CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

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CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

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Registrar General and
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P R E F A C E

As part of the continuing effort to evaluate the results of the census, a census evaluation study was conducted soon after the enumeration period of the 1981 census was over. This study was mainly meant to estimate the extent of mis-reporting of age at younger ages in the census. The reporting of age in the census has been a matter of considerable interest and the accuracy of age returns is a matter of concern. The study was essentially to measure the content error in age reporting in respect of children.

This report, in conjunction with the report on the Post Enumeration Check, would present the results of the evaluation of the census operations of 1981. It would also indicate not merely the limitations but also the constraints in data collection in the large operation such as the census. To the extent that such evaluation studies help in improving future census operations, this study would have served an important purpose.

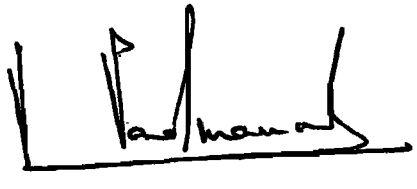
In the preparation of this report I have had the total assistance of Shri K.S. Natarajan, Assistant Registrar General, who was ably assisted by Shri A.K. Biswas, Deputy Director of Census Operations, Shri Phool Singh, Deputy Director of Census Operations and Shri Karam Singh, Assistant Director of Census Operations. But for their unremitting efforts, the early preparation of this report would not have been possible. I must also acknowledge the enthusiasm with which the Directors of Census Operations concerned ensured that this study was carried out strictly according to instructions in their

areas. In the Demography Division, which was in charge of this study including its organisation and analysis of results, many were involved in finalising the report but I must in particular mention the efforts put in by Shri P.N. Sharma, Shri H.K. Kaushal, Smt. S.B. Oberai and Smt. D.K. Rehsi, Statistical Assistants, Smt. Manju Bose,Computor and Shri Selva Kumar,Lower Division Clerk.

In the preparation of this report,we have had the complete assistance of the Electronic Data Processing Division of this office and the hard work put in by the officers and staff of that unit is gladly acknowledged.

In the editing of this report, and in preparing the material for the press I have had the valuable assistance of Shri O.P. Sharma, Deputy Director of Census Operations. I also gladly acknowledge the valuable assistance of colleagues in my Personal Section and, in particular, the efforts put in by Shri Brahm Dutt, Senior Technical Assistant(VT) in preparing the rota-plate

As mentioned earlier, the results of this survey serve the dual purpose of evaluating one of the components of the count and of providing some feed-back on operation aspects. To the extent that this report serves both thes purposes our task would have been more than fulfilled.



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New Delhi
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Chapter - 1

Organisation of the Study

The Census of India 1981 was conducted from 9th February to 5th March, 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March 1981 as the reference point, the revisional round being from 1st March to 5th March 1981. Soon after the census was completed, a Census Evaluation Study (CES) was conducted to estimate the extent of misreporting of age at younger ages in the census

The CES attempts to measure content error in respect of children born to normal resident mothers in a sub-sample of the blocks that are covered by the Sample Registration System (SRS). In the SRS blocks the records of the births occuring to usual residents have been maintained over a period of time. From these records a list of children who were surviving upto the date of the census was prepared by eliminating those who were dead and those who had outmigrated. This list of children surviving was then compared with the record of children in the household entered in the population record in Part II of the Household Schedule which was filled up during the Census. Such a comparison was made to estimate the extent of misreporting in the ages of children enumerated in the Census..

In the SRS, births occuring to usual residents in the household are recorded as and when they occur. Even if the birth occurs to the usual resident mother at a

place other than her usual residence, the birth is recorded in the SRS block in which she is a usual resident. For determining the eligibility status of such births for enumeration in the census, all children who had died or outmigrated before the 1st March, 1981 were omitted. According to census instructions only normal residents who stayed in their household at least for a part of the enumeration period, i.e. 9th February to 28th February 1981, were eligible for enumeration in the census at their normal residence. Children who were away from their normal place of residence during the entire enumeration period were to be enumerated at the place where they were staying and not at their place of normal residence. To ensure that children were eligible for enumeration in the census, the residential status of all children covered in this survey during the census enumeration period was enquired into. As the records were being copied for a number of years, the household might have also out-migrated subsequent to the birth. This also was taken into account.

The first step in carrying out this study was the identification of SRS households in the census. Since SRS forms and census forms related to different time periods and followed different systems of house numbering, it was quite possible that the same house or household might have different numbers in each of these forms. Two steps were taken to ensure comparability. First, instructions were issued to

ensure that to the extent possible, the identity of SRS units and the corresponding census enumeration units must be maintained. In other words, instructions were issued to ensure that to the extent possible the SRS unit was itself treated as a census enumeration unit. Where the SRS unit was so large that it resulted in a higher workload than that considered optimum for a census enumerator, it was split up into two or more census enumeration blocks. This ensured that it was always possible to match the given SRS unit with the corresponding census unit or units. Additionally, a household matching form was proposed which ensured that the house number in the SRS and census unit were uniquely identified. In addition to establishing one-to-one correspondence between census and SRS house numbers, the changes in the head of the household during the last five years were also noted in the household matching form. The need for canvassing this form is discussed later.

The study was conducted in 14 States and one Union Territory covering nearly 97 per cent of the censused population of India. In each state about 50 rural and 25 urban SRS units were selected. The statewise coverage of sample units is indicated in Statement 1.

Statement-1

Number of SRS units selected for CES

State/Union Territory	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	50	25	75
2. Bihar	50	24	74
3. Gujarat	50	25	75
4. Haryana	50	25	75
5. Karnataka	50	25	75
6. Kerala	50	25	75
7. Madhya Pradesh	50	25	75
8. Maharashtra	50	25	75
9. Orissa	50	25	75
10. Punjab	50	25	75
11. Rajasthan	50	25	75
12. Tamil Nadu	50	25	75
13. Uttar Pradesh	50	25	75
14. West Bengal	50	25	75
15. Delhi	10	50	60
Total	710	399	1109

As already stated, the CES was conducted in a random sub-sample of SRS units. The sample design adopted in SRS was a stratified unistage sampling in rural areas and stratified two stage sampling in urban

areas. In rural areas, the village or village segment (in case of village having population 2,000+) was the primary sampling unit. Each state was first divided into natural divisions. The natural divisions were further stratified by size class of population according to 1961 census population of villages into the following four groups:-

1. Population less than 500
2. Population 500-999
3. Population 1,000-1,999
4. Population 2,000+

Villages having population 2,000+ were sub-divided into segments of almost equal size. From each size class a few villages were selected by simple random sampling. In urban areas, towns were the first stage units and census enumeration blocks were the second stage units. The four strata were as follows:

I	Towns with population 100,000 and over
II	Towns with population 50,000 - 99,999
III	Towns with population 20,000 - 49,999
IV	Towns with population less than 20,000

from each of the above strata, a few blocks were selected. The blocks selected for CES were a random sub-sample of SRS blocks. The method of estimation is presented in Appendix 1.

In all the states, (except in the rural areas of West Bengal and rural and urban areas of Bihar and Delhi), births occurring in the household from the 1st January 1976 to 28th February 1981 (both days inclusive) were taken into consideration. Due to a change in frame for sample selection for Bihar (Rural and Urban), West Bengal (Rural) and Union Territory of Delhi (Rural and Urban), SRS data were available only for 1977 onward. In these areas, therefore, the study was restricted to children born after 1st January 1977.

