DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM–MATLAB

VOLUME TWENTY NINE

1996 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS

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What is ICDDR,B: Centre for Health and Population Research?

ICDDR,B, or "The Centre", was established in 1978 as successor to the Cholera Research Laboratory created in 1960 to study the epidemiology, treatment, and prevention of cholera. The Centre is an independent, international, non-profit organization for research, education, training, clinical services, and information dissemination. Located in Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, the Centre is the only truly international health research institution based in a developing country. The results of research conducted over the years at the Centre provide guidelines for policy makers, implementing agencies, and health professionals in Bangladesh and around the globe. Researchers at the Centre have made major scientific achievements in diarrhoeal disease control, maternal and child health, nutrition, and population sciences. These significant contributions have been recognized worldwide.

CENTRE
FOR HEALTH AND
POPULATION RESEARCH

How is the Centre Organized?

The Centre is governed by a distinguished multinational Board of Trustees comprising researchers, educators, public health administrators, and representatives of the Government of Bangladesh. The Board appoints a Director and four Division Directors who head the Centre's four scientific divisions. The Director's Division provides support to the scientific divisions. The Director's Division include Administration and Personnel Department, Finance Department, Training and Education Department, External Relations and Institutional Development Department, Dissemination and Information Services Centre (DISC), Audiovisual Department, and the Director's Office.

The **Clinical Sciences Division (CSD)** staffed with physicians and scientists trained in gastroenterology, infectious diseases, nutrition, epidemiology, paediatrics, and general medicine is engaged in: (i) hospital- and community-based clinical research in the fields of infectious diseases and nutrition; (ii) hospital care to more than 110,000 patients annually at the Clinical Research and Service Centre in Dhaka; (iii) preventive health care to mothers and children; and (iv) training in case management of diarrhoeal diseases and research methodology. Research activities are along the themes of case management (nutritional, fluid, and pharmacological therapies), pathophysiology, and preventive, maternal and child health.

The **Public Health Sciences Division (PHSD)**, staffed with public health professionals, epidemiologists, social scientists and economists, focuses on the evaluation of population-based interventions to improve reproductive, sexual and child health, and evaluates public health programmes. Research includes such areas as: reproductive health; risky sexual behaviours; family planning; safe motherhood; child health at the community level; epidemiological patterns and transmission of infectious diseases (especially diarrhoeal, acute respiratory and nutrition-related illnesses); health care delivery services; illness prevention through education; behaviour modification; and vaccine trials. The Division has the responsibility of conducting field studies at Matlab involving 210,000 people under the Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) and 110,000 people under the Maternal and Child Health-Family Planning (MCH-FP) Project.

The **Laboratory Sciences Division (LSD)** has a research programme with branches in enteric bacteriology, molecular genetics, environmental microbiology, immunology, virology, parasitology, reproductive tract infections, acute respiratory infections, and nutritional biochemistry; and a laboratory service programme with branches in clinical pathology, histopathology, biochemistry, and microbiology.

The **Health and Population Extension Division (HPED)** undertakes operations research and interventions in family planning, reproductive and child health, epidemics control, and environmental health. The Division provides technical assistance, training, and environmental laboratory services to the Government of Bangladesh and non-governmental organizations in these fields. The Division comprises the Operations Research Project, the Epidemic Control Preparedness Programme, and the Environmental Health Programme.

The **Training and Education Department (TED)** started training programmes in 1978 for manpower development in research field, increasing capabilities to manage programmes for the control of diarrhoeal diseases and population increase. The training programmes are designed to enhance the potential of developing

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CENTRE
For Health and
Population Research

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF TABLES

iv

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

Page

Table 29: Distribution of Married Women (%) Who Can Visit Relatives Alone by Age and Area, 1996 Census 29

Table 30: Distribution of Married Women (%) by Age and the Type of Person Who Accompanied Them for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census 29

Table 31: Distribution of Married Women (%) by Age and Type of Purdah Use for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census 30

Table 32: Percentage of Married Women Who Ever Had NGO Credit by Age and Area, 1996 Census 31

Table 33: Percentage of Married Women Who Were Involved in the Income-generating Activities by Age and Area, 1996 Census 31

Table 34: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Type of Activities (NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census 32

Table 35: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Type of Activities (non-NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census 32

Table 36: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Control of Earning (NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census 33

Table 37: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Control of Earning (non-NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census 34

Table 38: Percentage of Married Women Using a Contraceptive Method by Age and Area, 1996 Census 35

Table 39: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Person Influenced in First Time Contraceptive Use for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census 35

Table 40: Percentage of Women by Age and Reason for Not Using Contraception for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census 36

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES (continued)

SUMMARY

This report presents results on the 1996 socioeconomic census and comparison of selected socio-demographic variables with two other censuses (1982 and 1974) in the MCH-FP and Comparison areas of Matlab. The comparison shows that the population in both the MCH-FP and the Comparison areas has increased during the past 20 years, but the increase has slowed down in recent years. Population growth has been lower in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area. This decline in growth has affected the age structure: the proportion of young population has declined. The change in age structure is also reflected in the dependency ratio: this ratio declined between 1974 and 1996. Average household size decreased from about 6 in 1974 to about 5 in 1996.

The proportion of illiterate population has declined in both the areas, and the proportion receiving higher education increased. The male-female difference in education has been narrowing down, and there is no difference by gender in school-aged population in both the areas anymore. Occupations such as farming and fishing have declined while occupations such as businessman and service/holder have increased. The quality of life measured by use of construction materials, use of tubewell water (for drinking) and use of toilet has improved.

In 1996 almost all women of both the areas needed permission from one of the elders (husband/others) to visit relatives outside the village and in 80 percent of visits, they were accompanied by someone. Use of urna was high in both the areas, but burkha use was low. However, use of urna was higher in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area (53% vs. 40%), but not of burkha use (8% vs. 17%). About ten percent women were involved in income generating activities in each area using a NGO credit scheme, while about 15% women were involved in such activities without NGO credit. The earnings generated through the NGO credit facilities were mainly controlled by the husband but earnings generated without NGO credit were mainly controlled by the women themselves.

Contraceptive use in the MCH-FP area was higher than in the Comparison area. Among non-users of contraception, about 15% in each area reported objection either from the husband or relatives as the reason for non-use.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Project

The International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh has been maintaining a field research station at Matlab since 1963. Matlab is located about 55 kilometers southeast of the country's capital, Dhaka (Figure 1). The Matlab area was initially selected to test cholera vaccine. The Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) in Matlab has been operating since 1966. The surveillance system consists of two types of operations: (1) continuing registration of events (birth, death, migration (in- and out-), marital union and dissolution, inter-village movement, household split, and household head change) and (2) periodical censuses and socioeconomic surveys.

At the onset, 132 villages were brought under the surveillance system, and 101 villages were added to the system in 1968. In the 1974 census, population of the entire surveillance area was 276,984 in 233 villages. A major modification in the field structure and programme activities was made in October 1978 with contraction of the surveillance area. Eighty-four villages (120,000 population) were excluded, and 149 villages (173,443 population) were retained. The Family Planning and Health Services Programme was then launched in 70 villages (88,925 population), and the remaining 79 villages (84,518 population) were considered the Comparison area (Figure 2). The 1982 census covered the population of 149 villages, but it reduced to 142 villages in 1993. The reason for this is the fact that 7 villages of the Comparison area disappeared due to river erosion. However, most of these villagers have resettled in the nearby villages of the DSS area.

The recording of all the events did not start at the same time. In fact, birth, death, and migration (in- and out-) have been recorded since 1966 while enumeration of marital union and dissolution started in 1975. The recording of the inter-village movements has been continuing since the 1982 census while recording of household split and change in the household head began after the 1993 census. Seven censuses have been undertaken in the DSS area since introduction of the surveillance. The censuses of 1966, 1968, 1970 and 1993 did not include socioeconomic data, but the censuses of 1974, 1982 and 1996 did. The first three censuses, however, covered part of the population while the rest covered the entire population of the surveillance area.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Population researchers are often not satisfied with the information on the level of fertility, mortality, migration, contraception and so on, but also like to know their socioeconomic determinants. Understanding of such determinants is important from both theoretical and practical perspectives. Considering the importance of socioeconomic data, almost all censuses and surveys around the world include a few of such variables. However, these data are usually not collected through demographic surveillance system. In situation

2

where the population is under the demographic surveillance, socioeconomic data are usually collected at a certain interval.

The last detailed socioeconomic census in the DSS area was undertaken in 1982. These socioeconomic data have been used in many studies, particularly those that make linkages with DSS and RKS data. The socioeconomic data of 1982, however, are outdated for studies that make use of the most recent DSS/RKS data. Moreover, at the last International Conference on Population and Development, the disadvantaged status of women has been identified as one of the main factors influencing the success of the family planning and health service programmes in the developing countries.

Keeping the above perspectives in view, the objective of the 1996 census is to collect data on socioeconomic condition as well as women's status in the Matlab DSS area. It is generally recommended that such a census take place every 10 years. As the last socioeconomic census took place in 1982, it was high time to conduct one.

A subsequent objective of the study is to undertake studies linking the data on socioeconomic condition and women's status with those of DSS and RKS. Possible topics would be: change in the socioeconomic status (1974-96); socioeconomic determinants of fertility; socioeconomic determinants of mortality; socioeconomic determinants of contraceptive use; sex differential in mortality; women's status and contraceptive use; and women's status and child mortality. These studies could also examine changes in the socioeconomic determinants over time.

1.3   Organization of the Report

The report is divided into seven chapters including this introduction. The second chapter discusses the method and procedures, while the third and the fourth chapters discuss individual and household characteristics of the population. Women's status is discussed in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 compares the results of different censuses and socioeconomic surveys of the DSS area. Lastly, the seventh chapter summarizes the results and draws conclusions.

Figure 1: Map of Bangladesh Showing Study Area

4
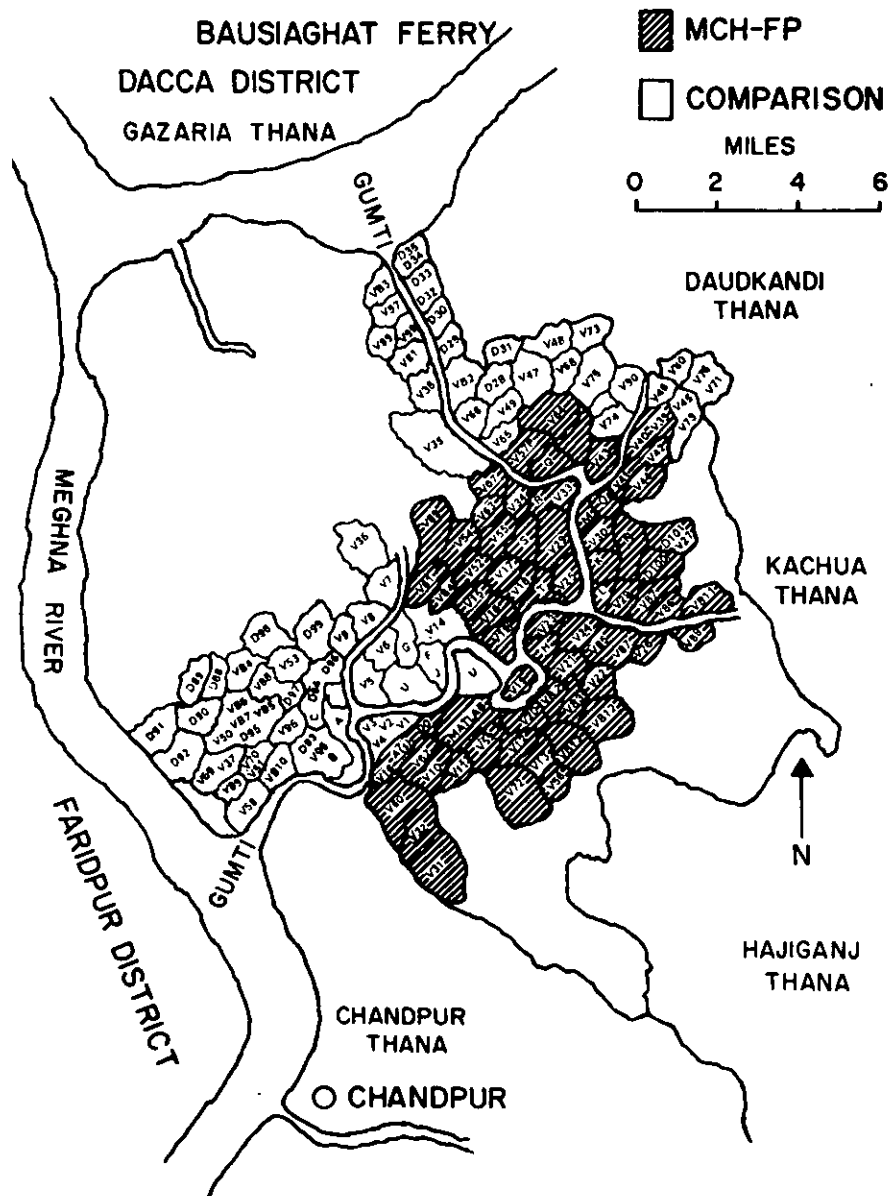
Figure 2: Map of Matlab Showing the Villages of Demographic
Surveillance System
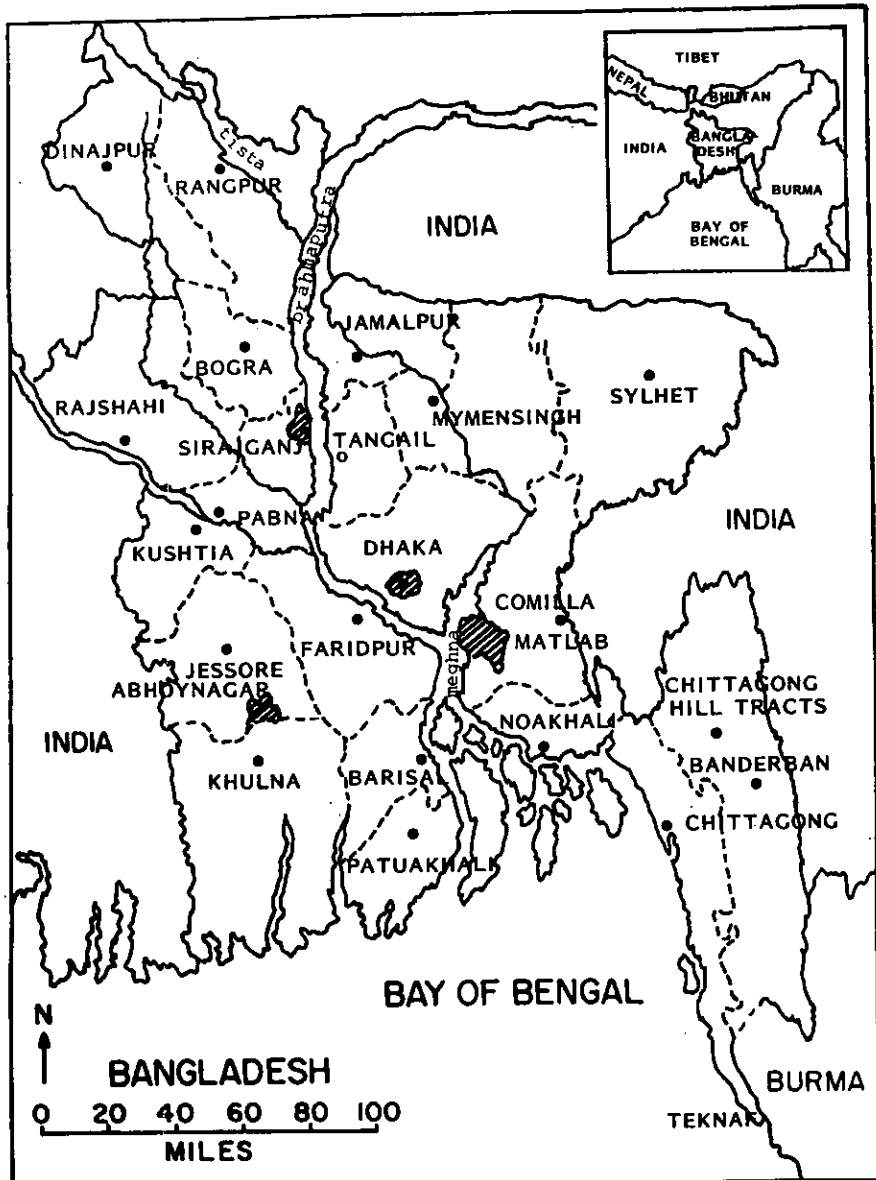
Key: ▨ Study areas

CHAPTER TWO

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

2.1 Database Update for the Census

In the DSS, procedure of census is somewhat different from those conducted elsewhere. During the censuses in DSS, the field workers carry some documents to facilitate the field work. Information on these documents was gathered both from previous censuses and through the surveillance system. Since installation of the IBM computer in ICDDR,B in early 1980s, such documents have been in the form of computer print. These prints are used in updating the existing as well as in collecting additional information on individual and households. In fact, use of computer prints at the time of census has increased efficiency of the field work as well as the data processing.

