



PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON
HOUSEHOLD INCOME &
EXPENDITURE SURVEY-2010

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Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010 Executive Summary

The key finding from HIES 2010 is that the standard of living of the population in general has improved very significantly in recent years. This is reflected in reduced incidence of poverty with stability in the distribution of income and expenditure; increased nutrition from a more diversified food consumption basket; and higher level of living in terms of non-food indicators.

Poverty: Based on the upper poverty line, in HIES-2010 incidence of poverty is estimated at 31.5 percent at the national level, 35.2 percent in rural area and 21.3 percent in urban area. In 2005, these rates were 40.0 percent at the national level, 43.8 percent in rural area and 28.4 percent in urban area. Poverty has declined by 8.5 percentage points (approximately 1.7 percent per annum) at national level, 8.6 percentage points in rural area and 7.1 percentage points in urban area during 2005 to 2010.

Based on the lower poverty line, in 2010 the incidence of poverty is estimated at 17.6 percent at national level, 21.1 percent in rural area and 7.7 percent in urban area. In 2005 these rates were 25.1 percent at national level, 28.6 percent in rural area and 14.6 percent in urban area. Hard core poverty declined by 7.5 percentage points at national level as well as in rural area and 6.9 percentage points in urban area during 2005 to 2010.

The depth and severity of poverty have also declined. Poverty gap (depth) has declined from 4.6 percent in 2005 to 3.1 percent in 2010 and the squared poverty gap (severity) has declined from 1.3 percent in 2005 to 0.8 percent in 2010.

Food and Nutrition: Per capita per day intake of food items has increased by 5.5 percent to 999.9 grams in 2010 from 947.8 grams in 2005 at the national level. The rates of increase in rural and urban areas are 6.21 percent and 3.50 percent respectively in 2010 relative to 2005. The average quantity of rice intake (fine, medium and coarse combined) decreased to 416.01 grams in 2010 from 439.64 grams in 2005 at the national level. But consumption of wheat (wheat flour and maida) increased to 26.09 grams in 2010 from 12.08 grams in 2005. Per capita per day intake of potato increased to 70.52 grams in 2010 from 63.30 grams in 2005. Consumption of vegetables, fruits, chicken/duck, onion, food taken outside and miscellaneous items also increased in 2010 relative to 2005.

The overall calorie intake per capita per day increased by 3.6 percent to 2318.3 K.cal in 2010 from 2238.5 K.Cal in 2005. It increased by 4.1 percent in rural and 2.3 percent in urban areas. Per capita per day protein intake (in grams) has significantly increased in 2010, although it did not change in last two surveys (2005 and 2000). At national level, it has increased to 66.26 grams per capita per day in 2010 from 62.52 grams per capita per day in 2005. Per capita per day protein intake has increased to 65.24 grams in 2010 from 61.74 in 2005 in rural areas. In urban areas, the same increased to 69.11 grams in 2010 from 64.88 grams in 2005.

Level of Living: The quality of life appears to have improved. The overall housing condition has improved in 2010 relative to 2005. In 2010, at national level, 25.12 percent of the households reported to have used brick/cement in the walls of main dwelling structure, compared with 19.63 percent in 2005. Use of brick/cement has increased both in rural and urban areas. Use of hay/straw/bamboo/leaves as wall materials has decreased substantially. Access to safe sources of drinking water also improved. About 10.62 percent households use supply water as against 7.63 percent in 2005. At the national level 56.62 percent households reported to have tested presence of arsenic contamination in their tube-wells. Of these only 7.32 percent household found the result to be positive.

Access to electricity and mobile phones has increased remarkably. Households with access to electricity increased to 55.26 percent in 2010 from 44.23 percent in 2005. In rural areas, it increased to 42.49 percent in 2010 from 31.19 percent in 2005 and in urban areas it increased to 90.10 percent in 2010 from 82.61 percent in 2005. A phenomenal increase is observed in case of mobile phone use. It has increased to 63.74 percent in 2010 from a meager 11.29 percent in 2005. This increase pervaded both rural and urban areas. Over 56.7 percent households in rural area have reported its use in 2010 as against 6.05 percent in 2005. In urban area its use has increased to 82.74 percent in 2010 from 26.73 percent in 2005.

Inequality: The concentration of income has slightly decreased. The Gini co-efficient of income decreased to 0.458 from 0.467 in 2005. Incomes accruing to households belonging to Decile-1 to Decile-5 are recorded at 2.00 percent, 3.22 percent, 4.10 percent, 5.00 percent and 6.01 percent respectively at national level in 2010. These shares have not changed relative to 2005. These five deciles continue to share only 20.33 percent of total income, although they comprise 50 percent of the population.

The distribution of consumption expenditure has been stable. The Gini co-efficient of consumption expenditure is estimated at 0.321 in 2010 at national level, compared to 0.332 in 2005. There are very slight changes in the percentage shares of consumption expenditures in the deciles relative to those of 2005 round of survey. Deciles 1 to 6 have almost similar shares of consumption expenditures, deciles 7 to 9 have gained slightly and the share of decile 10 declined slightly.