For the main survey itself, a specific time schedule was adopted. The calendar of operations adopted for this survey was as follows:

1.	Copying of the Form 10 of the SRS for selected blocks.	Upto 15th March,1981
2.	Desk match and Field reconciliation.	17th March to 8th April,1981.
3.	Edit of the filled in schedules	8th April to 15th April 1981.
4.	Despatch of the edited schedules to the punching centre after preparation of inventory.	20th April, 1981.

Three forms were used in the CES. These were CES Form A-household matching form, CES Form B-household-wise list of births and CES-Form I. Of these, CES Form A was used to identify the SRS households in the census.

CES Form I was the main form through which tracing of children recorded in the SRS into the census was accomplished. CES Form B was intended to help the enumerator in desk-matching and field reconciliation. The forms and the instructions which were issued for filling up of these forms are reproduced in Appendix-2.

The first stage in the CES was the filling up of CES Form A. For the purposes of the census a house-listing operation was conducted during 1980 in which all the houses had been given numbers. This number given for the purposes of the census might have been different from the number assigned to the same house in the numbering system followed in the SRS. The purpose of the household matching form was to give the SRS house number and the corresponding census house number side by side in order to ensure that the correct records of the SRS were being compared with that of the census. This operation was carried out from December 1980 to February 1981 by the SRS field supervisor in those SRS units selected for the CES.

The CES was conducted in three stages. In the first stage particulars of all the births occuring in the household from 1st January, 1976 to 28th February, 1981, both days inclusive, were copied out in CES Form I. The particulars of such births were copied out from Form 10A (births) of the SRS. To ensure that the SRS records were upto date instructions were issued that the half yearly survey for the period 1st July,1980 to 31st December, 1980 should be completed in the case

of the units selected for the CES before January-February, 1981, if necessary by postponing the half yearly survey in other units by a month or two. This ensured that all the births upto 31st December, 1980 were based on matched entries.. In the case of births occuring during January and February, 1981 only the Form 10-A (births) furnished by the SRS field enumerator was used. For this purpose the SRS field enumerators were instructed to send the Form 10-A (births) in respect of the month of February, 1981 in the first week of March itself to the local Directorate offices.

After birth events were copied in CES Form 1, adjustment had to be made for the children who might have died. This was done with reference to the death records of the SRS. It was also necessary to eliminate events relating to deaths of children not reported and of children who might have migrated out of the block during the period from the time of their birth to the sunrise of 1 March, 1981. These adjustments were made during field reconciliation stage by means of probing questions as described later.

In the CES, births were copied out in the chronological order from the SRS records, births occuring in 1976 coming first, then those of 1977, 1978 etc. It is quite possible that in the same household 2, 3 or more births might have occurred during the last few years. To facilitate desk matching

and field reconciliation a list was prepared for each enumeration block indicating the births occurring in each of the households in the block. This listing was done in CES Form B. The instructions for filling up this form are included in Appendix 2.

Instructions were also issued to the Regional Tabulation Officers who were in charge of the census records that the population records in respect of the blocks where the CES was to be conducted must be kept separately and must be made available to the staff concerned during this study. Before proceeding with the desk-match stage of the study all the entries in the population record were checked with the corresponding entries in the individual slips to ensure that no mistake has been committed in transcribing details from one record to the other and to ensure consistency between these two forms which were canvassed simultaneously in the census.

'Desk Match' In the record stage, SRS births (after elimination of and adjustment for migration), were compared with those recorded for the relevant period in the Population Record of the Census. The records were compared entry by entry. A match was considered as established if the name of the head of the household, relationship to head, sex and age agreed in both the records. In case only a few of these characteristics matched, a 'partial match' was established. In case none of the particulars matched, a 'no match' was

established. Thus all the entries were classified as 'match', 'no match' and 'partial match' based on these criteria. Since the matching was being attempted between the records relating to two different systems of data collection with different concepts and procedures, it was essential to ensure that matching of characteristics was made with regard to the same set of children common to both the streams. The third stage of the CES, called reconciliation, had this objective. In this stage, the residential status of all the children born to usual residents of the household was enquired into. A number of probing questions were introduced to eliminate children who had died or who might have outmigrated. For each child an enquiry was undertaken whether the child was present in the household or not at the time of visit. If the child was present in the household at the time of field reconciliation, the residential status of the child during the census enumeration period was probed. If the child was present throughout the census enumeration period at the usual place, he/she was given code 1; if he/she was absent throughout the enumeration period, code 2 was given; if he/she was present for part of the census enumeration period code 3 was given.

If the child was absent from the household at the time of field visit, the location of the child was determined. This was to find out whether the child recorded in the SRS had outmigrated or died. If the

child had died or outmigrated, it was further ascertained whether the death or outmigration occurred before the start of census enumeration operations (9th February,1981), or during the census enumeration period or after the census reference date (1 March 1981). If the child had died or outmigrated before 9th February, 1981, it was excluded from the study. Only those children who were reported alive as on 1 March, 1981 were included in the study at the tabulation stage. The mechanism of elimination of such children from the SRS record was built into the instructions issued for field reconciliation (Appendix-2).

On the assumption that roughly 35 births might have been reported in each unit in a year, it was estimated that the CES enumerator may require 7 days per unit, excluding travel time. The entire field work was integrated with that of the PEC[1] so that travel time was kept to the minimum. The training for this study was also integrated with that for the PEC.

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[1] PEC-Post Enumeration Check. This was a survey carried out soon after the Census Operations were over to determine extent of under-enumeration etc.

In order to ensure that concepts and methodology were uniformly understood, a training seminar was conducted at the national level at Delhi in June, 1980 where the concerned Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors in various states were given necessary orientation. This was followed by regional and state level training camps, conducted at Madras, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Gaya, Calcutta and Bombay. In these camps, the supervisory levels and other staff were trained with the active involvement of an officer from the headquarters. These training programmes together provided the core personnel who, in turn, trained the enumerators and other field staff.

Chapter - 2

Results of the Survey

The survey was conducted in 1,109 SRS units. About 1,30,000 births in rural areas and 41,500 births in urban areas were listed in CES Form-1. For all these entries desk matching was carried out and field reconciliation undertaken. Suitable multipliers based on the frame were applied to estimate the final totals (see Appendix 1)

The CES results are presented separately for the five zones namely Southern, Eastern, Central, Western and Northern zones and also at the national level. These zones correspond to those adopted for the purpose of the PEC. The constituent units of the zones are as follows:-

(1) Southern Zone : Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu

(2) Eastern Zone : Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal

(3) Central Zone : Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

(4) Western Zone : Maharashtra and Gujarat

(5) Northern Zone : Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan

The main results of the survey are presented at the national and zonal levels in Tables A,B and C. Table A (A.1 to A.6) shows the age distortion pattern observed in the various zones. Table B

summarises the results of Table A. It shows the percentage of children whose ages are correctly reported, over-reported and under-reported. Table C shows the adjustment factors for age distortion that should be applied to census age data. These factors are based on the pattern of age distortion presented in Table A.

In the SRS, a birth is recorded by the enumerator as and when it occurs. The date of birth of the child, failing which the month of birth, is invariably recorded. Since the dates of birth of children are generally known, comparison of the completed ages in years with those recorded in the census for children who are enumerated in the census provides an estimate of the extent of age distortion from one age to another.

To derive adjustment factors for age distortion, a matrix giving the true age as derived from SRS as row and the age as reported in the census under each column was first prepared. The percentage distribution was then worked out taking row total as 100. These are presented in Tables A.1 to A.6, for India and the five zones. Each of these tables gives the proportion reported in the census by age 0 to 8 and above out of every 100 children in each of the true ages 0 to 5 as recorded in the SRS.

