

# Bangladesh - BAHGLADESH FERTILITY SURVEY-1989

**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**

Report generated on: October 6, 2020

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## Overview

### Identification

ID NUMBER  
BGD-BBS-BFS-1989-v01

### Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE  
1989-01-01

### Overview

#### ABSTRACT

The birth and death registration system is inadequate in Bangladesh to get reliable estimates of fertility and mortality. As a result the fertility and mortality estimates are derived from population census data or specially designed sample surveys. In the past, number of studies were undertaken to meet the data requirements for the development planning and policy making particularly for the family planning administration and evaluation purposes.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

- Demographic Survey in East Pakistan (DSEP), 1961-62
- Population Growth Estimation (PGE), 1962-65
- National impact Survey (NIS), 1968-69
- Bangladesh Retrospective Survey on Fertility and Mortality (BRSFM), 1974
- Bangladesh Fertility Survey (BFS), 1975-76
- Bangladesh Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (BCPS), 1979-80 and 1981

### Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning

#### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Statistics Division	SD	

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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All the administrative units down to the village/enumeration area were geo-coded for the purpose of the population census 1981. An enumeration area (E.A) was an area consisting of approximately 100 households. Villages having more than 100 households were sub-divided into a number of E.A's. Maps were prepared for all the E.A's: prior to the census. It was decided to use the census E.A's as the first stage sampling frame for this survey.

### Weighting

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E.As. were proportionately allocated to strata. However, minor adjustments were made for too small and too big strata. For required extent of reliability, each strata should have at least 125 sample E.As. Strata having less than 125 sample E.As. as per proportionate allocation, had been adjusted for 125 sample E.As. by taking out some E.As. from big strata.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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A similar retrospective survey was conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in 1980. The survey was known as 'Base Line Demographic Survey (BLDS). The main purpose of the BLDS was to bound the population required for continuous sample registration system. The BLDS also collected information required for estimating current and cumulative fertility, cross-classified by the socio-economic variables. Since 1981, BBS have been continuing with the operation of sample vital registration system in the country. The 1981 Population Census was conducted using a simple questionnaire appropriate for optical mark reading (OMR). The census questionnaire was designed to collect information on nine personal characteristics only. Thereafter a sample survey was conducted during December 1981 to February 1982 as a part of the main census and included questions suitable for indepth study of fertility and mortality and their interrelationships with socio-economic variables.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
1987-12-31	1989-04-02	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

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Data collected through national censuses and surveys in developing countries often suffer from errors of coverage and classification. The errors of coverage are mainly due to over, and under counting and classification errors refer to mis-reporting of ages and other characteristics. To determine the magnitude of these errors an independent post enumeration check (PEC) was undertaken just after 15 days of 1981 census operation. Afterwards during December 1981 to February 1982 a sample survey was conducted throughout the country with a detailed questionnaire to supplement the original census which was conducted in March, 1981. The coverage of sample survey was quite large to minimise the sampling errors to a greater extent but for the non-sampling errors, age mis-reporting is one such non-sampling errors which is difficult to control in our situation.

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## Data Processing

### Other Processing

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The analysis and interpretation of the data was performed by Md. Shahadat Hossain, Joint Director, who was aided by S.A.M. Reazul Islam, Statistical Officer, Late Md. Abdul Karim Biswas, Statistical Officer and other officers of BDSVRS. Their assistance and co-operation are acknowledged with thanks. I also express my thanks to the officers and staff members of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) engaged in field operation, Computer and Data Processing Wing (CDP) for tabulation and Reproduction, Documentation and Publication (RDP) Wing for printing. I express my gratitude and thanks to our valued respondents for their active co-operation.

## Data Appraisal

No content available