

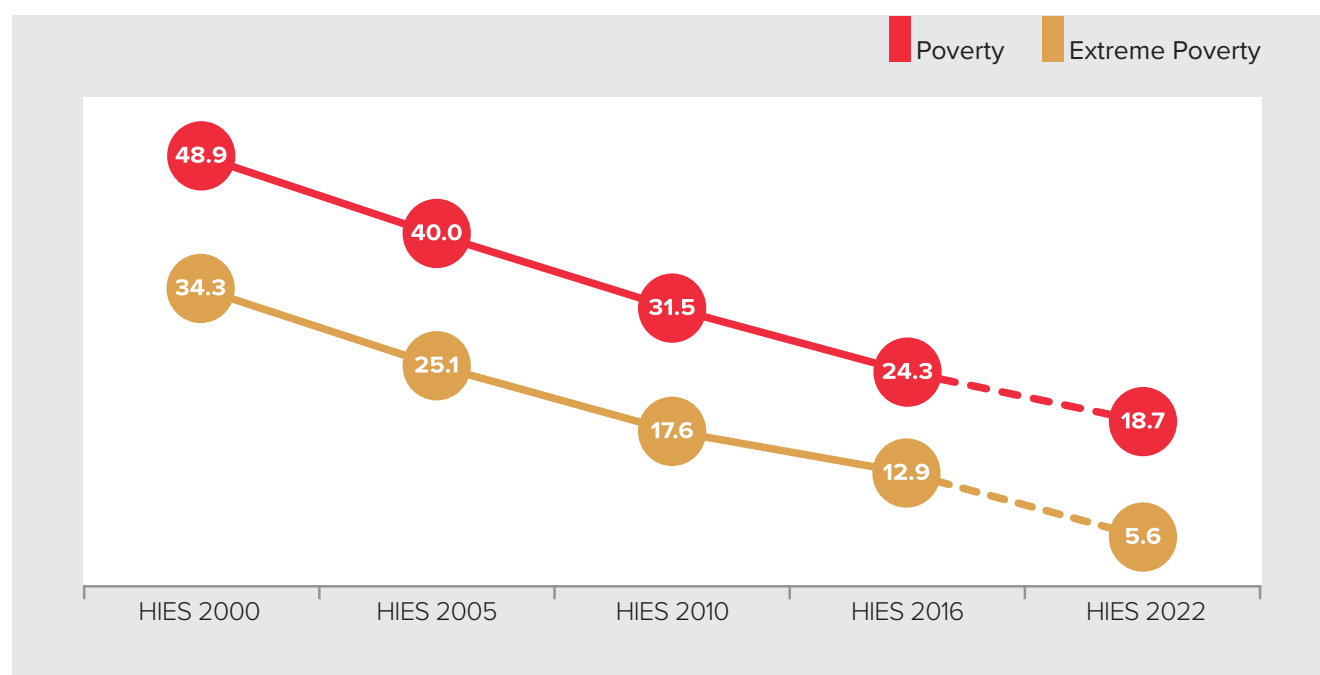
In HIES 2016, the incidence of poverty (HCR) was estimated at 24.3 percent at the national level, 26.4 percent in rural areas, and 18.9 percent in urban areas. In HIES 2010, these rates were 31.5 percent at the national level, 35.2 percent in rural areas, and 21.3 percent in urban areas, respectively. In 1995-96, the HCR of poverty was 50.1 percent nationally.

The standard errors of HCR in HIES 2022, using the upper poverty line, are 0.8 at the national level, 1.1 in rural areas, and 1.2 in urban areas. The standard errors

Table 6.3: Incidence of Poverty (Head Count Rate) by Survey Year and Locality

Years of HIES	Upper Poverty Line			Lower Poverty Line		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
2022	18.7	20.5	14.7	5.6	6.5	3.8
2016	24.3	26.4	18.9	12.9	14.9	7.6
2010	31.5	35.2	21.3	17.6	21.1	7.7
2005	40.0	43.8	28.4	25.1	28.6	14.6
2000	48.9	52.3	35.2	34.3	39.5	13.7

Figure 6.2: Poverty Head Count Rate (HCR)



of HCR in HIES 2022, using a lower poverty line, are 0.4 at the national level, 0.5 in rural areas, and 0.5 in urban areas (Annexure Table B1-B2).

The above graph shows the declining poverty trends from 2000 to 2022, though the figures are not strictly comparable with the earlier rounds due to significant improvements in the HIES 2022 survey.

6.5: INCIDENCE OF POVERTY (HEAD COUNT RATE) BY DIVISIONS: 2016-2022

It is observed that the incidence of HCR in 2022, by using the lower poverty line, is 11.8% in Barishal, which is the highest among the 08 (Eight) divisions, followed

by 10.0% both in Mymensingh and in Rangpur, 6.7% in Rajshahi, 5.1% in Chattogram, 4.6% in Sylhet, 2.9% in Khulna and 2.8 in Dhaka Division.

On the other hand, the incidence of HCR in 2016 by using the lower poverty line was 30.5% in Rangpur, followed by 17.6% in Mymensingh, 14.5% in Barishal, 14.2% in Rajshahi, 12.4% in Khulna, 11.5% in Sylhet, 8.7% in Chattogram and 7.2% Dhaka.

By using the upper poverty line, Barishal Division has the highest incidence of poverty (HCR) according to HIES 2022. In 2022, the highest HCR was found in Barishal, which was 26.9%, followed by Rangpur Division at 24.8%, Mymensingh Division 24.2%, Dhaka Division 17.9%, Sylhet Division 17.4%, Rajshahi Division 16.7%, Chattogram Division 15.8%. The HCR of Khulna Division, using the upper poverty line, is 14.8% in 2022, the lowest among Bangladesh's eight Divisions.

Table 6.4: Incidence of Poverty (Head Count Rate) by Divisions

Poverty Line and Division	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line						
National	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9
Barishal	26.9	28.4	21.3	26.5	25.7	30.4
Chattogram	15.8	17.9	11.3	18.4	19.4	15.9
Dhaka	17.9	21.7	14.3	16.0	19.2	12.5
Khulna	14.8	16.2	9.9	27.5	27.3	28.3
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
Rangpur	24.8	23.6	29.9	47.2	48.2	41.5
Sylhet	17.4	18.1	14.4	16.2	15.6	19.5
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line						
National	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6
Barishal	11.8	13.1	6.7	14.5	14.9	12.2
Chattogram	5.1	6.3	2.3	8.7	9.6	6.5
Dhaka	2.8	1.9	3.7	7.2	10.7	3.3
Khulna	2.9	2.8	3.1	12.4	13.1	10.0
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
Rangpur	10.0	10.3	8.7	30.5	31.3	26.3
Sylhet	4.6	5.2	1.3	11.5	11.8	9.5

Figure 6.3: HCR by National and Division (By Upper Poverty Line)

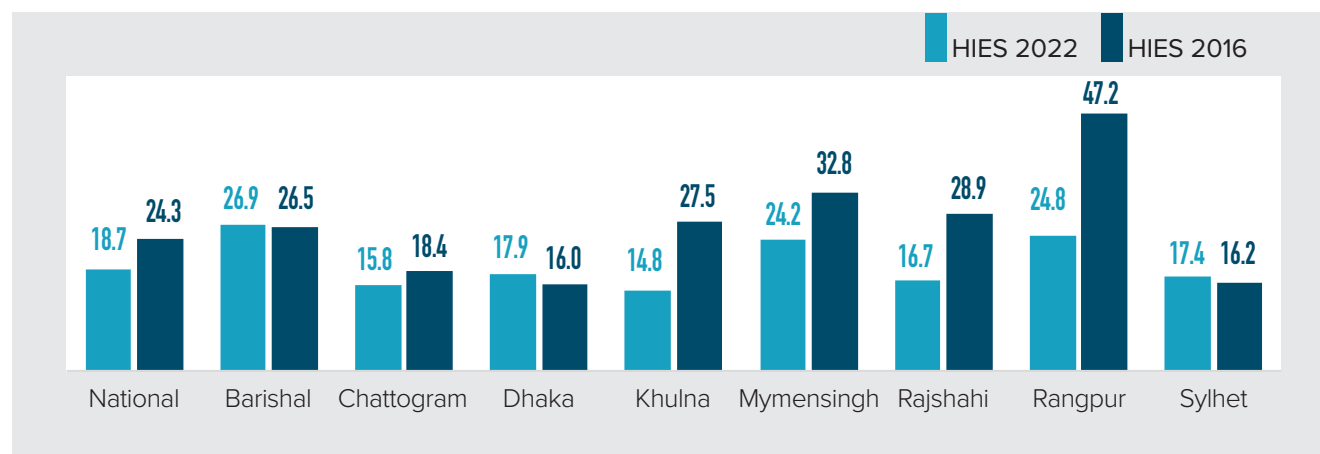


Figure 6.4: HCR by National and Division (By Lower Poverty Line)

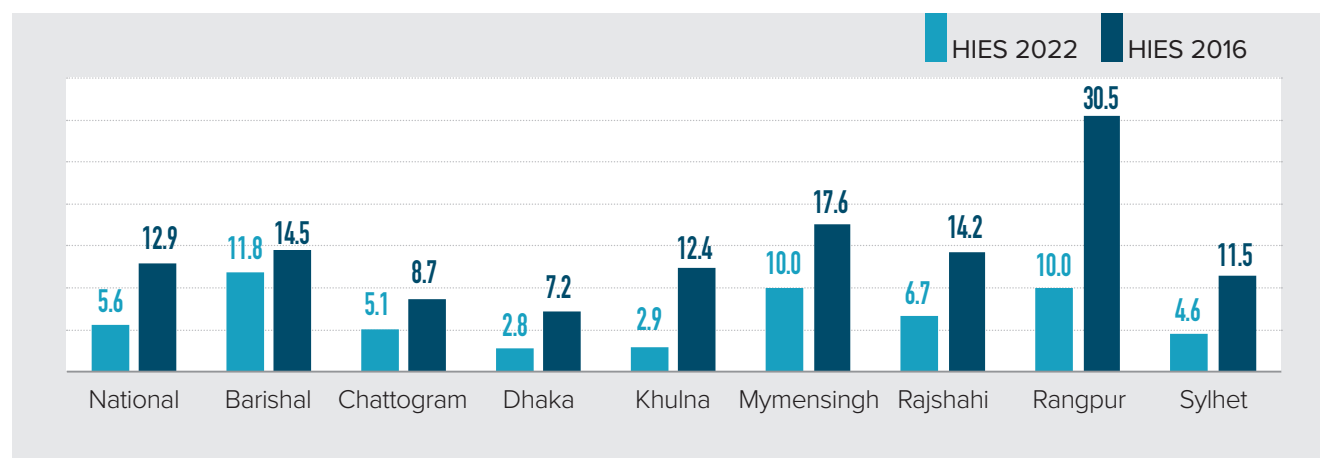


Figure 6.3 shows that the headcount rate was 47.2% in Rangpur Division in 2016 using the upper poverty line, whereas the highest rate was 26.9% in Barishal in 2022.

Figure 6.4 shows that the highest headcount rate was 30.5% in the Rangpur Division in 2016, and the lowest rate was 7.2 in the Dhaka Division using the lower poverty line. The highest rate is 11.8% in Barishal in 2022 and the lowest rate is 2.9% in Khulna in 2022.

6.6: POVERTY GAP (PG) AND SQUARED POVERTY GAP (SPG)

The Poverty Gap (PG) estimates the depth of poverty in the population. The HCR gives only the percentage value of poverty incidences but does not measure the distance of poverty-prone households from the

poverty line. The FGT (Foster-Greer-Thorbecke) method provides the technique to estimate the average distance of poor households from the poverty line.

The Poverty Gap (PG) and Squared Poverty Gap (SPG), calculated by using lower and upper poverty lines, are presented in Table 6.5

The PG is observed at 3.77% at the national level, 4.15% in rural areas and 2.93% in urban areas by using the upper poverty line in 2022. A reduction of 1.23 percentage points has been recorded at the national level from 2016 to 2022. Among the divisions using the upper poverty line, Barishal has the highest PG of 5.84% in 2022 5.5% in 2016, and Khulna has the lowest PG of 2.43% in 2022, 5.2% in 2016.

Using the lower poverty line, the PG is observed at 0.93% at the national level, 1.07% in rural areas, and 0.61% in urban areas in 2022. Among the divisions using

Table 6.5: Poverty Gap and Squared Poverty Gap (in percent)

Poverty Line and Division	Poverty Gap			Squared Poverty Gap		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	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
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

Poverty Line and Division	Poverty Gap			Squared Poverty Gap		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Dhaka	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1
Khulna	1.9	2.0	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	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4

the lower poverty line, Barishal has the highest PG of 1.93% in 2022 2.7% in 2016, and Dhaka has the lowest PG of 0.36% in 2022, 1.2% in 2016.

The Squared Poverty Gap (SPG) measures the severity of poverty. It has been calculated using the FGT method for lower and upper poverty lines. Using the upper poverty line at the national level, it was observed at 1.17% in HIES 2022, whereas it was 1.5% in HIES 2016. Using the lower poverty line, the SPG is estimated at 0.25% in HIES 2022, whereas it was 0.6% in 2016. It indicates that the severity of poverty has reduced from 2016 to 2022. Using the upper poverty line, Sylhet Division has recorded the lowest SPG, estimated at 0.77% in 2022, whereas the rate is the highest, at 1.85% in Barishal Division. Using the lower poverty line, the SPG was observed to have the lowest poverty level of 0.07%

in the Dhaka Division and the highest of 0.60% in the Mymensingh Division.

In 2022, the reductions in PG and SPG from 2016 at each level indicate that the average consumption or income level of people below the poverty line is improving.

The standard error of PG for the lower poverty line is estimated at 0.08 percent; for the upper poverty line, its value is 0.22 percent. The standard error of SPG for the lower poverty line is 0.03 percent, and for the upper poverty line, it is 0.08 percent. The values are not significant at a 95 percent confidence interval. For details, see (Annexure Table B3-B6).

Figure 6.5 shows that the poverty gap (PG) has been following a decreasing trend over time, both in the case of upper and lower poverty lines.

Figure 6.5: Poverty Gap

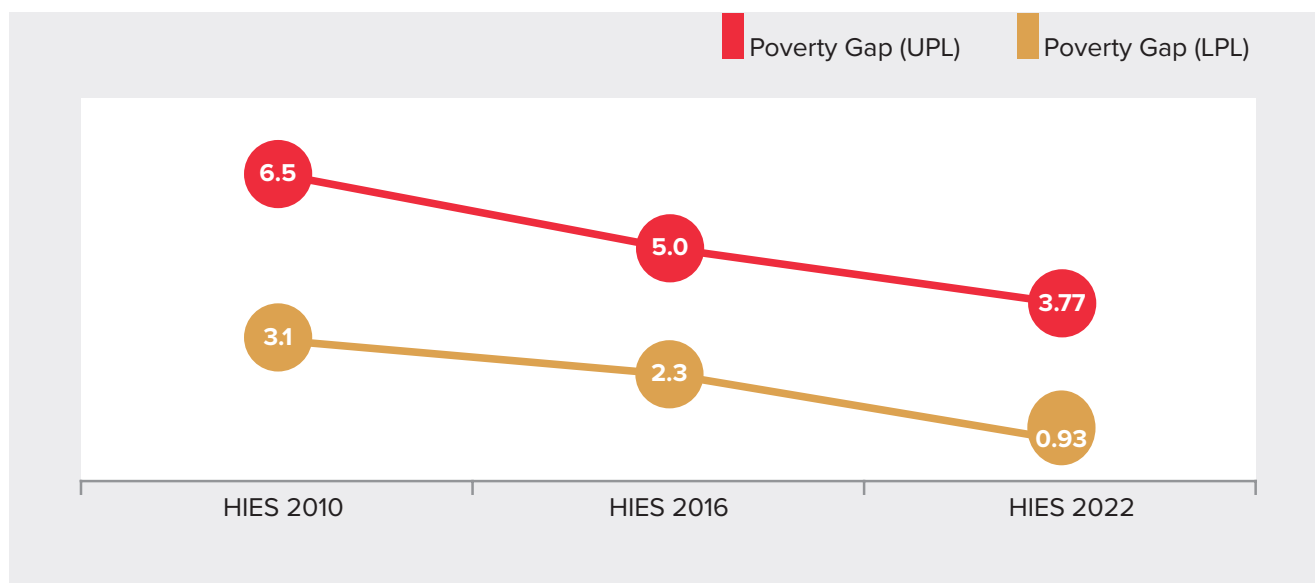


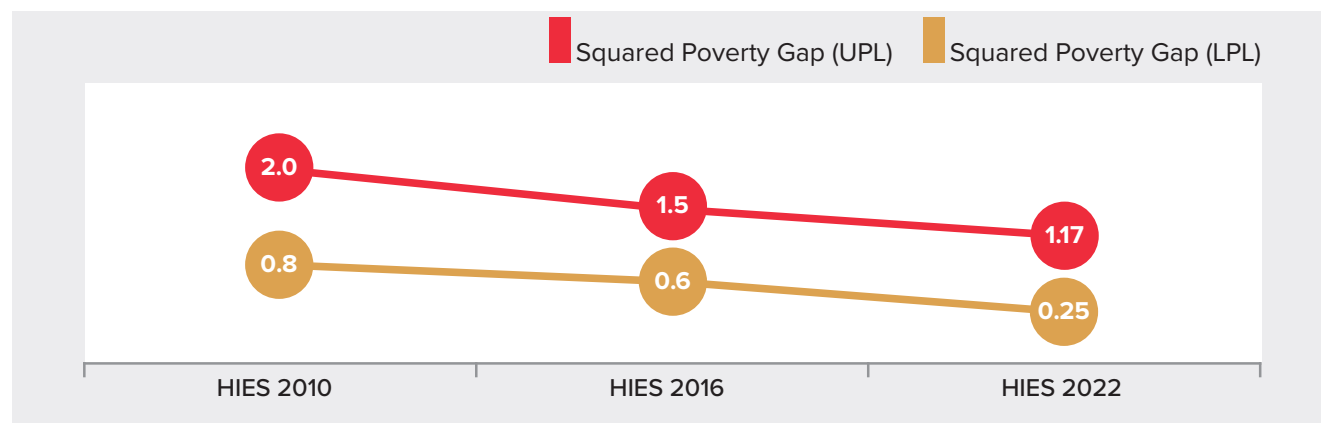
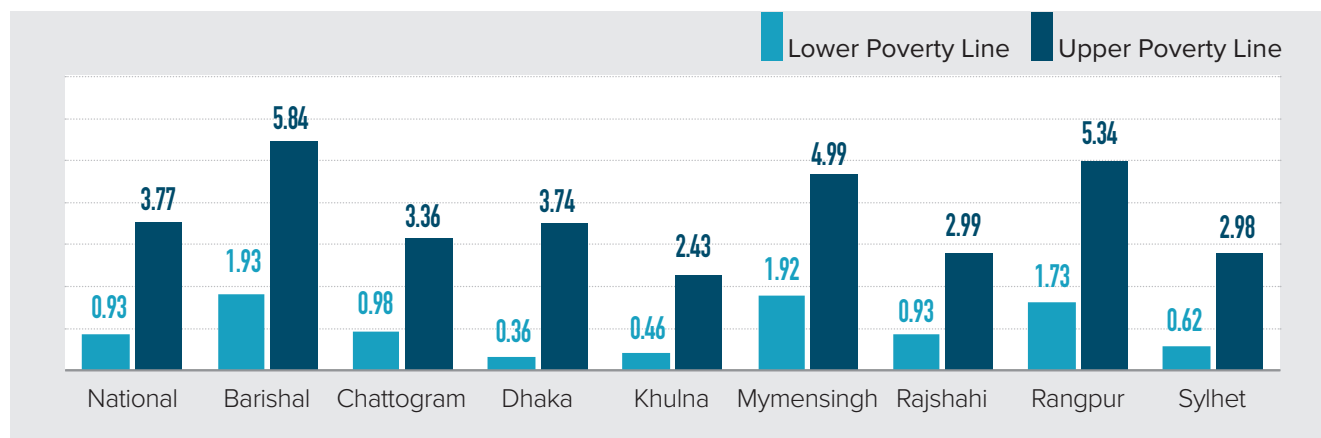
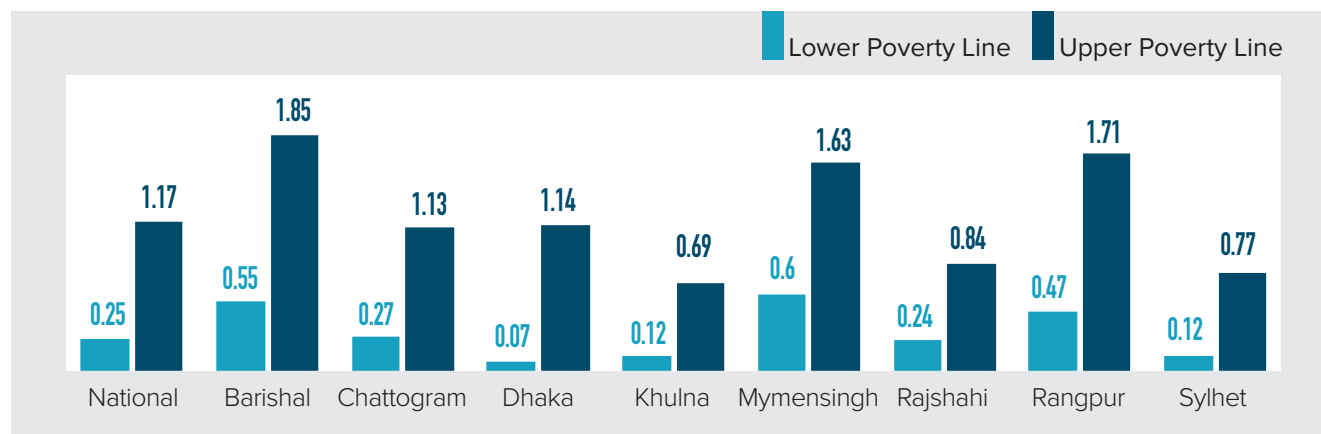
Figure 6.6: Squared Poverty Gap

Figure 6.6 shows that the squared poverty gap (SPG) has been following a decreasing trend over time, both in the case of upper and lower poverty lines.

Figure 6.7 displays that the poverty gap rate is higher in the Barishal Division than in other divisions, both in the

case of using the lower and upper poverty lines.

Figure 6.8 indicates that the squared poverty gap is the highest in Barishal Division using the upper poverty line. In contrast, the rate is higher in Mymensingh Division using the lower poverty line.

Figure 6.7: Poverty Gap by National and Division, 2022**Figure 6.8:** Squared Poverty Gap Using Poverty Line by National and Division, 2022

6.7 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

The estimation of the incidence of poverty using upper and lower poverty lines by household size and area of locality is shown in Table 6.6.

The estimates of the Head Count Rate (HCR) using the upper poverty line by household size in HIES 2022

show that the lowest HCR is 6.8% at the national level for households having household members 1-2, 8.7% in rural areas, and 2.6% in urban areas. In 2016, the corresponding rates were 9.9%, 11.8% and 5.5% nationally, in rural and urban areas respectively. On the other hand, HCR using the lower poverty line was the highest for households with 9-10 members, recorded at 12.5% in 2022, and the rate was 21.0% in 2016 for households with size 11+.

Table 6.6: Incidence of Poverty by Size of Household

Household Size	Percentage of the Population Below the Poverty Line					
	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line						
All size	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9
1-2	6.8	8.7	2.6	9.9	11.8	5.5
3-4	13.3	14.4	11.1	19.9	22.2	14.6
5-6	21.8	24.0	16.8	29.6	31.3	24.5
7-8	29.2	29.8	27.3	34.2	35.0	31.7
9-10	29.1	29.4	28.1	29.5	29.6	29.1
11+	27.5	32.9	15.7	28.3	26.6	34.8
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line						
All size	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6
1-2	1.8	2.3	0.7	4.4	5.4	2.1
3-4	3.2	3.9	1.8	9.6	11.5	5.3
5-6	7.0	7.7	5.4	16.2	18.4	9.4
7-8	9.7	10.4	7.7	20.2	20.6	18.7
9-10	12.5	14.0	7.8	17.9	19.9	11.1
11+	7.5	9.3	3.6	21.0	21.8	17.9

6.8 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY THE AGE OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

The estimates of the Head Count Rate by age of the head of the household are shown in Table 6.7. In 2022, the incidence of poverty using the upper poverty line for the age of the head of household ≤ 29 is 20.3%; the highest rate is 20.5% for the age group 30-39. The rates

are slightly lower for the age groups 40-49 and 50-59 and those 60 years and above. A similar pattern was observed for poverty incidence by age of the head of household and locality area.

On the other hand, using the lower poverty line, the highest rate is 7.0% for the age group 30-39, and the lowest rate is 4.8% for the age group 60+, whereas the rates were 15.7% and 11.1%, respectively, in 2016.

Table 6.7: Incidence of Poverty by Age of the Household Head

Age of Head in Years	Percentage of the Population Below the Poverty Line					
	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line						
All size	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9
≤ 29	20.3	22.7	14.8	24.5	27.1	18.9
30-39	20.5	22.3	16.5	28.7	3.19	20.9
40-49	19.7	22.4	14.2	24.6	26.4	20.1
50-59	16.0	16.3	15.2	20.1	22.3	14.2
60+	17.5	19.3	12.7	20.6	21.4	17.7
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line						
All size	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6
≤ 29	5.8	7.2	2.7	13.0	15.6	7.4
30-39	7.0	8.2	4.5	15.7	18.5	8.4
40-49	5.1	6.0	3.4	12.9	14.9	7.8
50-59	5.6	5.7	5.2	10.1	11.6	6.0
60+	4.8	5.7	2.5	11.1	12.0	7.6

6.9 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The estimates of the incidence of poverty (CBN) by selected household characteristics using both upper and lower poverty lines are presented in Table 6.8.

The HCR poverty incidence for female-headed households is lower than that of male-headed households. Using the upper poverty line, in 2022, the HCR by sex of the head of household is estimated at 14.1% for female-headed households, whereas it is

19.1% for the male heads. In rural areas, HCR is 15.3% for the female heads and 21.0% for the male heads. In urban areas, the HCR of female households is 11.4% and 15.1% for male-headed households. In 2016, the HCR of the incidence of poverty using the upper poverty line was 19.9% for female-headed households, whereas it was 24.8% for male-headed households. In 2016, in rural areas, the HCR of female-headed households was 20.0%, whereas it was 27.1% for male-headed households. In urban areas, these rates were 19.7% for female-headed households and 18.8% for male-headed households.

It was observed from the findings that the HCR by marital status using the upper poverty line in 2022 is 18.7% for the married, 13.9% for the unmarried, and 19.1% for the widowed/divorced. Using the lower poverty line in 2022, the HCR by marital status are 5.6% for the married, 3.5% for the unmarried, and 6.9% for the widowed/divorced.

Using the upper poverty line, in 2022, the HCR was 18.7% for Muslims and 18.0% for non-Muslims. Using the lower poverty line, the HCR by religion was 5.7% for Muslims and 5.3% for non-Muslims.

Table 6.8: Incidence of Poverty by Selected Demographic Characteristics of Household Head by Locality

Selected Demographic Characteristics of Household Head	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line						
National	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9
Gender of head:						
Male	19.1	21.0	15.1	24.8	27.1	18.8
Female	14.1	15.3	11.4	19.9	20.0	19.7
Marital Status:						
Married	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.4	26.5	18.7
Unmarried	13.9	14.9	11.3	15.6	16.4	13.9
Widowed/Divorced	19.1	20.8	15.7	27.4	28.8	24.0
Religion:						
Muslim	18.7	20.4	15.2	24.0	26.0	18.9
Non-Muslim	18.0	21.4	8.7	26.6	29.3	18.5
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line						
National	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6
Gender of head:						
Male	5.6	6.5	3.8	13.2	15.3	7.5
Female	5.6	6.5	3.6	10.4	11.3	8.0
Marital Status:						
Married	5.6	6.4	3.7	12.9	14.9	7.5
Unmarried	3.5	4.2	1.9	8.5	8.6	8.3
Widowed/Divorced	6.9	7.9	4.9	15.2	17.4	9.8
Religion:						
Muslim	5.7	6.5	3.9	12.6	14.5	7.6
Non-Muslim	5.3	6.4	2.2	14.9	17.5	7.1

6.10 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Historically, the incidence of poverty has been high among the illiterate. The HIES 2022 survey findings also revealed the same fact. The estimates of the incidence of poverty by educational status using lower and upper poverty lines are presented in Table 6.9.

In 2022, the estimates of HCR by literacy status, using the upper poverty line, are 26.9% for the illiterate and 14.2% for the literate. In 2016, it was 29.5% for the illiterate and 15.1% for the literate.

Using the lower poverty line, the HCR by educational status is 9.1% for the illiterate and 3.8% for the literate. The HCR is 5.3 percentage points higher among the illiterate than the literate. In 2016, it was 15.8% for the illiterate and 7.1% for the literate.

According to the HIES 2022 findings, the HCR declines as educational attainment rises. The estimates of HCR using the upper poverty line show 26.6% for no education, 24.1% for grade I-IV, 17.7% for grade V-IX, and 6.7% for SSC passed and above. The estimates of HCR using the lower poverty line have been recorded at 9.3% for no education, 5.9% for grades I-IV, 5.2% for grades V-IX, and 1.2% for the SSC passed and above.

Table 6.9: Incidence of Poverty by Educational Status

Characteristics of Households	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line						
National	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9
Literacy status:						
Illiterate	26.9	27.0	26.6	29.5	30.1	27.3
Literate	14.2	16.0	11.1	15.1	17.5	10.3
Educational level:						
No education	26.6	26.8	25.8	29.8	30.4	27.4
Completed class I-IV	24.1	24.1	24.2	25.1	25.3	24.3
Completed class V-IX	17.7	18.0	17.2	16.5	17.9	13.1
Completed class SSC+	6.7	9.4	4.1	6.6	9.6	3.6
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line						
National	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6
Literacy status:						
Illiterate	9.1	9.2	8.5	15.8	17.0	11.4
Literate	3.8	4.6	2.4	7.1	9.0	3.6
Educational level:						
No education	9.3	9.5	8.3	16.0	17.2	11.6
Completed class I-IV	5.9	6.0	5.7	12.6	13.4	9.5
Completed class V-IX	5.2	5.7	4.1	7.9	9.4	4.5
Completed class SSC+	1.2	1.9	0.5	2.7	4.5	0.9

6.11 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY LOCALITY

The estimates of the incidence of poverty by the main occupation of the head of households, using both lower and upper poverty lines, have been presented in Table 6.10 by locality.

The estimates of HCR using the upper poverty line in 2022, by considering the occupational status of the head of households, show that the incidence of poverty at the national level for both 'Service Workers' and 'Production, Transport and Related Workers' are 22.9% followed by 22.1% for 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries', 21.0% for 'Clerical, Related Works and Govt. Executives: 14.9% for Professional, Technical and Related Works, and 6.0% for Administrative and Management Works. The incidence of poverty rate is 14.9% for the head of households who are not working. In rural areas, the highest rate is

26.5% for Service workers in 2022, which was 26.8% for Service workers in 2016. Likewise, in urban areas, the highest rate is 23.0% for 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' in 2022 and 35.3% for 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' in 2016.

The HCR of poverty incidences using a lower poverty line at the national level is 8.7% for 'Production, Transport and Related Workers', the highest rate among the categories measured in 2022. The rate is zero (0) 2022 for the administrative and management works category, which was 2.3% nationally in 2016. In rural areas, the highest rate is 9.8% for 'Production, Transport and Related Workers' in 2022; in urban areas, the highest rate is 7.2% for 'Production, Transport and Related Workers' in 2022.

Interestingly, at all levels, the HCR using the lower poverty line is 'zero (0)' in 2022 for the 'Administrative and Management Works' category, such as at the national level, in rural and urban areas.

Table 6.10: Incidence of Poverty by Main Occupation of Household Head and Locality

Locality and Occupation of Head	Percentage of the Population Below the Poverty Line			
	HIES 2022		HIES 2016	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
National				
Total	5.6	18.7	12.9	24.3
Professional, Technical and Related Works	4.1	14.9	7.6	16.2
Administrative & Management Works	0.0	6.0	2.3	4.0
Clerical, Related Works & Govt. Executive	4.6	21.0	11.8	24.4
Sales Workers	2.9	13.0	8.3	17.7
Service Workers	6.7	22.9	14.0	26.6
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	6.9	22.1	18.2	32.0
Production, Transport and Related Workers	8.7	22.9	11.3	22.8
Head not Working/NAD	4.9	14.9	14.9	20.8
Rural				
Total	6.4	20.4	14.9	26.3
Professional, Technical and Related Works	4.4	15.5	9.4	18.8
Administrative & Management Works	0.0	19.5	9.3	11.0
Clerical, Related Works & Govt. Executive	6.2	22.2	15.6	28.6
Sales Workers	3.6	14.1	9.8	19.8
Service Workers	8.8	26.5	15.9	26.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	6.9	22.1	18.4	31.7
Production, Transport and Related Workers	9.8	25.8	14.0	25.3

Locality and Occupation of Head	Percentage of the Population Below the Poverty Line			
	HIES 2022		HIES 2016	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Head not Working/NAD	5.4	17.3	12.6	20.5
Urban				
Total	3.9	14.9	7.6	18.9
Professional, Technical and Related Works	3.7	14.2	3.7	10.8
Administrative & Management Works	0.0	1.6	0.5	2.2
Clerical, Related Works & Govt. Executive	2.1	19.3	7.5	19.6
Sales Workers	2.1	11.6	6.2	14.8
Service Workers	3.7	17.7	10.9	26.3
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	6.9	23.0	16.0	35.3
Production, Transport and Related Workers	7.2	18.7	6.7	18.5
Head not Working/NAD*	3.9	9.8	19.2	21.4

* NAD indicates No Available Data.

6.12 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY OWNERSHIP OF LAND

The estimates of the incidence of poverty (CBN) by land ownership using both lower and upper poverty lines are presented in Table 6.11.

It is observed that as land size increases, the incidence of poverty decreases, with some exceptions for substantial land-owning households.

In 2022, the estimates of HCR by ownership of land using the upper poverty line were found to be 25.8% for landless households, 25.1% for the owner of land less than 0.05 acre, 19.2% for owners of 0.05-0.49 acre land, 12.5% for 0.50-1.49 acre land, 8.1% for 1.50-2.49 acre land, 7.2% for 2.50-7.49 acre land and 3.9% for the owner of 7.50 acre or more land. In 2016, the estimates of HCR by ownership land using the lower poverty line were found to be 9.5% for no land, 7.4% for land size 0.05 acre or less, 5.9% for 0.05 to 0.49 acre, 3.3% for

Table 6.11: Incidence of Poverty by Ownership of Land

Size of Land Holding (Acres)	Percentage of the Population Below the Poverty Line					
	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
1. Using the Upper Poverty Line						
All size	18.7	20.5	14.7	24.3	26.4	18.9
No land	25.8	35.6	19.1	32.9	38.3	27.4
<0.05	25.1	28.8	19.5	29.5	33.6	20.4
0.05-0.49	19.2	21.1	14.2	24.4	26.8	16.8
0.50-1.49	12.5	14.1	6.3	16.9	18.5	9.9
1.50-2.49	8.1	9.7	1.8	13.0	13.8	8.1
2.50-7.49	7.2	8.3	2.6	11.6	12.3	8.1
7.50+	3.9	3.7	4.3	9.8	12.4	2.5

Size of Land Holding (Acres)	Percentage of the Population Below the Poverty Line					
	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
2. Using the Lower Poverty Line						
All size	5.6	6.5	3.8	12.9	14.9	7.6
No land	9.5	16.6	4.6	17.6	24.6	10.6
<0.05	7.4	8.9	5.2	16.1	19.6	8.2
0.05-0.49	5.9	6.8	3.6	12.9	14.8	7.1
0.50-1.49	3.3	3.7	1.8	8.2	9.2	3.9
1.50-2.49	1.8	2.1	0.9	5.5	6.0	2.4
2.50-7.49	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.5	6.9	4.2
7.50+	0.7	0.0	2.3	3.8	4.9	0.8

0.50-1.49 acre, 1.8% for 1.50-2.49 acre, 0.8% for 2.50-7.49 acre and 0.7% for 7.50 acre or more land.

In 2016, the estimates of HCR by ownership of land using the upper poverty line, are found to be 32.9% for landless households, 29.5% for the owner of land less than 0.05 acre, 24.4% for the owner of 0.05-0.49 acre land, 16.9% for 0.50-1.49 acre land, 13.0% for 1.50-2.49 acre land, 11.6% for 2.50-7.49 acre land and 9.8% for the owner of 7.50 acre or more land. In 2016, the estimates of HCR by ownership land using the lower poverty line were found to be 17.6% for no land, 16.1% for land size 0.05 acre or less, 12.9% for 0.05 to 0.49 acre, 8.2% for 0.50-1.49 acre, 5.5% for 1.50-2.49 acre, 6.5% for 2.50-7.49 acre and 3.8% for 7.50 acre or more land.

6.13 PER CAPITA INCOME OF THE POOR

Table 6.12 shows the per capita per month income of the poor using upper and lower poverty lines.

In 2022, using the upper poverty line, the per capita income of the poor was Tk. 3578.0 at the national level. This rate was the highest in the Rajshahi Division at Tk. 4663.0, followed by Dhaka Division at Tk. 3979.0 and Khulna Division at Tk. 3653.0. Using the upper poverty line, in 2016, the Barishal division had the highest rate at Tk. 3243.0, followed by the Rajshahi Division at Tk. 3349.0 and the Mymensingh Division at Tk. 3257.0, and at Dhaka Division at Tk. 3979.0.

Table 6.12: Per Capita Income of the Poor by Locality and Division

Division	Per Capita Income of the Poor					
	Upper Poverty Line			Lower Poverty Line		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022						
National	3578	3426	4043	3032	2923	3437
Barishal	3243	3175	3586	3059	3015	3394
Chattogram	3349	3249	3694	2643	2466	3710
Dhaka	3979	3617	4499	3064	2405	3394
Khulna	3653	3633	3765	2718	2499	3424
Mymensingh	3257	3116	4192	2781	2549	3919
Rajshahi	4663	4765	4277	4520	4543	4275

Division	Per Capita Income of the Poor					
	Upper Poverty Line			Lower Poverty Line		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Rangpur	3238	3227	3274	2819	2837	2727
Sylhet	2087	1985	2708	1766	1741	2261
HIES 2016						
National	2765	2114	5188	2365	1987	4332
Barishal	2721	2583	3277	2629	2326	4402
Chattogram	2053	1900	2537	1814	1803	1856
Dhaka	2320	2136	2630	2024	1978	2188
Khulna	2198	2106	2509	2069	2012	2397
Mymensingh	2329	2282	2590	2274	2273	2280
Rajshahi	2368	2344	2494	2250	2293	2021
Rangpur	1904	1901	1929	1801	1802	1792
Sylhet	1689	1594	2105	1689	1608	2237

Using the lower poverty line, in 2022, the per capita income of the poor was Tk.3032.0 at the national level. This rate is the highest in the Rajshahi Division at Tk. 4520.0, followed by Dhaka Division at Tk. 3064.0, Barishal Division at Tk. 3059.0 and Rangpur Division at Tk. 2819.0. Using the lower poverty line in 2016, the Barishal Division had the highest rate at Tk. 2629.0, followed by the Mymensingh Division at Tk. 2274.0 and Rajshahi Division at Tk. 2250.0 and Tk. 2069.0 at Khulna Division.

6.14 PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE OF THE POOR

Table 6.13 provides information on the per capita expenditure of the poor using both upper and lower poverty lines.

In 2022, using the upper poverty line, the per capita expenditure of the poor was Tk. 3054.0 at the national level, Tk. 2890.0 in the rural areas and Tk. 3553.0 in the

Table 6.13: Per Capita Expenditure of the Poor by Locality and Division

Division/Locality	Per Capita Expenditure of the Poor (Tk.)					
	Upper Poverty Line			Lower Poverty Line		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2022						
National	3054	2890	3553	2318	2229	2653
Barishal	2825	2795	2979	2315	2313	2332
Chattogram	3067	2950	3471	2244	2243	2254
Dhaka	3624	3354	4010	2790	2142	3115
Khulna	2810	2764	3071	2053	1955	2370
Mymensingh	2654	2644	2718	2154	2119	2330
Rajshahi	3003	2969	3133	2536	2549	2400
Rangpur	2655	2519	3135	2108	2088	2210
Sylhet	2769	2651	3490	2143	2141	2190

Division/Locality	Per Capita Expenditure of the Poor (Tk.)					
	Upper Poverty Line			Lower Poverty Line		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
HIES 2016						
National	1784	1719	2028	1511	1491	1617
Barishal	1747	1664	2082	1481	1465	1577
Chattogram	2021	1981	2146	1712	1692	1786
Dhaka	1917	1745	2206	1558	1522	1684
Khulna	1723	1659	1943	1451	1428	1556
Mymensingh	1805	1763	2037	1573	1569	1597
Rajshahi	1709	1681	1851	1462	1438	1589
Rangpur	1611	1599	1688	1393	1382	1472
Sylhet	1663	1597	1950	1528	1521	1579

urban areas. In 2016, it was Tk. 1784.0 at the national level, Tk. 1719.0 in rural areas and Tk. 2028.0 in urban areas. In 2022, the rate was the highest in the Dhaka Division at Tk. 3624.0, followed by the Chattogram division at Tk. 3067.0, Rajshahi Division at Tk. 3003.0.

In 2022, using the lower poverty line, the per capita expenditure of the poor was Tk. 2318.0 at the national level, Tk. 2229.0 in the rural areas and Tk. 2653.0 in the urban areas. In 2016, it was Tk. 1511.0 at the national level, Tk. 1491.0 in rural area and Tk. 1617.0 in urban area. In 2022, the rate was the highest in the Dhaka Division at Tk. 2790.0, followed by the Rajshahi Division at Tk. 2536.0 and the Barishal Division at Tk. 2315.0.

6.15 RECONSTRUCTING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY TRENDS: 2010-2022

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducts the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) almost every five years. From 2000 onwards, the BBS followed a similar sampling design covering nearly the same items, especially for food and non-food consumption modules. However, in HIES 2022, substantial changes were made to enhance data quality. These are (i) the introduction of COICOP (Classification of individual consumption according to purpose), (ii) the Adding of new items in the food and non-food consumption modules, (iii) Switching from CAFE (Computer Assisted Field Entry) to CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) for

data collection entry and effective monitoring of the field activities. As a result, these positive changes were pivotal in improving the quality of HIES 2022 data. But at the same time, it poses challenges in comparing consumption data with the previous round of surveys.

To meet the challenge of reconstructing household consumption trends, a Survey-to-Survey (S2S) imputation technique was applied in the previous rounds (HIES 2010 and HIES 2016). Briefly, the process involved ratios of the share of food and non-food consumption of the items exclusively collected in 2022 to the total consumption excluding these items.