To prepare an updated computer print for the 1996 census, DSS database was updated as close to the day of the census as possible. However, complete updating was not possible because of backlog in processing the DSS events. The DSS database had updated information up to the end of 1994. An updated census file for 1996 was created in the middle of 1996 from the database on the basis of 1994 status. All vital events, migrations and marriages from January 1995 to June 1996 were adjusted with the census file. For example, the deaths and out-migrations were deleted and births and in-migrations were included in the census file. The location of individuals was changed if there were inter-village movements, and marital status was changed if there were deaths or marital unions or dissolution's. A census print of all the households was then produced for each village. The census print provides some basic information (identification number, name, relation, age, sex, etc.) along with additional space to collect new information (Appendix A.1).

2.2 Census Instruments

Two types of structured questionnaire were administered: individual-level (demographic data, education, occupation, women's status) and household-level (possessions of household items, land, water, latrine). These sets of questionnaire particularly on the women's status were pre-tested thoroughly before finalization (Questionnaires in Appendices A.2 and A.3).

The information about individuals and households was usually be provided by head of the household or his/her spouse. In some cases where the head or his/her spouse was absent, the team leader selected a responsible person (aged 20 years or more) from the household to provide such information. The information on women's status was collected mainly from the head's wife (for details see Chapter 5).

2.3   Recruitment and Training of Field Workers

For the census, the DSS area was divided into 24 enumeration zones. Twenty-eight interviewers were recruited, one from each zones and the other four from the Matlab town. Each zone had approximately 8,800 population and was assigned to a census team. The census team consisted of three members, a Health Assistant/Senior Health Assistant (HA/SHA), an interviewer, and a Community Health Worker (CHW). Each team also had a porter/boatman. The HA/SHA acted as a team leader. The SHAs, HAs, and CHWs were, however, members of the regular DSS staff.

A three-day training programme was organized at the Matlab head office. The participants included the DSS staff (three supervisors, twenty-seven HA/SHAs, and two coders), and twenty-eight newly-recruited interviewers along with four DSS personnel from the Dhaka office. The training methods involved class room lectures and role play. At the time of role play, nine groups were formed, and group members were trained, particularly on interview techniques. Although, the CHWs were members of the census team, but received training in the field on the first day of the field work for a specific section of the questionnaire (women's status). In fact. for the census, a CHW in the MCH-FP area spent 5-6 days on this assignment and 12-14 days in the Comparison area.

2.4   Field Procedure and Definitions

Before starting the field work, each census team received updated computer prints arranged by village and household number. This print was assumed to be quite accurate, but can be incomplete or wrong. So, it was necessary to check the accuracy of the computer print by comparing with field census volume before starting the field work. This was the task of the team leader. The team leader added new births and in-migrants to the computer print and deleted deaths and out-migrants, if such cases were found in the field census volume. In case of discrepancy, it was advised to examine such cases more carefully at the time of field visit.

For efficient collection of data, the following procedures were followed. When a census team arrived at a *bari*, the CHW first collected the family visit cards. In fact, the family visit card of a few households are usually kept in one place. The team leader would then select the households and the respondent after consultation with the CHW. In each household, the HA/SHA and the interviewer filled in the individual questionnaire (computer print) together.

The following procedures were followed at the time of field visit:

-       A roll call of the household members to ascertain whether the printouts are correct.

-       Deletion of deaths and out-migrations that were shown on the printout.

-       Inclusion of births and in-migrations which were not shown in the printout.

- Delete wrongly-included and include wrongly-excluded household members.

- For split households, assign the new location and determine the head and relationships of members with head of the household.

- Identification of new head and assignment of relationships with this new head if the head had died or out-migrated or became disabled.

- Identification of household member who slept in the house the night before the census.

- Identification of visitors who slept in the house the night before the census.

- Identification of person under observation for in- and out-migration (no identification number was assigned to visitors and those under observation for in-migration).

After completion of the individual questionnaire (computer print), the HA/SHA moved on to the next household to fill in another individual form. The interviewer remained behind to fill in the household socioeconomic and women's status section of the questionnaire. When information on women's status was asked, the CHW was advised to be present because a few questions were asked by her. As soon as the questionnaire on household socioeconomic condition and women's status was completed, the interviewer joined the HA/SHA in the next household. The interview team proceeded in this way until all the households in the *bari* were visited. All the filled-in sets of questionnaire were then gathered by the HA/SHA and were arranged by household number.

All the previous censuses in the DSS area followed *de jure* definition. However, this census followed both *de jure* and *de facto* definition. Definitions that were used in the census are summarized below:

Household: A household is defined as a group of persons living together and sharing meals from a common cooking pot.

Resident: A person residing in the surveillance area permanently or continuously for at least six months is considered a resident. A person who resides outside Matlab DSS area but returns to his/her home in the DSS area at least once a month and stays overnight is also considered a resident.

De facto and De jure population: According to the *de facto* procedure, household members and the guests who slept at the house the night before the census were undertaken. For *de jure* population, the definition of resident became the determining factor for inclusion and exclusion. According to the *de jure* procedure, those who were residents of the household were counted.

Bari: A cluster of households whose members are usually patrilineally related and who use a common courtyard.

Visitor: A person who slept in the household the night before the census and who is not a member of the *de jure* population.

In- and out-migration (under observation): Unlike in the previous censuses, information on individuals under observation (migration-in) was collected. However, no identification number was assigned in these cases. An individual who has not yet completed 6 months observation, but has come to live in the DSS area is termed an in-migrant (under observation). An individual who is a resident of DSS area but had left the area to live outside DSS area but has not completed 6 months observation is termed an out-migrant (under observation).

Presence of the person last night: Information was collected for regular household members, visitors and migrants (under observation) who slept in the household the night before the census.

2.5   Quality Control

The census-related work was coordinated by the Matlab office. The DSS Manager, three field research officers, and two personnel from Dhaka office were part of the supervisory staff. Each census team was visited every alternate day either by the Matlab or the Dhaka staff. At the time of visit, these personnel spent 2-3 hours with the census team to observe the interviews. During such visit, the supervisory staff were also advised to collect filled-in questionnaire and to ensure supplies.

2.6   Data Processing

After completion of field work in a village, the computer prints along with the data on socioeconomic condition and women's status were sent back to the Matlab office where manual editing was undertaken. Coding was done at the Dhaka office for the few variables for which coding was necessary. The computer prints were used for updating the existing computer files and for inclusion of new birth and in-migration while data on the socioeconomic condition and women's status were entered in a separate computer file.

A computer programme was developed to detect inconsistencies in the data. Cross-checking and cross-matching were done and continued until there were no inconsistencies left.

CHAPTER THREE

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.0   Introduction

The 1996 census followed both *de jure* and *de facto* procedures. However, all previous censuses followed a *de jure* procedure. The following sections present mainly data on the *de jure* population. However, some results obtained with the *de facto* population are also discussed. It needs to be mentioned here that there are difference in number in different tables and it is mainly due to missing cases.

3.1   Population Size

Table 1 shows the distribution of the population by area and sex. According to the *de jure* definition, 212,328 individuals were counted in 142 villages. Out of 212,328 individuals, 104,718 were males and 107,610 were females yielding a sex ratio of 97.3. A similar sex ratio was also recorded in the Matlab DSS area in 1993 census (Nahar et al. 1996). The sex ratio of the MCH-FP area was found similar to that of the Comparison area (97 vs. 98). The sex ratios of different blocks of the MCH-FP area were not same. However, inter-block differences were small.

Table 1: Population by Area and Sex, 1996 Census

Area	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Both areas	212,328	104,718	107,610	97.3
MCH-FP area	107,584	52,954	54,630	96.9
Block A	30,482	14,917	15,565	95.8
Block B	26,852	13,090	13,762	95.1
Block C	27,989	13,975	14,014	99.7
Block D	22,261	10,972	11,289	97.2
Comparison area	104,744	51,764	52,980	97.7

In total, 193,182 individuals were counted as *de facto* population (Table B.1). The sex ratio of the *de jure* and *de facto* populations (Tables 1 and B.1) were, however, different (97 vs. 88). About 12% of the *de jure* population was found to be absent, and there were more males than females (17% vs. 8%) absentees (Table B.2). Of the *de facto* population, about 4% were visitors and they represented each sex equally.

3.2   Age and Sex Composition

The distribution of population by age and sex is shown in Table 2. The sex ratios were not same in different age groups. In the young (0-19 years) and old (65 years and over) age groups, there were more males than females, but opposite pattern holds in the middle (20-64 years) age group. Such variation in sex ratio is due to both social and biological factors. Under normal circumstances, more male babies are born than female ones. However, at the later ages, death and migration factors can change the sex ratio. Similar sex ratios were also recorded in the 1993 census (Nahar et al. 1996). With a few exceptions, the sex ratios in the MCH-FP and Comparison areas followed a similar pattern (Tables 3 and B.3).

Table 2: Age and Sex Distribution of the Population, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Number			Sex ratio	Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female
0-4	25,387	12,827	12,560	102.1	12.0	12.2	11.7
5-9	28,519	14,366	14,153	101.5	13.4	13.7	13.2
10-14	27,210	14,081	13,129	107.3	12.8	13.4	12.2
15-19	23,007	12,307	10,700	115.0	10.8	11.8	9.9
20-24	18,357	8,882	9,475	93.7	8.6	8.5	8.8
25-29	14,926	6,594	8,332	79.1	7.0	6.3	7.7
30-34	14,996	6,529	8,467	77.1	7.1	6.2	7.9
35-39	13,145	6,583	6,562	100.3	6.2	6.3	6.1
40-44	9,596	4,743	4,853	97.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
45-49	7,245	3,374	3,871	87.2	3.4	3.2	3.6
50-54	8,084	3,519	4,565	77.1	3.8	3.4	4.2
55-59	6,379	2,997	3,382	88.6	3.0	2.9	3.1
60-64	6,190	3,054	3,136	97.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
65-69	3,841	1,955	1,886	103.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
70-74	2,815	1,479	1,336	110.7	1.3	1.4	1.2
75-79	1,427	754	673	112.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
80-84	796	444	352	126.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
85+	408	230	178	129.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	212,328	104,718	107,610	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of population by broad age groups and area is shown in Table 4. The population in both the areas are young: 36% below 15 years in the MCH-FP area compared to 40% in the Comparison area. The number of active population (15-49 years) was also different: 49% in the MCH-FP area compared to 46% in the Comparison area. Such difference in age structure is mainly due to low fertility in the MCH-FP area as a result of the family planning programme.

An index of economic burden of a population is measured through the dependency ratio. The dependency ratio was higher in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area: 80.3 and 68.6 respectively (Table 5). When the dependency ratios in the MCH-FP and

Comparison areas were examined for young and old, the difference was noted for young (60.9 vs. 72.7) but not for the old (7.7 vs. 7.5).

Table 3: Age and Sex Distribution of the Population (%)
by Area, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Sex ratio	MCH-FP area			Sex ratio	Comp. area		
		Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female
0-4	100.6	11.3	11.5	11.1	103.5	12.6	13.0	12.3
5-9	102.9	12.4	12.8	12.0	100.3	14.5	14.7	14.3
10-14	104.6	12.4	12.9	11.9	109.9	13.3	14.0	12.5
15-19	116.6	10.8	11.8	9.8	113.4	10.9	11.7	10.1
20-24	94.2	9.1	9.0	9.2	93.2	8.2	8.0	8.3
25-29	78.7	7.3	6.5	8.0	79.6	6.8	6.1	7.4
30-34	75.5	7.5	6.5	8.4	79.0	6.7	5.9	7.4
35-39	100.1	6.4	6.5	6.3	100.6	6.0	6.1	5.9
40-44	99.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	95.5	4.3	4.2	4.3
45-49	85.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	89.0	3.3	3.1	3.5
50-54	79.0	4.0	3.6	4.4	74.9	3.6	3.1	4.1
55-59	87.0	3.1	2.9	3.3	90.4	2.9	2.8	3.0
60-64	101.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	93.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
65-69	108.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	98.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
70-74	109.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	111.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
75-79	110.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	113.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
80-84	134.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	116.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
85+	122.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	138.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	96:9	107,584	52,954	54,630	97.7	104,744	51,764	52,980

Table 4: Distribution of Population (%) by Broad Age
Groups and Area, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Both areas		MCH-FP area		Comparison area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	81,116	38.2	38,853	36.1	42,263	40.3
15-49	101,272	47.7	53,019	49.3	48,253	46.1
50+	29,940	14.1	15,712	14.6	14,228	13.6
Total	212,328	100.0	107,584	100.0	104,744	100.0

Table 5: Dependency Ratio by Area, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
0-14	66.5 (81,116)	60.9 (38,853)	72.7 (42,263)
65+	7.6 (9,287)	7.7 (4,908)	7.5 (4,379)
Total	74.7 (90,403)	68.6 (43,761)	80.3 (46,642)

Note: Numbers in brackets are the number of "dependents" (0-14, 65 and more years old). Dependency ratio is calculated with the formula: $100\ P_x/P_{15\text{-}64}$ where P_x is the population in age group x.