It is seen from the tables that the ages of most of the children are reported either correctly or as the next immediate age. What is surprising is the range of ages in which ages of children are misreported. In a few cases children of age 0 have been recorded as aged 6,7 or 8. There were also children aged 4 or 5 whose ages were reported as 0 or 1. Their proportion is, however, very low. Since no socio-economic particulars of such children were available in SRS Form 10, no further analysis of such cases is possible.

The following conclusions emerge from Table B, read in conjunction with Table A:-

1. At the national level the age of about 91 per cent of children of age 0 is correctly reported as 0. The percentage varies from 75 per cent to 80 per cent in case of ages 1,2,3 and 4.

2. Ages of children are generally overestimated. At the national level, in the case of children aged 1,2,3 and 4,the age 4 overestimated in the case of 16 per cent to 17 per cent of such children. As against this, the ages of 4 per cent to 6 per cent of such children are underestimated.

3. These proportions vary from zone to zone. In the southern and northern zones, the age of about 95 per cent of children of age 0 is reported correctly. In the western and central zones, the corresponding proportions are around 89 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. The eastern zone falls in between, with over 92 per cent of children aged 0 being reported correctly.

4. In the central and western zones, age distortion seems much higher than in the other zones. These two zones show distinctly higher percentages of over-reporting of ages of children. The southern and eastern zones also show comparatively higher percentages of overreporting. The overreporting of ages in the northern zone is the smallest.

5. Sex differentials in the pattern of age misreporting are not particularly noticeable in any zone.

The cohort of children born during January-February, 1976 would have completed five years by the census date of 1st March, 1981. The data relating to the cohort born during these two months have been used to work out the age distortion pattern. This cohort is, on an average, closer to age 5 than to age 6. This truncation effect may perhaps explain the fact that of the children in this age group, in the case of about 12 per cent the age is under-reported while in about 6 per cent age is over-reported. This pattern is contrary to the one observed for other ages where the tendency is for high proportions of over-reporting.

It is perhaps possible that if children aged 5 years 9 months or 10 months had been included in the survey, they might have most probably been reported as aged 6 or 7, restoring the pattern observed for other ages. This is the reason why over-reporting or under-reporting at age 5 has not been included in Table-B.

The matrix giving the age distortions presented in Tables A and B is very useful in understanding the age distortion pattern and the quantum of age distortion. This, however, is not sufficient for computation of correction factors applicable to census age data. The percentage distribution taking column totals as 100, though very useful and desirable suffers from one limitation because all the rows are not based on the same number of sample blocks. While ages 0,1,2,3 are based on data from all the sample blocks, age 4 is based on a lesser number of observations since in Bihar in the rural areas of West Bengal, and in the Union Territory of Delhi the additional sample was used for the CES instead of the old sample. The results for these States and Union Territory, therefore, relate to children born after 1 July, 1976. Similarly, in case of age 5, only children born during January and February 1976 could be considered. In view of these limitations, the inflation factor for ages 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,.....5 were derived in a slightly different manner as explained hereafter.

South model life table with $e_o^o = 50$ was selected and the L_x's of the life table were then distributed in proportion to the row wise percentage of table A. The results were then added columnwise. These columnwise totals give a hypothetical set of figures T_o, T_1, T_2.....which would have been reported in the census had L_o; L_1; L_2; L_3; L_4 and L_5 persons had been subjected to the age distortion revealed by

the study. Thus, the ratios $\frac{(L_o)}{(T_o)}; \frac{(L_1)}{(T_1)}; \frac{(L_2)}{(T_2)}, \frac{(L_3)}{(T_3)}, \frac{(L_4)}{(T_4)}, \frac{(L_5)}{(T_5)}$ would be the adjustment factors for correcting the total numbers reported in the census in ages 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, for age distortion. These ratios were worked out for a range of value of e_o^o varying from 45 to 55 and were found to be not very different (see Table C). In view of their closeness, it is recommended that values corresponding to e_o^o =50 may be used for all calculations, since life tables for India based on SRS indicate a mortality level around this level. It must be cautioned that the terms "inflated" and "deflated" are used only with reference to age distortion. Omissions are not taken into account.

At the national level male population reported in age 0 in the census is inflated and has to be deflated by a factor 0.94 to correct for age distortion. In other words, roughly 6 per cent of the children whose ages are reported as 0 are aged 1 and above. Male children aged 1 seem to be under-reported in the census to the extent of 14 per cent. Ages 2 and 3 also seem to be under-reported in the census though to a much smaller extent of 3.4 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. Ages 4 and 5 seem to be almost correctly estimated. The inflation factor for age 5 is greater than one indicating slight under-reporting of children in this age in the census, but this may probably be due to the truncation effect discussed earlier. In working out this factor, the age distortion patterns of children of true age 5 have been taken into account, but it is very likely that there must be some children of age 6 who in the census must have been reported in age 5. Since no data on this aspect is available, the denomi-

denominator 'reported in census' is based only on distortion patterns of ages 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. It may be reasonable to assume that not many children of age 6 would have been reported in age 4, since 5 is normally a preferred age. Therefore, the inflation factor at age 5 presented in the table would be an over-estimate. It seems appropriate to assume that numbers of children reported in ages 4 and 5 in census are correct.

The pattern of adjustment factors for ages 0, 1, 2,and 3 is almost the same for females. Reported number of females at age 4 may require slight inflation. As in case of males, number of children at age 5 seems to be reported correctly.

The pattern observed at national level is not uniform at zonal levels. For example, in the southern zone and northern zone age 0 seems to have been over-reported in the census and needs to be deflated for both males and females. In the eastern and western zones reported figures for this age have to be inflated slightly. In the central zone, however, for males the inflation factor for age 0 is less than one while for females it is slightly over one. The differential pattern by sex, as observed in the central zone for age 0, is also observed for age 3 in the central and western zones and for age 4 in the western and northern zones.

In all the zones, age 1 seems to have been heavily under-reported due to age distortion. The reported figures have to be inflated, the quantum of inflation varying from about 6 per cent in case of the northern zone males to about 23 per cent in case of the western zone females. In ages 2, 3 and 4 the inflation factors are not uniformly above one. In some zones it is below one and in some others above one. In the southern zone for all these ages it is above one for both males and females while in the eastern zone it is below one for all these ages. In the central, western and northern zones no such uniform pattern is noticed.

APPENDICES

Appendix - 1

Estimation Procedure

The number of children were estimated at stratum level and then added up stratum-wise in rural areas. In urban areas the number of children were estimated first at city/ town level and then at stratum level. The procedure of estimation was as follows:-

For Rural areas

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{M_h}{m_h} \sum_{j=1}^{M_h} Y_{hj}$$

Where

M_h = Total number of villages in h th stratum

m_h = Total number of villages from the h th stratum included in the sample for CES. These m_h villages are sub sample of villages selected for SRS.

Y_{hj} = Number of children eligible for enumeration in census and enumerated in census, in the j th village of h th stratum

$\hat{Y}_h$ = Estimated number of children eligible for enumeration in census and enumerated in census in h th stratum.

For Urban areas

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{x_h} \frac{X_{hj}}{x_{hj}} \sum_{i=1}^{x_{hj}} y_{hji}$$

where

N_h = Number of towns/cities in h th stratum

n_h = Number of towns/cities included in the sample for CES.

X_{hj} = Number of enumeration blocks in j th town/city of h th stratum.

x_{hj} = Number of enumeration blocks in j th town/city of h th stratum included in sample for CES.

y_{hji} = Number of children eligible for enumeration in census in the h th stratum, j th town, i th enumeration block.

$\hat{Y}_h$ = Estimated number of children eligible for enumeration in census and enumerated in census in h th stratum.

