

## ***0.a. Goal***

Objective 12. Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns

## ***0.b. Target***

12.2 By 2030, achieve sustainable management and rational use of natural resources

## ***0.c. Indicator***

12.2.2. Total fertility rate

## ***0.e. Metadata update***

5/1/2020 12:00:00 AM

## ***1.a. Organisation***

Burundi Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (ISTEEBU)

## ***1.b. Contact person(s)***

NDAYISENGA Modest

## ***1.c. Contact organisation unit***

Social studies and statistics and poverty monitoring (ESSSP)

## ***1.d. Contact person function***

ESSSP department manager

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## ***2.a. Definition and concepts***

The total fertility rate measures the number of children a woman would have, during her fertile life, if she behaved in accordance with the fertility-by-age observed in a given year. It is obtained by adding the average number of births per woman in all the years defined as fertile (from 15 to 49 years)

## ***2.b. Unit of measure***

Number

## ***3.a. Data sources***

Household surveys

## ***3.b. Data collection method***

Data are collected from household surveys using the "household" questionnaire

## ***3.c. Data collection calendar***

The probable date of the next collection will be 2021 (Next DHS)

## ***3.d. Data release calendar***

In 2022

## ***3.e. Data providers***

ISTEEBU

## ***3.f. Data compilers***

ISTEEBU is responsible for compiling this indicator at the national level

## ***3.g. Institutional mandate***

ISTEEBU is the body recognized by the Burundian government for the collection, processing and dissemination of official statistics helping in planning and decision-making.

## ***4.a. Rationale***

The total fertility rate is relevant because it measures the number of children a woman would have, during her fertile life, if she behaved in accordance with the fertility by age observed in a given year. It is obtained by adding the average number of births per woman in all the years defined as fertile (from 15 to 49 years)

#### ***4.b. Comment and limitations***

Updating the indicator requires a household survey which is very resource intensive. The indicator cannot be calculated by gender.

#### ***4.c. Method of computation***

It is obtained by adding the average number of births per woman in all the years defined as fertile (from 15 to 49 years)

#### ***4.d. Validation***

The results of the survey are validated at two levels: technical validation and official validation before publication

### ***5. Data availability and disaggregation***

The indicator is available at national level, province, area of residence (National; Urban area; Rural area)

### ***6. Comparability/deviation from international standards***

The indicator can be compared to other indicators of the same type at regional and international level

### ***7. References and Documentation***

EDSB Household Survey Report