



# REPORTS ON NSS 76th ROUND (July 2018 - December 2018)

## PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY BRANCH, MIZORAM

## PREFACE

National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted a nation-wide survey on ‘Survey of persons with disabilities’ in its 76<sup>th</sup> round during July 2018 – Dec 2018. The survey covered rural and urban areas of the country. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Mizoram participated in this survey.

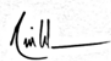
The present report is based on the results of pooling central and state data of 76<sup>th</sup> National Sample Survey on ‘Survey of Persons with Disabilities’. The survey was aimed to estimate indicators of incidence and prevalence of Disability, cause of disability, age at the onset of disability, arrangement of regular care giver, out of pocket expense relating to disability, etc. In NSS 76<sup>th</sup> round survey for classification of Disabilities stated in the rights of Person with Disabilities Act 2016 has been considered.

I am thankful to the National Statistical Office, Government of India for providing their guidance and invaluable insights for conduct of the survey. I gratefully acknowledged the efforts of the Officers and Staff of Socio - Economic Survey Branch (SES) of this Directorate, who have rendered their commendable services in the preparation and publication of this report. I would like to give credit to the Data Quality Assurance Division of NSSO, Government of India, for their technical guidance with special reference to Pooling Workshop.

The Directorate is gratified to the households for extending active co-operation to the field staff. This publication has been prepared by SES Branch of this Directorate and the result of sincere works done by Pi R.Lalmuanpuii, Deputy Director, Pu C.Vanlalvena, Assistant Director, Pu Lalbiakngura, Inspector of Statistics, Pu James Lalrinsanga, Inspector of Statistics, Pi Zosangzuali, Inspector of Statistics, B.Vanlalnunzaua, Supervisor, K.Lalrintluanga, Investigator, Zaithanmawia, Investigator.

I hope that this report will be useful to the planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of the content of the report will be highly appreciated.

Dated : Aizawl,  
August, 2024



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## HIGHLIGHTS

This report is based on the survey on Persons with Disabilities conducted in the 76<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS during July 2018 – December 2018. The survey covered both rural and urban areas of Mizoram. The number of FSU's surveyed both in the Central and State samples were 104 in rural areas and 100 in urban areas respectively covering 1101 households in rural area and 1026 households in urban areas. The number of persons surveyed in rural areas was 4091 and 3630 in urban areas. Average household size in Mizoram was estimated to 4.4. Average household size estimated to 4.7 persons in rural and 4.4 persons in urban areas.

### A. Prevalence and incidence of disability

- In Mizoram percentage of persons with disability in the population was 0.11%. 0.06% in rural areas and 0.05% in the urban areas.
- In Mizoram prevalence of disability was higher among males than females. The percentage of male population with disability was 0.12% and the percentage female population with disability was 0.10%.
- Among the total person with disability, 55.91% were male and 44.09% were female.
- Incidence of Disability in the population, that is the number of persons whose onset of disability (by birth or otherwise) had been during the specified period of 365 days preceding the date of survey per 1,00,000 persons was 12 in Mizoram.
- Percentage of persons who had disability since birth was estimated as 43.7% and those who didn't have disability since birth was 54.9% in Mizoram
- Percentage of persons with disability who took treatment by consulting a Doctor were 56.3%.

## **B. Education Level among persons with Disabilities**

- The overall literacy rate among persons with disability of age 7 years and above in Mizoram was 67.2% . 69.1% among male population and 65% among female population.
- Among persons with disability of age 15 years and above in Mizoram, the highest number of educational level was primary level with 34.1% in rural and 29.1% in urban.
- Among the persons with disabilities of age 3 to 35 years in Mizoram. 18.9% attended pre-school intervention programme
- Among the persons with disabilities of age 3 to 35 years in Mizoram, 54.7 % enrolled in ordinary school.
- In Mizoram, the percentage of persons of age 3 to 35 years with disability 4.8 % were ever enrolled in special school.

## **C. Living arrangement, care giver, receipt of aid/help, certificate of Disability**

- Percentage of persons with disability who were living alone in Mizoram was 1.2% .
- Among persons with disabilities in Mizoram, 56.1% had care giver, for 0.6% of the persons care giver was required but was not available and for another 43.3% of persons with disabilities no care giver was required.
- In Mizoram, the percentage of persons with disability who received aid/help from Government was 18.1%, while 3.3% received aid /help from organisation other than Government.
- Among persons with disability in Mizoram, 17.9% had certificate of disability.