Appendix - 2

Instructions for Field Work

Instructions for filling up Household Matching Form

Columns 1-4

Since SRS and Census are conducted at different times, following different systems of house numbering, it is quite possible that the same house or household may have different number in both. The main purpose of this form is to identify the SRS households in Census. Besides identification particulars the form has nine columns. The identification particulars and the first five columns of the form are to be filled by the SRS computor-supervisor before his field visit for half yearly survey following the house-listing. These should be copied from the SRS Houselist (SRS form No.I). The columns give SRS house number, household number and name of the head of the household. All these particulars are to be filled up as on the latest half yearly survey after houselisting. One line should be used for each household.

You have recorded all the households as on the latest half yearly survey. In some households, the head might have changed during the last five years, i.e. since 1.1.1976. In case the SRS household schedule (SRS form 2) is available with you, you can refer the form and record the change in the head of the household in the remarks column i.e. column 4. In case this household schedule is not available with you, you should note the change if any in the name of the head of household in the remarks

column when you go to the field to fill up columns 5-9.

Columns 5-9 These columns are to be filled up during the half yearly survey visit. For filling these columns, you should carry the notional map, layout sketch and the AHL of the corresponding Census blocks. These documents will be given to you by your supervisor. In States where the Census houselisting operation is already over, these columns are to be filled up during July-December, 1980. In states where Census houselisting operation is undertaken in September, 1980, filling up of these columns will be taken up during January-February, 1981.

As noted earlier, you should check up from the household schedule (SRS form 2), whether there is any change in the name of the head of the household during the last five years. Since you are in the field now, before starting the filling up of columns 5-9, contact the SRS enumerator, collect the SRS household schedule and check up if there has been any change in the name of the head of the household. In case you come across a household where the head of the household has changed, enter the name of the earlier head in remarks column, column 4.

If during your visit, you find that corresponding to SRS household, no household has been recorded in AHL., the columns, name of the head of household and serial number of the household, cannot be filled up.

भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार का कार्यालय
आगत क्रमांक 7158
पुस्तकालय
सेवा भवन

In such cases, note in remarks column 9, the fact that the household has not been recorded in houselisting stage.

Instructions for filling up CES For I prior to Desk Match.

The list of selected villages or blocks for which the forms have to be filled up will already be available with you. At the outset assemble all the monthly report forms (SRS form 10) pertaining to the selected village or block for the period relating to 1st January, 1976 to 28th February, 1981. For the period ending 31st December, 1980, the SRS forms would already have been duly checked as a result of half yearly surveys. For the period January-February, 1981, only the primary forms filled by the local SRS enumerator would be available. In many cases the form relating to February 1981 might not have yet been received at the headquarters. This fact may be noted in the form at the appropriate place.

To facilitate Desk Match of the form, you would also need the Household Matching Form showing the Sample Registration System house number and the corresponding Census block number and house number. Since you would do the Desk Match at the Regional Tabulation Office, this list which would already have been prepared, will be made available to you there along with the Population Record for the concerned village/block. Before starting the actual Desk Match, insert the appropriate Census block numbers and house numbers in the respective columns of the CES Form I.

These numbers may also be inserted in the SRS Form 10 used by you for matching, in case they are not already indicated.

Study carefully the section on "whom to enumerate" of the instructions to enumerators for filling up the Individual Slip to make sure of the persons eligible for enumeration in Census at the selected village/block, relevant extract of these Census instructions is given below. It should be noted that the term 'Normal Resident' used in Census corresponds with the term 'Usual Resident' adopted in the SRS.

When you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons:

i) All those who normally stay and are present in that Household during the entire period of enumeration i.e., from the 9th February to 28th February, 1981.

ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period but are not present at the time of your visit.

iii) All those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st March, 1981, and

iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you but had been away from the places of their usual residence during the

entire enumeration period. For the purposes of enumeration, such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

A portion of Section I of this form is to be copied from Form 10 of the SRS before you go for Desk Match. As the Census Population Record expected to be ready if any time after 12 March at the Regional Tabulation Office you should be ready with the filled in form by March 15. It will be ideal if you take up the copying work immediately after the Half Yearly Survey so as to be able to finish it by the 15th March. The Desk Match must be completed within a week, so that field visit is undertaken by the end of March at the latest.

It is necessary to keep in mind while filling the forms that the study is confined to SRS areas only. You already have in the Houselist Matching Form a list of SRS House numbers. In no case should a child who is not a usual resident of the SRS Households should be considered in this study.

Fill in the identification particulars of village/block on top of the Form in every sheet used. Fill in columns I to 10 of Section I. Entries in columns 4 to 10 are to be copied from SRS Form 10(A)-Births. Fill in the particulars only in respect of live births occurring to mothers who are

usual residents (usual residents present and usual residents absent). Still births or births occurring to visitors should not be entered in these columns. Whether a birth is a 'live' or 'still' can be ascertained from col.5 of SRS Form 10(A) while the residential status of the mother from entries in col.12 of the same form.

For convenience, record live births to usual residents starting from January 1976 from the corrected Form 10 (monthly report). After exhausting all births during 1976, enter births occurring in 1977 etc.

Col. I — Give serial number of the entry.

Cols. 2 & 3 — Fill up from Household Matching Form.

Cols. 4 to 10 — Copy out the relevant details from SRS Form 10(A)-Birth Note that in case of col.10 "Relationship to Head" of the child will have to be derived from the "Relationship of the mother to Head" entered in col.7. If there is any doubt write 'x' here (to be verified at field reconciliation stage).

Col.8 : Date of birth (Derive age as on Census and write in brackets) — For births, other than those between 9th February and 28th February of any year, calculate the age in completed years as on the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 and record it within brackets in column 8 along with date of birth.

After filling up cols. 1 to 10 but before going in for Desk Match, the entries made should be quickly checked from SRS Form 10(B) whether any child entered in Section I is dead. For this see the Name of the head of household, Relationship to head of the child and Sex. If all these three characteristics agree, check up also whether the age at death recorded in SRS Form 10(B) is broadly consistent with date of birth recorded in the Section I. In case of such deaths occurring before 1st March 1981, strike out the corresponding birth entry from Section I. To the extent possible check up the corresponding SRS household schedule (Form 2), if available at the headquarters. If any child born had subsequently died the entry would have been scored off in the SRS household schedule. Such a birth if copied in Section I, can also be deleted. If there is any doubt, much time should not be spent on this. The death of a child in any case will be verified at field reconciliation stage. The reference to Form 10(B). SRS household schedule (Form 2) at this stage has been suggested so as to decrease the work load as much as possible at the Desk Match and field reconciliation stages.

The births have been copied out in the chronological order, the births occuring in 1976 coming first, then those of 1977, 1978 etc. It is quite possible that in the same household two, three or more births might have occurred during the last

five years. It would be advantageous for Desk Match and field reconciliation if you prepare a list, enumeration block-wise, indicating the births occurring in various households in the form as shown in CES Form B.

Household-wise list of births
Census block code

Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl.No.of household as in AHL	Sl.Nos.of entries in Section I
1	2	3	4

Suppose in your list the first birth recorded was in House No.3. Enter 3 in col. I and the name of the head of household in column 2 and 1 in column 4. If in the same house another birth was recorded at Sl.No.56 and a third birth at Sl.No.128 of Section I, enter the number 56 and 128 in column 4. Column 4 will read as 1,56,128. Tick the serial number of these entries in Section I. Next enter the particulars of the birth entries at Sl.No.2 etc. As you will see later while doing the Desk Match or field reconciliation, you can do the Desk Match or field reconciliation for all the births entered at Sl.Nos.1, 56 and 128 simultaneously, without much wastage of time.

