

## **CHAPTER 15**

# **NOTES ON DATA AND THEIR SOURCES AND OTHERS**

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# NOTES ON DATA AND THEIR SOURCES

## Chapter 1

### General Features and Environment

The main objectives of this chapter are to provide some broad idea on the historical emergence of the nation as well as the location, physiography, climatic conditions, and major socio-economic features of the country. These information are helpful particularly for those foreign readers who would like to have some idea about Bangladesh.

Data on the characteristics of general soil types and Division and Zila-wise distribution of agricultural lands by types have been collected by BBS, from the Director, Soil Resources Development Institute. Data on forest area by regions are from the administrative records of the Chief Conservator of Forests, govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Hydrological data, river system in Bangladesh, main rivers according to length, area of major standing water bodies, flow of major rivers, water level of major rivers, Static water and in-stream storage potential, tidal variation and highest salinity etc. are presented in this chapter. The main sources of these data are the administrative records of SRDI, WAPDA, MPO, SPARRSO & BWDB.

Data on loss of human lives and properties in recent major cyclones and tidal surges compiled from the administrative records of Bangladesh Meteorological Department have been presented in this chapter.

Data on Annual rainfall, monthly temperature, humidity, rainfall, maximum and minimum temperature are presented here from the records of Bangladesh meteorological Department.

## Chapter 2

### Area, Population, Household and Housing Characteristics district

In this chapter attempts have been made to provide information on administrative units in Bangladesh, household and population by zila, upazilla and municipality, intercensal growth of population, age-sex distribution, marital status of population, population by religion, youth population, tribal population, birth and death rates, mortality, life expectancy and population of major cities, on the other hand, information of households by source of drinking water, toilet facilities, electricity connection have also been provided in this chapter.

### Sources of data

The main sources of data are population and Housing census reports of 1961, 1974, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011 and reports of sample vital Registration system, BBS.

### Sample Coverage of Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS)

Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) was introduced by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in 1980 to determine the annual socio-demographic changes in population during intercensal period. Initially 103 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected and each PSU comprising of about 250 continuous households. Out of 103 PSUs 62 PSUs were from rural and 41 PSUs were from urban area. With this sample size it was possible to produce estimates at the national level with urban-rural break-up. On the basis of technical committees recommendation and to meet the data need of the planners, policy maker and other users the sample PSUs was increased to 210 PSUs in 1983 having 150 from rural and 60 from urban area. This could provide estimates at the division levels with urban-rural break-up. Considering the importance of the project it was transferred to revenue set up of BBS in 1991. To meet the users demand for Zila (district) estimate, the number of PSUs was again increased to 500 in 1995. With the availability of sampling frame from the Population Census-2001 the sample design was recasted. An Integrated Multi-purpose Sample Design was introduced with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2002 and the number of PSUs increased to 1000 to provide the estimate of vital events at the Zila level.

### Dual Recording System

The strength of the sample vital registration is the collection of data under a dual record system to estimate demographic indicators using Chandra Sekaran and Deming Technique introduced from the beginning. Under System-1, there is a Local Registrar for each PSU who used to collect data about each vital event as and when it occurs and record it in the specified schedule and then send the filled-in schedules to the headquarters according to the time table set for each schedule. Under System-2, the staff members from upazila and regional



Statistical offices (Supervisors) visit the PSUs on a quarterly basis and collect retrospective data on all the events. Supervisors and RSOs regularly check the quality of work obtained by the local registrars and Supervisors. The filled-in schedules obtained from both the systems are coded and matched at the headquarter by pre-designed matching criteria and staff members of SVRS Project and Demography and Health Wing at Head Quarter evaluate the work of these two systems and re-visit, wherever necessary.

### Sample Selection

Sampling frame used for IMPS comprised of all the 262,000 EAs of population census 2001. Dwelling households numbering 24,870,280 was the target population. For operational convenience census blocks each comprising of two contiguous EAs, having about 200 households were used as the sampling block. Thus, there were a total 131,000 blocks in Bangladesh. These sampling blocks were called primary sampling unit (PSU). A total of 1000 blocks were selected systematically with a random start from the sub-strata as they were allocated above. Out of 1000 PSUs, 640 PSUs were allocated to rural stratum, 280 PSUs to urban stratum and 80 PSUs to SMA stratum.

## Definitions on Fertility and Mortality

### FERTILITY

#### Sex-Ratio

The ratio of males to females in a given population usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

#### Child-Women Ratio (CWR)

The number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 women of child bearing age (between ages 15 and 44 sometimes 15 to 49) in a given year. It is a rough fertility indicator based on census data. It is

sometimes used when no adequate data on births are available.

#### Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

The number of live births per 1000 mid-year population in a given year.

#### Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Number of live births to women in a given age group per 1,000 women in the same age group in a given year. It is usually calculated for 5 years age groups from 10-14 to 45-49 or 15-19 to 45-49.

#### Total Fertility Rate (TRF)

The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of woman) during her reproductive period if she were to live through all her child-bearing years and bear children according to the age specific fertility rates of a given year.

#### Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

The average number of daughters that would be born alive to a woman (or a group of woman) during her life time if she passed through her child-bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

#### Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

The average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she passed through her life time from birth conforming to the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of a given year. This rate is similar to the gross reproduction rate and takes into account that some women will die before completing their child bearing years. NRR 1.00 means each generation of mothers is having exactly enough daughters to replace itself in the population.

### MORTALITY

#### Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The number of deaths per 1000 mid year population in a given year.

#### Child Death Rate (CH. DR.)

The child death rate is defined as the number of deaths among children in age 1-4 per 1000 mid-year population in the same group.

#### Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1000 live births in a given year.

### **Life Expectancy at Birth**

The average number of additional years a person would live if current mortality trends were to continue.

### **NATURAL GROWTH RATE (NGR)**

The natural growth rate is the difference between crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) expressed in percentage.

### Chapter 3 **Labour Forces**

The total civilian labour force of the country age 15 and above was 56.7 million in 2010 and the crude activity rate was 38.1. The total civilian labour force according to 2005-06 labour force survey were 49.5 million of which 37.3 million were male and 12.1 million female. According to LFS 2010 47.5% were employed in agriculture and 52.5% in non-agriculture. It was 48.1% and 51.9% respectively in 2005-06. The labour force participation rate was 59.3% for both sex, 82.5% for male at 36.0% for female in 2010.

