

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - MATLAB

Volume Two

CENSUS 1974

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CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY

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PREFACE

The Cholera Research Laboratory (CRL) operates under a bilateral project agreement between the governments of Bangladesh and the United States of America. Research activities of CRL center on the interrelationships between diarrheal disease, nutrition, fertility and their environmental determinants. CRL issues two types of papers: scientific reports and working papers which demonstrate the type of research activity currently in progress at CRL. The views expressed in these papers are those of authors and do not necessarily represent views of Cholera Research Laboratory. They should not be quoted without the permission of the authors.

Abstract

The present volume is a part of the series presenting the annual results of the Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) in Matlab area. The surveillance system consists of two types of operations: continuing registration of vital events, marriages and divorces, and migration; cross-sectional censuses taken at different points in time. Four censuses were taken in the various areas that were under surveillance at one time or other, namely in 1966 and 1970 in the Old Trial Area (OTA); in 1968 in the New Trial Area (NTA) and in 1974 in the present DSS area.

The results of the census taken between 22 April and 4 July, 1974 in 228 villages of the continuing DSS are described and analysed in this volume. The contents are subdivided into eight sections: (1) Method and definitions used in the census; (2) Population size and distribution; (3) Sex and age structure; (4) Marital status; (5) Religion; (6) Education; (7) Occupation; (8) Family size and structure. The Appendices contain the census schedule, instructions for the enumerators, code list of the census returns, and list of the villages under DSS with the enumerated population by census month.

Selected tabulations were added in a separate Annex to this report containing the summary of the socio-economic data collected during the census, housing conditions (that is the number of rooms and material of which the house and roof were constructed) and sources of water for different use. Those data were collected for each household and the tabulations are self-explanatory.

1. Method and definitions

The Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) in Matlab has been in operation since 1966 maintaining a continuous registration of births, deaths, migration and, since 1975, of marriages and divorces^{1/}. Between 22 April and 4 July 1974 a census of the population of the DSS villages was taken. The enumeration was carried out in 233 villages of the area; however, in the processing of the continuing registration of demographic events five villages are excluded to preserve a continuity of the time series^{2/}. Those five villages were not part of the earlier system, being added in the course of time as special projects and investigations were carried out in them. In this volume, unless stated otherwise, the data and analysis will cover only the population of the 228 villages under continuing demographic surveillance. In Table 1 the enumerated population is shown for the two groups of villages and in Appendix One a list is presented of all 233 villages along with their population size at the time of enumeration.

TABLE 1

Population enumerated in the 1974 census of the DSS Matlab

Villages	Number	Total population	Males	Females
under continuing surveillance	228	263,507	134,427	129,080
others	5	13,477	6,831	6,646
Total	233	276,984	141,258	135,726

Census organization

During the census each village was visited by a team of trained CRL field workers and in each household inquiries were made about selected demographic, social and economic facts concerning the individuals residing in the house and the household as a whole. The information collected was recorded in triplicate onto standard census forms (Appendix Two). The census forms were subsequently arranged by village, bari, and household, and bound into Census Books. One

1/ For detailed information about the surveillance system see: Demographic Surveillance System - Matlab. Volume One: Methods and Procedures. Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca,

2/ Demographic events recorded in the years 1974-1976 were analysed on annual basis in Demographic Surveillance System - Matlab series, Volumes Three, Four and Five (Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca).

Bari refers to a group of households who share the same courtyard. Most of the households are patrilineally related.

copy of the census book was returned to the field worker assigned to that particular village for his subsequent registration work. Another copy was deposited in the Matlab research station; the third copy was stored in the CRL Statistics Branch in Dacca.

During the enumeration, each household was given a folder, Family Census Record (Appendix Two) listing the regular residents of the household. Additional space was provided on this form for recording of subsequent events: births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and migration. On the folder the field worker also records the dates of his visits when he conducts the regular surveillance rounds.

Census forms and definition of the residents

The census forms used in 1974 contained the identification of the village by name and village code number, name of the family residing in the bari, family code number^{3/}, religion of the head of the household and the date on which the enumerator completed the census record. This general information primarily served the purpose of identification and linkage with previous censuses and vital event records securing thus the continuity of the system.

Two types of data were then collected in the main body of the census form: (a) characteristics of each individual member of the family; (b) information about the household as a whole, concerning agricultural production, living standards and housing conditions. Individual questions on the census form and their definition and interpretation will be discussed in the subsequent sections.

The census enumerators were instructed to list on the census form and also enter onto the Family Census Record each individual considered a regular resident of the household. Temporary visitors and guests who were present at the time of the census were excluded. Thus, the census enumerated de jure population and the definition of the 'resident' became the determining factor for the inclusion or exclusion from the enumeration. An individual who had a regular job outside the village but returned home at least once a month was considered a resident. Likewise, migratory workers who were gone for up to six months of the year but returned for the rest of the year were considered residents. In contrast, individuals who regularly lived and worked outside the village and returned home less than once a month to visit their families were excluded from the enumeration^{4/}.

Each resident was given an identification number consisting of three parts: code number of the village, code number of the family and an individual

^{3/} Family code number of the previous census, that is of 1968 in the NTA and of 1970 in the OTA was also entered onto the census schedule to enable linkage with previous family records.

^{4/} The same definition of 'regular resident' is applied in the registration of demographic events throughout the Demographic Surveillance System.

number within the family. In a separate column of the census form each child was linked to his/her mother by a code number. In another column of the census form each dwelling unit (house) within the bari was given a number and individuals residing in that unit were identified on the census form.

Census information on individuals and definitions

Individual information concerned sex, age, marital status, relation to the head of the household, education, occupation. The name of each person was also entered for identification purposes but not processed further on. In a five percent random sample of households in each village a simple test was performed to determine the ability to read and write of each individual of school-going age or older. An inquiry was also made in every household about blind persons.

The following procedures and definitions were used with respect to information on individuals^{5/}.

SEX male (M) or female (F).

AGE was entered according to the statement of the head of the household or the individual himself. If an earlier record existed, such as in the previous censuses of 1968 and 1970, age was derived by adding 6 or 4 years respectively to the age previously recorded. This procedure was followed to assure consistency of age recording between census and continuing registration of vital events.

If birth record was available, i.e. for children born after the vital registration system began the enumerator copied the full birth date into a separate column provided on the census form.

MARITAL STATUS was recorded as never married, currently married, widowed, divorced, or separated.

Mr. K.M.A. Aziz designed a unique system of identification not only of the current marital status but of marital history of each person as well. This notification was used for each individual of marriageable age, that is males aged 15 years and older and females aged 10 years and older. The design was based on a sequence of the following questions. Each individual of marriageable age was asked (or information obtained from the household head) the question: "Have you ever been married?" If the answer was NO the following entry was made in the column 'marital status'

0	-
-	-

^{5/} The text of the instructions to enumerators is in Appendix III.

If the answer was YES the next question asked was "Are you presently married?" After a NO answer, the enumerator established whether the person was divorced or widowed and entered that information in the 'marital status' column as

D	
---	--

 for divorced or

W	
---	--

 for widowed persons respectively.

If the answer was YES the entry for females was simply made as

M-1	
-----	--

but for males further probing was required to establish the number of wives the interviewed person has and the number was added to the M symbol as reported. Generally, the symbol used was

M - x	
-------	--

 where x = 1, 2, ..etc.

Further inquiries were then made as to the separation of wife and husband. If married and not separated, the entry was

M-1		S-0
-----	--	-----

 for females and

M-x		S-0
-----	--	-----

 for

males. If separated, the symbol was S-1 for females and S-x for males, here again x indicating from how many wives the husband was separated. Thus, for instance, a husband having three wives but separated from two was described by a symbol

M-3		S-2
-----	--	-----

All ever married persons were subsequently asked "How many times have you been divorced/widowed?" and the respective answers were entered as W-x into the lower righthand section of the table for widowed and as D-x into the lower left-hand section respectively, the symbol x standing here again for the number of times the event occurred. A few examples may further clarify the way marital histories were recorded.

M-1		S-0
D-0		W-0

first marriage
one wife only
no separation

M-1		S-0
D-1		W-0

currently married,
no separation,
previously
divorced

M-3		S-1
D-1		W-1

married to three
wives, separated
from one; once
divorced and
once widowed

W		S-0
D-0		W-0

currently widowed
after his/her
first marriage

The symbols were entered onto the census form and may be extracted from the Census Books when needed. However, because of the difficulties involved in designing a coding system catering for the large number of possible combinations, coding, punching and processing of the marital status information was not done beyond the current status of each individual.

RELATION TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD was described and coded as follows: self (household head), wife, son, daughter, daughter-in-law, grand-son, grand-daughter, sister, brother, uncle/aunt, cousin, daughter's husband, father/mother, no relation, other^{6/}.

A special coding system was then developed to describe the type of the family, that is family structure, derived from the information on individuals and their relationship to the head. Each family may be then classified by the number of generations living together and, within this broader classification, by the relationships existing between the individual members and the household head. The basic classification contains family members linked by blood or marriage. The remaining category (other households) consists of families that, apart from individuals related by blood or marriage contain also non-related ones.