Desk Match

For Desk Match besides the filled in Section I of the CES Form I, you require the Household Schedules Part II, Population Record of the

corresponding Census block. As SRS block may consist of one or more than one Census blocks, you should assemble the Population Record of all the relevant Census blocks. This is an extremely important step. Otherwise, you may classify a large number of births in SRS as omission in Census. You should also keep with you the Census household-wise list of births prepared by you.

During the Desk Match you should fill up cols. 11-15 of Section I and columns 1-10 Section II. The instructions for filling up these columns follow.

To identify the matching individual, you are required to compare the children listed in Section I, with these recorded in Population Record with the help of entries in cols. 5-10 of Section I.

Instructions for filling up Columns 11-15 of Section I of CES Form I.

Col.11:Whether agreement regarding Name of the head of household? Yes-1(go to col.12) No-2

Check up if the name of the head of the household tallies in both the records. For name ignore minor variation. If the name agrees in both the records, enter code 1 and go to fill up column 12. If the name of the head of the household does not tally, from the Household Matching Form, column 4, check up whether there has been any change in the head of the household. If there is any change, the earlier head of the household would have been recorded in column 4. Match the current head, name recorded in column 3

with that of the Population Record. If in this process you are able to match the name of the head of the household, enter code I. Otherwise enter code 2. If you enter code 2 in this column put dashes ' - ' in columns 12 and 13 and 2 in column 14 and stop Desk Match for this child.

Col.12:Whether agreement Regarding relationship to head and Sex.
Yes-1(go to col.13)
No-2

This is to be filled up if there is code 1 in column 11. If the name of the head of household tallies in the two records, check up if in the household any person with the same relationship to head as in column 10 has been recorded. If you find such person enter code I. Otherwise, enter code 2. If code I is entered in this column, fill up column 13 also. If you enter code 2 in this column put a dash in column 13 and write code 3 in column 14.

Normally the relationship to head is entered as son's son, son's daughter etc. and an agreement of relationship implies an agreement of the sex of the persons. If however, there are some cases where the 'sex' is not clear from the relationship, the sex of the child should also match in the two records.

Col.13:Whether agreement regarding Age.
Yes-1
No -2

This column will be filled up if there is code in column 12, i.e. there is agreement regarding name of of the head of household and the relationship to head, Check up if for this person the age in completed years recorded in Population Record agrees with the age derived from SRS record entered in brackets in column 8. If the ages in the two records agree enter code 1. Otherwise enter code 2.

Col.14:
Match-1
No Match-2
Partial Match-3

If all the three columns 11, 12 and 13 agree in both the records, a 'match' is said to have been established. If for an entry, a 'match' is established tick the corresponding entry in the Population Record and enter code I in column 14. Before entering code I check up if the name of the mother recorded in column 6 agrees with the name of the mother of the child recorded in Population Record. Remember that the serial number of the mother would have been recorded against the child's name in column 3 of the Population Record after relationship to head within brackets. This will be an additional confirmation that you have identified the child. It is quite possible that in some cases, the mother might not have been eligible for enumeration in the Census and hence no serial number might have been entered in column 3 within brackets. In such cases also, enter code I if there is code I in columns 11,12 and 13. If the name of the head of household does not agree in the two lists i.e. '2' in column 11, enter code 2 in this column also. If the name of the head of the household agrees i.e. '1' in column 11, but the relationship to head does not agree or relationship also agrees but age does not agree, a 'Partial Match' is said to be established. For such cases enter '3' in this column.

Col.15: Sl.No.of entry in Section II

For children with codes 1 or 2 in column 14 put a dash '-' in this column. For a child with code 3 in column 14, you may come across one (or more children) in the Population Record who could be a possible match. They are all to be treated as partial match cases. Enter the particulars of all such children from the Population Record in columns 5-9 of Section II (irrespective of their ages reported in the Population Record), as per instruction given later. After copying, give the related serial number(s) of these children in Section II, in this column. Simultaneously, for cross reference give the serial number in Section I of the related child, in column 10 of Section II against the respective Partial Match case.

After finishing the Desk Match for one entry but before starting the Desk Match for the next entry, check up from column 4 of CES Form-B giving household-wise list of births. If there are any other births in the household, if there are, you may as well complete the Desk Match for these entries also. This would avoid the need for returning to the household later.

Verify whether every line in Section I has been disposed off as 'Match', 'No Match' or 'Partial Match'. After matching the entries in the Population Record, tick off the relevant lines in the Population Record also wherever a 'Match', or 'Partial Match' is established.

Instructions for filling up of columns 1-10 of Section II of CES Form I

It has already been mentioned in an earlier para that the entries relating to the children in the Population Record, whose particulars are partially matched with those entered in Section I, should be copied in columns 5 to 9 of Section II straight from the Part II of the Population Record. Information in columns 2, 3, 4 and 10 will be filled up with the help of related entries in Section I. The entries made in column 10 will serve the purpose of cross reference with the child recorded in Section I. The related serial numbers corresponding to partially matched cases copied in this section, will have to be filled in column 15 of the Section I. After copying the particulars of all the partially matched cases from the Population Record, you would have already ticked off the children who fell in the categories of match and partially match cases. You may find that in a few SRS households there are children below age 5, whose names have not been ticked off in the corresponding Population Record.

Copy the particulars of these children also in columns 5 to 9. For such children, record 'C' in column 10 to denote that they are found in Census only. For such children columns 2, 3 and 4 may have to be filled from the Household Matching Form. This operation completes the Desk Match. Before going to the field tick off in the House Matching Form, the serial number of the houses that have figured in Section I and II. A visit is essential for field reconciliation and for collecting some additional particulars.

Field reconciliation

During the field reconciliation you will have to do the following:

(i) Reconcile entries in Section I and II in case of 'Partial Match'.

(ii) In case of reconciled cases copy out the age recorded in Population Record.

(iii) Verify in cases of 'No Match' in Section I whether they have been enumerated in the Census or not.

(iv) Find out the residential status of all children in Section I and II as of Census enumeration period.

As soon as you reach the village/block for field reconciliation, contact the local SRS enumerator and obtain the SRS Household Schedules from him. This may be kept with you during your visit to households for consultation wherever necessary with regard to reconciliation of entries in Section II.

Instructions for field reconciliation of Section I of CES Form I

Detailed instructions are given below column-wise. In filling up columns 16-23 of Section I, try as far as possible to contact the mother of the child. The name of the mother is recorded in column 6. Columns 16-23 will be filled up in respect of all children. For filling up these columns you have to bear in mind the Census method of enumeration of individuals particularly those who are normal residents of the household.

Col.16:
Match-1
No Match-2

For children having code 1 or 2 in column 14, record code 1 or 2 respectively in this column as per instructions. For a child having code 3 in column 14, you may have recorded one or more children of 'Partial Match' in Section II from the Population Record against the serial numbers indicated in column 15. You have now to reconcile these cases in Section I and II so that a definite 'Match' or 'No Match' is established. Take a child with code 3 in column 14 and tell the respondent that a male/female birth has been recorded to such and such mother (give the name) during such and such month by the SRS enumerator. Some of the identification particulars of the child, but not all (give them) check with those of a child (at serial number of Section II) that had been enumerated in this household during the Census. Then ask: 'Do these entries refer to the same child?' If the answer is 'yes' enter '1', if 'No', enter '2' in this column. If you have identified the 'Matching' child, retain only the serial number of that child (from Section II) in column 15 of Section I. Transfer the 'age' recorded in Census from column 9 of Section II to column 17 of Section I. After effecting this transfer, strike off the related line in Section II. If for a child you had recorded more than one (say,two) children of 'Partial Match' the other child will still remain in Section II as a 'No Match' child found in the Population Record only. Again if the 'Partial Match' case has proved to be 'No Match' the corresponding child in Section II would

still remain. For these children found in the Population Record only, and recorded in Section II, check the age reported in Census from column 9 of Section II. If the age is 5 years or less, do field reconciliation as suggested later. Otherwise strike them off from Section II.