#### **D. Out-of pocket expenditure on disability**

- 73.3% of persons with disability in Mizoram incurred out of pocket expenses.
- In Mizoram, Rs. 970 /- was the average monthly out of pocket expenses incurred per person with disability.

#### **E. Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio in usual status (ps+ss) and Unemployment Rate among persons of age 15 Years and above with disabilities**

- In Mizoram, Labour Force Participation Rate in usual status (ps+ss) was 25.6%, among the persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above.
- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above in Mizoram, Worker Population Ratio in usual status (ps+ss) was 14.9% .
- Among the persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Unemployment Rate in usual status (ps+ss) was 1.2%.



**F. Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio in usual status (ps+ss) and Unemployment Rate among persons of age 15 years and above with disabilities:**

- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Labour Force Participation Rate in usual status (ps+ss) was 14.1% and 1.2% was unemployed.
- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, 84.7% was not in labour force.
- Among persons with disabilities of age 15 years and above, Unemployment Rate in usual status (ps+ss) was 8.1%.

**G. Cause of disability**

- Among the persons with locomotor disability, the cause of locomotor disability due to disease were 33.4%, 0.6% due to burn, 33.3% due to injury other than burn and 32.7% due to other reasons.
- Among the persons with visual disability, the cause of visual disability due to disease were 14.5%, whereas, 0.0% due to burn, 12.8% due to injury other than burn and 72.7% due to other reasons.
- Among the persons with hearing disability, the cause of hearing disability due to disease were 17%, whereas, 0.3% due to burn, 8% due to injury other than burn and 74.7% due to other reasons.
- Among the persons with speech and language disability, the cause of speech and language disability due to disease were 18.9%, whereas, 0.0% due to burn, 1.2% due to injury other than burn and 80% due to other reasons.

## CHAPTER - 1

### Introduction: Coverage, Concepts, Design and Definitions

#### 1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The National Sample Surveys (NSS) are being conducted by the Government of India since 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. Seventy- sixth round of NSS will commence from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018.

1.0.2 NSS 76<sup>th</sup> round is earmarked for collection of data on ‘Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ and ‘Persons with Disabilities’.

The National Sample Survey made its first attempt to collect information on the number of physically disabled persons during 15<sup>th</sup> round (July 1959 - June 1960). The survey on disabled persons (Schedule 26) was last conducted during 58<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (July – December 2002). Information was collected from the households on the nature of disability, viz. visual, hearing, speech and locomotor, of the household members. Along with these, mental disability was also considered in 58<sup>th</sup> round.

Survey on Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition was last conducted in 69<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (July 2012 – December 2012) which was a six months’ survey. Prior to that, an annual survey on these subjects was carried out during NSS 65<sup>th</sup> round (July 2008 – June 2009).

#### 1.1 Objective of the survey

**1.1.1 Objective of the Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition:** Facilities of drinking water, sanitation along with housing facilities available to the households and the micro environment surrounding the houses are important determinants of overall quality of living condition of the people of the country. The survey on ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ aims to collect information on all these aspects. Some of the important items on which information will be collected through this survey are: ‘type of the dwelling unit’ (viz. independent house, flat etc.), ‘tenurial status of the dwelling unit’ (viz. owned, hired, no dwelling etc.), ‘structure of the dwelling unit’ (viz. pucca, semi-pucca, katcha), ‘condition of the structure’ (viz. good, satisfactory, bad), ‘floor area of the dwelling unit’, ‘age of the house owned by the household’, facilities available to the households in respect of drinking water, bathroom, latrine etc. and micro environment surrounding the house like ‘drainage system of the house’, ‘system of disposal of household waste water’, ‘system of disposal of household garbage’, ‘problems of flies and mosquitoes’ etc.

The main users of the data of NSS 76<sup>th</sup> round survey on ‘Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and

Housing condition’ will be the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Office of the Registrar General of India. The results of the survey on ‘Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition’ of NSS 76<sup>th</sup> round will also meet the data requirement of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Water Aid India, UNICEF, WHO etc. Apart from these users, the results of the survey will be useful for other planners/policy makers and researchers.