- (1) single-person households
- (2) one-generation families:
 - 2.1 head and wife
 - 2.2 head, brother(s), sister(s)
- (3) two-generation families:
 - 3.1 head, wife, unmarried children
 - 3.2 head, wife, married and unmarried children
 - 3.3. head, unmarried children
 - 3.4 head, wife, mother/father
 - 3.5 head, brother(s), sister(s), mother/father
 - 3.6 head, mother/father
- (4) three-generation families:
 - 4.1 head, wife, unmarried children, father/mother
 - 4.2 head, wife, married children, unmarried children, mother/father
 - 4.3 head, wife, children (married, unmarried), son's wife, daughter's husband, grand-children
- (5) other families.

OCCUPATION The information on occupation was collected for each individual aged 8 years and older. Primary and secondary occupation was asked; the determination which was primary was left to the household head's decision. The criterion on which to decide whether an occupation was primary or secondary

^{6/} For the codes used see Appendix Four.

one was its economic importance to the family. The same occupation could not be entered obviously as primary as well as secondary one. The occupational categories classified for the purpose of the census are listed in Appendix Four.

The enumerators were further instructed to use the following definitions when entering the information on occupation.

Housewife - married or unmarried females who do household chores. Must not be used for males.

Unskilled - an activity requiring one day or less to acquire the necessary skills to perform or learn to do the work.

Skilled - an activity requiring more than one day's training. Examples of skilled workers were given: barber, washerman, umbrella-maker, cobbler, tailor, blacksmith, goldsmith. For service jobs the following examples of 'skilled' workers were given: cook, teacher, salesman, clerk, any person employed on the basis of an academic or technical formal education. Imams and private teachers were also included in the category of 'skilled' workers.

Businessman-anyone engaged in buying and/or selling.

Others - this category specifically included cowherds, goatherds, Kabiraj (ayurvedic practitioner), quack, broker.

Disabled - persons should be classified as disabled who could not perform any occupation or work because of physical or mental handicap.

Cottage industry - used to describe occupations and crafts performed within the house of residence; examples were potters, repairers of fishing nets working at home.

Services- were defined as employment for an organization, irrespective of size, public or private (bank, business organization, government, local administration).

It was further discerned whether the occupation was performed within the village of permanent residence (I - inside) or outside the village (O - outside). In the latter instance the respondent was asked whether the place was another village (R - rural) or a sub-division or district town (U - urban).

EDUCATION Information on education was entered on all individuals aged four years and over. Respondents who never attended school (secular or religious) were given the symbol 0 (no formal education). For the others the number of years of completed schooling was entered as 1, 2, ... 10. A distinction was made between those who attended an Islamic religious school (Maktab) using M followed by the number of years of school attendance. For the persons who received education in secular schools only the number of years of completed schooling was entered. Matriculates and persons with higher education were designed the symbol 10+.

READ/WRITE A simple test to ascertain the ability to read and write was given to all individual of school age and older in a random sample (five percent) of all enumerated families. The selection of the sample was made after the census of the whole village was taken. The supervisor assigned a random number from 1-20 to the village and the team of enumerators then re-visited the family with that number and every 20th subsequent one. The ability to read and write was first asked and according to the answer an entry was made into column A (absent for test) of the census schedule; the entries were O - illiterate; R - reads only; W - writes only; RW - reads and writes. After that, all individuals were tested whether they can read and/or write a few lines of a standard text at grade 2 difficulty. Results of the test were then entered, using the same symbols, under column P of the census form (P - present for test).

Census information on families and their socio-economic and housing conditions

The following questions were asked for every family as a unit.

REMITTANCES - whether contributions in kind or cash were regularly received from someone not included in the census of the family. A pension was not to be considered a remittance.

RADIO, WATCH, HURRICANE LAMP - possession of those objects and their number was recorded. Damaged objects capable of repair were included. A clock was considered a watch.

COWS - number of, including calves.

QUILT (lep) possession of.

BOAT - number of; three types of boats were discerned by size: small (kosha), medium sized (dhusha) and large (baro).

DWELLING - the size (in feet) of each dwelling in the bari was ascertained. The material of which the roof was constructed was described as tin or other. For the walls the instruction asked whether all walls were made out of tin, or at least some (tin-mixed) and if tin was not used at all 'other' was ticked off.

SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY - A set of questions asked about the sources of water during October - January for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing. For each of those uses the source had to be given separately as either: river, canal, tank, ditch, tube-well, other or unknown. Sanitary arrangements were inquired into under three headings: whether the family used a fixed latrine, was the latrine within 15 yards from a used source of water, and whether the majority of the family members used a pot for washing after defecation. A

fixed latrine was considered any minimal structure such as a screen of leaves and branches or a log. The distance had to be measured as during the dry season.

LAND YIELD - This question was asked only of the five percent random sample of families described under Read/Write section earlier.

Expected yield in a 'typical' year was to be entered either in quantity (maund equivalent of about 40 kg) or in cash in Takas. The former was preferred and the interviewers were instructed accordingly. In the case of sharecroppers who give 50 percent of the yield to the landowner, only the sharecropper's share was entered.

The crops specifically mentioned were: paddy, kaon (cereal), wheat, potato, sweet potato, jute - and space was left for additional crops to be described and for 'cash'.

After the completion of the family enumeration, the enumerators were asked to find out whether any person in the family was blind and if so, whether in one or both eyes (entered as B-1 or B-2). Night blindness was not recorded. For in-migrants during the intercensal period (between 1968 or 1970 censuses and 1974 census) the date of in-migration was entered.

2. Population size and distribution

The population enumerated in the 1974 census in the 228 villages under the continuing demographic surveillance was 263,507: there were 134,427 males and 129,080 females recorded thus yielding a sex ratio of 104.1 males per 100 females. This is a somewhat lower sex ratio than the 105.9 reported by the national census^{7/} as well as the 106.7 recorded by the same census in the Comilla district in which the DSS area is located. One possible explanation is that the DSS census, being a part of the continuing surveillance, was less likely to miss some of the women whom a national census might have omitted.

During the intercensal periods, 1966-1970-1974 for the Old Trial Area and 1968-1974 for the New Trial Area the total population increased by a rather uneven pace. In the OTA by 8,972 persons in 1966-1970 and by 13,344 persons in 1970-1974, yielding an average (exponential) growth rate of 1.9 and 2.6 percent respectively. In the NTA, between 1968 and 1974 the population increased by 20,053 giving an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. (Table 2.)

The differences in growth rates between areas as well as between intercensal periods might have been due to differential migration both into and out of the DSS.

^{7/} 1974 Bangladesh Population Census Report, National Volume. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dacca, October 1977.

TABLE 2
Intercensal population growth in the OTA and NTA, 1966-1974

Area	Census year	Males	Females	Total population
OTA	1966	57,122	54,600	111,722
	1970	61,036	59,658	120,694
	1974	68,053	65,985	134,038
NTA	1968	55,833	53,569	109,402
	1974	66,369	63,086	129,455
Intercensal increase				
OTA	1966-70	3,914	5,058	8,972
	1970-74	7,017	6,327	13,344
NTA	1968-74	10,536	9,517	20,053
Average annual rate of growth (percent)				
OTA	1966-70	1.66	2.21	1.93
	1970-74	2.72	2.52	2.62
NTA	1968-74	2.88	2.73	2.81

The villages under surveillance varied in size from under 200 to over 5,000 inhabitants, the average being 1,156 persons. Almost two-thirds of the villages (64.5 percent) were smaller than the average and their population represented 34.4 percent of the total DSS area. In the large villages with 3,000 and more inhabitants (5.6 percent of all villages) resided 21.2 percent of total population. (Table 3.)

TABLE 3

Distribution of the population of the DSS by the village size - 1974 census

Village size (number of inhabitants)	Villages		Total population		Cumulative percentages	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Villages	Population
Total	228	100.0	263,507	100.0		
under 200	9	3.9	1,356	0.5	3.9	0.5
201-500	41	18.0	14,712	5.6	21.9	6.1
501-750	56	24.6	35,127	13.3	46.5	19.4
751-1000	28	12.3	24,769	9.4	58.8	28.8
1001-1500	43	18.9	50,495	19.2	77.7	48.0
1501-2000	16	7.0	27,486	10.4	84.7	58.4
2001-2500	13	5.7	28,453	10.8	90.4	69.2
2501-3000	10	4.4	27,946	10.6	94.8	79.8
3001-4000	6	2.6	20,578	7.8	97.4	87.6
4001-5000	3	1.3	13,220	5.0	98.7	92.6
5001 & more	3	1.3	19,345	7.4	100.0	100.0

3. Sex and age structure

In Bangladesh as a whole the national censuses have always recorded an excess in the number of males over females. Both the 1961 and 1974 census enumerated 108 males per 100 females^{8/}. The sex ratio has been always higher in urban than in the rural areas; between 1961 and 1974 it rose from 129 to 142 in the former, but this increase did not affect the sex ratio in rural Bangladesh where it remained constant at 106 males per 100 females^{9/}.

The 1974 census in the DSS area has also shown an excess of male population, yielding a sex ratio of 104 males per 100 females (Table 4), that is less than in rural Bangladesh generally and less than the ratio of 107 found by the national census for Comilla district of which the DSS is a part. It is not possible to offer a conclusive explanation for those differences. It may be that the migration pattern in the villages under the DSS is different from the

8/ Ibid., Table 5

9/ Of the total population of Bangladesh 5.2 and 8.8 percent were classified as 'urban' in the 1961 and 1974 census respectively (Ibid., p.14).

rest of the rural part of the Comilla district (that is, less males migrating out of the DSS for job or other reasons). Or differential completeness of enumeration of women in the DSS (which is under continuing surveillance) and in the national census is another possibility.