Col.17: Age in Population Record

Fill in the age as reported in the Population Record only in the case of children for whom code 3 has been given in column 14 but for whom a 'Match' has been established during the field reconciliation. This age is already available from column 9 of Section II. Copy the age from that column here.

Cols.18-22:

In the next four columns you shall be enquiring about the residential status of the child during the Census enumeration period at his/her normal residence. The probes in columns 19 and 20 are intended to exclude children who died before 1.3.81 or children who out-migrated from their normal residence before 1.3.81. You, therefore, have to proceed with the enquiry very carefully and delicately by means of the probes which are given in the following columns.

Col.18: Present-1 Not Present-2 (in the household)

For each child, whether it is 'matched' or 'unmatched' enquire whether the child is present in the household or not at the time of your visit. If the child is present in the household, give code 1 in column 18, if not, code 2 in column 18.

Col.19:
If '2' in col.18, whether out-migration temporary-1

permanent-2
Dead-3

If the child is not present enquire where he/she is. This may bring out whether the child has gone to some other place or whether he/she is dead. In case the child is dead you might already have some indication of this fact from the SRS Household Form where 'D' would have been written against the relevant serial number in column 1. If the child has gone to some other place, enquire whether temporarily or permanently. If temporarily, give code 1. If the child has gone to some other place permanently give code 2. If the child is dead give code 3. In the last two cases fill up column 20.

Col.20:
If 2 or 3 in col.19.
After 1.3.81-1
During 9.2.81 to 1.3.81-2
Before 9.2.81-3

This column will be filled up only in case where the child has out-migrated or the child is dead i.e. codes 2 and 3 of column 19. In such cases, enquire whether the death or the outmigration occurred after 1.3.81 or before 1.3.81. If it is after 1.3.81, give code 1. If it is during 9.2.81 to 1.3.81, give code 2. If the death or out-migration occurred before 9.2.81, write code 3. For children with code 3 stop further field reconciliation. Put dashes '-' in columns 21 and 22 for such children.

Col.21:
Residential status(in codes)

For all children other than those with code 3 in column 20, fill up this column. For children with code 3 in column 20 put a dash '-' in this column. In this column you enquire the residential status of the child as of the Census enumeration period.

Enquire whether the child was:

(i) Present at the place of enumeration throughout the Census enumeration period; if so, enter code 1 and put 'x' in column 22, or

(ii) Absent from the place of enumeration throughout the Census enumeration period, if so, enter code 2 and go to column 22, or

(iii) Present for part of the Census enumeration Period, if so, enter code 3 and go to column 22.

Col.22: Enumerated elsewhere Yes-1 No -2 Not known-3

This column is to be filled up only in respect of children with codes 2 or 3 in column 21. Enquire whether the child has been enumerated at their place of visit. If the child is reported to have been enumerated, probe where and when to confirm whether the child has really been enumerated. Similarly do not record the child as 'Not enumerated' unless absolutely certain. Classify all doubtful cases under 'Not known'.

Instructions for field reconciliation of Section II of CES Form I

You will have to do field reconciliation only in respect of children aged less than 5 who have been found in Census but not in Sample Registration System. Those children of 'Partial Match' for whom 'Match' is established at field reconciliation and those for whom you have not found any matching children in the SRS but

whose ages are not less than 5 would have been already scored off as per instructions under column 16, Section I. Proceed further with field reconciliation only for a child aged less than 5.

Col.11: Whether Normal resident-1 Visitor-2

Enquire whether the child was a visitor or a normal resident during the Census enumeration period. For purposes of this, Normal Resident will be as defined in SRS instruction for enumeration i.e. as one who usually lives in this place permanently. If a normal resident, give code 1. If a visitor, give code 2 in this column and put a dash '-' in column 12'. In cases of doubt, a reference to the related (Population Record) SRS household schedules will help you out.

Col.12: Residential status during Census Enumeration period (in codes)

This column is to be filled up in respect of children who are normal residents. Enquire whether they were present in the household during the entire Census enumeration period (code 1) or were absent through out the Census enumeration period (code 2) or were present for part of the Census enumeration period (code 3). If you record code 1 in this column put a dash in the subsequent columns. Otherwise proceed to fill them up.

Col.13: If 2 or 3 in col.12, whether enumerated elsewhere Yes-1 No-2 Not known-3

For children for whom code 2 or 3 has been entered in col.12 enquire whether the child was enumerated at the place of visit. If 'yes' write code 1. If 'no' write code 2. If 'not known' record code 3.

Col.14: Remarks

This column is intended to note down any observations that you may like to make.

TABLES

TABLE A.1 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THEIR TRUE AGE AND AGE RECORDED IN CENSUS -INDIA

True Age according to SRS		Age reported in Census (Percent)								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	M	91.67	5.26	1.95	0.90	0.30	0.13	0.14	0.02	0.03
	F	91.04	5.80	2.07	0.40	0.42	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.02
1	M	4.79	78.94	11.22	2.72	1.18	0.73	0.24	0.12	0.06
	F	4.31	80.10	10.90	2.76	1.03	0.51	0.19	0.06	0.14
2	M	3.33	2.00	78.10	10.96	3.67	1.25	0.46	0.07	0.16
	F	2.60	1.70	78.48	11.47	3.31	1.74	0.46	0.15	0.09
3	M	2.04	0.40	3.09	77.08	12.06	4.14	0.90	0.15	0.14
	F	2.61	0.46	3.26	78.05	9.91	3.57	1.38	0.42	0.34
4	M	2.32	0.24	1.22	4.02	76.51	11.64	2.77	0.82	0.46
	F	2.32	0.37	1.13	4.42	75.41	11.93	3.06	0.82	0.64
5	M	3.65	0.31	0.67	1.70	6.31	80.73	5.14	1.02	0.47
	F	2.69	0.43	0.47	1.44	6.86	81.62	4.24	2.23	0.02

TABLE A.2 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THEIR TRUE AGE AND AGE RECORDED IN CENSUS

SOUTHERN ZONE

True Age according to SRS		Age reported in Census (Percent)								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	M	95.74	3.16	0.65	0.18	0.19	0.06	---	---	0.02
	F	95.57	3.58	0.55	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.02	---	0.02
1	M	5.24	83.57	7.60	2.85	0.41	0.18	0.07	0.08	---
	F	5.50	85.91	7.08	1.03	0.12	0.23	0.09	---	0.04
2	M	4.65	1.04	81.83	9.50	1.92	0.62	0.40	0.04	---
	F	4.26	1.14	82.85	8.81	1.81	0.73	0.30	0.09	0.01
3	M	4.05	0.24	2.23	81.84	9.18	1.70	0.70	---	0.06
	F	3.99	0.13	1.66	83.48	6.95	2.95	0.67	0.07	0.10
4	M	4.96	0.06	0.80	2.52	79.56	9.06	2.35	0.55	0.14
	F	3.51	0.10	0.86	2.31	82.36	8.32	1.74	0.62	0.18
5	M	4.09	0.10	0.32	2.04	4.33	82.82	5.15	1.07	0.08
	F	3.20	0.13	0.41	0.56	4.59	83.38	4.80	2.93	---

