

**STATISTICAL
TERMS/ CONCEPTS/ DEFINITIONS
USED IN CENSUS/ SURVEYS
OF BBS AND OTHER
NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES**

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MATRIX OF STATISTICAL TERMS/ CONCEPTS/ DEFINITIONS USED IN CENSUS/
SURVEYS OF BBS AND OTHER NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

| Term/ Concept | Used in survey/ Census of BBS | Methodology of Survey/ Census | Used in other agencies | Level of Estimation |
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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Household | <p>i) Pop. Census: -Person or persons related or unrelated, living together and taking food from the same kitchen form a household. Household are divided into three categories : dwelling, institutional and other.</p> | Full count census covering whole of Bangladesh using de-facto method. | <p>UN (Series-M/44)- a household may be either (a) a one person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a miliapierson household or (b) a miliapierson household, that is, a group of two or more persons who make common provision off food or other essentials for living. The person in a group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or less extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.</p> | National, urban-rural and up to smallest administrative unit |

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| | <p>ii) Agri. Census: A household means a group of persons normally living together and eating in one mess (i. e. with common arrangement of cooking) with their dependents, relatives, servants etc. A household may be a one person household or a multi person household. In other –words, when a group of persons living together generally maintain a family or family like relations and take meals from the same kitchen is termed as a household. Popularity, it is described as “Khana”. In some cases there may be more than one households in a single house or in one dwelling arrangement. Similarly, a household may have more than one house or structure or shed.</p> <p>The household must be distinguished from a family which consists of blood related members who may live in different places but members of the household must share the same kitchen and live together.</p> | Full count census covering entire rural area of Bangladesh. | | National, urban-rural and up to smallest administrative unit |
| | <p>iii) Eco. Census: A household unit is mainly a dwelling place (Khana) together a group of persons, normally related, are living together and taking food from the same kitchen. Sometimes, some economic activities other than agriculture may be carried out in the household premises when these are called household economic activities and treated to be economic units.</p> | Full count census covering whole of Bangladesh was conducted in four broad types of economic units : (1) permanent establishments (2) temporary establishment (3) household premise based activities and (4) household floating activities. | | National, urban-rural and up to smallest administrative unit |
| | <p>iv) Household Expenditure Survey (HES): - a household is defined as a dwelling unit where one</p> | Used 2 –stage stratified sampling. IMPS 372 | | National, Urban-rural |

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| | or more persons live and eat together with common cooking arrangement. Persons living in the same dwelling unit but having separate cooking arrangements constitute separate households. | PSU s (252 rural & 120 urban), 20 households selected from each PSU by systematic random sampling constituted the sample. | | |
| | v) Lab our Force Survey (LFS): -Means a group of persons, related or unrelated, living together and taking food from the same kitchen. The terms 'household' and 'dwelling household' were used synonymously. | Used 2 stage stratified random sampling. IMPS 372 PSUs (252 rural and 120 urban) constituted the sample. 2-stage stratification at the first stage 5 administrative divisions and at the second stage (i) rural areas (ii) SMAs and (iii) Municipalities constitute the strata. Altogether there were 14 strata (5x3 less 1 since there was no SMA in Barisal Division) Stratified systemic sampling used with PPS of households. | | National, Urban-rural |
| | vi) Child Labour force Survey (CLFS): - same as LFS | Same as LFS | | National, Urban-rural |
| | vii) Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS): - A group of persons, related or unrelated living together and taking food from the same kitchen. | 2 stage stratified systematic sampling was used. stratification was urban & rural. Total 210 PSUs (150 rural & 60 urban) all over the country | | National, Urban-rural |

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| | | constitute the sample. Ultimate sampling units were households. | | |
| | viii) Health and Demographic Survey (HDS): Used 2 stage stratified random sampling. IMPS 372 PSUs (252 rural and 120 urban) constituted the sample. Ultimate sampling units were households. | | | National, Urban-rural |
| | xi) Poverty Monitoring Survey (PMS) : - Persons living together and taking food from same cooking arrangement constitute a household. These persons are may or may not be related. There can also be one person household if he/she makes his/her cooking arrangement. Servant living and taking food along with others is also included. | 2 stage stratified random sampling stratification was done urban and rural. Selected 110 rural PSUs and 40 urban PSUs from IMPS 372 PSUs. Mouzas & mohallas were PSUs consisting of an average size of 300 households. In all 5500 households and 1200 households constituted respectively the rural and urban samples. | | National, Urban-rural |
| | x) Local Level Development Monitoring Survey (LLDM) : -One or a group of persons who live together and take food from the same cooking arrangement from a household. A sub-group can also form a household by making separate arrangement for food. | Used 2 stage stratified random sampling. 64 Districts of the country was were considered as stratum. 20 EAs (3 urban & 17 rural) from each stratum were selected at random with pps. 25 households were drawn following systematic sampling from each PSU. | | National, Urban-rural |
| | xi) Census of Slum Area and floating | Census of slum areas & | | National, Urban-rural |

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| | <p>Population (Slum Census) : - Same as Pop. Census, 1991</p> | <p>floating population was conducted throughout the entire country dividing into 3 localities: i) SMA, ii) Municipalities & iii) Rural areas.</p> | | |
| | <p>xii) Survey on the use of Agricultural inputs for major crops in Bangladesh (Agri. Input Survey) : - A household means a group of persons normally living together and eating in one mess (i. e with common cooking arrangement) with their dependents, relatives, servants, etc. A household may be a one person household or multi-person household.</p> | <p>Used 2 stage stratified random sampling. Selected 240 rural PSUs from IMPS 360 PSUs scattered over 192 thanas of 20 regions. PSUs were mouzas and has an average of 300 households 30 from each PSU at 2nd stage as USUs.</p> | | National, Urban-rural |
| Household Head | <p>i) Pop Census: - A person living alone in a dwelling unit shall be considered as the head of that household. In a household consisting of a group of persons, a member is treated as the head whom the other members seem to be so. Generally, the eldest male or female earner of the household is considered to be the head of the household.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | Same as previous |
| | <p>ii) HES : - A person living alone in a dwelling unit is considered as the head of that household. In a household consisting of more than one person, a member is regarded as the head of household whom the other members consider to be so. Generally the eldest male or female earner of the household is considered to be the head of the household.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | Same as previous |

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| | iii) HDS : - Same as Pop. Census | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | iv) PMS : - Member responsible for management of household and is recognized as such by other member of household. The head needs not necessarily be the oldest member or a male member. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | v) LFS : - Is a person who is acknowledged as such by members of the household. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | vi) CLFS : - Same as previous | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Household members | i) HES : - Household members include family members as well as boarders and lodgers., servants and other employees present in the household who are living and eating together at the time of enumeration. These also include persons temporarily away from the household. Persons who consider their usual place of residence elsewhere but are found staying with the sample household at the time of enumeration, are not considered as members of the household. Thus, basic yardstick by way of which a household member can be defined, is living and eating together with common cooking arrangement. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | ii) LFS : - Are defined on de jure basis i.e. they are considered as members of the household if they actually live in the household most of the time. This criterion was deemed, necessary to avoid double counting of persons living in more than one residence. For example, if a family member lives, works or is studying away from his family residence he/she is still considered as a member of the household. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | iii) CLFS : - Same as Labour Force | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Family members | i) HES : - A family normally consists of head of household. Wife/wives/unmarried sons and daughters, married sons who are direct dependents and may also comprise of direct dependents and may also comprise of direct dependents such as parents, unmarried sisters, separated/ divorced sisters and daughters and other dependent relations. Servants, boarders and lodgers who have no other usual place of residence elsewhere live and eat together within the household with or without payment are not considered as family members. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Occupation | i) HES : - Occupation of a person is defined as activities from which he/she earns his/her livelihood. | Same as previous | UN Statistical Papers/series M/No-44 : Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the time-reference period established for data o economic characteristic by the person employed (or performed previously by the unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status (as employer, employee etc.) in which the person should be classified. | Same as previous |
| | ii) PMS : -Implies activity performed to earn income. A person may have several occupation. The one, being the source of highest income earning, is defined as main occupation. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | iii) LFS : - Is defined as a type of economic activity which a | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>person usually pursues to earn income in cash or kind. If a person worked in more than one occupation the occupation in which maximum working hours were spent was regarded as the main occupation. If equal time is spent in two occupations the main occupation was that which provided the larger share of income. Occupation other than main occupation was considered subsidiary occupation. Classification of occupations is based on Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO).</p> | | | |
| | <p>iv) CLFS : - is defined as a type of economic activity which a person usually to earn income ins cash or kind. If a child worked in more than one occupation the occupation in which maximum working hours were spent was regarded as the main occupation. If equal time is spent in two occupations the main occupation was that which provided the larger share of income. Occupation other than main occupation was considered subsidiary occupation. Classification of occupations is based on Bangladesh Standard Classifications (BSCO)</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Earner | <p>i) HES : - An earner is a person who brings material return in cash or kind for services rendered and for the use if goods. “Services” imply labour and organization of production while ‘goods’ imply land, property and capital. Thus a pensioner is earner as long as he receives pension in recognition of his past services. A landlord is also treated as an earner because he receives rent for the use of land or property. The concept of earners includes all persons who receive incomes and hence is similar to the definition used for depicting economically active persons, includes self-employed persons.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Major occupation | <p>i) HES : - Major occupation refers to the activity/activities which provided the principal income source of the person.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Household income | <p>i) HES : - Material return in cash or kind earned in exchange for goods and services by all the household members is defined as household income and is related to the reference period for the survey.</p> <p>Income from wages and salaries, pensions, contribution and professional fees earned by household members are estimated on a monthly basis. Income from interest, dividends, earnings from agricultural activities, business, commercial and industrial establishment, land property, rent, gift and assistance and insurance benefits, including other special types of receipts by household members are estimated on yearly basis.</p> | Same as previous | UN-(Studies in methods/series-F/no.-3) The definition of income to be used for household surveys needs to take into account the uses to be made for the survey result. The main criterion for distinguishing household income consists of receipts in cash and in kind which, as a rule, are of a recurring nature accruing to the household or to individual members of the household regularly at annual or at more frequent intervals. | Same as previous |
| Household Expenditure | <p>i) HES : - Household Expenditure</p> | Same as previous | UN-(Studies in methods/series-F/no.-31) Final consumption expenditure of households and total consumption of the population. Final consumption of households includes all cash expenditure on goods and services intended for consumption, goods produced and consumed | Same as previous |