3.3 Marital Status

Nearly 50% of the population was found to be never married, and it was higher (62% vs. 47%) for males than females (Table 6). About 6% of the population was found either widowed or divorced, and it was higher for females than males (10.1% vs. 1.2%). Such pattern was mainly due to difference in remarriage which is much more common among males than among females (Tables 7 and B.4).

Table 6: Marital Status of Population by Sex, 1996 Census

Marital status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never married	115,395	54.3	64,573	61.7	50,822	47.2
Married	80,023	37.7	38,144	36.4	41,879	38.9
Married but spouse absent	4,762	2.2	725	0.7	4,037	3.8
Widowed	10,733	5.1	828	0.8	9,905	9.2
Divorced	1,415	0.7	448	0.4	967	0.9
Total	212,328	100.0	104,718	100.0	107,610	100.0

13

Table 7: Distribution of Population (%) by Age, Sex and
Martial Status, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Male						Female					
	NM	PM	MSA	WID	DIV	Total	NM	PM	MSA	WID	DIV	Total
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,827	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,560
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,366	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,153
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,081	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	13,129
15-19	98.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	12,307	76.4	19.4	3.4	0.0	0.8	10,700
20-24	82.0	16.4	1.0	0.0	0.5	8,882	24.7	62.6	11.0	0.3	1.4	9,475
25-29	43.8	52.9	2.2	0.1	1.0	6,594	5.3	80.7	11.2	0.7	2.0	8,332
30-34	12.1	84.4	2.3	0.1	1.1	6,529	1.0	88.0	7.6	1.7	1.6	8,467
35-39	2.4	94.6	1.9	0.2	0.9	6,583	0.3	86.2	6.7	4.5	2.3	6,562
40-44	0.6	96.6	1.3	0.3	1.2	4,743	0.1	83.5	5.1	9.4	1.9	4,853
45-49	0.2	97.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	3,374	0.1	77.6	3.7	17.3	1.4	3,871
50-54	0.7	96.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	3,519	0.1	68.4	2.1	28.1	1.3	4,565
55-59	0.2	96.5	1.0	1.7	0.7	2,997	0.1	53.2	1.7	44.1	1.0	3,382
60-64	0.1	95.5	0.6	3.4	0.5	3,054	0.1	38.3	0.9	60.1	0.6	3,136
65-69	0.1	92.1	0.6	6.5	0.7	1,955	0.1	26.8	0.5	72.1	0.6	1,886
70-74	0.1	87.8	0.4	10.9	0.8	1,479	0.0	16.3	0.4	82.8	0.5	1,336
75-79	0.1	82.8	0.4	15.6	1.1	754	0.0	6.1	0.4	92.6	0.9	673
80-84	0.0	74.5	0.0	24.3	1.1	444	0.0	3.4	0.6	94.9	1.1	352
85+	0.0	65.2	0.4	34.3	0.0	230	0.6	2.8	0.0	94.9	1.7	178
Total	64,576	38,143	725	826	448	104,718	50,830	41,875	4,035	9,903	967	107,610

NM = Never married, PM = Presently married, MSA = Married but spouse absent,
WID = Widowed, DIV = Divorced

3.4 Religion

Table 8 shows the distribution of population by religion and area. Composition of the population by religion is not same in the two areas; 84% were Muslims in the MCH-FP area compared to 91% in the Comparison area. The population with religion other than Islam and Hindu was negligible.

Table 8: Population by Religion and Area, 1996 Census

Religion	Both areas		MCH-FP area		Comparison area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Muslim	186,128	87.7	90,412	84.0	95,716	91.4
Hindu	26,200	12.3	17,172	16.0	9,028	8.6
Total	212,328	100.0	107,584	100.0	104,744	100.0

14

3.5   Education

Information on education was collected for each individual aged seven years or more. If an individual had more than one type of education, the most advanced one was considered. Completed year(s) of schooling was recorded and in case of Maktab education it was recorded as 00.

Table 9 shows the distribution of population by years of schooling and age. In the DSS area, about 40% of the population was illiterate, and the proportion of illiterate increases with age except for those in the 15-24 years group; this exception could be due to higher out-migration mainly to urban areas. Such education pattern by age was also observed in 1974 census in the Matlab area (Ruzicka et al. 1978). More females were

Table 9: Distribution of Population[1] by Years of Schooling
and Age, 1996 Census

Education (year)	Number					Percent				
	Age (year)					Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
0	13,051	9,373	29,296	19,484	71,204	29.2	22.7	49.0	65.3	40.5
1-3	22,492	4,315	6,135	2,826	35,768	50.3	10.4	10.3	9.5	20.1
4-6	8,357	11,826	12,078	4,634	36,895	18.7	28.6	20.2	15.5	21.0
7-9	826	10,081	5,896	1,742	18,545	1.8	24.4	9.9	5.8	10.6
10+	5	5,725	6,343	1,161	13,234	0.0	13.9	10.6	3.9	7.5
Total	44,731	41,320	59,748	29,847	175,646	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1]Age 7 years or more

found illiterate than males, and such difference is more marked in the older than the younger age groups (Tables 10 and B.5). The percentage of illiterate person is similar in the MCH-FP and Comparison areas (40% each), but the average number of years of schooling differs (Tables 11 and B.6). In the MCH-FP area, 20% completed 7 or more years of schooling compared to 16% in the Comparison area. A similar pattern was also observed in different age groups. For example, in the 7-14 years age group, 22% completed 4 or more years of schooling in the MCH-FP area compared to 19% in the Comparison area.

The sex differential in education was examined for the MCH-FP and Comparison areas (Tables 12, 13, B.7 and B.8). The males were more educated than females in both MCH-FP (67% vs. 53%) and Comparison (66% vs. 53%) areas. More males had 7 or more years of schooling than females in both MCH-FP (25% vs. 15%) and Comparison (20% vs. 12%) areas. A similar pattern was also observed in different age groups except the youngest ones. In the youngest age group (7-14 years), 23% males and 22% females had 4 or more years of schooling in the MCH-FP area compared to 19% and 18%

respectively in the Comparison area. However, in the middle age groups (15-24 and 25-49 years), male education was not always higher in each area than female education. This is mainly due to higher out-migration of educated males than females. The education level of absentees was, however, much higher than that of the *de jure* and *de facto* population (Tables 9 and B.1).

Table 10: Distribution of Population[1] (%) by Years of Schooling, Sex and Age, 1996 Census

Education (year)	Male					Female				
	Age (year)					Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
0	29.0	21.5	39.8	45.9	33.4	29.4	24.0	57.1	83.4	47.4
1-3	49.9	11.9	12.0	13.4	22.3	50.7	8.9	8.7	5.8	18.5
4-6	19.2	26.6	19.0	22.1	21.4	18.2	30.7	21.3	9.3	20.6
7-9	1.9	23.5	11.9	10.7	11.9	1.7	25.3	8.1	1.3	9.3
10+	0.0	16.5	17.3	7.9	11.0	0.0	11.1	4.8	0.1	4.2
Total	22,886	21,166	27,759	14,407	86,218	21,845	20,154	31,989	15,440	89,428

[1]Age 7 years or more

Table 11: Distribution of Population[1] (%) by Years of Schooling, Area and Age, 1996 Census

Education (year)	MCH-FP area					Comparison area				
	Age (year)					Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
0	28.5	23.1	48.1	64.4	40.3	29.8	22.3	50.1	66.3	40.8
1-3	49.0	9.3	9.4	8.6	18.8	51.5	11.7	11.2	10.4	22.1
4-6	20.1	27.0	20.0	15.8	21.0	17.4	30.3	20.4	15.3	21.1
7-9	2.4	24.7	10.4	6.5	11.2	1.4	24.1	9.3	5.1	9.9
10+	0.0	15.9	12.1	4.7	8.8	0.0	11.7	9.0	3.0	6.2
Total	21,594	21,354	31,461	15,619	90,028	23,137	19,966	28,287	14,228	85,618

[1]Age 7 years or more

3.6   Occupation

Inquiries on occupation was made for individuals aged 8 years or more. Detailed occupation data were collected and then coded in the office (Appendix C). Questions on both primary and secondary occupations were asked, and classification of an occupation as primary or secondary depended on number of hours spent on each.

16

Table 12: Distribution of Population[1] (%) by Years of Schooling,
Sex and Age in MCH-FP Area, 1996 Census

Education (year)	Male					Female				
	Age (year)					Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
0	28.4	21.8	38.6	44.6	32.9	28.7	24.4	56.2	83.1	47.3
1-3	48.7	10.9	11.1	12.0	20.6	49.4	7.6	8.0	5.4	17.0
4-6	20.4	25.0	18.2	22.0	21.1	19.7	29.2	21.6	9.9	20.8
7-9	2.5	23.6	12.4	11.9	12.6	2.2	25.9	8.6	1.5	9.8
10+	0.0	18.7	19.6	9.6	12.8	0.0	12.9	5.6	0.1	5.0
Total	10,983	10,974	14,569	7,608	44,134	10,611	10,380	16,892	8,011	45,894

[1]Age 7 years or more

Table 13: Distribution of Population[1] (%) by Years of Schooling,
Sex and Age in Comparison Area, 1996 Census

Education (year)	Male					Female				
	Age (year)					Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
0	29.5	21.1	41.0	47.3	33.9	30.1	23.5	58.1	83.7	47.5
1-3	51.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	24.1	51.9	10.2	9.6	6.2	20.1
4-6	18.0	28.3	19.9	22.3	21.8	16.8	32.4	20.9	8.8	20.4
7-9	1.5	23.4	11.3	9.3	11.1	1.3	24.7	7.6	1.2	8.7
10+	0.0	14.1	14.8	6.1	9.0	0.0	9.1	3.8	0.1	3.4
Total	11,902	10,192	13,190	6,799	42,083	11,235	9,774	15,097	7,429	43,535

[1]Age 7 years or more

Table 14 shows the distribution of occupations of the household heads and other members. About 25% of household heads reported to be owner-worker (Table B.9) followed by housework/housewife (18%) and business (12%). With few a exceptions, occupation rankings were similar in the two areas (Tables 15 and B.10). For household members other than the head, a different distribution of occupation categories was found (Tables 14 and B.9). The other household members belonged mainly to either student or housework/house-wife categories. Similar occupation ranking was also found in the two areas for other household members (Tables 16 and B.11).

17

Table 14: Distribution of Primary Occupation[1] (%) of the Household
Heads and Other Members by Sex, 1996 Census

Occupation	Head			Others		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Owner-worker	24.3	29.8	0.5	3.6	9.0	0.0
Rent or sharecropper	3.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0
Catch fish	3.8	4.7	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.0
Sell fish	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
Boatman	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Cottage industry	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Business (established)	4.7	5.7	0.2	1.0	2.5	0.1
Business (small)	5.3	6.5	0.1	1.5	3.7	0.0
Business (others)	2.4	2.9	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.1
Doctors (all types)	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Agricultural labour	5.1	6.3	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.0
Mill worker	3.1	3.7	0.1	0.8	2.0	0.0
Skilled worker	5.2	6.4	0.1	1.6	4.1	0.0
Unskilled worker	7.0	8.0	2.6	2.0	4.6	0.4
Skilled service	5.5	6.5	1.2	1.6	2.5	0.9
Social worker	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Unemployed	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.6	3.3	0.5
Beggar	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disabled	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.6
Student	0.2	0.2	0.1	39.6	53.4	30.7
Retired	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Housework/housewife	18.0	1.1	90.4	38.6	0.4	63.3
Rickshaw puller	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.0	1.7
Total	39,909	32,359	7,550	130,460	51,234	79,225

[1]Age 8 years or more

Table 15: Distribution of Primary Occupation[1] (%) of the Household Heads by Area and Sex, 1996 Census

Occupation	MCH-FP area			Comparison area		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Owner-worker	23.5	28.8	0.4	25.2	31.0	0.6
Rent or sharecropper	2.5	3.0	0.1	4.4	5.4	0.2
Catch fish	4.1	5.0	0.1	3.4	4.3	0.0
Sell fish	1.5	1.8	0.0	2.4	3.0	0.0
Boatman	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.8	2.3	0.0
Cottage industry	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1
Business (established)	5.1	6.2	0.2	4.2	5.1	0.1
Business (small)	5.9	7.2	0.1	4.7	5.7	0.2
Business (others)	2.3	2.8	0.3	2.6	3.1	0.2
Doctors (all types)	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2
Agricultural labour	5.0	6.1	0.1	5.2	6.5	0.0
Mill worker	2.4	2.9	0.1	3.8	4.7	0.2
Skilled worker	6.1	7.5	0.2	4.2	5.2	0.1
Unskilled worker	8.0	9.3	2.8	5.7	6.6	2.3
Skilled service	6.4	7.5	1.5	4.5	5.4	0.9
Social worker	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Others	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.1
Unemployed	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0
Beggar	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.3	3.3
Disabled	2.7	3.0	1.1	3.4	3.9	1.3
Student	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Retired	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1
Housework/housewife	18.2	1.5	90.8	17.8	0.8	89.9
Rickshaw puller	2.1	2.6	0.0	2.1	2.6	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	20,963	17,031	3,932	18,946	15,328	3,618

[1]Age 8 years or more

Table 16: Distribution of Primary Occupation[1] (%) of the Other
Household Members by Area and Sex, 1996 Census

Occupation	MCH-FP area			Comparison area		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Owner-worker	3.7	9.4	0.0	3.5	8.7	0.0
Rent or sharecropper	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0
Catch fish	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.0
Sell fish	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0
Boatman	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Cottage industry	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Business (established)	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.0
Business (small)	1.6	4.0	0.0	1.4	3.4	0.1
Business (others)	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.1
Doctors (all types)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Agricultural labour	0.8	2.1	0.1	1.1	2.7	0.0
Mill worker	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.0
Skilled worker	1.9	5.0	0.0	1.3	3.3	0.0
Unskilled worker	2.3	5.3	0.4	1.8	3.9	0.4
Skilled service	1.7	2.5	1.2	1.4	2.5	0.7
Social worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Unemployed	1.5	3.0	0.6	1.6	3.6	0.4
Beggar	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Disabled	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.4
Student	38.6	52.4	29.8	40.8	54.4	31.8
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Housework/housewife	39.1	0.4	63.7	38.1	0.4	62.9
Rickshaw puller	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0
Unknown	2.3	3.2	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.7
Total	66,794	25,938	40,856	63,666	25,296	38,370

[1] Age 8 years or more

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Household Size and Type

Of the 39,909 households enumerated in the DSS area, 32,356 were headed by male and 7,550 by female (Table 17). Two-thirds of the male and female-headed households belonged to two generations (64.4% vs. 57.7%); single-person households are usually headed by female, and one generation households are nearly always male-headed (for definitions see Appendix C). A similar distribution of households was found in the MCH-FP and Comparison areas (Table 18).