**1.1.2 Objective of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities:** The main objective of the survey on “*Survey of Persons with Disabilities*” is to estimate indicators of incidence and prevalence of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, facilities available to the persons with disability, difficulties faced by persons with disability in accessing public building/public transport, arrangement of regular care giver, out-of pocket expense relating to disability, etc. Further, estimates will be obtained on various employment and unemployment particulars in usual status for the household members with at least one disability. For each of the household members of age 12 to 59 years, information will be collected on whether receiving/received vocational/technical training. Also, for the household members with at least one disability who received formal vocational/technical training, information will be collected on field of training, duration of training, type of training, source of funding the training, etc.

1.1.3 The statistical indicators derived on the basis of the survey are required for planning and policy making for the persons with disabilities. The results of the survey may be useful to various stakeholders like NITI Aayog, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, different Institutes/Organisations, ESCAP, various researchers, etc.

## 1.2 Outline of the Survey programme

**1.2.1 Geographical coverage:** The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access.

**1.2.2 Survey Period and work programme:** The survey will commence from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2018. The survey period will be of six months’ duration.

There will be no sub-round restriction in the sample design of this round. However, considering the operational convenience and workload in the field, it is felt that even though sub-round wise allocation will not be done in sample design, sub-round assignment will be useful for uniform spread of work in field. Hence distribution of sample units will be made uniform over two quarters of the survey.

**1.2.3 Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, the following schedules of enquiry will be canvassed:

- Schedule 0.0 : list of households
- Schedule 1.2 : drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition
- 26 : survey of persons with disabilities

1.2.4 **Participation of States:** All the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating in this round. Following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs in this round:

<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Extent of matching</b>
Nagaland (U)	: triple
Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Telangana	: double
Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra (U)	: one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	: equal

### 1.3 Contents of Volume I

1.3.1 The present volume contains four chapters. Chapter One, besides giving an overview of the whole survey operation, discusses the concepts and definitions of certain important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes in details the sample design and the procedure for selection of households adopted in this round. Instructions for filling in different schedules are given in Chapters Two to Four. Further, Appendices I & II – one with the list of FOD sub-regions and the other with the list of NSS regions along with their compositions are provided at the end of this volume.

1.3.2 Along with the instructions, a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) is also appended at the end of each of the Chapters Two to Four.

### 1.4. Sample Design

#### 1.4.1 Formation of sub-units (SUs):

1.4.1.1 **Rural areas:** In usual NSS rounds, large sample villages are divided into a number of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups based on population (approximate present population) of the villages during survey. This procedure is modified in this round. During this round, a rural village will be notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SU) of more or less equal population during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages will be projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs to be formed in a village will be determined a priori.

1.4.1.2 The above procedure of SU formation will be implemented in the villages with population *more than or equal to 1000 as per Census 2011*. In the remaining villages, no SU will be formed.

1.4.1.3 The number of SUs to be formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population 1000 or more) of the frame will be decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed less than
1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
4800 to 5999	5
.....and so on	....

#### 1.4.1.4 **Special case:**

1.4.1.4.1 For rural areas of (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Sikkim, (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (iv) Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), (v) Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu and Kashmir and (vi) Idukki district of Kerala, numbers of SUs to be formed in a village will be determined in such a way that each SU contains 600 or less projected population. Further, SUs will not be formed in the villages in the above mentioned districts/States with population less than 500 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages the number of SUs to be formed for these States/districts will be as follows:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs to be formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
..... and so on	....

1.4.1.4.2 For rural parts of Kerala, similar procedure as mentioned in para 1.4.1.3 above will be adopted with the modification that the SUs will be formed within Panchayat Wards instead of villages.

1.4.1.5 **Urban areas:** SUs will be formed in urban sector also. The procedure will be similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs will be formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame instead of population, since UFS frame does not have population. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 200 will be divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU will be formed.

**1.4.2 Outline of sample design:** A stratified two stage design will be adopted for the 76<sup>th</sup> round survey. *The first stage units (FSU) will be villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per the situation.* The ultimate stage units (USU) will be households in both the sectors.