6.15.1 RECONSTRUCTING POVERTY TRENDS: 2010-2022

An ensemble consumption aggregate with the imputed components was calculated by averaging across all simulations to determine the point estimates for the new and extreme poverty headcounts. This process resulted in a poverty headcount of approximately 37.1 percent in 2010 and 26.5 percent in 2016, assuming that a survey equivalent to 2022 had been conducted in both rounds (Figure 6.9). Furthermore, the estimated extreme poverty rates would have been 12.2 percent and 9.2 percent in 2010 and 2016.

Considering these new estimates and the 95 percent confidence intervals based on the corresponding survey designs, there is a significant average decrease of 10.6 percentage points in the poverty rate between

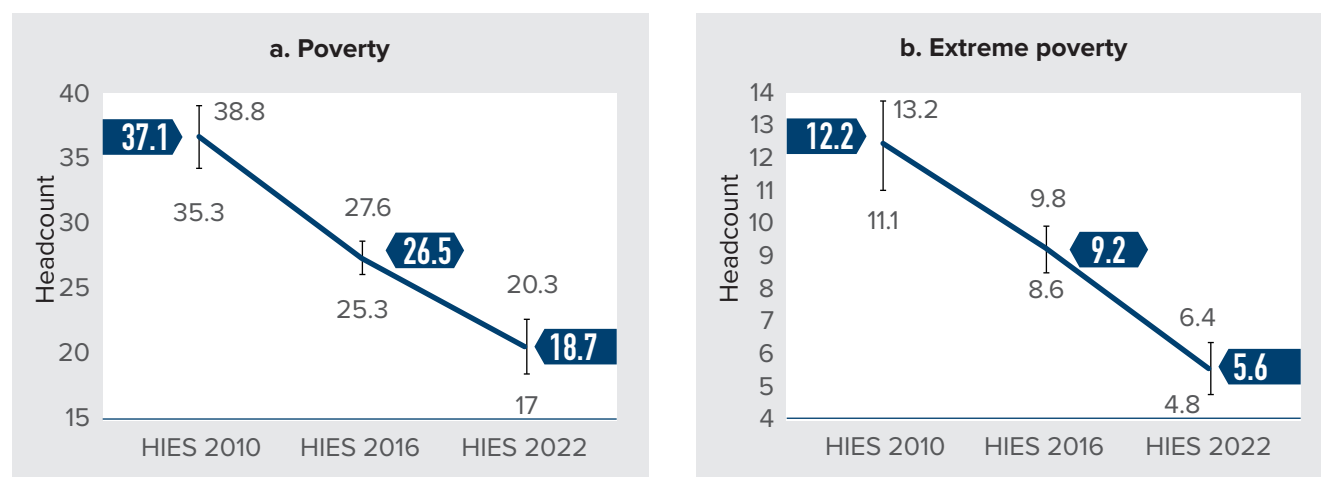
2010 and 2016 and 7.8 points between 2016 and 2022. Regarding extreme poverty, the average decline would be approximately three percentage points in the first period and 3.6 points in the last six years. These findings highlight a significant reduction in both poverty and extreme poverty rates between 2010 and 2022, with a slightly higher rate of reduction observed between 2016 and 2022 in the case of extreme poverty and between 2010 and 2016 in the case of moderate poverty.

Table 6.14: Comparable Poverty and Extreme Poverty Head Count Rates (%)

Year	Poverty (%)	Extreme poverty (%)
HIES 2010	37.1 (31.5)	12.2 (17.6)
HIES 2016	26.5 (24.3)	9.2 (12.9)
HIES 2022	18.7	5.6

Note: The figures in parentheses are the official poverty rates (HCR) of the respective rounds of HIES

Figure 6.9: Comparable Poverty and Extreme Poverty Trends

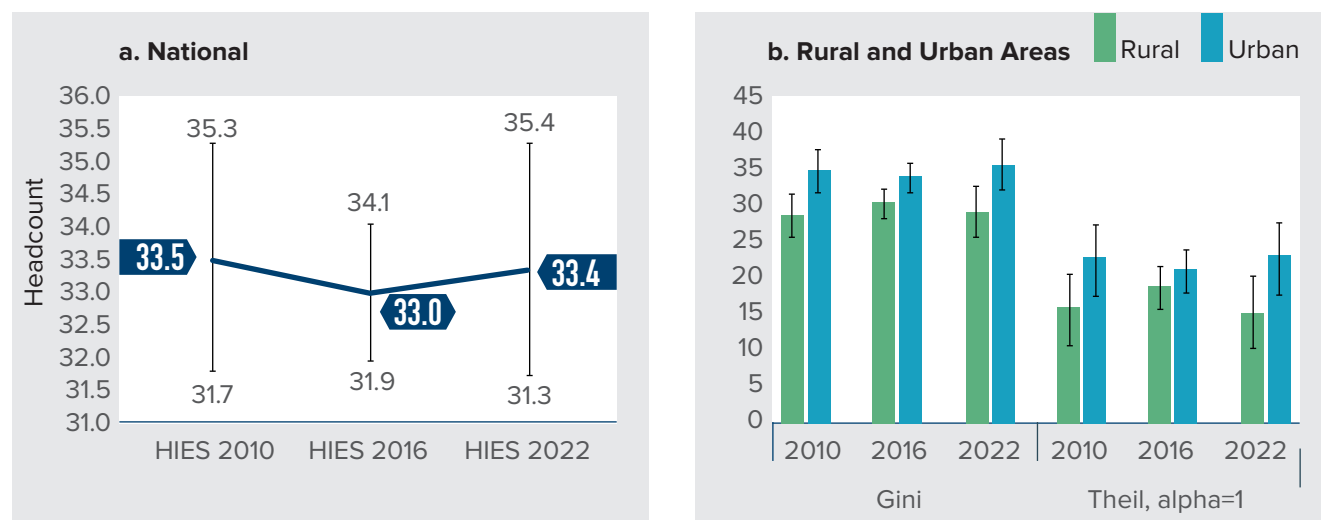


6.15.2 RECONSTRUCTING INEQUALITY TRENDS: 2010-2022

Inequality measures remained statistically the same across all the analysed periods. From 2010 to 2022, Gini and Theil coefficients dropped by 0.1 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively, although these changes are not statistically significant considering

the 95 percent confidence intervals. Even though the Gini index decreased in rural areas in the 2016–2022 (30.1 to 29.1), it increased in urban areas (33.8 to 35.6). The opposing trends in inequality between urban and rural areas counterbalanced each other, leading to a nearly unchanged level of national inequality in 2022 compared to 2010 and 2016.

Figure 6.10: Comparable Inequality Trends







CHAPTER 7

EDUCATION

Education develops human skills for providing quality services to the community. Education is also termed human capital and makes people suitable for professional jobs. Education is recognised as one of the most basic human needs. It has a direct bearing on the overall welfare of individuals as well as households and society. The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022 included a separate education module and collected valuable education information. This chapter deals with the status of education among individuals and the impact of education on other aspects of the well-being of households. The aspects covered include literacy, level of education, type of school attended, attendance, enrollment, drinking water source by educational attainment, and excreta disposal facility.

7.1 LITERACY RATE

The literacy rate of the population aged seven years and above refers to the proportion of those aged seven years and above who can write letters to the total population of the same age group, expressed as a percentage. The literacy rates of the population aged seven years and above have been shown in Table 7.1 by gender and place of locality. In HIES 2022, at the national level, the literacy rate was 74.0%, 70.3% in rural areas and 82.0% in urban areas. In HIES 2016, at the national level, the literacy rate among males and females was 65.6%, 63.3% in rural areas and 71.6% in urban areas. It was found that the literacy rate has increased across the country.

Table 7.1: Literacy Rate (7 years and above) by Gender and Administrative Division

Sex and Division	Percentage of literacy rate (7 years and above)					
	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	74.0	70.3	82.0	65.6	63.3	71.6
Barishal	75.4	73.8	81.9	75.4	73.3	83.8
Chattogram	78.3	75.6	84.1	68.8	66.1	68.6
Dhaka	78.6	73.3	83.6	68.7	65.6	72.0
Khulna	77.5	75.5	84.6	67.0	64.8	75.1
Mymensingh	61.7	59.4	71.4	61.9	59.8	72.9
Rajshahi	68.7	65.7	78.1	62.1	59.6	71.2
Rangpur	67.3	65.1	77.4	59.8	57.9	70.5
Sylhet	69.4	68	76.3	60.3	59.1	67.0
Male	75.8	72.2	83.3	67.8	65.5	74.0
Barishal	75.2	73.2	82.8	76.7	75.1	84.7
Chattogram	80.3	77.3	86.3	68.4	67.8	70.1
Dhaka	80.0	75.0	84.6	71.3	68.2	74.8
Khulna	79.5	77.7	85.9	69.2	66.9	77.6
Mymensingh	64.3	62.1	73.2	63.9	61.7	75.4
Rajshahi	70.4	67.9	78.5	64.0	61.4	74.0
Rangpur	70.0	68.1	78.9	63.5	61.7	73.9
Sylhet	71.2	69.8	78.0	62.2	61.0	69.1
Female	72.3	68.5	80.7	63.4	61.2	69.3
Barishal	75.7	74.3	80.9	74.1	72.3	82.9
Chattogram	76.6	74.1	81.9	65.3	64.5	67.3
Dhaka	77.2	71.5	82.6	66.1	63.1	69.4
Khulna	75.5	73.2	83.2	64.9	62.7	72.6
Mymensingh	59.2	56.7	69.6	59.9	57.9	70.4
Rajshahi	66.9	63.5	77.8	60.1	57.8	68.5
Rangpur	64.5	61.8	75.8	55.9	54.0	67.0
Sylhet	67.8	66.3	74.8	58.6	57.4	65.0

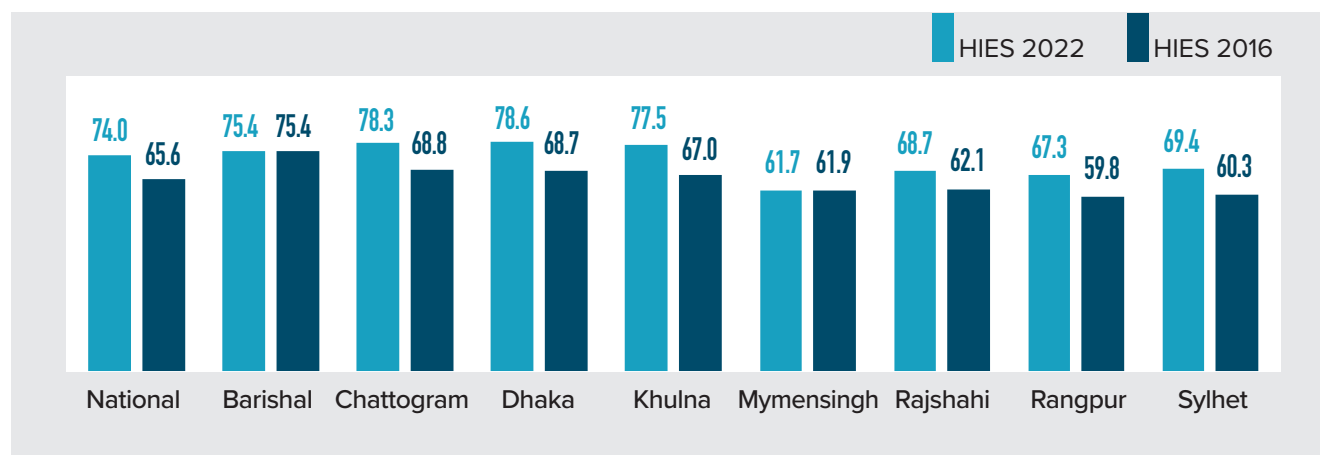
Figure 7.1 shows Bangladesh's literacy rate in 2022, which indicates that literacy rates vary among administrative divisions.

7.1.1 SEX DISAGGREGATED LITERACY RATE

The sex differential is shown in Table 7.1. Males have a higher literacy rate than females. In HIES 2022, at the national level, the literacy rate was 75.8% for males and

72.3% for females, with a difference of 3.5 percentage points. In HIES 2016, at the national level, the literacy rate was 67.8% for males and 63.4% for females, where the difference is 4.4 percentage points. In rural areas, the male literacy rate was 72.2%, and the female literacy rate was 68.5%. The corresponding figures for males and females 2016 were 65.5% and 61.2%, respectively. Thus, the gender gap in literacy is more pronounced in rural areas than at the national level. In 2022, the urban literacy rate was 83.3% for males and 80.7% for females.

Figure 7.1: Literacy Rate (7 years and above) by Division



In 2016, urban literacy was 74.0% for males and 69.3% for females. When comparing HIES 2022 with 2016, there was a noticeable improvement in the effort to close the literacy gap in urban areas.

the highest literacy rate in 2022 was found in Khulna Division (84.6%) and the lowest in Mymensingh Division (71.4%). In HIES 2016, for urban areas, Barishal Division was found with the highest rate (83.8%) and Sylhet Division was located with the lowest rate (67.0%).

7.1.2 DIVISIONAL VARIATION OF LITERACY RATE

Table 7.1 also shows literacy differential at the division level. In 2022, the highest literacy rate (78.6%) was observed in Dhaka Division, while in 2016, Barishal Division had the highest literacy rate (75.4%). The lowest literacy rate in 2022 was found in the Mymensingh Division (61.7%); in 2016, it was in Rangpur Division (59.8%). In 2022, the highest literacy rate for rural areas was in Chattogram Division (75.6%) and the lowest in Mymensingh Division (59.4%). In rural areas, the highest literacy rate in 2016 was in Barishal Division (73.3%) and the lowest in Rangpur Division (57.9%). In urban areas,

7.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The level of education for the population aged five years and above has been presented in Table 7.2. It was found that at the national level, 24.13% did not pass any class, 28.00% passed level I-V, 25.27% passed level VI-IX, 16.07% passed SSC, HSC or equivalent level and 3.01% passed graduate or equivalent degree, 2.41% obtained master's level, 0.36% obtained either engineering or medical degrees, 0.28% received diplomas and professional certificates and 0.47% have other educational qualifications.

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 Years and above by Level of Education and Locality, 2022

Level of Education and Sex	Percent of Population		
	National	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No Class Passed	24.13	27.20	17.51
Class I-V	28.00	29.32	25.16
Class VI-IX	25.27	25.52	24.72
SSC, HSC/Equivalent	16.07	14.00	20.56
Graduate & Equivalent	3.01	2.02	5.15
Post Graduate	2.41	1.20	5.02

Level of Education and Sex	Percent of Population		
	National	Rural	Urban
Doctor	0.12	0.02	0.33
Engineer	0.24	0.06	0.61
Diploma/Vocational	0.28	0.22	0.39
Others	0.47	0.43	0.55
Male			
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No Class Passed	22.55	25.32	16.61
Class I-V	29.20	30.99	25.37
Class VI-IX	22.83	22.77	22.96
SSC, HSC/Equivalent	17.01	15.38	20.52
Graduate & Equivalent	3.67	2.63	5.89
Post Graduate	3.12	1.80	5.94
Doctor	0.13	0.01	0.39
Engineer	0.39	0.10	0.99
Diploma/Vocational	0.37	0.31	0.50
Others	0.74	0.70	0.83
Female			
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No Class Passed	25.72	29.08	18.42
Class I-V	26.80	27.66	24.94
Class VI-IX	27.71	28.27	26.50
SSC, HSC/Equivalent	15.13	12.63	20.60
Graduate& Equivalent	2.35	1.42	4.40
Post Graduate	1.70	0.60	4.10
Doctor	0.11	0.03	0.26
Engineer	0.09	0.02	0.24
Diploma/Vocational	0.18	0.14	0.28
Others	0.20	0.17	0.26

The Figure 7.2 depicts the distribution of the population according to their educational qualification. This figure shows that up to class 9, the population proportion is higher in rural areas than in Bangladesh's urban areas.

7.2.1 SEX DIFFERENTIAL IN LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Bangladesh has a significant gender gap in educational attainment. 22.55% of males and 25.72% of females did not pass Class I. The proportion of males who obtained

SSC, HSC, or equivalent was 17.01% compared to 15.13% for females. Among males, the proportion of graduates and equivalent degrees was 3.67%, compared to 2.35% for females. The proportion of males with a master's degree is 3.12%, compared to 1.70% of women. The proportion of males with diplomas and vocational education was 0.37%, and that of women was 0.18%. There are also differences between men and women in urban and rural areas. In rural areas, the percentage of males with SSC, HSC, or equivalent education was 15.38% compared to 12.63% for females. In urban areas, the proportion of males with SSC, HSC, or

Figure 7.2: Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Above Based on the Highest Level of Education Passed by Locality, 2022

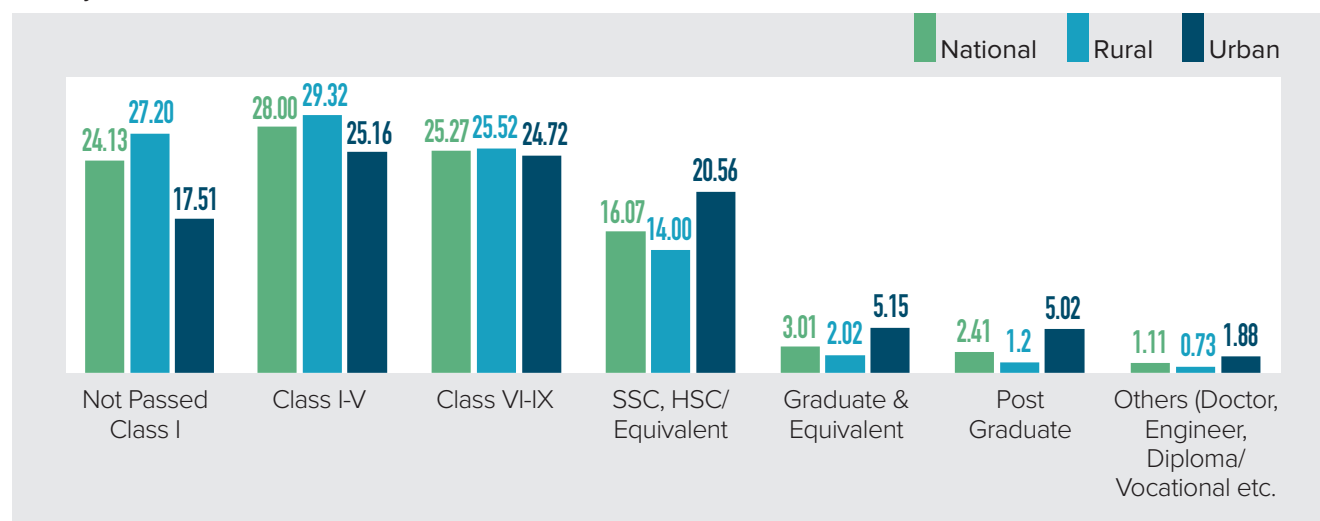
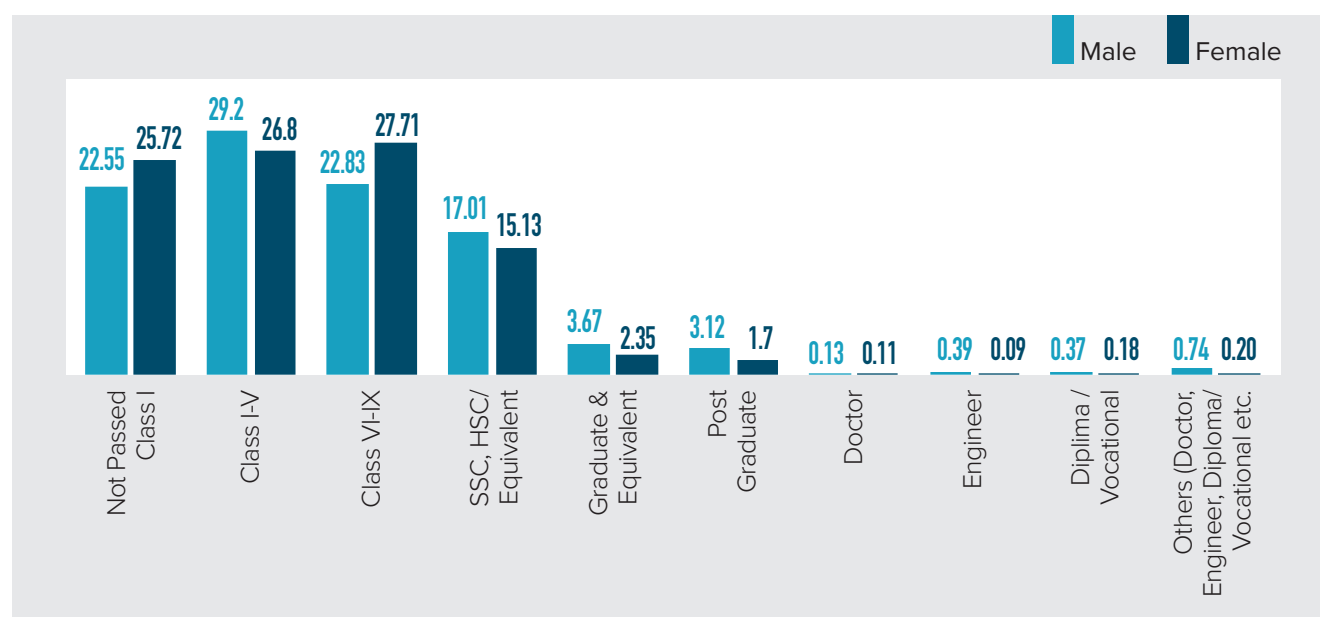


Figure 7.3: Distribution of Population Aged 5 Years and Above Based on the Highest Level of Education Passed by sex, 2022



equal education was 20.52% compared to 20.60% for females. This difference was also found at other levels of education (Table 7.2).

Figure 7.3 indicates that males are more proportionate at all levels of education except levels VI-IX. Moreover, women are also more among those who did not pass any class.

7.3 TYPE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDED

Table 7.3 below displays the different kinds of primary schools students attended in 2022. According to HIES 2022, the enrollment rates of students in public schools and government-subsidized were 56.8% and 9.54%, respectively. Non-government schools accounted for 18.64%, NGO-run schools accounted for 1.83%, government-recognized Madrasahs accounted for

5.85%, and Qawmi Madrassas accounted for 7.34% of primary school students. There is a difference between the types of schools in urban and rural areas. Of the total number of primary school students in rural areas, 63.43% of students study in Government primary schools, and 8.70% of students study in government-subsidised schools. In urban areas, the proportion of students enrolled in such schools was 41.43% and 11.50%, respectively. Non-government schools in rural areas accounted for 14.47%, while in urban areas they

accounted for 28.32%. NGO-run schools accounted for 1.38% in rural areas and 2.87% in urban areas. Government-recognized Madrassas were 5.25% in rural areas and 7.25% in urban areas. Qawmi Madrassas were 6.78% in rural areas and 8.63% in urban areas.

However, the following table shows the variation in schools attended by children according to their locality. It shows that most of the children attend government primary schools in both the rural and urban areas.

Table 7.3: Percentage of children attending primary school by type of school and division, 2022

Type of school and locality	Total	Division							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Government	56.8	73.46	51.87	43.45	71.38	54.26	63.48	68.78	67.96
Private (Govt. granted)	9.54	6.15	18.72	7.21	5.59	7.04	7.26	6.46	7.45
Private (Not govt. granted)	18.64	8.86	18.44	23.92	12.55	22.07	20.17	15.21	12.86
NGO run institution	1.83	0.91	0.43	2.89	0.26	1.07	2.23	4.18	2.14
Madrassa (Govt. affiliated)	5.85	4.72	4.95	10.14	3.34	5.24	3.08	4.04	4.02
Madrassa (Qawmi)	7.34	5.91	5.59	12.38	6.9	10.31	3.76	1.34	5.57
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Government	63.43	76.25	54.70	57.90	77.00	56.80	64.74	71.52	69.12
Private (Govt. granted)	8.70	5.25	19.17	5.17	5.00	6.21	5.78	5.70	6.43
Private (Not govt. granted)	14.47	7.00	15.79	12.97	8.67	21.00	19.76	12.97	13.24
NGO run institution	1.38	1.00	0.22	0.87	0.33	0.95	2.43	4.43	2.21
Madrassa (Govt. affiliated)	5.25	4.25	4.52	10.97	1.67	5.25	3.34	4.11	3.49
Madrassa (Qawmi)	6.78	6.25	5.60	12.12	7.33	9.79	3.95	1.27	5.51
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Government	41.43	62.07	45.05	29.21	52.76	42.50	59.19	55.96	61.95
Private (Govt. granted)	11.50	9.82	17.63	9.22	7.53	10.93	12.34	10.02	12.72
Private (Not govt. granted)	28.32	16.44	24.83	34.72	25.40	27.02	21.60	25.67	10.90
NGO run institution	2.87	0.53	0.95	4.89	0.00	1.59	1.56	3.00	1.80
Madrassa (Govt. affiliated)	7.25	6.63	5.98	9.33	8.87	5.20	2.19	3.67	6.80
Madrassa (Qawmi)	8.63	4.51	5.56	12.63	5.44	12.76	3.12	1.67	5.83

7.3.1 SEX VARIATION OF TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED

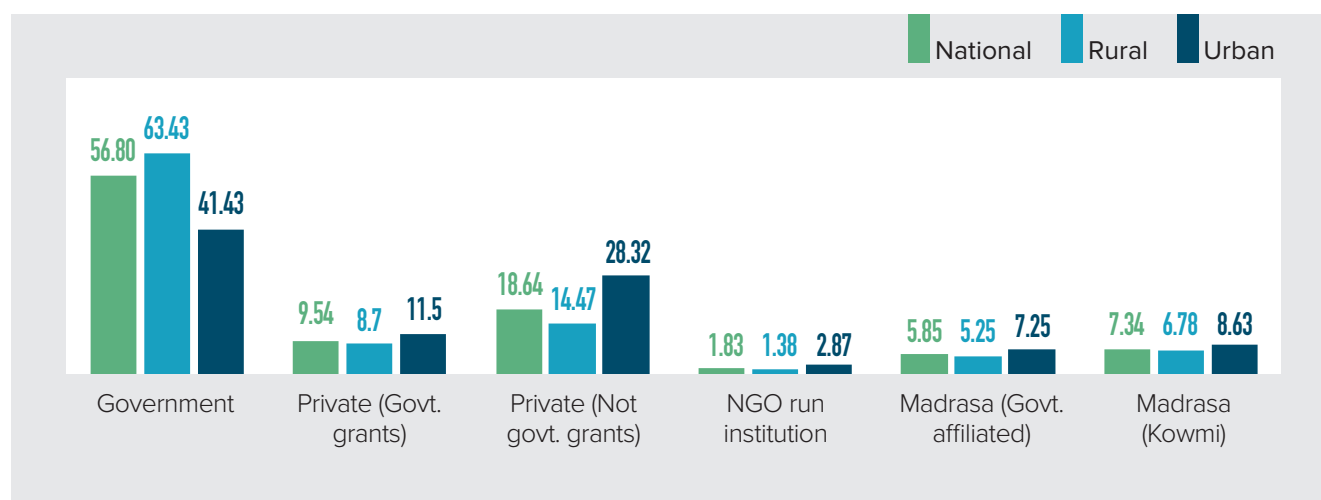
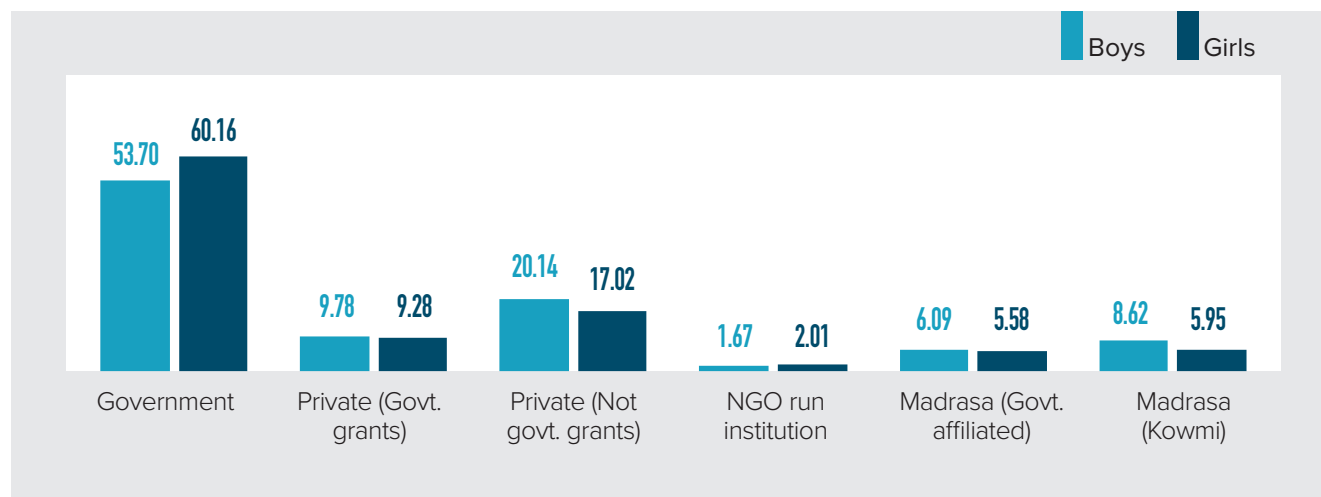
Table 7.4 shows the different types of schools attended by boys and girls. For boys, 53.7% are government-run, 9.78% are government-subsidised, non-government institutions run 20.14%, NGOs run 1.67%, 6.09% are recognised religious schools, and 8.62% are Qawmi religious schools. For girls, 60.16% are government-run, 9.28% are government-subsidised, non-government institutions run 17.02%, NGOs run 2.01%, 5.58% are

recognised religious schools and 5.95% are Qawmi religious schools.

The following Figure 7.5 describes the attendance at primary school by sex. There is some difference in the types of schools boys and girls attend. The proportion of boys is higher in government-granted private schools, non-granted private schools, and government-affiliated Madrasas and Qawmi Madrasas, except in government schools. The percentage of girls attending government schools is higher than that of boys.

Table 7.4: Percentage of children currently attending primary school by sex of child, type of school and division, 2022

Type of school and locality	Total	Division							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Government	56.8	73.46	51.87	43.45	71.38	54.26	63.48	68.78	67.96
Private (Govt. granted)	9.54	6.15	18.72	7.21	5.59	7.04	7.26	6.46	7.45
Private (Not govt. granted)	18.64	8.86	18.44	23.92	12.55	22.07	20.17	15.21	12.86
NGO run institution	1.83	0.91	0.43	2.89	0.26	1.07	2.23	4.18	2.14
Madrasa (Govt. affiliated)	5.85	4.72	4.95	10.14	3.34	5.24	3.08	4.04	4.02
Madrasa (Qawmi)	7.34	5.91	5.59	12.38	6.9	10.31	3.76	1.34	5.57
Boy	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Government	53.7	65.42	47.72	42.78	67.24	51.45	58.19	66.52	67.49
Private (Govt. granted)	9.78	7.48	18.91	6.39	7.47	8.62	8.8	7.34	5.91
Private (Not govt. granted)	20.14	12.37	20.78	24.53	12.64	24.32	22.16	16.48	13.11
NGO run institution	1.67	0.6	0.28	2.28	0.49	1.11	2.26	3.61	2.95
Madrasa (Govt. affiliated)	6.09	5.4	4.62	10.73	2.89	5.84	3.77	3.67	4.01
Madrasa (Qawmi)	8.62	8.73	7.68	13.28	9.28	8.65	4.83	2.38	6.53
Girl	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Government	60.16	81.78	56.03	44.23	75.89	57.31	69.02	71.41	68.43
Private (Govt. granted)	9.28	4.78	18.52	8.17	3.53	5.33	5.66	5.43	8.95
Private (Not govt. granted)	17.02	5.22	16.09	23.2	12.45	19.63	18.1	13.74	12.62
NGO run institution	2.01	1.23	0.59	3.62	0	1.02	2.21	4.84	1.35
Madrasa (Govt. affiliated)	5.58	4.01	5.28	9.45	3.83	4.59	2.36	4.46	4.04
Madrasa (Qawmi)	5.95	2.98	3.49	11.33	4.29	12.12	2.65	0.13	4.62

Figure 7.4: Percentage of children currently attending primary school by type of school and locality, 2022**Figure 7.5:** Percentage of Children Currently Attending Primary School by Type of School and Sex, 2022

7.3.2 DIVISIONAL VARIATION IN TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED

Types of schools according to the country's administrative division are well differentiated in Table 7.4. Among the divisions, Barishal Division had the highest number of students in government schools, with 73.46%, while Dhaka Division had the lowest rate (43.45%). Chattogram Division shows the highest proportion of students in government-funded private schools, 18.72%, and Khulna Division is the lowest at 5.59%. Dhaka Division had the highest proportion of students in non-government private schools at 23.92%, while Barishal Division had the lowest at 8.86%. The percentage of students at schools operated by NGOs was highest in Rangpur Division (4.18%) and lowest in

Khulna Division (0.26%). Dhaka Division had the highest percentage of accredited madrasas at 10.14%, while Rajshahi Division had the lowest at 3.08%. The highest number of Qawmi Madrasahs was also found in Dhaka (12.38%) and the lowest in Rangpur (1.34%).

7.4 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

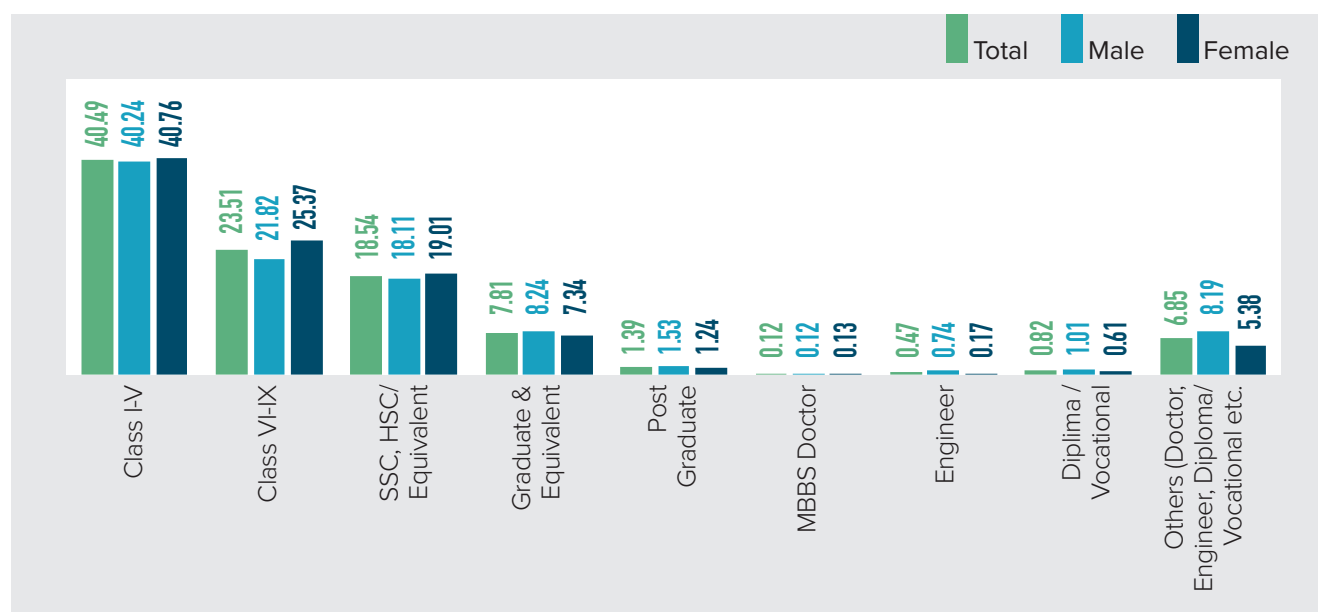
Table 7.5 shows the percentage distribution of students currently attending 5–29 years old at different levels of education by gender, place of locality, and level of education. According to the survey findings, the proportion of students in the first to fifth grade of elementary school among the school's students was

Table 7.5: Percentage of Currently Attending Students of Age 5-29 Years by Level of Education, Sex and Locality, 2022

Sex and Education	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Class I-V	40.49	40.24	40.76	42.14	41.62	42.72	37.08	37.41	36.71
Class VI-IX	23.51	21.82	25.37	23.78	21.61	26.18	22.93	22.26	23.68
SSC, HSC/Equivalent	18.54	18.11	19.01	17.99	17.82	18.17	19.67	18.70	20.75
Graduate/Equivalent	7.81	8.24	7.34	6.54	7.35	5.65	10.43	10.07	10.83
Post Graduate	1.39	1.53	1.24	1.08	1.35	0.77	2.04	1.89	2.20
MBBS Doctor	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.11	0.28	0.36	0.18
Engineer	0.47	0.74	0.17	0.21	0.35	0.07	0.99	1.55	0.37
Diploma/Vocational	0.82	1.01	0.61	0.90	1.11	0.67	0.66	0.81	0.49
Others	6.85	8.19	5.38	7.30	8.79	5.65	5.93	6.95	4.80

40.49%. The proportion of secondary school students (VI-IX class) was 23.51%. The proportion of students in higher education (SSC and HSC) was 18.54%. After secondary and higher secondary levels, the proportion of students drops sharply, indicating that many of those studying at the SSC and HSC levels do not progress to higher-level courses. The proportion of students at the graduate or equivalent level was 7.81%, compared to only 1.39% at the master's level. The proportion of medical students was only 0.12%, the proportion of engineering students was 0.47%, and the proportion of diploma and vocational students was 0.82%.

Rural-urban variations exist in the school attendance of children. In the higher classes, the proportion of students was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. In the primary level (class I-V), the percentage of students in the rural areas was 42.14 percent compared to 37.08 percent in the urban areas. In the SSC/HSC or equivalent level, the percentage of students in the rural areas was 17.99 percent against 19.67 percent in the urban areas, respectively. The percentages of students at the Graduate/equivalent level for rural and urban areas were 6.54 percent and 10.43 percent, respectively. The percentage of students in the postgraduate level urban

Figure 7.6: Percentage of Currently Attending Students aged 5-29 Years by Level of Education and Sex, 2022

areas was higher than in rural areas. The corresponding percentages were 1.08 percent and 2.04 percent for rural and urban areas. The percentage of students in medical discipline was only 0.05 percent in rural areas and 0.28 percent in urban areas. The higher proportions of students in the postgraduate level, engineering and medical disciplines were mainly due to better educational facilities for these levels in urban areas.

Figure 7.6 shows that up to Higher Secondary (HSC) or equivalent level, the proportion of females was higher than males. It also shows that the proportion of MBBS doctors was higher for females.

7.4.1 SEX DISAGGREGATION IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Sex differences in school attendance are shown in Table 7.5. The variation is prominent at the higher secondary level. At the national level, the percentage of male students in the Secondary and higher secondary level was 18.11 percent as opposed to 19.01 percent for females. The percentage of students at the graduate or equivalent level was 8.24 percent for males and 7.34 percent for females. At the postgraduate level, the percentage of male students was 1.53 percent, opposite to 1.24 percent for females. In the medical discipline, the percentage of female students was higher (0.13 percent) than males (0.12%). On the other hand, in the engineering discipline, the percentage of males was 0.74 percent compared to females (0.17%).

There is a sex differential in rural and urban areas as well. In rural areas, the percentage of male students in SSC/HSC or equivalent educational level was 17.82

percent, and that of female students was 18.17 percent. The percentage of male students in rural areas at the graduate level was 7.35 percent compared to 5.65 percent for female students. At the postgraduate level, male students were 1.35 percent compared to 0.77 percent for females. No male medical student was reported in the rural areas, but 0.11 percent were females, which is encouraging. However, 0.35 percent of males and 0.07 percent of females were reported in the engineering discipline in rural areas.

In the urban areas, although there are differences in the percentage of males and females at different levels of education, they were not as sharp as in rural areas. In the SSC/HSC or equivalent educational level, the percentage of males was 18.7 percent compared to 20.75 percent for females. At the graduate or equivalent level, the percentage of males was 10.07 percent compared with 10.83 percent for females in urban areas. The percentage of males at the postgraduate level was 1.89 percent in the urban areas, which was a bit higher (2.2 percent) for females. In the medical discipline, the percentage of males was 0.36 percent as against 0.18 percent for females. In the engineering discipline, the percentage of males was 1.55 percent to 0.37 percent for females.

7.5 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

School enrollment in the age group 6-10 and 11-15 years is presented in Table 7.6. Enrollment is defined by the number of students enrolled in schools in the age group divided by the number of children in the same age group expressed in percentage.

Table 7.6: Percentage of Children Enrollment in School by Sex, Division and Locality, 2022

Sex and division	Children aged 6-10 years			Children aged 11-15 years		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	93.1	93.8	91.6	86.7	87.1	85.8
Barishal	95.0	95.3	93.8	89.7	89.6	90.0
Chattogram	94.2	94.3	94.1	86.2	86.1	86.5
Dhaka	90.5	91.8	89.3	84.5	86.1	83.1
Khulna	93.2	92.1	97.0	89.6	89.6	89.7
Mymensingh	93.9	94.5	91.4	85.8	85.1	88.2
Rajshahi	94.0	93.9	94.2	89.7	89.2	91.2
Rangpur	95.3	96.3	90.6	90.0	89.9	90.2
Sylhet	93.4	93.7	92.1	82.3	81.9	84.4

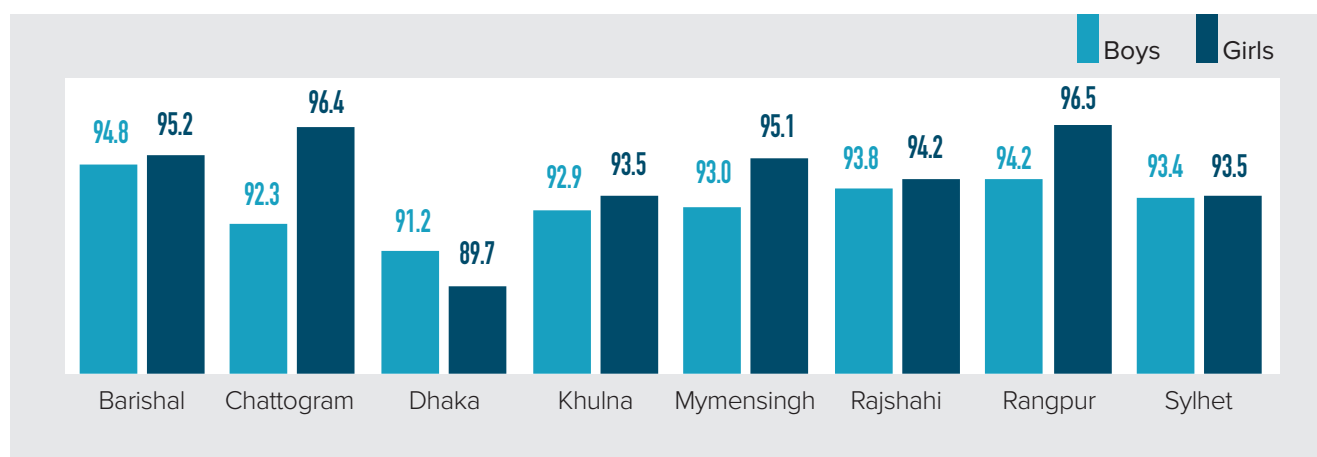
Sex and division	Children aged 6-10 years			Children aged 11-15 years		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Boys	92.6	92.7	92.5	83.1	82.7	83.9
Barishal	94.8	95.4	92.4	83.3	83.0	84.4
Chattogram	92.3	92.2	92.6	80.4	78.0	84.6
Dhaka	91.2	90.1	92.2	82.3	81.7	82.8
Khulna	92.9	91.8	96.8	85.4	84.4	88.6
Mymensingh	93.0	93.2	92.1	82.4	82.3	83.0
Rajshahi	93.8	94.0	93.0	87.7	88.3	85.7
Rangpur	94.2	95.1	89.8	88.5	89.0	85.9
Sylhet	93.4	93.8	91.1	77.7	77.2	80.4
Girls	93.7	95	90.7	90.5	91.7	88.0
Barishal	95.2	95.30	95.2	96.5	96.4	97.1
Chattogram	96.4	96.6	95.9	92.0	93.3	88.7
Dhaka	89.7	93.9	85.9	87.0	91.1	83.5
Khulna	93.5	92.4	97.2	94.6	95.7	90.8
Mymensingh	95.1	96.1	90.7	89.7	88.6	94.3
Rajshahi	94.2	93.8	95.6	91.7	90.2	96.8
Rangpur	96.5	97.8	91.5	91.6	91.0	94.4
Sylhet	93.5	93.5	93.2	87.1	86.9	88.0

It was found that the school enrollment rate in the age group 6-10 years was 93.1 percent at the national level. It was 93.8 percent in rural areas and 91.6 percent in urban areas. The school enrollment rate in the age group 11-15 years was lower than that of the age group 6-10 years. It was 86.7 percent at the national level, 87.1 percent in the rural areas and 85.8 percent in the urban areas for the age group of 11-15 years.