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| | | | on own account, including the imputed rent of owner-occupied housing, and goods and services received in kind. Sales taxes paid on goods and services purchased should be included. Final consumption expenditure does not include income taxes and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions and related insurance premiums, remittances, gifts and other transfers, gambling losses and similar expenditure. | |
| Employment status of household members | <p>i) HES :</p> <p>- Various categories have been used to depict employment status of household members. 'Employer' implies persons who employ other persons (say, as agricultural wage labourers or industrial wage labourers) and relate to employers engaged in agricultural as well as non-agricultural sectors. 'Self-employed' include owner-cultivators, owner-cum tenants, self-employees in forestry, livestock and fishery sectors as well as persons engaged in non-agricultural self-employment activities. 'Employee' refers to persons who work as service-holders of govt., semi-govt. and autonomous bodies, service workers of private sectors enterprises (both organized and un-organized). The category of 'Others' includes agricultural wage labourers, non-agricultural labourers, housemaids.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Sex ratio | i) Pop. Census - The ratio males to females in a given population usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | ii) HDS: - Same as Pop. Census | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | iii) SVRS: - Same as Pop. Census | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| CBR | <p>SVRS: - The number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population in a given year.</p> <p>HDS: - Same as Pop. Census</p> <p>Pop. Census: - Same as Pop. Census.</p> <p>World Summit Goals for Children Survival Projection and Development (MICS) : - Annual number of birth per 1000 population.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Followed 2-stage stratified cluster sampling design with an average 650-800 households from 13-16 clusters at district level. The sample size comprised of nearly 52000 households spread over the country. The data are represented at district, Division</p> | <p>ANMOL'S DICTIONARY OF STATISTICS :</p> <p>The crude birth rate of an area may be defined as the number of births actually occurring in that area in a given time period divided by the population of the area as estimated at the middle of the particular time period. The rate has been usually expressed in terms of 'per 1000 of population'.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>National and greater districts</p> |

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| | | national level and are disaggregated by sex, urban, rural and urban low income areas. | | |
| ASFR | <p>SVR : - Number of live births to women in a given age group per 1000 women in the same age group in a given year. It is usually calculated for 5 years age groups from 10-14 to 45-49 or 15-19 to 45-49.</p> <p>HDS: - Number of live births to women in a given age group per 1000 women in the same age group in a given year. It is usually calculated for 5 years age groups from 10-14 to 45-49 or 15-19 to 45-49.</p> <p>Pop. Census: - Same as SVRS</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> |
| TFR | <p>SVRS: - The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her reproductive period if she were to live through all her childbearing years and bear children according to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.</p> <p>HDS: - The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her reproductive period if she were to live through all her childbearing years and bear children according to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.</p> <p>MICS: - The number of children that would be born to woman, if she were to live to the end of her child-</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| | <p>bearing years and bear children at each age according to the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.</p> <p>Pop. Census: - Same as SVRS</p> | | | |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| GFR | <p>SVR: - The average number of children born alive per woman of child-bearing age (15-49), i.e., the ratio of total number of children born alive to the total number of women of ages 15-49.</p> <p>HDS: - It is the ratio of births per 10000 women of child bearing age (15-49).</p> <p>Pop. Census: - Same as SVRS</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
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| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| GRR | <p>HDS: - It is called daughter per woman or daughters per 1000 women. It is just a modification of the total fertility rate.</p> <p>Pop. Census - Same as HDS</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| NRR | <p>HDS: - Number of female births per woman of reproductive age (15-49 years) under the prevailing condition of mortality.</p> <p>SVRS: -The average number of daughters that would be born to woman if she passed through her life time from birth conform to the age specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is similar to the gross</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>reproduction rate and takes into account that some women will die before completing their childbearing years. NNR means each generation of mothers is having exactly enough daughters to replace itself in the population.</p> <p>Pop. Census: -Same as above</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| CDR | <p>SVRS: -The number of deaths per 1000 mid-year population in a given year.</p> <p>HDS: -The number of deaths per 1000 mid-year population in a given year.</p> <p>MICS: -Annual number of deaths per 1000 population.</p> <p>Pop. Census: -Same as above</p> | Same as previous | <p>ANMOL'S DICTIONARY OF STATISTICS:</p> <p>It may be defined as the number of deaths in a given period divided by the population exposed to risk of death in that period. For human populations the period is generally one year and if the population is changing in size over the year the divisor is considered as the population at the mid year</p> | Same as previous |
| CH.DR | <p>SVRS: -The child death rate is defined as the number of deaths among children in ages 1-4 per 1000 mid pupation in the same group.</p> <p>HDS: -The child death rate is defined as the number of deaths among children in ages 1-4 per 1000 mid pupation in the same group.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
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| | Pop. Census: -Same as above | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | MICS: -Percentage of married couples aged 15-49 years currently using contraceptives. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| LMR | SVRS: -The number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1000 live birth in a given year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | HDS: - The number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1000 live birth in a given year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | MICS: -Number of deaths of children less than 12 months of age, per 1,000 live births.. More specifically, this figure represents the probability of dying between birth and 12 months of age. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Mean length of generation | HDS: -Mean length of generation is a time required for replacement a female birth by another. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate(NMR) | SVRS: - The neo-natal mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of infants under 1 months of age during a year per 1000 live births in that year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | HDS: - The neo-natal mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of infants under 1 months of age during a year per 1000 live births in that year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR) | SVRS: -The post -neonatal mortality rate is defined as the number of infant deaths under 1 through 11 months of age during a year per 1000 births in that year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | HDS: -The post -neonatal mortality rate is defined as the number of infant deaths under 1 through 11 months of age during a year per 1000 births in that year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Probability of dying by age 5 | HDS: -Probability of dying by age 5 defined as the proportion of births of a particular year who will die before reaching age 5. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Maternal mortality rate (MMR) | SVRS: -The material mortality rate is defined as the number of total deaths of pregnant women due to complications of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal per 1000 live births during year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | HDS: - The material mortality rate is defined as the number of total deaths of pregnant women due to complications of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal per 1000 live births during year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | MICS: -Number of deaths of women due to pregnancy related causes per 100,000 live births . Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics uses 1,000 live births as the denominator. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Maternal mortality ratio | <p>MICS: - Number of deaths of women due to pregnancy related causes per 100,000 live births . Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics uses 1,000 live births as the denominator.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Under-5 mortality rate | <p>MICS: -Number of deaths of children under-five years of age per 1,000 live births . More specifically it represents the probability of dying between birth and five years of age.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Life expectancy at birth | <p>SVRS: -Expectation of life is the average remaining life time or the average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age. Expectation of life at birth(e_0) is the average number of years of life remaining at beginning ,i.e.'0' year of age.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>HDS: -The average number of additional years a person would live if current mortality trend continues.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>MICS: -The number of years a new born child will live if subjected to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Natural growth rate | <p>SVRS: - The natural growth is the difference between crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) expressed in percentage.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>HDS: - The natural growth is the difference between crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) expressed in percentage.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| General marriage rate (GMR) | HDS: -The general marriage rate (GMR) is defined as the number of marriages of population 15 years and above per 1000 population of the same age groups in a year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Crude marriage rate (CMR) | HDS: -The crude marriage rate (CMR) is defined as the total number of marriage among residents in an area during the year per 1000 mid-year population of that area during the year. SVRS: -The crude marriage rate is defined as the total number of marriage among residents in an area during the year per 1000 mid-year population of that area during the year. | Same as previous Same as previous | | Same as previous Same as previous |
| General divorce rate | HDS: - The general divorce rate is defined as the number of divorces of population 15 years and above per 1000 population of the same age groups in a year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Crude divorce rate | HDS: -The crude divorce rate is defined as the number of divorces per 1000 population in a year | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Crude separation rate | HDS: - The crude separation rate is defined as the number of separation per 1000 population a year | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| General separation rate | HDS: -The general separation rate is defined as the number of separation of population 15 years and above per 1000 population of the same age groups in a year. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Morbidity: Counting of morbid persons | HDS: -Confusion may occur in counting morbid persons which leads to the problems of interpretation and comparison of data. Because some survey may count morbid person on the basis of single response of symptoms/conditions (which is server or most | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>serious). Other may count morbid persons on the basis of multiple symptoms/conditions. The survey collected data on acute conditions of symptoms/diseases that occurred during last 14 days and chronic or repeated illness/conditions/symptoms/diseases that occurred during last 90 days 3 months. If not otherwise mentioned the data presented in this report included joint scores of both acute and chronic conditions. In this report we have provided estimates based on single symptom/condition/disease which was reported as severe or most serious. When the reported conditions/symptom/diseases where more than 3, they were rated as severe, moderate and mild. When the reported symptom/condition/diseases was only one it was rated as severe whether or not it was that painful. Similar procedure was followed in rating 2 or 3 symptoms/conditions/diseases. For the present report all the tables were produced only on severe condition/symptom/disease.</p> | | | |
| <p>Morbidity: incidence versus prevalence</p> | <p>HDS: The survey has collected data on both prevalence and incidence of morbidity. This means that information are given of all people who are morbid in the community and not just newly morbid during any particular time period. In other words morbidity represents period prevalence of morbidity i.e. point prevalence at the beginning of the reference period and the new cases occurred during of the reference period. For simplicity prevalence refers to new and existing cases of morbidity observed during the reference period of 90 days while incidence refers to only new cases of morbidity during the reference period of 90 days.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| <p>Disability: Statistical definitions of disability</p> | <p>HDS: -This report attempts to organize and group survey disability statistics according to the standard definitions put forth in the world Health organization's International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps. These are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Definition of impairment, Impairment is any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function. The broad classification of impairments include the following nine coding categories available in the classification scheme at the one digit level: 1. Intellectual; 2. Other psychological; 3. Language; 4. Aural; 5. Ocular; 6. Visceral; 7. Skeletal; 8. Disfiguring; and 9. Generalized, sensory, and other impairments.</p> <p>(ii) Definition of disability. Disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or with the range considered normal for human begin. The broad classification of disabilities include the following coding categories available in the classification scheme at the one digit level; 1. Behavior, 2. Communication; 3. Personal care, 4. Loco motor, 5. Body disposition; 6. Dexterity; 7. Situational; 8. Particular skills; 9. Other activity restrictions.</p> <p>(iii) Definition of handicap is a disadvantage for a given individual resulting from and impairment or a disability, that limits or prevents the fulfillment of role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors for that individuals. The concept of handicap was utilized in a number of reports primary as an avenue for describing situations of disabled persons after they had already been identified in the</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |
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| | survey either as impaired or disabled. | | | |
| Disability: incidence versus prevalence | HDS: -The survey has collected data on prevalence rather than incidence of disability. This means that information are given of all people who are disabled in the community and not just newly disabled during any particular time period. Some data are available in some countries on age-at onset of disability. This survey has also gathered information on age- at onset of impairments/disability. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Accident and Injury: Definition of injured persons | HDS: - A person has been identified as injured on the basis of the most desirous injury as considered by the respondent from amongst the injuries received. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Types of injury | HDS: Severe/large wound Severe burn Swelling in parts of body Electric shock Pounded/Bruised Snake bites Dislocation Drowning Wrenched/fractured others | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Immunization | HDS: -Immunizable children(12-23 months) who received dozes DPT1, Polio1, DPT2, DPT3, Polio3, Measles, BCG | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Contraceptives | HDS: -Ever used: Ever married women aged 15-49 years have used a method of family planning at some time in their lives. Currently used: The currently married women aged 15-49 years have used a contraceptive method during the reference period. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | Unmet demand: Fecund women who are currently married and who say either that they do not want any more children or that they want to wait two more years before having another child, but are not using any contraception are considered to have an unmet demand for family planning. | | | |
| Migration | SVRS: - Migration is defined in this survey as the movement of person who changes his/her place of residence, except for marriage, for a period of six months or more. The time period for the migration due to marriage is not fixed. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Internal migration | SVRS: -Migration that takes place between the regions (old districts) within the country. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Literacy | PMS: -Literacy is defined as ability to write a letter in own language. Literacy rate may be calculated in relation to (a) population of all ages (b) population 5 years and above and (c) population fifteen years and above . The last one is the adult literacy rate. POP. CENSUS : - A person who is able to write a letter has been considered as literate. Literacy has been calculated for all ages, age 7 years and over and 16 years and over. MICS: - Percentage of people, 7 years or more, who can write a letter. | Same as previous Same as previous Same as previous | UNSTATISTICAL PAPERS/SERIES M/NO 44: Literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write. A person is literate who can, with understanding , both read and write a short, simple statement on his everyday life. | Same as previous Same as previous Same as previous |