TABLE A-3 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THEIR TRUE AGE AND AGE RECORDED IN CENSUS

EASTERN ZONE

True age according to SRS		Age reported in Census (Percent)								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	M	93.02	4.09	1.44	0.65	0.42	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.06
	F	92.72	2.44	3.05	0.46	0.70	0.36	0.15	0.05	0.07
1	M	2.26	84.56	8.83	1.96	1.20	0.76	0.42	0.06	0.05
	F	1.65	85.84	7.98	2.45	1.11	0.52	0.20	0.17	0.08
2	M	1.15	1.20	86.66	6.01	2.69	1.57	0.45	0.12	0.15
	F	1.09	0.81	86.12	6.62	2.99	1.36	0.59	0.24	0.18
3	M	0.62	0.45	1.70	85.93	7.25	2.84	0.61	0.31	0.19
	F	1.24	0.44	2.97	84.85	6.39	2.66	0.80	0.27	0.38
4	M	1.23	0.50	0.93	4.80	81.05	8.02	2.54	0.67	0.26
	F	1.16	0.54	1.55	6.07	78.81	7.68	2.91	0.78	0.50
5	M	----	----	0.22	1.03	17.72	76.28	2.50	1.23	1.02
	F	----	----	1.60	2.57	11.62	82.71	0.52	0.90	----

TABLE A.4 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THEIR TRUE AGE AND AGE RECORDED IN CENSUS

CENTRAL ZONE

True Age according to SRS		Age reported in Census (Percent)								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	M	87.69	7.07	3.83	0.78	0.35	0.25	0.28	----	0.05
	F	86.11	9.83	2.88	0.47	0.45	0.20	0.06	---	----
1	M	6.39	71.09	14.58	3.93	2.00	1.24	0.36	0.26	0.15
	F	4.55	73.07	14.36	4.56	1.78	1.00	0.29	0.04	0.35
2	M	4.24	3.10	68.36	15.72	5.77	1.64	0.75	0.10	0.32
	F	2.37	3.00	69.00	16.31	5.15	3.22	0.63	0.21	0.11
3	M	2.19	0.43	4.66	67.65	16.60	6.65	1.48	0.12	0.22
	F	2.80	0.75	4.80	70.45	12.61	4.18	2.95	0.98	0.48
4	M	1.44	0.25	1.94	4.55	70.65	15.49	3.20	1.51	0.97
	F	2.02	0.27	1.14	7.83	68.07	13.73	4.39	1.29	1.26
5	M	3.56	0.70	1.37	0.60	10.31	75.24	5.35	0.86	2.01
	F	1.44	2.31	0.39	5.22	19.07	70.61	0.87	0.09	----

TABLE A.5 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THEIR TRUE AGE AND AGE RECORDED IN CENSUS

WESTERN ZONE

True age according to SRS		Age reported in Census (Percent)								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	M	89.87	7.65	1.98	0.25	0.25	----	----	----	----
	F	88.79	7.25	2.71	0.61	0.61	----	0.03	----	----
1	M	4.59	72.66	19.02	2.58	0.72	0.38	0.05	----	----
	F	5.20	70.87	20.40	2.71	0.76	0.06	----	----	----
2	M	1.04	4.07	71.27	17.82	4.48	1.26	0.05	----	0.01
	F	1.71	2.27	70.56	20.35	3.58	1.31	0.22	----	----
3	M	0.64	0.12	5.28	64.57	22.43	6.06	0.68	0.19	0.03
	F	1.09	0.37	4.28	68.12	19.53	6.04	0.48	0.03	0.06
4	M	1.37	0.21	1.07	6.42	68.13	18.72	3.75	0.29	0.04
	F	1.19	0.22	1.28	7.51	62.45	23.44	3.27	0.49	0.15
5	M	1.51	1.48	3.25	2.12	10.42	70.09	9.07	1.56	0.50
	F	0.40	----	0.88	2.05	7.18	80.04	8.45	1.00	----

TABLE A.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THEIR TRUE AGE AND AGE RECORDED IN CENSUS

NORTHERN ZONE

True Age according to SRS		Age reported in Census (Percent)								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	M	95.24	3.58	0.66	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.21	0.03	---
	F	95.90	2.77	0.86	0.35	0.04	0.08	---	---	---
1	M	5.61	87.95	4.34	0.66	0.71	0.65	---	0.03	0.05
	F	7.03	86.51	3.89	1.56	0.61	0.11	0.29	---	---
2	M	5.59	0.34	86.70	3.71	2.53	0.68	0.16	0.03	0.26
	F	4.85	0.52	87.91	4.11	1.39	0.93	0.22	---	0.07
3	M	3.02	0.75	0.74	88.39	4.23	2.25	0.52	0.07	0.03
	F	4.68	0.41	1.29	85.24	4.61	2.20	0.63	0.27	0.67
4	M	2.80	0.15	0.47	1.46	89.51	3.54	1.60	0.16	0.31
	F	4.24	0.16	0.49	2.33	84.79	5.81	1.40	0.16	0.62
5	M	1.93	0.74	0.31	0.68	9.56	85.41	1.04	0.18	0.15
	F	2.55	0.14	0.61	1.99	1.93	89.09	2.99	0.22	0.48

TABLE B : PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHOSE AGES HAVE BEEN OVER REPORTED, UNDER REPORTED AND CORRECTLY REPORTED IN CENSUS

True age according to SRS	Correctly reported		Over reported		Under reported	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
			INDIA			
0	91.67	91.04	8.33	8.96	----	----
1	78.94	80.10	16.27	15.59	4.79	4.31
2	78.10	78.48	16.56	17.22	5.33	4.30
3	77.08	78.05	17.39	15.62	5.53	6.33
4	76.51	75.41	15.69	16.45	7.80	8.14
			SOUTHERN ZONE			
0	95.74	95.57	4.26	4.43	----	----
1	83.57	85.91	11.19	8.59	5.24	5.50
2	81.83	82.85	12.48	11.75	5.69	5.40
3	81.84	83.48	11.64	10.74	6.52	5.78
4	79.56	82.36	12.10	10.86	8.34	6.78
			EASTERN ZONE			
0	92.02	92.72	7.98	7.28	----	----
1	84.56	85.84	13.28	12.51	2.16	1.65
2	86.66	86.12	10.99	11.98	2.35	1.90
3	85.93	84.85	11.20	10.05	2.87	4.65
4	81.05	78.81	11.49	11.87	7.46	9.32

TABLE B : PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHOSE AGES HAVE BEEN OVER REPORTED, UNDER REPORTED AND CORRECTLY REPORTED IN CENSUS

True age according to SRS	Correctly reported		Over reported		Under reported	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
			CENTRAL ZONE			
0	87.69	86.11	12.31	13.89	----	----
1	71.09	73.07	22.52	22.38	6.39	4.55
2	68.36	69.00	24.30	25.63	7.34	5.37
3	67.65	70.45	25.07	21.20	7.28	8.35
4	70.65	68.07	21.17	20.67	8.18	11.26
			WESTERN ZONE			
0	89.87	88.79	10.13	11.21	----	----
1	72.66	70.87	22.75	23.93	4.59	5.20
2	71.27	70.56	23.62	25.46	5.11	3.98
3	64.57	68.12	29.39	26.14	6.04	5.74
4	68.13	62.45	22.80	27.35	9.07	10.20
			NORTHERN ZONE			
0	95.24	95.90	4.76	4.10	----	----
1	87.95	86.51	6.44	6.46	5.61	7.03
2	86.70	87.91	7.37	6.72	5.93	5.37
3	88.39	85.24	7.10	8.38	4.51	6.38
4	89.51	84.79	5.61	7.99	4.88	7.22