### Chapter 4 **Agriculture : Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Fishery**

This chapter concerns with data on Agriculture. Broad agriculture sector comprises of two sector: 1. Agriculture and forestry 2. Fishing. The agriculture sector is divided into 3 sub-sectors: i) Crops and Horticulture ii) Animal farming iii) Forest and related services. The value added originating in each branch of the activities is equivalent to the value of gross output minus the value of current inputs used for producing that output. For example, in crop sub-sector the value of gross output is obtained by multiplying the quantity of the output of each crop by homestead prices. The value of inputs such as seed, fertilizer, pesticides etc. is also worked out by the same method (i.e. the quantity used times their respective purchase cost/price) and subtracted from the value of gross output of crops to end up with value added which is equivalent to the sum of compensation of employees and gross operating surplus originating in agricultural crops sub-sector. The value added defined as such, is also estimated for other sub-sectors like, animal farming, forest and related services and also for fishing sector.

Gross value added at current and constant prices for the years 2007-08 to 2013-14(P) are shown in table no. 4.02 and 4.03 Gross value added

from Agriculture at constant are shown in table 4.06 to 4.11 for the years 2011-12 to 2013-14(p).

### Chapter 5 **Industry**

This chapter focuses on the present position of the statistical series of manufacturing, mining and electricity. The index of industrial production comprises manufacturing, mining and electricity and quantities underlying these series are important indicators of the growth of industrial sector of the country. Quantum index of industrial production by industry group are presented in Tables. The year 2005-06 has been adopted as the comparison base for the index series. The weights have been derived from the results of the Census of Manufacturing Industries 1988-89.

The Laspeyres base weighted index formula has been used for the index. Employment as well as productivity indices of industrial workers for selected industries provided in tables. The index formula used is weighted Laspeyres with 2005-06 as the base.

Index number of producer prices of domestically produced industrial goods classified by their economic end-use, major economic activity and industrial groups are presented in tables 5.02. The index formula is base-weighted Laspeyres index with

2005-06 as the base year and with about 100 industries for which data are at present available in Bangladesh. The weights have been derived from the results of the Census of Manufacturing Industries, 2005-06. Each Industry has a weight equal to its relative contribution to the total gross value of production according to the 2005-06 CMI. For new tables on handloom units, looms production of cloth and variety of cloths by type of ownership are given in the chapter.

Quantity and value of production data of selected industrial items have been presented in the separate tables. These data are regularly collected by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics from respective sector corporations, National Board of Revenue, Directorate of Taxation and Excise, Bangladesh Tea Board, Petro-Bangla and some large private industrial establishments. The position of the jute manufacturing industry relating to number of looms installed, number of looms operating etc. for the years 2005-06 to 2013-14 & production, exports, internal consumption and stocks of jute goods for the years 2005-06 to 2013-14 have been

given in the tables concerned. Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation is the source of data.

the count-wise production of yarn for 1992-93 to 2010-11 have been shown in the tables 5.14

The table presents grade-wise production of tea in Bangladesh for the years 2004-05 to 2011. The Bangladesh Tea Board is the source of data. The number of tea factory workers by category is shown in table 5.16 for the years 2004-05 to 2011.

The table 5.17 presents quantity and value of production of minerals by type from 1996-97 to 2012-13. These data are regularly collected by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics from the Bangladesh chemical Industries Corporation (B.C.I.C.), Bureau of Mineral Development (BMD), and Petro-Bangla.

#### Chapter 6 Energy

Data on energy have been identified according to the sources of supply via, commercial and traditional. The former has been defined here to include natural gas, crude oil, petroleum products, coal and electricity

However, the data relating to traditional sources are relatively poorer in quality as it had to be assembled from a variety of sources producing information of highly elusive in nature and widely scattered over the economy.

This chapter represents data on the national energy balance and energy use by major sources and on the availability of energy and its final sector-wise consumption. This also gives a statistical picture of electrical power generation, transmission and distribution. The administrative records of Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC) petro-Bangla and BPDB are the sources of data.

#### Chapter 7 Transport and Communication

Transport and communication sector covers: (i) Railway transport; (ii) Road transport (mechanized/non-mechanized vehicles); (iii) Water transport (mechanized/non-mechanized); (iv) Air transport; (v) Communication Telephone services, Postal services, Radio and Television services) and (vi) Tourism.

Data of this sector are usually collected from secondary sources. The following type are collected by mail and/or personal contact from the concerned organizations:

##### Railway Transport

Bangladesh Railway compiles data on operation of the railways route kilometre, stations and rolling stock by gauge, passenger and cargo carried, revenue earnings, operational expenses and other aspects of railway traffic and publish in their information book. The statistics on railway transport are mainly collected from Bangladesh Railway for this book.

##### Road Transport

Statistics are gathered from a variety of sources scattered over the wide range of the economy and as such quality of data is affected to the extent of the multiple objectives underlying the collection and compilation of data by the sources concerned. However, the same for organized sector, defined to be registered and/or maintained in the form of records either administrative or statistical, are of good quality and fairly reliable. The organizations in the organized sector and the statistics collected from them are shown as below.

- Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation: operation of bus, coach and truck plying on road.
- Roads and Highways Department: road mileage by type of Road, progress of road construction and expenditure incurred on maintenance of roads, culverts and targets achieved.
- Bangladesh Road Transport Authority. Ministry of Communication, Railway Division, Roads and Road Transport Division: number of vehicles (on road) registered by type of vehicles, motor car, bus, truck, taxi, jeep, station wagon, auto-

rickshaw, motor cycle, etc. classified by region, seating capacity and kind of fuel used.

### Water Transport

Statistics of this sector are also to be characterized in similar nature, sources and methodology of amassing the basic data. Here again the quality of data are little undermined when these from traditional sources are to be monitored. But those from organized sector are fairly dependable. The sources and the statistics collected from them are shown as below:

- Chattogram and Mongla Port Authorities: vessels handled and their turn round at ports, cargo handled by major commodity groups, number of National and International seaborne ships entered into and cleared from the ports.
- Bangladesh Inland water Transport Authority (BIWTA): type and category of vessels, tonnage and passenger capacity and navigable waterways etc.

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC): number of vessels by type, passenger and cargo carried and the ferry services under its control and supervision.

Bangladesh Shipping Corporation (BSC): number of vessels with carrying capacity, number of voyages, passengers and cargo carried, net profit earned, assets and liabilities, working capital, etc.