Table 17: Distribution of Households (%) by Household
Type and Sex of the Head, 1996 Census

Type of household	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single-person	198	0.6	1,077	14.3
One-generation	1,032	3.2	39	0.5
Two-generation	20,822	64.4	4,358	57.7
Three-generation	8,655	26.7	1,833	24.3
Others	1,649	5.1	243	3.3
Total	32,356	100.0	7,550	100.0

Table 18: Distribution of Households (%) by Household
Type and Area, 1996 Census

Type of household	MCH-FP area		Comparison area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single-person	603	2.9	672	3.6
One-generation	595	2.8	476	2.5
Two-generation	13,295	63.5	11,885	62.7
Three-generation	5,540	26.4	4,948	26.1
Others	930	4.4	962	5.1
Total	20,963	100.0	18,943	100.0

21

Table 19 shows the average household size by household type and area. As expected, household size was higher in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area (5.5 vs. 5.1). Such difference in household size is mainly due to difference in two or more generation households.

Table 19: Average Household Size by Household Type and Area, 1996 Census

Type of household	MCH-FP area			Comparison area		
	Number	Population	Average	Number	Population	Average
Single-person	603	603	1.0	672	672	1.0
One-generation	595	1,242	2.1	476	992	2.1
Two-generation	13,295	62,591	4.7	11,885	60,562	5.1
Three-generation	5,540	35,990	6.5	4,948	34,630	7.0
Others	930	7,158	7.7	962	7,888	8.2
Total	20,963	107,584	5.1	18,943	104,744	5.5

4.2 Land Ownership

An inquiry was made to assess how much land is owned by the household. Two types of ownership are considered: homestead and land under cultivation (for definitions see Appendix C). Table 20 shows the distribution of households by homestead land and area. In each area, about 60% of the households owned homestead land less than 10 decimal while a quarter had homestead land 10-24 decimal. More households had no homestead land in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area (5% vs. 1.5%). The reason for increase in landlessness is due to river erosion: a total of 7 villages in the Comparison area were disappeared during 1982-91. Most of these households have resettled in the nearby villages in the DSS area, but usually do not own the land on which their houses are built.

Table 20: Distribution of Households by Homestead Land (%) and Area, 1996 Census

Land (decimal)	Both areas		MCH-FP area		Comparison area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No land	1,265	3.2	317	1.5	948	5.0
1-9	23,344	58.5	12,221	58.3	11,123	58.7
10-24	10,913	27.3	5,734	27.3	5,179	27.4
25-49	3,093	7.7	1,841	8.8	1,252	6.6
50-99	983	2.5	627	3.0	356	1.9
100+	300	0.8	217	1.0	83	0.4
Total	39,898	100.0	20,957	100.0	18,941	100.0

Table 21 shows the distribution of households by cultivable land and area. There were more landless households in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area (41% vs. 36%). However, percentage of households which owned 100 or more decimal of land were almost the same in the MCH-FP and the Comparison areas (21% vs. 20%).

Table 21: Distribution of Households by Cultivable Land (%) and Area, 1996 Census

Land (decimal)	Both areas		MCH-FP area		Comparison area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No land	15,217	38.1	7,535	36.0	7,682	40.6
1-49	11,125	27.9	5,974	28.5	5,151	27.2
50-99	5,394	13.5	3,010	14.4	2,384	12.6
100-199	4,767	12.0	2,635	12.5	2,132	11.2
200+	3,394	8.5	1,802	8.6	1,592	8.4
Total	39,897	100.0	20,956	100.0	18,941	100.0

4.3   Household Possessions

Inquiries were made on ownership of articles, such as *khat, lep, tosok,* hurricane, watch/clock, chair/table, almirah, radio, television, bicycle, boat, cow, and electricity. Damaged items were included if these were repairable. The number of households who

Table 22: Percentage of Households Owning Selected Articles by Household Size, 1996 Census

Articles	Household size			
	1-3	4-6	7+	Total
Khat	20.7	23.2	30.3	24.5
Lep	52.3	58.6	69.4	60.1
Tosok	38.5	43.3	54.6	45.3
Hurricane	80.6	88.4	92.4	87.9
Watch/clock	39.5	52.5	66.6	53.6
Chair/table	41.6	54.9	70.2	56.2
Almirah	21.5	31.2	42.5	32.2
Radio	33.0	41.9	53.3	43.1
Television	2.8	4.3	6.2	4.5
Bicycle	1.1	2.6	4.6	2.8
Boat	12.3	24.6	37.2	25.4
Cow	14.9	30.7	49.5	32.4
Electricity	11.2	12.6	13.6	12.6
N	7,642	22,182	10,056	39,880

23

owned television or bicycle or had electricity was relatively fewer (Table 22) while majority of the households owned hurricane, *lep*, chair/table and watch/clock (50-90%) followed by *tosok* and radio (30-50%). In both the areas, ownership of household items was positively associated with the household size. Except ownership of hurricane and cow, households in the MCH-FP area were slightly better off than those in the Comparison area (Table 23).

Table 23: Percentage of Households Owning Selected Articles by Household Size and Area, 1996 Census

Articles	MCH-FP area				Comparison area			
	1-3	4-6	7+	Total	1-3	4-6	7+	Total
Khat	22.1	24.3	32.9	25.6	19.0	21.8	28.4	23.2
Lep	55.9	61.8	74.4	63.3	48.0	54.5	65.6	56.6
Tosok	42.5	47.2	62.0	49.4	33.9	38.4	48.8	40.7
Hurricane	79.0	87.5	91.7	86.7	82.5	89.6	93.0	89.3
Watch	42.2	54.6	70.5	55.5	36.3	49.8	63.6	51.5
Chair/table	45.0	58.2	74.5	59.0	37.5	50.7	66.9	53.1
Almirah	22.9	32.0	45.3	32.9	19.7	30.2	40.4	31.3
Radio	35.1	44.9	58.3	45.8	30.5	38.2	49.4	40.1
T.V.	3.9	5.4	8.2	5.7	1.5	2.8	4.6	3.1
Bike	1.5	3.2	6.0	3.5	0.7	1.9	3.4	2.1
Boat	12.9	25.9	39.3	26.1	11.5	23.0	35.7	24.7
Cow	14.6	29.7	47.1	30.3	15.3	32.0	51.3	34.7
Electricity	14.7	16.0	19.4	16.4	7.1	8.3	9.1	8.3
N	4,157	12,399	4,387	20,943	3,485	9,783	5,669	18,937

4.4 Dwelling Structure and Size

Information on the construction material used for wall and roof of the largest dwelling was collected after physical verification. Table 24 shows the distribution of households by construction material and area. The quality of roof material was similar in each area: 96.0% used tin/*pucca* material. However, quality of wall material differs: 32% used tin/*pucca* material in the MCH-FP area compared to 26% in the Comparison area.

As most of the households were made of tin with four roofs, it was possible to ascertain the size of the largest dwelling without measuring it. This was done by asking how many *band* of tin was used for the house. However, measurement was taken if the respondent was unable to provide an answer, or if the house was not made of tin with four roofs. Table 25 shows the distribution of households by dwelling size and area. The distribution of households by dwelling size was almost similar in the two areas. However, houses with dwelling size more than 375 sq. ft. were slightly higher in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area (19% vs. 17%).

Table 24: Distribution of Households (%) by Construction Material
          (largest dwelling) and Area, 1996 Census

Material	Both areas		MCH-FP area		Comp. area	
	Roof	Wall	Roof	Wall	Roof	Wall
Tin/pucca	95.9	29.0	96.0	31.9	95.9	25.8
Tin mixed	0.7	19.1	0.8	19.0	0.6	19.3
Others	3.4	51.9	3.3	49.1	3.5	54.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	39,814	39,775	20,917	20,896	18,897	18,879

Table 25: Distribution of Households (%) by Dwelling
          Size and Area, 1996 Census

Dwelling size (sq. feet)	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
1-199	34.2	34.6	33.8
200-374	47.7	46.3	49.2
375+	18.1	19.1	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	39,793	20,899	18,894

25

4.5 Water Use

Inquiries were made on sources of water use for drinking, cooking, washing, and bathing during the current season. Use of tubewell water for drinking was common in each area (95%), but use of this water for cooking, washing, and bathing was negligible (Table 26). For cooking, washing, and bathing, tank water use was common in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas while the rest of the households used either river or other sources of water. However, use of river or other sources of water was higher in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area.

Table 26: Distribution of Households (%) by Type of Water Use and Sources in MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census

Type of use	Source of water					
	N	Tubewell	Tank	River	Others[1]	Total
Both areas						
Drinking	39,852	94.7	1.0	3.6	0.7	100.0
Cooking	39,882	6.6	69.4	10.2	13.7	100.0
Washing	39,877	6.0	70.9	9.2	13.9	100.0
Bathing	39,872	2.9	71.5	11.1	14.5	100.0
MCH-FP area						
Drinking	20,929	95.9	1.3	2.4	0.4	100.0
Cooking	20,948	7.0	76.9	5.8	10.3	100.0
Washing	20,946	6.6	77.9	5.2	10.3	100.0
Bathing	20,940	3.8	79.1	6.4	10.7	100.0
Comparison area						
Drinking	18,923	93.3	0.6	5.0	1.1	100.0
Cooking	18,934	6.2	61.2	15.1	17.5	100.0
Washing	18,931	5.4	63.3	13.5	17.8	100.0
Bathing	18,932	1.9	63.1	16.3	18.7	100.0

[1]Ditch/canal

4.6   Latrine Use

Inquiries were made on places where male and female adults and children (under 10 years) usually defecate. Table 27 shows the distribution of households by place of defecation. For males and females, use of sanitary latrine (modern/water-sealed) was higher in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area (23% vs. 17%) while most people were using open latrine. However, use of open place as latrine was negligible. In the case of children, about 95% in each area were using open places for defecation.

Table 27: Distribution of Households (%) by Sex and Place of Defecation for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 census

Sex	Type of latrine				
	N	Sanitary	Open latrine	Open place	Total
Both areas					
Male	39,903	20.0	77.1	3.0	100.0
Female	39,705	20.0	78.4	1.8	100.0
Children	39,902	2.4	4.0	.93.6	100.0
MCH-FP area					
Male	20,961	22.7	73.7	3.6	100.0
Female	20,961	22.7	75.0	2.4	100.0
Children	20,961	3.0	4.1	92.9	100.0
Comparison area					
Male	18,942	16.6	80.9	2.5	100.0
Female	18,942	16.7	82.2	1.0	100.0
Children	11,941	1.8	3.8	94.4	100.0

CHAPTER FIVE

WOMEN'S STATUS

5.0   Introduction

The information on women's status should ideally be provided by the wife of the household head. If the male head did not have a wife, the eldest daughter in-law (if currently married) was interviewed. In case, household head was female and not currently married, the question was not asked.

To study women's status, 17,853 women were interviewed in the MCH-FP area and 15,776 women in the Comparison area. These women were mostly wives of the household heads. The distribution of women by age is similar in the two areas, with about 60% belonging to the age group below 40 years.

5.1   Permission to Go Outside

The respondents were asked whether they need permission from the husband or any other member of the household to visit relatives outside the village. Table 28 shows the distribution of respondents who required such permission by age and area. In each area, about 90% respondents needed permission, and it did not vary by age. This is expected in this culture because permission either from the husband or elderly member is usually needed before going outside the house.

Table 28: Distribution of Married Women (%) Who Need Permission
to Go Outside by Age and Area, 1996 Census

Age (year)	MCH-FP area				Comparison area			
	N	Yes	No	Total	N	Yes	No	Total
15-29	4,648	94.2	5.8	100.0	3,993	91.5	8.5	100.0
30-39	6,416	91.4	8.6	100.0	5,524	89.3	10.7	100.0
40-49	3,675	91.9	8.1	100.0	3,316	88.5	11.5	100.0
50+	3,114	94.3	5.7	100.0	2,943	89.7	10.3	100.0
Total	17,853	92.7	7.2	100.0	15,776	89.8	10.2	100.0

Table 29 shows the distribution of respondents who can or cannot visit relatives outside the village alone by age and area. In the MCH-FP area, 17.8% respondents could visit relatives compared to 22.5% in the Comparison area. As expected, such visits to relatives alone increase in each area with increase in age of women.

Table 29: Distribution of Married Women (%) Who Can Visit
Relatives Alone by Age and Area, 1996 Census

Age (year)	MCH-FP area				Comparison area			
	N	Yes	No	Total	N	Yes	No	Total
15-29	4,648	9.4	90.6	100.0	3,993	10.6	89.4	100.0
30-39	6,417	15.1	84.9	100.0	5,521	17.7	82.3	100.0
40-49	3,673	25.3	74.7	100.0	318	31.2	68.8	100.0
50+	3,114	26.9	73.1	100.0	2,940	37.6	62.4	100.0
Total	17,853	17.8	82.2	100.0	15,772	22.5	77.5	100.0

Among respondents who were accompanied by somebody, a question was asked who
that person was. Table 30 shows the distribution of respondent by age and the person
who accompanied her for the MCH-FP and the Comparison areas. In each area, about
40% of the respondents visited relatives with their young child and about 35% with the
husband. In case of the young and the old respondents, the husband's company was
more than the middle-aged respondents.

Table 30: Distribution of Married Women (%) by Age and
the Type of Person Who Accompanied Her for MCH-FP
and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Person accompanied					
	N	Husband	Young child	Adult child	Others	Total
MCH-FP area						
15-29	4,206	45.3	44.5	2.5	7.7	100.0
30-39	5,437	31.4	49.7	13.9	5.0	100.0
40-49	2,741	31.0	33.2	29.2	6.6	100.0
50+	2,272	43.0	18.5	21.4	17.1	100.0
Total	14,656	37.1	40.3	14.7	7.9	100.0
Comparison area						
15-29	3,567	40.6	49.8	2.3	7.3	100.0
30-39	4,538	25.8	59.1	11.9	3.2	100.0
40-49	2,279	26.8	41.6	26.7	4.9	100.0
50+	1,832	38.0	23.0	21.0	18.0	100.0
Total	12,216	32.1	47.8	13.2	6.9	100.0

5.2   Use of Purdah

Inquiries were made on the use of purdah during journey. Table 31 shows the distribution of respondents by age and type of purdah use for MCH-FP and Comparison areas. In each area, about one-third of the respondents did not use any purdah. Use of *urna* was more common, but its use was lower in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area (40% vs. 53%). Although it is expected that respondents of the MCH-FP area would be less conservative than the Comparison area, use of *borkha* (sign of conservativeness) did not show the expected pattern. In the MCH-FP area, 17.2% were using *borkha* compared to 8.4% in the Comparison area.