7.5.1 SEX DIFFERENTIAL OF ENROLLMENT

There is sex variation in the percentage of children enrolled in schools. At the national level, boys' enrollment was 92.6 percent compared to 93.7 percent for girls aged 6-10. In urban areas, boys' enrollment was 92.5 percent against 90.7 percent for girls aged 6-10.

Figure 7.7A: Percentage of Children Enrollment in School by Division and Sex (Age 6-10 Years), 2022



For the age group 11-15 years, boys' enrollment was 83.1 percent compared with 90.5 percent for girls' enrollment at the national level. In rural areas, the enrollment rate was 82.7 percent for boys and 91.7 percent for girls. In urban areas, the enrollment rate for boys was 83.9 percent, and that of girls was 88.0 percent.

The following Figure 7.7A depicts the rate of enrollment by administrative divisions. In all the divisions except Dhaka, the enrollment rate for girls is higher compared to boys.

7.5.2 DIVISIONAL VARIATION OF ENROLLMENT

There is divisional variation in the school enrollment rate for the age groups 6-10 years and 11-15 years, also presented in Table 7.6.

At the aggregate level in the age group 6-10 years, the highest enrollment was found in Rangpur Division, which was 95.3 percent, followed by Barishal Division at 95.0 percent and Chattogram Division at 94.2 percent. In the same age group, for the rural areas, the highest enrollment rate was also found in Rangpur Division which was 96.3 percent, followed by Barishal Division at

95.3 percent and Mymensingh Division at 94.5 percent. In the age group 6-10 years, for the urban areas, the highest enrollment was found in Khulna Division at 97.0 percent, followed by the Rajshahi Division at 94.2 percent and the Chattogram Division at 94.1 percent.

In the age group 11-15 years, at the aggregate level, the highest enrollment was found in Rangpur Division at 90.0 percent, followed by Barishal Division and Rajshahi Division at 89.7 percent and Khulna Division at 89.6 percent. A similar trend was also seen in the rural areas. On the other hand, in urban areas, the highest percentage of enrollment is observed in Rajshahi Division, which was 91.2 percent, followed by Rangpur Division at 90.2 percent.

The following Figure 7.7B shows that, except for Mymensingh and Rangpur Division, the enrollment rate is higher in rural and urban areas.

7.5.3 ENROLLMENT BY POOR AND NON-POOR GROUPS (11-15 YEARS)

The enrollment in the age group 11-15 years for poor and non-poor groups by sex and locality has been presented in Table 7.7. It was found that there are wide variations

Figure 7.7B: Percentage of Children Enrollment in School by Division and Locality, 2022

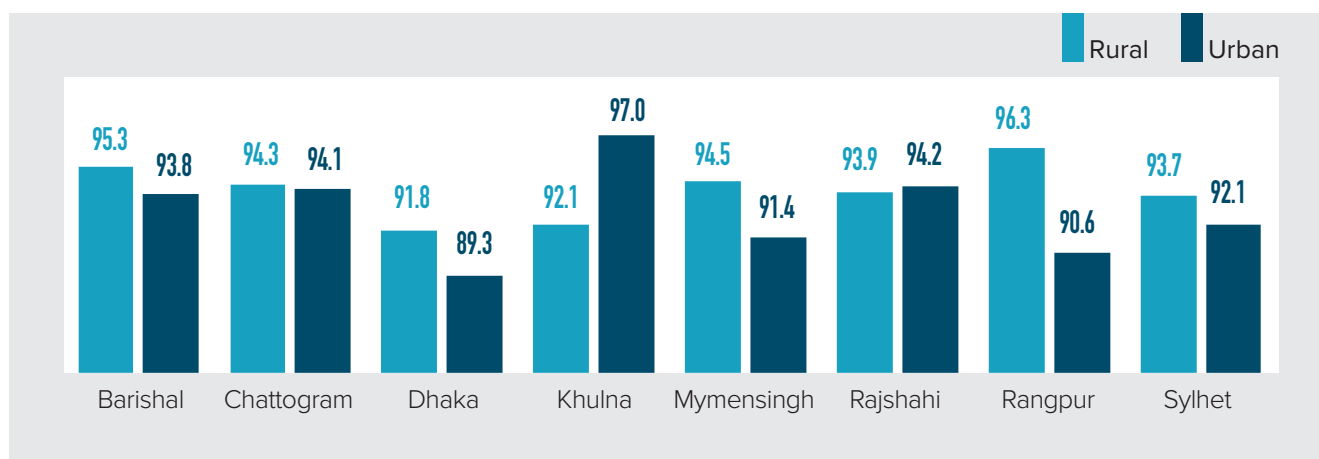


Table 7.7: School Enrollment rate of children aged 11-15 by sex/division and poor/non-poor status under lower poverty line, 2022

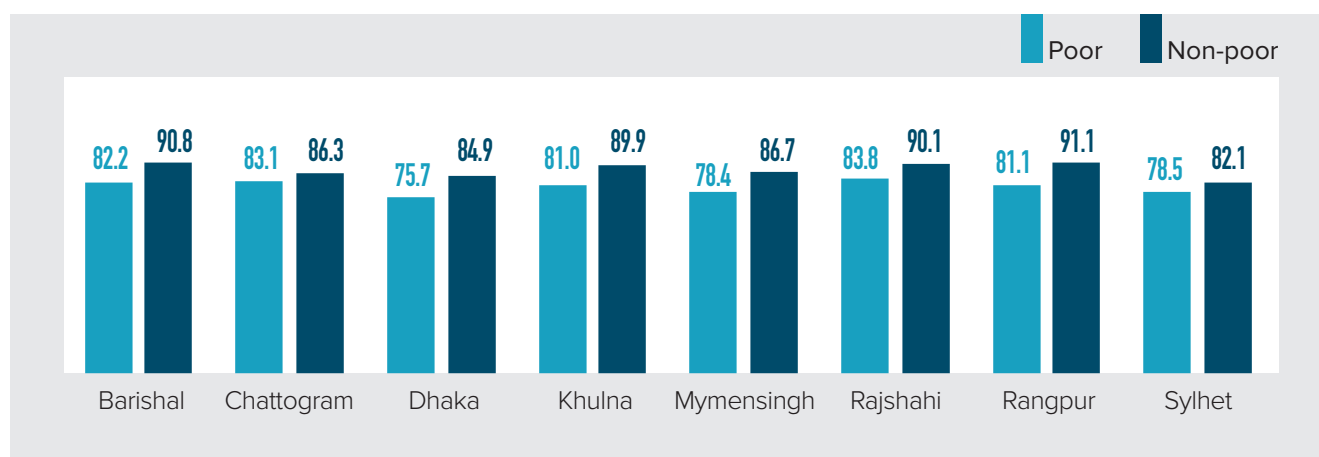
Sex and division	Poor			Non-poor		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	80.7	81.8	76.6	87.1	87.5	86.2
Barishal	82.2	82.8	77.8	90.8	90.8	90.9

Sex and division	Poor			Non-poor		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Chattogram	83.1	82.4	88.7	86.3	86.4	86.1
Dhaka	75.7	75.0	75.9	84.9	86.5	83.4
Khulna	81.0	90.0	50.0	89.9	89.6	90.9
Mymensingh	78.4	79.2	73.7	86.7	86.0	89.7
Rajshahi	83.8	83.3	88.9	90.1	89.8	91.3
Rangpur	81.1	81.4	79.3	91.1	91.1	91.2
Sylhet	78.5	80.0	50.0	82.1	81.5	84.9
Male	76.1	76.9	72.9	83.6	83.3	84.3
Barishal	71.5	71.9	68.8	85.2	85.0	85.6
Chattogram	75.0	76.9	50.0	80.3	77.9	84.5
Dhaka	84.9	100.0	82.2	82.4	81.8	82.8
Khulna	77.5	85.7	55.6	85.7	84.4	90.5
Mymensingh	67.7	69.0	58.8	84.5	84.4	84.9
Rajshahi	86.3	86.7	83.3	87.8	88.5	85.8
Rangpur	73.4	76.0	37.5	90.6	91.0	88.4
Sylhet	72.2	72.2	0.0	77.7	77.1	80.6
Female	85.7	86.9	80.7	90.8	92.0	88.2
Barishal	95.6	96.2	90.9	96.7	96.5	97.5
Chattogram	87.7	85.7	100.0	92.3	94.1	88.2
Dhaka	61.6	50.0	65.1	87.6	91.6	84.1
Khulna	91.2	100.0	0.0	94.6	95.6	91.4
Mymensingh	90.6	91.7	85.9	89.4	87.8	95.4
Rajshahi	81.1	80.0	100.0	92.5	91.2	96.8
Rangpur	90.2	88.9	95.3	91.7	91.2	94.2
Sylhet	84.5	88.2	50.0	86.7	86.2	88.8

in enrollment between poor and non-poor groups. The enrollment rate for the poor at the national level was 80.7 percent against 87.1 percent for the non-poor group. In rural areas, the enrollment rate for the poor was 81.8 percent against 87.5 percent for the non-poor. The urban enrollment rate of the poor is 76.6 percent as against 86.2 percent for the non-poor.

For males, the enrollment rate of the poor was 76.1 percent, as against 83.6 percent for the non-poor. Such rate for rural males was 76.9 percent for the poor compared to 83.3 percent for the non-poor. The enrollment rate for urban poor males was 72.9 percent

against 84.3 percent for the non-poor. The enrollment rates for females are higher than those of males for both poor and non-poor. The enrollment rate for females in the poor group was 85.7 percent compared with 90.8 percent for the non-poor at the national level. The enrollment rate for rural and urban females in the poor group was 86.9 percent and 80.7 percent, respectively, compared to 92.0 percent and 88.2 percent for the non-poor females in the rural and urban areas. There is divisional variation in enrolment among poor and non-poor groups.

Figure 7.8: School Enrollment rate of children aged 11-15 by poor/non-poor status under lower poverty line, 2022

7.5.4 ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN (6-10 YEARS) BY POOR AND NON-POOR GROUPS

Enrollment rates of children aged 6-10 years for poor and non-poor groups are presented in Table 7.8. It shows substantial differences in enrollment rates between poor and non-poor groups. The variation is also valid in urban and rural areas and for males and females.

The enrollment rate at the national level for both males and females was 85.4 percent for the poor compared to 93.8 percent for the non-poor. In rural areas, the rate

was 85.7 percent for the poor and 94.6 percent for the non-poor. On the other hand, in urban areas, the rate was 84.2 percent for the poor and 92.0 percent for the non-poor.

For males, the enrollment rate at the national level for the poor was 81.9 percent, as against 93.5 percent for the non-poor. In the rural areas, the enrollment rate for the poor was 83.0 percent for males compared with 93.6 percent for the non-poor. In urban areas, the enrollment rates for poor and non-poor males are 77.7 percent and 93.2 percent, respectively.

Table 7.8: School Enrollment rate of children aged 6-10 by sex/division and poor/non-poor status under lower poverty line, 2022

Sex and division	Poor			Non-poor		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total	85.4	85.7	84.2	93.8	94.6	92.0
Barishal	89.2	90.3	80.0	96.1	96.3	95.1
Chattogram	80.0	81.9	68.9	95.3	95.4	95.0
Dhaka	75.4	50.0	89.2	91.1	93.1	89.2
Khulna	91.9	90.0	100.0	93.2	92.2	96.9
Mymensingh	86.0	87.0	80.9	95.2	95.9	92.7
Rajshahi	89.7	90.0	85.7	94.3	94.3	94.4
Rangpur	95.4	97.8	84.0	95.2	96.0	91.8
Sylhet	77.8	77.8	77.7	94.3	94.7	92.4
Male	81.9	83.0	77.7	93.5	93.6	93.2
Barishal	84.1	85.7	63.7	96.8	97.5	94.4
Chattogram	70.6	71.8	60.0	94.0	94.2	93.4

Sex and division	Poor			Non-poor		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Dhaka	69.4	55.6	81.2	92.3	91.9	92.8
Khulna	81.7	75.0	100.0	93.2	92.3	96.7
Mymensingh	87.0	88.0	82.6	94.0	94.2	93.3
Rajshahi	98.0	100.0	75.0	93.4	93.4	93.4
Rangpur	95.8	100.0	73.6	93.9	94.3	92.1
Sylhet	79.4	80.0	65.7	94.0	94.5	91.7
Female	89.2	88.8	90.9	94.0	95.6	90.6
Barishal	95.2	96.3	89.5	95.2	95.1	95.8
Chattogram	90.6	94.2	74.6	96.8	96.8	96.9
Dhaka	88.8	0.0	100.0	89.7	94.6	85.2
Khulna	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.2	92.1	97.1
Mymensingh	85.2	86.2	78.9	96.7	98.0	92.1
Rajshahi	82.3	81.3	100.0	95.3	95.2	95.5
Rangpur	94.9	95.7	92.0	96.8	98.2	91.4
Sylhet	76.7	76.2	83.7	94.6	94.8	93.3

For females, the enrollment rate at the aggregate level for the poor was 89.2 percent, and for the non-poor, it was 94.0 percent. In rural areas, the enrollment rate for females in the poor group is 88.8 percent and 95.6 percent in the non-poor group. In urban areas, the enrollment rates for females are 90.9 percent and 90.6 percent for the poor and non-poor groups, respectively. Here, the poor group showed a slightly higher enrolment rate.

Divisional variation exists in the enrollment of students aged 6-10 years in poor and non-poor groups. In the

poor group at the national level for both males and females, the highest enrollment was observed in the Rangpur Division (95.4 percent), followed by the Khulna Division (91.9 percent) and Rajshahi Division (89.7 percent). In the non-poor group, the highest enrollment for males and females was observed in the Barishal Division, 96.1 percent, followed by Chattogram Division (95.3 percent). Similar differences were also seen in urban and rural areas of the poor and non-poor groups and by boys and girls among divisions of the country.

Figure 7.9A: School Enrollment rate of children aged 6-10 by division and poor/non-poor status under the lower poverty line, 2022

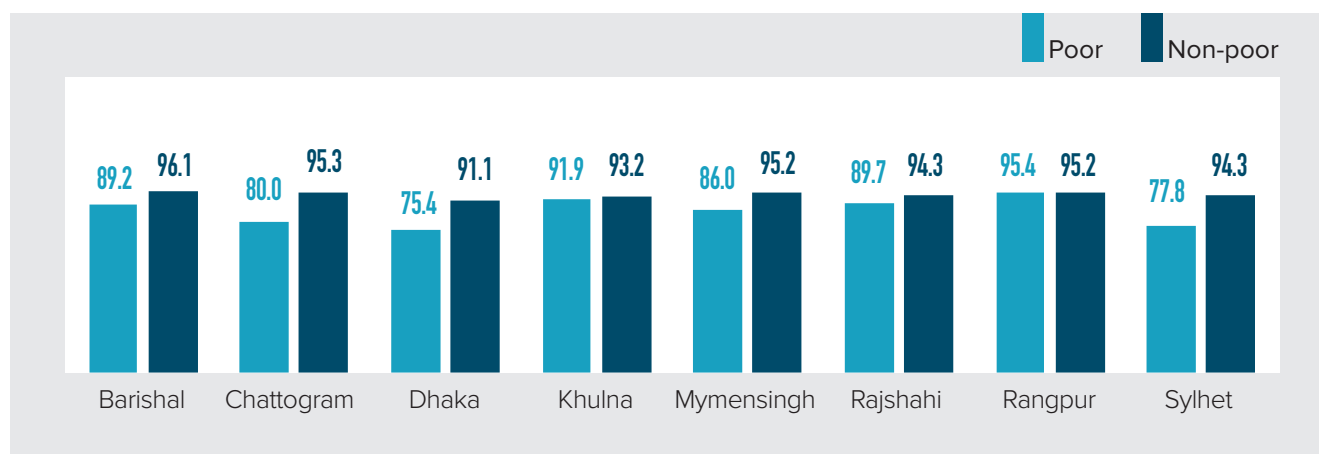
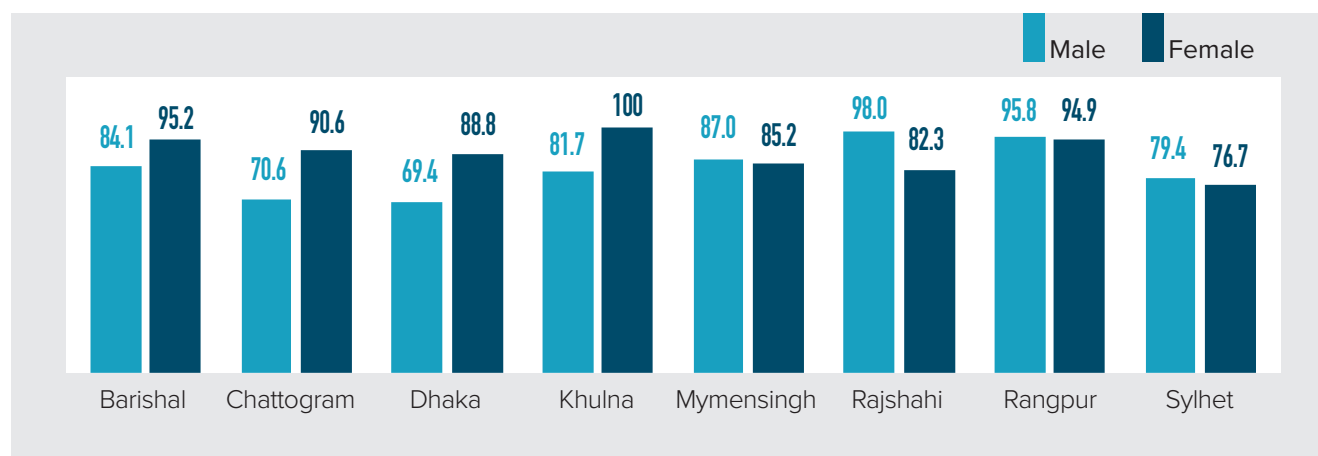


Figure 7.9B: School Enrollment rate of children aged 6-10 by division and poor status under the lower poverty line, 2022



7.6 GROSS ENROLLMENT

Gross enrollment is defined by the ratio of students enrolled in the primary level of any age (Class I-V) to the total population of age 6-10 years expressed in percentage. Therefore, it may be higher than 100 due to the higher number of children in education. Table 7.9 shows that the gross enrollment rate was 111.30 percent at the national level. For rural areas, the enrollment rate was 112.82 percent, and for urban areas, it was 108.00 percent.

7.6.1 SEX DISAGGREGATED RATES OF GROSS ENROLLMENT

There is variation in the gross enrollment rate among boys and girls at all levels. At the national level, the gross enrollment rate for boys was 109.89 percent and 113.19 percent for girls. In rural areas, the enrollment of boys was 110.70 percent compared to 115.45 percent for girls. In urban areas, gross enrollment for boys was 108.00 percent instead of 108.08 percent for girls.

Table 7.9: Percentage of Gross Enrollment Rate at Primary Level (6-10 Years) by Sex/ Division and Locality, 2022

Sex and division	National	Rural	Urban
Total	111.30	112.82	108.00
Barishal	117.12	117.63	115.12
Chattogram	114.98	114.92	115.14
Dhaka	106.45	108.45	104.61
Khulna	108.87	108.59	109.82
Mymensingh	107.18	108.23	102.72
Rajshahi	113.84	115.02	109.88
Rangpur	114.66	116.78	105.31
Sylhet	115.64	115.27	117.71
Male	109.89	110.70	108.00
Barishal	114.20	112.37	122.20
Chattogram	111.63	112.11	110.44
Dhaka	106.26	104.34	108.08
Khulna	105.55	105.03	107.37

Sex and division	National	Rural	Urban
Mymensingh	102.77	103.18	100.91
Rajshahi	114.72	117.22	107.34
Rangpur	114.56	116.56	104.68
Sylhet	116.78	117.37	113.79
Female	113.19	115.45	108.08
Barishal	120.32	123.67	108.61
Chattogram	118.74	118.05	120.45
Dhaka	106.68	113.53	100.60
Khulna	112.83	112.88	112.65
Mymensingh	112.44	114.36	104.70
Rajshahi	112.97	112.96	113.01
Rangpur	114.77	117.04	105.91
Sylhet	114.53	113.31	122.27

7.6.2 DIVISIONAL VARIATION OF GROSS ENROLLMENT

There are variations among divisions of the country in respect of gross enrollment. At the aggregate level, the highest gross enrollment of 117.12 percent was found in Barishal Division, followed by the Sylhet Division at 115.64 percent and Chattogram Division at 114.98 percent. In rural areas, the highest gross enrollment exists in Barishal Division, which was 117.63 percent, followed by Rangpur Division at 116.78 percent and Sylhet Division at 115.27 percent. In urban areas, the highest gross enrollment was found in Sylhet Division at 117.71 percent, followed by Chattogram Division at 115.17 percent.

7.7 ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY LOCALITY

Access to drinking water by educational attainment of heads of household was presented in Table 7.10. It shows that access to safe drinking water was higher among the higher educational groups, particularly for supply water. Supply water as a source of drinking water for heads of households who are doctors was 87.84 percent at the national level compared with only 10.75 percent for illiterates. Notably, with the increase in education level, the water supply as a source of water increases. This is also true for urban areas.

Table 7.10: Percentage of household heads by sources of drinking water, educational attainment and locality, 2022

Sources of drinking water and locality	Educational attainment									
	Illiterate	I-V	VI-IX	SSC/HSC	Graduate/Equi.	Post Graduate	Doctor	Engineer	other	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply Water	10.75	13.80	19.65	28.61	41.02	55.95	87.84	74.33	40.16	19.34
Tube-Well	85.58	82.27	76.46	67.19	54.60	41.59	3.38	20.71	57.27	76.81
Others	3.67	3.93	3.89	4.19	4.38	2.46	8.78	4.97	2.57	3.85
Rural										
Supply Water	2.59	1.25	1.56	0.88	4.38	2.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84
Tube-Well	94.62	95.17	95.45	95.49	93.26	93.14	0.00	60.98	100.00	94.97
Others	2.79	3.58	2.99	3.63	2.35	4.38	100.00	39.02	0.00	3.19

Sources of drinking water and locality	Educational attainment									
	Illiterate	I-V	VI-IX	SSC/HSC	Graduate/Equi.	Post Graduate	Doctor	Engineer	other	Total
Urban										
Supply Water	43.00	48.62	56.07	63.28	64.05	80.37	92.78	80.05	86.86	56.59
Tube-Well	49.85	46.47	38.22	31.83	30.30	18.04	3.57	17.60	7.58	38.14
Others	7.15	4.91	5.70	4.90	5.65	1.58	3.65	2.35	5.56	5.27

7.8 HOUSEHOLDS BY EXCRETA DISPOSAL FACILITY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The status of households by excreta disposal facility and educational attainment of heads of household is presented in Table 7.11. It shows that the percentage of improved sanitation increases with the educational qualification of the head of household. The percentage of households using improved sanitation at the national level was 87.70 percent in the case of illiterates and above 95.0 percent for SSC, HSC/Equivalent passed, postgraduate, doctors and engineers.

Access to improved sanitation is also high among higher education groups in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, improved sanitation is used by 87.07 percent of households with no education. The percentages for higher education groups, specifically postgraduates, doctors, and engineers, were 96.70%, 100%, and 58.80%, respectively. A similar pattern is also observed in urban areas. In urban areas, access to improved sanitation is 90.18 percent for households, with the head being illiterate. In comparison, above 97.79 percent of households have graduates, 98.07 postgraduates, 100 percent doctors and 100 percent engineers as heads who use improved sanitation.

Table 7.11: Households by Excreta Disposal Facility and Educational Attainment of Household Head by Locality, 2022

Excreta Disposal Facility and Locality	Educational attainment									
	Illiterate	I-V	VI-IX	SSC/HSC	Graduate/Equi.	Post Graduate	Doctor	Engineer	other	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Improved sanitation	87.70	92.04	94.63	96.41	96.89	97.64	100.00	97.05	97.17	92.32
Unimproved sanitation	11.04	7.18	4.96	3.49	3.11	2.36	0.00	2.95	2.83	6.99
Other	1.26	0.78	0.41	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69
Rural										
Improved sanitation	87.07	91.14	93.64	95.73	95.46	96.70	100.00	58.80	97.50	90.91
Unimproved sanitation	11.42	7.86	5.75	4.09	4.54	3.30	0.00	41.20	2.50	8.12
Other	1.51	1.00	0.62	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97
Urban										
Improved sanitation	90.18	94.54	96.63	97.25	97.79	98.07	100.00	100.00	96.74	95.31
Unimproved sanitation	9.56	5.28	3.37	2.74	2.21	1.93	0.00	0.00	3.26	4.59
Other	0.26	0.19	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09

Note: Improved sanitation includes- sanitary, Pucca (water sealed), Pucca (not water filled)

7.9 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The monthly per capita expenditure on education and the percentage of educational expenditure for both males and females are presented in Table 7.12. The average expenditure on education per student is Tk. 1,745. It can also be seen that per capita expenditure on education in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. In urban areas, per capita educational expenditure is Tk. 2,927, whereas such expenditure in rural areas is Tk. 1,171. At the national level, 54.95 percent of the educational expenditure is incurred by males and 45.05 percent by females.

In rural areas, 55.71 percent of the expenditure was incurred by males and 44.29 percent by females, whereas in urban areas, the expenditure share for males was 54.32 percent and that for females was 45.68 percent.

Figure 7.10: Per Capita Expenditure on Education, 2022

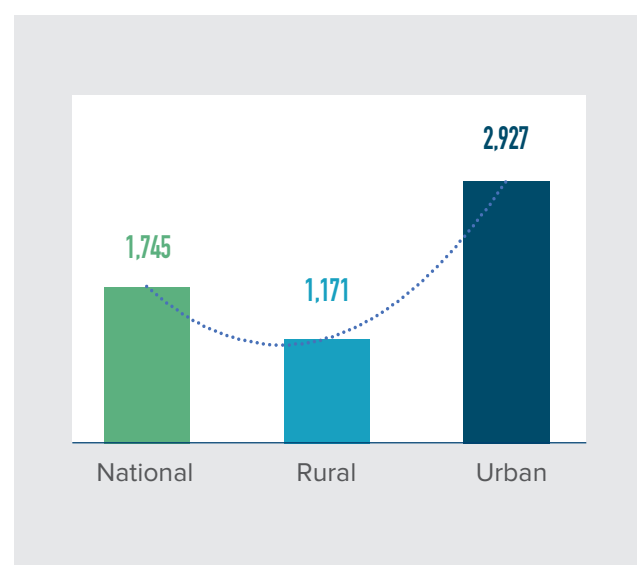


Table 7.12: Per Household Expenditure on Education by Sex and Locality, 2022

Locality	Education Expenditure (Tk.)	% of Income incurred by household head	
		Male	Female
National	1,745	54.95	45.05
Rural	1,171	55.71	44.29
Urban	2,927	54.32	45.68

7.10 MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

See Table 7.13 for monthly per capita income by education level and gender of household head. It is noted that at the national level, the per capita income for male-headed households is Tk. 7,574 households, number of females headed households is Tk. 8,001. The per capita income of households with no class passed head was Tk. 5,327 for the male-headed households and Tk. 4,213 for female-headed households. The per capita income of households with heads which passed class I-V was Tk. 5,553 for male and Tk 6,830 for female-headed households. On the other hand, the per capita income of households with their heads being graduates or equivalent educational level was Tk 13,061 for male-headed households and Tk. 34,499 for female-headed households. The average per capita income for male-headed households with heads as doctors was Tk. 46,938, and female-headed households with the head

as a doctor was 48,484. On the other hand, a household with a male engineer as the head had Tk. 43,439 per capita.

In rural areas, the per capita income of male-headed households was Tk. 6,091 compared to Tk. 6,094 for female-headed households. Per capita incomes of no class passed male and female-headed households were Tk 5,532 and Tk. 4,691 respectively. The per capita income of households with heads which passed class I-V was Tk. 5,341 for male-headed households and Tk 6,088 for female-headed households in rural areas. Male-headed households with SSC/HSC or equivalent heads per capita income was Tk. 7,840, which was Tk 6,376 for female-headed households.

In the urban areas, the per capita income of male-headed households was Tk. 10,883, which was Tk. 12,061 for female-headed households. The per capita income of no-class passed male-headed households is Tk. 3,481 and Tk. 1,520 for illiterate female-headed

Table 7.13: Average Per Capita Income (Tk.) by Educational Level, Sex and Locality of the Household Head, 2022

Level of education	National		Rural		Urban	
	Male headed household	Female-headed household	Male headed household	Female-headed household	Male headed household	Female-headed household
Total	7,574	8,001	6,091	6,094	10,833	12,061
No class passed	5,327	4,213	5,532	4,691	3,481	1,520
Didn't receive an education	5,434	4,952	5,253	4,783	6,145	5,477
I-V	5,553	6,830	5,341	6,088	6,190	8,341
VI-IX	6,763	8,313	6,515	8,018	7,262	8,990
SSC, HSC/Equivalent	10,099	11,848	7,840	6,376	13,076	19,280
Graduate/Equivalent	13,061	34,499	8,777	9,214	16,067	45,845
Post Graduate	20,227	12,557	12,299	6,433	24,505	14,529
MBBS Doctor*	46,938	48,484	82,777		44,353	48,484
Engineer*	43,439	-	10,007	-	45,143	-
Diploma/Vocational	9,644	8,317	8,108	3,488	12,589	14,949
others	15,612	61,400	7,558	-	29,304	61,400

*Due to the small number of samples, the result may not be statistically significant for doctors and engineers.

households. The per capita income of households with an education of class I-V was Tk. 6,190 for male-headed and Tk. 8,341 for female-headed households. For heads with SSC, HSC or equivalent education, the per capita

income of male-headed households was Tk. 13,076 as against Tk. 19,280 for female-headed households. The per capita income of Engineers Tk. 45,143.0, which is the highest of all male-headed households.





CHAPTER 8

HEALTH

An essential component of the Human Development Index (HDI) is health, which constitutes one of the population's basic needs worldwide. Access to healthcare facilities is a fundamental right for all citizens. The health module of HIES 2022 collected information on chronic and current illness, type of diseases suffered, method of treatment and source of medicine, preference of service provider and reason thereof, mode of transportation to service provider expenditure on health, etc. This chapter has focused on the distribution of the population suffering from chronic illness and the distribution of treatment places for 2022.

8.1 POPULATION SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC DISEASES

The distribution of the population suffering from diseases over the last 12 months is presented in Table 8.1. It shows that, among the types of illnesses sustained in the preceding 12 months for both sexes, 20.8 percent suffered from gastric ulcer followed by 13.23 percent high/low blood pressure, 12.16 percent arthritis/rheumatism, 8.45 percent asthma/respiratory diseases and 7.63 percent chronic heart diseases. For males, the highest, 21.38 percent, suffered from gastric ulcer, followed by 11.46 percent with high/low blood pressure and 10.14 percent with asthma/respiratory diseases. Among females, the highest percentage (20.31 percent) suffered from gastric ulcers, followed by 14.69 percent with high/low blood pressure and 14.23 percent with arthritis/rheumatism.

Table 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Population suffered during last 12 months of chronic diseases by type of Diseases, Sex and Locality, 2022

Type of Ailment	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chronic fever	2.02	2.26	1.83	2.40	2.73	2.12	1.14	1.14	1.14
Injury/Disability	3.90	4.83	3.13	4.14	5.09	3.36	3.33	4.24	2.59
Chronic heart disease	7.63	8.48	6.93	7.39	8.04	6.85	8.20	9.53	7.10
Asthma/respiratory diseases	8.45	10.14	7.07	8.83	10.8	7.21	7.56	8.57	6.73
Chronic dysentery	0.50	0.74	0.31	0.58	0.92	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.34
Gastric ulcer	20.80	21.38	20.31	21.73	22.06	21.46	18.58	19.79	17.60
High/low blood pressure	13.23	11.46	14.69	11.88	9.69	13.67	16.45	15.66	17.09
Arthritis/Rheumatism	12.16	9.64	14.23	13.32	10.92	15.29	9.42	6.62	11.72
Skin problem	4.89	5.48	4.40	4.93	5.48	4.48	4.78	5.49	4.19
Diabetes	8.24	8.11	8.35	6.34	6.17	6.47	12.75	12.7	12.79
Cancer	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.21	0.37	0.36	0.37
Kidney diseases	1.49	1.54	1.45	1.45	1.59	1.33	1.59	1.42	1.72
Liver diseases	0.82	0.78	0.86	0.81	0.74	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.85
Mental Health	1.59	1.87	1.35	1.63	1.86	1.45	1.47	1.90	1.12
Paralysis	0.87	1.00	0.77	0.93	0.98	0.88	0.74	1.03	0.50
Ear/ENT problem	2.05	1.95	2.14	2.07	1.95	2.16	2.02	1.94	2.09
Eye problem	2.27	2.24	2.30	2.47	2.62	2.35	1.80	1.35	2.17
Other	8.82	7.80	9.65	8.90	8.11	9.55	8.62	7.07	9.88

It is also observed that, in rural areas, 21.73 percent suffered from gastric ulcer, followed by 13.32 percent with arthritis/rheumatism and 11.88 percent with high/low blood pressure. Among males, the highest, 22.06 percent, suffered from gastric ulcers, followed by 10.92 percent with arthritis/rheumatism and 9.69 percent with high/low blood pressure. Among females, 21.46 percent suffered from gastric ulcers, followed by 15.29 percent arthritis/rheumatism and 13.67 percent high/low blood pressure. In both urban and rural areas, the gastric ulcer was the highest chronic ailment (18.58 percent), followed by high/low blood pressure (16.45%) and diabetes (12.75%).

In rural and urban areas, the pattern of illness for males and females is somewhat similar. The prevalence of high/low blood pressure is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Figure 8.1 shows no significant difference between urban and rural areas but varies from disease to disease.

8.2 DISEASES SUFFERED DURING PRECEDING 30 DAYS

Diseases suffered by individuals in the preceding 30 days are presented in Table 8.2. It is observed that, at the aggregate level for both sexes, 62.11 percent suffered from fever, followed by 7.81 percent from pain and 3.18 percent from weakness. For males, 65.74 percent suffered from fever, 6.54 percent from pain and 4.22 percent from injury. For females, 58.77 percent suffered from fever, 8.97 percent from pain, and 4.47 percent from weakness. The prevalence of other diseases was less than 5.00 percent.

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Suffered During the Last 12 Months from Chronic Diseases, 2022

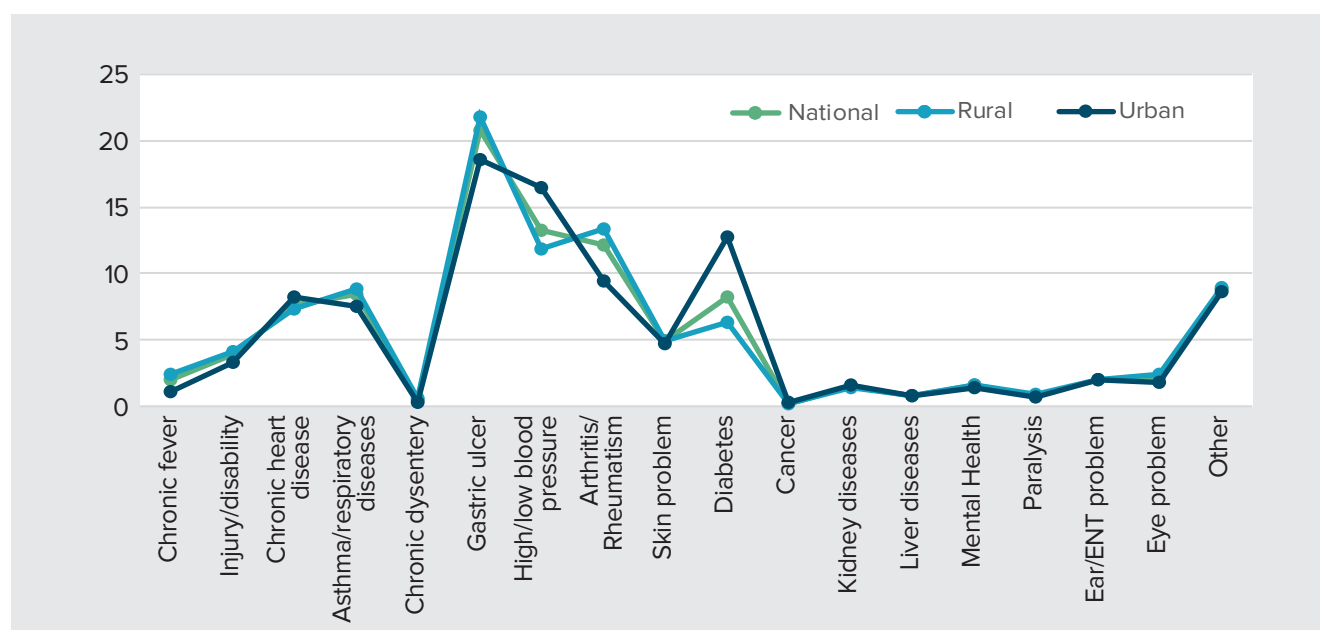


Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population who suffered from Illness during the preceding 30 Days, 2022

Type of Alimant	Total	Male	Female
National			
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Diarrhea	3.15	3.35	2.97
Fever	62.11	65.74	58.77
Dysentery	0.83	1.02	0.65
Pain	7.81	6.54	8.97
Injury	2.95	4.22	1.78
Blood Pressure	1.82	1.26	2.33
Heart diseases	0.60	0.71	0.50
Asthma/Bronchitis/Reparatory Problem	2.74	2.87	2.61
Weakness	3.18	1.77	4.47
Dizziness	0.04	0.07	0.01
Pneumonia	0.61	0.61	0.61
Typhoid	0.29	0.31	0.27
Tuberculosis (TB)	0.09	0.11	0.07
Malaria	0.02	0	0.04
Jaundice	0.30	0.37	0.24
Female Diseases	1.06	0.01	2.02
Pregnancy diseases	0.97	0	1.86
Cancer	0.03	0.04	0.02
Mental disease	0.29	0.29	0.30
Paralysis	0.14	0.15	0.14

Type of Aliment	Total	Male	Female
Epilepsy	0.03	0.07	0
Scabies/skin diseases	1.80	1.70	1.90
Kidney diseases	0.30	0.27	0.32
Liver diseases	0.20	0.23	0.17
Ear/ENT problems	1.21	0.91	1.48
Eye problem	2.15	2.32	1.99
Dental problem	1.24	1.3	1.18
Other	4.06	3.77	4.32
Rural			
Total	100	100	100
Diarrhea	3.23	3.46	3.01
Fever	61.93	66.01	58.08
Dysentery	0.75	0.88	0.63
Pain	7.64	6.47	8.76
Injury	2.93	3.96	1.96
Blood Pressure	1.81	1.40	2.20
Heart diseases	0.57	0.60	0.54
Asthma/Bronchitis/Respiratory Problem	2.64	2.87	2.42
Weakness	3.29	1.77	4.73
Dizziness	0.05	0.09	0
Pneumonia	0.67	0.75	0.59
Typhoid	0.34	0.34	0.34
Tuberculosis (TB)	0.11	0.14	0.09
Malaria	0.03	0	0.06
Jaundice	0.35	0.4	0.3
Female Diseases	1.18	0.02	2.28
Pregnancy diseases	0.95	0	1.85
Cancer	0.03	0.03	0.03
Mental health	0.36	0.35	0.37
Paralysis	0.14	0.13	0.14
Epilepsy	0.04	0.08	0
Scabies/skin diseases	1.75	1.58	1.92
Kidney diseases	0.18	0.17	0.19
Liver diseases	0.12	0.17	0.07
Ear/ENT problems	1.20	0.85	1.54
Eye problem	2.46	2.66	2.27
Dental problem	1.26	1.26	1.26
Other	3.98	3.56	4.38
Urban			
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Diarrhea	3.09	2.88	2.98

Type of Aliment	Total	Male	Female
Fever	65.11	60.3	62.51
Dysentery	1.37	0.71	1.01
Pain	6.72	9.44	8.19
Injury	4.86	1.39	2.98
Blood Pressure	0.92	2.62	1.84
Heart diseases	0.96	0.41	0.67
Asthma/Bronchitis/Respiratory Problem	2.86	3.03	2.95
Weakness	1.75	3.92	2.92
Covid19	0.01	0.03	0.02
Pneumonia	0.27	0.67	0.49
Typhoid	0.22	0.11	0.16
Tuberculosis (TB)	0.02	0.03	0.02
Malaria			
Jaundice	0.31	0.11	0.20
Female Diseases	0	1.43	0.77
Pregnancy diseases	0.02	1.87	1.02
Cancer	0.07	0	0.03
Mental disease	0.12	0.14	0.13
Paralysis	0.19	0.13	0.15
Epilepsy	0.03	0	0.02
Scabies/skin diseases	1.99	1.86	1.92
Kidney diseases	0.51	0.59	0.56
Liver diseases	0.37	0.37	0.37
Ear/ENT problems	1.07	1.37	1.23
Eye problem	1.49	1.38	1.43
Dental problem	1.42	1.01	1.20
Others	4.25	4.21	4.23

There is slight variation in the types of diseases suffered in the preceding 30 days between urban and rural areas and between males and females. In the rural areas, among males, the highest percentage of ailing patients suffered from fever which was estimated at 66.01 percent followed by 6.47 percent pain and 3.96 percent injury. Among the females, 58.08 percent suffered from fever, followed by 8.76 percent pain and 4.73 percent weakness. In urban areas, 60.3 percent of males suffered from fever, followed by 9.44 percent with pain and 3.92 percent with weakness. For the females, 62.51 percent suffered from fever, followed by 8.19 percent with pain and 2.98 percent with both diarrhoea and injury.