Poverty reduction and increase in the overall standards of living have been driven by strong growth in income and expenditure, surge in inflow of remittances, favorable demographic changes, increased literacy and expansion of public social safety nets.

Income growth: The average monthly household income in 2010 is estimated at Tk. 11,480 at the national level, Tk. 9,648 in rural area and Tk. 16,477 in urban area. In 2005, the same was Tk. 7,203 at the national level, Tk. 6,096 in rural area and Tk. 10,463 in urban area. Average nominal income increased by 59.38 percent at the national level, 58.27 percent in rural area and by 57.48 percent in urban area in 2010 relative to 2005.

In 2010, the average monthly household expenditure is estimated at Tk. 11,200 at the national level, Tk. 9,612 in rural area and Tk. 15,531 in urban area. In 2005 the same was Tk. 6,134 at the national level, Tk. 5,319 in rural area and Tk. 8,533 in urban area. In nominal terms, it increased by 82.59 percent at the national level, 80.71 percent in rural area and by 82.01 percent in urban area relative to 2005.

Remittance: Remittances significantly boost income, consumption and saving at the household level. In all divisions, income, consumption and saving per household of remittance receivers far exceed that of households who do not receive remittances. For the remittance receiving households in 2010, income per month is on average 82 percent higher, consumption per month is 37.7 percent higher and saving per month is 107 percent higher relative to households who do not receive remittances.

Poverty headcount rates of remittance receiving households are 61 percent lower than the poverty headcount rate of households who do not receive remittances. Only 13.1 percent of the remittances receiving households were below the poverty line in 2010, compared with 33.6 percent for non-receiving households and 31.5 percent national average poverty incidence. Earlier, HIES 2005 revealed that the poverty amongst remittance receivers was 17 percent compared with 42 percent for households not receiving remittances.

Demographic Trends: The average size of household has continued to decrease. It has declined from 4.84 in 2005 to 4.5 in 2010. The demographic dependency ratio of population in 2010 is estimated at 65.34 at the national level. In 2005, this was 67.5. In the rural areas, the demographic dependency ratio is estimated at 69.33 in 2010 compared with 74.1 in 2005. In the urban areas, the demographic dependency ratio decreased from 56.8 in 2005 to 55.09 in 2010.

Education: Access to education has increased. Literacy rate of population aged 7 years and over stands at 57.91 percent at national level, compared with 51.9 percent in 2005. In rural area, literacy rate in 2010 was 53.37 percent, compared with 46.7 percent in 2005. In urban area, literacy rate was 70.38 percent in 2010, compared with 67.6 percent in 2005. In 2010, enrolment rate of children aged 6-10 years for both sexes at the national level was 84.75 percent, compared with 80.38 percent in 2005. The enrolment rate for girls is higher than that of the boys in both rural and urban areas.

Safety Net: The proportion of people benefiting from at least one public safety net program has increased. In 2010, 24.57 percent of the households reported to have received benefit during the last 12 months from at least one type of program. In contrast, only 13.03 percent households reported to have received benefit from SSNP in 2005. In rural area 30.12 percent households received benefits from SSNP as against 15.64 percent households in 2005. There was similar increase in urban areas. Survey findings indicate that the SSNP have been widened substantially both in coverage and amount during the period 2005 to 2010.

The findings further affirm that SSNPs are reasonably well targeted. Poverty incidence of the beneficiaries of SSNPs is 43.4 percent overall, compared with 27.5 percent poverty incidence of population not included in the SSNPs. However, the poverty incidence of population not included in SSNPs in Rangpur (37.6 percent) and Barisal (33.5 percent) are higher than national average poverty incidence. SSNPs are therefore reaching the poor but not all the poor everywhere.