Table 31: Distribution of Married Women (%) by Age and
Type of Purdah Use for MCH-FP and Comparison
Areas, 1996 Census

Age	Type of purdah					
(year)	N	None	Urna	Umbrella	Borkha	Total
MCH-FP area						
15-29	4,446	34.1	47.3	8.9	9.7	100.0
30-39	6,233	35.6	40.1	10.5	13.8	100.0
40-49	3,579	28.4	38.9	11.9	20.8	100.0
50+	3,038	25.3	32.9	10.9	30.9	100.0
Total	17,296	31.9	40.5	10.4	17.2	100.0
Comparison area						
15-29	3,994	33.2	58.4	3.9	4.5	100.0
30-39	5,515	35.2	53.2	5.8	5.8	100.0
40-49	3,313	31.3	52.7	6.6	9.4	100.0
50+	2,933	26.2	46.9	9.1	17.8	100.0
Total	15,755	32.2	53.2	6.1	8.4	100.0

5.3   Involvement with NGO Credit

Table 32 shows the percentage of women who ever had NGO credit by age and area. The number of loan recipients was almost same in the two areas: 13% in the MCH-FP area and 11% in the Comparison area. The middle-aged women received loans more frequently than the other age categories. However, loan recipients were few among those aged 50 years or more. Those who were not involved in the NGO credit programme were asked whether they were involved in any other income-generating activities (Table 33). Involvement with such activities was also low, about 14% in each area. Respondent's involvement in such activities, however, do not vary much by age.

Table 32: Percentage of Married Women Who Ever Had NGO
Credit by Age and Area, 1996 Census

Age (years)	MCH-FP area				Comparison area			
	N	Yes	No	Total	N	Yes	No	Total
15-29	4,636	12.1	87.9	100.0	3,987	10.0	90.0	100.0
30-39	6,404	15.7	84.3	100.0	5,510	14.2	85.8	100.0
40-49	3,665	13.0	87.0	100.0	3,313	11.4	88.6	100.0
50+	3,099	7.8	92.2	100.0	2,936	6.4	93.6	100.0
Total	17,804	12.8	87.2	100.0	15,746	11.1	88.9	100.0

Table 33: Percentage of Married Women[1] Who were Involved in
the Income-generating Activities by Age and Area,
1996 Census

Age (year)	MCH-FP area				Comparison area			
	N	Yes	No	Total	N	Yes	No	Total
15-29	4,054	11.3	88.7	100.0	3,587	11.2	88.8	100.0
30-39	5,380	16.5	83.5	100.0	4,722	15.2	84.8	100.0
40-49	3,173	16.1	83.9	100.0	2,932	13.9	86.1	100.0
50+	2,844	10.7	89.3	100.0	2,742	12.0	88.0	100.0
Total	15,451	14.0	86.0	100.0	13,983	13.3	86.7	100.0

[1]Asked only to those women who did not use NGO credits

5.4 Type of Economic Activities

Table 34 shows the distribution of married women by age and type of activities (NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison areas. In each area, about two-thirds of the loan recipients were involved in income-generating activities, and the rest spent their loans either to buy fixed asset or for other purposes. Respondents' involvement in such activities, however, does not vary by age.

Information on respondents who were involved in income-generating activities without NGO loan is shown in Table 35. In the Comparison area, more women were involved in rearing chicken and ducks than in the MCH-FP area (82% vs. 58%). Such income-generating activities, however, do not vary much by age.

Table 34: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Type
of Activities (NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison
Areas, 1996 Census

Age (year)	N	Type of activities			
		Generate income	Fixed asset	Others	Total
MCH-FP area					
15-29	545	63.9	17.2	18.9	100.0
30-39	979	60.2	20.7	19.1	100.0
40-49	460	66.7	15.2	18.1	100.0
50+	234	60.7	19.2	20.1	100.0
Total	2,218	62.5	18.6	18.9	100.0
Comparison area					
15-29	376	68.4	14.1	17.5	100.0
30-39	737	66.2	16.0	17.8	100.0
40-49	346	75.4	11.0	13.6	100.0
50+	170	71.8	10.6	17.6	100.0
Total	1,629	69.3	13.9	16.8	100.0

Table 35: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Type of
Activities (non-NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison
Areas, 1996 Census

Age (year)	N	Type of activities		
		Chicken & ducks	Others	Total
MCH-FP area				
15-29	447	65.6	34.4	100.0
30-39	869	59.3	40.7	100.0
40-49	496	55.6	44.4	100.0
50+	298	46.3	53.8	100.0
Total	2,110	57.9	42.1	100.0
Comparison area				
15-29	401	82.3	17.7	100.0
30-39	701	81.3	18.7	100.0
40-49	399	81.2	18.8	100.0
50+	327	82.3	17.7	100.0
Total	1,828	81.7	18.3	100.0

5.5   Control of Money

Those respondents who ever had a loan from an NGO were asked about who controlled the earnings (Table 36). In over 50% cases, the earnings were controlled by the husband in each area. However, control of such earnings by the respondent herself was low: 10% in the MCH-FP area compared to 16% in the Comparison area. Information on control of earnings from activities not funded by an NGO credit scheme is shown in Table 37. In two-third cases, such earnings were controlled by the respondents themselves in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas (65% vs 67%).

Table 36: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Control of Earning
(NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census

Age (year)		Control of earning					
	N	Herself	Husband	Husband and wife	Others	No earning	Total
MCH-FP area							
15-29	538	7.8	57.6	15.4	1.5	17.7	100.0
30-39	961	11.1	54.2	14.2	0.6	19.9	100.0
40-49	452	11.7	52.7	15.7	0.9	19.0	100.0
50+	233	6.9	53.2	10.3	9.0	20.6	100.0
Total	2,184	9.9	54.6	14.4	1.9	19.2	100.0
Comparison area							
15-29	369	11.1	67.2	2.2	0.5	19.0	100.0
30-39	730	17.5	58.9	4.4	1.0	18.2	100.0
40-49	340	15.8	62.4	2.9	2.7	16.2	100.0
50+	167	19.7	49.7	4.2	12.6	13.8	100.0
Total	1,606	15.9	60.7	3.5	2.4	17.5	100.0

Table 37: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Control of Earning
(non-NGO) for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census

Age (year)		Control of earning					
	N	Herself	Husband	Husband and wife	Others	No earning	Total
MCH-FP area							
15-29	444	64.7	23.4	10.1	1.6	0.2	100.0
30-39	867	69.1	21.3	9.0	0.5	0.1	100.0
40-49	489	63.9	28.0	6.3	1.0	0.8	100.0
50+	293	58.1	30.7	8.5	2.7	0.0	100.0
Total	2,093	65.3	24.7	8.6	1.1	0.3	100.0
Comparison area							
15-29	400	64.8	21.0	11.5	0.5	2.2	100.0
30-39	698	68.0	17.2	13.6	0.6	0.6	100.0
40-49	400	68.0	18.0	12.3	0.3	1.4	100.0
50+	326	66.6	17.5	12.0	2.1	1.8	100.0
Total	1,824	67.0	18.3	12.5	0.8	1.4	100.0

5.6 Contraception

Inquiries were made on the use of modern or traditional method of contraception. The question was, however, asked only to those who qualified for the women's status questionnaire. Since these women are, on the whole, older than the average, contraceptive use was not representative for all married women. To adjust the estimates, standardized rates were calculated (Table 38). As expected, contraceptive use was higher in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area (72% vs. 49%) while standardized rates were slightly lower: 70.6% in the MCH-FP area and 46.9% in the Comparison area.

Table 38: Percentage of Married Women Using a Contraceptive
Method by Age and Area, 1996 Census

Age (year)	MCH-FP area	Comparison area
<19	43.2	22.0
20-24	61.8	35.4
25-29	67.5	45.7
30-34	75.6	57.5
35-39	81.3	60.3
40-44	81.6	54.2
45+	67.7	33.0
Total	72.3	49.0
Total*	70.6	46.9

*Weighted figures: on the basis of age distribution of
married women of the respective area

The users of contraception were asked who influenced them at the time of first use (Table 39). The decision taken both by husband and wife was more common in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area (83% vs. 54%). However, respondent's initiative or initiative from others were more common in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area.

Table 39: Percentage of Married Women by Age and Person Influenced
in First Time Contraceptives Use for MCH-FP and Comparison
Areas, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Influenced to use contraceptive					
	N	Herself	Husband	Husband and wife	Others	Total
MCH-FP area						
<30	2,943	19.3	12.9	54.0	13.8	100.0
30-39	4,934	17.9	13.1	55.0	14.0	100.0
40-49	2,549	16.9	13.3	54.4	15.4	100.0
Total	10,426	18.1	13.1	54.5	14.3	100.0
Comparison area						
<30	1,597	6.9	9.8	82.7	0.6	100.0
30-39	3,206	7.6	9.2	82.6	0.6	100.0
40-49	1,446	6.6	8.9	84.0	0.5	100.0
Total	6,249	7.2	9.1	83.0	0.7	100.0

The non-users of contraception were asked about reasons for non-use (Table 40). In the MCH-FP area, 16% respondents reported objection either from the husband or from relatives as a reason for non-use compared to 19% in the Comparison area while the rest reported other reasons.

Table 40: Percentage of Women by Age and Reason for Not Using Contraception for MCH·FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Reason for non-use				
	N	Husband's objection	Relatives' objection	Others	Total
MCH-FP area					
<30	1,622	13.5	2.9	83.6	100.0
30-39	1,358	13.9	3.3	82.8	100.0
40-49	701	9.7	3.7	86.6	100.0
Total	3,681	12.9	3.2	84.9	100.0
Comparison area					
<30	2,347	16.7	5.7	77.6	100.0
30-39	2,218	13.5	7.1	79.4	100.0
40-49	1,647	6.6	6.2	87.2	100.0
Total	6,212	12.9	6.3	80.8	100.0

CHAPTER SIX

COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF DIFFERENT CENSUSES

6.0   Introduction

Over the last three decades, the Matlab DSS has gathered an enormous amount of demographic and socioeconomic data. These data have provided an excellent opportunity to document changes in the demographic and socioeconomic condition of the study population. The study will also compare results of the MCH-FP and Comparison areas. In fact, the MCH-FP area has been experiencing about 30% lower fertility than the Comparison area since 1978.

As we are comparing demographic and socioeconomic data of different censuses, comparison was made only for those variables with similar definition. At present, the DSS area has reduced to 142 villages, however, figures of the previous censuses were recalculated for 149 villages to see change overtime. The 7 river-eroded villages were included because these populations were mostly resettled in the nearby villages of the DSS area.

6.1   Population Growth

Table 41 shows the average annual population growth. During 1974-82, the annual growth rate was 1.4%, but declined to 0.9% during 1982-93 and to 0.6% during 1993-96. The growth rates in the MCH-FP and Comparison areas were similar during 1974-82 and 1982-93, but lower in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area during 1993-96 (0.4% vs 0.7%).

6.2   Age and Sex Composition

Table 42 shows the percentage distribution of population in broad age groups by area. Over the period, the proportion of population in the lower age has declined but has increased in the middle and the highest age groups (Tables B.12 and B.13). A similar pattern was also observed in each area, but it is less prominent in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area. This difference in the age structure was mainly due to impact of the family planning programme in the MCH-FP area. In the MCH-FP area, the total fertility rate had declined from 5.5 in 1977 to 2.9 in 1995 compared to 5.9 and 3.6 respectively in the Comparison area (Mostafa et al. 1996).

Table 41: Population and Average Annual Growth Rate (%) During 1974-1996

Area	Population			Sex ratio	Growth rate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female
1974 census							
Both areas	167,641	85,082	82,559	103.1	.	.	.
MCH-FP area	84,771	43,007	41,764	103.0	.	.	.
Comparison area	82,870	42,075	40,795	103.1	.	.	.
1982 census					**1974-1982**		
Both areas	187,574	94,956	92,618	102.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
MCH-FP area	94,796	47,925	46,871	102.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Comparison area	92,778	47,031	45,747	102.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
1993 census					**1982-1993**		
Both areas	208,160	103,782	104,378	99.4	0.9	0.8	1.1
MCH-FP area	106,011	52,803	53,208	99.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Comparison area	102,149	50,979	51,170	99.6	0.9	0.7	1.0
1996 census					**1993-1996**		
Both areas	212,328	104,718	107,610	97.3	0.6	0.3	0.9
MCH-FP area	107,584	52,954	54,630	96.9	0.4	0.1	0.8
Comparison area	104,744	51,764	52,980	97.7	0.7	0.4	1.0

Table 42: Distribution of Population (%) by Broad Age
Groups and Area in Four Censuses

Age (year)	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
1974 census			
0-14	46.8	46.9	46.7
15-49	42.0	42.1	42.0
50+	11.2	11.0	11.3
N	167,641	84,771	82,870
1982 census			
0-14	42.7	42.1	43.2
15-49	45.5	45.9	45.2
50+	11.8	12.0	11.6
N	187,574	94,795	92,779
1993 census			
0-14	39.4	37.2	41.8
15-49	47.7	49.2	45.2
50+	13.3	13.6	12.9
N	208,160	106,011	102,149
1996 census			
0-14	38.2	36.1	40.3
15-49	47.7	49.3	46.1
50+	14.1	14.6	13.6
N	212,328	107,584	104,744

6.3 Household Size and Type

Table 43 shows the growth of households by area. The household growth was much higher during 1982-93 compared to 1974-82 and 1993-96. The distribution of household types did not change over the period, except those in three or other generation; the change could be due to change in definition. The household sizes were, however, declined in both the areas (Tables 44 and 45). In the MCH-FP area, household size was 5.9 in 1974 and declined to 5.1 in 1996 while corresponding figures in the Comparison area are 5.8 and 5.5 respectively.

6.4 Occupation of Household Head

Table 46 shows the distribution of household head's occupations in three censuses. Over the period, occupations of the household heads have changed: farming declined while business as occupation increased. A substantial decline in agricultural labourers has been documented but those involved in housework/housewife has increased. Almost a similar pattern is observed in the MCH-FP and the Comparison areas (Table 47).