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| | Slum survey: - percentage of population of age 7 years and above who can write a letter in any language is the literacy rate. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | LLDM : -Persons of age five years and above and who can write a letter in any language are classified as literate. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Level of education | PMS : -Connotes the highest class passed by person. | Same as previous | UN studies in method/Series-F/No-31: There is the concept of level of education (ISCED one-digit code), which represents a broad section of the education "ladder", that is, the progression from very elementary to more complicated learning experience, embracing all fields and programme groups that may occur at that particular stage of the progression. | Same as previous |
| Adult literacy | HDS: -The adult literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population of age 15 years and above as percentage of total population of the same age group. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Literacy rate for pop. All ages | HDS: -Literacy rate for population of all ages has been defined as the ratio of literate persons to total population multiplied by 100. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Literacy rate for pop. 5 yrs and above | HDS: -Literacy rate for population 5 years and above has been defined as ration of literate persons of age 5 years and above to population of the same aged and expressed in percentages | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Lean period | PMS: -months characterized by slackeningof agriculture activities. April and October are the two lean months in the country. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Poverty | LLDM: -Poverty refers to a state of deprivation from availing of goods and community services which are essential for normal level of living. Poverty may be absolute or relative. It largely depends on economic, social, cultural and climatic condition of a country. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Absolute Poverty | LLDM: -absolute poverty is measured in terms of requirements for minimum of living, in terms of calorie intake and nutritional levels, clothing sanitation, health, education, housing etc. which of course, vary according to economic, social and political environment. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Poverty line calorie intake | PMS: -Defines with reference to calorie intake. Poverty line calorie for rural area was taken at 2122 k.cal per day and for urban area it was taken at 2112 k.cal per person per day. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Relative Poverty | LLDM : -Relative poverty measures the relative deprivation as compared to national average income levels. Such an approach is more relevant to societies where | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>minimum material needs for the majority of the population have been met. In this situation it is more appropriate to describe it as relative deprivation rather than poverty.</p> | | | |
| Poverty line expenditure | <p>PMS: -Defined as expenditure on food & non-food items combined at the calorie intake level of 2122 k cal for rural area and 2112 cal for urban area person per day.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Poverty line (income) | <p>LLDM: -Generally poverty is generated from inadequate income. So, it can be measured in terms of income. In this method. poverty is measured by drawing a poverty line on the basis of income. Such a poverty line gives the estimated cost of minimum diet comprising essential food items and the fuel to prepare it. Persons havin income below this line are considered as poor.</p> <p>This method gives only a numeric count of the poor but does not tell anything about their living standard in terms of basic needs. The method provides a scalar count of the poor without recognizing the multi-dimensional character of poverty. This gives a very unstable estimate because the income of people can change sharply in either way by little external intervention. Moreover, there is serious difficulty in the estimation of cost of an essential food basket. In addition, prices vary with changes in locality and quality of goods. Seasonal variation of price also another important factor contributing to difficulty in the estimation of cost.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Unincorporat | PMS: | | | |

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| e Enterprise | -Unincorporated enterprise is premise based economic unit carrying out economic activity on a very small scale without keeping any formal account and employing additional worker/labour . | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Statistical Metropolitan Area (SMA) | <p>PMS: -Statistical metropolitan area includes municipal corporation and adjacent localities having urban characteristics.</p> <p>Pop. Census: -Statistical Metropolitan Areas are defined to include Municipal Corporations and the adjacent areas having urban characteristics.</p> <p>Slum Survey : -The definition of SMAs used in the population census, 1991 has been adopted in the slum census, 1997.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Municipality | <p>PMS: -Municipality is a defined urban area according to the pourashava ordinance, 1977.</p> <p>Pop. Census: Same as PMS</p> <p>Slum Survey : -Same as PMS</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Poverty Gap | <p>LLDM : -The poverty gap is defined as the difference in income between the poverty line and the income of the poor. It is the income needed to bring the poor upto the poverty line.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Poor household | PMS: -A household is poor if it has expenditure (food & non-food) below poverty line expenditure. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Poverty trap | LLDM: -Poverty is defined in terms of lack of adequate income, assets, access to services, lack of education, physical weaknesses, powerlessness etc. Poverty trap can be thought of as a complex set of factors which severely constraint the poor from improving their position. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Well off household | PMS: -A household is well-off if it has expenditure (food & non-food) above poverty line. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Poverty Gap Index | LLDM: -The poverty gap index measures the percentage shortfall of the mean income of the poor from the poverty line. The number of poor people as well as to distribution of income among poor. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Agriculture holding/ Agriculture household/Farm household/agriculturist | Agri.Input : -The basic unit of enumeration of the survey is agricultural or farm household. An agricultural household is one which is mainly engaged in agricultural activities particularly in the production of crops using agricultural inputs. The inputs are classified as labour, seed/seedling, pesticides, fertilizer, irrigation and equipment. Agri census : -An agricultural holding is a techno-economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production | Same as previous Same as previous | UN-Studies in methods/series-F/No-31:A holding, for agricultural census purposes, is a techno-economic unit of agricultural production comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural purposes and operated under the management of one person or more, without | Same as previous Same as previous |

