

Bangladesh - Bangladesh Population Census 1991

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
BGD-BBS-BPC-1991-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Bangladesh inherited the long tradition of conducting the population census on decennial basis since 1872. The third population census of Bangladesh, which is thirteenth in the series, was conducted during March 12-15, 1991. The main objective of the census was to collect information about the basic characteristics related to housing, households and population for developing a comprehensive data base for development planning and human resource development programmes as well as economic management.

PRODUCTION DATE
1991-09

Overview

KIND OF DATA
Census/enumeration data [cen]

Scope

NOTES

Population census was conducted in three phases: main count, Post Enumeration Check (PEC) and Sample Census. The main count was done by modified defacto method. People were counted in places where they had been during the census night. The PEC was conducted to measure the coverage and the general quality of the main count. In the PEC, the sample units (EA5) were enumerated with reference to both census night and the PEC night. Thus, because of defacto method of counting, persons temporarily living outside the territory of Bangladesh remained out of scope of the count although foreigners living in Bangladesh were counted. The sample census was conducted in modified de jure method.

In the census, 12 questions related to households and 13 questions related to individuals were asked. The unit of enumeration was household. Information collected about households are address, household number, type of household, material of wall and roof of the main house, tenancy, source of drinking water, toilet facilities, electricity connection, ownership of agricultural land, main source of household income and tribal status. The information on individuals covered are name, age, relationship with the head of household, sex, marital status, religion, highest class passed, field of education, school attendance, literacy, economic activity, employment status and nationality. The entire country was divided into 2,11,538 enumeration areas. To ensure accurate enumeration elaborate steps were taken for publicity and people's participation and close supervision was established. During precensus operation all administrative and geographic areas up to village were identified and linked with union. Thus, all attempts were made so that an individual, no household and no area were left uncounted or counted twice.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

| Name | Affiliation |
|---------------------------------|---|
| BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS | Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning |

FUNDING

| Name | Abbreviation | Role |
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| Statistics and Informatics Division | SID | |

Metadata Production

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DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Population Censuses have been conducted in the area now constituting Bangladesh, dates'back over one hundred years. In the early days data need was limited and very few data were collected and tabulated through census. In recent decades data demand is very high. Nation needs various types of data for its future planning. These data are collected through national census. It was decided by the National Statistical Council to conduct the third Population and Housing Census of Bangladesh in 1991 in three phases. The first phase is a complete count with a short questionnaire, the second phase is a post enumeration check (PEC) and the third phase is a sample count with a long questionnaire. Accordingly, the Population and Housing Census of 1991 was conducted in three phases. The first phase, that is, the complete count was done in March, 1991 and the third phase, the Sample Census was conducted in December, 1991. This chapter will deal with the following aspects of sample census:

- a) Sample Design.
- b) Estimation Procedure.
- c) Questionnaire
- d) A Few Findings.

Deviations from Sample Design

The sample design for sample census is a "Stratified Two-Stage Cluster Design". It was a self weighted realistic design. Population living in the households were the target population. In the sampling process, the target population was divided into 3 strata: a) Rural Areas (b) Statistical Metropolitan Areas (SMA) and (c) Other Municipal Areas.

At stage 1, the number of Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) i.e. number of enumeration areas were allocated to the strata as proportional to their population size. For operational convenience and for getting estimate at the lowest level feasible, the rural stratum was subdivided into 64 substrata, SMA stratum into 4 substrata and other municipality stratum into 58 substrata. The number of PSUs allocated to each stratum were distributed among the substratum as proportional to the size of population as of 1991 census.

At stage 2 households were selected as SSU (Secondary Sampling unit or ultimate cluster). The sample design prepared on the basis of optimization of PSU and SSU considering births (frequent variable) and disabled population (rare variable) of sample census, 1981.

The main features emerged are:

At stage 1, about 3.6% of the enumeration areas were selected as PSU. Where the number of PSU thus selected from each substratum fall short of 12, it was raised to 12 with consequential adjustment in the sizes of sample in large substrata.

At stage 2 about 25% of the households of selected EAs were selected as SSU. For operational convenience the size of ultimate cluster was fixed at 22 households irrespective of the size of PSU. Sampling units were selected systematically with a random start. On principle, the number of households of a selected PSU was divided by the desired size of ultimate cluster (22) to come up with the interval. The initial number was selected randomly by selecting a random number ($1 < r < \text{interval}$) and the successive SSU were selected by adding multiple of interval with the random number successively.

Questionnaires

Overview

For sample census, a long questionnaire was prepared for collecting the data. The questionnaire was not an OMR but most of the questions were precoded. The questionnaire had five modules, namely (a) Household module, (b) Individual module, (c) Disability module (d) Mortality module and (e) Fertility Module. In all, there were 68 questions. All the basic questions of main census were repeated, most of them were more detail. Most of the questions of sample census were not included in the short questionnaire of the main census. Three modules, namely, disability, mortality and fertility are completely new addition in the sample questionnaire over the census questionnaire. The statement given below shows summary of Sample Census

Questionnaire:

| Name of Module | Total No.of questions | Total No.of questions | No.of alternative answers |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| House and household | 20 | 5 | 70 |
| Individual | 22 | 9 | 55 |
| Disability | 03 | - | 12 |
| Mortality | 09 | 5 | 10 |
| Fertility | 14 | 8 | 16 |

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

| Start | End | Cycle |
|------------|------------|-------|
| 1991-03-12 | 1991-03-15 | N/A |

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

As per decision of the National Statistical Council (NSC), Population census has been conducted in three phases. In phase 1, basic data about all households and individual members of the households were gathered through canvassing OMR readable questionnaire during March 12-15, 1991. In phase 2, quality of the main count was verified by Post Enumeration Check (PEC) survey during April 1-7, 1991. In phase 3, detailed socio-economic information from selected dwelling households were collected through a long non-OMR questionnaire during December 26-31, 1991.

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Data Collectors

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| Statistics and Informatics Division | SID | Ministry of Planning |

Supervision

To ensure coverage, effective management and close supervision the entire country was divided into 2,11,538 enumeration

areas (EA) by enumeration maps. For every 5 or 6 enumerators there was a supervisor. The geo-coding system developed in the previous censuses was checked, updated and computerized. Modified Defacto method was adopted in counting the population. Zero hours of the night following 11th March, 1991 was considered as the census moment and the night from census moment to 5-00 a.m. was considered as the census night. To avoid omission and duplication people were counted where they were found during the census night.

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available