KEY FINDINGS

Key Findings	HIES 2010			HIES 2005		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Total sample household	12240	7840	4400	10080	6400	3680
2. Average household size	4.50	4.53	4.41	4.85	4.89	4.72
3. Housing structure (Main House) Roof material (percent)						
Brick/Cement	10.37	3.65	28.71	7.69	2.07	24.24
CIS/Wood	81.52	86.38	68.28	82.25	85.84	71.68
Straw/Hay/Bamboo/others	8.11	9.97	3.01	10.06	12.09	4.08
4. Housing structure (Main House) Wall material (percent)						
Brick/Cement	25.12	13.59	56.59	19.63	9.92	48.23
CIS/Brick/Wood	38.46	43.24	25.40	35.53	38.14	27.87
Mud/Unburnt brick	16.72	22.12	6.22	18.05	22.15	5.97
Hay/Bamboo/Leaf/Others	19.70	22.60	11.78	26.79	29.79	17.93
5. Source of drinking water (percent)						
Supply	10.62	1.47	35.57	7.63	0.54	28.49
Tube well	85.37	94.97	59.18	89.04	95.28	70.70
Others	4.01	3.56	5.25	3.33	4.18	0.81
6. Electricity (percent)						
	55.26	42.49	90.10	44.23	31.19	82.61
7. Toilet facilities (percent)						
Sanitary/Pucca	51.03	41.84	76.12	51.74	41.53	80.65
Katcha	44.54	52.40	23.11	36.95	43.99	16.22
Open space/others	4.42	5.76	0.77	11.31	14.48	3.13
8. School enrolment Aged 6-10 years						
Upper poverty line (CBN)						
Poor	78.33	78.48	77.53	72.35	72.71	69.90
Noon-poor	88.99	87.92	91.70	84.40	83.32	87.61
9. Literacy Rate (7 years & over)						
Both sex	57.91	53.37	70.38	51.9	46.7	67.6
Male	61.12	56.67	73.10	55.8	50.4	72.0
Female	54.80	50.21	67.67	48.1	42.9	63.2
10. Nominal Income (Taka per month)						
Income per household	11,480	9,648	16,477	7,203	6,095	10,463
Income per capita	2,553	2,130	3,741	1,485	1,246	2,217
11. Nominal Expenditure (Taka per month)						
Expenditure per H/H	11,200	9,612	15,531	6,134	5,319	8,533
Consumption expenditure per H/H	11,003	9,436	15,276	5,964	5,165	8,315
Expenditure Per Capita	2,491	2,122	3,526	-	-	-

Key Findings	HIES 2010			HIES 2005		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
12. Food Intake (Gram per capita per day)						
Rice	416.01	441.61	344.20	439.64	459.71	378.53
Wheat	26.09	23.38	33.69	12.08	7.99	24.52
Pulses	14.30	13.23	17.30	14.2	12.7	18.6
Vegetables	166.08	170.04	154.95	157.0	156.5	158.7
Fish	49.41	45.67	59.91	42.1	39.7	49.6
Meat	19.07	14.32	31.41	8.4	7.0	12.6
Egg	7.25	5.80	11.32	5.2	4.4	7.4
Milk & Milk product	33.72	31.78	39.16	32.4	31.0	36.6
Fruit	44.80	42.73	50.59	32.5	32.4	32.9
<i>Protein</i>	66.26	65.24	69.11	62.52	61.74	64.88
13. Calorie (K. cal/capita/day)	2318.3	2344.6	2244.5	2238.5	2253.2	2193.8
14. Incidence of poverty CBN method						
Lower Poverty Line						
Head count (%)	17.6	21.1	7.7	25.1	28.6	14.6
Poverty gap	3.1	3.7	1.3	4.6	5.3	2.6
Squared poverty gap	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.7
Upper Poverty Line						
Head count (%)	31.5	35.2	21.3	40.0	43.8	28.4
Poverty gap	6.5	7.4	4.3	9.0	9.8	6.5
Squared poverty gap	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.9	3.1	2.1
15. Incidence of poverty and literacy of head of household CBN method						
Lower Poverty Line						
Literate	9.2	12.4	3.3	12.3	15.3	6.7
Illiterate	25.1	27.2	15.6	36.3	37.5	29.9
Upper Poverty Line						
Literate	19.0	23.3	11.4	23.0	27.0	15.7
Illiterate	42.8	43.5	39.4	54.7	55.1	52.3
16. Poverty incidence and sex of head of household CBN method						
Lower Poverty Line						
Male	17.9	21.5	7.9	25.4	29.0	14.5
Female	14.6	17.3	5.5	21.9	23.6	16.2
Upper Poverty Line						
Male	32.1	35.9	21.7	40.8	44.9	28.7
Female	26.6	29.3	17.5	29.5	31.0	24.4
17. Percent of household receiving benefit from Social Safety Nets Programme	24.57	30.12	9.42	13.06	15.64	5.45
18. Percent of disabled person (Net)		9.07		9.63		7.49
19. Disability: Intensity of difficulty (percent)		Some		Severe		Fully Unable
(a) Eye sight		5.58		0.53		0.08
(b) Hearing		1.93		0.33		0.06
(c) Walking and climbing		1.84		0.53		0.07
(d) Remembering & Concentrating		0.94		0.24		0.08
(e) Self care		0.57		0.30		0.08
(f) Speaking & Communicating		0.52		0.24		0.09

Key Findings	HIES 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban
20. Percent of household reporting migration			
Total	12.28	13.72	8.33
Within country	3.97	4.84	1.62
Abroad	8.60	9.25	6.85
21. Percent of household reporting			
Opening new bank account	7.41	5.05	13.85
Deposited money in Micro/ Financial Institution	14.51	15.94	10.61
Deposited money for Saving in any Informal Financial Institution.	5.64	5.80	5.22
Received Loans from Financial Inst., Friends, etc.	32.03	35.08	23.70
22. Average Amount of Loan Taken per household	28,062	21,804	54,122
23. Percent of household who faced any kind of crisis	0.84	1.03	0.30

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