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| | <p>purposes, without regard to title, legal form, or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual household, jointly by two or more individuals or households or a juridical person such as corporation, co-operative or government agency. A holding may consist of more than one parcel (fragment) located in one or more separate areas or mauzas or in more than one administrative unit or division provided that all the separate parcels or fragments form a part of the same technical unit under operational control of the same management. The definition covers practically all holdings or virtually all households engaged in agricultural production and includes livestock with no agricultural land. So, holdings may have no significant agricultural land area, e.g. poultry, hatcheries, holding keeping live stock for which land is not an indispensable elements for their production. In the context of this report a holding and a household may be treated as same.</p> | | <p>regard to title, legal form, size or location. The holding as a technoeconomic unit under a single management generally has the same means of production, such as labour, farm structure, machinery or draught animals. The above definition covers practically all holdings engaged in agricultural production and includes livestock holdings with practically no significant agricultural land or for which land is not an indispensable element of production.</p> | |
| Incident of Poverty | <p>LLDM: -Incidence of poverty is defined as the size of the population below poverty linw. However, the incidence of poverty ignores the extent of income gap between the poverty line and the income of the poor.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Farm holding | <p>Agri input : -The area of land operated by an agricultural household under its operational control/management is defined as farm holding for the survey.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Mauza | <p>Agri Input : -Mauza is the demarcated lowest administrative territorial unit having separate jurisdiction list number (J.L.No) in the revenue records. Every Mauza has its well demarcated cadastral map. Mauza should be distinguished from local village since a Mauza may consist of one or more villages.</p> <p>Agri. Census: -Same as Agri. input</p> <p>Pop. Census: -A revenue village with a jurisdiction list number and defined area is called mauza. It may be populated or depopulated.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> |
| Enumeration Area (EA) | <p>Agri.Input: -An enumeration area means a well defined and specified area of enumeration assigned to an enumerator. A map of this area was prepared showing boundaries and locations. An enumeration area may consist of one or more than one Mauza. It may also be a part of Mauza.</p> <p>Agri. Census: -Same as Agri. input</p> <p>Eco. Census: -These are fixed areas demarcated on mauza/mahalla maps for census enumeration. They generally contained between 40 and 100 units to be enumerated by each enumerator. In most cases, a mauza/mahalla contains several enumeration areas but in some cases, the whole mauza/mahalla may be a single enumeration area.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| | <p>For the purpose of this census, all non-agricultural activities relating to procurement, production, sales distribution, etc. of all kinds of materials, goods and services were considered economic activities.</p> <p>AEIS : -(Annual Establishment and institution survey) - The enumeration areas used in the economic census of 1986 were used as frame. The concept of census enumeration area was a fixed area demarcated on mauza/mahalla maps containing 40 to 100 units in each area fixed for an enumerator. In most cases a mauza/mahalla was split into several enumeration areas but in some cases, the whole mauza/mahalla was an enumeration area.</p> | <p>Sample design was on 2 independent frames i) a list frame based on industrial directory of large and medium establishments and (ii) an area frame to cover the smaller establishments. A stratified one stage systematic sample design was adopted to select 1500 EAs from area frame and 1560 permanent establishments from list frame.</p> | | <p>National</p> |
| <p>Co-operative and non-Profit organization</p> | <p>Eco. Census: -Units under the management and control of a duly registered co-operative society or non-profit organizations such as certain types of mosques, schools, social and cultural organizations.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| Persons engaged | <p>Eco. Census: -The total number of persons who work in or for economic unit.</p> <p>AEIS: -the total number of persons who work in or for the establishment, including working proprietors, partners and unpaid family workers. Persons working on commission basis are excluded. The total persons on short term leave, either because of illness or vacation, are also included.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous` |
| Working proprietor/partner | <p>Eco. Census: -Proprietors/partners who are actively engaged in managing or operating the activity of the unit. No one was enumerated as working proprietor/partner for a public limited company, autonomous body, cooperative society or public owned units.</p> <p>CMI : -proprietors/partners who are actively engaged in managing or operating the activities of the unit.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Full time regular workers | <p>Eco. Census: -Workers who are engaged in the activity of the unit in exchange of regular wages and salary for fixed full-time work. All workers who are normally present but were temporarily absent on the day of enumeration due to illness or other reasons, were enumerated as full-time regular workers.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Part time workers | <p>Eco. Census: -Workers who did not work the normal working hours or on all working days of the week and do not get salary and other benefits like the full-time workers.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Establishment | CMI: -is defined in operational term as a unit combining activities and resources directed by a single owning or controlling entity towards the production of homogeneous group of goods and services at a single physical location. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Large scale Establishment | CMI: -includes those establishments which have more than 49 workers. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Small scale Establishment | CMI: -includes those establishments which have less than 10 workers. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Household Establishment | CMI: -includes those establishments which are located in dwelling unit under one management. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Manufacturing | CMI: -is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of organic or inorganic substances into new products, whether the work is performed by power driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in a premise based location and whether the products are sold in wholesale or in retail. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Legal Status | CMI: defines the status of ownership or the establishment, for example whether and establishment is recognized and registered as one person ownership or partnership or co-operative society or private limited company or public limited company. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>AEIS : -is the way an establishment's economic activities are conducted on a legal basis, for example, whether an establishment is recognized and registered in the country's law as one person ownership or partnership or co-operative society or autonomous corporation or private limited company or public limited company.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Individual owned | <p>CMI: -manufacturing establishment means the establishment owned and run by the person or a family who bears the profits or losses of the establishment.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>AEIS: -Economic establishment owned and run by a person or family who bear the profits or losses of the establishment.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Partnership | <p>CMI: -manufacturing establishment is an establishment created by an agreement. Its members will be more than one.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>AEIS: -A partnership establishment is a economic establishment created by an agreement. Its members will be more than two and less than twenty in numbers but in banking business they will not be more than ten.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Community, Social & service | <p>AEIS : -Activities primarily relating to rendering of services which such as education & health services, social & related community services, recreation</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | services, personal and household services. It includes repair services which are not covered in manufacturing industries. | | | |
| Private limited company | <p>CMI: -a company which has no right to transfer the shares of its members according to the “ Articles of Association”. The number of members must be at least two but not more than fifty and the employees are not regarded as members. The public may not be asked to buy the company’s shares or debentures.</p> <p>AEIS: -Same as CMI</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Public limited company | <p>AEIS: -A company incorporated under the companies Act 1913 or recognized thereby as an existing company, which is not a private company. A public company can have any number of members, excluding of course, its employees & can invite public subscription for its shares & debentures. Public company may be a company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee or an unlimited company.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Co-operating Society | <p>CMI: -means a corporate body operating not for the purpose of earning profit but for the purpose of providing services to its members. In a co-operative society the capital needed is provided by the members and by borrowing and its savings are distributed to the members.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Fixed assets | <p>CMI: -means all assets whether obtain from other enterprises or produced by the establishment out of its own resources for its own use which are expected to have a productive life or more than one year. It consists of land building. other construction machinery tools and equipment transport etc.</p> <p>AEIS: -Include depreciated book values of fixed assets as on the closing date of the year of the factory/establishment. Fized assets cover all goods with a normal economic life it one year or more procured or produced out of its own resources for its own use. They include land, buildings, improvement ot land, plant, manufacturing tools, transport equipment and other fixed assets.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Land | <p>CMI: -covered an open area at establishment location. Agricultural land including land acquired for gaining sand clay etc. If connected with the establishment are excluded cost of land purchased plus premium paid for leased land and additions alternations and improvements made there on are to be shown separately.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Improvement of land | <p>CMI: -includes value of improvements made (i.e. by raising filling up, digging etc. of land) in the inquiry period.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Residential building | <p>CMI: -includes buildings constructed for residential use of the staff/workers.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Non-Residential building | CMI: -include all other buildings such as factories, warehouses, office buildings, stress restaurants, dispensaries, buildings for labour welfare, schools etc. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Other construction | CMI: -includes access roads, parking facilities, fences, bridges, platforms, pipelines, communication lines, sewerage and water system etc. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Plant & machinaries | CMI: -include all machines, tools and equipment used in the establishment. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Transport equipment | CMI: -used inside and outside the plan, including cars, buses, trolleys, vans etc. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Other fixed assets | CMI: -include furniture, fixtures, air-conditioners refrigerators etc. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Administrative, clerical & sales employees | CMI: -include all classes of permanent and salaried employees of the establishment such as managers, clerks typists and other administrative workers. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Production worker | CMI: -those who are engaged directly in the production process and include those engaged in manufacturing, assembling, packing, repairing etc. Working supervisors and persons engaged for repair and maintenance are also included. Temporary daily basis hired workers and unpaid family workers are however excluded. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| All employees | <p>CMI: -comprise both salaried employees and production workers, salaried employees include professional and technical workers administrative and managerial workers, clerical workers, sales and services workers.</p> <p>AEIS: -Comprise both salaried employees and production workers. Salaried employees include professional & technical workers, administrative & managerial workers, clerical workers, sales & services workers.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Average no. of persons engaged | <p>CMI: -include the persons engaged either paid or unpaid in the establishment during the year under reference. This is defined as the average number of persons that worked per months.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Enrollment Rates | <p>MICS: -Percentage of children 6-10 years of age enrolled in primary schools. The figures represent net enrollment rates. The age is assessed using an events calendar. Children following the Primary School or Madrasha text book board were considered.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Vitamin-A Coverage | <p>MICS: -Percentage of children between 6-59 months of age who received one or more doses of vitamin A in the last one year. The Bangladesh programme administers doses of 50,000 i.u. to children less than 9 months. 100,000 i.u. between 9-12 months and 200,000 i.u. after 12 months. Two or more of such doses are considered as adequate.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Prevalence of malnutrition | MICS: -Percentage of children of ages 12 to 59 months who have a mid-upper arm circumference of less than 12.5 cm. This figure represents the prevalence of severe malnutrition. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Exclusive breastfeeding less than 4 months | MICS: -The percentage of 1-4 months children who were breastfeeding exclusively from their birth to the date of interview. Exclusive breastfeeding does not include honey, water or any other food except breastmilk and medicine in case of illness excluding ORS. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Duration of Exclusive breastfeeding rate at two years | MICS: - The duration of exclusive breastfeeding in children aged 6 to 23 months. The inquiry assesses if the children were exclusively breastfed between the ages of 0 to 6 months. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Duration of continued breastfeeding | MICS: -The duration of breastfeeding (exclusive or not) in children who are currently in the age group of 12 to 59 months. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Use of iodized salt | MICS: -Percentage of households using iodized salt as assessed by using starch solution. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Ante-natal care | MICS: -Percentage of mothers who delivered their last child within two years from the date of interview and received ante-natal care (institutional) during the pregnancy period. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Delivery of trained personnel | MICS: -Percentage of deliveries, in the last two years, assisted by a trained personnel-doctor, trained health workers, mid-wife, trained traditional birth attendant. Traditional birth attendants not using prescribed delivery kits were considered as untrained. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Anthropometry in nutritional assessment | Child Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh (CNS): -Anthropometry is a useful tool for assessment of nutritional status of individuals and communities, and has been extensively used for identification of children suffering from protein-energy malnutrition (PEM). Simple anthropometric measures such as stature, weight and arm circumference, which are easy to undertake and less costly provide objective information on the nutritional status of individuals and communities. It is most useful in young children where growth is rapid and among whom protein energy malnutrition (PEM) occurs most commonly. In most developing countries where the physical growth of young children is so commonly threatened by the interaction of dietary deficiencies and infectious diseases, simple body measurements of children between 6 months and 6 years can provide useful and objective information on the nutritional status, especially the PEM, that are understandable by both professionals and policy makers. | Using 2-stage stratified sampling, selected a sub-sample of 200 PSUs (132 rural & 68 urban) from HES/IMPS 372 PSUs (252 rural & 120 urban) and restriction at least one PSU from each of 64 districts. HES covered 20 households from each PSU but CNS only those households which had children aged 6-71 month. | | National |
| Anthropometric parameters | CNS- -Height (or length) and weight are the two most commonly used anthropometric parameters of nutritional status assessment. Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) is also being increasingly use. These three anthropometric parameters were | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | measured in CNS. | | | |
| Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) | <p>CNS- -The mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) gives a rough composite gauge of protein (muscle) and fat (energy) stores. It is very similar in well nourished children between 1-5 years (12-59 months), and correlates approximately with changes in body weight in malnourished children. Since MUAC changes very little from 1-5 years of age it can be used as an age-independent measurement. Low arm circumference has been shown to be sensitive indicator it risk of death in children. MUAC is now being inceasingly used in identifying children with PEM.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Malnutrition | <p>CNS- <u>Under-weight</u> -Under -weight indicates a deficit in body weight compared to the expected weight for the same age, which may result eighter from a failure in growth or loss body weight due to infections.</p> <p><u>Stunting</u> -Linear growth is more stable indicaor of nutritional status, and stunting indicates reduced linear growth (height or length)compared to the expected growth in a child of same age, Stunting is usually the end-result of choronic and less severe inadequate nutrition. Although stunted children are not a immediate public health priorities they are at a greater risk to future complications. It has been suggested that the substandard stature of adults in poor socio--economic groups in developing countries may have its origin in their early childhood, and that one of the consequences of</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>stunting is the impairment of working capacity.</p> <p><u>Wasting</u> -Wasting means a deficit in body weight (tissue and fat) compared to the expected weight for the same height or length. If the child is under-weight for his height or length he is currently on a deficient diet and is classified as wasted. Weight is a reflection of body volume and density and can be regarded as three-dimensional. In order to make height dimensionally more comparable to weight, weight for height is now considered as a simple and understandable approximation of PEM. Community assessment of PEM using weight-for-height criterion has two advantages. First, it is age-independent i.e. it can be used when age is not known, and second, children can be under-weight for age and at the same time undersized for age, but many appear to be relatively proportional to norms of weight-for-height and height-for age.</p> | | | |
| Unit | <p>Eco. Census: -A unit is a household, establishment, institution, or any other single physical location at which and economic or social activity is taking place. A unit may be composed of one or more structures and sometimes one structure may contain more than one unit. Temporary establishments at fixed physical location without structures are also treated as independent units and were counted.</p> <p>CMI: -is an establishment where production of goods and services take place.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| | <p>AEIS: -An unit is a household, establishment, institution or any other single physical location at which any economic or social activity relating to procurement, production, sale, distribution etc. of all kinds of materials, goods and services can take place.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Economic Unit | <p>Eco. Census: -An economic unit is a unit where any non-agricultural activities relating to procurement, production, sales, distribution, etc. of any kind of materials, goods and services are carried out. It, however, includes units, with agricultural activities done at the establishment level but not in agricultural households.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Institution | <p>Eco. Census: -When groups of unrelated families or people live in a unit for a common purpose, then it has been considered an institution. As for example, residential hotels, boarding-houses, student dormitories, orphanages, hospitals, jails. police barracks, etc. are classified as institutions.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Permanant Establishment | <p>Eco. Census: - Units primarily engaged in economic activities with permanent structure(s) and fixed location.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>AEIS: -An unit which is in use for the purpose or collection, productioj, buying & selling and distribution of goods, or any kind or social work, business or services, whether they are owned & controlled by the government, person, group of persons or society, For example, any factory, shop,</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | hotel, restaurant, mosque or temple, etc. with permanent structure(s) and fixed physical location is to be considered a permanent establishment. | | | |
| Temporary Establishment | Eco. Census: -Economic units, situated in a fixed place beside a road or in a market-place, whether under a temporary shed or open sky. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Premise based economic activity in HH | Eco. Census: -Many households have non-agricultural economic activities, such as a cottage industry, shop or workshop in or within its premises. These are classified as households with premise based economic activity. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Floating economic activity in household | Eco. Census: -If any member of the households is self-employed and engaged in floating occupation like hawking, pulling a rickshaw, shoe-polishing etc. that household is classified as a household with floating economic activity. Members of the households who are engaged in permanent jobs or are working for others in exchange for wages are not include. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Ownership | Eco. Census: -This refers to the ownership of the unit and not the ownership of the building or structure in which it may operate. Ownership may be government, semi-government, private, foreign orco-operative. In case of mixed ownership, enumerators were instructed to record the major ownership type. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Foreign ownership | Eco. Census: -Economic units owned by foreign governments, foreign companies, or foreign individuals. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Government ownership | -Government offices and govt. owned organizations where economic activities are carried on such as post office, govt. press, BBS publication sales center etc. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Autonomous ownership | Eco. Census: -Units owned by statutory or semi-government or autonomous body. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Private ownership | Eco. Census: -Units owned by a person or a family, or a group of persons in partnership or as a limited company. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Very large farmer | i) LLDM: -the head of household who has land above 10 acres and is mainly engaged in farming is classified as large farmer. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Large farmer | i) LLDM: -The head of household who land from 5.00 to 9.99 acres and is mainly engaged in farming in classified as large farmer. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Operator cultivators | i) Agri.Census: -Total operated area of a holding is the area owned by the household plus the area rented from others minus the owned area given to others for operation. The operated area also includes uncultivated land operated by the household including homestead area. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | ii) Agri. Input: -Same as Agri. Census | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Total cultivated area | i) Agri. Input: -Total cultivated area of a holding is the total operated area excluding the homestead area and the uncultivated area owned by the farm household as well as the uncultivated area owned by the household but given to other for operation. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Owned land | i) Agri. Census: -Owned land means the area of land owned by the holder including the members of his family having a title to the land with the right to determine the nature and extend of its use and to transfer the same. Moreover, there might be some land over which the holder or any member of his households has owner-like possession, can be operated by him in the same way as owned land although the holder does not possess a little of ownership. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | ii) Agri. Input: -Owned land means the area of land owned by the farm household. It includes the land over which the household has owner-like possession. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Small farmer | i) LLDM: -the head of a household who own from .05 to 1.50 acres and is mainly engaged in farming is classified as small farmer. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Medium farmer (Owner-cum-tenant) | i) LLDM: -The head of a household who own from 1.51 acres to 4.99 acres of land and may also rent in some land from other households and is mainly engaged in farming is classified as medium farmer (Owner-cum-tenant). | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Medium Farmer (Owner) | LLDM: -The head of house hold who own land from 1.51 to 4.99 acres and are mainly engaged in farming is classified as medium farmer (owner). | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Land given to others | Agri. Input: -This is the area of land owned by the farm household which is given out on rent or on lease usually for a limited period of time on payment is cash or kind. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Land taken from other | Agri. Input: -The land taken from other by the farm household for operation on any basis on payment in cash or kind has broadly been sub-divided into two groups. i) Land taken on bargha in different terms means the area of land taken from other farm households or individuals on share-cropping basis. ii) Land taken on any basis other than bargha is the area of land taken by farm household on any basis such as, land and keeping livestock or poultry birds can be used instead of the agricultural holdings. Again important information regarding households, agriculture labour households or households having cottage industries could only be obtained if the households was treated as a statistical unit. In view of these consideration it was decided to treat the households (agriculture labour households or households having cottage industries) as the statistical unit for the agriculture census. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Holder | Agri, Census: -The holder is the member of the household who exercises management control over the operations of the agriculture holding and takes the major | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | decisions regarding the utilization of the available resources. He has technical and economic responsibility for the holding, which he may operate directly as owner or tenant or through a manager (hired person) to whom he has delegated the responsibility for day to day management of the work. | | | |
| Farm households | Agri. Census: -The basic unit of enumeration in the agricultural census was the household. The household could constitute a farm holding which for census purpose, is a techno-economic unit of agricultural production comprising all livestock kept and all the land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural purposes and is operated under a single management by one person alone or with others, without regard to title, size or location. Households with less than 0.05 acres of cultivated area were treated as non farm households. The area of land situated at different villages/mauzas but under the same operational control constitutes one. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Classification of landlessness | Agri,Census: -In this census different type of landless is defined as follows: in exchange of money, lease, mortgage, khaikhalashi and is under its operational control. The land may be taken for any period of time. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Homestead area | Agri. Input: - It is the area covered by the residence of the farm household with its structures, courtyard and the land occupied by the passage to enter and exit. The adjacent land to the household occupied under temporary or perennial crops, ponds and tanks, | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>compact plantations are excluded from the homestead area.</p> <p>Agri. Census: -Household area means the area of residence of the holder's household with all its structures, courtyard and the land occupied by the passage to enter and exit . It should be remembered that the adjacent land to the household used for temporary or perennial crops, ponds and tanks, compact plantations are to be excluded from the area of homestead area.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Temporary crop | <p>Agri. Input: -Temporary crops are non-perennial crops and which are usually harvested within 4/5 months after sowing /transplanting . The crops covered by the survey are Aus, aman, Boro, jute, wheat, potato, sugar-cane, etc.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Statistical unit | <p>Agri.Census: -The agricultural holding is normally considered as the statistical unit for agricultural census, An agricultural holding is defined as a techno-economic unit of agricultural production under a single management which is generally operated by a household or jointly by two or more households. In some limited cases, this economic unit is operated by institutions or establishments or government and semi-government organizations or other agencies or by a juridical person. In almost 100% cases, households and agricultural holding has a one to one correspondence.The household operating agricultural .Landless type-means households owning no own land whatsoever. Landless type-II means households with homestead</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>land but no cultivated land.</p> <p>Landless type-III means households with homestead area and also cultivated area upto .05 acre (whether owned or taken from others)</p> <p>Landless type-IV means households having homestead area and cultivated area .51 to 1.00 acre (owned or taken from others).</p> | | | |
| Net cultivation area | <p>Agri. Census:</p> <p>-Net cultivated area is the area acutely cropped during the census year regardless of the number or crops grown and it includes the area under temporary crops, current fallow and permanent crops(fruit trees). In other words it is the actual area or physical area occupying perennial and non perennial crops and area under current fallow.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Net area under temporary crop | <p>Agri. Census:</p> <p>-Net area of land under temporary crops was the physical area of land under temporary crops such as paddy, jute, sugar cane, pulses, potato, brinjal, vegetables, etc., irrespective of number of crops raised during the census year.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Area under crop | <p>Agri. Census:</p> <p>-The harvested area of all the crops grown during the year was taken, The harvested area was to be included in respect to every crop grown by the household. For this purpose crops grown even on very small patches of land were included. If the area of a crop was very small even then it was included. If the area of a crop was very small even then it was included. The minimum area to be written was 0.01 acre against that crop.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous. |