39

Table 43: Households and Average Annual Household Growth
Rate (%) by Area During 1974-1996

·Period	Household			Growth Rate		
	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
1974	28,600	14,268	14,332	.	.	.
1982	31,846	16,256	15,590	1.3	1.6	1.0
1993	38,429	20,227	18,202	1.7	2.0	1.4
1996	39,906	20,963	18,943	1.1	1.0	1.2

Table 44: Distribution of Households (%) by Household
Type and Area in Three Censuses

Type of household	1974		1982		1996	
	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
Single-person	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.6
One-generation	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5
Two-generation	60.2	60.5	60.0	57.4	63.5	62.7
Three-generation	15.1	15.5	16.3	16.8	26.4	26.1
Others	19.3	17.9	18.4	20.3	4.4	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	14,268	14,332	16,256	15,590	20,963	18,943

Table 45: Average Households Size by Type of Household
and Area in Three Censuses

Type of household	1974		1982		1996	
	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
Single-person	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
One-generation	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Two-generation	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.7	5.1
Three-generation	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	6.5	7.0
Others	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.7	8.2
All	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.5
N	14,268	14,332	15,256	15,590	20,963	18,943

Table 46: Distribution of Primary Occupation[1] (%) of
Household Heads in Three Censuses

Occupation	1974	1982	1996
Owner-worker	35.2	31.4	24.3
Rent or sharecropper	1.9	0.5	3.4
Catch fish	4.4	.	3.8
Sell fish	0.5	5.0	1.9
Boatman	3.1	2.2	1.3
Cottage industry	1.1	0.4	0.5
Business (established)	2.2	7.3	4.7
Business (small)	4.2	1.0	5.3
Business (others)	.	.	2.4
Doctors (all types)	.	.	0.7
Agricultural labour	18.0	21.2	5.1
Mill worker	6.2	5.4	3.2
Skilled worker	4.8	4.6	5.2
Unskilled worker	2.0	1.0	7.0
Skilled service	4.7	6.4	5.5
Social worker	.	.	0.1
Others	1.0	0.7	0.5
Unemployed	0.5	0.1	0.5
Beggar	1.6	0.9	0.6
Disabled	1.8	0.5	3.0
Student	0.4	0.2	0.2
Retired	.	.	0.7
Housework/housewife	6.1	11.0	18.0
Rickshaw puller	.	.	2.1
Unknown	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not working	0.2	0.3	.
N	28,600	31,975	39,909

[1]Age 8 years or more

41

Table 47: Distribution of Primary Occupation[1] (%) of Household
Heads by Area in Three Censuses

	1974		1982		1996	
Occupation	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
Owner-worker	37.0	33.4	31.7	31.0	23.5	25.2
Rent or sharecropper	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.7	2.5	4.4
Catch fish	5.2	3.5	.	.	4.1	3.5
Sell fish	0.5	0.6	5.8	4.1	1.5	2.4
Boatman	1.4	4.7	1.1	3.3	0.9	1.8
Cottage industry	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6
Business (established)	2.6	1.8	7.2	7.3	5.1	4.2
Business (small)	4.3	4.1	1.2	0.9	5.9	4.7
Business (others)	.	.	.	.	2.3	2.6
Doctors (all types)	.	.	.	.	0.9	0.6
Agricultural labour	18.2	17.9	21.1	21.3	5.0	5.2
Mill worker	4.5	8.0	3.8	7.0	2.4	3.9
Skilled worker	5.3	4.2	5.5	3.7	6.1	4.2
Unskilled worker	2.3	1.8	1.1	0.9	8.1	5.8
Skilled service	5.1	4.3	6.7	6.0	6.4	4.5
Social worker	.	.	.	.	0.1	0.2
Others	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Unemployed	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6
Beggar	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9
Disabled	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.5	2.7	3.4
Student	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Retired	.	.	.	.	0.6	0.8
Housework/housewife	5.5	6.8	10.9	11.1	18.2	17.8
Rickshaw puller	.	.	.	.	2.1	2.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.
Not working	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	.	.
N	14,268	14,332	16,338	15,637	20,963	18,946

[1]Age 8 years or more

6.5 Household Possessions

Table 48 shows the percentage of household owning selected articles by area in three censuses. During the study period, possession of all these items has increased in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas, but not at the same rate. In 1974, about 60% households had hurricane, and it raised to about 90% in 1996 while ownership of radio increased from about 10% to 40% during the same period.

Table 48: Percentage of Households Owning Selected Articles by Area in Three Censuses

Articles	1974		1982		1996	
	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	MCH-FP area	Comp. area	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
Lep	36.7	31.0	43.6	35.1	63.3	56.6
Hurricane	59.2	56.0	70.8	68.4	86.7	89.3
Watch/clock	13.0	11.7	14.7	15.4	55.5	51.5
Radio	11.6	10.7	16.8	16.2	45.8	40.1

6.6 Education

Table 49 shows the distribution of population by years of schooling and area in three censuses. The level of education has improved substantially over the period in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas. In 1974, 65% in the MCH-FP area and 69% in the Comparison area were illiterate and those went down to 40% in 1996. The number of years of schooling has also increased: 7% had 7 or more years of schooling in 1974 in the MCH-FP area and increased to 20% in 1996 while in the Comparison area, 6% had 7 or more years of schooling in 1974 and had increased to 16% in 1996. Such increase in education has also been reflected among males and females. However, increase was marked more for females than males (Table 50).

6.7 Dwelling Structure and Size

Tables 51 and 52 show the distribution of households by construction material (roof or wall) and area in three censuses. In both MCH-FP and Comparison areas, about three-fourth of all roof material was tin in 1974 and increased to 96% in 1996 while tin use for wall material also had increased (5% to 30%) in these two areas, but level of use remained relatively low.

Table 53 shows the distribution of households by dwelling size and area in three censuses. The dwelling size has increased over time in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas. In 1974, 15% households had dwelling size of 375 or more sq. feet in the MCH-FP area and 12% in the Comparison area while corresponding figures became 19% and 17% respectively in 1996.

43

Table 49: Distribution of Population[1] (%) by Years
of Schooling and Area in Three Censuses

Education (year)	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
1974 census			
0	66.9	64.7	69.1
1-3	16.0	16.7	15.2
4-6	10.8	11.6	9.9
7-9	3.1	3.3	2.9
10+	3.3	3.7	2.9
N	127,922	64,562	63,360
1982 census			
0	59.9	57.3	62.6
1-3	15.6	16.2	15.0
4-6	15.5	16.6	14.3
7-9	5.7	6.2	5.2
10+	3.3	3.7	2.8
N	147,098	75,340	71,758
1996 census			
0	40.5	40.3	40.8
1-3	20.1	18.8	22.1
4-6	21.0	21.0	21.1
7-9	10.6	11.2	9.9
10+	7.5	8.9	6.2
N	175,646	90,028	85,618

[1]Age 7 years or more

Table 50: Distribution Population (%) by Years of Schooling, Sex and Area in Three Censuses

Education (year)	Male			Female		
	Both areas	MCH·FP area	Comp. area	Both areas	MCH·FP area	Comp. area
1974 census						
0	61.2	59.1	63.4	72.7	70.5	74.9
1-3	17.9	18.5	17.4	13.9	14.9	13.0
4-6	10.3	10.9	9.7	11.2	12.2	10.2
7-9	4.6	4.8	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.5
10+	6.0	6.7	5.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
N	64,656	32,720	31,936	63,262	31,841	31,421
1982 census						
0	49.0	46.4	51.6	70.9	68.2	73.6
1-3	19.0	19.3	18.6	12.3	13.0	11.4
4-6	17.7	18.6	16.7	13.4	14.7	12.0
7-9	8.5	9.1	7.9	2.9	3.2	2.5
10+	5.9	6.5	5.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
N	73,841	37,807	36,034	73,257	37,533	35,724
1996 census						
0	33.4	32.9	33.9	47.4	47.3	47.5
1-3	22.3	20.6	24.1	18.5	17.0	20.1
4-6	21.4	21.1	21.8	20.6	20.8	20.4
7-9	11.9	12.6	11.1	9.3	9.8	8.7
10+	11.0	12.8	9.0	4.2	5.0	3.4
N	86,218	44,134	42,083	89,428	45,894	43,535

Table 51: Distribution of Households (%) by Construction
Material (roof) and Area in Three Censuses

Material	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
1974 census			
Tin	78.3	77.9	78.7
Others	21.7	22.1	21.3
N	28,093	14,053	14,040
1982 census			
Tin	83.2	82.9	83.6
Others	16.8	17.1	16.4
N	31,507	16,087	15,420
1996 census			
Tin	95.9	96.0	95.9
Others	4.1	4.0	4.1
N	39,814	20,917	18,897

Table 52: Distribution of Households (%) by Construction
Material (wall) and Area in Three Censuses

Material	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
1974 census			
Tin	7.5	8.0	7.0
Tin mixed	20.4	19.6	21.1
Others	72.1	72.4	71.9
N	28,078	14,041	14,037
1982 census			
Tin	10.5	11.1	9.9
Tin mixed	16.9	17.2	16.5
Others	72.6	71.7	73.6
N	31,507	16,087	15,421
1996 census			
Tin	29.0	31.9	25.8
Tin mixed	19.1	19.0	19.3
Others	51.9	49.1	54.9
N	39,775	20,896	18,879

Table 53: Distribution of Households (%) by Dwelling
Size and Area in Three Censuses

Dwelling size (sq. feet)	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
1974 census			
<200	44.3	43.8	44.9
200-374	41.7	40.7	42.6
375+	14.0	15.5	12.5
N	28,051	14,036	14,015
1982 census			
<200	41.3	40.8	41.8
200-374	42.2	42.0	42.4
375+	16.5	17.2	15.7
N	31,406	16,002	15,404
1996 census			
<200	34.2	34.6	33.8
200-374	47.7	46.3	49.2
375+	18.1	19.1	16.9
N	39,793	20,899	18,894

6.8   Water Use

Table 54 shows the distribution of households by water use (drinking and washing) and area in three censuses. Use of tubewell water for drinking has increased remarkably over the period: 33% in 1974 to 96% in 1996 in the MCH-FP area while corresponding figures in the Comparison area increased from 17% to 93%. On the other hand, use of tubewell water for washing remained low: increased from 0.3% in 1974 to 7% in 1996 in the MCH-FP area while corresponding figures in the Comparison area increased from 0.2% to 5%.

Table 54: Distribution of Households by Water Use (drinking
and washing) and Area in Three Censuses

Type of use	Both areas	MCH-FP area	Comp. area
1974 census			
Drinking			
Tubewell	24.9	33.2	16.7
Others	75.1	66.8	83.3
N	28,583	14,264	14,319
Washing			
Tubewell	0.2	0.3	0.2
Others	99.8	99.7	99.8
N	28,581	14,263	14,318
1982 census			
Drinking			
Tubewell	55.0	66.3	43.3
Others	45.0	33.7	56.7
N	31,975	16,338	15,637
Washing			
Tubewell	0.6	0.7	0.6
Others	99.4	99.3	99.4
N	31,975	16,338	15,637
1996 census			
Drinking			
Tubewell	94.7	95.9	93.3
Others	5.3	4.1	6.7
N	39,852	20,929	18,923
Washing			
Tubewell	6.0	6.6	5.4
Others	94.0	93.4	94.6
N	39,877	20,946	18,931

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Matlab Demographic Surveillance System has been generating high-quality vital registration data since 1966. The value of the surveillance data has increased because it can be linked with the socioeconomic censuses as well as other survey data. Maintenance of such a surveillance along with linkage with socioeconomic data is very useful in a country like Bangladesh where registration of vital events is incomplete. The following paragraphs summarizes the main findings of the 1996 census. Comparison is also made with earlier censuses.

The population in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas has been increasing, but increase has slowed down in recent years and much slower in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area. The decline in the population growth has also been reflected in the household size. However, household type has remained unchanged. As expected, the decline in the household size was faster in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area. The household growth was, however, higher during 1982-93 than 1974-82 and 1993-96.

The slowing down of the population growth has affected age structure in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas: the proportion of young population is declining, but middle-aged and old-aged population is increasing. Such change in age structure has also been reflected in the dependency ratio: decline in dependency ratio has been faster in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area.

The proportion of illiterate population has been declining in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas, and proportion receiving higher education is increasing. Another significant development is that the male-female difference in education has been narrowing down.

Occupations as farming and agricultural labour have been declining in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas, but occupation as business and being a housewife has been increasing. However, in these two areas occupations of the household heads were almost similar.

In all three censuses, with a few exceptions, ownership of household items was slightly better in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area. Ownership of these items has increased over time in both the areas, but such increase was more for radio and watch/clock than those of *lep* and hurricane.

Use of tin as roof material has increased greatly in both MCH-FP and Comparison areas while its use as wall material has increased little. In all three censuses, dwelling sizes over 375 sq. feet were slightly higher in the MCH-FP area than in the Comparison area. However, the dwelling sizes have increased over the period in both the areas.

Almost all women of the MCH-FP and the Comparison areas needed permission from one of the elders (husband/others) before they visited relatives outside village and in 80% cases, they were accompanied by someone. Although use of *urna* was high in both the areas, *borkha* use was low. However, use of *urna* was higher in the Comparison area than in the MCH-FP area (53% vs. 40%), but not the *borkha* use (8% vs. 17%).

Women's involvement in income-generating activities with the NGO credit facility was low (about 10%) in both the MCH-FP and the Comparison areas, and in most cases, the earning was controlled by the husband. On the other hand, self-financed income-generating activities were also low in both the areas (about 15%), but such earning was controlled mainly by the woman herself.

As expected, contraceptive use in the MCH-FP area was higher than in the Comparison area (70.6% vs. 46.9%). Among non-users of contraception, about 15% in each area reported objections either from the husband or relatives as the reason for non-use.

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Appendix - A.1

CENSUS FORM

International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
Demographic Surveillance System, Matlab

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS FORM, 1996

Date of Interview..............   Name of Interviewer.............   CID of Respondent........

Vill.......   Name............   Bari...... Name........... Fam#...... Size...... Relgn.....

Ind	Name	Reln to hh head	Sex	Person's Reg. No.	DOB	Education		Occupation				Obser MIN-1 MOT-2	SIN Yes=1 No =2	Remarks
						Type	Year	Pri-mary	Code	Secon-dary	Code			

51

Socio-economic Census 1996
DSS-Matlab, ICDDR,B

Bari no.

H1. ☐☐☐

CID-no. head of household

H2. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

REG-no. head of household

Household Questionnaire

H3. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

H4. How many persons who usually belong to this household are now living		
a) outside the DSS area	H4a	☐
b) in other countries	H4b	☐
H5. During the last year, how much money (Taka) did this household receive from relatives and others not living here to be used by this household?	H5	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
H6. Can you indicate whether this household owns one of the following items?		
a. Khat	H6a	☐
b. Lep	H6b	☐
c. Tosak	H6c	☐
d. Hurricane	H6d	☐
e. Watch/clock	H6e	☐
f. Chair/table	H6f	☐
g. Almirah	H6g	☐
h. Radio	H6h	☐
i. Television	H6i	☐
j. Bike	H6j	☐
k. Boat	H6k	☐
l. Cows	H6l	☐
m. Electricity	H6m	☐
H7. How much land (in decimals) is owned by this household as:		
a. Homestead	H7a	☐☐☐☐
b. Land under cultivation	H7b	☐☐☐☐
c. Of this land how much is under mechanized irrigation	H7c	☐☐☐☐
H8. From this land how much (in decimals) is rented out to others?	H8	☐☐☐☐
H9. How much land (in decimals) is taken in rent by this household?	H9	☐☐☐☐

H10. For each dwelling of the household, indicate the length and breadth in feet.