TABLE.C : INFLATION FACTORS FOR AGE DISTORTION --
INDIA & ZONES

Level of e_0^0	Sex	Age reported in Census					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
				INDIA			
45	M	0.9450	1.1435	1.0303	1.0264	0.9957	1.0108
	F	0.9647	1.1223	1.0309	1.0096	1.0272	1.0009
50	M	0.9411	1.1443	1.0341	1.0277	0.9968	1.0117
	F	0.9611	1.1231	1.0326	1.0110	1.0283	1.0019
55	M	0.9376	1.1449	1.0355	1.0288	0.9977	1.0124
	F	0.9579	1.1233	1.0341	1.0121	1.0292	1.0026
				SOUTHERN ZONE			
45	M	0.8635	1.1316	1.0666	1.0069	1.0436	1.0571
	F	0.8825	1.0962	1.0667	1.0351	1.0407	1.0550
50	M	0.8586	1.1321	1.0676	1.0080	1.0443	1.0576
	F	0.8782	1.0967	1.0676	1.0359	0.9605	1.0436
55	M	0.8544	1.1326	1.0684	1.0089	1.0449	1.0580
	F	0.8744	1.0972	1.0684	1.0366	1.0416	1.0441

TABLE C : INFLATION FACTORS FOR AGE DISTORTION -- INDIA & ZONES

Level of e_o^o	Sex	Age reported in Census					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
EASTERN ZONE							
45	M	1.0246	1.0985	0.9962	0.9932	0.9044	1.1121
	F	1.0287	1.1009	0.9690	0.9678	0.9805	1.0458
50	M	1.0232	1.0990	0.9975	0.9940	0.9049	1.1131
	F	1.0273	1.1012	0.9702	0.9685	0.9814	1.4670
55	M	1.0221	1.0995	0.9986	0.9947	0.9054	1.1140
	F	1.0261	1.1015	0.9712	0.9691	0.9821	1.0475
CENTRAL ZONE							
45	M	0.9669	1.2046	1.0491	1.0645	0.9410	0.9901
	F	1.0244	1.1150	1.0692	0.9479	0.9291	1.0697
50	M	0.9626	1.2056	1.0516	1.0668	0.9425	0.9915
	F	1.0208	1.1161	1.0719	0.9497	0.9302	1.0714
55	M	0.9588	1.2066	1.0537	1.0686	0.9437	0.9926
	F	1.0177	1.1169	1.0741	0.9507	0.9312	1.0725

TABLE C : INFLATION FACTORS FOR AGE DISTORTION -- INDIA & ZONES

Level of e_o^o	Sex	Age reported in Census 0	1	2	3	4	5
		WESTERN ZONE					
45	M	1.0204	1.1557	0.9739	1.0606	0.9352	1.0324
	F	1.0276	1.2274	0.9869	0.9797	1.0561	0.8983
50	M	1.0181	1.1565	0.9760	1.0623	0.9365	1.0335
	F	1.0254	1.2288	0.9898	0.9815	1.0578	0.8992
55	M	1.0160	1.1571	0.9777	1.0637	0.9375	1.0344
	F	1.0234	1.2300	0.9922	0.9829	1.0591	0.9000
		NORTHERN ZONE					
45	M	0.8934	1.0674	1.0700	1.0507	0.9366	1.0780
	F	0.8604	1.1028	1.0495	1.0439	1.0690	1.0163
50	M	0.8894	1.0678	1.0708	1.0511	0.9370	1.0786
	F	0.8559	1.1032	1.0501	1.0445	1.0695	1.0167
55	M	0.8859	1.0681	1.0713	1.0514	0.9374	1.0791
	F	0.8519	1.1035	1.0506	1.0450	1.0699	1.0171

FORMS

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No._____

CES Form A

CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY USING SRS RECORDS
Household Matching Form

Name of State/Union Territory_____
Name of District_____
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev.Block/Circle etc._____

Name of Village/Town_____
Name or No.of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet_____
Enumerator's Block(s)No._____
SRS Code No._____

Sample Registration System				Census (AHL)				
House No.	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Remarks@	Census enumeration block No.	Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl.No. of household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

@If in some households the head has changed after 1.1.1976 this fact must be noted in this column.

Note:Cols. 1-4 to be filled from the SRS houselist.

Signature_____
(with date)

CES Form B Page No.____

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

Household-wise List of Births

(To be filled in before Desk Match begins)
Census block code

Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No. of household in AHL	Sl. No. of the entries in Section I of CES Form I
1	2	3	4

CES Form I

CENSUS OF CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

Name of State/Union Territory_____
Name of District_____
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/ P.S./Dev.Block/Circle etc._____

Name of Village/Town_____
Name of No.of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet_____
SRS sample code No._____

SECTION I : Copying from SRS Form 10(A),

Fill from SRS Form 10(A)

Sl. No.	Census block No.	Census house No.	SRS household No.	Name of the head of household	Mother's name	Mother's relation to head	Particulars of the child		
							Date of birth (Derive age as on Census and write in brackets)	Sex	Relationship to head
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

Codes for Col.21:
(a) Present throughout Census Enumeration Period -1
(b) Absent throughout Census Enumeration Period -2
(c) Present for part of Census Enumeration Period -3

INDIA 1981

USING SRS RECORDS

Period From 1.1.1976 to

Location codes of Census blocks falling in the SRS Unit	1.	4.
	2.	5.
	3.	6.

Matching with Census Household Schedule(Part II,Population Record) and Field Reconciliation

Desk Match					Field Reconciliation							
Whether agreement regarding												
Name of the head of household Yes -1 (go to Col.12) No-2	Relationship to head & Sex Yes-1 (go to Col.13) No-2	Age Yes-1 No-2	Match-1 No Match-2 Partial Match-3	Sl. No.of entry in Section II	Match-1 No Match-2	Age in Population Record	Present-1 Not Present-2 in the household	If'2' in Col.18 whether out-migration temporary-1 out-migration Permanent-2 Dead-3	If'2' or'3' in Col.19 After 1.3.81-1 During 9.2.81 to 1.3.81-2 Before 9.2.81-3	Code 1&2 Residential Status (in codes)	For Code 2&3 in Col.21 Enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	REMARKS
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Signature(with date)_____

Enumerator

Supervisor

Copying Desk Match Field Reconciliation

CES FORM 1

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
Census Evaluation Study Using SRS Records

Page No.___

Name of State/Union Territory_____

Name of District_____

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/
P.S./Dev.Block/Circle etc._____

Name of village/Town_____

Name or No.of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet_____

SRS sample code No._____

Location code of Census blocks falling in SRS Unit 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

SECTION II: Censused children with "Partial Match" or "No Match" entries in Section I (to be copied from Population Record)

Fill in during Desk Match From Population Record									Field Reconciliation			
Sl. No.	Census block No.	Census house No.	SRS house-hold No.	Name of the head of house-hold	Name of the child	Relation-ship to head	Sex	Age	Sl.No. of related entry in Section-1	Whether normal resident-1 Visitor-2	Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)	If '2' or '3' in col.12 whether enumerated elsewhere ? Yes -1 No -2 Not known-3	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													

Codes for Col.12:
(a)N.R. present throughout Census enumeration period-1.
(b)N.R. absent throughout Census enumeration period -2.
(c)N.R. present for part of Census enumeration period-3.

Enumerator ☐
Supervisor ☐

Signature _____
(with date)
Desk Match
Field Reconciliation