### Aviation

Statistics of this sector though small in size but good in quality are well maintained by Bangladesh Biman, the National Airline of the country.

The statistics collected from this source are performance of Biman, number of aero planes by type, number of flights operated on National routes and passengers and cargo carried.

### Communication

Type of statistics collected in this highly organized public sector are shown as below:

Bangladesh Post Office Department : number of post offices in the country by division, number of letters, money orders booked through post offices and postal rates (air mail) from Bangladesh to selected countries. It also provides data on number of radio sets licensed.

- Bangladesh Telecommunications Company limited: number of telephone sets in the country by division and also number of telegraph offices by region.

- Bangladesh Television: number of television sets licensed by type and by region.

### Tourism

Statistics of this sector are narrowly defined to include only the international tourist movements. Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation is the concerned organization that provides data on arrival of tourists by nationality and foreign exchange earnings thereof etc.

### Road Accidents

Statistics of this nature are the indicators of efficiency of public administration and are regularly, compiled in Police Directorate. The Police Directorate is responsible for the collection and compilation of number of road accidents by region and by important cities. These data concern the number of accidents and the number of persons injured and killed in such accidents.

### Fare and Freight Index

The index has been developed on the basis of the fare and freights of Bangladesh Railways, Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC), Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA), and Bangladesh Biman. The Laspeyres formula has been used for computing the index with 1995-96 as the weighted base year.

## Chapter 8

### Foreign Trade Statistics

#### 1.1 Introduction

Compilation of foreign trade statistics has been one of the core activities of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics since 1990-91. Classifying the commodities according to harmonized system at 2 to 8 digit level, data on exports and imports with unit, quantity, value, country of origin by commodity etc. have been set into this report. This publication also resumes export and import data by HS chapter and commodity, direction of trade, major heads of accounts etc.

To make the publication most useful to the user as well as policy makers and planners, time series data and comparative statistics have also been added. Summary and key foreign trade statistics that helps the beneficiaries to understand the overall

Condition of foreign trade at a glance are presented in this issue.

## **1.2 Sources of Data and Collection of Document**

In the past, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics collected foreign trade data from the primary sources, “bills of entry” for imports and “shipping bills” for export only for sea-originated trade data. For customs clearance, the importers and the exporters have to submit these bills to the custom houses located at the sea port of Chattogram and Mongla for every consignment imported into or intended for export from Bangladesh by sea. BBS’s personnel posted at Chattogram and Mongla Customs Houses were responsible for collecting and sending these bills to Foreign Trade Section of National Accounting Wing, BBS. The staffs posted at the said two customs houses were used to collect the documents and carry them to Dhaka twice or thrice in a month. Still the system of data collection remains unchanged only for Mongla Sea-port-based data. An assigned official posted at the Regional Statistical Office, Khulna, not at Mongla Customs House, is responsible for collecting the documents from Mongla Custom House and sending the same to BBS. But the method of data collection for Chattogram sea-port-based data has completely been changed. Data produced at Chattogram Sea Port have been collected from National Board of Revenue, Dhaka on monthly basis in CD-ROM that contains data in tabular form with many fields of which BBS takes into consideration only a few as its requirements.

Accordingly in the past, the land borne foreign trade data were compiled from the monthly returns received from the land customs stations across the country, which deals with border trade with neighboring countries. Air-borne data were collected from the air-borne trade returns, bill of entry for imports and customs statements for exports received from the air freight unit in Dhaka. But at present, both land-borne and air-borne foreign trade data have been collected from NBR in CD-ROM/Pen drive.

## **1.3 Scope and Coverage**

Foreign trade statistics include all commodities which pass through the boundary of customs territory, in the case of import, all goods and commodities entering into the country and for exports, all goods and commodities leaving the country, excluding certain items such as military hardware, bullion, currency notes, coins and goods in transit.

The foreign trade statistics covers all goods imported into and exported from the country along with the commodities imported for and exported from Export Processing Zones (EPZ). The entire exports and imports by various routes, sea, air, land and postal parcels, are taken into account.

## **1.4 Classification of Commodity and Coding**

Foreign trade statistics of Bangladesh are compiled and classified on the basis of “harmonized commodity description and coding system (HS)” which is based on the (Standard International Trade Classification) SITC Rev-3. These classifications are arranged in 21 sections and 98 chapters which cover all commodities of international trade. They include broad headings of commodities at 4-digit level and detailed description at 8-digit level. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has prepared the HS at 2 to 8-digit level to meet the need of the country. Imports are recorded by country of consignment and exports by country of last known destination.

Quantities and values are recorded as shown in the trade bills and checked by customs officials.

The weight recorded in the trade bills is taken as net weight. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics follows metric system of weight for compiling and publishing the quantity of exports and imports. Missing quantities of entries are estimated, wherever possible, on the basis of unit price calculated for the reported items. BBS follows Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) for the purposes of valuation. The Brussels definition of valuation of goods has been accepted by almost all countries of the world. The BDV was introduced in December, 1950 under the Principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades (GATT) with

the object of providing a comparable system of valuation.

Under the BDV, the dutiable value of goods imported for home consumption is calculated at normal price. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics records import value on CIF (cost, insurance and freight) basis and export value on FOB (free on board) basis.

### 1.5 **Data Processing, Tabulation and Publication**

After collecting CDs from NBR by Foreign Trade Section of BBS on monthly basis, these are sent to Computer Wing of BBS for rearranging, processing, tabulation etc. After completion of the work, data are sent to Foreign Trade Section, BBS which does the work of correction, compilation and editing and then sends to the Computer Wing for rearranging the said data. Again, the Computer Section sends the printed form of data to FTS. Finally, after correction and amendment by FTS, these are again sent to the Computer Wing for final print out.

On receipt of shipping bills from Khulna, entries are made in the control register and the bills are sorted out according to the date and type of trade. After sorting, the documents are bound in the form of a book which is known as batch. Each batch consists of 50-60 bills covering the bills of a particular date. The batches are distributed among the coders for coding the information. The basic information, such as commodity specified by type, quantity of each commodity according to units prescribed in the HS, value, export destination and other relevant information are coded, checked and edited properly on the documents. On completion of coding work, the value is taped from the documents. Batch totals are entered in the control register for subsequent matching with computer totals. Batches are then sent to the Computer Wing for capturing the data in diskettes.