TABLE 4

Sex and age structure of the population in DSS, 1974 census

Age group	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio 100 M/F	Percentage distribution		
					Total	Males	Females
0-4	46,634	23,836	22,798	104.6	17.7	17.7	17.7
5-9	36,007	18,541	17,466	106.2	13.7	13.8	13.5
10-14	41,290	21,020	20,270	103.7	15.7	15.6	15.7
15-19	28,339	14,906	13,433	111.0	10.8	11.1	10.4
20-24	18,021	9,169	8,852	103.6	6.8	6.8	6.9
25-29	13,822	6,049	7,773	77.8	5.2	4.5	6.0
30-34	15,693	6,961	8,732	79.7	6.0	5.2	6.8
35-39	12,990	6,600	6,390	103.3	4.9	4.9	4.9
40-44	12,515	6,599	5,916	111.5	4.8	4.9	4.6
45-49	9,287	5,049	4,238	119.1	3.5	3.8	3.3
50-54	8,571	4,576	3,995	114.5	3.2	3.4	3.1
55-59	6,128	3,251	2,877	113.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
60-64	5,218	2,757	2,461	112.0	2.0	2.1	1.9
65-69	4,004	2,140	1,864	114.8	1.5	1.6	1.4
70+	4,988	2,973	2,015	147.6	1.9	2.2	1.6
Total	263,507	134,427	129,080	104.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

The sex ratio varies from one age group to another, partly for social and partly for biological reasons. Among the latter the sex ratio at birth varying between 104 and 106 in most populations accounts for the higher number of male than female children at the youngest ages. How this ratio is modified in subsequent ages depends on differential mortality which, undoubtedly, is both biologically and socially determined. In the DSS the sex-ratio of the youngest age group, 0-4 years, was 104.6 males per 100 females in 1974 and, because of higher female than male mortality, increased to 106.2 at the ages 5-9 years.

Migration contributes to and accounts for further modifications of the sex ratio. Out-migration of males, partly for schooling but mainly for work, reduced the sex ratios at ages 25-29 and 30-34 years so drastically that, in the DSS area, there were less than 80 males per 100 females in those age groups.

With increasing age, both differential migration and mortality account for the increasing sex ratio and deficit of women in the DSS. Very high female mortality in the more advanced ages is probably the major contributing factor of the unbalanced ratios between the sexes.

The population of the DSS area is a very young one with 47.1 percent of children under the age of 15 years and 28.8 percent of young adults aged 15-34 years. Two women out of five are in the childbearing ages (15-44 years); considering that 46.9 percent of all women are girls under the age of 15 years, only 15 percent of the female population are beyond the age of childbearing. The high proportion of children is a typical characteristic of all populations in which fertility continues to be high and mortality is moderate and declining. Even under a regime of declining fertility such an age composition inadvertently carries with it a prospect of continuing population growth.

An index of the economic burden that a given age structure of the population represents is the dependency ratio. (Table 5.) Based on the oversimplification that the adult population, generally taken as those aged 15-64 years, has to produce and provide for the needs of the children (0-14 years group) and aged people (65 years and older) the dependency ratio relates the total number of 'dependents' (aged 0-14 and 65+) to the number of 'producers' (aged 15-64 years).

TABLE 5

Dependency ratios, DSS 1974

Age group x	$100 \frac{P_x}{P_{15-64}}$
children 0-14	94.9
aged persons 65+	6.9
all 'dependents'	101.8

In the DSS, the ratio of all dependents (102) was only marginally smaller than that reported for Bangladesh as a whole in the national census (105 in 1974). The high dependency ratio results from the large proportion of children in the population; only 7 percent of the total dependency ratio is attributed to the aged people.

4. Marital status

The sex-age distribution of the population by marital status reflects the history of the prevailing marriage formation and dissolution patterns. If such patterns are reasonably stable one may draw conclusions as to the typical features and characteristics of marriage as a social institution even from a single, one-time profile of the structure obtained from the census data.

The distribution of the population in the DSS by marital status in Table 6 provides the necessary basis for such analysis.

TABLE 6
Percentage distribution of the population of DSS in 1974 by sex, age and marital status

Age group	Males				N Total	Females				N Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
0-4	100.0	-	-	-	23,836	100.0	-	-	-	22,798
5-9	100.0	-	-	-	18,541	100.0	-	-	-	17,466
10-14	100.0	-	-	-	21,020	96.2	3.4	0.0	0.4	20,270
15-19	96.4	3.5	0.0	0.1	14,906	39.4	57.4	0.3	2.9	13,433
20-24	65.8	33.2	0.1	0.9	9,169	2.7	92.9	1.2	3.2	8,852
25-29	23.2	75.6	0.2	1.0	6,049	0.3	96.0	2.1	1.6	7,773
30-34	3.7	94.9	0.4	1.0	6,961	0.1	94.1	4.8	1.0	8,732
35-39	0.4	98.5	0.5	0.6	6,600	0.2	88.9	10.0	0.9	6,390
40-44	0.4	98.2	0.6	0.8	6,599	0.1	82.0	16.9	1.0	5,916
45-49	0.4	97.2	1.7	0.7	5,049	0.1	71.1	27.8	1.0	4,238
50-54	0.3	97.1	1.9	0.7	4,576	0.2	59.5	39.0	1.3	3,995
55-59	0.1	95.6	3.5	0.8	3,251	0.1	45.4	53.1	1.4	2,877
60-64	0.3	93.8	5.4	0.5	2,757	0.4	32.9	65.7	1.0	2,461
65-69	0.1	90.5	8.4	1.0	2,140	1.0	18.4	79.8	0.8	1,864
70+	0.2	81.9	17.1	0.8	2,973	0.5	8.2	90.3	1.0	2,015
Total	63.7	35.1	0.9	0.3		50.7	39.4	8.9	1.0	
N	85,577	47,131	1,242	477	134,427	65,400	50,848	11,557	1,275	129,080

Note: In the distributions by marital status it was assumed that no marriages took place before the age 15 years for males and 10 years for females. There were, however, 22 males below the age 15 years enumerated as ever married (15 currently married, 2 widowed and 5 divorced). Similarly, 50 girls aged under 10 years were recorded in the census as ever married (27 currently married, 16 widowed, 7 divorced). In all the cases mentioned the individuals' marital status was changed into 'single' in the process of data editing.

- no cases or 'not applicable' 0.0 relative frequency less than 0.05 percent

The rapidly diminishing proportions of 'never married' males and females with increasing age suggest that marriage is universal in the rural areas of Bangladesh. All but disabled physically or mentally men and women get married; women marry at considerably younger ages than men. Beyond the age 25 years there are virtually no women who would not have been married at one time or another and the same applies for men, only about 10 years later in life. The average age at first marriage may be estimated from the age distribution of the never married persons by Hajnal's method^{10/}; in the DSS area the singulate mean at first marriage was 24.6 and 17.0 years for males and females respectively.^{11/}

Once a man reaches marriageable age and marries he would most likely spend the rest of his life in a marital union, though not necessarily with the first wife. The age distribution by marital status shows that even at the very advanced ages the proportion of males who are not currently married is less than 20 percent. This is despite the fact that marriage breakdown is quite frequent, divorce being particularly singled out as the cause of marriage dissolution. Registration data for 1976 indicated a ratio of 13.4 divorces per 100 marriages^{12/} in the DSS area. In spite of relatively moderate mortality, some marriages are terminated by premature death of either wife or husband. Despite higher female than male mortality the likelihood of a wife becoming a widow is considerably higher than *vice versa*, due to the difference in wife's and husband's ages at marriage. This difference was observed to increase as the groom's age at first marriage increases^{13/} and typically exceeds 10 years.

The relatively low proportions of widowed and divorced men in the distribution by marital status suggests that remarriage is frequent, although it may - particularly in the case of widowers - be less so at older ages.

Markedly different from the distribution of males is the distribution by marital status of females. Like males, almost all of them marry while young. Some of them get divorced at relatively young ages, very often after a relatively short marriage duration. A somewhat lower proportion of divorced women

^{10/} The assumptions underlying the calculation of the singulate mean age at first marriage are: no person died between the ages 10 and 55 years; the marriage pattern in the past has been stable and would remain so in the future, leading thus to an age pattern represented by the proportions never married established from the census data.

^{11/} The marriage records for 1976 obtained from the continuing registration of marriages in the DSS yielded an average age at first marriage for males 24.4 years and for females 16.7 years.

^{12/} See Demographic Surveillance System - Matlab, Volume Five: Vital Events, Migration and Marriages, 1976. Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca, 1978.

^{13/} Ibid. part B.

than men re-marry. However, the most striking difference between the two distributions by marital status is with respect to widowhood. The steeply rising proportions of widows, from 0.3 percent at ages 15-19 to 90.3 percent at the ages 70 years and higher suggests that (a) more wives are likely to lose their husbands than vice versa; (b) widows are less likely to re-marry than widowers.

The difference between the male and female marital life cycles may be summarized in the following over-simplified model^{14/} (Table 7).