8.3 REASONS FOR NON-TREATMENT

The reasons for the non-treatment of ailing patients are presented in Table 8.3. The main reason for non-treatment was the perceived non-serious nature of the disease, 82.02 percent, followed by 10.41 percent for the high cost of treatment, and 2.96 percent of decision-makers who did not think they should seek treatment. A similar pattern was found for males and females at the national level.

In urban areas, 87.01 percent did not receive treatment as the problem was not considered severe, followed by

Table 8.3: Reasons for non-treatment of ailment in preceding 30 days, 2022

Reasons for non-treatment	Total	Male	Female
National			
Total	100	100	100
The problem was not serious	82.02	86.71	78.36
The treatment cost was too much	10.41	8.82	11.64
Distance was too long	1.81	0.68	2.69
Afraid of discovering serious illness	0.04	0	0.07
There was none to accompany	0.85	0.17	1.39
The decision maker didn't think about the treatment	2.96	2.56	3.27
Didn't know where to go	0.02	0.04	0
Others	1.89	1.02	2.56
Rural			
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
The problem was not serious	79.83	85.01	76.01
The treatment cost was too much	10.69	9.28	11.73
Distance was too long	2.51	1.00	3.63
Afraid of discovering serious illness	-	-	-
There was none to accompany	0.88	0.25	1.34
Decision-makers do not think they should seek treatment	3.52	3.14	3.80
Didn't know where to go.	-	-	-
Others	2.56	1.32	3.48
Urban			
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
The problem was not serious	87.01	90.24	84.18
The treatment cost was too much	9.76	7.87	11.42
Distance was too long	0.20	0	0.37
Afraid of discovering serious illness	0.14	0	0.26
There was none to accompany	0.80	0	1.51
Decision-makers do not think they should seek treatment	1.67	1.34	1.96
Didn't know where to go	0.06	0.13	0
Others	0.35	0.41	0.30

9.76 percent with a high treatment expenditure, and 1.67 percent of decision-makers did not think they should seek treatment. For males in urban areas, 90.24 percent were not treated as the problem was not considered severe, followed by 7.87 percent with a high cost of

treatment, and 1.34 percent of decision-makers did not think they should seek treatment. Among the females in the urban areas, 84.18 percent did not receive any treatment as the problem was not considered severe, followed by 11.42 percent due to the high cost, and

1.96 percent decision makers did not think they should seek treatment. On the other hand, in rural areas, 79.83 percent did not undergo any treatment as the problem was not considered severe, 10.69 percent believed the treatment cost was high, and 3.52 percent of decision-makers did not think they should seek treatment. Among the rural males, 85.01 percent did not receive any treatment as the problem was not considered severe, 9.28 percent did not receive any treatment due to high cost, and 3.14 percent decision makers did not think they should seek treatment. Among rural females, 76.01 percent did not undergo any treatment as the problem was not considered severe, followed by 11.73 percent for whom the cost was too high and 3.63 percent due to long distance.

8.4 METHODS OF TREATMENT

The methods of treatment adopted for illness are presented in Table 8.4. At the national level, 53.54 percent received treatment from a pharmacy/dispensary/compounder, followed by a non-qualified doctor's chamber by 13.04 percent and a private clinic/hospital by 9.13 percent.

The methods of 55.09 treatment resorted by males and 52.10 by females are almost similar. At the national level, among males, 55.09 percent received treatment from a compounder of a pharmacy/dispensary, followed by a non-qualified doctor's chamber by 13.58 percent and from a qualified doctor's chamber by 8.53 percent.

Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Patients by Method of Treatment, 2022

Types of Treatment	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Govt. health worker	0.47	0.53	0.41	0.38	0.51	0.26	0.66	0.59	0.73
Govt. Satellite Clin-ic/ EPI Outreach Centre	0.21	0.18	0.23	0.19	0.26	0.13	0.25	0	0.46
Community Clinic	1.16	0.98	1.32	1.35	1.16	1.54	0.70	0.53	0.84
Union Health & Family Welfare Center	0.48	0.23	0.72	0.65	0.26	1.01	0.11	0.14	0.10
Upazila Health Complex	2.94	3.11	2.78	2.8	2.79	2.8	3.27	3.91	2.73
Maternal & Child Welfare Centre	0.28	0.18	0.38	0.18	0.15	0.20	0.51	0.23	0.76
Govt. District/Sadar/ General Hospital	2.13	2.42	1.86	1.86	2.15	1.58	2.74	3.08	2.45
Govt. Medical College and Specialized Hospital	1.70	1.76	1.65	1.27	1.15	1.38	2.7	3.25	2.24
Other Govt. Hospital	0.18	0.23	0.14	0.02	0	0.03	0.56	0.8	0.37
NGO health worker Satellite Clinic	0.13	0.09	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.22	0.07	0.05	0.09
NGO Clinic/ Hospital	0.46	0.43	0.48	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.53	0.46	0.59
Govt. Medical College Specialized Hospital	0.12	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.40
Private Clinic/Hospital	9.13	7.66	10.49	8.6	6.99	10.16	10.33	9.30	11.2
Private medical College/ Specialized Hospital	1.26	1.11	1.40	0.74	0.62	0.85	2.45	2.31	2.58
Qualified Doctor's Chamber	9.09	8.53	9.62	8.11	7.64	8.57	11.35	10.70	11.89

Types of Treatment	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Non-Qualified Doctor's Chamber	13.04	13.58	12.54	15.45	16.31	14.63	7.50	6.88	8.02
Pharmacy/Dispensary/Compounder	53.54	55.09	52.10	53.75	55.19	52.36	53.05	54.84	51.53
Homoeopathic doctor	1.56	1.58	1.54	1.75	1.81	1.70	1.12	1.02	1.21
Kabiraj/Hekim/Ayurbe	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.56	0.64	0.20	0.20	0.20
Other Traditional									
Peer/Fakir/Tantric/Ojha/Boidya	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.06	0	0.11
Family/Self Treatment	1.22	1.31	1.13	1.18	1.27	1.09	1.31	1.41	1.22
Other	0.37	0.40	0.35	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.30

Similarly, for females, 52.1 percent received treatment from a compounder located at the pharmacy/dispensary, followed by a non-qualified doctor's chamber (12.54 percent) and a private clinic/hospital by 10.49 percent.

Variations exist between rural and urban areas concerning the methods patients adopt for their treatment. In rural areas, 53.75 percent of patients received treatment from the compounder of the pharmacy/dispensary, followed by the nonqualified doctor's chamber by 15.45 percent and the qualified doctor's chamber by 8.11 percent. On the other hand, in urban areas, 53.05 percent received treatment from a compounder of pharmacy/dispensary, followed by a qualified doctor's chamber by 11.35 percent and a private clinic/hospital by 10.33 percent. 1.12 percent of patients in urban areas received homoeopathic medicine compared to 1.75 percent in rural areas. Among the patients in rural areas, 1.27 percent received treatment from Govt. Medical College and Specialized Hospital compared with 2.7 percent in the urban areas. It is seen that NGO health workers reached 0.07 percent of urban patients as against 0.16 percent of rural patients. NGO clinics/hospitals treated 0.42 percent of rural patients against 0.53 percent of urban patients.

8.5 DAYS REQUIRED FOR CONSULTING DOCTOR FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER AILMENT

The average number of days required by the ailing persons to consult the doctor for the first time after ailment is presented in Table 8.5.

At the national level, the average number of days patients required to consult a doctor for the first time after an ailment was 2.07 days. For the rural areas, it was 2.09 days, while for the urban areas, it was 2.04 days.

Table 8.5: Days required consulting doctor for the first time after ailment, 2022

Locality	Total	Male	Female
National	2.07	1.86	2.27
Rural	2.09	1.89	2.28
Urban	2.04	1.80	2.24

Although the sex variation concerning the days required for consulting a doctor after an ailment is not very prominent, men are generally seen to consult doctors earlier than women. The average number of days required to consult a doctor after an ailment was 1.86 days for males, as against 2.27 days for females. In rural areas, the average number of days males are required to consult a doctor after an ailment is 1.89 compared to 2.28 days for females. In urban areas, the average number of days required to consult a doctor after an ailment was 1.80 days for males and 2.24 days for females.

8.6 SOURCES OF MEDICINE

The sources of medicine for the ailing patients are presented in Table 8.6. Most patients received their medicine from a pharmacy/dispensary, which forms an overwhelming majority of 96.46 percent. Such

percentages are 96.33 percent for rural areas and 96.78 percent for urban areas.

The government health centres are the source of medicine for 1.62 percent of the patients at the national level, 1.61 percent in the rural areas and 1.64 percent in the urban areas. Private health centres are the source of medicine for 0.27 percent at the national level, 0.16 percent in the rural areas and 0.52 percent in urban areas.

8.7 MEANS OF TRAVEL TO SERVICE/TREATMENT PROVIDING PERSONNEL

The means of travel for the patients to get service or treatment is given in Table 8.7. At the national level, most of the patients reached the service or treatment by walking on foot, which was 47.41 percent, followed by 32.65 percent by autorickshaw or CNG, 6.76 percent by rickshaw vans, and 5.71 percent by rickshaw.

There is some variation between males and females regarding means of travel to service/treatment personnel. Among the males, 48.61 percent reached the service/treatment personnel on foot, followed by the auto rickshaw/CNG by 31.41 percent and rickshaw/van by 7.11 percent. On the other hand, among females, 46.3 percent reached service/treatment personnel on foot, followed by autorickshaw/CNG at 33.79 percent and rickshaw van at 6.44 percent.

Rural-urban variations exist in the means by which patients of the service/treatment personnel. Among the rural patients, 46.32 percent reached service/treatment personnel on foot. The other means of getting the service/treatment personnel for rural patients were autorickshaws/CNG 35.6 percent and rickshaw vans 7.81 percent. In urban areas, 49.93 percent reached service/treatment personnel on foot, followed by autorickshaw/CNG by 25.87 percent and rickshaw by 12.53 percent.

The above figure 8.2 shows that people preferred walking and autorickshaw/CNG. Other percentages are much lower compared with other means of travel to get services/Treatment personnel.

Table 8.6: Sources of Medicine of Patients, 2022

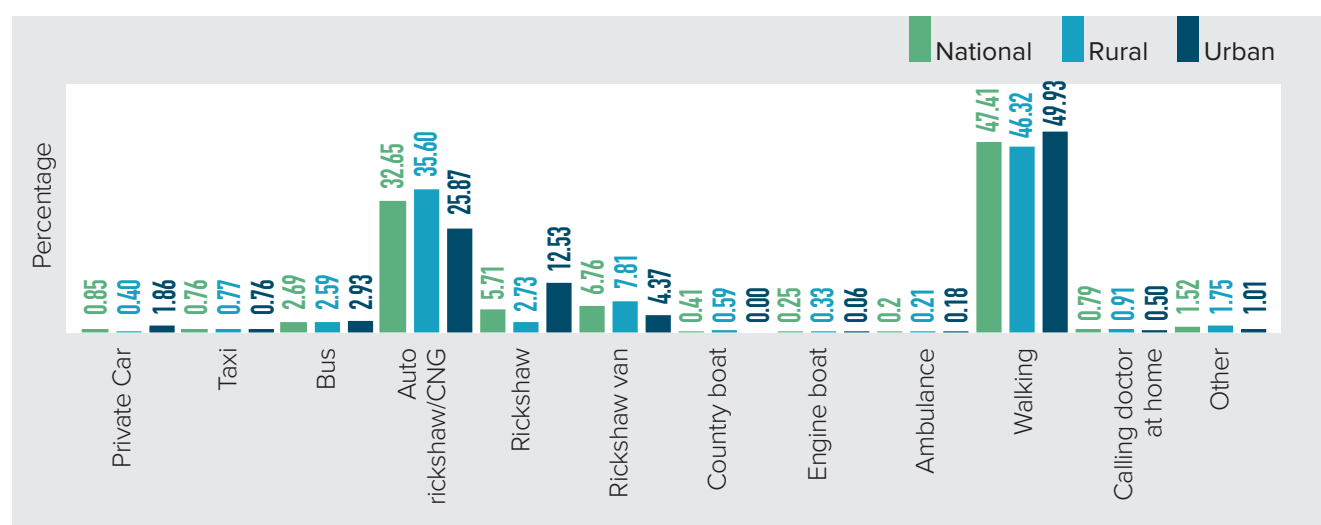
Sources of getting medicine	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Govt. health facility	1.62	1.60	1.63	1.61	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.63	1.65
NGO health facility	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.15
Private health facility	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.52	0.71	0.36
Other facilities specify	0.41	0.29	0.52	0.49	0.37	0.61	0.21	0.09	0.30
Pharmacy/Dispensary	96.46	96.52	96.41	96.33	96.49	96.17	96.78	96.58	96.95
Another shop	0.27	0.23	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.15	0.09	0.20
Not available	0.16	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.30	0.44	0.17
Could not afford	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.02	-	-	-
No needed medicine	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.03
Other	0.63	0.68	0.59	0.81	0.85	0.77	0.22	0.26	0.18

Table 8.7: Means of Travel to Service/Treatment Personnel, 2022

Means of Travelling	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Private Car	0.85	1.00	0.70	0.4	0.35	0.45	1.86	2.59	1.24

Means of Travelling	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Taxi	0.76	0.68	0.84	0.77	0.64	0.89	0.76	0.78	0.74
Bus	2.69	2.63	2.75	2.59	2.36	2.81	2.93	3.29	2.62
Auto rickshaw/CNG	32.65	31.41	33.79	35.6	34.01	37.13	25.87	25.05	26.57
Rickshaw	5.71	5.11	6.26	2.73	2.84	2.63	12.53	10.70	14.08
Rickshaw van	6.76	7.11	6.44	7.81	8.09	7.53	4.37	4.71	4.08
Country boat	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.59	0.56	0.62	-	-	-
Engine boat	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.06	0.02	0.10
Ambulance	0.20	0.31	0.10	0.21	0.32	0.10	0.18	0.27	0.10
Walking on foot	47.41	48.61	46.3	46.32	47.57	45.11	49.93	51.18	48.87
Calling doctor at home	0.79	0.71	0.86	0.91	0.83	0.99	0.50	0.39	0.59
Other	1.52	1.79	1.28	1.75	2.10	1.41	1.01	1.02	1.00

Figure 8.2: Means of Travel to Service/Treatment Personnel, 2022



8.8 TIME REQUIRED IN REACHING SERVICE/TREATMENT PROVIDING PERSONNEL

The time required to reach service/treatment personnel by ailing patients is presented in Table 8.8. The average time needed to get service/treatment personnel was 34.9 minutes for the country, 35.4 minutes for males, and 34.5 minutes for females.

At the national level, the highest average time required by engine boats was 314.2 minutes, followed by 172.1 minutes by ambulance and 145.7 minutes by bus. For males, the highest time required by engine boat was

332.4 minutes, followed by 166.5 minutes by ambulance and 153.2 minutes by bus. For females, the needed similar time was 299.8 minutes by engine boat, followed by 190.1 minutes by ambulance, and 139.6 minutes by bus. The longest time by engine boat may be due to carrying patients from long-distance riverine areas to specialised hospitals. The lowest time required for calling the doctor at home was 11.7 minutes.

There is also a rural-urban variation concerning the time required to reach the service/treatment personnel by ailing patients. In rural areas, the highest time needed for the patients to get the service/treatment personnel was 210.6 minutes using an ambulance, and in urban

Table 8.8: Time Required in Reaching Service/Treatment Providing Personnel, 2022

Means of Reaching Service	Patients Reporting (minutes)								
	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	34.9	35.4	34.5	36.8	36.9	36.7	30.0	31.3	29.0
Private Car	70.5	60.9	81.3	91.4	60.7	125.0	56.9	61.0	52.1
Taxi	71.6	70.4	72.7	79.6	76.7	81.8	39.0	50.1	25.4
Bus	145.7	153.2	139.6	159.2	166.7	153.3	113.8	123.6	105
Auto rickshaw	36.3	37.7	35.2	37.2	38.1	36.5	33.5	36.5	31.3
Rickshaw	27.7	22.3	30.8	21.6	21.5	21.6	29.6	22.6	33.6
Rickshaw van	24.2	21.7	26.3	22.5	19.3	25.3	31.1	33.5	29.6
Country boat	64.1	64.3	64.0	64.1	64.3	64.0	-	-	-
Engine boat	314.2	332.4	299.8	313.0	322.4	303.7	321.6	720.0	286.8
Ambulance	172.1	166.5	190.1	210.6	199.5	244.1	78.3	90.2	33.6
Walking on foot	13.6	13.3	13.9	15.1	14.6	15.6	9.7	9.9	9.6
Calling doctor at home	11.7	12.5	11.1	12.0	13.5	10.7	10.8	7.1	12.6
Other	77.1	85.6	66.4	78.3	89.4	64.0	73.5	74.5	72.5

areas, the highest time required was 321.6 minutes using an engine boat. In urban areas, the average time patients needed to reach service/treatment personnel was 30 minutes, while in rural areas, it was 36.8 minutes.

8.9 AVERAGE WAITING TIME

The average waiting time for service/treatment from health personnel is presented in Table 8.9. At the national level, the average waiting time was 17.51

minutes. The waiting times were 17.03 and 18.63 minutes for rural and urban areas, respectively. At the national level, the highest waiting time to get the service of health personnel was 57.93 minutes, followed by government medical colleges and specialised hospitals at 48.03 minutes and private clinics/hospitals at 48.03 minutes. The lowest waiting time was found for family/self-treatment, which was 5.96 minutes.

Variations exist in rural and urban areas and between males and females concerning waiting time to get services from health personnel. In urban areas, the

Table 8.9: Average waiting time (in minutes) for getting medical service/treatment, 2022

Service/Treatment	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	17.51	16.05	18.87	17.03	15.26	18.73	18.63	17.98	19.18
Govt. health worker	19.10	16.91	21.76	18.97	17.98	20.84	19.29	14.59	22.47
Govt. Satellite Clinic/EPI	18.84	13.96	22.47	13.78	13.96	13.41	27.89	-	27.89
Community Clinic	16.25	17.10	15.67	16.63	15.76	17.25	14.6	24.25	9.40
Union Health & Family Welfare Center	12.32	10.16	12.94	12.25	9.38	12.96	13.27	13.91	12.5
Upazila Health Complex	28.17	26.95	29.45	27.53	25.23	29.74	29.43	29.96	28.8

Service/Treatment	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Maternal & Child Welfare Centre	27.78	31.72	26.07	34.1	29.51	37.57	22.83	35.44	19.64
Govt. District/Sadar General Hospital	37.62	34.30	41.64	38.31	33.44	44.70	36.54	35.77	37.36
Govt. Medical College and Specialized Hospital	48.03	41.23	54.77	52.10	48.08	55.34	43.66	35.28	54.00
Other Government	15.16	16.20	13.53	20.00	-	20.00	14.87	16.20	12.40
NGO health worker Satellite Clinic	35.30	21.73	41.38	37.9	20.10	45.89	22.19	30.00	18.73
NGO Clinic/ Hospital	20.71	20.06	21.24	23.08	21.63	24.4	16.39	16.58	16.26
NGO Medical College Specialized Hospital	46.92	53.24	42.91	54.67	54.03	60.00	41.23	25.00	41.54
Private Clinic/Hospital	48.03	45.17	49.96	48.81	43.49	52.34	46.54	48.27	45.31
Private medical College/ Specialized Hospital	57.93	57.99	57.88	83.4	78.74	86.67	40.32	44.3	37.29
Qualified Doctor's Chamber	29.61	28.22	30.76	28.67	26.38	30.64	31.16	31.44	30.94
Non-Qualified Doctor's Chamber	10.32	10.48	10.16	10.49	10.75	10.20	9.52	8.89	9.98
Pharmacy/dispensary/ Compounder	8.88	8.49	9.28	9.17	8.84	9.51	8.22	7.61	8.77
Homoeopathic doctor	15.75	11.07	20.2	16.29	11.10	21.63	13.82	10.96	15.87
Kabiraj/Hekim/Ayurved	25.08	39.49	12.90	25.48	41.89	11.60	22.32	22.62	22.07
Other treatment	8.31	4.49	12.64	6.11	4.49	10.00	15.00	-	15.00
Family/Self Treatment	5.96	7.43	4.38	5.45	6.68	4.07	7.02	9.10	4.99
Others	10.61	9.79	11.50	6.33	5.12	7.69	23.6	25.83	21.64

highest waiting time of 46.54 minutes was found for private clinics/hospitals, while in rural areas, the highest waiting time of 54.67 minutes was found for NGO medical colleges and specialised hospitals. The lowest waiting time was found for family/Self-treatment in urban and rural areas.

Figure 8.3 shows that urban waiting time is much higher than rural waiting time.

8.10 PREFERENCE FOR PARTICULAR TREATMENT SERVICE

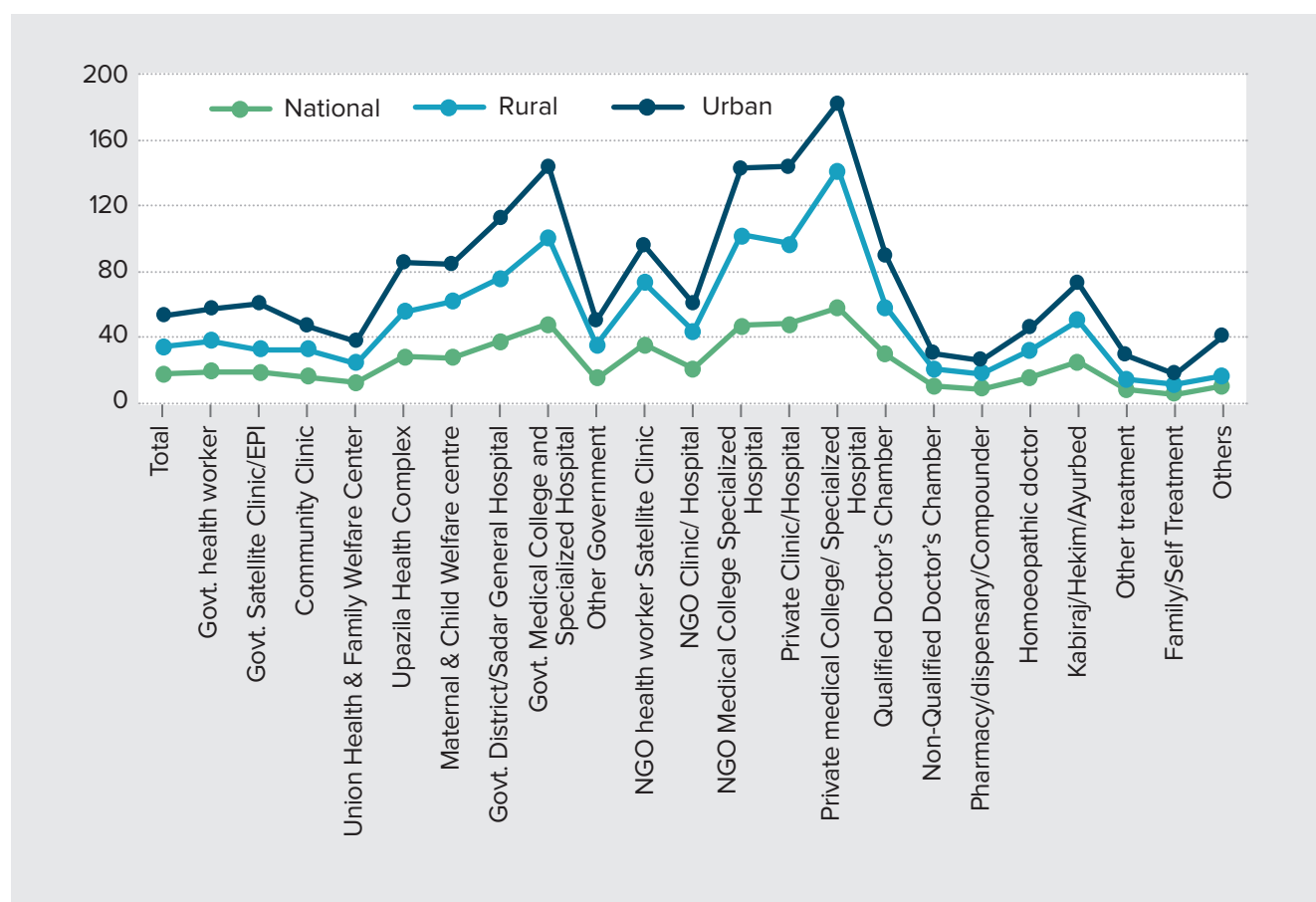
The reasons for preference for a particular treatment service are presented in Table 8.10. The main reason for selecting a specific service was the short distance; 51.55 percent of patients preferred an exceptional service for its short distance, followed by quality of treatment (17.92 percent) and reasonable expense (17.02 percent).

Table 8.10: Reasons for preference of specific service/Treatment Facility, 2022

Reasons of Preference	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Short distance	51.55	52.13	51.02	50.51	50.82	50.22	53.94	55.34	52.75
Reasonable Cost	17.02	18.06	16.05	18.36	19.63	17.12	13.95	14.21	13.73
Availability of Doctor	8.18	7.80	8.52	7.72	7.60	7.83	9.23	8.29	10.03

Reasons of Preference	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Availability of Female Doctor	0.81	0.06	1.50	0.86	0.08	1.62	0.67	0.01	1.23
Availability of Equipment	0.64	0.74	0.55	0.46	0.55	0.37	1.05	1.19	0.93
Quality of Treatment	17.92	17.27	18.53	18.13	17.34	18.89	17.45	17.08	17.76
Referred by other doctor	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.42	0.53	0.33
Referred by relatives	1.94	1.98	1.91	2.12	1.99	2.24	1.54	1.94	1.20
Reputation	1.46	1.43	1.48	1.43	1.55	1.31	1.52	1.14	1.84
Other	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.24	0.28	0.21

Figure 8.3: Average waiting time (in minutes) for getting medical service/treatment, 2022



Rural-urban variations exist for reasons of preferring a particular service. In urban areas, 53.94 percent of the patients chose any service/treatment facility due to the short distance, followed by the quality of treatment by 17.45 percent and reasonable expenses by 13.95 percent. On the other hand, in rural areas, 50.51 percent of the patients preferred a particular treatment facility

due to the short distance, followed by reasonable cost (18.36 percent) and quality of treatment (18.13 percent). The availability of a doctor was also an important factor in selecting a particular provider. The percentage of such patients was 7.72 percent in rural areas and 9.23 percent in urban areas.

8.11 OUTPATIENTS MEDICAL EXPENSES

Outpatients' medical expenses over the preceding 30 days are presented in Table 8.11. At the national level, the average total medical cost per outpatient in the preceding 30 days was Tk. 1378. In rural and urban areas,

the expenditure was Tk. 1255 and Tk. 1659 respectively. In rural areas, for males, the expenditure was Tk. 1188, and for females, it was Tk. 1319. On the other hand, in urban areas, male expenditure was Tk. 1635, and the female was Tk. 1680. In all aspects, expenditure on medicine was the highest expenditure.

Table 8.11: Average Medical Expenditure (Tk) for Outpatients by Items of Expenditure in the Preceding 30 days, 2022

Items of expenditure	Average expenditure per patient (tk)								
	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Consultation fees (visit)	142	130	154	118	111	125	196	175	215
Cost of Medicines	749	730	767	721	691	750	814	825	804
Cost of Test/ Investigation	379	355	402	309	284	332	541	529	551
Transport cost	107	103	111	107	102	111	108	106	110
Average of total outpatient cost	1378	1318	1433	1255	1188	1319	1659	1635	1680

Figure 8.4: Average Medical Expenditure for Outpatients by Locality, 2022

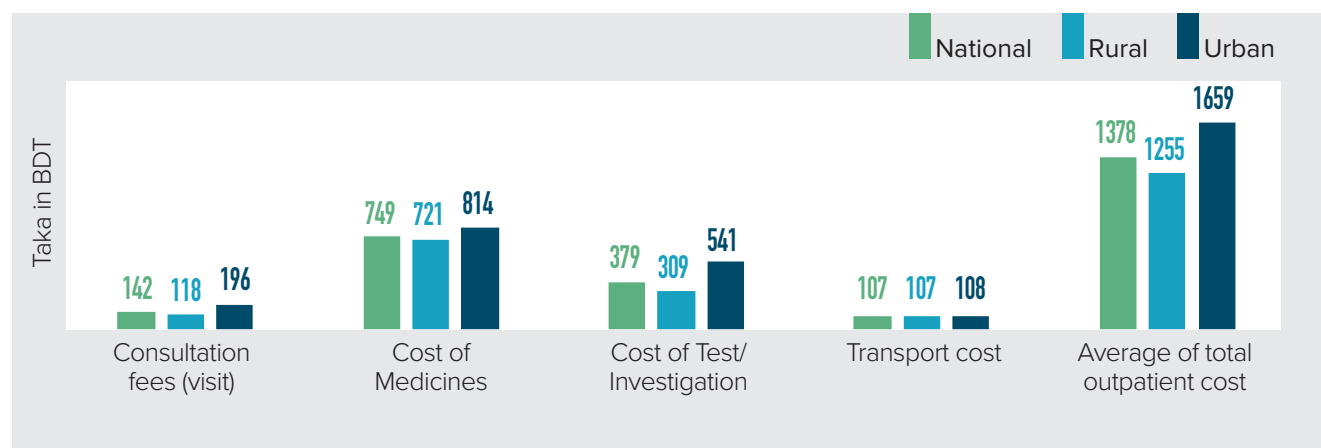


Figure 8.4 shows medical expenditure variation by locality. It shows that urban medical costs were slightly higher than rural medical expenses. As a share of medical expenditure, the cost of medicine was higher than the consultation fee, the cost of the test, and the transport cost.





GENDER STATISTICS

Promoting gender equality is a fundamental human right and a prerequisite for economic growth and sustainable development. While gender equality matters, empowering women and girls economically and socially benefits families, communities, and societies. The Government of Bangladesh is dedicated to promoting gender equality and empowering women. This is evidenced by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, which mandates equality, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity for all its citizens and its commitment to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

Yet, despite the instrumental value of gender equality in promoting growth and alleviating poverty, Bangladeshi women continue to encounter disadvantages in the economic dimension when compared to men in the country. The latest available data indicates that women in Bangladesh have lower chances than men to participate in the labour force, access quality employment, and access financial services. Additionally, women are disadvantaged in hourly earnings, entrepreneurship, and business ownership. Importantly, gender disparities intersect with other social variables, such as place of residence and age. Analysis of trends over time suggests that while some gender gaps have been narrowed in the past years, several gender disparities persist.

This chapter analyses gender gaps in economic opportunities based on HIES 2022 and HIES 2016 data. It focuses on the dimensions of (i) labour force participation, (ii) employment, (iii) earnings, and (iv) access to financial services and mobile use. In addition, the chapter also discusses challenges specific to young children and adolescents, namely involvement in child labour and the proportion of youth not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).

9.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Bangladesh's age pyramid has an extensive base, which narrows for older age cohorts. Population trends show that Bangladesh is well into the third phase of the demographic transition, having shifted from a high mortality-high fertility scenario to a low mortality-low fertility one. Indeed, a comparison between 2016 and 2022 indicates a decrease in the proportion of a very young population and a significant increase in the share of elderly individuals. Further analysis suggests that the population structure fluctuates by age and gender. As of 2022, between 0-19 and 45-89, the male population is slightly larger than the

female population. Yet, this trend reverses among the age groups 20-39 and 90+, where the female population outnumbers the male population (Figure 9.1).

Out of all households in Bangladesh, only a very small share of households is headed by women. In Bangladesh, the vast majority of household heads are male. In 2022, the proportion of female headed of household stood at only 12.57 percent. Notably, the share of female-headed households has decreased slightly since 2016 – from 13.11 percent to 12.57 percent, whereas the share of male-headed households has increased from 86.89 percent to 87.43 percent (Figure 9.2). By place of residence, in

Figure 9.1: Population pyramids in Bangladesh (%)

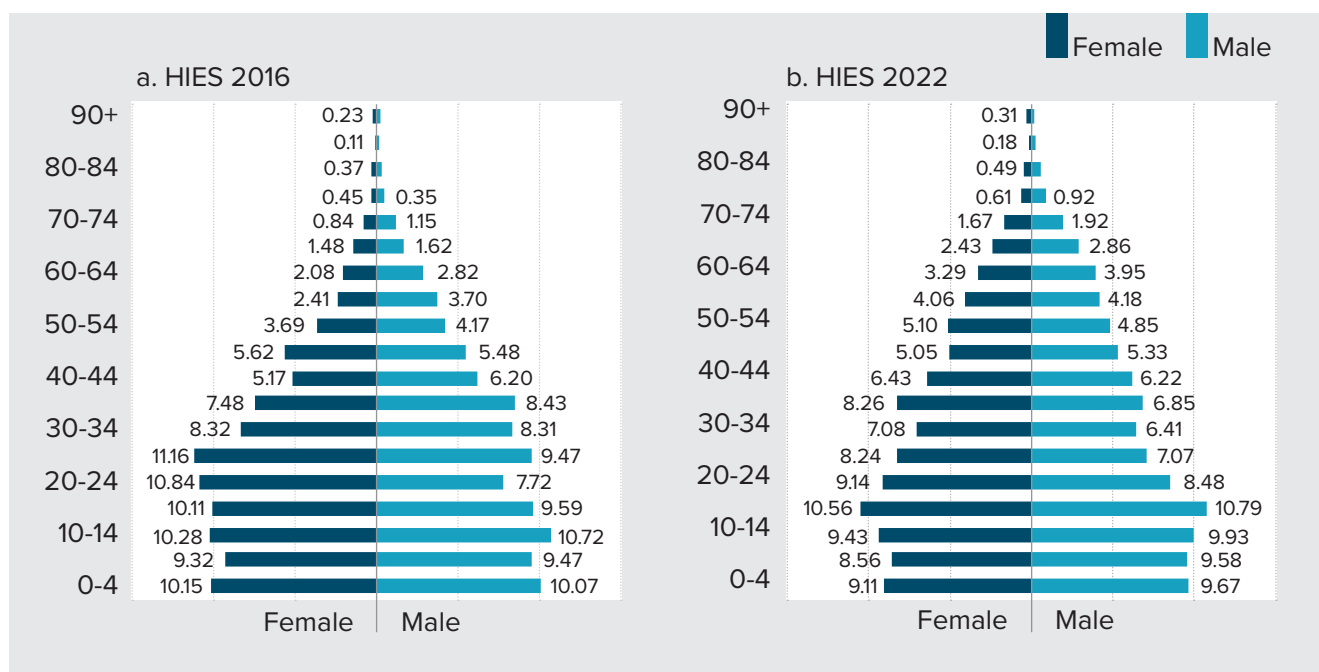
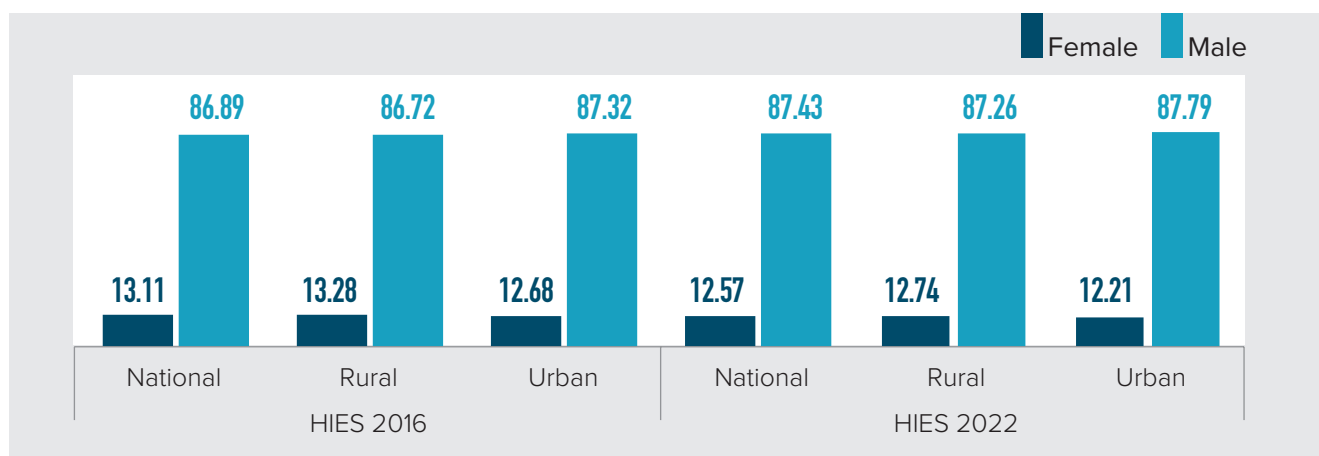


Figure 9.2: Distribution of households by gender of household head(%)



2016, the share of female-headed households differs only slightly between urban (12.68 percent) and rural (13.28 percent) areas whereas in 2022 it is 12.21 percent and 12.74 percent in rural areas.

9.2 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Women continue to participate less in the labour force than men. Bangladesh's overall Labor Force Participation (LFP) rate stands at 61.72 percent in 2022. However, important gender disparities are observed. For instance, only 42.49 percent of women ages 15+ participated in the labour force whereas men

participated 81.33 percent. In 2022, the gender gap in the LFP rate reached 44.99 percentage points in favour of men in urban areas and decrease to 36.01 pp in rural areas (Figure 9.3).

Further analysis by age group in rural area reveals that the LFP rate is particularly low among young people aged 15-24, on the other hand in the age group 25-34 and 35-64 it increased. After age group 65 and above LFP rate gradually decrease. However, when disaggregating the data by gender a significant gender gap persists in all age groups (Figure 9.4)

In case of urban areas LFP rate follows similarly trend like rural area but huge gender disparity observed after age groups 15-24 (Figure 9.5)

Figure 9.3: Labor Force participation rate for persons ages 15+, by gender, 2022 (%)

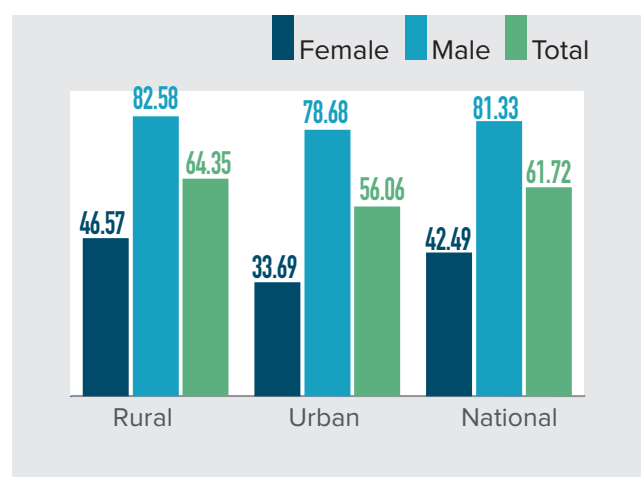


Figure 9.4: Labor Force participation rate for persons 15+, by age group and gender in rural area, 2022

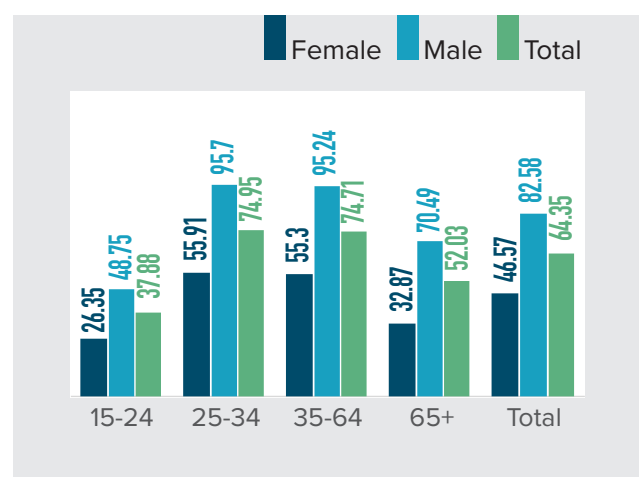


Figure 9.5: Labor Force participation rate for persons 15+, by age group and gender in urban area, 2022

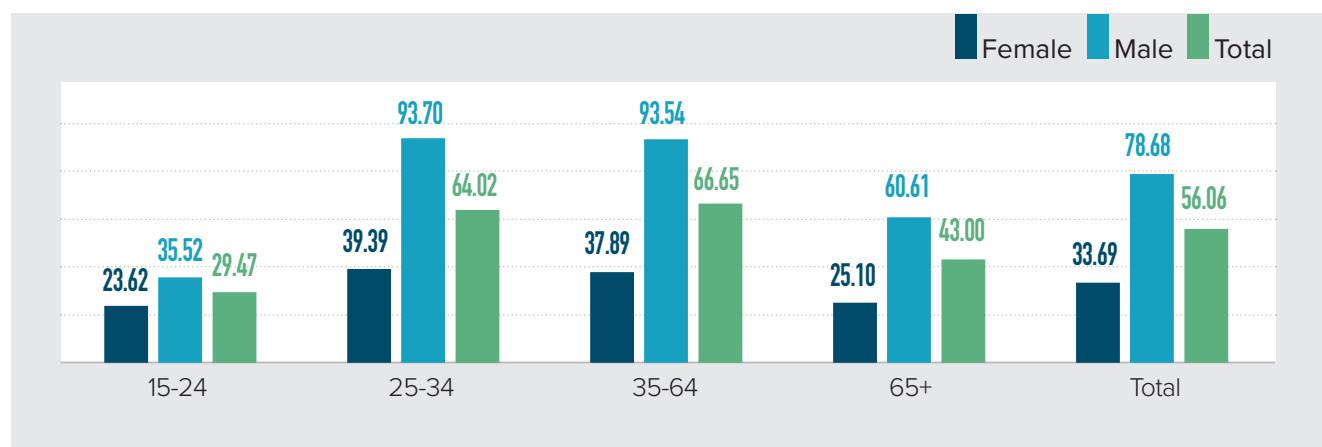
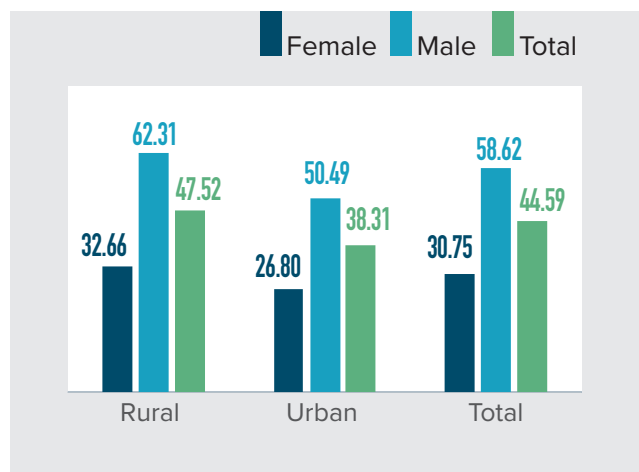


Figure 9.6: Labor Force participation rate for persons ages 15-24, by gender and locality, 2022 (%)



Analysis of age group 15-24 reveals that the LFP rate is particularly low among young people, and significant gender gaps are observed. In total, 44.59 percent of young people aged 15-24 participate in the labour force where 30.75 percent women and 58.62 men. However, when disaggregating the data by gender, it is notable that young women ages 15-24 are significantly less likely than young men to participate in the labour force (30.75 percent vs 58.62 percent. (Figure 9.6). Gender disparity in rural areas are observed 29.65 pp. and decrease to 23.69 pp urban areas.

