Bangladesh - Report of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Report generated on: October 5, 2020

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
BGD-BBS-HIES-2010-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
2011-12

Overview

ABSTRACT
Household income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is one of the core activities of the BBS; it contains a wide range of socio-economic information at the household level that has strong influence in the decision making process for the government. It is widely used across the world, particularly in the low income developing countries, for assessing poverty level and the living standard of the people at large. Considering its importance, the national governments and the international agencies have been striving for the improvement of survey methodology and to establish of HIES technical standard.

This survey provides valuable data on household income, expenditure, consumption, savings, housing condition, education, employment, health and sanitation, water supply and electricity, eta. The survey data can also be used for compilation of national accounts of the household sectors, analysis of poverty situation and other information on household related characteristics. It also provides the weights for computation of Current Price Index (CPI). It becomes the main data source for preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and Five Year Plan (FYP). It is also used for monitoring the progress of poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators.

The main objectives of HIES 2010 were to:

* Obtain detailed data on household income, expenditure and consumption.

* Determine poverty profile with urban and rural breakdown.

* Provide information about standard of living and nutritional status of the population.

* Provide data to determine the weights of Consumer Price Indices (CPI).

* Provide household level consumption data for compiling national accounts estimates.

* Provide detailed information on health status and educational level of the population.

* Determine poverty estimates by administrative divisions and detailed socio-economic characteristics of the population and household.

* Provide benchmark data for formulation of appropriate policy for poverty reduction, improvement in standard of living and nutritional status of the population.

* Provide relevant data for monitoring of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), Five year plan and the Milleimium Development Goals (MDGs).

* Provide data on type, volume and distribution of resources under different Social Safety Nets Programmes (SSNP).

* Provide data on disability, migration, remittances, microcredit and disasters management.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION	SID	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	BBS	STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF PLANNING	Documentation of the study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2019-09-01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-BGD-BBS-HIES-2010-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A two stage stratified random sampling technique was followed in drawing sample of HIES 2010 under the framework of Integrated Multipurpose Sample (IMPS) design developed on the basis of the sampling frame based on the Population and Housing Census 2001. The IMPS design consisted of 1000 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) throughout the country. There were 640 rural and 360 urban PSUs in the sample. The PSU was defined as contiguous two of more enumeration areas (EA) used in Population and Housing Census 2001. Each PSU comprised of around 200 households. In the first stage Ebout one half, 612 is in exact out of total 1000 IMPS PSUs, were drawn. These PSUs were selected from 16 different strata. There were 6 rural, 6 urban and 4 SMA strata. In the second stage, 20 households were selected from each of the rural PSUs and also PSUs located in the municipal areas and SMAs. Thus, the HIES is a sub-set of IMPS.

According to the sample design, the survey has completed in one complete year (1st February, 2010 to 31st January, 2011). This has been done in order to capture the seasonal variations in a cycle of one year in income, expenditure and consumption pattern. This entire period of one year has been divided into 18 terms. In each term a total of 34 PSUs are covered to collect data from a total of 680 sample households. In HIES-2010, 12240 households were selected where 7840 from rural area and 4400 from urban area

Deviations from Sample Design

It may be mentioned that Rangpur Division has been created by the Government after the sample selection was finalized for .H1ES 2010. Originally this Division was a part of Rajshahi Division and as it existed before creation of Rangpur Division. In order to fulfill the requirement of planning and administration of this newly created Division, it has been decided to tabulate the data separately for both Rajshahi and Rangpur Divisions as exist at present and at the same time also tabulate the data for the former Rajshahi Division as per original sample design to meet the requirement of comparability with the previous HIES.

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	**End**	**Cycle**
2010-02	2010-09	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]

Data Collection Notes

Enumerators, data entry operators and the supervisors were given detail training on the survey before the field operation. There were 36 (including two reserve) enumeration teams for the survey. Each enumeration team was comprised of a supervisor, 2 enumerator cum data entry operators and two female facilitors. This team of five members was assigned to 1 PSU to collect data for a continuous period of 20 days.

During this period, for collecting information on food consumption, the households were divided into two groups each consisting of 10 households. Each enumerator collected information on food consumption of the households for 14 days by paying 7 visits. Iinformation on food consumption of previous two days were collected during each visit.

This time refresher training was organised for enumerators cum data entry operators, supervising officers and divisional co-ordinators after completion of the first round of data collection. The problems identified by the enumerators cum data entry operators during data collection and data entry, were discussed in the refreshers training and the possible solutions were given. This resulted in the improvement of the data quality in the subsequent rounds of the survey.

Questionnaires

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	BBS	Ministry of Planning

Supervision

Strong supervision and quality control measures were adopted in HIES 2010. As mentioned earlier, there were 34 teams, each team comprising of 2 enumerators-cum data entry operators and two female facilitators and one supervisor. In order to improve the quality of data collection, 34 supervisors were appointed to supervise the work of 34 teams. The Regional Statistical Officers from 23 Regional Statistical Offices and II Statistical Officers/Assistant Statistical Officer from the HQ were engaged as supervisors. In addition, 2 Supervisors and 4 enumerators were kept reserve for addressing emergencies Thus, the number of enumerators and supervisors were in fact 70 and 36 respectively. There were also eight Divisional coordinators to supervise and coordinate the activities of the enumerators and supervisors in their respective divisions. Thus, each team was composed of 5 members; 2 enumerators/cum data entry operators, 2 female facilitators and I supervisors. In HIES 2010, the tasks of supervisors were determined before commencement of the field work. The supervisors were given the authority to examine all questionnaires completed by the field staff and verify that each interview has been carried out correctly and the questionnaires properly completed. Aside from the supervision by the field supervisors, the Divisional Coordinators from the headquarters frequently visited the sample areas and observed one or more interviews carried out by enumerators in every term and provide solution to any problem faced by the enumerators. Provisions were made for holding term-wise discussions of the supervisors with all of his team members in order to access the progress of the interviewer. The enumerators and female facilitator used this opportunity to inform the supervisors of any problem they faöed during the period and the supervisors, in their turn, helped the enumerators in solving their problems. The control and supervision measures as discussed above vastly enhanced the quality of enumeration in HIES

2010.

Data Processing

Data Editing

The interviewers regularly entered all the information collected during the interview into the laptop at the end of the day. If they have noticed any inconsistency in the data, they went back to the relevant households and made required changes to remove the discrepancy. Once they has completed and checked the information, they must also "validate" the data entered through data entry programme that has the mechanism to check the information for accuracy. Thus, the data were cleaned and validated at the field level. The entered data were sent to the headquarters through Internet by the first 'week of the following month. Thus, data entry, cleaning and validation were completed in the UIES headquarters located in Dhaka, simultaneously along the survey work. After receiving all the data from the field, they were merged together for tabulation and thoroughly edited for any missing data or inconsistency in the data. Finally, tables were generated from the cleaned data using data analysis software like STATA, FoxPro and SPSS.

Data Appraisal

No content available