TABLE 7
Model of the marital life cycle of males and females

Stage of marital status	Males		Females	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
Potential life span between the ages 15 and 70 years	55.0	100.0	55.0	100.0
person-years single	9.6	17.4	2.2	4.1
married (incl. remarried)	43.9	79.8	36.9	67.2
widowed	1.1	2.1	15.0	27.3
divorced	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.4

Out of the potential 55 years between the ages 15 and 70 a man would spend almost 80 percent in a marital union. The time spent outside of marriage is accounted for partly by the first marriage taking place at an average age of 24.6 years, that is 9.6 years are spent as single. Once married a man would typically lose only about 1.5 years of his life cycle by marriage breakdown while waiting for re-marriage. In a striking contrast to the male marital life cycle a woman would typically have only 2.2 years of unmarried life before her at 15 years of age. For about two-thirds of her potential life span between the ages 15 and 70 years she would live in a marital union, in all for 37 years. Out of this, however, 25½ years would fall within her reproductive life (between the ages 15 and 45 years, or 85 percent of the total reproductive life span). For 15 years, that is for more than one-quarter of her life cycle she will be a widow and thus dependent primarily on her sons and in-laws for her protection

^{14/} The over-simplification is mainly due to the exclusion of the risk of mortality between the ages 15 and 70 years. Despite the limitations the model clearly indicates the differential impact of widowhood on the marital life cycle.

and livelihood. The part of the marital life cycle accounted for by divorce (without re-marriage or waiting for re-marriage) is just under 1 year but still about twice as long as that for men.

The differences between the marital life cycles of males and females undoubtedly have demographic, social, and health implications. However they cannot be investigated within the framework of the analysis of census data.

5. Religion

Most of the inhabitants of the DSS area belong to the Muslim community. Islam is the religion of 87.8 percent of the population enumerated in 1974. The other numerically significant community in the area is Hindu, representing 12.2 of total population. Only 9 persons (5 males and 4 females) reported other religion^{15/} (Table 8.)

TABLE 8
Population of the DSS by religion, 1974 census

Percentage of Muslim population	Number of villages
0.0	8
0.1 - 4.9	4
5.0 - 14.9	2
15.0 - 24.9	2
25.0 - 49.9	7
50.0 - 74.9	18
75.0 - 84.9	16
85.0 - 94.9	36
95.0 - 99.9	32
100.0	103
Total	228

In the majority of the villages of the DSS the two communities live together. There were 103 villages without any population of Hindu religion and eight villages with no Muslims. In only 10 percent of all villages Hindus formed a majority of the population.

^{15/} According to the National census of 1974 the population of Bangladesh consisted of 85.4 percent Muslim and 13.5 Hindu; more than half of the remainder were Buddhist.

Religion was obtained in the DSS census from the head of the family and applied to all family members. It may be of interest to compare family sizes between the two communities (Table 9). On average, family size was about the same, Muslim and Hindu households alike having 5.8 members. From the distribution of the population, however, it appears that a somewhat larger percentage of Hindu than Muslim families had 10 or more members.

TABLE 9
Percentage distribution of households by size and religion
of the head of household

Religion of household head	Number of members of the household												Average size
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+	
Islam	2.7	5.5	9.6	13.1	16.0	16.3	14.0	9.6	5.7	3.1	1.7	2.7	5.81
Hindu	3.6	5.9	9.7	12.6	16.5	15.6	12.9	8.8	5.3	3.4	1.9	3.8	5.80

6. Education

According to the survey conducted in 1975 in the DSS area^{16/} there were 169 primary schools in the 233 villages that formed the census area in 1974. According to the declaration of household head or individual 30.3 percent of the population of school-going age or older was literate, that is able to read and/or write. This 'verbal' literacy was higher than found in the National Census of 1974 for rural Bangladesh (22.3 percent).

As noted earlier, two inquiries were made in the 1974 DSS census concerning education: (1) the number of completed years of school attendance was obtained from each individual of school-going age (aged four years or older); (2) a test of ability to read and/or write was administered to the eligible members (aged 4 years and over) for a random sample of 5 percent families to test the reliability of the verbal declaration about literacy.

The summary of the results of the inquiry into the years of school attendance is presented in Table 10.

Among children aged 5-14 years one-third did not have any formal education at all; in this respect there was no difference between boys and girls. The differences start to emerge when the type of school attended and the number of

^{16/} M. Shafiqul Islam, 'An estimation of response bias of literacy in a census of rural Bangladesh' Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca, 1978 (mimeographed).

years completed are considered. Girls were more likely than boys to be sent to a religious school (Maktab): 23.6 percent in contrast to 9.5 percent respectively. Of those aged 5-14 years 59.1 percent of boys and 43.7 percent of girls attended a secular school. Of them, 76 percent and 78 percent respectively attended school for three years or less.

TABLE 10
Distribution of the population by sex, age and completed years
of education, DSS, 1974

Education (years)	Age							
	Males				Females			
	5-14	15-24	25-49	50+	5-14	15-24	25-49	50+
Total	35,340	24,074	31,260	15,697	33,846	22,286	33,050	13,211
0	11,084	5,774	10,041	5,246	11,062	6,611	14,320	7,219
1-3	15,838	3,137	4,353	2,070	11,587	1,694	2,101	329
4-6	4,139	4,599	6,252	3,372	2,761	4,648	4,125	512
7-9	870	3,339	1,980	1,003	413	1,013	310	30
10+	48	4,544	3,164	876	27	453	53	5
Maktab	3,361	2,681	5,470	3,130	7,996	7,867	12,141	5,116
Percentage distribution								
0	31.4	24.0	32.1	33.4	32.7	29.7	43.3	54.6
1-3	44.8	13.0	13.9	13.2	34.2	7.6	6.4	2.5
4-6	11.7	19.1	20.0	21.5	8.2	20.9	12.5	3.9
7-9	2.5	13.9	6.3	6.4	1.2	4.5	0.9	0.2
10+	0.1	18.9	10.1	5.6	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.0
Maktab	9.5	11.1	17.6	19.9	23.6	35.3	36.7	38.8

To assess the extent to which continuation of school attendance differs between male and female children in the rural areas let us consider the age group 10-14 years separately. All the children of this age could have completed at least primary school and the older ones could have reached up to 10 years of formal education. The actual distribution as obtained from 1974 census is presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11

Completed years of school attendance by boys and girls aged 10-14 years

Sex	Total number	No formal schooling	Maktab	Secular school attended		
				Total	1-5 years	6 & more years
Males	21,020	4,912	1,846	14,262	12,539	1,723
Females	20,269	4,878	5,616	9,775	8,959	816
Ratio M/F	1.04	1.01	0.33	1.46	1.40	2.11

The sex ratios in the last row of the Table clearly indicate the extent of disadvantage in access to education females still suffer in rural Bangladesh. They appear not to be discriminated against as far as school attendance in general is concerned: 23.4 percent and 24.1 percent of boys and girls respectively have not attended any school at all. However, in the type of school they are sent to by parents the differences start emerging: three times more girls than boys are sent to Maktab to obtain religious education only. Boys, on the other hand, are more likely to be sent to a secular school. Even there, however, girls are less likely to continue beyond the primary level than boys.

Among the adolescents and young adults aged 15-24 years the same disadvantage of women in access to education is discernable. Without formal education were 24 and 30 percent of males and females respectively. Religious education was, once again, sought primarily by the parents for their daughters (35 percent) but considerably less often for boys (11 percent). Among those who had attended a secular school (64.5 percent of males and 35.0 percent of females aged 15-24 years) almost one third (29 percent) of males continued to level 10 and higher in contrast to 5.8 percent of females.

The older generations aged 50 years and over had obviously limited access to any type of education in rural Bangladesh. One third of males and over half of females never attended any school; religious education was, once again, more frequently given to girls than to boys. Moreover, even a short attendance in a secular school was more rarely reported by the older women than by older men: only 2.5 percent of women in contrast to 13.2 percent of men attended secular school for less than four years, and 4 and 33.5 percent respectively attended such school for four years or longer.

The literacy test was administered to examine the reliability of the spontaneous statements as to the ability to read and/or write. In all, 11,304 persons were asked the question and 3,426 (i.e. 30.3 percent) declared verbally such ability. A test described in Section 1 was then given to a subsample of 1,892 persons who were, by their own declaration, literate. Out of them 142 (or 7.5 percent) failed the test.^{17/}

^{17/} The analysis of the results of the literacy test is reproduced here from M. Shafiqul Islam, op. cit. in footnote 16.

The failure rate was higher for females (9.9 percent) than for males (5.6 percent). False response was likely to be given by those who admittedly attended primary school only (failure rate of 10.7 percent) than by those who claimed more than 5 years of education (failure rate of 1.2 percent). There was only a marginal and insignificant difference in the failure rate between the Muslim and Hindu respondents.

In terms of age, the least likely to fail the test were adolescents and young adults aged 15-24 years (failure rate 2.7 percent) whereas the highest proportion failed was among children 5-14 years of age (12.1 percent).

7. Occupation

The overview of the occupational classification used in the DSS census of 1974 and the distribution of the population by occupation are found in Table 12. The classification used in the census does not clearly distinguish between personal occupation, industry, and occupational status. We attempted, however, to categorize the occupation and occupational status and, using the concept of the 'labour force' discern between those working, not at work (but actively seeking a job) and not working. Among the latter the largest group are children under the age of eight years about whom no question was asked as to economic activity. In the subsequent tabulations we deleted this group. Another category worth noting are housewives. Most married women were reported as attending to household chores. It should be recognized, however, that rural women in Bangladesh are 'major, but largely unrecognized, contributors to agricultural and economic productivity'^{18/} They are in particular responsible for grain processing and storing, grow most of the family's fruits and vegetables and care for the household's poultry and livestock. In some communities they contribute by making nets and spinning thread and supplement the household's income through cottage industry.