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| Net irrigated area | <p>Agri. Census: -Net irrigated area includes the area which is provided with water artificially for growing crops either through mechanical or manual means. Irrigated area falls into tow categories viz either irrigated through surface water i.e. river canal, beel, ponds etc. or underground water i.e. tube-wells, wells etc.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Industry | <p>LFS: -Industry includes all types of establishments or business in which persons are engaged in producing or distributing goods and services during the reference period. The classification Standard Industrial Classification (BBIC, 1986).</p> <p>CLFS: -Same as LFS</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Cottage industry | <p>Agri. Census: -Cottage industry was defined as small scale industry producing goods for commercial purposes and operated by the household generally through manual labour and located within the premises. It was a source of income of that household. Cottage industries were divided into nine categories and a separate code number was assigned to each category . These categories were as follows: Handloom :Household engaged in weaving by using handloom or power looms on a small scale. Blacksmith: Household engaged in blacksmith.</p> <p>Potter :Household engaged in producing pottery such as pitcher, pot, jar, etc. using mud and clay by the pottering wheel.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>Wood work : Household engaged in manufacturing carpentry goods like chair, table, boat etc. with wood.</p> <p>Brass work : Household engaged in manufacturing goods like plates, utensils, jar, etc. using brass, aluminum, etc.</p> <p>Jut and thread work :Household making goods like bag, rope, shake, etc. with jute or thread.</p> <p>Poultry farm :If any household keeps at least 50 layers/ducks for growing up for meat or egg production and sell those for earning purposes that will be treated as poultry farm.</p> <p>Dairy farm : If any household keeps 5 niche cows or mish buffaloes for producing milk or milk product for sale that will be treated as dairy farm.</p> <p>Other: Household engaged in any cottage industry other than those specified farm.</p> <p>It should be borne in mind that if any household produces any goods for its own use only it was not treated as cottage industry.</p> <p>Cattle and buffaloes :The total number of cattle and buffaloes possessed by the household on the day of census was taken and enumerated separately.</p> <p>Goat and sheep: The total number of goat and sheep possessed by the household on the day of census was included separately</p> <p>Duck and poultry : The number of duck and</p> | | | |
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| | poultry birds possessed by the household on the day of census was enumerated separately... | | | |
| Activity status | LFS: -Activity status of person 10 years and over as employed, unemployed and outside the labour force (inactive) is current activity status with a reference period of 7 days preceding the data of survey enumeration. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Child labour | CLFS: -is defined as all children 5-14 years of age who were found to be working (employed) during the survey reference period. However children of this age-group were not considered unemployed even though they were looking for work (see also chapter 1) with the exception that if any regular full time student was engaged in household economic activities in leisure time, he/she was not considered as “ working or employed.” | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Labour force/Economically active population | HIDS: -Labour force is defined as persons aged 10 years and above, who are either employed and unemployed. LFS: -Economically active population or labour force is defined as persons aged 10 years and above, who are either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey (preceding week of the day of survey enumeration). It excluded disabled and retired persons, income recipients, full time house wives and students, beggars and other persons who did not work for pay or profit at least one house during the reference week. | Same as previous Same as previous | UN-Studied in methods/series-F/No-31: The civilian labour force consists of all civilians who fulfill the requirements of inclusion among the employed or the unemployed. | Same as previous Same as previous |