### **1.4.3 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units (FSUs):**

1.4.3.1 There will be no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 (less than 500 as per Census 2011 for the areas mentioned in para 1.4.1.4.1) and entire village will be considered as one FSU. All such villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) will be the First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.4.3.2 In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) following the procedure as described in para 1.4.1.1 will be formed. Such SUs will be considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.4.3.3 For the UFS blocks with less than 200 households, the entire UFS block will be considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs will be considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.4.3.4 List of FSUs as described above will be the sampling frame for respective cases.

### **1.4.4 Stratification of FSUs:**

- (a) Each district will be a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata will be formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there are one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them will form a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district will be considered as another basic stratum.
- (b) A special stratum, in the *rural areas* only, will be formed at State/UT level before district level strata are formed in each State/UT. This stratum will comprise all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum will be formed if at least 50 such villages are available in a State/UT.

#### 1.4.5 Sub-stratification of FSUs:

1.4.5.1 **Rural sector:** Two groups of villages will be formed within each stratum (except special stratum):

Group 1: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 1000 (less than 500 for special cases mentioned in 1.4.1.4)

Group 2: remaining villages

In both the groups, a number of sub-strata will be formed in the following manner:

The sample size for a rural stratum will be allocated among 2 groups in proportion to population. Let  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  be the allocations to Group 1 and Group 2 respectively. The villages within each group will be first arranged in ascending order of population. Then ' $r_1/2$ ' and ' $r_2/2$ ' sub-strata will be demarcated in Group 1 and Group 2 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and have more or less equal population. Sub-stratum numbers in Group 2 will always start from 11.

If number of villages in Group 1 is very small, no sub-stratum will be formed.

1.4.5.2 **Urban sector:** Let 'u' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if ' $u/2$ '  $>1$ , implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum will be first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata will be demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of UFS blocks (all SUs within the block taken together) having more or less equal number of households.

1.4.6 **Total sample size (FSUs):** About 9000 FSUs will be surveyed for the central sample at all-India level. State wise allocation of sample FSUs is given in Table 1 in page A-41.

1.4.7 **Allocation of total sample to State/UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs will be allocated to the State/UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

1.4.8 **Allocation of State/UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/UT level sample size will be allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 4 FSUs, each for rural and urban sector separately, will be allocated to each State/UT. For more urbanised big States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., the urban allocation will be limited to rural sample size to avoid undue weightage to urban sector.

1.4.9 **Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size will be

allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation will be adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

*For special stratum formed at state level as mentioned in para 1.4.4(b), 2 FSUs will be allocated.*

#### **1.4.10 Allocation to sub-strata:**

1.4.10.1 **Rural:** Allocation will be 2 for each sub-stratum.

1.4.10.2 **Urban:** Allocation will be 2 for each sub-stratum for urban sector.

#### **1.4.11 Selection of FSUs within a stratum/sub-stratum:**

1.4.11.1 From all the sub-strata of Group 1 within each stratum of rural sector, required number of FSUs will be selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR) scheme with Census 2011 population as size.

1.4.11.2 From the remaining sub-strata of a rural stratum, and all sub-strata in urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs will be selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme.

1.4.11.3 FSUs will be selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme in the special stratum formed in rural sector at the State/UT level.

1.4.11.4 No sub-sample wise selection will be done in this round and FSUs will be selected in the form of single sample only.

#### **1.4.12 Formation of sub-units and listing of households**

1.4.12.1 **Proper identification of the FSU boundaries:** The first task of the field investigators is to ascertain the exact boundaries of the village as per its identification particulars given in the sample list. The village may either itself be a sample FSU or may contain a sample FSU (i.e. sub-unit). For urban samples, the boundaries of the UFS block may similarly be identified by referring to the map for that UFS block.

1.4.12.2 **Procedure of formation of SUs:** After identification of the boundaries of the village/ UFS block which contains the sample FSU, the village/ UFS block is to be divided into the number of SUs (say, D) as given in the sample list by more or less equalising the present population of the village/UFS block in which the sample FSUs are located. It is to be ensured that SUs formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. For villages/blocks where the number of SUs to be formed is 1 as per the sample list, no SU formation is required.