Out of all males who were asked about their occupation 70.3 percent were working either for wages, salary, or profit, or were unemployed and looking for a job. More than three quarters (75.3 percent) of women were declared as housewives and only 5.8 percent were in a gainful employment, or selfemployed. (Table 13.) Almost one-third of males and one-fifth of females (29.7 and 18.9 percent respectively) were not working. A largest proportion of them were school-children and students. In this category there were more males than females. Begging was the only means of livelihood for 0.3 percent of males and 0.9 percent of females. Physical and mental disability, and in some instances probably old age, were causes excluding about the same proportion of men and women from working (1.4 and 1.3 percent respectively).

Unemployment and hidden unemployment (under-employment) is a serious problem in all developing countries and, in particular, in the rural communities.

^{18/} Khushi KABIR, Ayesha ABED, Marty CHEN, Rural Women in Bangladesh: Exploding some Myths. The Ford Foundation, Dacca, May 1976. Report No. 42.

TABLE 12

Primary occupation of the head of the household and of other members
DSS 1974 census

Occupational category	Household Heads			Others		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. Land owner	1,236	673	1,909	161	55	216
2. Self-employed & employer	20,644	381	21,025	12,862	1,002	13,864
owner-worker	13,011	41	13,052	7,486	34	7,520
rents/sharecrops	723	258	981	314	8	322
catches fish	1,648	4	1,652	1,657	10	1,667
sells fish	231	3	234	133	5	138
rents fishing equipment	9	-	9	6	-	6
boatman	1,707	3	1,710	1,127	11	1,138
cottage industry	297	47	344	223	816	1,039
businessman (jute)	122	-	122	43	-	43
- (small scale)	1,878	22	1,900	1,049	110	1,159
- (other)	1,018	3	1,021	824	8	832
3. Employed for salary/wages	16,381	699	17,080	12,460	1,292	13,752
agricultural labour	8,666	12	8,678	6,399	43	6,442
domestic labour	43	524	567	439	861	1,300
mill worker	2,297	2	2,299	1,456	17	1,473
skilled worker	2,616	30	2,646	1,735	72	1,807
unskilled worker	599	11	610	590	138	728
skilled service	1,673	83	1,756	1,459	106	1,565
unskilled service	487	37	524	382	55	437
4. Others	394	62	456	561	239	800
5. Unemployed (seeking job)	190	12	202	5,613	1,158	6,771
6. Not working	1,062	603	1,665	28,298	17,611	45,909
beggars	140	553	693	136	313	449
disabled	769	39	808	686	1,193	1,879
students	153	11	164	27,476	16,105	43,581
7. No occupation	59	12	71	34,079	32,750	66,829
8. Not stated	50	2	52	377	1	378
9. Housewife	-	2,570	2,570	-	69,958	69,958
Total	40,016	5,014	45,030	94,411	124,066	218,477

TABLE 13

Percentage distribution of the major occupational categories

Occupational category	Males	Females
1. Land owner	1.4	0.8
2. Self-employed/employer	33.4	1.4
3. Employee	28.8	2.1
4. Other	0.9	0.3
5. Unemployed	5.8	1.2
TOTAL in workforce	70.3	5.8
6. Not working - beggars	0.3	0.9
students	27.5	16.7
disabled	1.5	1.3
7. Unknown	0.4	0.0
8. Housewives	-	75.3

The percentage unemployed and actively seeking a job reveals only a part of its extent. Even then, however, 8.2 percent males and 21.0 percent females in the total workforce were without a job. Although the level of unemployment may not be totally revealed by those figures it clearly indicates that finding a suitable job in a village is far more difficult for women than for men. Most of those who declared to the enumerators that they were looking for gainful employment were young, below the age of 15 years (Table 14). Women, in addition, have high

TABLE 14

Percentage unemployed by sex and age, DSS 1974 census

Sex	Age group								Total
	8-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	Percent unemployed out of those in the workforce								
Males	50.5	3.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.9	8.9	8.2
Females	59.2	4.9	0.1	0.7	2.1	9.1	21.8	34.7	21.0

unemployment rates at the older ages as well when many of them are widowed and, presumably, without any support. Lack of working opportunities for younger women may leave marriage the only option open to them and the role of wife and mother the only one they were prepared for.

Relating the number of persons at work and seeking job to the total population by sex and age generates the sex-age-specific workforce participation rates, that is a measure of involvement in economic activities. Of all males aged 8 years and over 71.2 percent were economically active. (Table 15.) The participation rates typically are low at the youngest ages as many children and young adults are continuing their education and vocational training. They reach a peak at the broad age group 25-64 years where almost all men are economically active. After that they start to abate as age and disability push many out of economic activity.

Of all women aged 8 years and over 5.8 percent were in what would be formally described as 'workforce'. However, as mentioned earlier, most of the women described as 'housewives' spend a considerable proportion of daytime in productive work in the agricultural sector.^{19/} In contrast to males, the wife's role in the agricultural production is non-paid and non-recognized. Moreover, in Bangladesh Muslim society, it is largely unseen as well as most of the economic activities of women take place in the seclusion of the bari.

The pattern of the labour force participation of women presented in Table 15 is thus considerably distorted, because at the best it reflects participation in 'gainful' pursuits only. The rates remain low at the ages below

TABLE 15
Labour force participation rates by sex and age, DSS 1974 census

Sex	Age group							
	8-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Rate per 100 persons of given sex and age								
A. Labour force								
Males	33.8	67.2	96.4	99.0	98.4	95.6	86.0	60.9
Females	6.1	3.0	4.8	7.2	8.3	9.3	10.8	9.9
B. Housewives								
Women	43.6	90.6	93.9	90.7	88.6	80.8	65.2	41.5

35 years and start increasing thereafter to a peak of 10.8 per 100 at the ages 65-74 years. As we noted earlier, at those ages most women are widows and many of them, apparently, seek service or other paid employment as the only means of livelihood. To compensate, at least to some extent, for the deficiency in the definition of 'labour force' with respect to women we added, in the last row of Table 15, the age-specific proportions of women described in the census as

^{19/} Khaleda SALAHUDDIN, 'Women in productive activities' in M. Hossain, R. Sharif, J. Huq (Eds.) Role of Women in Socio-Economic Development in Bangladesh, p.17. Bangladesh Economic Association, Dacca, 1977.

'housewives', i.e. women attending to household chores. Not all of them were married; particularly among the youngest ones the unmarried girls not attending school were almost invariably described as 'housewives' by the census enumerators. As the proportion of 'housewives' declined with increased age of women, the participation rates in gainful occupations rose thus corroborating the above opinion that a large proportion of the latter were widows.

8. Family size and structure

In the DSS area 45,030 families were enumerated; the average family size was 5.85 persons and this average was identical for the two major religious communities, the Muslims and the Hindus. Family size varied according to family type. Leaving out 1,273 households of single persons, the average size of one-generation family was 2.07 persons, of a two-generation family 5.44, of a three-generation family 7.62 and of the other family types, containing persons not related by blood or marriage, 7.10 persons. (Table 16.)

TABLE 16
Family structure and size, DSS Matlab, census 1974

Family type	Number of households	%	Number of persons	%	Average family size
Single person	1,273	2.8	1,273	0.5	1.0
One generation	1,313	2.9	2,808	1.1	2.1
Two generations	27,415	60.9	149,028	56.5	5.4
Three generations	6,986	15.5	53,256	20.2	7.6
Other families	8,043	17.9	57,142	21.7	7.1
All families	45,030	100.0	263,507	100.0	5.8

Most of the families in the DSS villages were two-generation, that is basically nuclear, families. Extended or joint families comprising three generations represented 15.5 percent of all households and single person households and one-generation families accounted together for just over five percent of families. It is unfortunate that the 'other' families cannot be disaggregated further according to generational structure. From the average number of persons living in such 'other' families it would appear that a majority of them were joint families.

It thus appears that the majority of the population lived in relatively small families: 57.6 percent. About one out of five persons belonged to an extended family and this proportion may be, in reality, even higher if we

consider the 'other' families^{20/} Most of the household heads were males (88.9 percent) and only 11.1 percent of households were headed by a woman. The overwhelming majority of the male household heads were married, the non-married (single, divorced, widowed) forming only 5.7 percent of all male heads of household. (Table 17.) Single men recorded as head of household were predominantly among the younger age groups; widowers as household heads were more frequently found at the ages 60 years and older.

TABLE 17
Household heads by sex and marital status, DSS, 1974

Head of household	Marital status				Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
Male	1,269	37,740	792	215	40,016
Female	17	1,663	3,198	136	5,014
	percentage distribution				
Male	3.2	94.3	2.0	0.5	100.0
Female	0.3	33.2	63.8	2.7	100.0

It was noted in an earlier section that widows and older divorcees have very limited chances to re-marry in rural Bangladesh. It thus is not surprising to find that two-thirds of the female household heads were widows. Contrary to expectation, another third of female household heads were married women. Those were obviously the instances where husbands were absent for extended period of time and thus, by definition, considered non-residents. In such situation the wife became the household head according to the census instruction.

Another respect in which households differ depending upon whether the head is a man or a woman is family structure. Single person households are predominantly headed by women of whom almost all are widows. Three-generation families, in contrast, are almost invariably governed by men. (Table 18).