Though most of the tabulations are made according to Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, selected tabulations are done on the basis of category of goods by different exporting or importing accounts.

Selected monthly tables are published in the Monthly Advance Release and other monthly and annual publications of BBS. Foreign Trade Statistics

are published on fiscal year basis, from July 1 to June 30.

### 1.6 **Systems of Trade**

There are two systems of computing trade statistics: (i) the special trade system and (ii) the general trade system. Special trade system is based on the concept of "clearance through the customs frontiers" which is, in fact, the statistical boundary. Any commodity not cleared by the customs is excluded from such statistics. The general system of trade is based on the concept that uses the national boundary as the statistical frontier i.e. all goods and commodities entering or leaving the country except military goods, bullion, currency notes, coins, goods in transit are recorded in trade statistics.

In the past, Bangladesh followed the special trade system. For better coverage Bangladesh is now applying the general trade system. The main characteristics of the general system of trade are summarized below:

#### **General System of Trade Imports**

- i) Imports "entering directly" for home consumption or use.
- ii) Imports into customs bonded manufacturing plants.
- iii) Imports into customs bonded warehouses and free area.

#### **Exports**

- i) Exports of national production.
- ii) Exports from customs bonded manufacturing plants.
- iii) Nationalized exports.
- iv) Exports from customs bonded warehouses and free area.

Re-export is included after clearance from customs and falls under category (iii) and (iv) mentioned above.

### 1.7 **Computation of Trade Indices**

Indices of imports and exports are designed to measure the overall position and direction of

movements of values, prices and quantum of commodities bought and sold in international markets. Construction of indices is based on published data. One type of index i.e. unit price index is computed by taking 2002-2003 as the base year

**Unit Price Index (UPI):** It represents the overall direction of price movements of commodities bought and sold in international markets. Prices are based on FOB values of exports and CIF values of imports.

The main reasons for selection of 2002-03 as base year are:

- i) It was considered as a normal year for business/trade activities.
- ii) In 2002-03 BBS, harmonized commodity description and coding system (HS) 8 digit level were adopted. In HS coding system, the total number of commodities is 8123. For better classification and representation of new commodities in the index basket, the year of introducing HS code was chosen as the base year.

BBS has been computing various annual indices of foreign trade and publishing them in its Monthly Statistical Bulletin and other monthly and annual publications.

## Chapter 9

### **Finance, Foreign Aid, Banking, Insurance, Co-operatives and Credit Distribution.**

#### **Finance**

Government budgets are of two kinds via revenue budget and development budget. Budget estimates are prepared by the Ministry of Finance. These are required to be placed before the Jatiyo Sangshad for discussion and to the President for approval.

Revenue receipts are classified under two major heads, viz, tax receipts and non-tax receipts. Tax receipts include income and wealth tax, land revenue, customs, excise, sales tax etc. Non-tax items cover income from Government enterprises and properties such as post offices, telegraph &

telephone, railway, currency, forest, civil works and registration fees, etc.

Economic classification of Government budget has been presented in the respective table. Economic analysis of the budget involves re-classification of budgetary data according to economic and functional characteristics.

Development expenditures of the Government by various sectors have been presented. These are based on annual development expenditure of the Government. The development expenditure of the Government has been compiled from data collected through a detailed questionnaire filled in by the government and its agencies and in cases of non-response estimates are derived from the Annual Development Programme.

Receipts and expenditure of Bangladesh railway, post office and telephone and telegraph department have been presented separately. In fact separate budget estimates for these departments are prepared and required to be presented before the Jatiya Sangshad. Economic analysis of these budgets involves re-classification of budgetary data according to economic and functional characteristics.

Receipts and expenditures of corporations and autonomous bodies including financial institutions and insurance companies have been presented.

The budgets of the corporations and autonomous bodies have been analysed and re-classified according to the economic and functional characteristics.

Receipts and expenditures of local government bodies such as Municipalities, Zila, Thana and Union Parishad have been shown in separate tables. These data have been collected through a detailed questionnaire filled in by the local government bodies. The sources of these data are the annual budgets of the institutions themselves.

#### **Banking, Insurance, Co-operative and Credit distribution**

This chapter presents data on the financial activities of nationalized, foreign and private banks as well as the financial transactions of co-operative societies and other specialized financial institutions in Bangladesh.

### Banking

There are tables on bank branches operating in Bangladesh. Consolidated position on abilities and assets of scheduled banks, bank advances by economic purposes, foreign exchange reserves, lending rates and rate of interests for profit on National Saving Schemes, cash remittance and use of foreign currency accounts held by Bangladeshis staying abroad.

Bangladesh Bank and concerned Bank organization are the sources of data.

### Insurance

There are tables in this connection which present structural information on Insurance company/organization in Bangladesh. Statistical data on claims and surrenders in Life Insurance business etc are presented Department of Insurance is the source of data.

## Chapter 10 Prices & Wages

### 1. Construction of Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPIs are compiled on monthly basis. Monthly prices of various items are used for computation of the indices. Annual indices are also computed by averaging the 12 month's indices. The reference groups of the indices are the average urban and rural households of Bangladesh.

Three principal consumer indices (CPIs) are produced and disseminated i.e National, all urban and all rural. The national CPI is calculated by combining the urban and rural indices using as weights, the country-wide urban and rural households expenditure multiplied by the total number of urban / rural households as available from population Census data. For computing the three CPIs all goods and services included in the index baskets were classified under eight commodity groups following the ILO standard and recommendations of the IMF mission. The indices covered eight commodity groups which are: -

- (1) Food, beverage and tobacco,
- (2) Clothing and footwear,
- (3) Gross rent, fuel and lighting,

- (4) Furniture's furnishings household equipment & operation,
- (5) Medical care and health expenses,
- (6) Transport and communications,
- (7) Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services,
- (8) Miscellaneous goods and services.

**Selection of items:** The items selected should be as representative as possible. In the case of cost of living index, the items selected should represent the consumption habit of the people. To achieve this the total number of items are divided into groups and subgroups and then from each group a representative sample is selected for inclusion. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics regularly (after certain interval) conducts Household Expenditure Survey (HES). So Household Expenditure Survey (HES) data can be used for this purpose. Expenditure incurred in various items based on 2005-06 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) was the basis of determining weights for the selection of items in the index basket.

The earlier using price schedules are updated on the basis of 2005-06 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) suggested by the IMF mission (December 29, 1997-January1998).Recently the base year has been shifted to 2005-06.