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| | <p>Pop. Census: -It is defined as persons aged 10 years and over who are either employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census. It excludes disabled and retired persons, full-time housewives and students, other persons who did not work for pay or profit for at least one hour during the reference week. Persons working less than 20 hours without pay in the family farm or enterprise and not looking for employment are not also included in economically active population according to ILO convention.</p> <p>LLDM: -Population of age 10 years and above who may be employed during the reference period are considered as economically active population. This excludes housewives. Students, disabled persons, pensioners, beggars and those reluctant to work. Children who are working in the family farm for 15 hours or more a week without pay are also considered as economically active (ILO convention).</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Civilian labour force | <p>Pop. Census: -Population aged 10 years and over who are either employed or unemployed during the reference periods is considered as civilian labour force. It excludes population who do not work and those who are engaged in armed forces or in household work alone.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Agri. labour force | <p>Pop. Census: -Population aged 10 years and over engaged in agricultural activities such as cultivation, livestock, fishery, forestry etc.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Non-Agricultural Labour Force | Pop. Census: -Population aged 10 years and over engaged in activities other than specified as agriculture. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Formal occupation | LLDM: -formal occupation are those where contracts for employment and wage are not wheel-defined and not covered by the rules of the Government or any other recognized organization/establishment. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Informal occupation | LLDM: -Informal occupation are those where contracts for employment and wage are not well-defined and not covered by the rules of the Government or any other recognized organization/establishment. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Child nutrition | HDS: -Child nutrition is to identify the nutritional status of children aged-6-71 months. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Landless agri. Labour | LLDM: -The head of household who has no land. or have land less than five decimals and is mainly engaged in activity in other's farm for wage in cash or kind is classified as agricultural labour. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Regular worker/employee | LFS: -is one who has a regular employment and receives wages or salary from the enterprise or establishment or organization to which he/she is attached for performing assigned work. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Part time worker | CLFS: -is a salaried worker whose services were for specified hours within the enterprise or | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | establishments working hours. | | | |
| Causal worker/day labour | LFS: -refers to a wage earner whose services are solicited only for a periodic time intervals during the reference period. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | CLFS: -Same as LFS | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Full time employee | LFS: -refers to a salaried worker whose services are engaged for the full working hours of the enterprise or establishment or organization in which he/she works. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | CLFS: -Same as LFS | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Hours worked | LFS: -Hours worked are the total number of hours worked during the reference period of the survey. For a child holding more than one job hour is the total of hours worked for all jobs. | Same as previous | | |
| | CLFS: -Same as LFS | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Economic activity | LFS: -is synonymous with the definitions of U.N. System of National Accounts (SNA-1993) and covers all market production and certain types of non-market production including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own account construction and other production fixed assets for own use. It excludes | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>unpaid activities such as unpaid domestic activities and voluntary community services. Production of goods and services as specified in the SNA comprises the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Production of goods and services normally intended for sale on the market at a price that is designed to cover their cost of production. b) The production of other goods and services which are not normally at a price intended to cover the cost of production; these items range from government services and private non-profit services to households, and domestic services to households, and domestic services rendered by one household to another. c) all production of primary products for own consumption covering covering the characteristics products of agriculture, hunting, forestry, logging, mining and quarrying. (c2) The processing of primary commodities by the producers of these items in order to make goods such as butter, cheese, flower, oil, cloth or furniture for their own use whether or not they sell any of these products in the market. (c3) Production for own consumption of other commodities only if they are also produced for the market by the same household. (c4) All production of fixed assets for own use that is own-account construction of building, roads and similar works as well as fabrication of tools, instruments containers and similar items which have an expected life or use of one year or more. | | | |
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| | <p>For convenience the activities the activities corresponding to (a) and (b) were designated as market activities, while those corresponding to (c1) to (c4) were taken as non-market production or non-market activities. The aggregate of market production constitutes the set of economic activities. All other activities are non-economic activities..</p> <p>CLFS: -Same as LFS</p> <p>AEIS: -All non-agricultural activities relating to procurement, production, sale and distribution of all kinds of materials, goods and services were considered economic activities.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> |
| <p>Unemployed persons</p> | <p>LFS: -Unemployed person is person who was involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either.</p> <p>(a) Had been actively looking for a job or (b) Was willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | <p>UN Statistical Papers/series M/No-44: The unemployed consist of all persons who, during the reference period, were not working but who were seeking work for pay or profit, including those who never worked before. Also included are person who, during the reference period, were not seeking work because of temporary illness,</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| | | | because they made arrangements to start a new job subsequent to the reference period or because they were on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay. Where employment opportunities are very limited, the unemployed should also include person who were not working and were available for worke, but were not actively seeking it because they believedthat no jobs were open. The recorded data on the unemployed should distinguish persons who never worked before. | |
| Employed persons | <p>LFS: -is a person who was either working one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay on family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or found not working but had a job or business from which/ he she was temporarily absent during the reference period.</p> <p>Pop. Census: -Persons of age 10 years and above, who are either: a) Working one or more hours for pay and profit or working 20 hours or more without pay in family farm or enterprise during the reference week,</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | <p>UN Statistical Papers/series M/No.-44 : The employed comprise all persons, including family workers, who worked during the time-reference period established for data on economic characteristics who has a job in which they had already worked but from which they were</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>b) Not working but who has a job or business from which he is absent temporarily.</p> | | <p>temporarily absent because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence, absence without leave or temporary disorganization of work due to such reasons as bad weather or mechanical break-down.</p> | |
| <p>Under employment</p> | <p>LFS: -is the condition whereby a person's employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked income earned, productivity or use of his/her skills and the person is looking for additional work in conformity with his/her education or skill to augment income.</p> <p>Pop. Census: -The condition where a person employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked and the Persons is Looking for additional work</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> | <p>UN Studies in methods/series F/No/Page 115: Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or Alternative employment, account being taken of his occupational skill(training and working experience).Two principal forms of underemployment may be distinguished: visible and invisible. (1)Visible underemployment is primarily a statistical concept directly measurable by labour force and other surveys, reflecting an insufficiency in the</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| | | | <p>volume of employment it occurs when a person is in employment's of less than normal duration and is seeking ,or would accept, additional work.(2) Invisible underemployment is primarily an analytical concept reflecting a misallocation of lab our resources of a fundamental imbalance as between lab our and the factors of production. Characteristic symptoms might be low income, under utilization of skill, low productivity. Analytical studies of invisible underemployment should be directed to the examination and analysis of a wide variety of data, including income and skill levels(disguised underemployment) and productivity measures.</p> | |
| Not in a lab our force | <p>LFS : - person was a person who was not engaged in any economic activity. Regular full time students though engaged in household activities in leisure time were treated as inactive and remained outside the lab our force. Household work also belongs to this category.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Self employed | <p>LFS: - means a person working for his/her own household farm or non-farm enterprises for profit or family gain. Such persons do not receive any wages or salary for the work performed.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>CLFS: -Same as LFS</p> <p>Pop. Census: - The condition where a persons employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked and the persons is looking for additional work.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>Pop. Census: - The condition where a persons employment is considered inadequate in terms of time worked and the persons is looking for additional work.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Not in a child labour/inactive child | <p>CLFS: -was a child who was not engaged in any economic activity. Regular full time students though engaged in household activities in leisure time were treated as inactive and remained outside the child labour force. Household work also belongs to this category.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Not working child | <p>CLFS : -Not working (unemployed) children is a children who was involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Working child | <p>CLFS: - is a child who was either working one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay in a family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or found not working but had a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference period.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| <p>Paid apprentice</p> | <p>CLFS: -are learners of trade (jobs)who are paid some little amount in cash or kind by their employers. Unpaid apprentices like their paid counterparts , are learners of trade. However, unlike the former the unpaid apprentices receive no payments either cash or kind the services rendered to their employers.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |
| <p>Unpaid family worker</p> | <p>LFS: - is a person who works at least one hour in the reference period (other than household work) without pay in a family operated farm or in a business owned/operated by the household head or other members of the household to Whom he/she is related by kinship, marriage, adoption or dependency. The treatment of unpaid family worker is of particular importance in agriculture including fishery and livestock as in most cases such holdings are operated on a household basis and members of the household take part in agriculture production. Unpaid family workers who worked at least one or more hours during the reference period were considered as a part of the part of the lab our force.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | <p>UN Statistical papers/series M/No-44: A person who works a specified Minimum amount of time (at least one third of normal working hours), without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> |
| | <p>CLFS: -same as LFS</p> <p>CM: -those members of the family of the owners/proprietors who work in the production process for more than 15 hours a week but are not paid any wages and salaries.</p> <p>AEIS: -the family members of the proprietors/partners</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |
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| | <p>directly engaged in economic activities at least 15 hours in a week of the normal working time of the establishment but not paid regular wages or salaries.</p> <p>Pop. Census: - persons who work(including household work) without pay on a family operated farm or in a business owned or operated by the household head or any other member of the household to whom they are related by kinship, marriage, adoption or dependency , unpaid family workers working 20 or more hours during the reference week are considered employed.</p> <p>Eco, Census: - Family members a proprietor/partner directly engaged in the economic activity of the unit, but not paid with regular wages and salary.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Employer | <p>Pop, Census: -An employer is a self employed person who employs one or more persons in a commercial or industrial enterprise or in a dwelling house where he himself participates actively. A person who employs persons for non productive services, such as domestic servants, is also considered as an employer.</p> <p>LFS: -is a self-employed person who may employ one or more persons in a commercial or industrial enterprise. A person employing non-productive servants such as domestic servants was not considered as an employer for the purpose of this survey.</p> | Same as previous | UN Statistical papers/series M/No-44: A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees. Some countries may wish to distinguish among employers according to the number of persons they employ. | Same as previous |
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| | <p>CLFS: -Same as LFS</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| <p>Activity rate/Economic participation rate</p> | <p>LFS: -is the ratio of the number of economically active persons to the population of age 10 years and over expressed in percentage.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>CLFS: -is the ratio of the number of economically active children to the population of age 5-14 years expressed in percentage.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| <p>Crude activity rate</p> | <p>LFS: -is the ratio of the economically active population to the total population expressed in percent In other words , the crude activity rate represents the labour force as percent of total population.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>LLDM: -Crude activity rate is the ratio of economically active population to the total population.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>Pop Census: -The Crude activity rate is defined as the ratio of economically active population in the age group 10 years and over to the total population expressed in percentage.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| <p>Refined activity rate</p> | <p>LFS: -is the ratio of the number of economically active persons to the population of aged 10 years and over expressed in percent. This is also called economic participation rate;</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>LLDM: - Refined active rate is the ratio of economically active population to total population of age 10 years and above</p> <p>Pop. Census: - The Refined activity rate is the ratio of economically active population in the age-group 10 years and over to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentages. Economically active are those who are either working or looking for work.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| De-facto method | <p>Pop. census: - Counting of the people in places where they are during the “census night” is known as de-facto method.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Floating population | <p>Pop. Census: - The homeless or transient population found on the census night e.g. at railway station, launch gnats, boats, majors, mosques etc, are considered as floating population</p> <p>Slum census: - “Floating population of are the mobile and vagrant category of rootless people who have no permanent dwelling units what ever worse these are and they are found on the census night in rail station, lunch chat, bus station , hat-bazaar, lazar, stair case of public/government building, open space etc.”</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
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| Rootless people | Slum census: -Vagrant, displaced, landless or population exposed to the risk of total economic deprivation are considered as the rootless people. Rootless people will satisfy any of the following scenarios | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Economic dependency ratio | LFS: -is the ratio of the economically inactive population to the economically active population, expressed in percent. That means- $\text{EDR} = \frac{\text{Eco. inactive population}}{\text{Eco. active population}} * 100$ | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Demographic dependency ratio | LFS: -is the ratio of the population less than 10 years of age plus the population 65 years of age over to the population of age 10-64 years expressed in percent. That means- $\text{DDR} = \frac{\text{Pop/ below 10 yrs} + \text{population 65+}}{\text{Population 10-64 years}} * 100$ Pop. Census: -Same as LFS | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Child-women ratio | Pop. Census: -It is the of children of age 0-4 to women of child-bearing age 15-49 expressed in thousand. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Wage and salaries | AEIS: -Include all cash payments(monthly salary +house rent+ medical allowance + other allowances) made during the year in cash as compensation for work done but dose not include other cash and non-cash benefits. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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|-------------------------------|---|------------------|--|------------------|
| | <p>CMI: -include all cash payments (monthly salary house rent, medical allowance and other allowances) made during the year in cash as compensation for work done but dose not include other and non cash benefits.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Other cash benefit | <p>AEIS: -Include other monetary benefits such as education cost, hospital cost, bonus, etc. given to the employees in addition to wages and salaries.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | <p>CMI: -Include other monetary benefits such as education cost, hospital cost, bonus, etc. given to the employees in addition to wages and salaries.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Other non-cash benefit | <p>AEIS: -Include the material goods and other benefits given to the employees, in addition to their salaries and wages, and cash benefits such as food and food articles, clothing, housing accommodation, transport, etc. which is free of cost or at a price lower than the market value. This excludes employer's contribution to provident fund, person's gratuity or other social security measures.</p> <p>CMI: Include the material goods and other benefits provided to the employees, in addition to their salaries and wages, and cash benefits such as food and food articles, clothing, housing accommodation, transport, etc. which is free of cost or at a price lower than the market value. This excludes employer's contribution to</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | provident fund, person's gratuity or other social security measures. | | | |
| Stock | AEIS: -Refers to inventories of imports such as raw materials, fuel, spare parts, packing materials, lubricants, etc. and finished & semi-finished goods. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| | CMI: --refers to inventories of imports such as raw materials, fuel, spare parts, packing materials, lubricants, etc. and finished and semi-finished goods. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Manufacturing | AEIS: -Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of organic or inorganic substances into new products, whether the work is performed by power driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the workers home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Manufacturing goods/Finished products | AEIS: Mean those goods that were produced during the reference period at the final stage of production and are ready for sale. CMI: -are those that were produced during reference period at the final stage production and are ready for sale. | Same as previous Same as previous | | Same as previous Same as previous |