^{20/} It would be probably fair to estimate that at least one-quarter and possibly up to one third of all persons enumerated in the DSS lived in a joint or extended family.

TABLE 18

Distribution of families by type and sex of the household head

Family type	Household head				Percentage of households with woman as head
	Male	%	Female	%	
All households	40,016	100.0	5,014	100.0	11.1
Single person	282	0.7	991	19.8	77.8
One generation	1,289	3.2	24	0.5	1.8
Two generations	24,571	61.4	2,844	56.7	10.4
Three generations	6,948	17.4	38	0.7	0.5
Other	6,926	17.3	1,117	22.3	13.9

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The full list of the field staff associated with the DSS during 1974-76 period is presented in Volume One of this series. Their assistance and efforts are here gratefully acknowledged. Indispensable to the smooth functioning of the DSS has been the logistic support provided by the maintenance staff in Dacca and Matlab, speed-boat and vehicle drivers and others.

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A N N E X

Selected tabulations of socio-economic characteristics of the
DSS households, housing conditions and sources of water.

TABLE A.1

Distribution of households by size and ownership of various items

Household size (persons)	All households	Households owning at least one				Households receiving remittances
		radio	watch	hurricane lamp	quilt	
All households	45,024 ^{a/}	115	243	10,139	14,287	1,644
1	1,263	1	-	63	198	302
2	2,481	5	18	279	538	228
3	4,334	16	40	672	1,034	225
4	5,885	16	50	1,168	1,512	227
5	7,217	20	28	1,762	1,913	235
6	7,287	16	30	1,902	2,189	172
7	6,239	13	21	1,715	1,999	126
8	4,299	7	18	1,228	1,640	72
9	2,532	10	12	663	1,140	29
10	1,408	4	9	346	731	17
11	782	5	5	156	457	7
12 & more	1,297	2	12	185	936	4

^{a/} information was not available for 6 households

TABLE A.2

Distribution of households by ownership of cows

Household size (persons)	Total	Number of cows owned						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
All households	45,024	26,921	5,324	5,288	3,321	2,152	1,067	951
1	1,263	1,231	17	11	1	2	-	1
2	2,481	2,128	154	124	49	18	4	4
3	4,334	3,480	351	260	124	85	25	9
4	5,885	4,351	616	472	241	129	41	35
5	7,217	4,787	896	782	421	195	93	43
6	7,287	4,274	992	928	560	310	133	90
7	6,239	3,121	924	980	582	370	148	114
8	4,299	1,875	634	714	484	318	160	114
9	2,532	888	351	451	358	242	135	107
10	1,408	414	192	247	198	180	90	87
11	782	177	95	149	97	109	82	73
12 & more	1,297	195	102	170	206	194	156	274

TABLE A.3

Distribution of households by ownership of boats

Household size (persons)	Total households	Number of boats owned				
		0	1	2	3	4 +
All households	45,024	24,388	18,900	1,491	194	51
1	1,263	1,206	57	-	-	-
2	2,481	2,000	468	10	1	2
3	4,334	3,261	1,047	25	1	-
4	5,885	4,037	1,781	61	6	-
5	7,217	4,295	2,797	115	10	-
6	7,287	3,780	3,307	184	12	4
7	6,239	2,777	3,228	208	25	1
8	4,299	1,579	2,446	236	31	7
9	2,532	781	1,561	165	19	6
10	1,408	351	903	132	16	6
11	782	159	514	98	8	3
12 & more	1,297	162	791	257	65	22

TABLE A.4

Distribution of households by source of water ^{a/}

water used for	Source of water					
	river	canal	tank	ditch	tube-well	other & n.s.
drinking	6,900	6,596	14,972	2,846	13,677	4
cooking	5,149	7,189	27,566	4,966	121	4
bathing	6,329	7,430	27,046	4,155	30	5
washing	3,070	6,634	28,242	6,924	103	6

^{a/} information available for 44,995 households out of total 45,030 enumerated.

TABLE A.5

Distribution of households by family size and number of rooms

Household size (persons)	Number of households	Number of rooms						
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6
All households	45,024	756	36,883	6,222	989	151	16	7
1	1,263	211	1,051	1	-	-	-	-
2	2,481	145	2,325	11	-	-	-	-
3	4,334	136	4,121	77	-	-	-	-
4	5,885	99	5,515	269	2	-	-	-
5	7,217	69	6,656	480	12	-	-	-
6	7,287	46	6,435	783	23	-	-	-
7	6,239	32	5,155	1,013	39	-	-	-
8	4,299	11	3,171	1,039	75	3	-	-
9	2,532	5	1,495	908	121	3	-	-
10	1,408	1	641	631	127	8	-	-
11	782	1	191	459	125	6	-	-
12 & more	1,297	-	127	551	465	131	16	7

TABLE A.6

Construction of the dwellings

Material	Roof	Walls
Tin	34,213	3,218
Other	10,051	32,494
Mixed	-	8,538
Total ^{a/}	44,264	44,250

^{a/} apart from the 756 households without separate room for living, information was not available for additional 10 households (roof) and 24 households (walls).

APPENDIX 1

List of villages under the DSS, population size and month
of 1974 census

Code No.	Village	Males	Females	Total	Month
A	Uddamdi	1,073	1,022	2,095	6
B	Charmasua	787	709	1,496	6
C	Sarderkandi	1,360	1,371	2,731	6
D	Charmukundi	672	687	1,359	6
F	Sepoykandi	633	638	1,271	6
G	Thatalia	930	950	1,880	6
H	Lamchari	584	575	1,159	6
J	Char Harigope	174	144	318	7
K	Shahpur	373	370	743	5
L	Tatkhana	181	174	355	5
M	Char Nayergaon	50	50	100	4
N	Aswinpur	884	810	1,694	5
O	Nayergaon	477	482	959	5
P	Titerkandi	770	757	1,527	5
Q	Char Shibpur	156	137	293	5
R	Nandalalpur	594	577	1,171	6
S	Tatua	470	472	942	5
T	Amuakanda	589	596	1,185	6
U	Baishpur	3,015	2,805	5,820	7
W	Kaladi	1,004	934	1,938	7
D 01	Damodardi	901	872	1,773	6
D 02	Bishnupur	3,296	3,211	6,507	6
D 03	Moniharkadi	2,201	2,128	4,329	6
D 04	Madyamchari	39	38	77	6
D 05	Kanudi	539	517	1,056	5
D 06	Dhanpordi	1,129	1,074	2,203	6
D 07	Sarongdi	357	296	653	4
D 08	Hasadi	270	238	508	4
D 09	Sugandi	376	347	723	4
D 10	Nurullahpur	678	613	1,291	5
D 11	Projapordi	230	199	429	4
D 12	Rongergaon	391	355	746	5
D 13	Lalpur	1,465	1,370	2,835	5
D 14	Pathalia	209	192	401	5
D 15	Kherudia	1,379	1,391	2,770	5
D 16	Dasdi	1,618	1,442	3,060	5
D 17	Radlia	1,581	1,412	2,993	5
D 18	Amanullahpur	672	669	1,341	5
D 19	Paikasti	1,512	1,446	2,958	5
D 20	Hapania	942	828	1,770	5

V 21	Khadergaon	185	197	382	6
V 22	Beloti	254	286	540	6
V 23	Baluchar	280	233	513	6
V 24	Machuakhal	1,048	987	2,035	6
V 25	Char Pathalia	589	592	1,181	6
V 26	Narayanpur	1,020	1,011	2,031	6
V 27	Panchghoria	367	358	725	5
V 28	Khidirpur	484	477	961	6
V 29	Shibpur (South)	310	280	590	5
V 30	Harion	221	221	442	5
V 31	Dighaldi	3,528	3,490	7,018	6
V 32	Mobarakdi	1,011	1,026	2,037	6
V 33	Shibpur (North)	348	378	726	5
V 34	Satparia	345	334	679	6
V 35	Durgapur	1,454	1,445	2,899	6
V 37	Charputia	152	144	296	5
V 38	Galimkha	635	627	1,262	6
V 39	Gobindapur	147	139	286	5
V 40	Masunda	284	264	548	5
V 41	Paton	551	552	1,103	5
V 42	Adhara (South)	293	263	556	5
V 43	Kanachak	400	387	787	5
V 44	Panchdona	236	231	467	5
V 45	Bakchar	355	330	685	5
V 46	Silinda	129	119	248	5
V 47	Tulatali	747	715	1,462	6
V 48	Gangkanda	265	272	537	6
V 49	Harina Bhabanipur	510	464	974	6
V 50	Bakharpur	361	364	725	6
V 51	Induriakandi	720	666	1,386	5
V 52	Nayakandi	121	106	227	6
V 53	Chhoto Haldia	1,250	1,201	2,451	6
V 54	Balairkandi	237	229	466	6
V 55	Induria	221	224	445	6
V 56	Pailpara	566	527	1,093	6
V 57	Baluchar	442	407	849	5
V 58	Mohishmari	542	497	1,039	5
V 59	Doshpara	373	371	744	5
V 60	Suvankardi	389	380	769	6
V 61	Munsabdi	293	294	587	6
V 62	Shilmondi	332	328	660	6
V 63	Islamabad (East)	926	872	1,798	6
V 64	Kawadi	1,956	1,885	3,841	7
V 65	Nayachar	270	242	512	6
V 66	Thatalia	364	351	715	6
V 67	Majlishpur	248	244	492	6
V 68	Sobahan	331	324	655	6
V 69	Naobanga	554	585	1,139	5
V 70	South Joypur	309	296	605	5
V 71	Khamarpara	138	145	283	4
V 72	Upadi	2,267	2,176	4,443	6
V 73	Sadardia	346	304	650	5