The CPI items for the National index and its regional components have been classified into 8 majors groups. Some new items are incorporated in the new two price schedules in the index basket. There is no selected item for National basket that is priced all over the country. National basket comprises of urban and rural.

National market consists of urban market and rural market. Urban Market is specific for urban area and rural market is specific for rural area.

Number of items index basket (Base: 2005-06=100):

Sl.No.	Name of index	Number of items
1.	CPI Rural	318
2.	CPI Urban	422
3.	CPI National	-

**Selection of Base Year:** Index numbers are designed to make comparison between prices with reference to different time periods. For any index number computation there must be a base year/reference year for comparison. The base year should be a year of Economic stability or in other words a normal year. The base year should be a normal year and it must be free from economical, political and social disturbances and as far as possible. Under the recommendation of IMF Mission (08/07/2012 to 19/07/2012), the year 2005-06 has been selected as the base year for the computation of consumer price index (CPI).

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been regularly compiling the following consumer price index numbers on the basis of 2005-06 as the base year.

- (i) Consumer price index, all urban areas.
- (ii) Consumer price index, all rural areas.
- (iii) Consumer price index, National.

**Determination of Weights:** The commodities included in the index number are not all of equal importance; we must consider the problem of weighting the different commodities included in the index number according to their importance. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics conduct Household Expenditure Survey (HIES). So, the consumption patterns were determined on the basis of the results of the 2005-06 Household Expenditure Survey (HIES) based on sample of 7420 households of

which 5040 in rural and 2380 in urban. Item weights were devised to reflect the significant changes that had occurred in the consumption pattern. Almost all the item weights have been taken from tabulation of HIES data. In calculating the National CPI, all urban and all rural indices have been combined using as weights the total country wide urban and rural household expenditure i.e average monthly urban/rural expenditure multiplied by the total number of urban/rural households as available from population census data. The weights of national CPI, all urban and all rural have been derived from the computer data sheets of 2005-06 Household Expenditure Survey. The base year is 2005-06 and the basket and weights were determined on the basis of the 2005-06 Household Expenditure Survey (HIES), which covered a sample of 7420 households.

Weighting patterns of CPI National, (Base: 2005-06 =100)

Locality	Average monthly household Expenditure (Tk.)	No. of households (Million)	Total monthly Expenditure (Million Tk.)	Weight (%)
Bangladesh	-	22.13	90630.66	100
Urban	7274	3.63	26383.56	29.11
Rural	3473	18.50	64247.10	70.89

BBS has taken up compilation of all urban, all rural, National CPIs. The National CPI is derived from the indices compiled separately for the urban and rural households, based on the new weights calculated by the IMF mission using the 2005-06 HIES. BBS revised the new weights to better reflect

the consumption patterns of household. The weights of individual items of CPI, all urban and all rural have been derived from the computer data sheets of 2005-06 Household Expenditure Survey.

The weights of group and sub-group of CPI, all urban and all rural have been derived from the computer data sheets of 2005-06 Household Expenditure survey which is given below.

Group	Weight	Weight
	Rural	Urban
General	100.00	100.00
I. Food, Beverage And Tobacco:	61.407	46.519
Non-Food	38.977	53.481
ii. Clothing And Footwear:	6.903	6.719
iii. Gross Rent,Fuel & Lighting	12.302	19.638
iv.Furniture & Furnishing		
Household Equipments & Operations	4.645	4.883
V. Medical Care And Health Expenses:	3.380	3.650
Vi. Transport & Communication:	4.686	7.859
Vii.Recreation,Entertainment Education & Cultural Services:	3.425	5.867
Viii. Miscellaneous Goods & Services	3.248	4.863

**Formula Used:** In the majority of countries, the index numbers are computed using Laspeyres formula, the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives, the weights being the base year values. For computation of the indices Laspeyres formula is used. The formula is given below:-

$$I = \frac{\sum_i \frac{P_n}{P_o} X W_i}{\sum W} \times 100$$

where, I = Consumer price index.

P n =Price in the current year

P o= Price in the base year

W<sub>i</sub> = Weight of the individual item

W = Weight of the groups

## II. Method of Construction of House-rent Index:

(a) **Definition of House-rent:** House-rent are the actual monthly rent paid to the owner of a private residential house excluding gas, electricity and water charges. Residential house of Government, Semi-Government and other organization and also enemy property/abandoned property are not included in the house-rent collection.

(b) **House-Rent index:** Till 1987-88 House-rent index of 14 categories of private residential

houses have been constructed for 6 centers viz. Dhaka, Chattogram, Rajshahi, Khulna, Rangpur and Sylhet on quarterly basis with 1984-85 as base and there after the index is being constructed for 4 centers viz. Dhaka, Chattogram, Rajshahi & Khulna centers. This is an unweighted index. A simple average of 4 centers is taken for constructing the index for Bangladesh.

(c) **Source of data:** House-rent of private residential houses is collected after every three months by the trained field staff of BBS. Two houses of each category have been selected for regular collection of rent and two houses have been kept reserved.

## III. Method of Computing indices of the Cost of Building Construction:

The index of the cost of construction of building is divided into 3 groups, viz. (i) Building materials (ii) Transport cost and (iii) Labour Charges of construction labour. Till 1998-99 the Index have been constructed for 6 centers Viz. Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barishal and Sylhet. A simple average of 6 centers is taken as the national Index. Group weight and weights for individual items were determined through a survey on prices of Building materials, transport cost & Labour Charges of construction conducted during the period 1998-99, The base period of the Index is 1998-99. Laspeyres' formula is used for constructing the Index.

**Source of Data:** Prices used in the Index are collected by the trained field staff of BBS.

Number of items and weight distribution by group by centre are as follows:

Centre	Building Materials		Transport cost		Labour Charges	
	No.item	Weight	No items	Weight	No items	Weight
Dhaka	61	78.10	4	2.77	6	19.13
Chattogram	61	77.84	4	2.80	6	19.36
Khulna	61	76.35	4	2.93	6	20.72
Rajshahi	61	79.95	4	2.57	6	17.48
Barishal	61	75.10	4	3.00	6	21.90
Sylhet	61	75.04	4	2.88	6	23.08

## IV. Method of computing the Wage rate index :

The object of the wage rate index is to measure the movement over time of both the nominal and real wages of employees in different sectors of the economy of Bangladesh.