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| Work process in | <p>AEIS: -Value of all materials which have been particularly processed and are not usually sold without further processing.</p> <p>CMI: -include the value of all materials which have been partially processed and are not usually sold without further processing.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| By-product | <p>AEIS: -Men the goods of some value produced by the factory during the production of the actual manufactured goods, such as molasses that are made during the production of sugar in a sugar mill.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Industrial wastes | <p>CMI: -are those that are not included in the final products.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Fuels | <p>CMI: -include all purchased fuels except those that are used as raw materials or chemicals.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Depreciation | <p>AEIS: -Means an accounting item to set aside an allowance to cover the cost of wear and tear of the fixed assets used in manufacturing process during the year.</p> <p>CMI: -means an accounting item to set aside an allowance to cover the cost of wear and tear of the fixed assets used in manufacturing process during the year.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

| | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|--|------------------|
| Cost repairs and maintenance work done by others | <p>CMI: -cost to the establishment to current repairs and maintenance services rendered by others to fixed assets of the establishment.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Employment cost | <p>AEIS: -Includes all payments , whether in cash or in kind, made by the employer, it includes all cash payments, bonuses, cost of living allowances, vacation and sick leave benefits, social insurance contribution, pension , etc.</p> <p>CMI: -Includes all payments , whether in cash or in kind, made by the employer, it includes all cash payments, bonuses, cost of living allowances, vacation and sick leave benefits, social insurance contribution, pension , etc.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Industrial cost | <p>AEIS: -Includes cost of materials and supplies that are physically incorporated in the products and by-products, cost of fuel and power used for manufacturing purposes, as well as payment for work done by other</p> <p>CMI: -includes cost of materials and supplies that have been physically incorporated in the products and by-products, cost of fuel and electricity used for manufacturing purposes, as well as payment for work done by others.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| Non-industrial cost | <p>AEIS: -The relevant costs other than the industrial costs. They include payments for water charges, printing and stationery, advertisements, business insurance, postage and telegraph, telephone, banking and accounting services, and also the cost of technical know-how and consultancy services. They exclude the interest paid to bank.</p> <p>CMI: -include payments for water charge, printing and stationery, advertisements, business insurance, postage telegraph, and telephone, banking ,legal and accounting services, rendered to the establishment and also amount paid for technical know-how and consultancy services. it exclude interest paid to bank</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Cost of production | <p>AEIS: The cost of production includes industrial cost, non-industrial cost, employment cost and indirect taxes.</p> <p>CMI: - includes industrial cost, non-industrial cost, employment cost and indirect taxes.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Ex-factor value | <p>AEIS: -The cost that is required for the production of one unit of goods through manufacturing process in an industrial establishment is ex-factory value.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Value of production | <p>CMI: -are valued at ex-factory prices . It also includes excise duty sales tax and other indirect taxes.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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|---|--|------------------|--|------------------|
| Value of gross output | CMI: -include value of products and by-products plus receipts for work done and for services to other plus not change in work-in-progress. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Indirect tax | AEIS: -Include all taxes incidental to the production or scale of goods and services by the reporting unit and chargeable as expenses of production. These taxes include those invoiced by the reporting unit to its customers (commodity taxes)and those paid or to be paid by the reporting unit(non-commodity taxes). CMI: -includes duties and sales tax only. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Gross value added/Census value added | AEIS: -Gross output minus the industrial cost. CMI: -means census value added less industrial cost i. e. cost of raw materials and fuels etc. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| slum | Slum census: -slum are settlements and areas of 5 or more households which generally grow very unsystematically and haphazardly in an unhealthy condition and atmospheres on government and private vacant land. A slum has the following characteristics: (1) predominantly e.g. jury, tong, say, tin shed, Semi-puce flimsy structure, dilapidated building in bad condition. (2) very high housing density | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>(3) Generally slum settlements grow on Govt./Semi govt. vacant land and public owned places abandoned building/places or by the side of the road.</p> <p>(4) Slum housing materials are very cheap and of low quality such as old gunny bags, polyphone, strew etc. and have lower height in comparison with other normal structure.</p> <p>(5) Having poor sewerage and drainage or even it has no such facilities.</p> <p>(6) Inadequate unhealthy drinking or water supply.</p> <p>(7) Prevailing unhealthy atmosphere.</p> <p>(8) Insufficient or absence of street lighting.</p> <p>(9) Little or no paved streets.</p> <p>(10) Slum settlements are inhabited by poor, uneducated and below poverty level people.</p> | | | |
| <p>Whole sale and retail trade</p> | <p>AEIS: -Activity primarily relating to the sale of goods and commodities, whether on wholesale or retail. The distinction between wholesale & retail trade is generally made on the basis of the customer, i.e. sales to the business or organizations are generally classified as wholesale, while sale to the general public for personal or household consumption is generally classified as retail trade. In some cases, it is difficult to differentiate between wholesale & retail trade. In these cases, the distinction is made on the basic of the size of transaction and the seller's self perceived indications of whether he is selling wholesale (paikari) or retail (khuchra).</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| Value added at factor cost | AEIS: -Gross value added or census value added minus operating expenses or non-industrial cost and indirect tax net of subsidies. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Gross output | AEIS: -Ex-factory value of products and by-products calculated on the basis of sale value of goods manufactures plus others receipts for work done and services rendered to others, plus value of net change in work-in-progress. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Total area | Current Agri. Statistics: -The concept of total area and its meaning will depend upon what source of information on area was taken in-to account . From the cadastral point of view ,it is understood from this concept the area that would be obtained had the measurement of all the parcels been carried out on the horizontal projection of country. Actually each parcel introduced in cadastral maps represents the horizontal projection of the piece of land conceded. The total area of various administrative units as it given on cadastral maps is then the sum of these horizontal projection. | Current Agril. Statistics mainly as crops are collected regularly from all thanes by districts/region for the entire country following both subjective and objective methods . Subjective method (eye estimation)is used for minor crops. in the objective method 5753 sample clusters (cluster of plots)of and average size of 5 acres all over the country are visited 6 times a year and acreages under different crops are | | National and old district |

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| | | recorded. For estimating yield per area , crop-cutting experiments for major crops are conducted. | | |
| Land utilization | Current Agri. Statistics: -The basic structure of the agriculture can be obtained if the area of the country is broken down according to the classification known as land utilization. The purpose of the classification is to show what part of the total land in a given country can be used for different purpose in agricultural production. The broad categories of land utilization are: arable land, land under permanent crops, land under permanent meadows and pastures, wood and forest land, all other land. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Arable land | Current agri, Statistics : -Arable land is that part of the total area normally used for the production of crops, the growing cycle of which is less than one year, such as cereals and vegetables. Crops remaining in the fields for more than one year are also considered temporary crops if land under kitchen or market garden, meadows or pasture are also under arable land. Some arable land will temporarily fallow or lie idle. Fallow land is land temporarily left idle to recover before cultivation starts again . The maximum period of rest should not be too long or the land might acquire characteristics which would warrant its inclusion in other categories or land utilization. | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Land tenure | Current Agri. Statistics : - Important breakdown of total area is by the | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>categories of land tenure. It is very important to have the information on land tenure. Activities of agricultural holding are greatly dependent upon the social tenure pattern of the land involved . The economic and social position of a holder who owns the land is quite different from the position of one who operates the land rented from another. Wellbeing of the rural population is not only affected by land tenure, but also it concern the ability of agriculture holdings to absorb technological progress through the new investment, as well as a wide range of social problems, Information on land tenure, therefore, gives an insight into the economic and social problems facing country's agriculture.</p> | | | |
| Subjective method of crop estimation | <p>Current Agri. Statistics : -Crop estimation are usually initiated at union levels. The thane statistical office staff collects the estimates of the various unions of the thane. These crop estimates are prepared on the bases of assessment of opinions of farmers interviewed and appraisals of the current crop conditions compared with that of the previous year or of a normal year by the field staff of the thane statistical office. The plot by survey conducted in 1944-45 still influences the current estimates of crop areas.</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |
| Objective method of crop estimation | <p>Current Agri. Statistics : -In order to introduce objectivity in estimation , yield rate o crops are derived from the filed observations, five cultivators are selected at random from union council assessment lists. data on acreage and production of a crop by these selected cultivations are used to estimate yield</p> | Same as previous | | Same as previous |

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| | <p>of the crop. Thane crop acreage is the arithmetic sum of union crop acreages, and yield per acre is the result of weighted average of union estimates. Regional estimates are evaluated in relation to</p> <p>(1) prices of crops. (2) seasonal characteristics of crops, (3) conditions of the growing plants, (4) damages if any and (5) previous year estimates. The country estimates are based on regional estimates.</p> | | | |
| <p>Cluster (for objective method of crop estimation)</p> | <p>Current Agir. Statistics:</p> <p>- In 1960 a sample agricultural census was conducted in randomly selected 10% mouzas covering 10% of the total area of Bangladesh , excluding big rivers, urban, areas and area under govt. forest, Total 5773 mouzas were in sample. To determine the number of possible 5-acre cluster per mouza , the areas of mouzas listed union –wise and thane were divided by 5. The quotient was multiplied by 1/100 (resulting to a sampling fraction of $1/100=1*1/100$), cumulated and rounded to the nearest whole number. This rounded number determined the number of sample clusters for the mouza. The clusters were formed from cadastral plots listed in the record of rights books of the mouza. The plots were numbering continuously starting from the north-west corner of the mouza. The initial plot of cluster was determined randomly . A cluster was formed from the plots numbered consecutively starting from the number of the initial plot. The allowable limit for the area of the cluster was 3 to 7 acres or an average of 5 acres. About 5733 sample clusters were formed using the above process.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| <p>Yield rate estimation (by crop cutting experiments)</p> | <p>Current Agir. Statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For estimating yield per acre, crop-cutting experiments are conducted . A large sub-sample of clusters is taken for crop-cuts. In one sub sample cluster, one or more cutting experiments for a particular crop are done. Sometimes, though rate, it is found that a sub-sample cluster may not have any plot under the crop to be cut. In such event , the nearest plot is included in cutting experiment. - <p>Yields per acre for rice and jute are estimated from the results of crop cutting experiments. The crop cutting are done on a circular cut area of 100sq. ft. within selected plot reporting the crop within the sample clusters. The cuts are located randomly within the selected plots. District estimates of yield per acre are divided by averaging the yield rates computed from the crop cutting results. These estimated per acre yields and estimates of acreages made on the basis of cluster reports give production estimates of the crop for the district. The country estimates are obtained by summing the district estimates.</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |
| <p>Types of contraceptive methods</p> | <p>HDS:</p> <p><u>Pill</u> Women can take a pill every day.</p> <p><u>IUD. Copper-T</u> Women can have loop or coil placed inside them by doctor or a nurse.</p> <p><u>Injections</u> Women can have an injection by a doctor or nurse with stops them from becoming pregnant</p> | <p>Same as previous</p> | | <p>Same as previous</p> |

