

Summary Results of the 2021 International Comparison Program



Size and Share in the Asia and the Pacific Region

The *Summary Results for Bangladesh* table (Annex 1) presents purchasing power parities (PPPs), price level indexes (PLIs), estimated gross domestic product (GDP) values, and other expenditure aggregates for Bangladesh from the 2021 International Comparison Program (ICP). The results are based on a comparison of 21 regional economies¹ of Asian Development Bank that participated in the 2021 ICP for Asia and the Pacific, with Hong Kong, China as the reference economy and Hong Kong dollar (HK\$) as the reference currency for spatial comparisons. Any reference to rankings of Bangladesh in this discussion is out of the 21 participating economies.

Bangladesh has the seventh-largest economy in the region, with a real GDP HK\$7,784 billion (column 3), or 2.45% of the region's total real GDP (column 4). This is more than twice the size of the economy's nominal GDP of HK\$3,427 billion (column 8), indicating that the exchange rate is more than twice the PPP at the GDP level. Although Bangladesh accounts for 4.39% of the regional population, the economy contributes a smaller share of 2.45% to the region's total real GDP (column 4). This is still larger than Bangladesh's nominal share of 1.67% of the region's nominal GDP (column 9).

The economy is primarily driven by household consumption, with nominal individual consumption expenditure by households (ICEH) comprising 68.93% of Bangladesh's nominal GDP, the fifth highest in the region. With a household consumption-based economy, Bangladesh's real ICEH share of the region at 3.40% (column 4) is larger than its real GDP share of 2.45% (column 4). Meanwhile, the economy's real gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) share is 2.00% of the region's total real GFCF (column 4).

Per Capita Expenditures

With a population of 170.26 million, Bangladesh is the fifth most populous economy in the region. Its per capita real GDP of HK\$45,717 (column 5) is only 56% of the region's average per capita real GDP (column 7), the fourth lowest. The economy also has the second-lowest per capita real expenditure for health, with an index of 21 relative to a regional average of 100. Despite these figures, Bangladesh posts per capita real expenditures that are higher than the regional per capita real levels in the following components (with a corresponding per capita real index relative to regional average of 100 in parentheses as drawn from column 7): food and nonalcoholic beverages (137), food (141), bread and cereals (278), fish and seafood (200), oils and fats (117), vegetables (158), and food products n.e.c. (256).

Purchasing Power Parities, Exchange Rates, and Price Levels

With the local currency of the taka (Tk), Bangladesh's PPP at GDP level of Tk4.82 = HK\$1 (column 2) is only 44% of the exchange rate of Tk10.95 = HK\$1 in 2021. This suggests that the overall price level in Bangladesh is only 44% of (or 56% lower than) that in Hong Kong, China (column 14), and only 68% of (or 32% lower than) the region's average price level (column 15). While both PLIs of 44 (Hong Kong, China = 100) (column 14) and 68 (Asia and the Pacific = 100) (column 15) are below 100, these PLIs rank as the 13th highest in the region. The PLI for ICEH is 76 (ranking 13th), and for GFCF, it is 71 (ranking 12th). The highest PLI among the components in the economy table is for purchase of vehicles (a PLI of 151), which ranks 7th in the region.²

¹ Twenty-one economies participated in the 2021 ICP in Asia and the Pacific: Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the People's Republic of China; Fiji; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; the Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

² A PLI rank of 1 implies most expensive, while a rank of 21 implies least expensive among the group of 21 participating economies for the expenditure component under consideration.