1969-70 has been taken as the base year for the construction of this Index.

Both skilled and unskilled labour of the following groups and sub-groups have been covered in the Index.

### 1. Manufacturing

**A) Large Scale Industry**

- (a) Cotton Textile
- (b) Jute Textile
- (c) Match Industry
- (d) Engineering
- (e) Hydro generated vegetable oil Industry.

**B) Small scale & cottage Industry**

- (a) Handloom

**2) Construction****3) Agriculture****4) Fisheries**

The Index of large scale Industry is weighted and the indices of the remaining 4 groups are unweighted. The weights of the sub-groups of large scale Industry group have been derived from their value added in the GDP. That is the value added of the respective groups viz. Cotton Textile, Jute Textile, Match Industry, Engineering and vegetable oil Industry were first added together and the percentage, contribution of each of the sub-groups has been taken as the weight of the sub-groups covered. The weight has again been bifurcated to decide positions of 'skilled' and unskilled' labour. The bifurcation has been done on the basis of the proportion of the number of skilled and unskilled industrial labour of the country in the base year. The weights thus obtained were as follows :

Name of sub-groups	Weights
i) Cotton Textile :	
a) Skilled	20.53
b) Unskilled	8.83
ii) Jute Textile :	
a) Skilled	36.26
b) Unskilled	15.54
iii) Match Industry :	
a) Skilled	3.72
b) Unskilled	1.59
iv) Engineering :	
a) Skilled	8.91
b) Unskilled	3.82
v) Hydrogenated Vegetable oil Industry :	
a) Skilled	0.58
b) Unskilled	0.25
Total:	100.00

Monthly indices of the four important cities, viz. Dhaka, Chattogram, Rajshahi and Khulna are

constructed. An average of the indices of the four cities is taken as the country Index.

## Chapter 11

**National Income**

National accounts estimation is one of the core activity of BBS. BBS has been compiling GDP and other national accounts aggregates by production approach and expenditure category since 1972-73. At present these estimates are based on 1993 SNA framework and 2005-06 as a base year for the constant price estimates.

BBS is largely confined to compilation of GDP by Industrial origin and GDP by expenditure components. GDP by industrial origin is in more details, providing estimates of gross value added by 15 major ISIC sectors. GDP estimates both current and constant market prices are provided by fiscal years (FY) i.e. for July-June period.

Estimates of GDP by expenditure components are less elaborate. Estimates are made for basic aggregates such as private and public consumption, gross fixed capital formation by public and private sectors, exports and imports both in current and constant prices.

It is worthwhile to mention that BBS has revised GDP and other national accounts estimates from 2005-06 to 2013-14 with 2005-06 as a base year for constant price estimates. The revised provisional estimates reflect a wide data coverage along with methodological improvements for estimation of outputs of various sectors and subsectors.

The national accounts statistics are published in the various regular publications of BBS with limited scope. Besides, BBS has published detailed statistics on national accounts in the publication namely:- Twenty Years of National Accounting of Bangladesh, 1972-73 to 1991-92 and National Accounts Statistics of Bangladesh (Revised Estimates, 1989-90 to 1998-99). BBS also releases a brochure on preliminary and final estimates of GDP in the middle of each fiscal year.

## Chapter 12 Education

Statistics of enrolment, educational attainment, grade, students, teachers and educational institutions have been compiled following the concepts, definitions, classification and tabulation procedures as per revised recommendations of the UNESCO conference on Standardization of Educational Statistics (ISES) as far as practicable in the context of Bangladesh.

Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed and/or attained by a person in the system of regular special and adult education at home or abroad.

Grade is defined as a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year.

Student (Pupil) is defined as a person enrolled and/or registered in a programme of education defined at the outset.

Class is defined as group of students (Pupils) who are usually instructed together by a teacher or by several teachers.

Teacher is defined as a person employed, even part-time and/or without remuneration to communicate knowledge, skills, etc.

School (educational Institution) is defined as a group of students (pupils) of one or more grades, organized to receive instruction of a given type and level under one teacher, or of various types and/or levels under more than one teacher under the direct supervision of the head of the establishment. A school is said to be a government school if it is operated by the government whether national or local, whatever the origin of its financial resources. Similarly, a school is said to be a private school if it is not operated by a government authority (national or local), whether or not it receives financial support from such authorities. The latter can, however, be further classified as "aided" or "non-aided" depending on whether or not they derive financial support from government authorities.

Statistics on educational finance presented also conform to the following definitions :

- Receipts refer to cash received by or made available to or for schools, including appropriations, subventions, fees, cash value of property received as gifts, etc.
- Expenditures refer to financial charges incurred by or on behalf of schools for goods and services.
- Capital/development expenditures refer to expenditures for land, building and equipment etc.

The system of education through the indicators of the number of educational institutions, teachers and students participation rate, teachers-student ratios, operating expenses per student, total govt. expenditure on education, percentage of literacy etc. has been presented in the respective tables.

The number of teachers, students ratio in public university shown from 2011 to 2013. Yearly average per head expenditure in public universities student and faculty wise number of students in public universities have been shown. The number of students teachers institute, faculty, department, male female students and subject wise number of students in private universities, 2012 have been present in this chapter. The number of general colleges with students, teachers by region and output of the examinations of general colleges have been shown in separate tables. The number of govt. and non-govt. recognized Intermediate and Degree colleges with number of teachers and students therein by region and by sex have been given in the tables. The number of secondary schools by govt. and non-govt. by region, by urban and rural distribution have been given. The number of secondary schools with teachers and students by gender, average no. of teachers and students per Secondary schools and teacher-student ratio have been shown.

Government & affiliated Madrashes with number of teachers and students by type and by region and the result of the madrasa education, as reported by the Bangladesh Madrasa Board, have been given.

The number of primary schools by govt. and non-

govt. with teachers and students, by rural and urban, students by sex and region, average number of students and teachers per primary schools and teachers-students ratios as reported by primary education officers, Ministry of Education, have been given in separate tables.

Sanskrit and pali tols with teachers and students are also given, number of Technical Institution by type with teachers and students for 2012 the number of Teachers Training colleges both primary and Secondary level have been given in separate tables. Unani college with the number of teachers and students, as available from the Bangladesh and Board of Unani and Ayurvedic system of Medicine, have been presented in respective tables. Professional colleges as law, Agriculture, Arts & crafts, Home Economics, Social welfare and Research, with number of students and teachers as obtained from the Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics have been given in the tables.