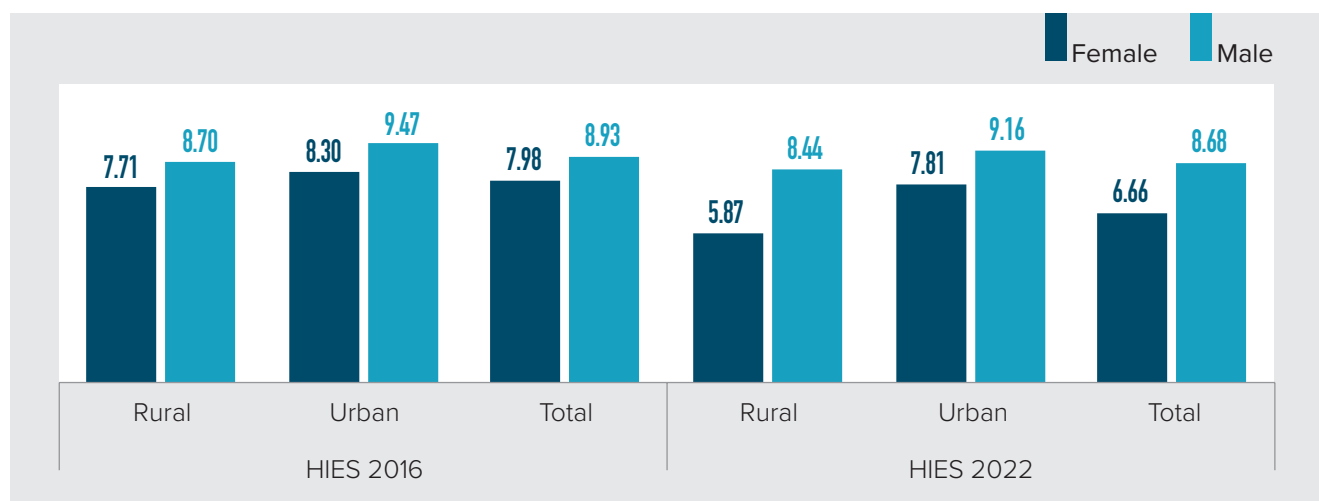
9.3 PAID WORK

Men spend, on average, 2 hours more on paid work per day than women do. Exploring the number of hours spent on paid work is essential to analysing gender inequalities in society, as the degree of engagement in remunerated activities directly impacts persons' earnings and financial and economic security. Based on the HIES 2022 data, on average, men spend more time on paid work than women: 8.68 hours vs. 6.66 hours (Figure 9.7). By place of residence, rural women spend the lowest number of hours on paid work (5.87 h) when compared to rural men (8.44 h), urban women (7.81 h) and urban men (9.16 h). Importantly, between 2016 and 2022, the number of hours spent on paid work declined for women (from 7.98 hours to 6.66 hours), whereas the reduction among men was minimal (from 8.93 hours to 8.68 hours). The fact that women spend fewer hours on paid work than men can be attributed mainly to their disproportionate involvement in unpaid domestic and care activities. Additionally, this disparity might indicate that women might encounter various barriers to accessing employment opportunities compared to men.

9.4 OWN-ACCOUNT WORKERS

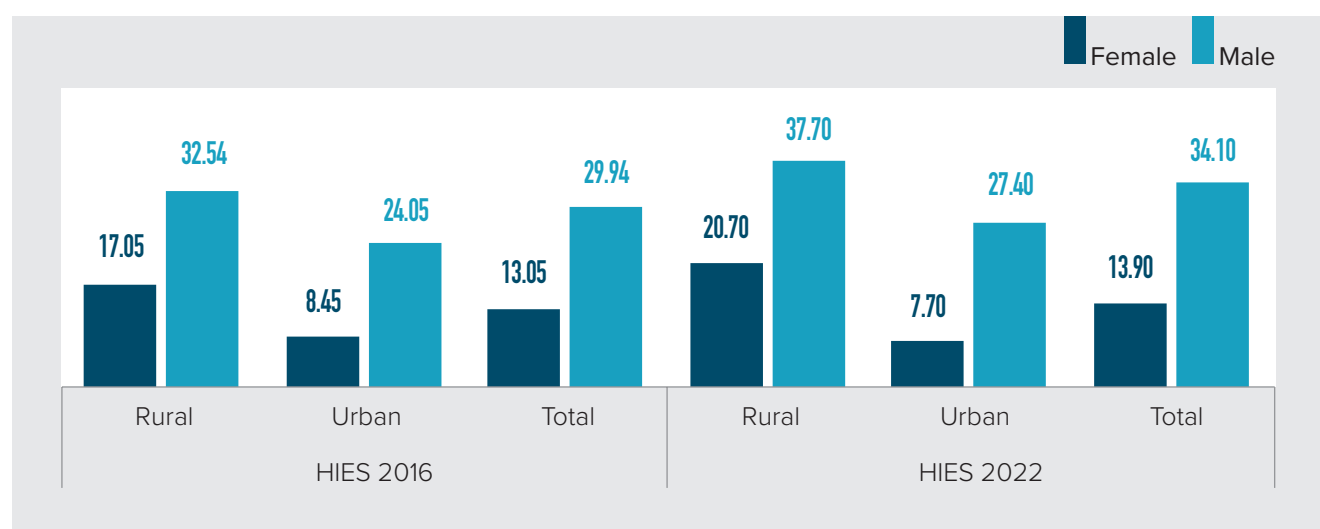
There is a sizeable gender gap in the share of own account workers¹ out of total employment. Around 13.9

Figure 9.7: Average number of hours spent on paid work, by gender and place of residence, (hours)



¹ Own-account workers are workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the types of jobs defined as "self-employment jobs" and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Own account workers are a subcategory of "self-employed".

Figure 9.8: Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by gender and place of residence (%)



percent of employed women and 34.1 percent of employed men are own-account workers. Between 2016 and 2022, the increase in the share of own account workers was strong among working men (from 29.94 percent to 34.1 percent) whereas the increase among working women was less pronounced (from 13.05 percent to 13.9 percent). Among women, this change is largely driven by the increase in the share of own account workers in rural areas (from 17.05 percent to 20.7 percent). As of 2022, the proportion of own-account workers is highest among rural working men (37.7 percent), followed by rural women (20.7 percent), urban men

(27.4 percent), and urban women (7.7 percent) (Figure 9.8). Together with contributing family workers, own account workers constitute the so-called vulnerable employment, which is associated with lower wages and labor productivity, as well as limited access to social protection and employment benefits. Own-account workers account for more than half of all employees in the agricultural sector (54.1 percent) – an increase from 42.16 percent in 2016. Regardless of the sector of employment, the share of own-account workers is higher among working men than working women (Figure 9.9). By age, the share of own-account workers out of total employment increases with every

Figure 9.9: Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by gender and sector of employment (%)

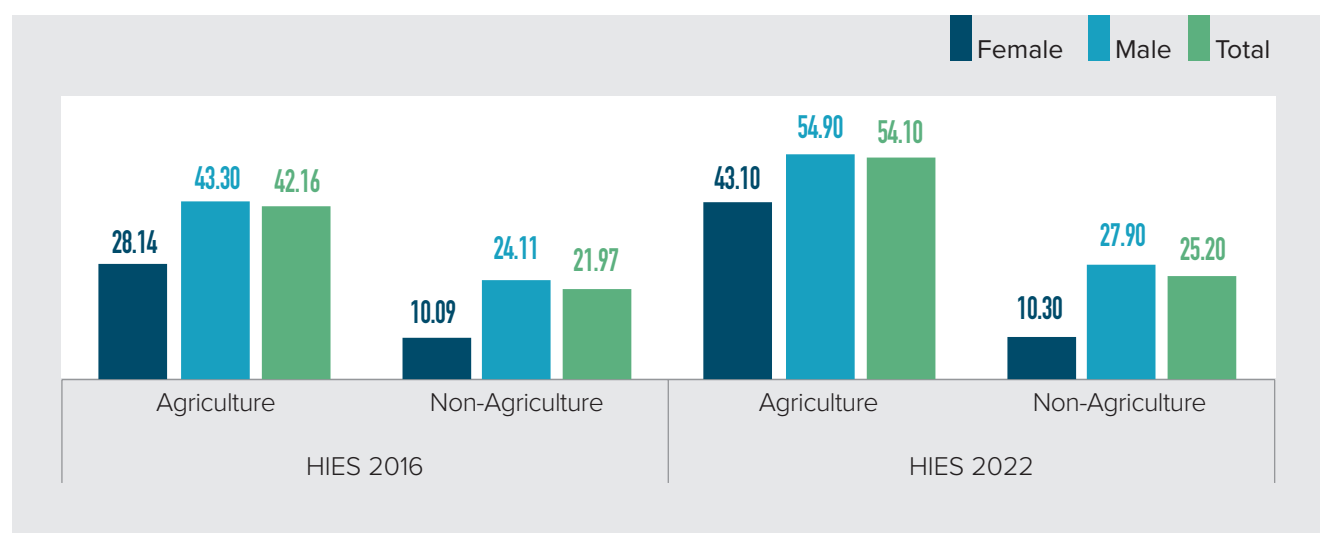
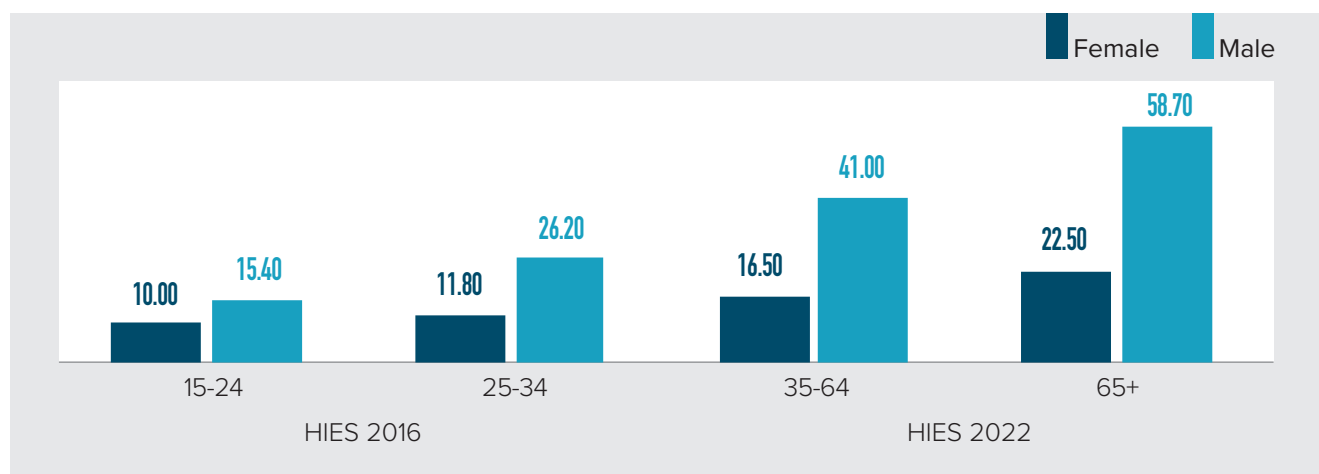


Figure 9.10: Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by gender and age group (%)

next age group with no important gender disparities observed in this respect (Figure 9.10).

9.5 SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

9.5.1 AGRICULTURE

Women are underrepresented in the agricultural sector compared to men (10.97 percent vs 22.81 percent). In total, only one-fourth of the working population (21.16 percent) is engaged in agriculture, and the proportion has decreased since 2016 (28.54 percent) (Figure 9.11). The gender gap in this respect is 11.84 percentage points, favouring men over women in 2022. The share of the working population ages 15+ engaged in agriculture

is substantially higher in rural than urban areas as of 2022: 31.22 percent and 4.37 percent, respectively. Notably, the share of employment in agriculture has significantly decreased between 2016 and 2022, affecting women and men equally. The decrease can be similarly attributed to the lower population involvement in agriculture in rural and urban areas.

As of 2022, women are less likely than men to work in agriculture, regardless of the age group (Figure 9.12). This pattern is aligned with the one observed in 2016, according to which working men of all ages outnumber women in the agricultural sector. The proportion of women and men involved in agriculture has decreased between 2016 and 2022 for all age groups, except young women ages 15-24: among them, the share increased slightly from 4.89 percent in 2016 to 5.06 percent in

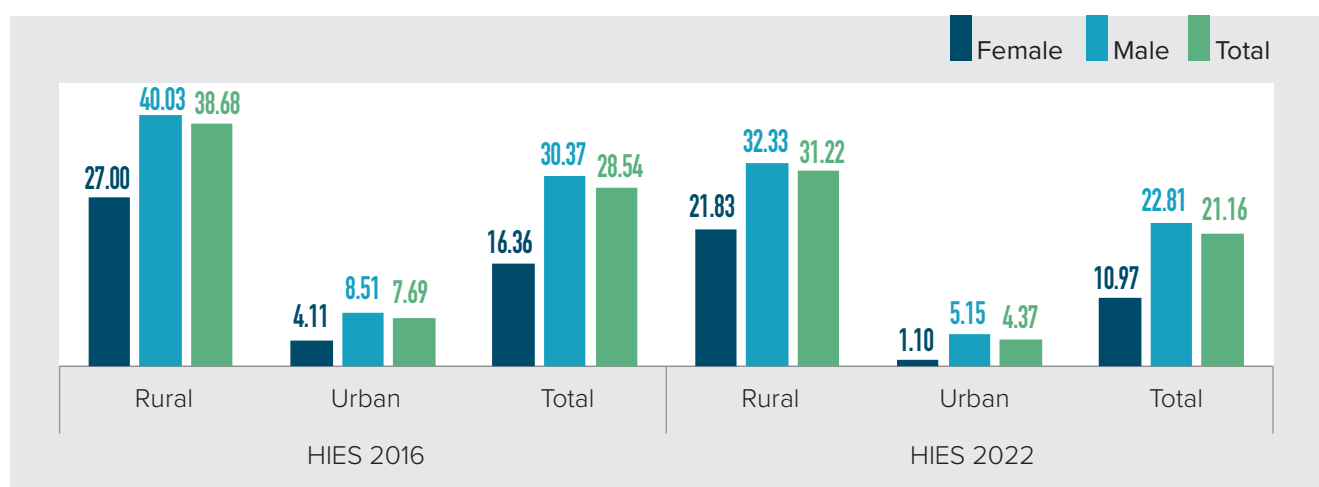
Figure 9.11: Percentage of population ages 15+ employed in agriculture, by gender and place of residence (%)

Figure 9.12: Percentage of population ages 15+ employed in agriculture, by gender and age group (%)

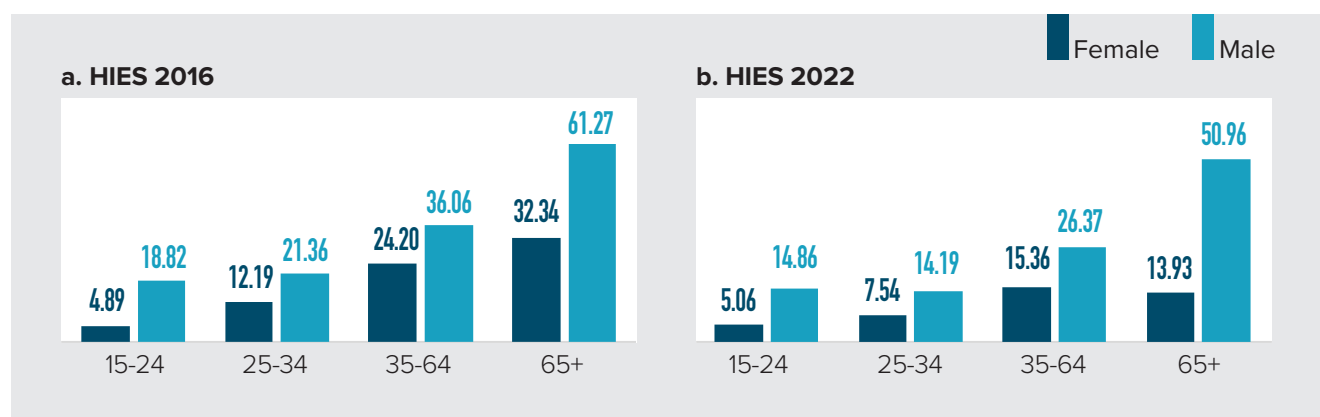
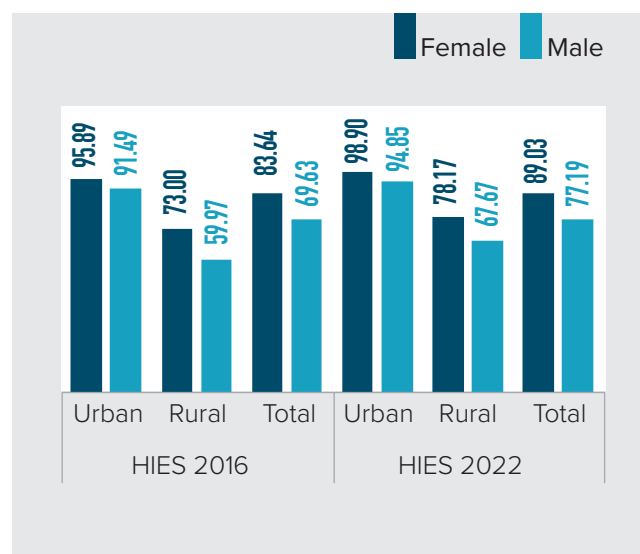


Figure 9.13: Percentage of population ages 15+ in non-agriculture, by gender (%)



2022. The latest available data shows that among men, the highest share of employment in the agricultural sector is observed among those ages 65+ (50.96 percent), but among women among those ages 35-64 (15.36 percent). Notably, the share of women ages 65+ engaged in agriculture has significantly decreased between 2016 and 2022 from 32.34 percent to 13.93 percent.

9.5.2 NON-AGRICULTURE

While men outnumber women in the agricultural employment sector, women are more likely than men to be engaged in the non-agricultural sector in 2022: 89.03 percent vs 77.19 percent respectively. Importantly, the share of women and men ages 15+ engaged in non-agriculture has slightly increased since 2016 – from 83.64 percent to 89.03 percent and from 69.63 percent to 77.19 percent respectively (Figure 9.13). In urban areas, the

Figure 9.14: Percentage of population ages 15+ in non-agriculture, by gender and age group (%)

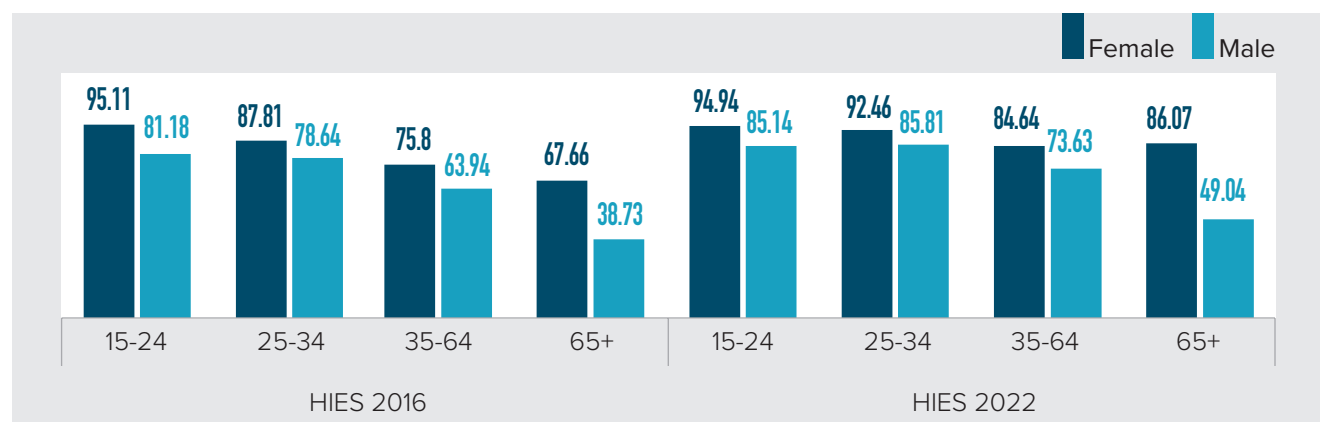
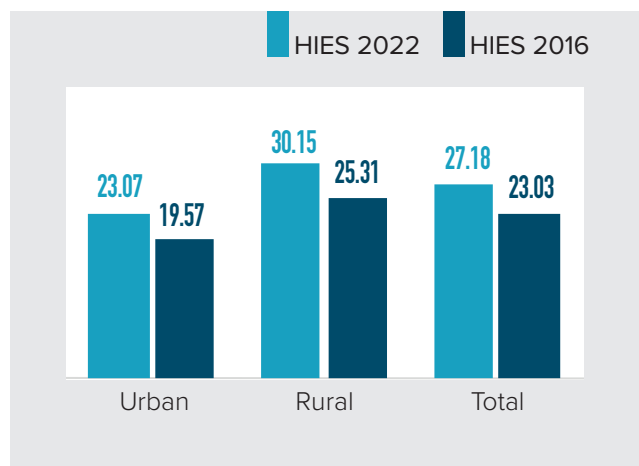
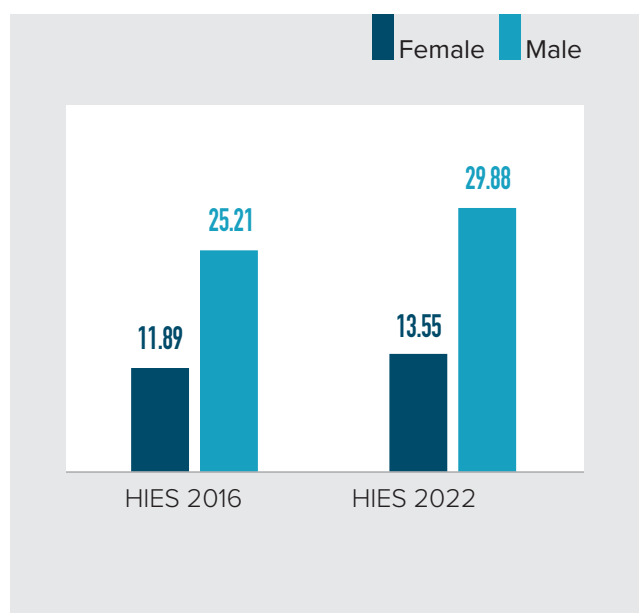


Figure 9.15: Proportion of self-employment in non-agricultural employment by place of residence (%)



gender gap in the share of female and male employment in non-agriculture is minimal (98.9 percent among women and 94.85 percent among men). However, a slightly larger divide in favour of women is observed in rural areas: 78.17 percent among women and 67.67 percent among men, as of 2022. Engagement in the non-agricultural sector is high among workers of all age groups, and the shares increased noticeably since 2016 for most individuals, except women ages 15-24 (Figure 9.14).

Figure 9.16: Proportion of self-employment in non-agricultural employment by gender (%)



9.6 SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

There has been a noticeable increase in the proportion of self-employment in non-agricultural employment in the past few years. Overall, the share of self-employment in non-agricultural employment increased from 23.03 percent to 27.18 percent between 2016 and 2022, with the tendency being observed in both rural and urban areas (Figure 9.15). Notably, men tend to be overrepresented in non-agricultural self-employment compared to women (29.88 percent vs 13.55 percent, respectively) (Figure 9.16). There were no significant gender disparities in the increase of the proportion of non-agricultural self-employment in recent years. By age, the share of non-agricultural self-employment is highest among individuals ages 35-64 (34.4 percent), followed by individuals ages 25-34 (21.4 percent), ages 65+ (20.7 percent), and ages 15-24 (9 percent) (Figure 9.17).

9.6.1 EMPLOYERS

Bangladeshi women continue to have lower chances than men in the country to realise their potential as employers. In general, employers' share increased slightly among the working population between 2016 and 2022, from 0.72 percent to 1 percent. However, this increase can be attributed to employers' share among working men (from 0.76 percent to 1.1 percent). In contrast, employers' share among working women has decreased from 0.41 percent to 0.35 percent (Figure 9.18). Substantial gender disparities in entrepreneurship can strongly impede women's economic empowerment with subsequent adverse impacts on poverty alleviation and economic growth.

9.6.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

The overall unemployment rate in Bangladesh is 3.89 percent, while women are significantly more likely than men to be unemployed: 5.9 percent and 2.82 percent respectively in 2022. Significant gender disparities are also observed when analysing by place of residence. In urban areas, the gender disparity in the unemployment rate is 5.89 percent (9.64 percent among women and 3.75 percent among men); in contrast, the gap is less in rural areas, where the women's unemployment

Figure 9.17: Proportion of self-employment in non-agricultural employment, by age group (%)

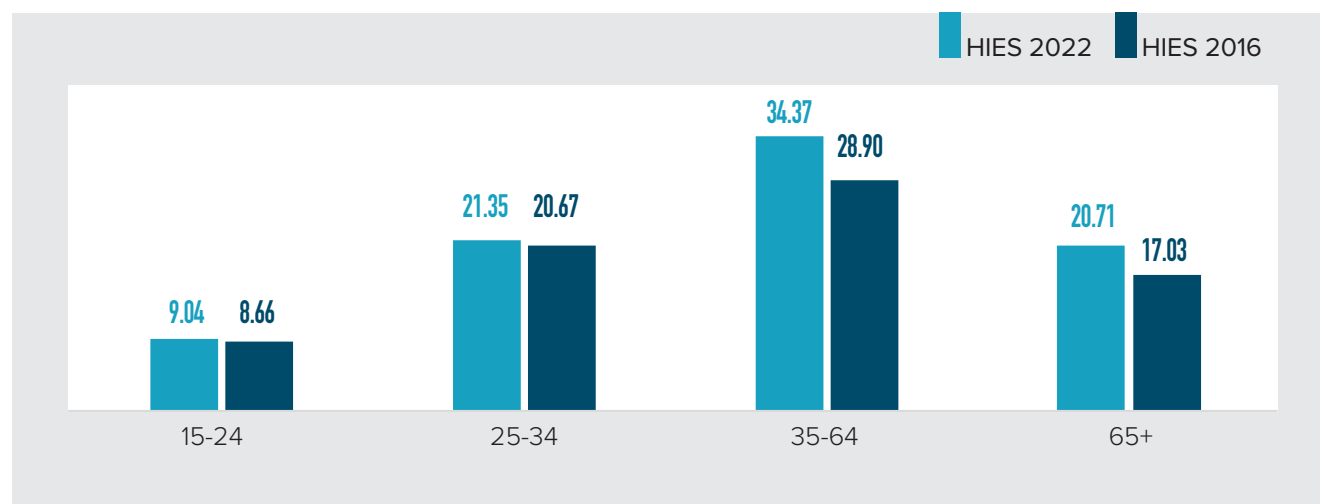
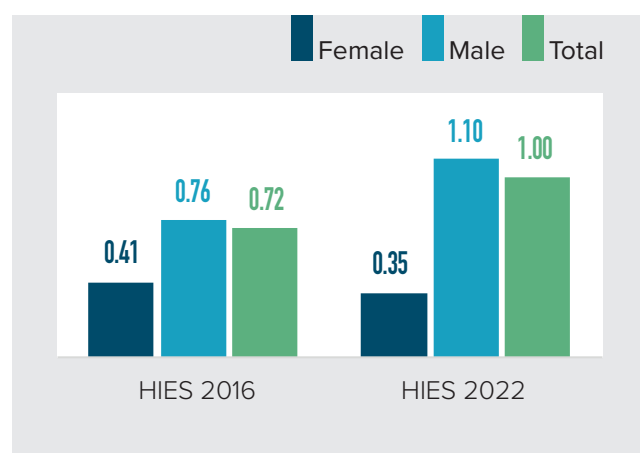


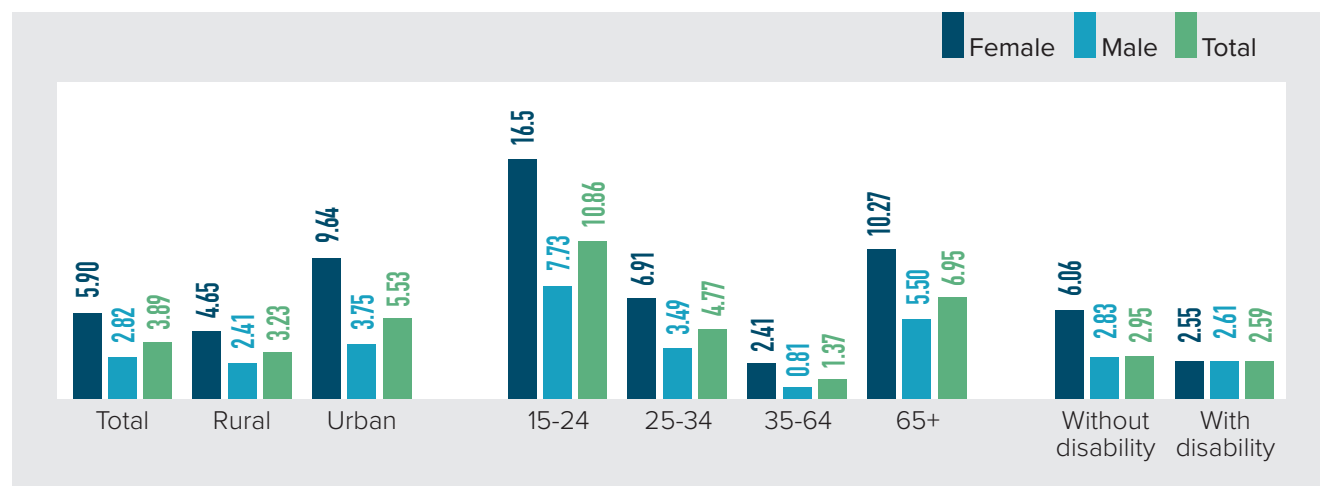
Figure 9.18: Proportion of employed who are employers by gender (%)



rate is 4.65 percent and 2.41 percent among men are unemployed; gender gap is 2.24 percent (Figure 9.19). By age group, it is notable that women ages 15-24 display a significantly higher unemployment rate (16.5 percent) than men in the same age bracket (7.73 percent) and individuals of all other ages. Men with disabilities are more unemployed than women with disabilities (2.61 percent and 2.55 percent, respectively).

The unemployment rate has increased in 2022 than that of 2016. In 2016, the unemployment rate was 2.31 percent, whereas, in HIES 2022, it was 3.89 percent. Women's unemployment fell from 6.17 percent to 5.9 percent between 2016 and 2022, but the unemployment rate among men increased from 1.72 percent to 2.82 percent. In 2022, the unemployment rate for urban areas

Figure 9.19: Unemployment rate by gender, place of residence, age group, and disability, 2022 (%)



was higher than that of rural areas (5.53 percent and 3.23 percent, respectively), different from 2016. In 2016, rural unemployment was higher (2.45 percent) than urban unemployment (1.99 percent) rate (Figure:9.20). The decrease in the unemployment rate was particularly salient among rural women – from 8.18 percent to 4.65 percent (Figure 9.20). Significant progress has been observed in reducing the unemployment rate among women with disabilities from 3.77 percent to 2.55 percent. The unemployment rate among men with disabilities has also considerably decreased, from 2.90 percent to 2.61 percent (Figure 9.21). The unemployment rate has also increased for women and men of nearly all age groups. In this respect, a significant improvement

is observed in reducing the unemployment rate among ages 35-64: it decreased from 4.79 percent to 2.41 percent among women and from 1.04 percent to 0.81 percent among men (Figure 9.21).

In HIES 2016, male employees in agriculture earned an average of 58.27 BDT per hour, and in non-agriculture, they earned 63.32 Tk. per hour. Female employees in agriculture earned an average of BDT. 31.12 per hour, while in non-agriculture, they earned BDT. 37.74 per hour.

In HIES 2022, male employees in agriculture saw a decrease in average hourly earnings to BDT. 54.56, and in Non-agriculture, their earnings increased to BDT. 91.72

Figure 9.20: Unemployment rate by gender and place of residence (%)

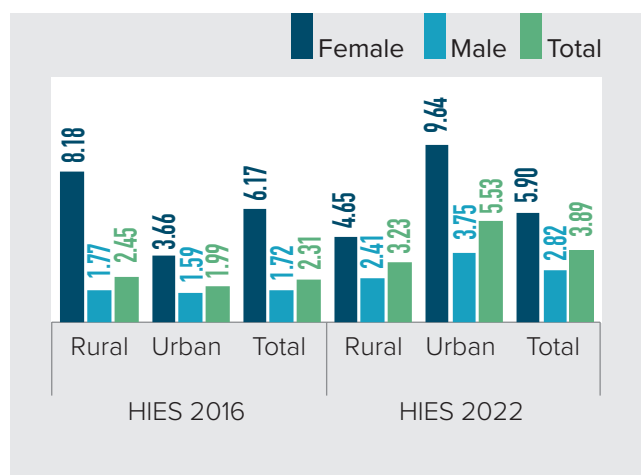


Figure 9.21: Unemployment rate by gender and disability (%)

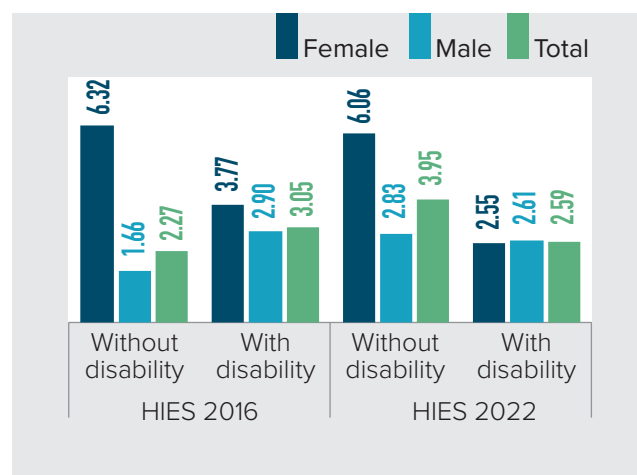


Figure 9.22: Unemployment rate by gender and age group (%)

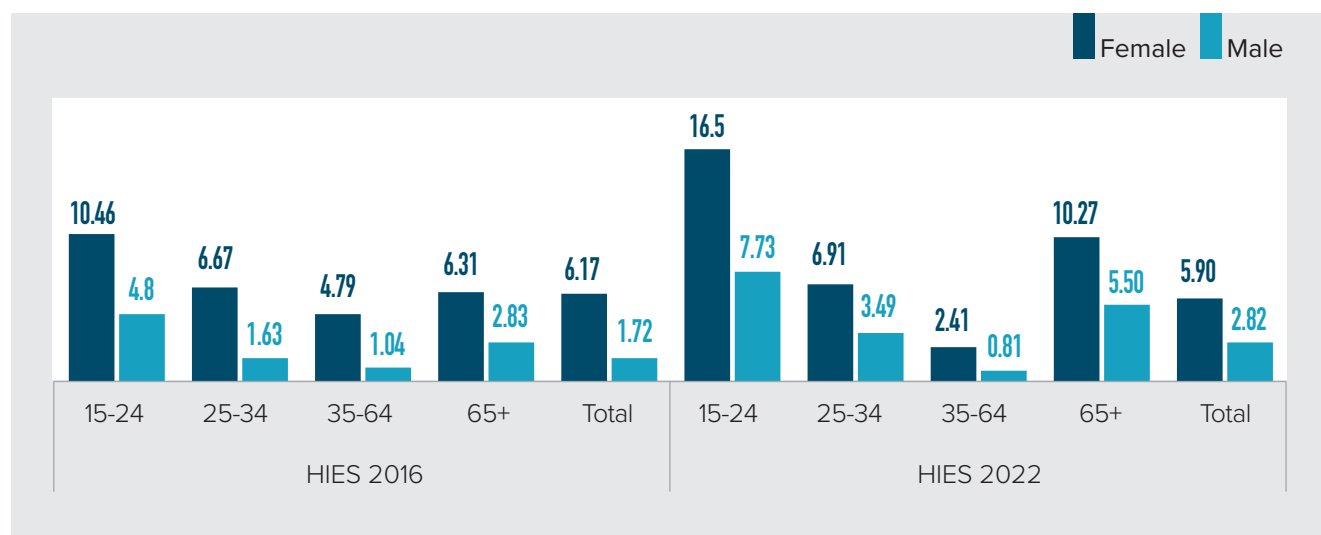
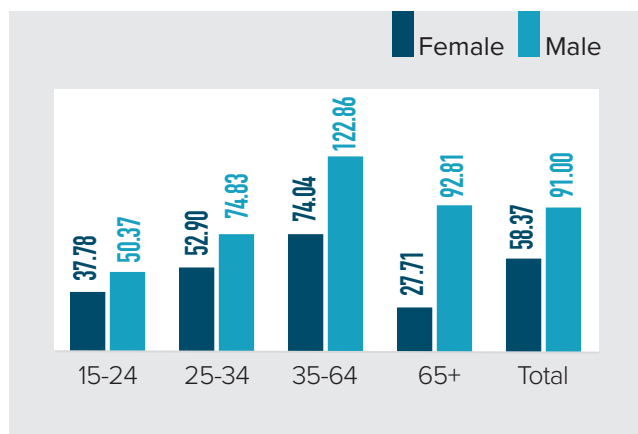


Figure 9.23: Average gross hourly earnings of female and male employees by age (BDT), 2022



per hour. Female employees in agriculture experienced a decrease in average gross hourly earnings to BDT. 23.37, while in non-agriculture, their earnings increased to BDT. 58.61 per hour.

Observing changes in average hourly earnings between 2016 and 2022 for both genders and in different sectors, there appears to be a decrease in average hourly earnings for both male and female employees in agriculture, while there is an increase in average hourly earnings in non-agricultural sectors. These changes could be influenced by various factors such as economic conditions, industry trends, and labour market dynamics.

Figure 9.25: Average gross hourly earnings of female and male employees by sector of employment (Tk.)

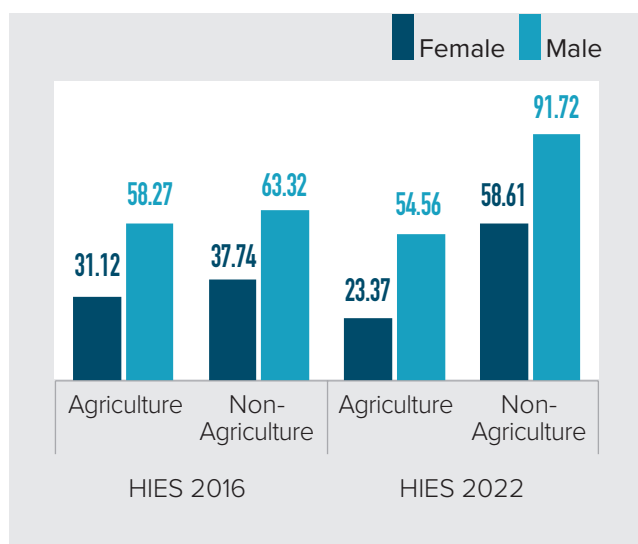
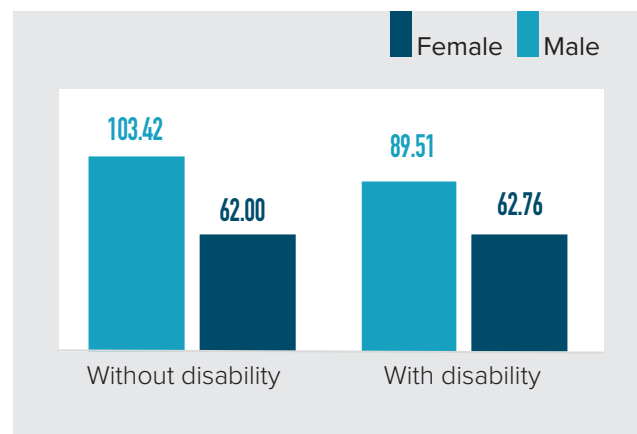


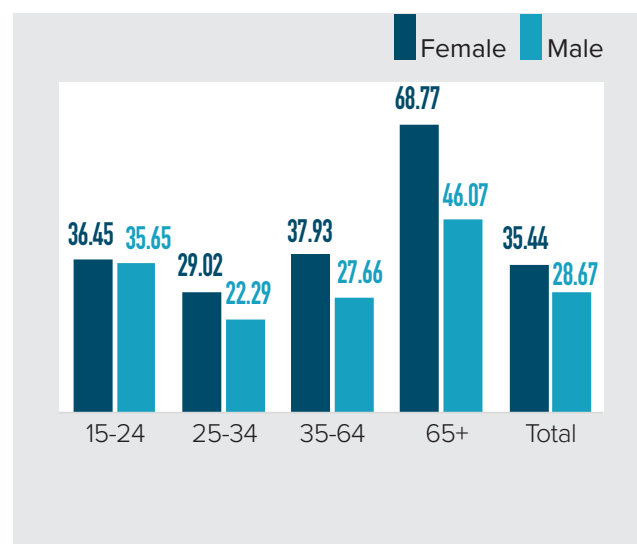
Figure 9.24: Average gross hourly earnings of female and male employees by disability (BDT), 2022



9.7 PART-TIME WORK

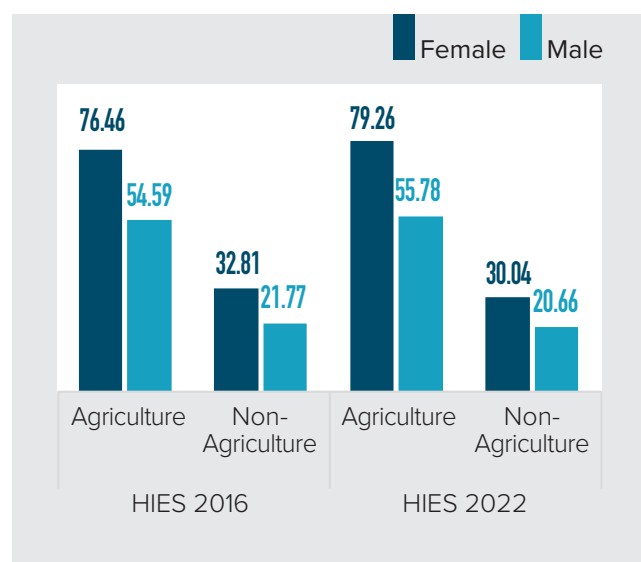
Women are disproportionately more likely than men to work part-time. More than one-third of all employed women (35.44 percent) work part-time, compared to 28.67 percent of men. By age group, the share of part-time workers is exceptionally high among individuals ages 65+, being higher among women (68.77 percent) than men (46.07 percent) (Figure 9.26). The lowest share of part-time workers is observed among women and men ages 25-34 (29.02 percent and 22.29 percent respectively). By sector of occupation, the proportion of part-time workers in agriculture has increased

Figure 9.26: Proportion of part-time workers (worked less than 40 hours per week, 15+, in employment) by gender and place of residence, 2022 (%)



for both women and men and is exceptionally high among women. Notably, nearly all female agricultural employees work part-time (79.26 percent), whereas the same values stand at 55.78 percent among men (Figure 9.27). In contrast, the share of part-time workers in non-agriculture has slightly decreased, affecting female workers (from 32.81 percent to 30.04 percent) to a more significant extent than male ones (from 21.77 percent to 20.66 percent). Working part-time can have negative implications for individual financial and economic security, and as seen from the data, Bangladeshi women are often at a disadvantage in this respect.

