

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

◉ Household:

- The smallest unit of social institution. Almost all the socio-economic activities are being performed around the unit. It can be defined as a dwelling unit where a single person or a group of persons, either related or unrelated, normally living together, and eating food from the same kitchen with common arrangement of cooking. Marimonial or blood or both relations, exist among most of the persons who reside in the same dwelling unit.

◉ Household member:

- Includes permanent family members, as well as, boarders and lodgers, servants and other employees who often live in the household and take food together. These also included persons temporality away from the household. Guests visiting a household temporarily or a person normally resides and takes food outside is not considered a member of the household.

◎ Head of household

➤ A member of the household who is the decision maker regarding the different activities of the household. The household is also being run under his or her command. In education household survey, a member is regarded as head of a household whom the other members consider him or her so. Generally, the eldest male or female earner of the household or the main decision maker is considered the head of household.

◎ Urban area:

It corresponds with area developed around a central place having 5000 population with such amenities as metalled roads, improved communication, electricity, gas, water supply, sewerage, sanitation and also having comparatively higher density of population with majority population in non-agriculture occupations. City, town, Municipality and cantonment are the examples of urban area. Following six categories comprise urban area:

i) Mega city:

it is metropolitan area having population of 5 million or more.

ii) city corporation:

it includes city corporations/ incorporated and administered by the Ministry of local government under city corporation Act, 2009

iii) **Paurashava/Municipality area (PSA):**

it includes paurashavas/municipalities incorporated and administered by local government under paurashava ordinance, 1971.

iv) **City:**

it is an urban area having population 1,00,000 and above.

v) **Other urban are(OUA):**

it includes those upazila headquarters, which are not paurashavas/municipalities.

vi) **Town:**

it is an urban area having population less than 1,00,000.

Rural area:

The area excluding urban is defined as rural area of the country and the population living in rural area are treated as rural population.

Dependency ratio:

the ratio of sum of population aged 0-14 years and 5+ years to the population aged 15-64 years expressed as percentage.

Sex ratio:

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

Literate:

a person aged 5 years & above who is able to write a simple letter is defined as literate.

Literacy rate (7+):

percentage of population of age 7 years and over who write a letter to the population of the same age group.

Adult literacy rate(15+):

percentage of population of age 15 years and over who write a letter to the population of the same age group

GER/NER we have discussed before.

Currently student:

a person aged 5 years and above currently attending any educational institution on full or part time basis.

Formal education:

education received from any type of educational institution.

Educational institution:

any primary educational institutes, kindergarten school, high school, college, university, madrasa (religious institutions) technical/vocational school etc.

New entrants:

pupils who enter grade-1 of primary education for the first time.

Primary education:

it refers to education, as determined by the government for the children of age group 6 to 10 yrs in Grades-1 to V having a prescribed national curriculum, textbooks, schools hours and school years, which begins in January and ends in December.

Dropout rate/completion rate we have discussed before

Out of school children:

the official schools age group (6-10 yrs) who are not enrolled in primary educational institutes. These comprise dropouts and never enrolled children.

Occupation:

it is generally the acceptable means of income to fulfill the financial requirement. It can be defined as a means associate with the activities from which the individual earns livelihood. Occupation may be a major, according to the greater or smaller share in income.

Household assets:

the assets are those durable goods possessed or owned by the household. The durable goods include radio, television, tape recorders, mobile, land phone, computer/laptop, washing machine, refrigerator, IPS/generator, AC, wooden and steel furniture etc.

Household income:

household income in a particular period can be defined as the sum of the earnings of all the members of the household in the cash or kind in the same period. Income from wages and salaries, pensions, interest, dividends, earnings from agricultural activities, business, commercial and industrial establishments, land and property, rent and assistance and insurance benefits(yearly).

Non-durable goods:

item whose durability is less than one year. These are food items, clothing, fuel and lighting, medicines etc. services are also regarded as non durable goods.

Earners:

a person who brings material return in cash or in kind for services rendered and for the use of goods. Services imply labour in organization of production while goods imply land property and capital. It includes all persons who receive incomes including self employed.