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| | <p>for several months.</p> <p><u>Condom</u> Men can use a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse.</p> <p><u>Females sterilization, Tubal, Ligation, Ti</u> Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p> <p><u>Male sterilization, Vesectomy</u> Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p> <p><u>Safe period, counting days, calendar, rhythm method</u> Couple can avoid having sexual intercourse on certain days of the month when the woman is more likely to become pregnant.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p><u>Withdrawal</u> Men can be careful and pull out before climax.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Types of Disability | <p><u>HDS:</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Visual impairments</u></td> <td><u>Leg impairments</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Night Blindness</td> <td>Lame</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One-Eyed</td> <td>Without legs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cataract</td> <td>Loss of one leg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blind</td> <td>Others</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Born Blind</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Memory impairments</u></td> <td><u>Heating impairments</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lesser memory</td> <td>Hard of Hearing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Memory lost</td> <td>Hear a little</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>Hearing with aid</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Other</td> </tr> </table> | <u>Visual impairments</u> | <u>Leg impairments</u> | Night Blindness | Lame | One-Eyed | Without legs | Cataract | Loss of one leg | Blind | Others | Born Blind | | Others | | <u>Memory impairments</u> | <u>Heating impairments</u> | Lesser memory | Hard of Hearing | Memory lost | Hear a little | Others | Hearing with aid | | Other | Same as previous | Same as previous |
| <u>Visual impairments</u> | <u>Leg impairments</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Night Blindness | Lame | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One-Eyed | Without legs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cataract | Loss of one leg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blind | Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Born Blind | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Memory impairments</u> | <u>Heating impairments</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesser memory | Hard of Hearing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memory lost | Hear a little | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | Hearing with aid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <u>Loss of feeling</u> Feels a little Not at all Understand nothing Can not eat | <u>Controlling problems</u> Lesser control No control others | | | |
| | <u>Speaking impairments</u> Stammering/Stuttering Mute Others | <u>paralyzed parts of Body</u> One side paralyzed Full body paralyzed Can't move neck One arm/both arms One hand/both hands One leg/both legs Others | | | |
| | <u>Leprosy (white skin)</u> All over body Partly Others | <u>Arm impairments</u> Without arms Single armed Paralyzed arm Half-armed Shortened arm Others | | | |
| | <u>Goitre</u> Big(Full) Small Others | <u>Mentally handicapped</u> Completely mad Halfmad Others | | | |
| | | | | | |

Symptoms and probable diagnosis Used in HDS

| Diagnosis/Diseases | Symptoms | Code |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|
| Immedicable diseases | Fever, cough, rhinitis watering of eyes, with red rash on face and later on trunk and limbs disappearing in several days | 010 |
| Measles | Fever followed by paralysis of muscles especially(75% of cases), lower limbs. Weakness and muscle atrophy | 023 |
| Tetanus | Locked jaw, muscular spasms, history of open wound or childbirth in new born babies inability to breastfeed, cry loudly | 141 |
| Whooping cough | Spasmodic cough, tropical whoop low fever with conjunctival hemorrhage occasionally | 084 |
| Tuberculosis | Unexplained chronic cough (>3 weeks) loss of weight, occasionally blood in sputum, fever occurring more at night with sweats As 080with laboratory confirmation | 080 081 |
| Diphtheria | Sore throat, false membrane, slight fever, difficulty in swallowing & breathing more common in children | 091 |
| Chickenpox | Fever with vesicular blisters, healing (clearing in days), rash more in covered areas | 092 |
| Jaundice | Fever with yellow skin, yellow whites of eyes discolored stools lose of appetite, nausea with occasional vomiting, | 011 |
| | extreme distaste for food especially meat, fish and smoking(if smoker) | 013 |
| Meningitis | Fever with neck rigidity, vomiting, skin rash | 046 |
| Fever/FUO | Fever with other and unspecified manifestations continuous fever | 024 |
| Kala-azar | prolonged fever occurring in age group over 2 years, weakness, burnt skin appearance but active despite fever and clean tongue | 038 |
| Typhoid | Gradual rise of temperature, pulse slow compared to fever coated tongue, constipation followed by loose motion, severe complication(especially abdominal)in untreated cases. May be confirmed by laboratory diagnosis | 032 039 |
| Malaria | Sudden high fever ,intermittent with chills, prostration As 30, with laboratory confirmation | 030 |
| Leprosy | Anesthetic skin lesions(leprous)deformities, loss of extremities | 031 |
| Leukoderma | An acquired condition with localized loss of pigmentation of the skin | 040 |
| Scabies | Itching, generalized occasionally localized in lower abdomen and perineum, but not in face, increased at night | 041 |
| Filariasis | Cord-like nodules, swelling leg , accompanied by gland like swelling may be at other sites, occurring usually in adults | 042 |
| Eczema | A superficial inflammatory process involving primarily the epidermis, marked by redness, itching ,minute papules and vesicles, cursing and later by scaling and often by pigmentation | 043 047 |
| Diarrhoea | passing of liquid or watery stools more than 3 times in 24 hours | 050 |
| Suteka fever (puerperal sepsis) | Fever with or without abnormal vaginal bleeding and/or discharges lower abdominal pain, extreme weakness | 059 |
| Dysentery | Visible blood in a loose or watery stool with or without abdominal cramp, fever and mucous | 060 |
| Piles | Fresh blood during defecation usually painless on straining with history of constipation | 073 |
| Hemia | | |
| Appendicitis | Acute pain in the right lower abdomen, local tenseness, overlying muscles spasm, with low grade fever and sometimes nausea | 075 |

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| | Sometimes severe complication in untreated. | |
| Worms infection | | 077 |
| Dyspepsia/Gastritis/ | Central abdominal pain and/or acid eruption, heart burn, dyspepsia , hunger pains relieved by food or occurring after food | 078 |
| Peptic ulcer | | |
| Pneumonia | Acute cough, fever, chest pain shortness of breath | 082 |
| Influenza | Acute cough, fever, muscular pain headache, nose and throat discomfort | 083 |
| Common cold | Nose and throat discomfort, watery discharge, cough, fever and acute respiratory infection (ARI) | 090 |
| Chronic bronchitis | Persistent cough with or without fever, must be distinguished from TB | 085 |
| Asthma/Hapani | Breathing difficulty, shortness of breath, cough with occasional increase in winter or exposure to dust, wheezing. | 101 |
| Heart disease | Breathing difficulty, shortness of breath, chest pain,(central, sensation of choking) swollen ankles Heart palpitation, sweats, Chest pain, specially after walking or hard work | 100 105 |
| Diabetes/Bahumutra | Thirst, hunger, frequent urination, lose of weight and sugar in urine, Frequent occurrence of infection, delay in wound healing | 106 |
| Renal infection/kidney diseases | Change in frequency of urination, pain during urination, distension of urinary bladder. | 110 |
| | Pain in the loins blood and or alb | 114 |
| | | 115 |
| Gall-bladder stone | pain right upper abdomen some times central , occasionally after fatty food , sometimes fever | 120 |
| Gonorrhea | Burning pain during urination discharge of pus from urethra, history of sexual exposure, abnormal discharge from vagina | 113 |
| Syphilis | Wart/ulcer in the sexual organ usually a symptomatic | 113 |
| Gall-bladder stone | Pain right upper abdomen some times central, occasionally after food, sometimes fever | 120 |
| Eye infection | Sore eyes, discharge , painful swollen lids | 121 |
| Blindness | Blindness | 122 |
| Night blindness | Vitamin A deficiency, children who can not see at night/dark, | 123 |
| | Low vision | 124 |
| Toothache and others | Ulceration, pain in gum and tooth, unusual foul odour | 130 |
| Mouth problems | Ulceration pain and bleeding from mouth and tongue | 131 |
| Nose problems | Ulceration pain, and bleeding from nose and polyp | 132 |
| Tumour | Morbid swelling or enlargement, esp., a new growth of cells in the body without inflammation | 133 |
| Goitre (visible) | Swelling of neck, painless, moves on swallowing | 134 |
| Ear infections | Ear pain, pus discharge | 135 |
| | Hearing difficulties, Badhir | 136 |
| Tonsillitis | Inflammation and or enlargement of the tonsil, fever, sore throat | 138 |
| Babies/Jalatanka | Fear of drinking water, convulsions, history of animal bite | 140 |
| Stroke | Paralysis/sudden, sometimes with unconsciousness | 142 |
| High Blood | Measurement>140/90 mm. Hg. | 143 |
| Pressure | Persistently high arterial blood pressure which may have no known cause or be associated with other diseases secondarily | 143 |
| Mental Disorders | Abnormal behavior | 144 |
| Alcohol/Drug abuse | Too much drinking | 145 |
| | Use of drugs/drug addicted | 146 |
| Epilepsy/Mrigi | Convulsions with unconsciousness | 147 |
| Mental Problems | Pregnancy, Normal | 150 |
| | Pregnancy with acute problems | 151 |
| | Abortion | 152 |

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|----------------------|---|-----|
| | Hemorrhage during pregnancy (APH) | 156 |
| | Childbirth with problems | 154 |
| | Hemorrhage after delivery (PPH) | 155 |
| | Vaginal discharge, fever, low abd, pain | 116 |
| | Menstruation, disorders | 117 |
| Problems of new-born | Injury during delivery | 162 |
| | Under weight/immature birth | 163 |
| | Body or limbs misshapen or not working properly | 164 |
| Malnutrition/anemia | Malnutrition. weak/underweight | 170 |
| | Anemia | 171 |
| | Kwashiorkor/Pale skin/Reddish body | 172 |
| | Pale skin, weakness | 045 |
| Rheumatic fever | Pain and swelling in joints or muscles, | 175 |
| | Pain in had and leg, fever, rapid pulse, history of sore throat | 176 |
| Senility | Impaired physical or psychological function due to old age | 178 |
| Accident | Fractures | 180 |
| | Burns | 187 |
| | Other injuries | 189 |
| Cancer | Malignant growth in any organ | 200 |
| Others | Other symptoms/diseases | |