Figure 9.27: Proportion of part-time workers (worked less than 40 hours per week, 15+, in employment) by gender and sector of employment (%)



9.8 YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET)

Young women ages 15-24 are significantly more likely than men not to be in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). Although the share of NEET among young women ages 15-24 has decreased from 60.7 percent to 52.87 percent between 2016 and 2022, this proportion is still far above that of young men (12.28 percent in 2022) (Figure 9.28). The proportion of women in NEET varies significantly by place of residence, being higher in rural (57.54 percent) than urban (43.17 percent) areas. Important gender implications are also observed in this respect: the gender gap in NEET stands at 33.18 pp in favour of women in urban areas and 45.26 pp in rural areas (Figure 9.28). The overrepresentation of young women in NEET can be partially driven by societal expectations and traditional gender roles that often place a more significant burden on women to fulfill caregiving and household responsibilities. The gender gap in NEET in favour of women can also be explained by unequal access to education and skills formation, earning differentials, and pressure to prioritise family formation over other activities.

9.9 CHILD LABOUR

Child labour continues to be an essential challenge in Bangladesh, affecting boys to a more significant extent than girls. The proportion of children ages 5-17 engaged in child labor has decreased between 2016 and 2022 from 3.3 percent to 2.6 percent. Progress was mainly

Figure 9.28: Proportion of youth (ages 15–24) not in education, employment, or training (%)

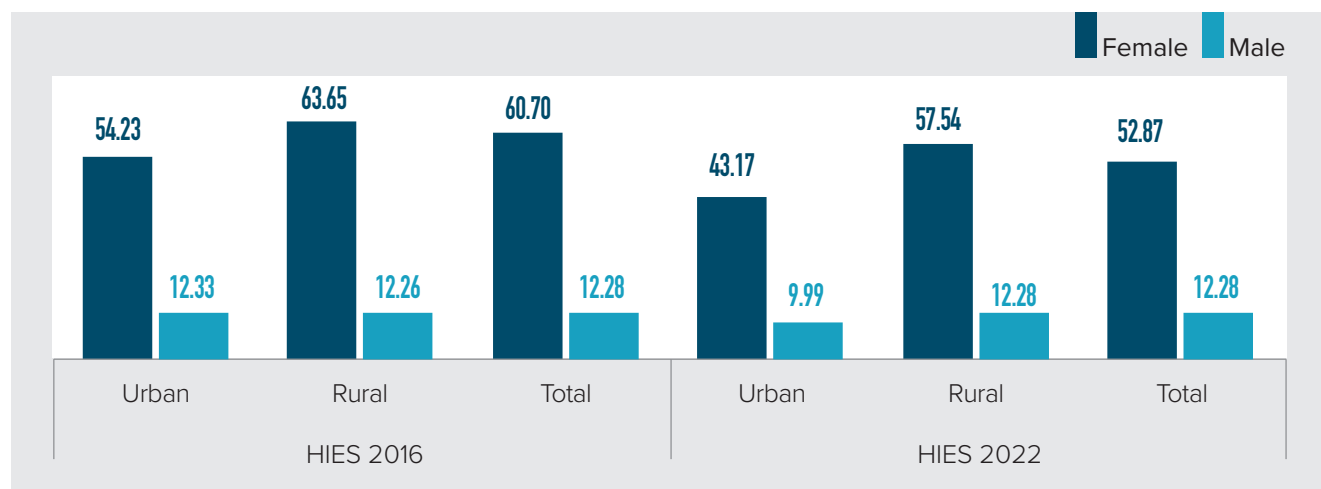
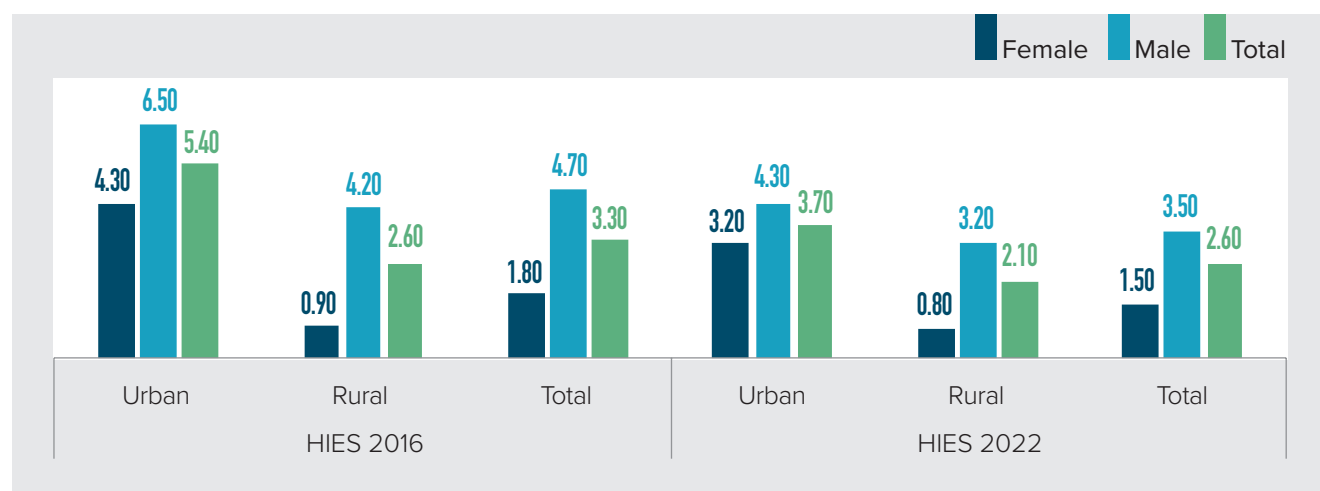


Figure 9.29: Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by gender and place of residence (%)

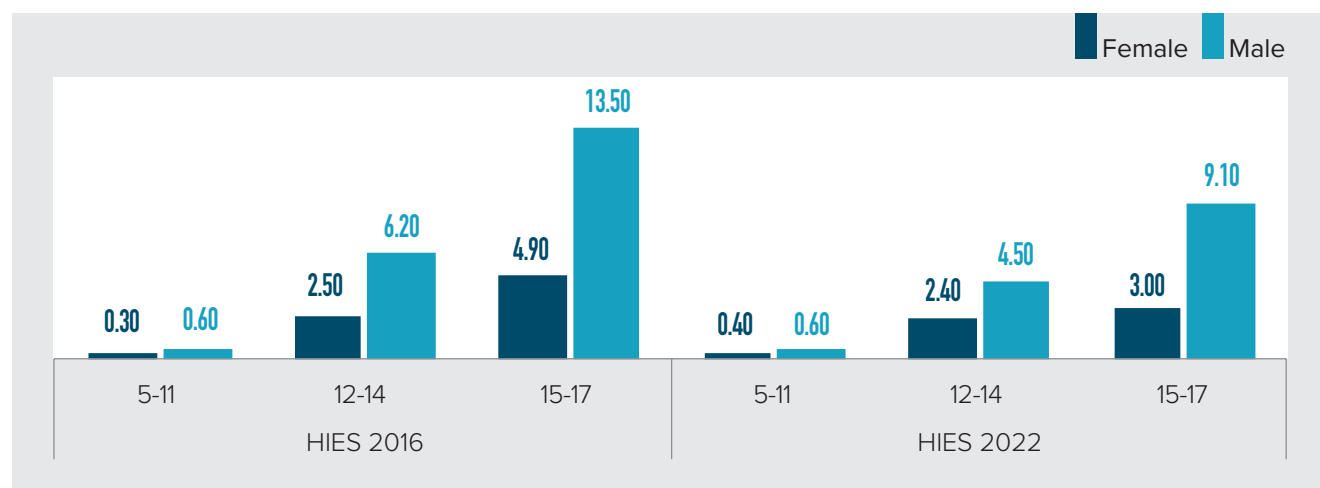


observed among boys, falling from 4.7 percent to 3.5 percent. However, as of 2022, 1.5 percent of girls and 3.5 percent of boys ages 5-17 continue to be involved in child labour. The problem of child labour is particularly urgent in urban areas, affecting 3.2 percent of girls and 4.3 percent of boys (Figure 9.29). Engagement in child labour increases with age for both girls and boys. The gender gap is enormous among children ages 15-17: among this age group, 9.1 percent of boys and 3 percent of girls are engaged in paid work (Figure 9.30). Child labour comes with important economic and social consequences, which include disruptions in educational trajectories, risks of physical and mental health complications, stunted development, and intergenerational perpetuation of poverty.

9.10 ACCESS TO FINANCE

Men ages 15+ are more likely than women to have a financial account, whether with a bank or another financial institution. As of 2022, this proportion stood at 34.5 percent among men and 22.3 percent among women. The proportion of individuals owning a financial account is higher in urban than rural areas. Still, so is the gender gap: it is estimated at 16.1 pp in urban areas and at 10.3 pp in rural areas – in both cases in favour of men (Figure 9.31a). While only a limited share of the population owns an account at a financial institution, a significant share of men and women have access to mobile financial services. Yet, there is also a significant gender gap in this respect: women ages 15+ are 31.9 pp

Figure 9.30: Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by gender and age group (%)



less likely than men to have an account with a mobile money service provider, and the gap extends to a striking 33.4 pp in favour of men in rural areas (Figure 9.31b). Women's limited ownership of mobile phones (see below) may explain part of this gap. In total, 65.5 percent of men and 35.3 percent of women ages 15+ have an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider (Figure 9.31c). By place of residence, this share is substantially higher in urban than rural areas, regardless of gender.

9.11 ACCESS TO MOBILE USE

Women continue to encounter disadvantages in mobile access and ownership. Although the overall proportion of the population owning and using a mobile phone increased from 60.79 percent to 71.57 percent between 2016 and 2022, significant gender disparities persist. Women are less likely than men to use and own a mobile phone (57.75 percent vs 85.68 percent) as of 2022 (Figure 9.32). In line with the evidence from other

Figure 9.31: Proportion of individuals ages 15+ with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider, 2022 (%)

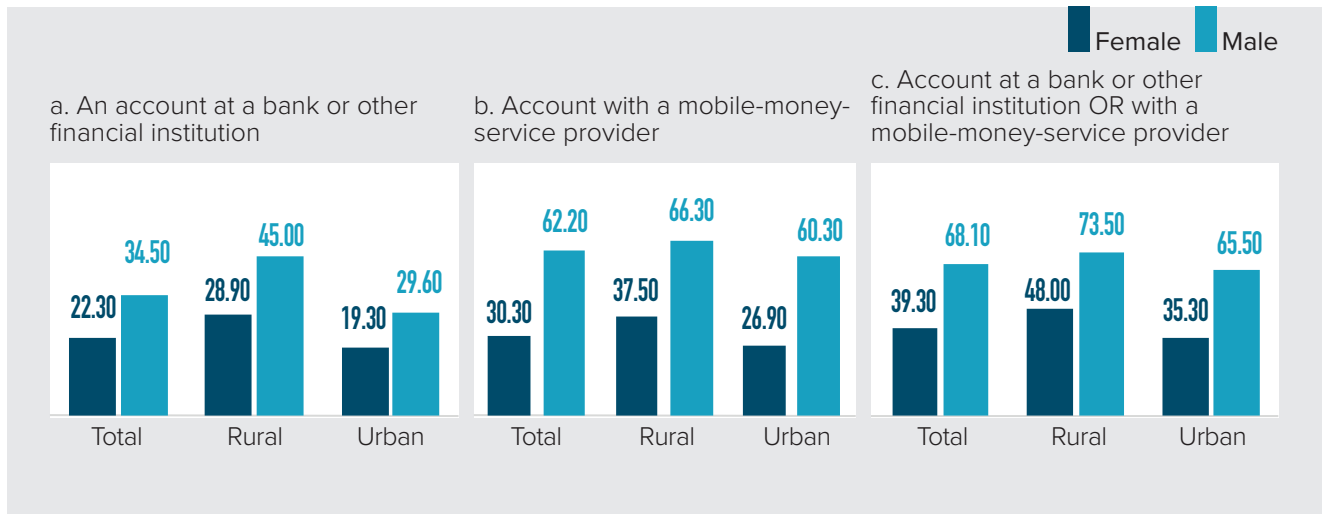


Figure 9.32: Proportion of population with access to mobile use (%)

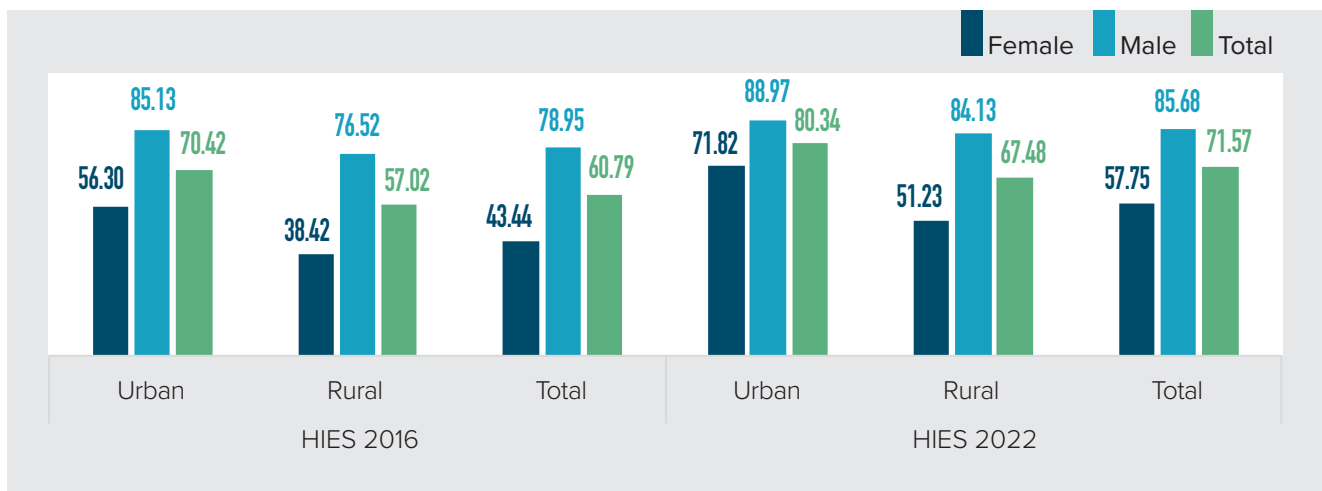
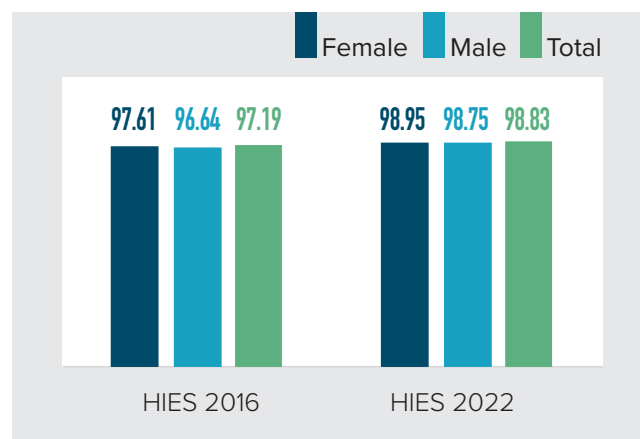


Figure 9.33: Proportion of population who use mobile phone for communication purposes (%)



countries, mobile use is more widespread in urban (80.34 percent) than rural (67.48 percent) areas (HIES 2022). Rural women have the lowest rate of access to mobile use (51.23 percent), compared to rural men (84.13 percent), urban women (71.82 percent) and urban men (88.97 percent). In most cases, individuals use a mobile connection for communication (98.83 percent), with minimal disparities observed by gender 98.95 percent among women vs. 98.83 percent (Figure 9.33). Overall, having steady access to mobile use is important because it enhances communication, provides access to information and services, and can expand the range of economic and educational opportunities. Hence, gender gaps in this respect, with women at a disadvantage, might have important adverse implications for the overall economic and social growth.



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SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The Social Security Program (SSP) is one of the best interventions for poverty reduction. It is generally targeted at the poor portion of the population. Approximately 115 ongoing SSPs in Bangladesh will contribute to 2.65% of GDP in FY 2022-23 (Finance Division, Budget Document). 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 assistance from different strata. 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 programs were included. But, in HIES 2010, its scope was widened to include 30 programs and extended to 37 programs in 2016. In HIES 2022, the questionnaire has been revised and expanded to include 66 programs with more detailed information on SSP.

10.1 HOUSEHOLDS AND BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING BENEFITS

The distribution of households and Program beneficiaries receiving benefits from SSP has been presented in Table 10.1

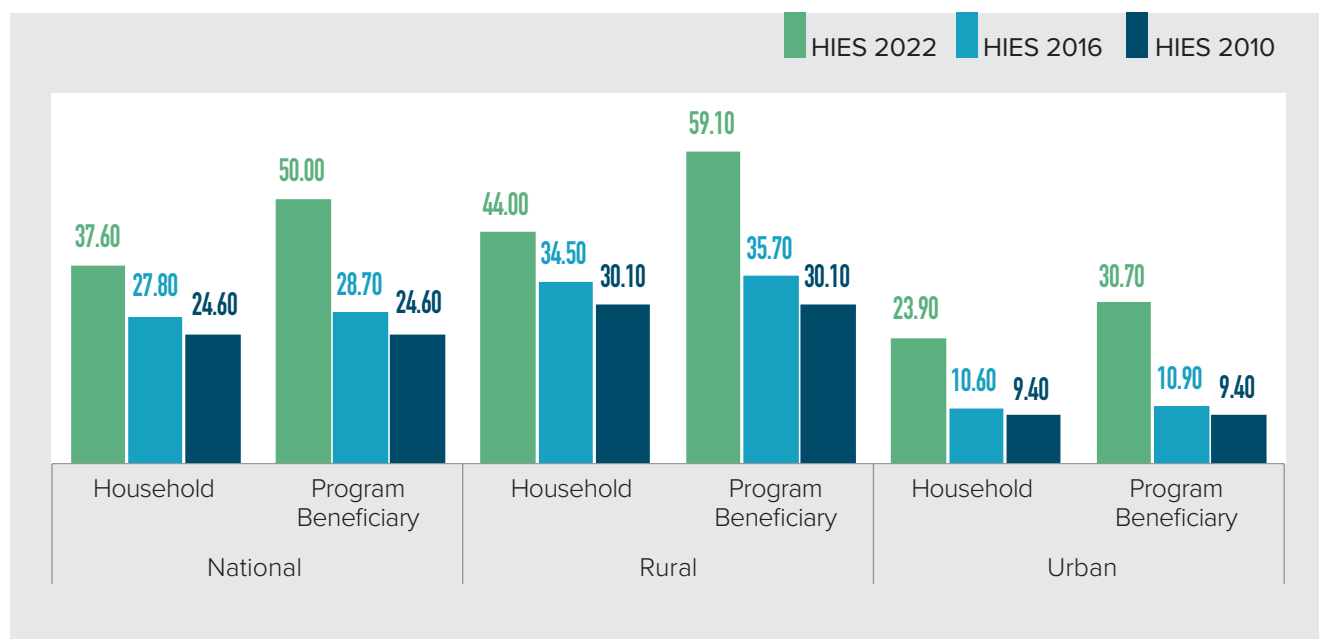
There is a difference in the data collection system on SSP among 2022, 2016, and 2010. In 2010, the beneficiaries were not considered; only households that received any SSP were considered. In 2022 and 2016, both households and beneficiaries were accounted for. Thus, the number of beneficiaries was higher than that of households.

Therefore, the data from the three surveys was not strictly comparable. HIES 2022 reveals that 37.6% of households have received benefits from SSP Programs during the last 12 months. In contrast, 27.8% of households in 2016 and 24.6% of households in 2010 received benefits from SSP. In rural areas, 44.0% of households received benefits from SSP, as opposed to 34.5% and 30.1% 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 Program beneficiaries increased enormously in 2022 compared to 2016. In 2016, the percentage of Program beneficiary households was 28.7%, which increased to 50.0% in 2022.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of Households and Program Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits from Social Security Programs by Locality

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

Figure 10.1: Percentage of Households and Program Beneficiaries in Social Security Program



The percentage of households and program beneficiaries who received benefits from SSP by division of the country is presented in Table 10.2.

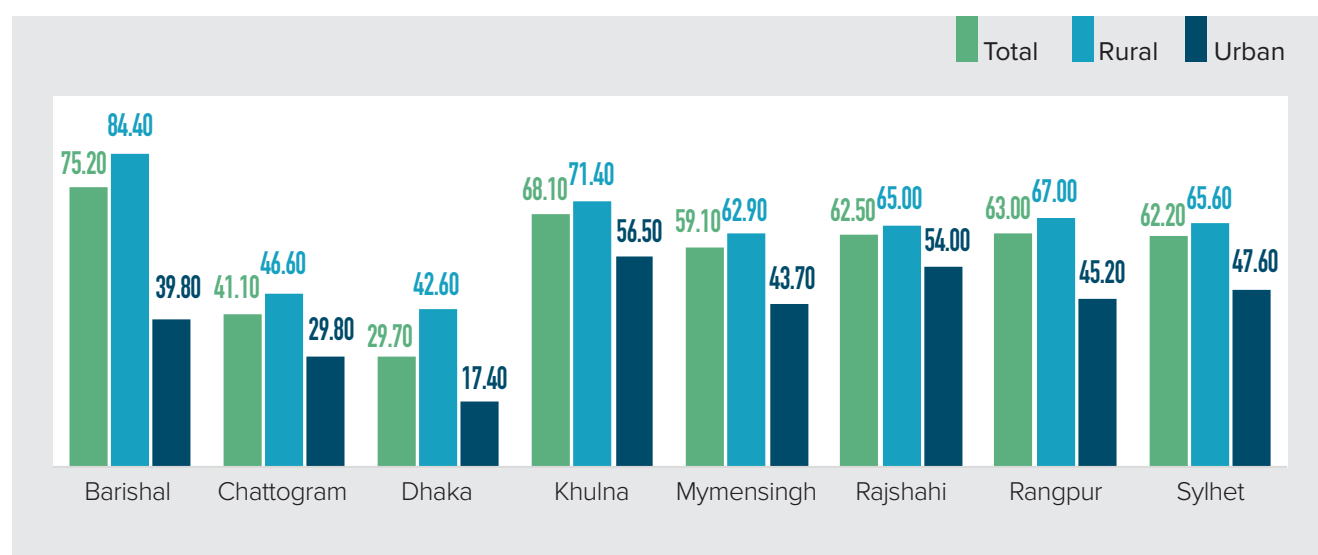
It is found from the table that the highest percentage of households and Program beneficiaries were found in Barishal Division 53.1% and 75.2% followed by Khulna Division 48.6% and 68.1%, Rajshahi Division 47.0%

and 62.5%, Sylhet Division 45.9% and 62.2%, and Rangpur Division 45.0% and 63.0% respectively. The lowest percentage of households and beneficiaries was observed in Dhaka Division at 23.9% and 29.7%, followed by Chattogram Division at 32.7% and 41.1% and Mymensingh Division at 43.6% and 59.1%, respectively. Similar patterns were found in rural and urban areas of the respective divisions.

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Households and Program Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits from Social Security Programs by Division and Locality, 2022

Division	National		Rural		Urban	
	Household	Program Beneficiary	Household	Program Beneficiary	Household	Program 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	45.0	63.0	47.7	67.0	33.4	45.2
Sylhet	45.9	62.2	48.3	65.6	35.4	47.6

Figure 10.2: Percentage of Households in Social Security Program by Division and Locality, 2022



It was found from the data that the coverage of the SSP among households increased significantly. It is also revealed that households in rural areas have greater SSP access than in urban areas.

10.2 AVERAGE BENEFIT (IN TAKA) RECEIVED FROM DIFFERENT SSP IN TWELVE MONTHS

The average amount received by the households from different sources of SSP has been presented in Table

10.3. It was found from the table that the highest amount of SSP benefit received in the last twelve months was found in the Honorarium for Heroic Freedom Fighters numbered Tk. 222,214, followed by Pension for Retired Government Employees and their Families numbered 151,061, Housing/Home Grants for Homeless People/ House grant Tk. 149,234, Honorarium for the injured and others Heroic Freedom Fighter Tk. 138,164, Asrayan-2 and 3 projects Tk. 111,185. The lowest SSP benefit came from School Feeding Programs in poverty-stricken areas (590), followed by the Program for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender, Bede and Disadvantaged Communities (900).

Table 10.3: Average Benefit per Household from SSPs in Twelve Months by Division and Type of Program, 2022

Type of program (included in 12 months)	Total	Average Benefit (In Taka)							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Total	10185	7679	8159	21219	8404	7000	7375	7884	7845
Old Age Allowance	5540	5103	5399	5360	5901	5368	6634	5004	5073
Allowance for the Widow, Deserted and Destitute Women	5439	4217	4304	5152	5418	5404	7002	5218	4783
Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled	7631	6561	6891	8045	9199	7020	8124	7133	6019
Program for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender, Bede and Disadvantaged Community	900	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother and Child Benefit Program	7681	7679	9660	4148	7201	8420	5622	7630	9090
Working Lactating Mother Support	9029	4083	3178		9600	16800	14400	9000	-
Honorarium for Heroic Freedom Fighter	222214	222649	216316	252703	204873	184545	212892	130000	189446
Honorarium for injured and other Heroic Freedom Fighter	138164	179757	250000	15000	240000	398400	150000	35348	118000

Type of program (included in 12 months)	Total	Average Benefit (In Taka)							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Pension for Retired Government Employees and their Families	151061	106764	106801	178729	137154	101459	137927	162508	83228
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)	6339	5128	7996	5343	5221	8074	5748	7895	10198
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	3143	8421	2913	3938	2527	3119	1769	2983	500
Gratuitous Relief (GR) food	4080	2390	500	13319	925	8413	4641	1065	900
Food Assistance in CTG-HTA (Hill Tracts Area)	3768	-	2650	-	9000	-	-	4500	900
Food for Work (FFW)	5297	3909	-	-	-	2200	-	12000	-
Work for Money (WFM)	21509	-	-	-	26018	1000	27000	9033	-
Test Relief (TR) Cash	5370	490	-	-	2028	8707	900	376	2873
Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP)	2901	5579	401	-	-	-	-	-	400
Open Market Sales (OMS)	3037	3059	1008	8278	2964	2587	4000	2808	3443
Food Friendly Program	3277	3765	2361	6033	3893	4469	2147	2353	1538
Student Stipend for Primary Education Level	1712	1527	2209	1590	1435	1664	1713	1597	1751
Stipend for secondary, higher secondary and madrasah education level students	3215	3710	3328	2964	3272	3226	3335	3172	3051
Stipend for undergraduate and post-graduate level students	4172	-	5000	3400	4800	3364	-	4492	4425

Type of program (included in 12 months)	Total	Average Benefit (In Taka)							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Stipends for students of technical education institutions	4480	5524	6000		9600	2652	1800	4250	-
Stipends for Physically Challenged Students	5283	5507	2200	5067	6645	7057	5200	6600	13500
Relief Works (Flood, Drought, Cyclone and others)	1434	455		1182	1172	5000	2500	400	8533
Housing / Home Grants for Homeless People/ House grant	149234	-	50000	-	-	200000	-	171000	-
Interest subsidy for small and medium enterprises (including cottage industries) due to Corona Pandemic	1407	-	525	1700	-	2500	-	-	2500
Covid-19: Incentives	2728	1452	3477	2022	1472	1788	3379	2326	3728
Agricultural Subsidy	3471		10000	1600	625	800		1500	1800
Financial support for cancer, kidney and Liver Cirrhosis and other patients	50000	-	-	50000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants for families of government employees who died on duty of service	57608	120000	-	-	79675	-	-	3000	60000
School Feeding Programs in poverty-stricken areas	590		-	590	-	-	-	-	-
Income Support Program for the Poorest (Jatno +Shopna)	16263	-	-	-	-	14282		22000	-
Bangladesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	10750							10750	-

Type of program (included in 12 months)	Total	Average Benefit (In Taka)							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement in Haor and Coastal Area	1014	1014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asrayan-2 and 3 projects	11185		150000		300000			3000	-
Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh	10303	5000	-	-	-	12319	-	9450	
Development program for distressed and neglected women and children	6010	-	-	2000	-	7846	8400	7800	-

10.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING BENEFITS BY TYPE OF PROGRAM

The percentage of households that received benefits from different types of SSP by division of the country is presented in Table 10.4. Among the families covered by SSPs, the highest proportion benefited from stipends for

primary students (26.4%), followed by old age allowance (20.9%), stipends for higher secondary students (11.8%), allowance for the widow, deserted and destitute women (6.7%), allowance for the financially insolvent disabled (6.5%) and a food-friendly Program (5.7%). All other programs are small except VGD (3.1%), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) (2.9%), Open Market Sales (OMS) (2.7%), Pension for Retired Government Employees and their Families (2.4%) and COVID-19 incentives (2.3%).

Table 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Program and Division, 2022

Type of program (included in 12 months)	Total	Percentage of SSP beneficiaries							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Old Age Allowance	20.9	21.2	18.0	24.2	20.0	24.2	19.0	22.1	17.9
Allowance for the Widow, Deserted and Destitute Women	6.7	5.3	5.7	2.7	6.8	11.4	8.8	8.7	5.6
Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled	6.5	5.6	8.4	7.7	6.8	3.3	6.6	5.5	5.5
Program for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender, Bede and Disadvantaged Community	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mother and Child Benefit Program	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.2

Type of program (included in 12 months)	Total	Percentage of SSP beneficiaries							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Working Lactating Mother Support	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
Honorarium for Heroic Freedom Fighter	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.3
Honorarium for injured and other Heroic Freedom Fighter	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Pension for Retired Government Employees and their Families	2.4	1.9	1.6	6.6	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)	3.1	5.1	1.6	1.4	4.3	1.9	5.2	3.3	2.3
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	2.9	3.4	1.5	1.6	6.9	2.8	3.9	1.9	0.7
Gratuitous Relief (GR) food	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.4	2.2	1.6	2.9	0.2	0.3
Food Assistance in CTGHTA (Hill Tracts Area)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Food for work (FFW)	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Work for Money (WFM)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0
Test Relief (TR) cash	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP)	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Open Market Sales (OMS)	2.7	4.8	4.3	1.8	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.0
Food Friendly Program	5.7	8.6	3.3	3.3	6.3	5.9	7.2	8.2	3.3
Student Stipend for Primary Education Level	26.4	23.4	30.1	25.0	23.0	22.9	28.1	21.4	44.3
Stipend for secondary, higher secondary and madrasah education level students	11.8	10.4	11.8	15.3	9.2	12.4	9.5	13.7	11.4
Stipend for undergraduate and postgraduate level students	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
Stipends for students of technical education institutions	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Stipends for Physically Challenged Students	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Relief Works (Flood, Drought, Cyclone and others)	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Housing / Home Grants for Homeless People/House grant	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0

Type of program (included in 12 months)	Total	Percentage of SSP beneficiaries							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Interest subsidy for small and medium enterprises (including cottage industries) due to Corona Pandemic	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Covid-19: Incentives	2.3	0.5	4.8	2.4	1.8	0.5	2.4	2.4	1.2
Agricultural Subsidy	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7
Financial support for cancer, kidney and Liver Cirrhosis and other patients	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants for families of government employees who died on duty of service	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
School Feeding Programs in poverty-stricken areas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income Support Program for the Poorest (Jatno +Shopna)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bangladesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement in Haor and Coastal Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Asrayan-2 and 3 projects	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Development program for distressed and neglected women and children	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Others	2.5	2.8	4.9	2.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	3.5	1.2



CHAPTER 11

FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

The HIES 2022 questionnaire repeated the following four modules that were included for the first time in HIES 2010. Functional Difficulty (which was stated as 'Disability' in the previous two rounds)

A contextual analysis of the findings of these modules is presented in this chapter.

11.1 FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

The functional difficulty module was administered to gather information on the presence or absence of six types of difficulty and their intensity. According to the Washington group, there are six categories of difficulties in functional difficulties that include the following:

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

Every household member was considered while collecting the information on these difficulties. In some cases, however, children below 2-3 years old were not included for obvious reasons (mainly because of the absence of necessary cognisable symptoms).

11.2 REGIONAL VARIATION OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

Table 11.1 presents the regional and sex-disaggregated percentage of people who suffered from any types of functional difficulty. At the national level, 5.71 percent of people suffered from any functional difficulties in the year 2022. The survey results also indicate that females (5.92%) were more likely to suffer from functional difficulties than males (5.50%). Again, the incidence of any functional difficulty was higher among rural people (6.05%) than urban people (4.96%). It is worth

mentioning that the percentage of people having mild difficulty has decreased in 2022 as compared to 2016. A similar decreasing pattern was found both in regional and sex-disaggregated figures.

The six functional difficulties mentioned above were categorised into ‘mild difficulty’, ‘severe difficulty’ and ‘fully unable’. Table 11.2 below provides information on the intensity of six types of difficulty. At the national level, ‘Mild Difficulty’ has the highest percentage (4.19%); secondly, ‘severe difficulty’ was 1.18% and entirely unable was 0.34%. As regards mild difficulty, eyesight difficulty was reported by the highest percentage (2.62%),

Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of People Who Suffered from Any Functional Difficulties by Sex and Locality

Locality	HIES 2022			HIES 2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National	5.71	5.50	5.92	6.94	6.27	7.59
Rural	6.05	5.72	6.38	7.27	6.53	8.00
Urban	4.96	5.00	4.92	6.04	5.57	6.50

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of People Who Suffered from any type of Functional Difficulties

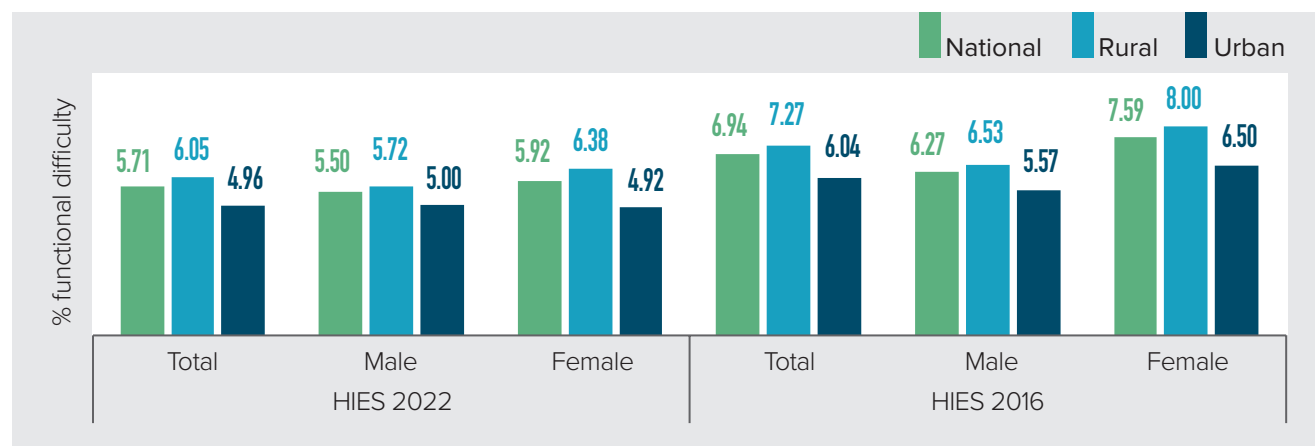
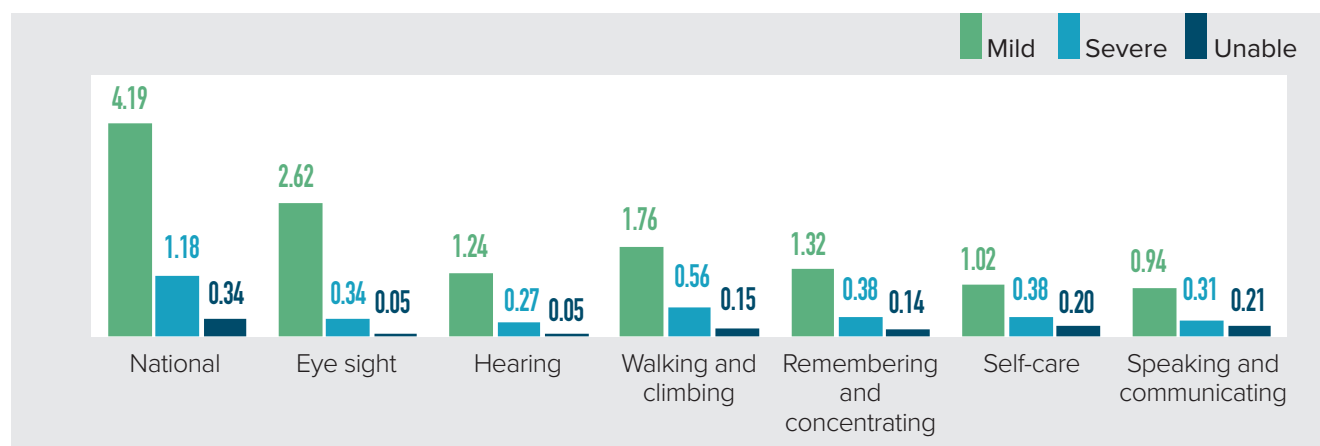


Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Population (all ages) having Functional Difficulty by Type and Intensity of Difficulty, 2022

Type of Difficulty	Mild	Sever	Fully unable
Any difficulty	4.19	1.18	0.34
Eyesight	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

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Type and Intensity of Functional Difficulty, 2022



followed by walking and climbing (1.76%), remembering and concentrating (1.32%) and hearing (1.24%). Regarding severe difficulty, the walking and climbing problem was reported with the highest percentage (0.56%), followed by difficulty with remembering and concentrating (0.38%) and self-care (0.38%). In the case of reporting as to being entirely unable, speaking and communicating difficulty was the highest (0.21%), followed by self-care (0.20%) and walking & climbing (0.15%). It is notable to mention that the percentages of the entirely unable (0.34%) and with severe difficulty (1.18%) population were much lower than those of mild difficulty (4.19%).

11.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (ALL AGES) HAVING FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

Table 11.3 presents the urban and rural variation in the population distribution by type and intensity of functional difficulty. In rural areas, difficulties in the 'mild', 'severe' and 'fully unable' categories were observed at 4.36 percent, 1.34 percent and 0.36 percent, respectively. For urban areas, it was found that 3.81 percent, 0.83 percent and 0.31 percent for 'mild', 'severe' and 'fully unable', respectively. In both regions, the majority

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Population (all ages) having Functional Difficulty by Type, Locality and Intensity, 2022

Type of Difficulty	Rural			Urban		
	Mild	Severe	Fully unable	Mild	Severe	Fully unable
Any difficulty	4.36	1.34	0.36	3.81	0.83	0.31
Eyesight	2.63	0.39	0.05	2.59	0.23	0.04
Hearing	1.38	0.33	0.05	0.92	0.15	0.04
Walking and climbing	1.89	0.64	0.17	1.49	0.41	0.11
Remembering and concentrating	1.37	0.41	0.15	1.21	0.31	0.11
Selfcare	1.08	0.39	0.22	0.91	0.36	0.17
Speaking and communicating	0.98	0.33	0.23	0.86	0.27	0.16

reported eyesight difficulties to be more common than any other difficulties. The incidence of speaking and communicating difficulty was found to be the lowest among rural people, whereas hearing difficulty was found to be the lowest among those who reside in urban areas. The incidence of ‘mild’ difficulty was reported in the highest percentage of all types of difficulty, valid for both urban and rural areas.

11.4 SEX DIFFERENTIALS OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

Table 11.4 provides the sex-disaggregated distribution of the population (all ages) having functional difficulty by type and intensity of difficulty. Survey results reveal that males are somewhat in a better position than females as

far as ‘mild’ and ‘fully unable’ difficulties. At the national level, 3.98% of males suffered from ‘mild’ type difficulty, whereas that percentage was 4.40% for females. The incidence of ‘fully unable’ difficulty among males and females was 0.39% and 0.23%, respectively. In cases of ‘severe difficulty’, the incidence rates are higher for males than females for every difficulty except difficulty in eyesight. The presence of eyesight difficulty was found to be the highest, whereas speaking and communicating difficulty was found to be the lowest for both males and females. Considering the total population, those with severe intensity had the highest walking and climbing difficulty; for males and females, mild eyesight difficulty was reported with the highest percentage of 2.33% and 2.90%, respectively.

Figure 11.3 above shows that for all difficulty levels, females suffer more than males, and eyesight difficulty was the most common in percentage compared to other difficulties.