		Length	Breadth
Dwelling a	H10 a	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
Dwelling b	b	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
Dwelling c	c	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
Dwelling d	d	☐☐☐	☐☐☐

H11. From which material the walls of the largest room of the house is made of?   H11 ☐

  1. Pucca/semi pucca   3. Tin and bamboo   5. Bamboo and others
  2. Tin   4. Tin and others   6. Other material

H12. From which material the roof of the largest room of the house is made of?   H12 ☐
Use same categories as above (H11)

H13. Where do adult male members of your household usually defecate?   H13 ☐

  1. Septic tank/modern toilet   4. Open latrine   6. Other
  2. Water sealed/slab latrine   5 Open place   7. No latrine
  3. Open latrine (Pucca or tin)

H14. Where do adult female members of your household usually defecate?   H14 ☐
Use same categories as above (H13)

H15. Where do children (under 6) of your household usually defecate?   H15 ☐
Use same categories as above (H13)

H16. What is the source of drinking water for members of your household?   H16 ☐

  1. Tube well   3. River   5. Other
  2. Tank   4. Ditch/canal

H17. What is the source of water used by members of your household for cooking?   H17 ☐
Use same categories as above (H16)

H18. What is the source of water used by members of your household for washing plates and pots?   *Use same categories as above (H16)*   H18 ☐

H19. What is the source of water used by members of your household for bathing?   H19 ☐
Use same categories as above (H16)

Ask the following questions to the wife of the head of the household.
If head is female and not married, do not ask these questions. If no head's wife is in the household,
ask eldest daughter in law (if currently married).

H20.   CID-number of respondent   ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

     Name of respondent   ....

H21.   If you would like to visit relatives outside the village, would you ask   H21   ⌞⌟
     permission from your husband or other member(s) of this household?
          1. Yes   2. No

H22.   Can you go and visit relatives outside the village alone?   H22   ⌞⌟
          1. Yes   2. No ▶

> H23.   Who went with you when you last visited   H23   ⌞⌟
>   your relatives outside the village?
>   1. Husband (& children)   4. Male relative(s)
>   2. Children under 10   5. Female relative(s)
>   3. Children above 10   6. Others

H24.   If you were to leave the village, what type of purdah would you use during the journey?   H24   ⌞⌟
          1. None   3. Umbrella   5. Other
          2. Uma   4. Burkha

H25.   Did you ever take a loan from Grameen Bank, BRAC or another bank or NGO?   H25   ⌞.⌟
          1. Yes —— ▶
          2. No

> H26.   To finance what activity did you   H26
>   borrow money last time?   ⌞⌟
>   ....
>   ....
>
> H27.   Who controls the money you earn   H27   ⌞⌟
>   through this loan?
>   1. Herself   4. Other person
>   2. Husband   5. No earnings
>   3. Both spouses
>   ***GOTO H31***

H28.   Do you have some activity through which you earn some money, such as raising   H28   ⌞⌟
     ducks, chickens, goats, selling eggs or fruits, working outside etc...?

          1. Yes ——▶
          2. No

> H29.   What sort of activity is this?   H29   ⌞⌟⌟
>   ....
>   ....
>
> H30.   Who controls the money you earn   H30   ⌞⌟
>   through this activity?
>   1. Herself   4. Other person
>   2. Husband   5. No earnings
>   3. Both spouses

Ask following questions only if the woman is married and between ages 15 and 50!

H31   Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay   H31   ⌞⌟
     or avoid getting pregnant?
          1. Yes ——▶
          2. No

> H32.   In your family, who had the most influence   H32   ⌞⌟
>   in deciding to use family planning the
>   first time you used it?
>   1. respondent had more influence
>   2 Husband had more influence
>   3. Both husband and wife equal
>   4. Other relative
>   5. Other

> H33.   What are the reasons for not using any method   H33   ⌞⌟
>   to delay or avoid pregnancy?
>   1. Husband's objection
>   2. Relatives' objection
>   3. Other reason

Interview Information: Further observations about this questionnaire

Name interviewer: ....
Date of interview. ....
                               ....

Appendix - B

Table B-1: Distribution of <u>De facto</u> and <u>De jure</u> Populations
by Age, Sex, Education and Area, 1996 Census

	De facto population	De jure population	% visitor (De facto)	% absent (De jure)
Age (year)				
<15	77,915	81,116	3.0	6.8
15-49	87,579	101,272	4.3	17.2
50+	27,677	29,940	2.2	9.6
Sex				
Male	90,671	104,718	3.8	16.7
Female	102,498	107,610	3.1	7.7
Education (year)				
0	65,347	71,204	3.0	11.3
1-3	33,135	35,768	2.2	9.4
4-6	33,099	36,895	3.3	13.2
7-9	16,434	18,545	4.4	15.3
10+	10,179	13,234	6.8	27.9
Area				
MCH-FP area	98,049	107,584	3.5	12.0
Comp. area	95,133	104,744	3.4	12.3

54

Table B-2: De jure Population and Percent of De jure Population
Who Were Present by Age and Sex, 1996 Census

Age (year)	Number			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
0-4	25,387	12,827	12,560	91.3	91.3	91.3
5-9	28,519	14,366	14,153	94.4	94.6	94.1
10-14	27,210	14,081	13,129	93.6	92.1	95.2
15-19	23,007	12,307	10,700	84.0	78.8	90.0
20-24	18,357	8,882	9,475	75.4	65.9	84.2
25-29	14,926	6,594	8,332	79.4	66.7	89.6
30-34	14,996	6,529	8,467	85.1	73.6	94.0
35-39	13,145	6,583	6,562	86.4	77.2	95.5
40-44	9,596	4,743	4,853	86.7	77.5	95.6
45-49	7,245	3,374	3,871	88.1	80.2	94.9
50-54	8,084	3,519	4,565	88.7	81.4	94.3
55-59	6,379	2,997	3,382	89.9	86.1	93.3
60-64	6,190	3,054	3,136	91.3	90.3	92.3
65-69	3,841	1,955	1,886	91.5	92.1	90.9
70-74	2,815	1,479	1,336	91.1	92.7	89.3
75-79	1,427	754	673	92.2	92.8	91.4
80-84	796	444	352	92.8	93.5	92.0
85+	408	230	178	93.9	95.2	92.1
Total	212,328	104,718	107,610	87.8	83.3	92.3

Table B-3: Age and Sex Distribution of the Population
by Area, 1996 Census

Age (year)	MCH-FP area			Comparison area		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
0-4	12,173	6,105	6,068	13,214	6,722	6,492
5-9	13,350	6,771	6,579	15,169	7,595	7,574
10-14	13,330	6,815	6,515	13,880	7,266	6,614
15-19	11,586	6,238	5,348	11,421	6,069	5,352
20-24	9,812	4,759	5,053	8,545	4,123	4,422
25-29	7,853	3,459	4,394	7,073	3,135	3,938
30-34	8,021	3,450	4,571	6,975	3,079	3,896
35-39	6,865	3,434	3,431	6,280	3,149	3,131
40-44	5,097	2,545	2,552	4,499	2,198	2,301
45-49	3,785	1,745	2,040	3,460	1,629	1,831
50-54	4,318	1,906	2,412	3,766	1,613	2,153
55-59	3,329	1,549	1,780	3,050	1,448	1,602
60-64	3,157	1,586	1,571	3,033	1,468	1,565
65-69	2,003	1,043	960	1,838	912	926
70-74	1,518	794	724	1,297	685	612
75-79	722	379	343	705	375	330
80-84	443	254	189	353	190	163
85+	222	122	100	186	108	78
Total	107,584	52,954	54,630	104,744	51,764	52,980

Table B-4: Distribution of Population by Age and Marital
Status for Male and Female, 1996 Census

Age (year)	NM	PM	MSA	WID	DIV	Total
Male						
0-4	12,827	0	0	0	0	12,827
5-9	14,362	3	1	0	0	14,366
10-14	14,074	5	2	0	0	14,081
15-19	12,122	170	10	0	5	12,307
20-24	7,287	1,460	89	2	44	8,882
25-29	2,886	3,488	145	9	66	6,594
30-34	787	5,512	152	7	71	6,529
35-39	160	6,227	126	10	60	6,583
40-44	28	4,581	62	14	58	4,743
45-49	8	3,284	37	9	36	3,374
50-54	24	3,400	33	29	33	3,519
55-59	5	2,891	30	50	21	2,997
60-64	2	2,917	17	103	15	3,054
65-69	2	1,801	11	127	14	1,955
70-74	1	1,299	6	161	12	1,479
75-79	1	624	3	118	8	754
80-84	0	331	0	108	5	444
85+	0	150	1	79	0	230
Total	64,576	38,143	725	826	448	104,718
Female						
0-4	12,560	0	0	0	0	12,560
5-9	14,149	3	1	0	0	14,153
10-14	13,041	70	13	1	4	13,129
15-19	8,171	2,074	366	3	86	10,700
20-24	2,338	5,935	1,044	24	134	9,475
25-29	443	6,727	936	61	165	8,332
30-34	86	7,451	643	148	139	8,467
35-39	22	5,658	440	293	149	6,562
40-44	7	4,050	248	454	94	4,853
45-49	3	3,003	142	670	53	3,871
50-54	4	3,122	97	1,283	59	4,565
55-59	2	1,799	57	1,491	33	3,382
60-64	2	1,202	29	1,884	19	3,136
65-69	1	505	9	1,359	12	1,886
70-74	0	218	5	1,106	7	1,336
75-79	0	41	3	623	6	673
80-84	0	12	2	334	4	352
85+	1	5	0	169	3	178
Total	50,830	41,875	4,035	9,903	967	107,610

NM = Never married, PM = Presently married, MSA = Married but
spouse absent, WID = Widowed, DIV = Divorced

Table B-5: Distribution of Population[1] by Years of Schooling and Age for Male and Female, 1996 Census

Education (year)	Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
Male					
0	6,629	4,544	11,038	6,608	28,819
1-3	11,424	2,525	3,339	1,929	19,217
4-6	4,384	5,629	5,274	3,191	18,478
7-9	446	4,975	3,299	1,536	10,256
10+	3	3,493	4,809	1,143	9,448
Total	22,886	21,166	27,759	14,407	86,218
Female					
0	6,422	4,829	18,258	12,876	42,385
1-3	11,068	1,790	2,796	897	16,551
4-6	3,973	6,197	6,804	1,443	18,417
7-9	380	5,106	2,597	206	8,289
10+	2	2,232	1,534	18	3,786
Total	21,845	20,154	31,989	15,440	89,428

[1] Age 7 years and more

Table B-6: Distribution of Population[1] by Years of Schooling and Age for MCH-FP and Comparison Areas, 1996 Census

Education (year)	Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
MCH-FP area					
0	6,161	4,924	15,122	10,054	36,261
1-3	10,587	1,988	2,966	1,344	16,885
4-6	4,334	5,771	6,296	2,463	18,864
7-9	508	5,278	3,266	1,020	10,072
10+	4	3,393	3,811	738	7,946
Total	21,594	21,354	31,461	15,619	90,028
Comparison area					
0	6,890	4,449	14,174	9,430	34,943
1-3	11,905	2,327	3,169	1,482	18,883
4-6	4,023	6,055	5,782	2,171	18,031
7-9	318	4,803	2,630	722	8,473
10+	1	2,332	2,532	423	5,288
Total	23,137	19,966	28,287	14,228	85,618

[1] Age 7 years or more

Table A-7: Distribution of Population[1] by Years of Schooling and Age for Male and Female in MCH-FP Area, 1996 Census

Education (year)	Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
Male					
0	3,117	2,393	5,630	3,394	14,534
1-3	5,349	1,195	1,618	910	9,072
4-6	2,244	2,743	2,654	1,673	9,314
7-9	270	2,591	1,810	902	5,573
10+	3	2,052	2,857	729	5,641
Total	10,983	10,974	14,569	7,608	44,134
Female					
0	3,044	2,531	9,492	6,660	21,727
1-3	5,238	793	1,348	434	7,813
4-6	2,090	3,028	3,642	790	9,550
7-9	238	2,687	1,456	118	4,499
10+	1	1,341	954	9	2,305
Total	10,611	10,380	16,892	8,011	45,894

[1]Age 7 years or more

Table B-8: Distribution of Population[1] by Years of Schooling and Age for Male and Female in Comparison Area, 1996 Census

Education (year)	Age (year)				
	7-14	15-24	25-49	50+	Total
Male					
0	3,512	2,151	5,408	3,214	14,285
1-3	6,074	1,330	1,721	1,019	10,144
4-6	2,140	2,886	2,620	1,518	9,164
7-9	176	2,384	1,489	634	4,683
10+	0	1,441	1,952	414	3,807
Total	11,902	10,192	13,190	6,799	42,083
Female					
0	3,378	2,298	8,766	6,216	20,658
1-3	5,831	997	1,448	463	8,739
4-6	1,883	3,169	3,162	653	8,867
7-9	142	2,419	1,141	88	3,790
10+	1	891	580	9	1,481
Total	11,235	9,774	15,097	7,429	43,535

[1]Age 7 years or more

Table B-9: Distribution of Primary Occupation[1] of the Household
Heads and Other Members by Sex, 1996 Census

Occupation	Head			Others		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Owner-worker	9,685	9,647	38	4,652	4,623	29
Rent or sharecropper	1,357	1,348	9	417	403	14
Catch fish	1,514	1,511	3	1,298	1,281	17
Sell fish	765	764	1	447	434	13
Boatman	528	528	0	190	185	5
Cottage industry	206	181	25	339	101	238
Business (established)	1,858	1,845	13	1,350	1,293	57
Business (small)	2,116	2,108	8	1,925	1,888	37
Business (others)	970	948	22	870	778	92
Doctors (all types)	296	284	12	106	83	23
Agricultural labour	2,033	2,031	2	1,269	1,234	35
Mill worker	1,220	1,211	9	1,033	1,013	20
Skilled worker	2,074	2,066	8	2,138	2,125	13
Unskilled worker	2,776	2,582	194	2,651	2,364	287
Skilled service	2,188	2,096	92	2,039	1,303	736
Social worker	41	41	0	11	9	2
Others	217	213	4	159	144	15
Unemployed	211	211	0	2,064	1,682	382
Beggar	250	72	178	99	26	73
Disabled	1,200	1,108	92	1,834	584	1,250
Student	83	76	7	51,716	27,369	24,347
Retired	285	280	5	101	65	36
Housework/housewife	7,189	365	6,824	50,357	222	50,135
Rickshaw puller	841	839	2	470	465	5
Unknown	6	4	2	2,925	1,561	1,364
Total	39,909	32,359	7,550	130,460	51,235	79,225

[1]Aged 8 years or more

Table B-10: Distribution of Primary Occupation[1] of the Household
Heads by Area and Sex, 1996 Census

