

# Bangladesh - Population and Housing census 2011

**BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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# Overview

## Identification

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ID NUMBER  
BGD-BBS-PHC-2011-v01

## Version

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### 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  
2015-10

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The population and housing census is the unique source of reliable and comprehensive data about the size of population and also on major socio-economic & sociodemographic characteristics of the country. The population and housing census provides information on geographic and administrative distribution of population and household in addition to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of all the people in the country. The data from the census are classified, tabulated and disseminated so that researchers, administrators, policy makers and development partners can use census data in formulating and implementing various multi-sectorial development programs at the national and community levels

The purpose of Union Statistics Report is to disseminate census data by ward in urban areas and union in rural areas. Data on all key variables namely area, household, population by sex and selected age group, literacy and married woman have been presented in this report. The users will find this report as a valuable reference document for formulating plans and programmes for welfare

and well-being of the common people.

Census and its Periodicity: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is the national statistical organization for conducting national census. In 1872, the practice of census was started in Bangladesh territory. There after, another census was conducted in 1881 and since then the decennial periodicity of census was maintained with the exception of 1971 which was held up and delayed till the year 1974 because of the Liberation War. The 1974 census was the first census in Bangladesh after her emergence as an independent state in 1971. Bangladesh went back to the decennial periodicity and conducted the second, third, and fourth censuses in 1981, 1991 and 2001 respectively. The Population and housing census of 2011 is the 5th in this census series.

Objectives: The population census was carried out to achieve the following objectives:

- \* to count the population and the number of households of the country;
- \* to obtain data on demographic characteristics by gender and residence;
- \* to obtain data on disability;
- \* to collect information on housing, household structure and other selected facilities;
- \* to generate data on gender specific occupation and participation in economic activities;
- \* to gather basic information on ethnic people and

\* to prepare socio-economic database for policy makers, planners and researchers etc.

## KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

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

## 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-PHC-2011-v01

# Sampling

No content available

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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A two module questionnaires was used for the main census. As many as 25 questions were included in it. A total of 11 questions relating to housing and household characteristics were included in household module. The remaining 14 questions focusing on individuals were incorporated in individual module. The items of the questionnaire were identification, address of household, number and structure of house including tenancy, toilet facility, electricity connection, ethnicity, individual age, sex, religion, marital status, literacy, disability, education and working status. All data on the items were collected through door to door visit and interviewing head of the household or responsible member in absence of head of the household.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2011-03-15	2011-03-19	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

The adoption of Intelligence Character Recognition (ICR) strategy was planned for census data capturing. As such, ICR machines were procured. BBS had gathered experience in OMR and OCR techniques of data capturing from earlier censuses of 1981, 1991 and 2001. The ICR technology was introduced at this census in BBS. US Census Bureau supported BBS in using Capture Pro and iCADE (Integrated Computer Assisted Data Entry) system for data capturing. For analyzing and tabulating census data CSPro software was used.

iCADE: Integrated Computer Assisted Data Entry provides digital images of respondent questionnaires. Data are processed through OMR, OCR, KFI, quality assurance, and automated detailed tracking of each step in the process.

Steps:

1. **Batching and Batch Identification:** Filled-in census questionnaires are batched for processing. An identifying batch cover sheet is created. Batch status numbers are kept in the database along with other relevant metadata.
2. **Scanning:** Each page from the batched census questionnaires is scanned into a TIFF Image. In each step status info is kept in the database.
3. **Auto-registration:** Auto-registration relates images to the Master Template, registers Form barcodes, and reads checkboxes. There may be preliminary "mini" OCR processing here. Autoregistration then creates a script with data captured so far.
4. **Manual Registration:** Images where auto registration detected positional tolerance errors are sent to a clerk, who resolves skewing and bar code issues and repairs checkbox ambiguities. The OMR clerk examines all checkboxes.
5. **Batch Completeness/Exception Review:** Batch completeness identifies batches with problems, forms with missing, loose, or duplicate pages, batched not scanned, scanned not batched. In Exception Review, the clerk researches each issue (checking paper forms if needed) and takes appropriate action.
6. **OCR Review:** Converts designated handwritten and printed text fields to electronic data, with greater than 99% accuracy for numbers. A clerk then reviews OCR results, verifying all 1s, 2s, etc. Any rejected field must be reprocessed using KFI.
7. **Key From Image (KFI):** The OMR portion of the programme will capture check box data prior to KFI. KFI technology guides a keying clerk to the write-in fields on the form where the system detects presence. Furthermore, a keyer will not be taken to any fields already read by the OCR machine. Keyers may also re-register skewed pages or correct checkbox answers.
8. **Quality Assurance (QA):** Two samples are drawn, one from the OCR read "universe" and one from the KFI keyed-in "universe". They are sent to an independent keyer to be rekeyed. OCR and KFI may have different sampling rates and different accept/reject quality rates. These results are then verified against the earlier captured data, and discrepancies are presented and corrected by analysts.
9. **Sample Verification, Classification and Adjudication:** A sample of the fields is keyed in by an independent verifier. A classifier reviews images and data from OCR/KFI and compares with verifier's data. An adjudicator determines final truth and decides if the batch is acceptable, and determines the cause of discrepancies, which may be charged against the original keyer.
10. **Remainder Verifier, Classifier and Adjudicator:** If batch quality for either universe is unacceptable, all remaining fields are rekeyed by a verifier, and results are compared and corrected by a classifier, and adjudicated by a final adjudicator. All records were subject to an efficient computer edit and imputation programme. The errors and inconsistencies, if detected, were imputed by applying both hot-deck and cold-deck methods.

### Questionnaires

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household, number and structure of house including tenancy, toilet facility, electricity connection, ethnicity, individual age, sex, religion, marital status, literacy, disability, education and working status. All data on the items were collected through door to door visit and interviewing head of the household or responsible member in absence of head of the household.

## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics and Informatics Division	SID	Ministry of Planning

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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For all Zilas, separate files were maintained. The census tabulation plan was finalised through technical committees' recommendations admitted of options for comparing most of the individual cells with 2001 census results. The tabulation programme was developed in CSPro and thoroughly tested before adopting for census tabulation. All tables were transferred to MS Excel/MS Word format for ensuring correct headings and footnotes.

### Other Processing

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The census reports will provide population information at the national, Zila and community levels. Besides the Community Reports, Zila Reports, National: Analytical Reports, Socioeconomic & Demographic Report, Union Statistics Report and Administrative Report will be published during the coming months.

# Data Appraisal

No content available