Figure 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Population (all ages) having Functional Difficulty, 2022

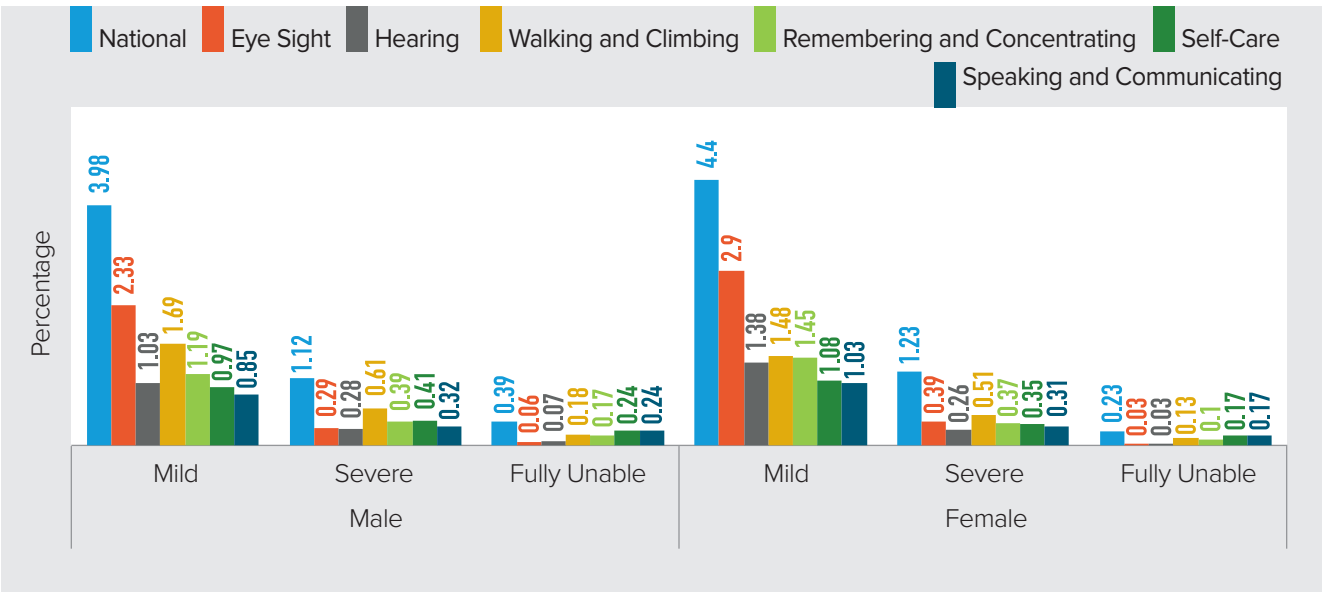


Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Population (all ages) having Functional Difficulty by Type, Sex and Intensity, 2022

Type of Difficulty	Male			Female		
	Mild	Severe	Fully unable	Mild	Severe	Fully unable
Any difficulty	3.98	1.12	0.39	4.40	1.23	0.23
Eyesight	2.33	0.29	0.06	2.90	0.39	0.03
Hearing	1.03	0.28	0.07	1.38	0.26	0.03
Walking and climbing	1.69	0.61	0.18	1.48	0.51	0.13

Type of Difficulty	Male			Female		
	Mild	Severe	Fully unable	Mild	Severe	Fully unable
Remembering and concentrating	1.19	0.39	0.17	1.45	0.37	0.10
Self-care	0.97	0.41	0.24	1.08	0.35	0.17
Speaking and communicating	0.85	0.32	0.24	1.03	0.31	0.17

11.5 AGE-SPECIFIC DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

The age-specific distribution of the population facing different types of functional difficulties is presented

in Table 11.5. The table also depicts the sex-wise distribution of difficulty. It was found to be the highest difficulty for both males and females aged 60-64 and 65 years and above.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Population (5 years and above) facing Functional Difficulty by Type, Sex, age group and type of difficulty, 2022

Age group	Eyesight	Hearing	Walking and climbing	Remembering & concentrating	Self-care	Speaking and communicating
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
05-09	2.25	4.51	3.76	5.57	6.25	7.18
10-14	3.40	5.60	4.83	6.96	8.04	9.35
15-19	3.25	4.78	3.60	6.18	5.56	7.51
20-24	2.54	3.52	3.16	3.94	4.86	6.54
25-29	2.11	3.70	2.61	4.44	3.81	5.58
30-34	2.19	3.89	3.52	3.32	3.86	4.30
35-39	5.55	5.68	4.86	4.71	4.24	5.71
40-44	6.46	5.15	5.50	4.45	3.76	3.36
45-49	7.41	4.54	5.72	4.26	4.69	3.83
50-54	9.61	5.40	6.56	3.45	3.76	3.65
55-59	9.09	5.26	6.44	5.90	5.26	5.69
60-64	12.03	7.84	9.96	7.20	8.78	6.64
65+	34.12	40.14	39.50	39.62	37.12	30.66
Male						
05-09	2.79	4.78	4.58	5.96	6.76	7.61
10-14	3.85	6.37	4.89	7.45	7.54	8.95
15-19	3.79	6.18	4.02	7.59	6.38	8.94
20-24	1.98	2.43	3.83	5.24	6.72	8.75
25-29	1.86	2.94	1.55	3.15	2.47	4.23
30-34	2.37	4.07	4.21	3.28	4.99	5.16
35-39	4.94	6.27	5.41	6.20	5.47	6.21
40-44	5.12	4.11	4.98	4.12	3.05	2.50

Age group	Eyesight	Hearing	Walking and climbing	Remembering & concentrating	Self-care	Speaking and communicating
45-49	7.70	5.24	5.29	5.36	5.74	4.87
50-54	8.95	5.49	6.10	3.43	2.73	2.54
55-59	8.39	6.11	6.09	4.62	5.28	4.87
60-64	13.42	8.10	9.97	6.85	9.44	6.06
65+	34.84	37.92	39.09	36.75	33.43	29.32
Female						
05-09	1.81	4.28	2.90	5.20	5.71	6.76
10-14	3.03	4.92	4.77	6.49	8.57	9.74
15-19	2.81	3.56	3.17	4.83	4.69	6.11
20-24	3.00	4.49	2.46	2.69	2.89	4.38
25-29	2.31	4.37	3.69	5.68	5.22	6.91
30-34	2.04	3.73	2.80	3.37	2.67	3.45
35-39	6.05	5.15	4.29	3.29	2.93	5.21
40-44	7.54	6.07	6.04	4.77	4.52	4.21
45-49	7.18	3.92	6.17	3.20	3.58	2.81
50-54	10.15	5.31	7.04	3.47	4.86	4.74
55-59	9.66	4.50	6.80	7.12	5.23	6.50
60-64	10.90	7.61	9.94	7.53	8.09	7.21
65+	33.53	42.09	39.92	42.36	41.04	31.98



CHAPTER 12

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCE, MICRO CREDIT AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

12.1 MIGRATION AND REMITTANCE

The information regarding the migration of any household member was collected from HIES 2022, as it was collected in HIES 2016 and HIES 2010. It considered the migration of household members within the country or abroad during the last five years. Data variables were age, sex, education, occupation, name of district, country of migration, duration of stay, amount of remittances sent during the last 12 months, etc.

Table 12.1 presents the distribution of households reporting migration by type of destination of the migrated person. It was found that 10.47% of households said there was migration of at least one member from their household within the country (from one district to another) or abroad. Of these, 8.33% of households reported migration abroad. The proportion of rural households with at least one migrant was much higher (11.64%) than that of urban households (7.98%). It was also found that the proportion of migration from rural areas was higher than that of urban regions in both types of migration.

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Reporting Migration of any Member by Locality, 2022

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

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Migrant Persons by Sex and Locality, 2022

Locality	Both Sex	Male	Female
National	100.00	94.74	5.26
Rural	100.00	95.63	4.37
Urban	100.00	91.69	8.31

12.2 SEX DIFFERENTIALS BY LOCALITY

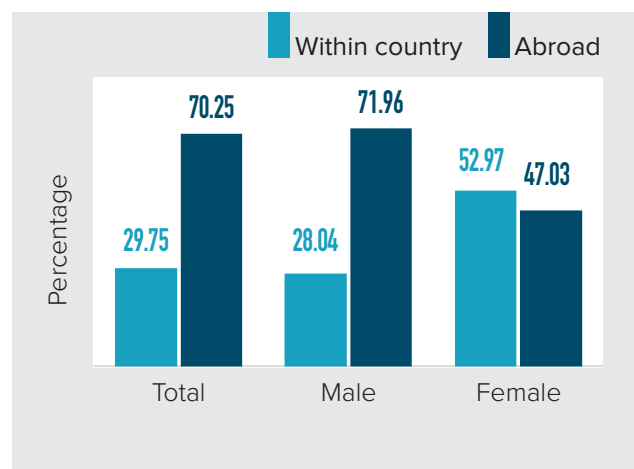
The percentage distribution of migrated persons by sex and locality is shown in Table 12.2. It is to be noted that among migrated people, males were the majority. At the national level, 94.74% of migrated people were males, and the rest were females (5.26). The variation in incidence of migration among male and female persons across rural and urban areas was almost similar.

12.3 SEX DIFFERENTIALS BY MIGRATION

The percentage distribution of migrated persons by sex and place of migration is shown in Table 12.3. Within the country, the migration percentage was substantially

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Migrated by Sex and Place of Migration, 2022

Sex	Total	Within country	Abroad
Total	100	29.75	70.25
Male	100	28.04	71.96
Female	100	52.97	47.03

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Migrant Persons by Sex and Place of Migration, 2022

lower (29.75%) than the rate of migration overseas (70.25%). Male migration overseas (71.96%) was significantly higher than domestic migration (28.04%). On the other hand, for females, it was found to be different within the country (52.97%).

Figure 12.1 shows that females are more likely to migrate than males within country, whereas males migrated abroad more than females.

12.4 MIGRANTS ABROAD BY BROAD AGE GROUP, SEX AND LOCALITY

Table 12.4 provides the percentage distribution of persons who migrated abroad during the last five years, classified by broad age group. It was found from the

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Migrants Abroad by Age Group, Sex and Locality, 2022

Age Group of Migrant Works	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15-24	10.02	10.34	3.34	11.48	11.68	5.65	5.77	6.23	0.40
25-34	34.96	34.97	34.66	35.52	35.71	30.23	33.32	32.73	40.30
35-44	33.71	33.55	37.04	34.84	34.44	46.07	30.39	30.81	25.55

Age Group of Migrant Workers	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
45-54	15.84	16.12	10.02	13.35	13.66	4.83	23.10	23.66	16.63
55-64	4.92	4.74	8.74	4.37	4.26	7.59	6.52	6.20	10.21
65+	0.55	0.28	6.20	0.44	0.25	5.64	0.89	0.38	6.91

table that the highest percentage of migrants belongs to the age group 25-34 (34.96%), followed by 35-44 (33.71%). Among males, migrants aged 25-34 claim the highest percentage (34.97%), followed by those aged 35-44 (33.55%). The survey result showed fewer migrants between the ages of 55 and 64 and above.

Figure 12.2: Migrants Abroad by Broad Age Group, 2022

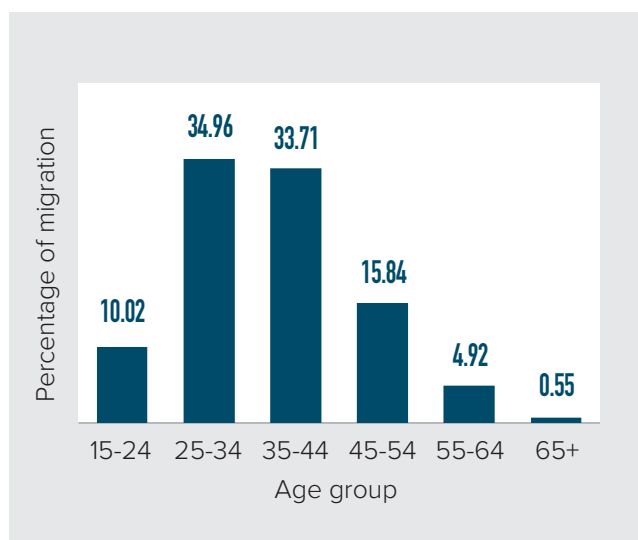


Figure 12.2 shows that at the national level, the percentage of migrants is changing with respect to age group in Bangladesh.

12.5 PERCENTAGE OF MIGRATED PERSONS WORKING ABROAD WHO SENT REMITTANCE BY DIVISION

Table 12.5 presents the distribution of overseas migrants who sent remittances during the last 12 months. At the national level, the average amount of remittances received per household was Tk. 257.5 thousand. Migrants from the Chattogram Division claim the top position regarding the share of total remittances sent (44.30%) and the average amount of remittances received per household (Tk 303.23 thousand). Dhaka and Chattogram divisions combined hold the majority share (79.36%) of total remittances sent by migrant workers. The share in the total amount of remittances was found to be the lowest (1.53%) for Rangpur Division, whereas Barishal Division holds the lowest position (Tk. 162.03 thousand) in terms of the average amount of remittance received per household.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Migrated Persons working Abroad who sent Remittance by Division, 2022

Remittance (in '000' Tk.)	Total	Division							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
National	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<25	10.1	18.34	9.91	7.6	16.12	11.05	4.24	15.99	13.76
25-49	6.55	11.39	3.43	7.5	4.35	8.96	11.07	4.77	12.34
50-99	11.29	15.59	7.65	13.69	12.14	2.63	6.09	6.92	19.48
100-149	15.62	15.37	12.99	17.02	16.93	13.65	21.95	6.94	19.62
150-199	14.42	6.46	11.38	19.3	8.38	16.81	17.22	13.84	13.71
200-299	16.25	16.22	22.09	10.25	17.18	17.93	21.66	29.23	9.95
300-399	11.8	9.54	16.12	9.68	8.96	17.93	5.04	6.93	7.2

Remittance (in '000' Tk.)	Total	Division							
		Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
400-499	5.4	3.39	7.25	4.45	8.76	2.63	4.24	4.77	1.92
500+	8.56	3.71	9.18	10.52	7.18	8.4	8.48	10.62	2.02
The average amount of remittance received per HH is '000' tk.	257.5	162.03	303.23	262.66	232.32	229.5	210.7	219.04	152.36
% of Total remittance in (No)	100	3.38	37.62	34.37	5.82	2.77	3.68	1.80	10.55
% of Total remittance in (amount)	100	2.13	44.30	35.06	5.26	2.47	3.01	1.53	6.24

12.6 PERCENTAGE OF MIGRATED PERSONS SENDING REMITTANCE BY MEDIA AND REMITTANCE AMOUNT CATEGORY

The media used to send remittances by the migrant workers is presented in Table 12.6. The table shows that banks are the most preferred medium of remittance transfer. Banking institutions handed 64.46 percent of all remittances or 77.96 percent of the total amount remitted. By mobile banking 24.34% of total remittances, the mobile banking system holds the second highest position, accounting for 14.14%. Regarding preferred medium, agents/brokers rank third, while travel agencies rank last.

12.7 USE OF REMITTANCE

Table 12.7 explains how the household uses its remittances. The table shows that, at the national level, 62.08% of the total remittance was spent on basic needs, 20.95% on investment, 14.95% on savings, and only 2.02% on durable goods. In rural areas, remittance spending for basic needs accounted for 62.10%, followed by investments at 21.96%, savings at 14.31%, and durable goods at 1.63%. In urban areas, spending on basic needs accounted for 62.02% of total expenditures, followed by investment at 18.39%, savings at 16.57%, and durable goods at 3.02%.

Table 12.6: Percentage of Migrated Persons working Abroad who sent Remittance to Household per Annum Classified by Media of Sending Remittance, 2022

Remittance (in '000' Tk.)	Total	Media							
		Western Union	Money Gram	Banks	Friends	Travel Agency	Agent/Broker	Mobile Banking	Others and not elsewhere classified
National	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<25	10.1	18.05	16.38	3.77	39.04	67.88	1.39	22.3	38.94
25-49	6.55	9.99	22.97	5.49	9.84	0	5.66	8.79	2.92
50-99	11.29	4.8	16.04	9.63	9.06	0	8.99	16.27	21.58
100-149	15.62	24.46	5.63	14.2	22.51	0	24.24	16.87	8.77
150-199	14.42	10.92	0	15.11	5.84	0	14.77	13.95	17.6
200-299	16.25	15.89	36.53	18.04	0.00	0	23.9	12.51	5.85
300-399	11.8	1.58	2.44	15.26	0.36	0	11.52	5.53	4.34

Remittance (in '000' Tk.)	Total	Media							
		Western Union	Money Gram	Banks	Friends	Travel Agency	Agent/Broker	Mobile Banking	Others and not elsewhere classified
400-499	5.4	7.16	0	6.99	9.24	0	0	1.97	0
500+	8.56	7.16	0	11.51	4.12	32.12	9.52	1.82	0
Average per household (in '000')	257.5	173.15	123.36	311.42	134.84	238.66	247.38	149.63	102.55
% of Total remittance in (Num-ber)	100	1.94	0.40	64.46	3.01	0.06	4.38	24.34	1.41
% of Total remittance in (amount)	100	1.31	0.19	77.96	1.58	0.06	4.21	14.14	0.56
% of remittances sent through	100	1.94	0.4	64.46	3.01	0.06	4.38	24.34	1.41

Table 12.7: Use of Remittance by Locality, 2022

Locality	Use of Remittance				
	Total	Expenditure on Basic Needs	Expenditure on Investment	Expenditure on Durable Goods	Savings
National	100	62.08	20.95	2.02	14.95
Rural	100	62.10	21.96	1.63	14.31
Urban	100	62.02	18.39	3.02	16.57

12.8 MICROCREDIT

Microcredit modules were first introduced in HIES 2010 and continued in HIES 2016 and 2022. The microcredit questionnaires were related to loans and saving habits. The main topics included opening a new bank account, transactions in money matters, loan amount, repayment duration, interest rate, repayment status and purposes of taking loans, etc. This section presented a short

overview of the involvement of households in banking and microcredit activities.

Table 12.8 provides some basic information regarding opening a new account and depositing money in formal and informal financial institutions for saving and receiving loans from any quarter. It was found that 14.12% of households had at least one member who opened a bank account in 2022, and this percentage for rural

Table 12.8: Percentage of Distribution of Households Opening Bank Accounts, Depositing Money, and Received Loans during the last 12 Months by Locality, 2022

Subject	National	Rural	Urban
Opening a new bank account	14.12	13.39	15.65
Deposited money in microfinance or financial institutions	21.3	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

and urban areas was 13.39% and 15.65%, respectively. Depositing money for saving in any formal financial institution was reported by 21.3% of households, whereas 6.91% used informal financial institutions to deposit their money. 37.03% of the households reported receiving loans from financial or non-financial institutions, friends, moneylenders, or other sources during the last 12 months preceding the day of enumeration. The proportion of rural households was higher than that of urban households in the case of money deposits with informal financial institutions and loan taking from any quarter.

12.9 RECEIVED LOAN

The distribution of households by locality and division based on loan-taking incidence is shown in Table 12.9. At the national and rural levels, Sylhet, Khulna and Barishal hold the top three positions in the percentage of households that reported taking a loan from any source by any of their members. The table shows that at the national level, 48.7% of the households in Sylhet Division took out loans, the highest followed by 46.5% in Khulna Division and 46.01% in Barishal Division. Among rural households, 51.61% from the Sylhet Division, 48.26% from the Khulna Division and 47.86% from the Barishal Division reported having taken a loan. In the case of urban areas, households from Rangpur Division were found to have the highest incidence of loan taking (44.65%), followed by Khulna (40.41%) and Barishal (38.98%) Division.

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Where any Member Received Loan from anywhere during the last 12 Months by Locality and Division, 2022

Division	National	Rural	Urban
Total	37.03	39.35	32.11
Barishal	46.01	47.86	38.98
Chattogram	32.33	33.00	30.97
Dhaka	31.67	36.33	27.20
Khulna	46.50	48.26	40.41
Mymensingh	28.68	26.76	36.29
Rajshahi	41.75	42.76	38.33
Rangpur	40.37	39.42	44.65
Sylhet	48.70	51.61	36.03

12.10 LOAN RECIPIENTS BY SOURCE AND REASONS FOR TAKING LOAN

Table 12.10 shows the distribution of loan recipients by source from which the loan was taken and the reasons for taking a loan. It was found that the highest number of borrowers (20.58%) took out loans from the ASA, followed by other NGOs (20.55%), BRAC (13.86%) and Grameen Bank (12.27%). The lowest reported source was BSIC, with 0.01% of borrowers. Financing businesses were the prime reason for borrowing, as reported by 24.23% of borrowers. Other notable reasons noted behind taking a loan are housing (14.39%), food expenditure (13.69%), and agriculture (13.35%).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Loan Recipients by Source and Reasons for Taking Loan, 2022

Source	Total	Education	Health	Agriculture	Business	Housing	Food Expenditure	Marriage	Others
Total	100.00	1.91	6.88	13.35	24.23	14.39	13.69	3.66	21.88
Private Commercial Bank	2.30	0.03	0.19	0.15	0.81	0.62	0.14	0.02	0.34
Public Commercial Bank	1.81	0.01	0.18	0.12	0.55	0.50	0.13	0.06	0.25
Krishi Bank/Rajshahi Krishi Bank	2.25	0.11	0.06	0.69	0.54	0.24	0.23	0.07	0.32
Co-operative Bank	0.26	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.04
Co-operative Association	1.18	0.01	0.11	0.14	0.45	0.06	0.21	0.02	0.17
BSIC	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Youth Development	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Source	Total	Education	Health	Agriculture	Business	Housing	Food Expenditure	Marriage	Others
Grameen Bank	12.27	0.29	0.59	2.12	2.78	1.53	1.92	0.48	2.56
BRAC	13.86	0.34	0.83	2.00	3.41	2.18	1.24	0.51	3.36
BRDB	0.52	0.03	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.07
Other Govt. Department	1.93	0.14	0.14	0.34	0.40	0.44	0.17	0.06	0.24
ASA	20.58	0.17	1.31	2.75	4.98	3.11	3.16	1.02	4.09
Proshika	0.52	0.00	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.02
Other NGO	20.55	0.36	1.35	2.59	5.36	2.85	2.03	0.61	5.39
Other Micro Finance Establishment	2.96	0.04	0.21	0.32	0.97	0.28	0.37	0.10	0.67
Input supplier	0.51	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Money Lender	2.82	0.00	0.20	0.49	0.54	0.36	0.30	0.12	0.81
Land Lord	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Employer	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
Friends	1.69	0.00	0.11	0.19	0.43	0.18	0.21	0.06	0.51
Relatives	7.48	0.16	1.19	0.62	1.54	1.19	0.73	0.30	1.74
Grocery Store	2.47	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.01	2.27	0.02	0.03
Others	3.83	0.13	0.19	0.46	0.88	0.69	0.34	0.09	1.04

12.11 LOAN TAKEN BY DIVISION AND LOCALITY

Table 12.11A presents the average amount of loans taken per household over the last 12 months by division and place of locality. The average amount of loans taken per household was estimated at Tk. 73,980 at the national level, Tk. 44,111 in rural areas and Tk. 1,37,456 in urban areas. The average amount of loans taken by households in the Dhaka Division was found to be the highest (Tk. 1,28,450), followed by the Barishal Division (Tk. 67,572) and Chattogram Division (Tk. 59,468). The lowest average amount of loans (Tk. 34,357) was found to be estimated for the Mymensingh Division. As far as urban areas were concerned, the highest average amount of loans (Tk.

2,10,677) belonged to the Dhaka Division, followed by the Rangpur Division (Tk. 1,00,186) and Barishal Division (Tk. 95,125). However, in rural areas, the highest average amount of loans (Tk. 60,411) was taken by the Barishal Division, followed by the Chattogram Division (Tk. 52,601) and Sylhet Division (Tk. 48,204). It is worth mentioning that in every division, the average amount of loans taken by households in urban areas was higher than that in rural areas.

Note here that Table 12.11B presents the average amount of loans taken per borrowing household over the last 12 months by division and place of locality. The average amount of loans taken per borrowing household was estimated at Tk. 187308 at the national level, Tk. 104020

Table 12.11A: Average Amount (Taka) of Household Taking Loan by Division and Locality, 2022

Source	Total	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
National	73980	67572	59468	128450	49763	34357	40992	55059	53234
Rural	44111	60411	52601	41204	42868	28599	38658	44885	48204
Urban	137456	95125	73440	210677	73777	57870	48816	100186	75321

Table 12.11B: Average Amount (BDT.) of Loan taken by Division and Locality, 2022

Source	Total	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
Total	187308	137465	179786	390717	104902	114607	88305	113448	103695
Rural	104020	117683	154965	107278	87288	101337	81101	92019	90572
Urban	412638	233279	234523	761640	177321	155786	115554	211161	174923

in rural areas and Tk. 412638 in urban areas. The average amount of loans taken by households in the Dhaka Division was found to be the highest (Tk. 390717) and the lowest average amount of loans (Tk. 34,357) was found for the Rajshahi Division.

12.12 HOUSEHOLD CRISIS AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

The crisis management topic was initially introduced in the HIES 2010 questionnaire and repeated in 2016.

The HIES 2022 questionnaire has also been designed to gather similar types of information. Major information collected on this topic includes whether the household had experienced any crises over the previous 12 months, the month in which the crisis occurred, how long it lasted, whether the crises had an impact on income, resources, food production, and food purchases, as well as the actions taken to deal with them.

Table 12.12 presents the distribution of households by type of crisis faced, along with locality disaggregation. The table shows that 1.12% of households faced some crisis during the last 12 months. The proportion of rural

Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households Faced/Experienced Crises by Type of Crises during the last 12 Months by Locality, 2022

Type of Crisis	National	Rural	Urban
Total	1.12	1.35	0.63
1. Drought	1.18	1.39	0.72
2. Flood	5.37	7.24	1.40
3. Waterlogging	3.00	3.17	2.64
4. Cyclone	1.33	1.63	0.69
5. Tornado	0.30	0.34	0.21
6. storm/tide	1.60	2.13	0.48
7. Lightning/electric shock	0.48	0.57	0.29
8. River/coastal erosion	0.21	0.31	0.01
9. Landslide	0.06	0.08	0.00
10. Salinity	0.24	0.28	0.15
11. Hail/Hailstorm	1.01	1.31	0.38
12. No rain/irregular rain	0.36	0.51	0.05
13. Heavy rain	2.31	3.03	0.80
14. Decrease in income due to factory closure	0.97	0.78	1.38
15. Loss of work of any member of the household	0.61	0.62	0.58
16. Serious illness and accident of the earn	0.77	0.84	0.61

Type of Crisis	National	Rural	Urban
17. Serious diseases and accidents of other	0.32	0.33	0.30
18. Death of income earner/earning member	0.29	0.32	0.22
19. Fire/Earthquake	0.27	0.16	0.52
20. Others	1.71	1.99	1.10

households (1.35%) falling into crisis was higher than that of urban households (0.63%). Among the types of crises, the crisis due to flooding was reported by the highest percentage (5.37%) of households, with 7.24 percent in rural areas and 1.40 percent in urban areas as the second most prominent cause of crisis waterlogging was mentioned by 3.00% of the households at the national level which was 3.17% in rural areas and 2.64% in the urban areas. Heavy rain was the third cause of the crisis, as 2.31% of households reported it nationwide, 3.03% in rural areas and 0.80% in urban areas.

12.13 FACING CRISIS CLASSIFIED BY STEPS TAKEN TO COPE WITH THE CRISIS AND LOCALITY

Table 12.13 reveals the crisis management strategy taken by households. Results show that 40.83 percent of the households that experienced crises coped with the problems through spending from previous savings, 20.18% by getting help from friends and relatives, 15.79% by changing food habits and 7.75% by taking out loans. A similar order of measures was reported for crisis management in urban and rural areas.

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Facing Crisis Classified by Steps taken to Cope, 2022

Type of Crisis	National	Rural	Urban
1. Help from friends & relatives	20.18	19.66	22.48
2. Help from local govt. agency	0.9	0.97	0.59
3. Changing food habits	15.79	15.17	18.55
4. Changing strategy of crop production	3.31	3.58	2.09
5. Non-agriculture work/self-employment with more pay	1.42	1.48	1.19
6. Increased Agri. work/labour	0.78	0.86	0.43
7. Migrated	2.61	2.44	3.41
8. Spending from previous savings	40.83	40.98	40.16
9. Taking loans	7.75	7.92	6.97
10. Selling durable goods	0.25	0.29	0.04
11. Selling land/House	0.14	0.09	0.4
12. Mortgaging land/house	0.2	0.24	0
13. Selling domestic animals	1.96	2.39	0.03
14. Sending children to another place	0.03	0.03	0.06
15. Reduced exp. in health & education	0.05	0.06	0
16. Others	3.8	3.85	3.6



FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE

Food insecurity is still a significant issue as it is the number one public health risk. The United Nations SDGs of ensuring 'Zero Hunger' by 2030 have focused on the right to food. This right is also mandated in Article 15 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and to ensure this right, the government has formulated the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) 2020.

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity among the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) has been monitoring the progress towards achieving SDG 2.1.2 indicator. This scale was developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

For the first time, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022 included a module named the 'Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)'. It collected data on household's direct experiences regarding their access to adequate food. That module was composed of eight core short questions (yes/no) to measure defined on a scale covering a range of severity of food insecurity.

The following types of food insecurity have been considered in this report following SDG metadata:

Moderate Food Insecurity: Food Insecurity at intermediate levels of severity is typically associated with the inability to eat healthy, balanced diets regularly. As such, a high prevalence of food insecurity at moderate levels can be considered a predictor of various forms of diet-related health conditions in the population with micronutrient deficiency and unbalanced diets.

Severe food Insecurity: Severe levels of food insecurity imply a high probability of reduced food intake and, therefore, can lead to more severe forms of undernutrition, including hunger.

The scales of food insecurity in the population at different levels based on FIES have been mentioned by the FAO:

Uncertainty regarding the ability to obtain food	Compromising on food quality and variety	Reducing food quantity by skipping meals	No food for a day or more
FOOD SECURITY TO MILD FOOD INSECURITY	MODERATE FOOD INSECURITY		SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY
The person has Adequate access to food in both quality and quantity.	The person has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient money or resources for a healthy diet; • Uncertainty about the ability to obtain food; • Probability of skipping meals or running out of food occasionally. 		The person has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run out of food; • Gone an entire day without eating at times during the year.

13.1 FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE

The FIES is a measure of access to food at the level of individuals or households. Individual or household-level data is collected by applying experience-based food security scale questions in the HIES 2022 questionnaire. It measures the severity of food insecurity based on people's responses to questions about constraints on their ability to obtain adequate food. The food security survey module collected answers to questions asking respondents to report several typical experiences and conditions associated with food insecurity.



The data was analysed using the Rasch model based on survey data. The FIES considers the three classes of (a) food security as mild food insecurity, (b) moderate or severe food insecurity, and (c) severe food insecurity as defined by two globally set thresholds: food secure and food insecure. It is based on the probability of being in one of three classes. The moderate and severe (FLmod +sev) level is the cumulative probability of being in the two classes of moderate and severe food insecurity. A separate indicator (FLsev) is computed by considering only the severe food insecurity class.

This approach to food security measurement represents a significant change compared to traditional ways of assessing it indirectly through determinants such as food availability or consequences such as poor quality diets, anthropometric failures, and other signs of malnutrition. The unit of measure is a percentage, and the reference period is 12 months. The FIES questions

refer to the experiences of the individual respondent or the respondent's household. The questions focus on self-reported food-related behaviour and experiences associated with increasing difficulties accessing food due to resource constraints.

The FIES is not intended to quantify food consumption or provide a quantitative assessment of dietary quality. It is not a measure of malnutrition and cannot be used to detect nutritional deficiencies or obesity. Consequently, it is not the appropriate tool for monitoring malnutrition or assessing nutrition-specific outcomes of food security programs and policies.

Determinants of food insecurity are many and varied at the local, regional, national and international levels. These include factors as diverse as climatic conditions, food production and availability, food price volatility and poverty/income, social protection, access to

Table 13.1: Different Levels of Food Insecurity, 2022

Description	Percentage of Population (%)	Margin of Error	Percentage of Households (%)	Margin of Error
National				
Moderate or Severe Prevalence Rate	21.11	1.25	22.70	1.24
Severe Prevalence Rate	1.13	0.22	1.36	0.26
Rural				
Moderate or Severe Prevalence Rate	22.36	1.58	24.17	1.57
Severe Prevalence Rate	1.22	0.30	1.48	0.34
Urban				
Moderate or Severe Prevalence Rate	18.37	1.99	19.56	1.99
Severe Prevalence Rate	0.92	0.30	1.09	0.37

public services and many others. The FIES is not designed to measure these determinants but rather to provide estimates of the proportion of the population experiencing food insecurity at different levels of severity.

The table describes the estimate of the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on FIES (SDG Indicator 2.1.2) at different levels by sector and nationally. The subsequent three graphs display the data given in Table 13.1 above. Graphical Figure 13.1 presents moderate and severe food insecurity prevalence rates. Thus, Figure 13.2 describes the percentage of people in the food-secure and food-secure groups. Figure 13.3 outlines the percentage of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity by locality.

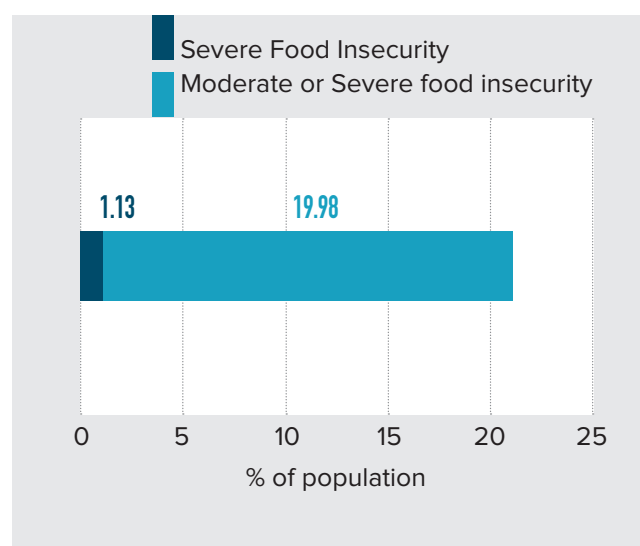
Figure 13.1: Percentage of Population Experiencing Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity, 2022

Figure 13.1 reveals that 19.98% of Bangladeshi experienced food insecurity at moderate levels. According to FAO, this means they may not necessarily suffer from hunger. Still, they lack regular access to nutritious and sufficient food, putting them at greater risk of malnutrition and poor health (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2019). Hence, 1.13 percent of the population of Bangladesh had experienced severe food insecurity, as found in the survey findings.

Figure 13.2 shows that 78.89 percent of the population was food secure or mildly food secure in 2022. Moreover, survey results reveal that 21.11% of the population experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2022.

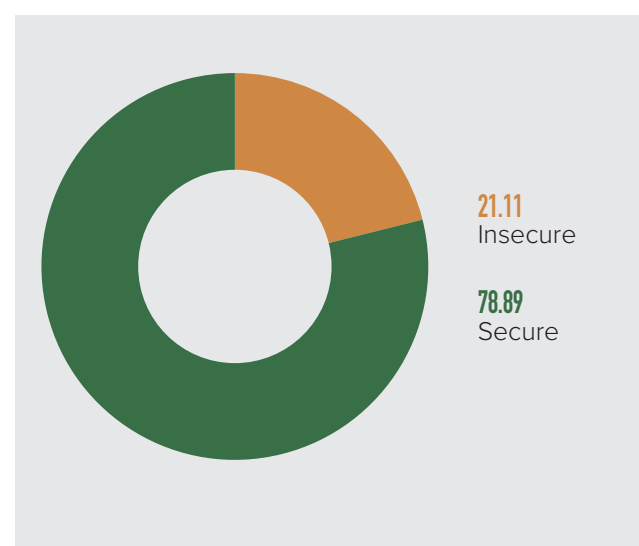
Figure 13.2: Percentage of Population Experienced Food Insecurity, 2022

Figure 13.3: Percentage of Population Experiencing Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity by Locality, 2022

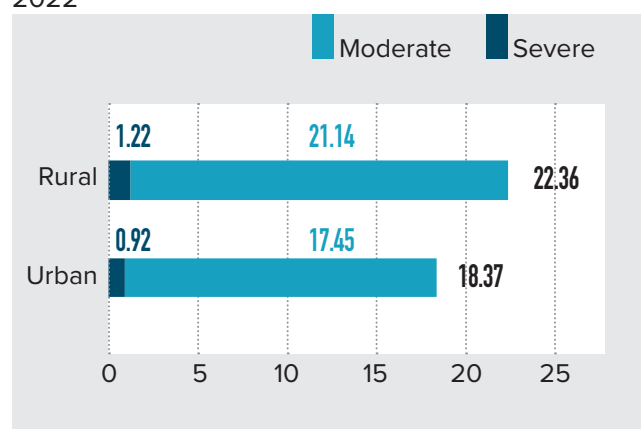


Figure 13.3 reveal that people living in rural areas have experienced greater food insecurity than in urban areas. 21.14% of people in rural areas had moderate food insecurity, and 1.22% were at a severe level. Overall, 22.36% of people in the rural area had moderate or severe food insecurity. Therefore, special attention should be given to the rural areas.

Nearly 17.45% of people in urban areas had moderate food security, and only 0.92% had severe food insecurity. The prevalence rate of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population of urban areas was 18.37%, according to the survey findings.

Table 13.2: Percentage of Population and Households Experienced Moderate or Severe Food Security in Bangladesh, 2022

Division	Moderate or severe prevalence rates for Population %	Margin of Errors	Moderate or severe prevalence rates for Household %	Margin of Errors
Barishal	21.97	3.24	23.12	3.15
Chattogram	21.99	3.11	23.05	3.06
Dhaka	19.93	2.91	21.05	2.83
Khulna	18.94	3.11	21.30	3.17
Mymensingh	19.92	3.26	21.93	3.22
Rajshahi	19.57	3.13	21.59	3.19
Rangpur	24.64	3.72	27.46	3.76
Sylhet	24.79	3.70	27.15	3.61
National	21.11	1.25	22.70	1.24

13.2 MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY AT THE DIVISION LEVEL

As food insecurity directly affects diet quality, high food insecurity contributes to increasing the risk of child malnutrition and people's health in different ways. As a result, determining severe or moderate food insecurity levels is critical to making evidence-based decisions to address the issue.

The estimated percentage of people and households with moderate or severe food insecurity at division levels is presented in the above table. The highest, moderate or severe food insecurity for the people and household level are shown in Sylhet and Rangpur Division,

respectively. 24.79% of the people and 27.46% of the households had moderate or severe food insecurity in the Sylhet and Rangpur Divisions compared to all the other divisions.

Barishal and Chattogram Divisions also had considerably more moderate or severe food insecurity (21.97% and 21.99%, respectively) than all the other divisions except Sylhet and Rangpur Division. Khulna had the lowest moderate or severe food insecurity among all the divisions.

However, the international target for moderate or severe food insecurity is 5% or below. No other divisions were near that percentage in 2022. Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh and Rajshahi Division had relatively low prevalence rates of moderate or severe food insecurity.

Table 13.3: Percentage of Population and Households Experienced Severe Food Insecurity in Bangladesh, 2022

Division	Severe prevalence rates for Population %	Margin of Errors	Severe prevalence rates for Household %	Margin of Errors
Barishal	0.61	0.41	0.68	0.45
Chattogram	0.89	0.53	1.11	0.65
Dhaka	0.73	0.43	0.93	0.52
Khulna	0.93	0.49	1.17	0.58
Mymensingh	1.34	0.75	1.57	0.78
Rajshahi	1.01	0.61	1.17	0.67
Rangpur	2.46	0.99	3.03	1.14
Sylhet	2.16	1.00	2.45	1.04
National	1.13	0.22	1.36	0.26

13.3 SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY AT DIVISION LEVELS

From the total population in Rangpur and Sylhet Division, 2.46% and 2.16% experienced severe food insecurity, respectively. It is also shown that 3.03% and 2.45% of households experiencing severe food insecurity live in the Rangpur and Sylhet Divisions, respectively.

Barishal Division had the lowest number of people and households with severe food insecurity as per 2022 HIES. The percentage of people in the Barishal Division experiencing severe food insecurity was 0.61%. It is near the international threshold to overcome the issue (below 0.5%). Along with 0.68% of the households, there was severe food insecurity in Barishal Division.

It is also shown in the table that 1.34% & 1.01% of people and 1.57% and 1.17% of households had severe food insecurity in Mymensingh and Rajshahi Division, respectively. The percentage of people who experienced severe food insecurity were below 1.0% in Khulna, Chattogram, and Dhaka Division (0.93%, 0.89% & 0.73%) respectively. In this way, 1.17%, 1.11% and 0.93% of the households experienced severe food insecurity in Khulna, Chattogram and Dhaka Divisions, respectively.

However, food insecurity is a global concern for everyone and an greater challenge for most of the countries of the world. Therefore, many more strategies are required to overcome the issue by adopting current policies into programs and introducing new policies to ensure food security.



SELECTED COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Community characteristics refer to the information on the Mauzas or Villages of the selected areas in Bangladesh. In HIES 2022, community data was collected on mauzas/villages (community) following HIES 2016 and 2010. It may be mentioned that community information was collected only from the rural mauzas. The total number of mauza samples was 360, 1605, and 392 in HIES 2022, 2016, and 2010, respectively. The questionnaire was focused on mauzas having local public representatives, economic activities of the mauza, agriculture and agricultural production, facilities existing in the mauza, physical and social infrastructure, natural disasters, prices and wages.

14.1 MAUZAS HAVING UNION PARISHAD OFFICIALS

Table 14.1 represents the distribution of union parishad officials by survey years, sex (male, female) and, in some cases, male and female. Union Parishad is the local administrative unit, and this chapter explicitly focuses on these councils.

In HIES 2022, the survey found there were 86 Chairmans. Around 4.7% of the Chairman were female, with the remainder male. The reserved Members of the Union Parishad were 180, and all members were female. However, in HIES 2022, 287 general members were found in 360 Mauzas; 92% were only male, and 3.8% were only female and 4.2% both male and female. On the other hand, out of 9 Union Secretaries, 11.1% were female, and the remaining were male.

On the other hand, in HIES 2016, there were 382 Chairmans in the sample selected area, of whom 91.9% were male and 8.1% were female. For HIES 2010, there were 73 chairpersons, of whom 97.3% were male, and 2.7% were female, and there were 296 members, of whom the majority were male (48.0%), with 21.3% being female and 29.7% representing the total. There were 21 secretaries, most male (90.5%) and 9.55% female.

Overall, the survey findings show a trend of male dominance in the positions of chairman, member (general), and union secretary across the years, with the

Table 14.1: Distribution of Mauzas Having Union Parishad Officials

	No. of Mauzas	Percentage of Mauzas having union council officials by sex			
		Total	Male	Female	Both sex
HIES 2022					
Chairman	86	100.0	95.3	4.7	0.0
Member (Reserved)	180	100.0	-	100.0	-
Member (General)	287	100.0	92.0	3.8	4.2
Union secretary	9	100.0	88.9	11.1	-
HIES 2016					
Chairman	382	100.0	91.9	8.1	0.0
Member	842	100.0	76.1	8.2	15.7
Secretary	2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
HIES 2010					
Chairman	73	100.00	97.3	2.7	0.00
Member	296	100.00	48.0	21.3	29.7
Secretary	21	100.00	90.5	9.55	0.00

majority of officials being male. Female representation has increased, particularly in the member (reserved) category. Additionally, the survey finding suggests that some positions were held by both males and females, indicating shared responsibilities or joint roles in some cases.

14.2 MAIN ACTIVITIES OF MAUZAS

The information collected through a community questionnaire on the main activities of the sample mauzas in rural areas is shown in Table 14.2. This table represents the percentage of total Mauzas (administrative or geographical divisions) engaged in various major economic activities for 2022, 2016, and 2010. Each percentage indicates the proportion of Mauzas involved in a specific economic activity from the total Mauzas in the region for the respective year.