V 74	Ketundi	505	452	957	5
V 75	Mukundi	155	122	277	5
V 76	Chosoi	579	583	1,162	5
V 77	Dighalgaon	136	140	276	4
V 78	Soladana	92	81	173	4
V 79	Pitambordi	130	126	256	4
V 80	Daribond	370	363	733	5
V 81	Sonaterkandi	252	228	480	6
V 82	Dhanarpar	527	544	1,071	6
V 83	Padmapal	181	206	387	6
V 84	Shahabajkandi	871	906	1,777	7
V 85	Bhanurpara	161	167	328	6
V 86	Adhara	323	293	616	5
V 87	Hurmaisha	257	250	507	6
V 88	Datikara	194	146	340	5
V 89	Islamabad (Middle)	557	539	1,096	6
V 90	Narinda	445	415	860	5
V 91	Kachiara	205	193	398	4
V 92	Ujjalpur	82	64	146	4
V 93	Bordail	1,021	1,030	2,051	5
V 94	Khidirpur (North)	251	241	492	4
V 95	Baluchar	389	384	773	5
V 96	Rampur	235	232	467	5
V 97	Dhonagoda	211	211	422	6
V 98	Santoshpur	95	82	177	6
V 99	Baluakandi	294	288	582	6
VB 1	Taltoli	565	532	1,097	6
VB 2	Sree Rayerchar	336	338	674	6
VB 3	Rayerkandi	1,066	1,034	2,100	6
VB 4	Ramdaspur	1,168	1,208	2,376	6
VB 5	Thakurpara	385	339	724	6
VB 6	Sarkerpara	160	159	319	5
VB 7	Mirpur	93	68	161	6
VB 8	Farazikandi	438	440	878	5
VB 9	Ramanathganj	178	144	322	6
VB 10	South Rampur	666	646	1,312	6

Villages not included in the DSS
but enumerated in 1974

VB 11	Mehron	996	937	1,933	5
VB 12	Nagda	1,686	1,543	3,229	6
VB 13	Naogaon	1,750	1,835	3,585	7
V 20	Dagorpur	436	426	862	6
V 36	Ludhua	1,961	1,902	3,863	6

D 21	Sengaon	791	727	1,518	5
D 22	Ashikati	1,721	1,661	3,382	5
D 23	Hossainpur	1,345	1,334	2,679	5
D 24	Kallyandi	2,058	1,881	3,939	5
D 25	Dasadi	1,682	1,566	3,248	5
D 26	Purandapur	642	610	1,252	5
D 27	Safarmali	173	147	320	5
D 28	Bazarkhola	500	510	1,010	6
D 29	Kirtonkhola	71	71	142	6
D 30	Banuakandi	310	289	599	6
D 31	Harina Bazarkhola	449	407	856	6
D 32	Khalisha	250	226	476	6
D 33	Nayanagar	403	348	751	6
D 34	Saidkharkandi	526	540	1,066	6
D 35	Mollakandi	288	311	599	6
D 36	Chhoto Basurchar	203	188	391	6
D 37	Basurchar	548	534	1,082	6
D 38	Bara Basurchar	267	254	521	6
D 39	Datterchar	301	296	597	5
D 40	Kadamtali	269	254	523	6
D 41	Simulia	981	945	1,926	5
D 42	Guagasia	684	627	1,311	5
D 43	Jamalpur	824	833	1,657	5
D 44	Nabipur	347	276	623	6
D 45	Khagoria	796	793	1,589	6
D 46	Hapania	351	353	704	5
D 47	Bara Kinarchak	702	424	1,126	6
D 48	Chhoto Kinarchak	500	450	950	6
D 49	Sadullahpur	878	876	1,754	6
D 50	Badarpur	484	491	975	6
D 51	Mollakandi	480	509	989	5
D 52	Nayakandi	115	108	223	5
D 53	Gopalkandi	454	448	902	5
D 54	Muktirkandi	1,139	1,090	2,229	5
D 55	Jamalpur	434	437	871	5
D 56	Ramayetkandi	383	354	737	6
D 57	Goalmari	649	591	1,240	6
D 58	Jamalkandi	302	281	583	6
D 59	Manthan	282	288	570	6
D 60	Lamchari	208	194	402	7
D 61	Kalairkandi	585	570	1,155	6
D 62	South Nasaruddin	514	443	957	6
D 63	Jhawtali	369	368	737	6
D 64	Sonakandi	341	322	663	7
D 65	Chandrakandi	546	515	1,061	5
D 66	Putiarpar	572	559	1,131	4
D 67	Sobairkandi	146	141	287	4
D 68	Shyam Nagar	262	251	513	4
D 69	Baribanga	457	458	915	5
D 70	Kalipura	708	666	1,374	5

D 71	Imampur	603	540	1,143	5
D 72	Lalpur (East)	530	511	1,041	5
D 73	Lalpur (West)	543	496	1,039	5
D 74	Charcharani	276	304	580	5
D 75	Saitnal	2,249	2,199	4,448	5
D 76	Saitnal Malopara	491	425	916	5
D 77	Sotaki	427	390	817	5
D 78	Mulluk Mazirkandi	409	385	794	5
D 79	Mollakandi	134	136	270	5
D 80	Manikerkandi	153	157	310	5
D 81	Chandsarderkandi	436	449	885	5
D 82	Sugandi	828	774	1,602	5
D 83	Sikirchar (East)	543	488	1,031	5
D 84	Sikirchar (West)	264	255	519	5
D 85	Jorkhali	583	561	1,144	5
D 86	Baluchar	352	329	681	5
D 87	Baro Ani	376	341	717	5
D 88	Sankibanga	835	831	1,666	5
D 89	Sankibanga Namapara	253	252	505	5
D 90	Zahirabaj	1,172	1,190	2,362	5
D 91	North Joypur	666	597	1,263	5
D 92	West Joypur	313	290	603	5
D 93	Maizkandi	363	331	694	5
D 94	Hazipur	409	423	832	6
D 95	Tapaderpara	181	161	342	5
D 96	Rampur	92	93	185	5
D 97	Nayakandi	265	263	528	5
D 98	Bara Haldia	1,178	1,151	2,329	6
D 99	Madertoli	794	823	1,617	6
D 100	Barogaon	1,342	1,276	2,618	5
D 101	Nacjan	565	530	1,095	5
V 01	Kadamtali	340	351	691	6
V 02	Nilokhi	175	200	375	6
V 03	Char Nilokhi	262	314	576	5
V 04	Char Pathalia	110	85	195	6
V 05	Gazipur	1,375	1,288	2,663	6
V 06	Fatepur	1,058	1,096	2,154	6
V 07	Nayakandi	179	149	328	7
V 08	Goalbhar	490	477	967	7
V 09	Naburkandi	384	410	794	6
V 10	Dhakirgaon	625	544	1,169	6
V 11	Nabakalash	513	501	1,014	6
V 12	Bhangerpar	202	192	394	7
V 13	Baburpara	320	308	628	6
V 14	Enayet Nagar	466	443	909	6
V 15	Bhati Rasulpur	281	278	559	6
V 16	Binandapur	358	356	714	6
V 17	Hatighata	525	493	1,018	6
V 18	Torkey	1,589	1,519	3,108	7
V 19	Lakshmipur	1,422	1,378	2,800	6

APPENDIX 2

CENSUS FORMS AND FAMILY CENSUS RECORD

Village : _____ Code . _____ Family No. : _____ Previous Family No. . _____

Bari : _____ Religion : _____

APPENDIX 2
CENSUS - 1974
CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY
MATLAB, COMILLA

Ind. No.	Mother's No.	Dwelling No.	Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Relation to Head	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Date of M-In	Date of M-Out	IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE								Remarks
												T	Date	T	Date	T	Date	T	Date	
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11																				
12																				
13																				
14																				
15																				
16																				
17																				
18																				

Any Dwelling with Tin Roof? Yes No

Date of Census : _____ Signature : _____ Family Type : _____ Family No. : _____

Village : _____ Code : _____ Family No. : _____ Previous Family No. _____

Bari : _____ Religion : _____ Date Completed : _____

CENSUS — 1974
CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY
MATLAB, COMILLA

Ind. No.	Mother's No.	Dwelling No.	Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Relation to Head	Date of Birth	Education	Read/Write		Occupation					
										P	A	Primary		Secondary			
												I	O	I	O		
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	
16																	
17																	
18																	

Land Yield	Taka	Maunds	Unk
Cash	_____	_____	_____
Paddy	_____	_____	_____
Kaon	_____	_____	_____
Wheat	_____	_____	_____
Potato	_____	_____	_____
Swt. Pot.	_____	_____	_____
Jute	_____	_____	_____

Receive Remittance?..... Yes No
 Own radio?..... Yes No
 Own any watch?..... Yes No
 Own hurricane?..... Yes No
 Own lep (quilt)?..... Yes No

Number of cows:.....
 Number of boats:.....
 Kosha Dhusha Baro

Sources of water during Winter Season
 Oct.-Jan. (Aswin 16th-Magh 15)

	River	Canal	Tank	Ditch	T.W.	Other	Unk.
Drink							
Cook							
Bathe							
Wash							

Use fixed latrine?..... Yes No
 Latrine within
 15 yds. from a
 used water source?..... Yes No
 Majority usually use
 pot for washing
 after defecation?..... Yes No

Dwelling No.	Roof		Walls			Dimensions: (feet)	
1	Tin <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin-mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Length	Breadth
2	Tin <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin-mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Length	Breadth
3	Tin <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin-mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Length	Breadth
4	Tin <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin-mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Length	Breadth

APPENDIX 3

INSTRUCTIONS

1974 Census of the Matlab VTS Area

TOP:

Date Completed

Date on which Read/Write and Land Yield questions were completed.