Annex 1: Summary Results for Bangladesh, 2021

Expenditure Category	Purchasing Power Parities (HK\$ = 1.00)	Real Expenditure		Per Capita Real Expenditure			Nominal Expenditure		Per Capita Nominal Expenditure			Nominal Expenditure Shares, (%)	Price Level Indexes		Expenditure (billion LCU)
		(HK\$ billion)	Economy Shares to AP, (%)	HK\$	Index (HKG = 100)	Index (AP = 100)	(HK\$ billion)	Economy Shares to AP, (%)	HK\$	Index (HKG = 100)	Index (AP = 100)		(HKG = 100)	(AP = 100)	
Gross Domestic Product	4.82	7,783.9	2.45	45,717	12	56	3,426.5	1.67	20,125	5	38	100.00	44	68	37,509.51
Actual Individual Consumption by Households ^a	4.42	5,902.0	3.20	34,664	13	73	2,381.6	2.30	13,988	5	52	69.50	40	72	26,070.79
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	5.55	2,410.8	6.00	14,160	59	137	1,223.2	5.66	7,184	30	129	35.70	51	94	13,390.41
Food	5.49	2,428.9	6.19	14,266	63	141	1,218.2	5.88	7,155	32	134	35.55	50	95	13,335.10
Bread and cereals	6.58	902.9	12.21	5,303	205	278	543.0	12.79	3,189	123	291	15.85	60	105	5,944.57
Meat	6.27	136.6	1.96	802	10	45	78.2	1.77	459	6	40	2.28	57	90	856.28
Fish and seafood	4.91	347.3	8.81	2,040	50	200	155.9	8.15	915	22	186	4.55	45	93	1,706.30
Milk, cheese and eggs	5.95	119.9	2.30	704	66	52	65.2	2.58	383	36	59	1.90	54	112	713.49
Oils and fats	7.14	69.4	5.16	407	193	117	45.2	4.85	266	126	110	1.32	65	94	494.97
Fruit	4.17	94.4	2.04	555	26	46	36.0	1.75	211	10	40	1.05	38	86	393.75
Vegetables	3.23	437.9	6.92	2,572	145	158	129.3	4.87	759	43	111	3.77	30	70	1,415.28
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	6.38	29.6	2.36	174	25	54	17.2	2.50	101	15	57	0.50	58	106	188.56
Food products n.e.c.	5.52	293.6	11.26	1,724	78	256	148.2	11.30	870	39	257	4.32	50	100	1,621.90
Nonalcoholic beverages	7.13	7.8	0.63	46	3	14	5.1	0.58	30	2	13	0.15	65	93	55.31
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	6.07	86.5	2.47	508	32	56	48.0	1.85	282	18	42	1.40	55	75	524.95
Alcoholic beverages	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco and narcotics	3.88	135.4	3.31	795	98	75	48.0	2.48	282	35	57	1.40	35	75	524.95
Clothing and footwear	6.97	225.3	4.04	1,324	12	92	143.4	3.10	842	7	71	4.19	64	77	1,570.22
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels ^a	2.52	1,698.7	4.12	9,977	22	94	391.6	2.46	2,300	5	56	11.43	23	60	4,286.26
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	4.81	176.5	3.57	1,037	7	81	77.6	2.11	456	3	48	2.27	44	59	849.97
Health ^a	2.15	386.6	1.56	2,270	8	35	75.8	0.85	445	2	19	2.21	20	54	830.10
Transportation	6.34	173.0	1.02	1,016	9	23	100.1	1.03	588	5	23	2.92	58	100	1,096.29
Purchase of vehicles	10.54	17.9	0.38	105	4	9	17.2	0.58	101	4	13	0.50	96	151	188.42
Transport services	5.06	148.7	3.26	874	20	74	68.7	2.93	404	9	67	2.01	46	90	752.38
Communication	5.73	22.0	0.51	129	1	12	11.5	0.39	68	1	9	0.34	52	77	126.39
Recreation and culture ^a	6.74	62.0	1.62	364	2	37	38.2	1.28	224	1	29	1.11	62	79	418.13
Education ^a	2.52	530.5	2.50	3,116	16	57	122.0	1.14	717	4	26	3.56	23	45	1,335.42
Restaurants and hotels	4.67	130.1	1.74	764	4	40	55.5	1.06	326	2	24	1.62	43	61	607.05
Miscellaneous goods and services ^a	5.63	183.8	0.96	1,080	2	22	94.6	0.66	556	1	15	2.76	51	69	1,035.61
Net purchases abroad	10.95	-	-	-	n.a.	-	-	-	-	n.a.	-	-	100	100	-
Individual Consumption Expenditure by Government	3.40	62.9	0.34	369	2	8	19.5	0.17	115	1	4	0.57	31	49	213.66
Collective Consumption Expenditure by Government	4.40	444.3	1.80	2,610	9	41	178.7	1.00	1,050	4	23	5.22	40	56	1,956.44
Gross Capital Formation	5.81	2,101.3	1.97	12,342	19	45	1,114.8	1.42	6,548	10	32	32.53	53	72	12,203.42
Gross fixed capital formation	5.74	2,062.9	2.00	12,116	19	46	1,081.4	1.43	6,352	10	32	31.56	52	71	11,838.10
Machinery and equipment	11.84	173.0	1.05	1,016	7	24	187.1	1.00	1,099	7	23	5.46	108	95	2,047.85
Construction	3.47	2,691.7	2.96	15,809	38	67	853.0	1.81	5,010	12	41	24.89	32	61	9,337.49
Other products	11.60	39.0	0.46	229	3	11	41.4	0.42	243	3	10	1.21	106	90	452.76
Changes in inventories	6.92	52.7	1.81	309	-120	41	33.3	1.36	195	-76	31	0.97	63	76	364.20
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	10.95	0.1	0.02	1	n.a.	0	0.1	0.02	1	n.a.	0	0.00	100	100	1.13
Balance of Exports and Imports	10.95	-248.6	-5.37	-1,460	-7	-122	-248.6	-5.37	-1,460	-7	-122	-7.25	100	100	-2,721.15
Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households ^b	4.57	5,654.1	3.40	33,209	13	77	2,362.1	2.58	13,873	6	59	68.93	42	76	25,857.13
Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households without Housing ^b	5.09	4,651.5	3.38	27,320	13	77	2,164.3	2.65	12,712	6	60	63.16	47	79	23,691.66
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	3.96	547.6	1.26	3,216	7	29	198.2	0.67	1,164	2	15	5.79	36	53	2,170.10
Domestic Absorption	4.73	8,509.0	2.66	49,976	14	61	3,675.1	1.84	21,585	6	42	107.25	43	69	40,230.66
Total Consumption	4.40	6,364.8	3.06	37,383	12	70	2,560.3	2.11	15,038	5	48	74.72	40	69	28,027.23

Reference Data

Exchange rate (LCU / HK\$)	10.95
Total Population (in million)	170.26
Population Share to AP (%)	4.39

0 or 0.00 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed; - = magnitude equals zero.

AP = Asia and the Pacific; HK\$ = Hong Kong dollar; HKG = Hong Kong, China; LCU = local currency units; n.a. = not applicable; n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

^a Includes individual consumption expenditure by households, nonprofit institutions serving households, and government.

^b Includes expenditure by nonprofit institutions serving households.

Notes:

1. Each real aggregate value is derived by using a purchasing power parity that is specific to that aggregate, so real aggregates may not sum up to the total of their real components for an economy.

2. Expenditure aggregates presented in local currency units are the best possible estimates provided by the participating economies, using most recent available data sources, and some of these aggregates may be different from the published expenditure estimates by the economies.

3. Data for mid-year population estimates and exchange rates were supplied by the participating economies for the International Comparison Program.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.