In HIES 2022, nearly all Mauzas (96.11%) were involved in crop production, signifying that agriculture was the predominant economic activity in the country. This suggests a heavy reliance on farming for livelihoods. Livestock rearing is also a significant economic activity, with a substantial portion of Mauzas (72.5%) engaged in this sector. This demonstrates the importance of animal husbandry in the local economy.

While not as widespread as crop production or livestock rearing, poultry farming still involves many Mauzas (42.5%). The percentage of Mauzas engaged in casual or daily labour is exceptionally high (74.72%), indicating that a large portion of the population relies on temporary or seasonal work for income. Business activities, including hotels and restaurants, are prevalent in the region, with 46.94% of Mauzas involved. This suggests a thriving commercial sector. The transportation sector, encompassing road, water, and air transport, involves a notable share of Mauzas (27.78%), indicating the presence of transport infrastructure and connectivity.

In HIES 2016, crop production remained the dominant economic activity, with 96.8% of Mauzas engaged in farming. In 2022, 43.7% of Mauzas were engaged in cattle rearing; thus, the number has since dropped. Similarly, in HIES 2016, a high percentage of Mauzas (74.5%) were engaged in casual or day labour. The percentage of Mauzas involved in formal employment or jobs was noteworthy (58.1%), indicating potential growth in the employment sector. In HIES 2010, crop production was the primary economic activity, with 94.0% of Mauzas engaged in farming. The percentage (21.3%) of Mauzas involved in livestock rearing was relatively low in 2010 compared to the subsequent years. The business and hospitality sector is prominent, affecting 60.5% of Mauzas. A substantial percentage of Mauzas (71.0%) rely on casual or day labour for income.

The data reflects changes in the country's economic landscape over the years. While agriculture, casual labour, and business activities remain significant, there are noticeable variations in the prevalence of other economic activities such as livestock rearing, formal jobs, and social work. Population growth, changes in financial priorities, and technological development could all impact these changes.

Table 14.2: Distribution of Mauzas by Major Economic Activities (Multiple Choice)

Major activities	No. of Mauzas	Percent of total Mauzas
HIES 2022		
Crop production	346	96.11
Livestock rearing	261	72.5
Poultry	153	42.5
Forestry	14	3.89
Fishing	166	46.11
Small and Cottage industry	30	8.33
Medium and large industry	12	3.33
House/road building	31	8.61
Transport(road/ water/air)	100	27.78
Mineral	2	0.56
Business/hotel/ restaurant	169	46.94
Casual/Daily labour	269	74.72
Job	191	53.06
Social work	10	2.78
HIES 2016		
Crop	1553	96.8
Livestock	702	43.7
Poultry	606	37.8
Forestry	137	8.5
Fishing	626	39.0
Small & Cottage Industry	144	9.0
Medium Large Industry	23	1.4
House & Road Building	126	7.9

Major activities	No. of Mauzas	Percent of total Mauzas
Transportation	501	31.2
Mineral	9	0.6
Electricity	18	1.1
Business/hotel/ restaurant	743	46.3
Casual/day labour	1196	74.5
Job	932	58.1
Social work	153	9.5
HIES 2010		
Crop	331	94.0
Livestock	75	21.3
Poultry	78	22.2
Forestry	24	6.8
Fishing	112	31.8
Small & cottage industry	22	6.3
Medium-large industry	6	1.7
House & road building	13	3.7
Transportation	59	16.76
Mineral	3	0.9
Electricity	3	0.9
Business/hotel/ restaurant	213	60.5
Casual/day labour	250	71.0
Job	176	50.0
Social work	23	6.5

14.3 MAIN ACTIVITIES OF FEMALE

The required information was collected on the leading female activities in the Mauzas. Fourteen significant female activities, as reported in the survey, are given in Table 14.3. It may be noted that there was scope for multiple choices (up to three activities) in each mauza. The table titled Table 14.3 provides information on the main economic activities of females in different Mauzas (administrative or geographical divisions) for the years 2022 and 2016. The data is presented as the percentage of total Mauzas where females are engaged in various activities.

In HIES 2022, approximately 63.33% of the Mauzas show female involvement in crop production. This indicates that a significant portion of females in the region were engaged in agricultural activities. The percentage of Mauzas where females are involved in livestock rearing is notably high at 80.56%. This suggests that a substantial number of females participate in animal husbandry.

Poultry farming was also an everyday activity among female, with 42.5% of Mauzas indicating their involvement in this sector. A significant percentage of Mauzas (35.83%) involved females in casual or daily labour, meaning that many females work on a temporary or seasonal basis. In 37.22% of Mauzas, females were shown as having formal employment. This suggests that females in the region are increasingly participating in the workforce outside of traditional agricultural roles. Women's participation in small and cottage industries was notable, with 13.89% of Mauzas involved in such activities. A small percentage of Mauzas (2.5%) indicate women's involvement in social work, possibly reflecting community engagement and volunteering.

In HIES 2016, most females (65.4%) in the Mauzas were engaged in crop production, similar to 2022. The involvement of female in livestock rearing was also significant in 2016, with 43.2% of Mauzas indicating their participation. Poultry farming was prevalent among females in 2016, with 36.1% of Mauzas involved. A high percentage of Mauzas (47.4%) involved women in casual or day labour in 2016, suggesting that this type of work was expected. The percentage of Mauzas indicating female involvement in formal jobs was lower in 2016 compared to 2022 but still substantial at 35.9%. A relatively small percentage of Mauzas (8.2%) showed women's participation in business, hotels, or restaurants 2016.

The data highlights the diverse economic roles females play in the country. While agriculture, particularly crop production and livestock rearing, remains a significant part of their activities, there is also a notable presence in casual labour, formal employment, poultry farming, and small-scale industries. The differences between 2022 and 2016 may indicate shifts in the economic landscape and opportunities for females over time, potentially driven by changing societal and economic factors.

Table 14.3: Main Activities of Females by Mauzas

Major activities	No. of Mauzas	Percent of total Mauzas
HIES 2022		
Crop production	228	63.33
Livestock rearing	290	80.56
Poultry	153	42.5
Forestry	3	0.83
Fishing	17	4.72
Small and Cottage industry	50	13.89
Medium and large industry	6	1.67
House/road building	3	0.83
Transport(road/water/air)	1	0.28
Mineral	0	0
Business/hotel/restaurant	10	2.78
Casual/Daily labour	129	35.83
Job	134	37.22
Social work	9	2.5
HIES 2016		
Crop	1050	65.4
Livestock	693	43.2
Poultry	580	36.1
Forestry	59	3.7
Fishing	119	7.4
Small and cottage industry	198	12.3
Medium and large industry	17	1.1
House/road building	50	3.1
Transportation (road/water/air)	43	2.7
Mineral	1	0.1
Business/hotel/restaurant	131	8.2
Casual/day labour	761	47.4
Job	576	35.9
Social work	151	9.4

14.4 SELECTED GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE MAUZAS

Table 14.4 provides information about the percentage of Mauzas (administrative or geographical divisions) covered under various government programs in 2022, 2016, and 2010. It also includes the average number of participants per Mauza for each program in 2022.

In HIES 2022, 61.25% of Mauzas were covered under the Food for Work program. This program likely provides employment opportunities in exchange for food or other benefits. The Food for Education program covered 9.12% of Mauzas in 2022. This initiative probably focused on delivering food incentives to encourage school attendance. A substantial percentage, 79.2% of Mauzas, were covered under the Vulnerable Group Feeding program, which suggests efforts to address food security for vulnerable populations. This program covered 79.77% of Mauzas, indicating a widespread attempt to support the development of vulnerable groups. The Government's Old-Age Pension Scheme reached 77.78% of Mauzas, suggesting a focus on supporting elderly citizens.

Farmers Co-operative Society (KSS, BRDB): About 26.21% of Mauzas were covered by the Farmers' Co-operative Society program, which is potentially aimed at promoting cooperative farming practices. This program covered 3.7% of Mauzas and likely focused on community-based initiatives. 14.25% of Mauzas had access to special bank credit for livestock and fishery activities to promote these sectors.

Adult education initiatives covered 3.42% of Mauzas, indicating efforts to improve adult literacy and education. About 7.98% of Mauzas were covered under the Work Irrigation Programme, which was likely aimed at enhancing irrigation infrastructure. TCB, or the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh, covered 2.85% of Mauzas, potentially related to food distribution and trading. The Widow Allowance program reached 3.99% of Mauzas, indicating support for widowed individuals.

Similarly, the Disability Allowance program covered 3.99% of Mauzas, assisting disabled individuals. Around 39.6% of Mauzas were associated with other government programs, which included various activities.

The survey findings for 2016 and 2010 showed similar programs but varying in coverage percentages. Overall, there was evidence of government effort to address food security, education, vulnerable groups, elderly citizens, and agricultural development in these years.

Compared to 2016 and 2010, the coverage percentage in 2022 seemed to have increased in several projects, indicating possible growth or heightened attention to these activities. The average number of participants per Mauza provides the average number per Mauza for each program in 2022 showing the local initiatives.

In summary, the data highlights the extent to which different government initiatives have been implemented over time, demonstrating the efforts made to address the social and economic issues, including food security, education, and assistance for the elderly and disadvantaged population in the areas.

Table 14.4: Mauzas Covered Under Selected Government Programmes (Multiple Choice)

Government Programme	Mauzas Having the Programme	% of cases	Average no. of participant per mauza
HIES 2022			
Food For Work	215	61.25	88
Food For Education	32	9.12	189
Vulnerable Group Feeding	278	79.2	198
Vulnerable Group Development	280	79.77	64
Govt. Old-age Pension Scheme	273	77.78	144
Farmers Co-operative Society (KSS, BRDB)	92	26.21	72
Bittahin Samabay Sammity (BSS)	13	3.7	104
Special bank credit for Livestock/Fishery	50	14.25	75

Government Programme	Mauzas Having the Programme	% of cases	Average no. of participant per mauza
Adult Education	12	3.42	131
Work Irrigation Programme	28	7.98	144
TCB	10	2.85	123
Widow allowance	14	3.99	64
Disability Allowance	14	3.99	90
Other Govt. Programmes	139	39.6	113
HIES 2016			
Food for work	573	35.70	45
Food for Education	285	17.76	102
Vulnerable group feeding	873	54.39	91
Vulnerable group development	835	52.02	43
Govt. old age pension scheme	849	52.90	48
Farmers Co-operative Society (KSS, BRDB)	269	16.76	48
Bittahin samabay samity (BSS)	106	6.60	55
Particular bank credit/livestock/ fishery	64	3.99	53.0
Adult education	37	2.31	10
Work of irrigation programme	74	4.61	97
Other government programmes	386	24.05	72.0
HIES 2010			
Food for work	206	58.52	103
Food for Education	38	10.80	146
Vulnerable group feeding	211	59.94	134
Vulnerable group development	212	60.23	45
Govt. old age pension scheme	274	77.84	52
Farmers Co-operative Society (KSS, BRDB)	119	33.81	72
Bittahin samabay samity (BSS)	50	14.20	57
Particular bank credit/livestock/ fishery	56	15.91	67
Adult education	18	5.11	55
Work of irrigation programme	54	15.34	110
Other government programmes	84	23.86	47

14.5 NGO PROGRAMMES OPERATED IN THE MAUZAS

Table 14.5 provides information about the distribution of 360 Mauzas (administrative or geographical divisions) covered by various NGO programs operated by different non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in 2022.

Grameen Bank was involved in several programs. It covered 219 Mauzas for micro-credit programs, indicating

a strong presence in providing financial services to these areas. Grameen Bank supported small business industries in 20 Mauzas and provided technical training in 7 Mauzas. BRAC was a prominent NGO involved in various programs. It covered the highest number of Mauzas for education (70) and health family planning (65). This suggests a substantial focus on education and healthcare initiatives in these areas. BRAC is also active in micro-credit, supporting 173 Mauzas and micro-credit in 150 mauzas.

Table 14.5: Mauzas Covered Under Selected Government Programmes, 2022 (Multiple Choice)

NGOs Programme	Grameen bank	BRAC	Proshika	Karitas	ASHA	PKSF	Others	Total
Small business in-dustries	20	15	1	1	12	0	9	58
Technical training	7	4	4	2	2	3	12	34
Education	18	70	2	1	16	2	23	132
Health family plan-ning	14	65	5	2	16	2	31	135
Tree plantation	7	6	2	0	4	0	8	27
Water sup-ply/sewerage	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	10
Micro-credit	219	173	21	13	150	17	90	683
Others	6	9	1	6	7	0	36	65

Proshika operated technical training programs in 4 Mauzas and health and family planning programs in 5 Mauzas. Karitas was involved in several programs, including small business industries in 1 Mauza, technical training in 2 Mauzas, and health and family planning in 2 Mauzas. ASHA supported small business industries in 12 Mauzas and provided technical training in 2 Mauzas.

PKSF (Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation) was actively engaged in micro-credit programs, covering 17 Mauzas. Several other NGOs were also involved in various programs. The others category includes tree plantation, water supply/sewerage, micro-credit, and other initiatives. Notably, these NGOs covered 36 Mauzas for others, indicating a diverse range of activities; the other group also provided micro-credit in 90 mauzas.

The total column provides the cumulative number of Mauzas covered by all NGOs for each program category. For example, a total of 683 Mauzas are covered by micro-credit programs across all NGOs. Overall, the table reflects the extensive outreach of NGOs in the region, focusing on various programs, including education, healthcare, micro-credit, technical training, and more. These programs addressed multiple aspects of community development,

poverty alleviation, and skill-building. The data highlights the collaborative efforts of various NGOs in supporting the development and well-being of communities in different Mauzas in the year 2022.

14.6 PER ACRE AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF SELECTED CROPS

The per-acre average production of selected crops is presented in Table 14.6. The table shows that Boro rice was produced in 320 (88.89%) mauzas where per acre average production varied widely from less than ten maunds to 101 and above maunds. However, the highest number of 102 (28.33%) mauzas reported production between 51 and 60 maunds and 105 (29.17%) mauzas reported production between 61 and 70 maunds. Aman rice production is reported in 304 (84.44%) mauzas, where the average per acre production varied from less than ten maunds to 101 and above maunds. The highest number of 113 (31.39%) mauzas among Aman growers reported an average production between 41 and 50 maunds.

Table 14.6: Distribution of Mauzas over Per Acre Production of Selected Crops

Per acre average production (maund)	Boro	Aman	Aus	Wheat	Jute	Sugarcane	Potato	Pulse	Oil seed	Others
HIES 2022										
Total	320	304	121	72	116	9	150	26	53	170
<10	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	6	1	10
10 - 20	4	14	9	5	27	1	4	14	41	23
21 - 30	8	30	29	31	64	3	1	4	6	8

Per acre average production (maund)	Boro	Aman	Aus	Wheat	Jute	Sugarcane	Potato	Pulse	Oil seed	Others
31 - 40	18	78	40	28	13	0	5	0	1	4
41 - 50	30	113	20	5	5	0	4	0	1	8
51 - 60	102	50	14	1	1	0	4	0	0	6
61 - 70	105	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
71 - 80	34	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	12
81 - 90	7	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	13
91 - 100	4	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	28
101 and above	5	9	5	2	4	5	99	2	2	53
HIES 2016										
Total	1315	439	1170	460	528	106	428	148	214	232
<10	49	64	66	59	47	36	20	63	48	40
10-20	33	124	91	87	180	11	11	44	118	30
21-30	67	238	109	233	208	11	8	12	24	20
31-40	108	329	102	81	77	5	25	13	21	11
41-50	210	342	69	0	16	1	22	5	3	12
51-60	431	73	2	0	0	1	20	0	0	17
61-70	266	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	16
71-80	99	0	0	0	0	1	31	3	0	16
81-90	52	0	0	0	0	6	23	2	0	18
91-100	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	1	0	14
101 and above	0	0	0	0	0	26	234	0	0	38
HIES 2010										
Total	243	112	237	128	142	25	136	91	128	75
<10	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	20	19	4
10-20	6	33	38	47	60	0	4	68	98	29
21-30	4	54	91	71	69	0	3	3	11	7
31-40	22	18	72	9	12	0	4	0	0	3
41-50	61	4	36	0	0	0	5	0	0	3
51-60	97	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	3
61-70	38	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	5
71-80	15	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1
81-90	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	2
91-100	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	3
101 and above	0	0	0	0	0	19	75	0	0	15

121 (33.61%) mauzas reported Aus rice production; the per acre average production ranged from less than ten maunds to 101 and above maunds. The highest number of 40 (11.11%) Aus growing mauzas reported per-acre with an average production between 31-40 maunds. The production of

wheat was reported by 72 (20%) mauzas. Among these mauzas, the average wheat production per acre varied from less than ten maunds to 101 and above maunds. However, average production between 21-30 maunds was reported by the highest 31 (8.61 percent) wheat-growing mauzas.

Jute was produced in 116 (32.22%) mauzas, with the highest number of 64 (17.78%) growing mauzas reported per acre, with an average production of 21-30 maunds. Potato was produced in 150 (41.67%) mauzas, with the highest number of 99 (27.75%) of Potato growing mauzas reported per acre with an average production of 101 and above maunds. The per-acre average production of other crops like sugarcane, pulses, maize and oilseeds also varied substantially over different mauzas.

14.7 EXISTENCE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN THE MAUZAS

Table 14.7 represents various irrigation systems in the Mauzas for 2022, 2016, and 2010. In 2022, the most prevalent irrigation system in the Mauzas was the shallow tube well, with approximately 73.2% of the total Mauzas having this system. Shallow tube wells were commonly used for extracting groundwater for irrigation. Deep tube wells were the second most common irrigation system in 2022, with approximately 52.1% of Mauzas utilising this technology. Deep tube wells were typically used for accessing water from deeper aquifers.

About 41.5% of Mauzas in 2022 relied on low-lift pumps for irrigation. Low-lift pumps were often used to lift water from nearby water sources to irrigate fields. Gravity-based irrigation systems were less common, with only 7.4% of Mauzas utilising this method in 2022. Gravity systems relied on the natural flow of water to irrigate fields. Indigenous or traditional irrigation systems are present in approximately 19.4% of Mauzas in 2022. These systems often involved age-old practices and techniques for managing water resources.

The data for 2016 and 2010 followed a similar pattern, with some variations in the prevalence of different irrigation systems. Shallow tube wells remained the most common irrigation system in 2016 and 2010, although their prevalence slightly decreased. Deep tube-well and Low-lift pump systems also showed some decline in usage between 2010 and 2016. Gravity Systems and the Indigenous System of Irrigation were less commonly used across all three years, but their prevalence varies slightly.

Overall, the data reflects the evolution of irrigation practices in the region over time. The increasing use of shallow and deep tube wells suggests a shift towards groundwater-based irrigation systems.

However, traditional and gravity-based systems still play a significant role in some Mauzas, indicating a mix of modern and traditional agricultural practices in the region. These trends in irrigation systems can have implications for water resource management and agricultural sustainability.

Table 14.7: Existence of Different Irrigation Systems in the Mauzas

Irrigation system	Mauzas reporting	% of Total Mauza
HIES 2022		
Shallow tube-well	249	73.2
Deep tube-well	177	52.1
Low lift pump	141	41.5
Gravity system	25	7.4
Indigenous system of irrigation	66	19.4
HIES 2016		
Shallow tube-well	1228	76.50
Deep tube-well	723	45.0
Low lift pump	443	27.60
Gravity system	159	9.90
Indigenous system of irrigation	234	14.60
HIES 2010		
Shallow tube-well	220	81.48
Deep tube-well	110	40.74
Low lift pump	85	31.48
Gravity system	39	14.44
Indigenous system of irrigation	57	21.11

14.8 EXISTENCE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MAUZAS

Table 14.8 provides data on the specific agricultural activities in Mauzas for 2022, 2016, and 2010.

In HIES 2022, 61.4% of the total mauzas had fish farms. This indicates that a significant proportion of Mauzas were involved in fish farming activities, likely for both domestic consumption and commercial purposes. About

Table 14.8: Existence of Selected Agricultural Activities in the Mauzas

Type of facilities	Mauzas reporting	% of Total Mauza
HIES 2022		
Poultry farm	211	77.6%
Hatchery	41	15.1%
Fish farm	167	61.4%
Dairy farm	93	34.2%
Nursery	57	21.0%
HIES 2016		
Poultry farm	420	26.20
Hatchery	217	13.50
Fish farm	715	44.50
Dairy farm	132	8.20
Nursery	121	7.50
HIES 2010		
Poultry farm	131	37.22
Hatchery	19	5.40
Fish farm	106	30.11
Dairy farm	28	7.95
Nursery	59	16.76

one-fourth (21.0%) of mauzas in 2022 had nurseries. Nurseries are essential for cultivating and propagating various plants, including trees and ornamental plants. Poultry farming was an everyday activity among mauzas, with 77.6% participating in it in 2022. Poultry farms were involved in raising chickens for meat and egg production. About 34.2% of mauzas had dairy farms in 2022. Dairy farms focus on milk production and may also have facilities for livestock such as cows and buffaloes. Hatcheries were found in 15.1% of mauzas in 2022. Hatcheries are critical for the hatching and breeding various aquatic species, including fish and shrimp.

HIES 2016 and 2010 showed varying levels of existence for these agricultural activities. Poultry farming consistently remained an everyday agricultural activity, with around 37.22% in 2010, 26.20% in 2016, and a substantial increase to 77.6% in 2022. The percentage of Mauzas with fish farms increased from 30.11% in 2010 to 44.50% in 2016 and further to 61.4% in 2022. This suggests a growing interest in fish farming activities over the years. The presence of nurseries has fluctuated, with the highest percentage in 2010 (16.76%) and the lowest in 2016 (7.50%). In 2022, it increased to 21.0%.

Dairy farming had relatively stable percentages, ranging from 7.95% in 2010 to 8.20% in 2016 and 34.2% in 2022. The presence of hatcheries increased from 5.40% in 2010 to 13.50% in 2016 and slightly increased to 15.1% in 2022.

The data illustrates shifts and trends in specific agricultural activities within the Mauzas. Fish and poultry farming showed substantial growth, reflecting changes in the farm landscape and potentially increased demand for fish and poultry products. The presence of nurseries, dairy farms, and hatcheries has also evolved, indicating a diverse agricultural sector in the region. Economic factors, consumer preferences, and technological advancements in agriculture may influence these changes.

14.9 EXISTENCE OF PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE SELECTED MAUZAS

Table 14.9 provides valuable insights into the availability of various types of infrastructure in the Mauzas in 2022. Approximately 10.28% of the total mauzas had the nearest bus station. This indicates that a portion of the mauzas was well-connected to bus transportation, an accessible mode of travel in many regions.

A smaller percentage, around 1.39%, of Mauzas had the nearest train station. Train stations were less common, suggesting that train transportation may be less accessible in these areas. Around 3.33% of mauzas had the nearest launch station. Launch stations were significant in regions with water bodies and rivers, where launches or boats were a primary mode of transportation. Only 0.83% of mauzas had Upazila Health Complex. These complexes typically offer advanced healthcare services and facilities at the upazila level, indicating limited access to higher-level healthcare in most Mauzas.

Union Health & Family Welfare Centre: A higher percentage, 15.83%, of Mauzas had a Union Health & Family Welfare Centre. These centres provide the local population with primary healthcare and family planning services. A significant portion, approximately 32.22%, of Mauzas had satellite clinics or community clinics. These clinics are essential for providing primary healthcare services to rural communities. About 5.28% of Mauzas had private hospitals or clinics, which offered alternative healthcare options to the local population.

NGO Clinic/Health Centre: NGO clinics or health centres were available in 8.06% of Mauzas, indicating the presence of non-governmental organisations contributing to healthcare access in these areas. In 12.50% of Mauzas, there were doctor's chambers, which served as private medical practices, offering medical consultations and treatment.

A significant percentage (45.56%) of mauzas had medicine shops or dispensaries, ensuring access to essential medicines and healthcare products. Around 39.72% of mauzas had immunisation centres, highlighting the importance of vaccination services for the local population. Veterinary doctors were available in 22.50% of Mauzas, indicating support for animal husbandry and livestock-related activities.

Interestingly, 65.00% of mauzas children were granted access to primary education. These schools were available in various Mauzas, providing educational opportunities for both genders. About 13.06% of Mauzas have colleges offering higher education options.

Madrasas were also 31.11% of boys and 22.50% of Mauzas, respectively, reflecting the availability of religious education. Adult education centres are found in 9.44% of Mauzas, facilitating lifelong learning opportunities. About 6.67% of Mauzas had technical or vocational education institutions promoting skill development.

In brief, the data presents an overview of key infrastructure in mauzas in 2022, such as healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and transport options. The growth and well-being of the local population depend on these infrastructure components.

Table 14.9: Selected Physical and Social Infrastructure in the Mauzas, 2022

Type of Infrastructure	Mauzas has the Infrastructure	% of Total Mauza
Nearest Bus Station	37	10.28
Nearest Train Station	5	1.39
Nearest Launch Station	12	3.33
Upazila Health complex	3	0.83
Union Health & Family Welfare Centre	57	15.83

Type of Infrastructure	Mauzas has the Infrastructure	% of Total Mauza
Satellite Clinic/Community Clinic	116	32.22
Private hospital/clinic	19	5.28
NGO clinic/health Centre	29	8.06
Doctor's chamber	45	12.50
Medicine shop/dispensary	164	45.56
Immunization Centre	143	39.72
Veterinary doctor	81	22.50
Primary School	234	65.00
Girls High School	51	14.17
Boys High School	42	11.67
Co-education High School	97	26.94
Collage	47	13.06
Madrasah (Boys)	112	31.11
Madrasah (Girls)	81	22.50
Adult Education Centre	34	9.44
Other (Technical/vocational)	24	6.67

14.10 EXISTENCE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACILITIES IN THE MAUZAS

Table 14.10 provides data on various economic and social facilities in the Mauzas over three years. Bangladesh Krishi Bank branches increased significantly from 13 Mauzas (3.69%) in HIES 2010 to 330 Mauzas (20.56%) in 2016. However, in HIES 2022, the number decreased to 70 Mauzas (19.44%). This could indicate fluctuations in the bank's outreach to agricultural areas. The number of Mauzas with branches of commercial banks increased steadily from 18 Mauzas (5.11%) in HIES 2010 to 285 Mauzas (17.76%) in HIES 2016 and further to 92 Mauzas (25.56%) in HIES 2022. This suggests improved access to mainstream banking services.

Grameen Bank branches showed substantial growth, expanding from 22 Mauzas (6.25%) in HIES 2010 to 500 Mauzas (31.15%) in HIES 2016 and 119 Mauzas (33.06%) in HIES 2022. This reflects the increasing role of microcredit and financial services in these areas.

The presence of markets or bazaars increased significantly from 55 Mauzas (15.63%) in HIES 2010 to 862 Mauzas (53.71%) in HIES 2016. HIES 2022 remained relatively high at 260 Mauzas (72.22%). This indicates the importance of local trading and commerce.

The availability of food godowns or temporary purchase centres increased from 27 Mauzas (7.67%) in HIES 2010 to 238 Mauzas (14.83%) in HIES 2016. It remained relatively high at 74 Mauzas (20.56%) in HIES 2022, emphasising their significance in food storage and distribution. The presence of cold storage facilities fluctuated, with 26 Mauzas (7.39%) in HIES 2010, 135 Mauzas (8.41%) in HIES 2016, and 22 Mauzas (6.11%) in HIES 2022. Cold storage is essential for preserving agricultural produce.

A significant percentage increase was found in the HIES year 2010, 2016, and 2022 for Playground, Pesticide Shop, etc.

Table 14.10: Selected Economic and Social Facilities Existing in the Mauzas

Facilities	HIES 2010		HIES 2016		HIES 2022	
	No. of mauzas having the facilities	Percent of total mauza	No. of mauzas having the facilities	Percent of total mauzas	No. of mauzas having the facilities	Percent of total mauzas
Branch of Bangladesh Krishi Bank	13	3.69	330	20.56	70	19.44
Branch of commercial banks	18	5.11	285	17.76	92	25.56
Branch of Grameen Bank	22	6.25	500	31.15	119	33.06
Market/bazar	55	15.63	862	53.71	260	72.22
Growth center	-	-	-	-	76	21.11
Food godown/ temporary purchase centre	27	7.67	238	14.83	74	20.56
Cold storage	26	7.39	135	8.41	22	6.11
Club (recreation)	57	16.19	341	21.25	96	26.67
Cinema hall	17	4.83	215	13.40	28	7.78
Playground	61	17.33	643	40.06	235	65.28
Community Centre	31	8.81	282	17.57	65	18.06
Cyclone shelter	53	15.06	319	19.88	74	20.56
Post office	45	12.78	573	35.70	147	40.83
Police station	14	3.98	385	23.99	70	19.44
Beat police	-	-	-	-	110	30.56
Fertilise shop	67	19.03	777	48.41	253	70.28
Pesticide shop	60	17.05	672	41.87	227	63.06
ICT facilities/VDC	-	-	488	30.40	153	42.50

14.11 NATURAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE MAUZAS

Table 14.11 compares the percentage of total Mauzas with various natural facilities for 2022, 2016, and 2010.

In HIES 2022, 73.33% of the Mauzas had access to rivers or canals. This percentage increased from 63.86% in HIES 2016 and 51.99% in HIES 2010. The rising trend suggests that many Mauzas gained proximity to rivers or canals, indicating improved access to water resources and potentially better transportation options. Beels, or wetlands, were found in 46.94% of Mauzas in HIES 2022, showing their substantial presence. This percentage increased from 40.62% in HIES 2016 and 34.38% in HIES 2010. The upward trend highlights the importance of wetlands for ecological balance, fisheries, and agriculture.

Other open water sources were identified in 29.72% of Mauzas in HIES 2022, slightly increasing from 25.05% in HIES 2016 and 24.72% in HIES 2010. These sources are crucial in providing water for various purposes, such as irrigation and drinking. In HIES 2022, 7.50% of Mauzas had forested areas. This percentage decreased from 12.40% in HIES 2016 and 6.53% in HIES 2010. While

forested areas decreased as a percentage of total Mauzas, they remain essential for biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and as a source of timber and non-timber forest products.

Khash land in char areas was available in 30.28% of Mauzas in HIES 2022. This percentage increased from 22.99% in HIES 2016 and 24.15% in HIES 2010. Char areas are typically riverine landforms and may be crucial for agriculture and settlement. Other types of land were found in 21.94% of Mauzas in HIES 2022, consistent with the presence of such land in 20.74% of Mauzas in HIES 2010 and 18.69% in HIES 2016. This category likely includes various land types not specifically categorised elsewhere.

Grazing fields were available in 20.83% of Mauzas in HIES 2022. This percentage increased from 18.75% in HIES 2016 and 14.49% in HIES 2010, indicating their continued importance for livestock rearing and agriculture.

In summary, the data demonstrates fluctuations and changes in the presence of these natural facilities across the years. While the percentages may have varied, these natural features continue to be vital for the ecological and agricultural well-being of the Mauzas.

Table 14.11: Natural Facilities Available in the Mauzas

Natural facilities	HIES 2010		HIES 2016		HIES 2022	
	Number of mauzas	Percent of total mauzas	Number of mauzas	Percent of total mauzas	Number of mauzas	Percent of total mauzas
River/canal	183	51.99	1025	63.86	264	73.33
Beel	121	34.38	652	40.62	169	46.94
Another open water source	87	24.72	402	25.05	107	29.72
Forest	23	6.53	199	12.40	27	7.50
Khash land in char area	85	24.15	369	22.99	109	30.28
Other land	73	20.74	300	18.69	79	21.94
Grazing field	51	14.49	301	18.75	75	20.83

14.12 MAUZAS AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Table 14.12 represents the percentage of total Mauzas affected by various natural disasters for the years HIES 2010, HIES 2016, and HIES 2022.

In HIES 2022, the flood was the most natural disaster (42.22%); landslide was the lowest percentage which was 1.67 percent. A similar trend was found in the HIES years 2016 and 2010.

In HIES 2022, 23.89% of Mauzas were reported to be affected by drought, which is a substantial increase compared to 13.64% in HIES 2016 and 15.06% in HIES 2010. Droughts can have severe implications for agriculture and water availability. Flood was a common natural disaster, and it affected 42.22% of Mauzas in HIES 2022, indicating a substantial rise from 27.17% in HIES 2016 and 28.69% in HIES 2010. Floods can

lead to crop damage, displacement, and infrastructure destruction.

In HIES 2022, 29.17% of Mauzas reported being affected by water logging. This is a specific form of flooding caused by excessive rainfall or poor drainage. 26.11% of Mauzas in HIES 2022 experienced cyclones, tornadoes, or hail storms, up from 14.77% in 2016 and 10.80% in 2010. These events can cause extensive damage to homes and crops. About 7.67% of Mauzas were pestilence-stricken in HIES 2010; this percentage decreased to 3.80% in HIES 2016, and there is no data for HIES 2022. Pestilence can refer to various infectious diseases affecting crops or livestock.

Tornadoes are known as a destructive force and can have severe consequences. In HIES 2022, 8.89% of Mauzas reported tornadoes, which weren't recorded in previous years. Storms and tidal surges also impacted 22.78% of Mauzas in HIES 2022. Tidal surges are often associated with cyclones and can lead to coastal flooding.

Table 14.12: Mauzas Damaged/Affected by Natural Disasters during the Last Five Years

Disaster	HIES 2010		HIES 2016		HIES 2022	
	No. of mauzas affected	Percent of total mauza	No. of mauzas affected	Percent of total mauza	No. of mauzas affected	Percent of total mauza
Drought	53	15.06	219	13.64	86	23.89
Flood	101	28.69	436	27.17	152	42.22
Water logging					105	29.17
Cyclone/tornado/hail storm	38	10.80	237	14.77	94	26.11
Pestilence stricken	27	7.67	61	3.80	-	-
Tornado	-	-	-	-	32	8.89
Storm/Tidal surge	-	-	-	-	82	22.78
Thunderstorm/Lightening					128	35.56
River erosion	29	8.24	151	9.41	62	17.22
Landslide	-	-	-	-	6	1.67
Salinity	-	-	-	-	16	4.44
Hailstorm	-	-	-	-	91	25.28
Poultry plague	37	10.51	85	5.30	38	10.56
Devastating epidemic	8	2.27	23	1.43	103	28.61
Bird flu/Nipah/Swine flu	-	-	-	-	30	8.33
Other natural disaster	30	8.52	37	2.31	28	7.78

HIES 2022, 35.56% of Mauzas were affected by thunderstorms and lightning. This data wasn't recorded for HIES 2010 and HIES 2016. Lightning can cause fires and damage human life and infrastructure. River erosion affected 17.22% of Mauzas in HIES 2022, 9.41% in 2016, and 8.24% in 2010. River erosion can lead to land loss and displacement.

The survey findings show various degrees of impact from different natural disasters over the years, with some disasters becoming more prevalent. These events can have substantial consequences for the affected areas, including damage to livelihoods, infrastructure, and the environment.

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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.

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. $\text{Sex ratio} = (\text{number of male} / \text{number of female}) * 100$

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 neighbouring 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, 2000 - 2022

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 in BDT., 2022

SI 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, 2022

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, 2022

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, 2022

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, 2022

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, 2022

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, 2022

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, 2022

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, 2022

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, 2022

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	25315	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

WHAT'S NEW IN HIES 2022?

Data Collection Method

- Introduction of CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) instead of CAFE 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

COMMITTEES AND TEAMS

HIES 2020-21 PROJECT TEAM

A. Core Team Members	
1.	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed MPH, Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
2.	Mr. Muhammad Ariful Islam, Deputy Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
3.	Mr. Md. Mobarak Hossen, Ex-Deputy Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
4.	Mr. Mohammad Junayed Bhuyan, Deputy Director, BBS
5.	Mr. Ashadur Alam Prodhan, Statistical Officer, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
6.	Ms. Qumrun Naher Islam, Statistical Officer, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
7.	Mr. Shapon Kumar, Statistical Officer & DDO, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS
8.	Mr. S M Anwar Husain, Assistant Statistical Officer, HIES 2020-21 Project, 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. Shahidul Islam, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
8.	Mr. Md. Farhadul Islam, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
9.	Ms. Fahmida Islam, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
10.	Ms. Afia Azimoon, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
11.	Ms. Ratna Ara, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
12.	Mr. Mohammad. Foysal, Data Entry Monitoring Supervisor
13.	Mr. Nurer Nabi, Photo Copy Operator, BBS
14.	Mr. Md. Tohidur Rahman, Office Assistant
15.	Mr. Md. Mostofa, Office Assistant
16.	Mr. Md. Jamir Uddin, Office Assistant
17.	Ms. Samuja Begum, Office Assistant
18.	Mr. Md. Jahid, Driver
19.	Mr. Md. Alauddin, Driver

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE (PIC), HIES 2020-21, PROJECT, BBS

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

PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC), HIES 2020-21, PROJECT, BBS

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 Commission	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

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE, POVERTY AND LIVELIHOOD STATISTICS, BBS

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 <i>MPH</i> , Focal Point Officer, Poverty and Livelihood Statistics Cell (PLSC) & Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member Secretary

DATA ANALYSIS TEAM, HIES 2022

1.	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed <i>MPH</i> , 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

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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
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4.	Mr. Tufail Ahmed, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
5.	Mr. Mohammad Shafiqul Islam, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
6.	Mr. Mohammad Salim Sarker, Deputy Director, Census Wing, BBS	Member
7.	Mr. Jahid Hasan, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
8.	Mr. Md. Mobarak Hossen, Deputy Director, BBS	Member
9.	Ms. Israt Jahan Nasrin, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
10.	Ms. Farhna Sultana, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
11.	Mr. Mohammad Eunoush, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
12.	Ms. Fahmida Ferdous, SO, Agriculture Wing, BBS	Member
13.	Mr. Mohammad Junayed Bhuyan, Deputy Director, BBS	Member
14.	Mr. Shapon Kumar, SO, National Accounting Wing & DDO, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
15.	Mr. Md. Ashadur Alam Prodhan, SO, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
16.	Mr. S M Anwar Husain, ASO, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member
17.	Mr. Muhammad Ariful Islam, Deputy Project Director, HIES 2020-21 Project, BBS	Member Secretary

EDITOR'S FORUM, BBS

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 Secretary

REPORT REVIEW COMMITTEE, SID

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

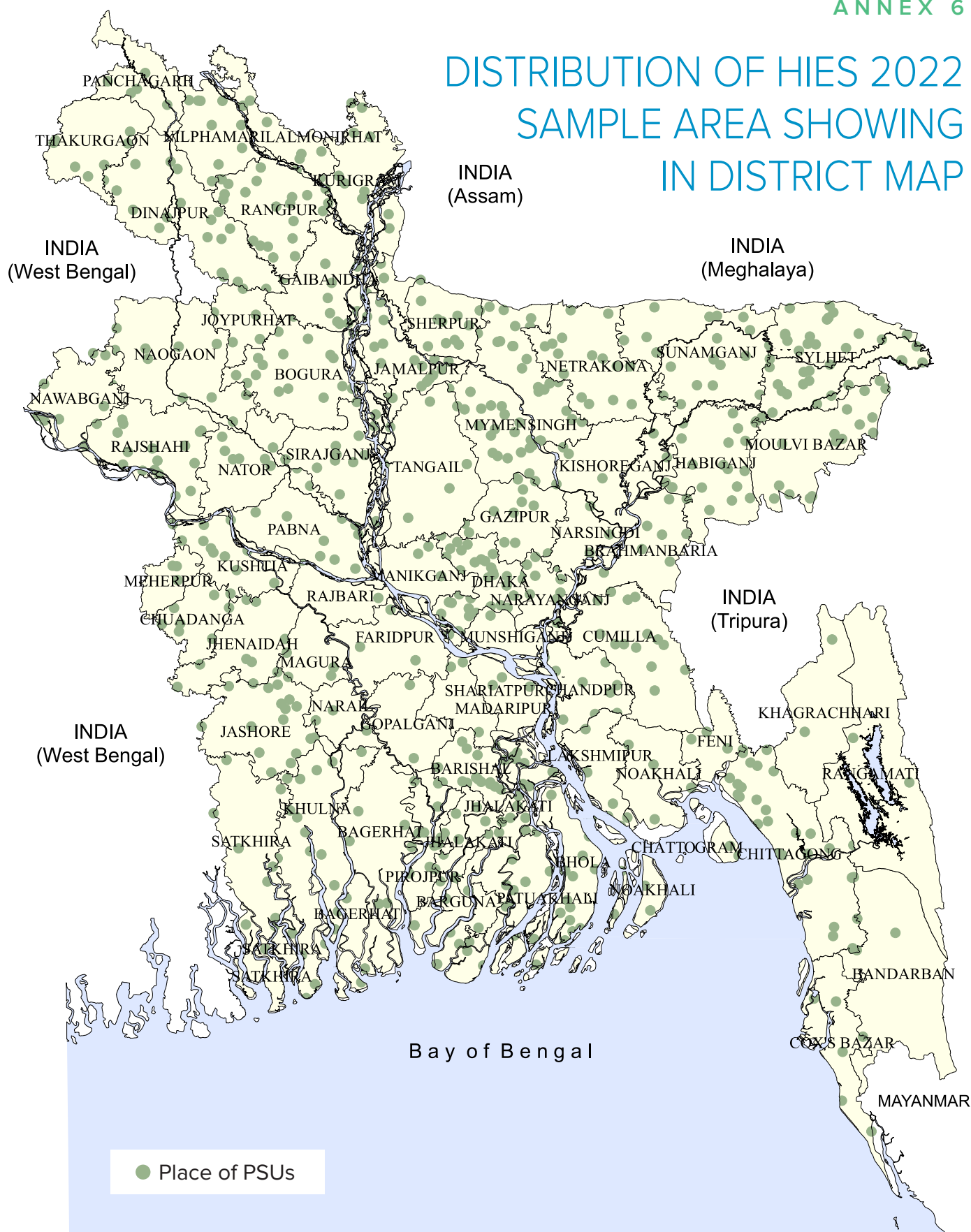
OFFICIALS/PERSONS ENGAGED IN REPORT REVIEW, HIES 2022

1.	Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Secretary, SID and Ex-PD, HIES Project, BBS
2.	Dr. S. M. Zulfiqar Ali, Research Director, BIDS, Planning Ministry
3.	Mr. Faiz Uddin Ahmed, Ex-Director, BBS and Ex-PD, HIES Project, BBS
4.	Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Ex-Director, BBS and Ex-PD, MICS Project, BBS
5.	Mr. Atindra Kumer Ghosh, Ex-Deputy Director, BBS and Consultant, ECDS Project, BBS
6.	Ms. Aziza Rahman, Deputy Director, BBS and PD, ILMIS Project, BBS
7.	Mr. Mohammad Salim Sarker, Deputy Director, BBS and DPD, NSDS-ISP, BBS

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

1.	Ms. Ximena Del Carpio, Practice Manager, South Asia Region
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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
7.	Mr. Mohammad Salim Sarker, Deputy Director, BBS and DPD, NSDS-ISP, BBS

DISTRIBUTION OF HIES 2022 SAMPLE AREA SHOWING IN DISTRICT MAP



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Years Journey of
HES/HIES
In Bangladesh