MIDDLE:

Education: To be asked of all individuals 4 years old or older.

O: No formal education.

M: Only Maktab.

1-10: Enter number of last grade attended, whether religious or secular school.

10+ : For matriculate or higher level education.

Read/Write

This question will be asked for a 5% random sample of families when a village census has been completed, the supervisor will assign a random number from 1-20. The team will then revisit the family with this number and every 20th succeeding family, to complete the Read/Write and Land Yield questions. First, the ability of each individual of school age or older will be determined by asking informants. The responses O--illiterate, R--reads only, W--writes only, RW--reads and writes, will be entered under Column A (absent for test). Second, all individuals will be tested to observe if they can read or write a few lines of standard text at grade 2 level difficulty. The same responses according to the results of the test will be entered under Column P (present for test). A copy of the standard text follows the census instruction sheets.

Occupation

All individuals 8 years and older will be questioned. Occupation will be listed as primary or secondary, according to whether it is of primary or secondary economic importance to the family. The same occupation number cannot be entered for both primary and secondary occupation.

Definitions:

Housewife: Married or unmarried females, not males, who do house work.

Unskilled: Requiring one day or less training to learn the work.

Skilled: Requiring more than a day training to learn the work. Following are examples of skilled laborers: Barber, washerman Umbrella--maker, Cobbler, Tailor, Goldsmith, Blacksmith. Skilled service employees: Cook, teacher, salesman, clerk or persons employed on the basis of academic or technical qualifications; an Imam or private teacher will fall under this category.

Cottage

Industry: Crafts done in the house of residence--will include potters and repairers of fishing nets who work at home.

Service: Defined as employment for an organization, large or small, public or private, such as a business, a bank, a government organization.

Businessman: One who engages in buying and selling.

Disabled: Includes persons disabled because of mental illness or stupidity.

Other: Will include Cowherd, Goatherd, Kabiraj, Quack, Broker.

MIDDLE RIGHT:

These questions will be asked for each family as a unit.

Land Yield (to be done on a 5% random sample of families only as given under "Read/Write". Expected land yield in a typical year will be entered in terms of maunds to the nearest maund wherever possible, rather than cash in takas. In the case of a sharecropper who gives 50% of the yield to the landowner, only the sharecropper's 50% will be entered.)

Receive Remittance

Remittance is defined as a contribution in kind or cash regularly given by someone not included in the census family. A pension is not to be considered a remittance.

Radio, Watch, Hurricane

Any item capable of being repaired will be included. A clock will be considered a watch.

Number of Cows

Refers to all cows including calves.

Sources of Water During Winter Season

This refers to the major source for each activity--drinking, cooking, bathing, washing.

Use fixed latrine?

The latrine must be inspected by the field staff. In order to be considered a fixed latrine, there must be at least a minimal structure such as a screen of leaves and branches or a log.

Latrine within 15 yds. from a used water source?

The field staff must determine this by inspection. Within 15 yds, refers to dry season distance from any used water source.

Majority usually use pot for washing after defecation?

This refers to the habit of the majority of adults.

BOTTOM:

Dwelling No.

This must correspond to the dwelling numbers given in the dwelling number column.

Walls. Tin-Mixed

This means that one or more walls, but not all the walls, are constructed from tin.

Dimensions (feet)

Round off to the nearest foot.

REMARKS:

After a bari has been completed, ask if any person in that bari is blind in one or both eyes and record under the Remarks column for the individual either B1 or B2. Night blindness is not to be recorded. Previous VTS Numbers as specified under Previous Family No. and Date of M-In are to be listed.

APPENDIX 4

Coding symbols used in 1974 census

Characteristics	Location (column)	Codes
Village code	1-3	
V.T.S. number	village number family number individual number	4-6 7-10 11-12
Mother's number	13-14	
Age	15-16	
Sex	17	Male (1) Female (2)
Marital status	18	never married (0); currently married (1); widowed (2); divorced (3); separated (4)
Relation to head of household	19-20	no relation (00); self (01); wife (02); son (03); daughter (04); daughter-in-law (05); grandson (06); grand-daughter (07); sister (08); brother (09); uncle (10); aunt (11); cousin (12); others (13); daughter's husband (14); father (15); mother (16); unknown (17)
Date of birth	21-22 23-24 25-26	day month year (last two digits)
Vaccine	27	
Education of household head	28-29	01-10 years of school attendance 11 more than 10 years 12 religious (Maktab) only 00 nor formal education
Education of individual	30-31	
blank	32-36	
Religion	37	Islam (1); Hindu (2); other (3)
Family type	38-39	01 single person 02 husband and wife 03 husband, wife, unmarried children 04 - 02 + 03 + married children 05 head + unmarried children 06 - 02 + father or mother 07 - 03 + father or mother 08 - 04 + father or mother 09 head + brother or sister 10 - 09 + mother or father 11 - 01 + mother or father 12 - 04 + son's wife, daughter's husband + grandchildren 13 - others

Family size	40-41	number of persons
blank	42	
Occupation of household head: primary	43-44	01 owner - worker
secondary	45-46	02 owner only
blank	47	03 agents or sharecroppers of others' land
Occupation of individual: primary	48-49	04 fisherman (catching + selling)
secondary	50-51	05 selling fish (only)
		06 rents fishing equipment
		07 agricultural labour
		08 domestic labour
		09 mill worker/ factory worker
		10 unskilled labour
		11 skilled labour
		12 boatman
		13 cottage industry
		14 unskilled service
		15 skilled service
		16 businessman (jute)
		17 businessman (peddlar)
		18 businessman (established)
		19 beggar
		20 student
		21 disabled
		22 unemployed (seeking job)
		23 other
		24 unknown
		25 housewife
		blank - none
Number of rooms	52	
structure of the largest room/dwelling: roof	53	(1)- tin;(2)other
wall	54	(1) - tin; (2) tin-mixed; (3) other
Dimension in feet: length	55-56	sum for all rooms
width	57-58	
Possession of items	59-60	remittances (01); radio (02); watch/clock (04); hurricane lamp (08); quilt (16)
Number of cows	61	
Number of boats	62	
Source of water : drinking	63	(01) river; (02) canal; (03) tank; (04) ditch; (05) tube-well; (06) other; (07) unknown
cooking	64	
bathing	65	
washing	66	
Use fixed latrine	67	yes (1) no (2)
Distance more than 15 yards from used water source	68	yes (1) no (2)
Habit of washing (after use of latrine)	69	yes (1) no (2)

Highest educational level in family	70	1-9 years of school attendance 0 10 years - more than 10 years \$ religious (Maktab) blank - none
Date of migration-in	71-72 73-74 75-76	day unknown month 71-76 (oooooo) year
Where migrated from	77	had VTS before (1) no VTS before (2)
Area codes:		
contraceptive distribution project (1975)	78	distribution (1) buffer zone (2) Fertility Research Project (3)
old / new vaccine trial area	79	OTA (1); NTA (2)

CRL publications can be obtained from Publications Unit, Cholera Research Laboratory, G.P.O. Box 128, Dacca - 2, Bangladesh.

List of current publications available:

A. CRL Annual Report 1976

CRL Annual Report 1977

B. Working Paper:

No. 1. The influence of drinking tubewell water on diarrhea rates in Matlab Thana, Bangladesh by George T. Curlin, K.M.A. Aziz and M.R. Khan.

No. 2. Water and the transmission of El Tor cholera in rural Bangladesh by James M. Hughes, John M. Boyce, Richard J. Levine, Moslemuddin Khan and George T. Curlin.

No. 3. Recent trends in fertility and mortality in rural Bangladesh 1966-1975 by A.K.M. Alauddin Chowdhury, George T. Curlin.

C. Scientific Report:

No. 1. Double round survey on pregnancy and estimate of traditional fertility rates by A.K.M. Alauddin Chowdhury.

No. 2. Pattern of medical care for diarrheal patients in Dacca urban area by Moslemuddin Khan, George T. Curlin and Md. Shahidullah.

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No. 6. The role of water supply in improving health in poor countries (with special reference to Bangladesh) by John Briscoe.

No. 7. Urban cholera study, 1974 and 1975, Dacca by Moslemuddin Khan, George T. Curlin.

No. 8. Immunological aspects of a cholera toxoid field trial in Bangladesh by George T. Curlin, Richard J. Levine, Ansaruddin Ahmed, K.M.A. Aziz, A.S.M. Mizanur Rahman, Willard F. Verwey.

No. 9. Demographic Surveillance System-Matlab. Volume One. Methods and Procedures.

D. Special Reprint:

Management of cholera and other acute diarrhoeas in adults and children - World Health Organization.