Occupation	MCH-FP area			Comparison area		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Owner-worker	4,916	4,901	15	4,769	4,746	23
Rent or sharecropper	519	517	2	838	831	7
Catch fish	861	858	3	653	653	0
Sell fish	308	308	0	457	456	1
Boatman	181	181	0	347	347	0
Cottage industry	97	77	20	109	104	5
Business (established)	1,070	1,062	8	788	783	5
Business (small)	1,230	1,228	2	886	880	6
Business (others)	483	470	13	487	478	9
Doctors (all types)	181	175	6	115	109	6
Agricultural labour	1,044	1,042	2	989	989	0
Mill worker	493	490	3	727	721	6
Skilled worker	1,278	1,272	6	796	794	2
Unskilled worker	1,687	1,578	109	1,089	1,004	85
Skilled service	1,332	1,272	60	856	824	32
Social worker	12	12	0	29	29	0
Others	96	95	1	121	118	3
Unemployed	102	102	0	109	109	0
Beggar	84	26	58	166	46	120
Disabled	560	516	44	640	592	48
Student	39	35	4	44	41	3
Retired	129	126	3	156	154	2
Housework/housewife	3,818	247	3,571	3,371	118	3,253
Rickshaw puller	439	438	1	402	401	1
Unknown	4	3	1	2	1	1
Total	20,963	17,031	3,932	18,946	15,328	3,618

[1]Age 8 years or more

Table B-11: Distribution of Primary Occupation[1] of the Other
Household Members by Area and Sex, 1996 Census

Occupation	MCH-FP area			Comparison area		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Owner-worker	2,441	2,426	15	2,211	2,197	14
Rent or sharecropper	173	167	6	244	236	8
Catch fish	772	762	10	526	519	7
Sell fish	163	162	1	284	272	12
Boatman	56	55	1	134	130	4
Cottage industry	188	33	155	151	68	83
Business (established)	765	726	39	585	567	18
Business (small)	1,050	1,039	11	875	849	26
Business (others)	371	307	64	499	471	28
Doctors (all types)	58	44	14	48	39	9
Agricultural labour	565	543	22	704	691	13
Mill worker	425	413	12	608	600	8
Skilled worker	1,287	1,284	3	851	841	10
Unskilled worker	1,521	1,372	149	1,130	992	138
Skilled service	1,135	661	474	904	642	262
Social worker	6	4	2	5	5	0
Others	65	54	11	94	90	4
Unemployed	1,014	776	238	1,050	896	144
Beggar	32	10	22	67	16	51
Disabled	1,017	294	723	817	290	527
Student	25,758	13,595	12,163	25,958	13,774	12,184
Retired	39	32	7	62	33	29
Housework/housewife	26,127	110	26,017	24,230	112	24,118
Rickshaw puller	249	247	2	221	218	3
Unknown	1,516	822	695	1,408	739	669
Total	66,794	25,938	40,856	63,666	25,297	38,369

[1] Age 8 years or more

62

Table B-12: Distribution of Population (%) by Age
and Sex in Three Censuses

Age (year)	1974		1982		1996	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	18.0	17.6	16.4	15.4	12.2	11.7
5-9	13.5	13.1	14.6	13.6	13.7	13.2
10-14	15.7	15.7	13.0	12.4	13.4	12.2
15-19	10.8	10.3	10.8	12.0	11.8	9.9
20-24	6.7	6.9	10.4	9.9	8.5	8.8
25-29	4.7	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.7
30-34	5.0	6.7	4.7	5.3	6.2	7.9
35-39	5.0	5.2	3.9	5.1	6.3	6.1
40-44	4.8	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.5
45-49	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.6
50-54	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.2
55-59	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.1
60-64	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.9
65-69	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8
70-74	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
75-79	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
80-84	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
85+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	85,082	82,559	94,956	92,618	104,718	107,610

63

Table B-13: Sex Ratio by Age in Three Censuses

Age (year)	Sex ratio		
	1974	1982	1996
0-4	105.2	108.8	102.1
5-9	106.3	109.9	101.5
10-14	103.0	108.1	107.3
15-19	107.3	92.2	115.0
20-24	99.8	108.0	93.7
25-29	79.1	96.3	79.1
30-34	76.7	90.7	77.1
35-39	98.7	77.6	100.3
40-44	108.1	85.1	97.7
45-49	118.5	101.2	87.2
50-54	114.5	104.9	77.1
55-59	121.2	112.8	88.6
60-64	109.6	115.0	97.4
65-69	114.4	118.5	103.7
70-74	128.3	113.6	110.7
75-79	171.2	123.1	112.0
80-84	156.0	158.1	126.1
85+	145.3	189.0	129.2
Total	103.1	102.5	97.3

Appendix - C

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD WORKERS

1. Individual Questionnaire

Date of interview and code number of interviewers: Please write down the date of interview and the code number of the team leader.

Name: Please give a tick mark next to the individual number to indicate whether the respondent is from the household. Otherwise, write down the name in the blank space at the bottom.

Village code, village name, *bari* code, *bari* name, family number and religion: Usually, there is no need to change the village code, village name, *bari* code, *bari* name, family number, and religion. This information needs to be changed only when there is an internal movement (except for religion). There is no need to update pre-printed household size in any situations.

Name, relation, sex, reg no, DOB: The reference date for data collection will be the day of the field visit. Make sure that no one is excluded or included wrongly. Please give a roll-call as followed during routine DSS data collection. If someone had died or out-migrated but shown in the list, cross it out. For in-migrant or new birth not listed in the print, include them. In case of death of household head or out-migration or split household, assign new head and update the relationship. Please follow the relationship list that has been supplied to you. At the end, ask whether any other persons slept in the household the night before the census. Please also ask whether there were any other persons under observation for in- and out-migration. For in-migration under observation, include this persons, but do not assign identification number.

Education: Information on education will be collected for each individual aged four years and over. Type will indicate the nature of schooling. Please write Secular=SEC, Non-governmental Organisation=NGO, Madrasa=MAD and Maktab=MAK. If an individual has more than one type of education, write down the most advanced, or what the person sees as the most important. Please write down the number of years completed (passed). For maktab education, years of schooling should be written as 00.

Occupation: The information on occupation will be collected for each individual aged 8 years and older. Please ask the respondent what type of work he/she usually does. Write down the type of work in detail. However, do not write business as occupation but write what type of business the person is involved in (for instance, selling hardware). Both primary and secondary occupations will be asked about and determination of the primary and secondary occupations will depend usually on the number of hours spent. The highest number of hours will be considered as primary occupation.

Migration status (under observation): Write 1 if the individual is under observation for in-migration and 2 if the individual is under observation for out-migration. Keep blank for regular member and visitor.

Slept last night: Write down 1 for regular household members, visitors and migrants (under observation) who slept last night. Write down 2 for household member who did not sleep last night in the household but slept somewhere within the DSS area. Please write down 3 for household member who slept outside the house and outside the DSS area last night.

2.   Household Information

Bari **no., CID and REG no. (H1, H2 and H3)**: Write down the *bari* number, current identification and registration number of the head of the household.

Persons living outside (H4a and H4b): Please ask the respondent about those individuals who usually belong to this household and who are now living outside the DSS area or in another country. There is no time limit for being such a member, but it is expected that on return he/she will join this household. Please write total number of such members in each box. Write '0' if no members live outside (or in another country).

Receipt of money from outside (H5): Please ask about the amount of money the household received last year either from relatives or others to be used by the household. Write down exact amount in taka in the box.

Possession of items (H6a to H6m): Please write down 1 in the corresponding box if the household possesses the item. The items are: *khat, lep, tosak*, hurricane, watch/clock, chair/table, almirah, radio, television, bicycle, boat, cow, and electricity. Keep the box blank if no such item is owned. Include damaged item if it is easily repairable.

Land owned (H7a, H7b and H7c): Three types of information on land will be collected (homestead, land under cultivation, and land under mechanized irrigation). These types of land could be owned through inheritance or through purchase. Please, convert the information in decimal if reporting is in different measurement scale. Homestead land includes all dwelling, kitchen, cowshed, guest room, courtyard, kitchen garden, etc. In other words, it means the area of land the household owned in the *bari*. Land under cultivation includes land that is used for agriculture. However, land used for fish cultivation will also be included as cultivable. Finally, of the total land owned by the household, the portion under mechanized irrigation is asked. By mechanized irrigation we mean irrigation using machine (mechanized pump).

Land rented out (H8): Write down the area of land (in decimal) the household has rented out either for money or on the basis of crop sharing (short- or long-term).

Land rented in (H9): Write down the amount of land (in decimal) the household has taken in rent either for money or on the basis of sharing crop (short- or long-term).

66

Measurement of dwelling (H10a to H10d): Write down the length and breadth of each dwelling. If the respondent is unable to provide an answer, measure the length and breadth by stick. If there are more than one dwelling, please write these for the largest dwelling first.

Construction material (H11 and H12): Construction material (wall and roof) used for the largest dwelling will be written after physical verification. Material could be: *pucca*/semi *pucca*, tin, tin and bamboo, tin and others, bamboo and others, or other material.

Latrine (H13 to H15): Respondent is asked where male, female and children (under 10 years) usually defecate. If there is any doubt about the report, please verify it. Latrine could be: septic tank/modern toilet, water-sealed/slab latrine, open latrine (*pucca* or tin), open latrine, open place, other, and no latrine.

Sources of water (H16 to H19): Respondent is asked about the sources of water for drinking, cooking, washing and bathing. This information refers to the current season. Sources could be: tubewell, tank, river, ditch/canal, and others.

3.   Women's Status

CID and name of the respondent (H20): Write down the CID and name of the respondent.

Permission to go outside (H21): Please ask the respondent whether she needs permission from her husband or other members of the household to visit relatives who live outside the village. Write either 'yes' or 'no'.

Visit relatives (H22): Please ask the respondent whether she can visit relatives outside village alone. Write either 'yes' or 'no'.

Who accompanies during journey (H23): If the answer is 'no' to Q.No. H22, please ask the respondent who went with her when she visited relatives outside the village last time. Person could be: husband, children under 10 years, children above 10 years, male relatives, female relatives, and others.

Type of *purdah* (H24): Please ask the respondent about the type of *purdah* she use when she goes outside the village. Type could be: none, *urna*, umbrella, *burkha*, and others.

Receipt loan (H25): Please ask the respondent whether she has ever taken any money as loan from Grameen Bank, BRAC, or any other banks or NGOs.

Activity with loan (H26): Please ask the respondent to tell in detail the activity she did or is doing with the loan. Be as precise as possible.

LIST OF STAFF WORKED IN 1996 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS

Project Director, DSS
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Mr. A.F.M. Aminul Islam Khan
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Newly Recruited Staff

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71

Appendix - E

COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF 1996 CENSUS WITH DSS DATA BASE

One comparison which can be made is between the 1996 Census (mid-November) and the middle of 1996 (30 June) as derived from the database of DSS (and reported in the 1996 DSS Annual Report). Comparison of these two figures shows as expected that the mid- November Census population is larger than the mid-year population by a total of 1,023 persons (212,329 - 211,306 = 1,023). Some unusual fluctuations are observed, however. The population in some age groups is larger than expected. In particular, in age group 20-24 years old the Census population is 1,090 larger than the mid-year population. A few other age groups are smaller than expected. In particular in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 25-29 years old, the census population is smaller by 304, 385 and 416 persons than the mid-year population.

A more appropriate comparison between the 1996 Census population and the DSS database population as of mid-November 1996. This comparison shows that the Census population has 262 persons more than the mid-November database population. There are again some differences, but they are, in general, minor. The size of the population in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years old appears to be too large in the census than in the DSS database (by 184, 255 and 128 persons respectively). The population of children below 1 years old, on the other hand is relatively small in the 1996 Census (there are 267 children less in the census than in the database in mid-November).

We hypothesize that when the interview teams visited households during the census they tended to overlook recently born babies because birth registration forms were not filled out yet. The opposite occurred with respect out-migrants. The census teams were inclined to consider them to be part of the de jure population while according to the database these persons had already emigrated.

We conclude that the correspondence in information between the census and the database was close. There were minor differences in certain age groups which could be readily explained.

countries to promote Essential National Health Research (ENHR). The Centre has shared knowledge through research by training more than 17,000 health professionals from over 73 countries in five continents of the world. Various courses provide practical experiences in the hospital, laboratory and field settings.

The **Computer Information Services (CIS)** offers a Centre-wide backbone that allows office staff to connect to an array of computer information systems. CIS also offers a Web Server that hosts ICDDR,B web page (http://www.icddrb.org) and provides an on-line e-mail system that allows users to send/receive e-mails and browse web pages from their desktops.

Dissemination and Information Services Centre (DISC) provides easy access to literature on diarrhoeal diseases, nutrition, population studies, environmental and behavioural studies in general by means of Current Contents (Life Sciences and Clinical Medicine), MEDLINE, NUTRITION and POPLINE databases, books, bound journals, reprints of articles, documents, 365 current periodicals, etc. DISC maintains several in-house databases for its users and publishes the quarterly Journal of Diarrhoeal Diseases Research (and bibliography on diarrhoeal diseases within the Journal), two quarterly newsletters Glimpse (in English) and Shasthya Sanglap (in Bangla), a staff news bulletin ICDDR,B News, the DISC bulletin (current awareness service), working papers, scientific reports, monographs, and special publications.

Staff: The Centre currently has over 200 researchers and medical staff from more than ten countries doing research and providing expertise in many disciplines relating to the Centre's areas of research. Over 1,200 personnel are working in the Centre.

What is the Centre's Plan for the Future?

In the 38 years of its existence, ICDDR,B has evolved into a research centre whose scientists have wide-ranging expertise. Future research will be directed toward finding cost-effective and sustainable solutions to the health and population problems of the most disadvantaged people in the world. The Centre's Strategic Plan: "To The Year 2000" outlines work in the following key areas:

Child Survival: Priority areas for research in child survival include: improvement of the case management of diarrhoea; acute respiratory infections; risk factors for low birth rate and potential interventions; nutritional deficiency states (including micronutrients); immunization-preventable infectious diseases; and strategies for prevention, including modifications in personal and domestic hygiene behaviours, provision of appropriate water supply to and sanitation for the households, and the development of effective vaccines.

Population and Reproductive Health: The Centre played a key role in conducting pioneering research in the areas of population and family planning and raising the contraceptive use rate among women of reproductive age in Bangladesh to almost 45% through its technical assistance and operations research. The 1994 Cairo Conference hailed Bangladesh as a family planning success story, using Matlab as the model for MCH-FP programmes throughout the world. The Centre continues its research in maternal health and safe motherhood and has initiated community-based research on reproductive health and STD/RTI/HIV infections.

Application and Policy: The Centre recognizes, and has given a high priority to, the need to transform research findings into actions by replicating the successful interventions piloted in its projects and through its research and training activities. The Centre will increase its communication, dissemination and training in its efforts to influence international and national health policies in the areas of its expertise.

Centres of Excellence: As a means of addressing these new initiatives in child survival and population and health research and structuring our existing programmes into Centre-wide initiatives, five Centres of Excellence are proposed as the scientific research, investigative and training arms for key areas of activities. These Centres of Excellence are in the following areas: Nutrition; Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases; Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses; Vaccine Trials; and Reproductive Health. The Centres of Excellence will be interdisciplinary with scientists from each of the four scientific divisions engaged in the dialogue of formulating policy, developing research protocols, and conducting clinical, hospital-based and community-based trials. Outputs will include research findings, policy development and training capacity that will be used locally and nationally and that can be applied regionally and globally.

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