The results of the S.S.C and H.S.C and Technical Education as obtained from the Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Technical Education Board and Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics have been presented in respective tables. The school attendance rate by age and sex, the literacy rate by region are given in respective tables. The rate of literacy for census years, however, are not directly comparable because of difference in definitions which have been appended to the tables concerned. The gross expenditure on education by type of educational Institutions have been compiled by BBS and appended in the concerned tables. Tuition fees of different educational institutions and average monthly tuition charge in Dhaka Metropolitan Statistical Area have been presented in separate tables. The number of primary and Junior scholarships awarded in Bangladesh by grade & rate have been given in a tables.

### Chapter 13 Health, Family Planning and Social Statistics

This chapter presents data on health facilities, manpower and services, public expenditure and

nutritional status. Data are also presented on social issues and community facilities including number of tube wells, newspapers, book publishing and circulations, film production, cinema halls, legal services, crime and religious institutions.

Growth of medical facilities, number of medical colleges, post graduate medical institutes, T.B. clinics and rural health centers, The Directorate of health services is the source. Number of hospitals and hospital beds, number of blood slides examined and malaria cases detected are shown in tables concerned. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Directorate of Health Services are the sources.

Local production of drugs and medicines, comparative prices of selected imported raw materials and licentiate business units in drugs by categories are given in respective tables.

Public expenditure on health and related activities in the health sector are given in separate tables. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is the source. Data on district-wise distribution of health, maternal and child health and family planning facilities have been presented in respective tables. The Directorate of Population Control and Family Welfare is the source. Table shows data on number of family planning personnel by region. The target and achievement of family planning activity by method, year-wise target for new contraceptives acceptors required to meet the 4th five year plan and year-wise mix of different contraceptives under 4th five year plan are shown in respective tables. Region-wise family planning activities, current use of contraception among currently married women 15-49 years of age by method, percentage of currently married women 15-49 years of age using

Contraception, percentage distribution of current users of non-clinical family planning methods by reported source of supply and allocation in five year plan for family planning and population control programme have been given in separate tables. The contraceptive survey and the BBS are the sources. Concerned tables present the progress of sinking deep tube wells in saline areas and number of hand tube wells for drinking water in rural areas by region. The productions and no. of sales centre of sanitary

latrines by former districts up to 2004-05 have been shown in table & show the number of newspapers and books published and number of newspapers & periodicals with their gross circulation. The production of films by type and language and the number of cinema houses by region, the number of advocates and lawyers by region, number of crimes by type and number of places of worship by region, and data on the regional non-govt. hospitals and clinics with beds, number of Imams trained by region have been given in respective tables.

#### Chapter 14

### **Consumption, Household Income And Expenditure**

This chapter focuses attention on the flow of selected items of consumption goods as a periodic but partial measure of change in the basic needs of the society regardless of its equity. The details of socio-economic data collected from the results of household income and expenditure survey conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in different years are presented for user's benefits.

#### **Household Income**

Household income is defined as the material return in kind or in cash in exchange for goods and services etc, by the household earners, other than boarders, lodgers and servants. The income of household was further classified for recording monthly and annual income in cash or in kind and imputed income as related to the reference period.

#### **Household Expenditure**

Consumption expenditure refers to the household consumption expenditure defined as the value of goods and services finally consumed by resident households of Bangladesh.

#### **Household Income & Expenditure Survey (HIES), BBS**

##### **Introduction**

Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is the prime data source for estimating household income, expenditure, consumption, income inequality and incidence of poverty in Bangladesh. Household Expenditure Survey (HES) is being conducted since the pre-liberation period in

the territory now constituting Bangladesh. After the liberation of the country in 1971, the first round of HES was conducted in 1973-74. In the year 2000 the scope of the survey was broadened and accordingly it was renamed as Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). It is heartening to note that 14 rounds of surveys have so far been conducted after liberation of Bangladesh. The present survey is the 15<sup>th</sup> in the line.

Over the years, improvements have been made in data collection, coverage and data analysis of the HIES. Recall method was followed in HES conducted between 1973-74 and 1981-82 for collection data on sources of income, expenditure on durable and non-durable goods and other consumption items. In 1983-84 survey, both recall and diary methods were introduced. Two types of questionnaires were developed for collecting data under these two methods. Under the recall method data were collected on income and non-food expenditure with varying reference periods. Data on food consumption were collected daily by locally recruited diary keepers for one month. These two methods were followed in HES conducted in 1983-84, 1985-86, 1988-89 and 1995-96.

Data collection as well as data entry methods were further improved in HIES. In the year 2000, trained enumerators collected income, expenditure and consumption data. Data pertaining to daily consumption of food items were collected on day to day basis by the same enumerators who were deputed to the respective Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Another innovative technique was followed in the HIES 2000 through the introduction of data entry into laptop computers at the field level by the enumerators themselves. This method facilitated correction of errors or inconsistencies, if any, by the enumerators at the field level.

In HIES 2000 and 2005, lot of measures were taken for collecting detailed information on income in addition to those on expenditure and

consumption. Accordingly, from the year 2000 this survey was termed as Household Income & Expenditure Survey (HIES) as mentioned earlier.

Moreover, detailed modules on education and health were introduced in HIES 2000 to assess the status of health and education in the country.

BBS conducted Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005 during the period January 2005 to December 2005 following the same procedure as that of 2000. In HIES 2005 the health and education modules were recast and redesigned. Minor changes were also made in other modules including the food consumption module where provision for dining out was included to capture food consumed outside by the household members. In addition, a new module on "Social Safety Nets" was introduced in this round of survey.

Data collection for the current round of HIES 2010 was started from the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2010 and continued without any interruption up to the 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2011. Besides all the modules canvassed in 2005, 4 additional modules have been introduced in 2010. These are (1) Disability (2) Migration and Remittances (3) Micro Credit and (4) Crisis & Crisis Management. Besides, the Social Safety Net module was redesigned and somewhat shortened. In order to improve the income data, the scope of the agriculture productivity was broadened to include both temporary crops and fruits.

### 1.1 Objectives of the Survey

The main objectives of HIES 2010 are 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 population.
- ▶ Provide data to determine the weights of consumer price indices.
- ▶ Provide household level consumption data used in compiling national accounts estimate.