Unpaid family helper:

a member of a household who works in some economic activities, such as, cultivating lands in agriculture farms, rearing poultry, gardening, shop keeping in own business etc. without having remuneration. He/she works as helping partner for the welfare of household.

Agricultural income:

income received from gross household agriculture produces from crops, poultry, bovine etc minus expenditure incurred to produce the gross agricultural produces.

Non-agricultural income:

those income which was accumulated from business, industry, trade and investment in different sectors (yearly basis).

Household expenditure:

it includes household consumption (goods and services consumed) and certain other outlays of the household. The non-consumption expenditure of the household includes income tax and other taxes, pension and social security contributions and related insurance premium, gifts and other taxes, pension and social security contribution and related insurance premium, gifts and other transfers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EDUCATION RELATED SURVEY

- To determine socio-economic condition of the households linking it with level of education
- To find out reasons why children are not attending schools
- To determine net enrolment rate (NER) and gross enrolment rate (GER) at the primary level of education
- To determine dropout rate of the children from primary educational institution
- To estimate the number of children (6-10 yrs) reading in primary educational institution

- To determine grade v completion rate (PECE)
- To determine literacy rate (7+) and adult literacy rate(15+)
- To estimate household income and education expenditure incurred for the students attending educational institutes
- To assess level of perception and knowledge of guardians/parents about primary education system and quality of education and
- To collect information on housing structure and household facilities (assets) of guardians

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLE SIZE

- Two stage stratified random sampling was followed from the expanded frame of Integrated Multiple Purpose Sampling (IMPS) design comprising of 1500 PSUs.
- In the first stage about one fifth PSUs 306 out of total IMPS was selected. Out of the selected sub sample, rural and urban allocation was 166 and 140 PSUs respectively.
- In the second stage, 20 households were selected from each of the rural and Urban PSUs. The HHs were selected from the PSUs following systematic random sampling procedure.

SELECTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

- ◉ List all the households in the selected PSUs (180-230)
- ◉ Select 20 households by systematic random sampling

QUESTIONNAIRE MANAGEMENT

- ◉ Section 1: Household(HH) Information
 - Household members, relationship with the head, gender, age, religion, marital status, income earner, occupation & employment status, unpaid family workers etc.
 - In this section disabled population were identified by types of disability (physical or mental or both), activity status and their level of education

- Section 2: Education
- Education level of all members i.e. literate or illiterate; if literate, the level of education, education type, highest grade of completed exam etc
- Educational expenditure like admission fees, session charge, registration fee, tuition fee, purchase of books, note books, paper pencil, ball point pen, institution, dress/shoes, conveyance, exam fee, private tutor/coaching fee, tiffin, donation/grant, internet, email and other expenses related to education

- ◉ Section 3: Housing facilities

- No. of rooms, walls/roof/floor materials, provision of separate kitchen, separate dining room, types of toilet facilities, sources of drinking water, fuel used for cooking, main source of light, ownership of housing unit

- ◉ Section 4: Own assets of the household

- radio, television, tape recorders, mobile, land phone, computer/laptop, washing machine, refrigerator, IPS/generator, AC, almira/wardrove, chair/table, showcase/scooter/tempo/rickshaw, car/bus/truch, boat/troller, shallow machine, water pump, wooden and steel furniture etc.

- ◉ Section 5: Household consumption expenditure and income
 - Consumption expenditure includes food and non-food items. Expenditure production costs (seeds, land preparation, fertilizer, labour etc) also included in items of yearly expenditure for daily needs (other than food)
 - Household income includes income from produced agriculture products and income from non-agriculture sources.

- ◉ Section 6: perception about primary education
 - Information from mother, father or guardian

- ◉ Instruction manual
- ◉ Pre-test
- ◉ Training
- ◉ Enumeration period
- ◉ Survey operation and management
- ◉ Data collecting, supervision and quality control
- ◉ Editing, data processing (CSPRO/FOXPRO) and validation
- ◉ Tabulation
- ◉ Report writing and dissemination