- ▶ 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 households.
- ▶ 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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- ▶ Provide data on nature, volume and distribution of resources under different Social Safety Net programmes.
- ▶ Collect data related to calculation of demand function and elasticity.
- ▶ Generate data for formulating appropriate fiscal policies.
- ▶ Collect data on type and extent of disability by age, sex and locality.
- ▶ Provide data on migration and remittances.
- ▶ Collect detailed data on credit and repayment situation and practices.
- ▶ Collect data on crises at household level, its impact and strategy for management.

### 1.2 Sample Design

A two stage stratified random sampling technique was followed in drawing sample for HIES 2010 under the framework of Integrated Multipurpose Sample (IMPS) design developed on the basis of Population and Housing Census 2001. In IMPS design the whole country was divided into 16 strata, where 6 from rural areas, 6 from urban areas and 4 from SMAs. The IMPS design consists of 1000 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) throughout the country systematically drawn from 16 strata. Of these, 640 are from the rural areas and 360 from the urban areas. The PSU is defined as a contiguous two or more enumeration areas (EA) used in the Population and Housing Census 2001. Each PSU comprises around 200 households. In the first stage, 612 PSUs out of a total 1000 IMPS PSUs, were drawn. PSUs selected for HIES are actually a sub-set of PSUs of the IMPS design. In the second

stage, 20 households were selected randomly from each PSU. Thus PSUs selected for HIES are actually a sub-set of PSUs of the IMPS design. Thus, the sample size stands at 12,240 households. According to the sample design, the survey has completed in one complete year (1<sup>st</sup> February, 2010 to 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

### **Improvements In Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010**

- Data Entry was carried out in the sample area using laptop computers with the help of improved data entry program
- Data entry program was design to detect inconsistencies and errors in data at data entry stage and this enabled t correct data.
- The data file was sent to the head office through e-mail services.
- Number of PSU was increased from 504 in HIES-2005 to 612 in HIES-2010, an increase of 21.43%



## Appendix

**Construction Cost Index (Building) Bangladesh**  
**(Base: 1998-99=100)**

Year	General	Building Mat.	Transport	Labour
2002-03	114.27	113.36	116.94	116.94
2003-04	119.61	118.63	121.45	122.73
2004-05	125.18	124.60	123.95	127.25
2005-06	129.41	128.64	132.29	132.60
2006-07	138.74	136.93	148.04	144.23
2007-08	163.89	159.46	202.69	174.36
2008-09	214.06	201.58	488.29	221.46
July'09	203.23	206.64	597.28	229.54
Aug'09	222.45	204.70	573.21	235.87
Sept'09	222.63	205.17	586.63	236.94
Oct'09	221.87	206.45	562.41	237.55
Nov'09	223.24	206.02	557.87	238.83
Dec'09	222.98	206.15	551.17	236.06
Jan'10	223.68	207.30	545.52	239.31
Feb'10	224.09	207.44	545.52	239.96
March'10	225.00	208.12	569.29	250.00
April'10	225.85	208.90	570.89	251.14
May'10	226.03	208.97	571.19	251.80
June'10	226.54	209.48	571.68	252.34
<b>2009-10</b>	<b>222.30</b>	<b>207.11</b>	<b>566.89</b>	<b>241.61</b>
July'10	231.02	211.88	637.40	257.96
Aug'10	231.75	212.44	637.51	259.47
Sept'10	240.62	219.27	687.30	269.83
Oct'10	242.69	220.95	703.16	271.71
Nov'10	244.33	222.71	703.27	272.48
Dec'10	246.31	224.59	707.29	274.32
Jan'11	255.46	232.36	802.00	277.37
Feb'11	259.71	234.62	882.41	278.50
March'11	269.57	240.09	1008.29	289.29
April'11	278.28	245.16	1106.14	301.55
May'11	286.14	249.00	1076.34	313.03
June'11	293.32	252.44	1174.81	325.54
2010-11	256.60	230.46	843.83	282.59
July'11	299.29	256.16	1328.29	333.56
Aug'11	304.05	259.00	1359.42	341.86
Sept'11	310.28	263.91	1399.65	348.29

Contd.

**Appendix**  
**Construction Cost Index (Building) Bangladesh**  
**(Base: 1998-99=100)**

Year	General	Building Mat.	Transport	Labour
Oct'11	315.24	267.29	1437.74	354.45
Nov'11	319.08	268.55	1335.24	361.82
Dec'11	322.60	270.00	1364.44	369.01
Jan'12	325.29	271.00	1535.27	375.97
Feb'12	327.76	271.89	1547.63	382.71
March'12	329.31	272.34	1557.45	386.80
April'12	331.15	273.12	1567.87	391.41
May'12	333.07	273.89	1593.66	396.27
June'12	334.98	274.42	1597.71	502.13
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>321.01</b>	<b>268.46</b>	<b>1468.70</b>	<b>378.69</b>
July'12	339.26	278.39	1589.72	407.70
Aug'12	343.32	281.69	1600.46	413.88
Sept'12	347.01	284.89	1609.81	419.44
Oct'12	350.47	287.67	1618.34	425.24
Nov'12	354.18	290.71	1628.11	431.10
Dec'12	357.69	293.57	1638.75	437.51
Jan'13	365.20	301.48	1649.09	442.96
Feb'13	369.61	305.33	1656.31	448.94
March'13	373.55	308.83	1664.50	453.95
April'13	377.51	312.38	1671.06	459.18
May'13	382.09	316.54	1662.00	465.12
June'13	391.57	326.91	1680.28	471.03
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>362.62</b>	<b>299.03</b>	<b>1639.04</b>	<b>439.67</b>
July'13	397.31	332.21	1686.27	478.94
Aug'13	399.62	334.32	1688.65	482.12
Sept'13	402.35	336.73	1691.43	486.23
Oct'13	404.74	338.95	1693.71	489.43
Nov'13	418.00	348.05	1741.10	513.25
Dec'13	421.26	351.17	1749.82	517.06
Jan'14	441.65	376.33	1754.60	521.09
Feb'14	443.79	377.96	1759.76	524.72
March'14	446.61	380.23	1764.37	529.57
April'14	449.55	382.97	1769.25	532.88
May'14	451.86	384.66	1770.66	536.97
June'14	454.60	386.85	1780.66	541.96
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>427.61</b>	<b>360.87</b>	<b>1737.52</b>	<b>512.85</b>