1.4.12.3 **Listing of households:** All the households of the sample FSU will be listed. Temporarily locked households will also be listed after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry.

**1.4.13 Formation of second stage strata (SSS) of households and allocation among SSS:**

1.4.13.1 **Schedule 26 (Survey of persons with disabilities):** Different types of disabilities have been identified in “Rights of Persons with Disability” Act 2016, some of which are of very rare type.

Considering the types of disabilities and their rarity, a suitable strategy for SSS formation has been adopted. First, disabilities have been grouped into Disability Group I comprising all rare type of disabilities and Group II comprising other disabilities. Thereafter, the households are grouped into seven second stage strata (SSS) in the following manner:

SSS no.	Composition of SSS	Disability Group
1	households having person(s) with any of the 11 rare disabilities: (i) acid attack victims, (ii) autism spectrum disorder, (iii) cerebral palsy, (iv) dwarfism, (v) haemophilia, (vi) multiple sclerosis, (vii) muscular dystrophy, (viii) other chronic neurological conditions, (ix) Parkinson’s disease, (x) sickle cell disease, (xi) thalassemia	I
2	from the remaining, households having at least one person with mental disability	II
3	from the remaining, households having at least one person with speech disability	
4	from the remaining, households having at least one person with visual disability	
5	from the remaining, households having at least one person with hearing disability	
6	from the remaining, households having at least one person with locomotor disability	
7	households without any disability	No disability

It may be remembered that a household will be classified in one and only one SSS. Therefore, the priority order of disability, as mentioned above, may be followed strictly. A household with an acid attack victim or a dwarf or cerebral palsy or muscular dystrophy should not be classified under SSS 6 again even though they are classified under locomotor disability in the PWD Act, 2016. Similarly, autism spectrum disorder should not be classified in SSS 2 for mental disability. Also, a household with more than one member with disabilities or a single member having multiple disabilities should be classified in the SSS corresponding to the disability appearing first in the above list and should not be classified in any other SSS.

### 1.4.13.2 Allocations among the SSSs:

In an FSU, 20 households will be surveyed for Schedule 26. Allocation for SSS 7 will be 2 households. Remaining 18 households will be surveyed from other SSSs of Disability Groups I and II. Out of the 18 households, allocation to Group I will be decided first and the remaining allocation will be reserved for Group II.

It is expected that Disability Group I will have very few households and a complete enumeration of all households will be possible in most of the FSUs. If there are too many listed households in Group I, then a random sample of 8 households may be selected from Group I. If the number of households in Group I is found to be less than 8, total allocation for Group II will be increased by the number of shortfall households in Group I so that total allocation for Groups I and II together is 18.

The allocation of households among the SSSs belonging to Group II will be done on the basis of proportion of listed households in the frame of each SSS.

However, minimum of 2 households will be allocated to an SSS subject to availability.

The procedure for allocation of 20 households among different SSSs is given below:

Let  $H_i$  denote the listed households and  $h_i$  be the allocated households in the  $i$ -th SSS ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$ ).

Following relations hold in respect of  $h_i$  values:

$$H(\text{Group II}) = H_2 + H_3 + H_4 + H_5 + H_6$$

$$h(\text{Group II}) = h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + h_5 + h_6 \quad h(\text{all}) = h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_7$$

$$h(\text{all}) \leq 20 \quad (\text{a})$$

$$h_1 \leq 8 \quad (\text{b})$$

$$h_7 \leq 2 \quad (\text{c})$$

$$h(\text{Group II}) \leq 18 - h_1 \quad (\text{d})$$

$$\text{and } h_i = h(\text{Group II}) * H_i / [H(\text{Group II})] \quad (i = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) \quad (\text{e})$$

If number of listed households available in Group II [i.e.  $H(\text{Group II})$ ] is less than or equal to  $(18 - h_1)$ , then all the households in Group II will be canvassed i.e.  $h(\text{Group II}) = H(\text{Group II})$ . Otherwise,  $h(\text{Group II}) = (18 - h_1)$  and  $h_i$  will be computed.

The proportions ( $h_i$ ) for Group II may be an integer or may have decimal parts. If there is a decimal part it will be rounded off to next integer value. The procedure is as follows:

First, proportion will be calculated for each SSS of Group II. Final allocation will be made following the

steps 1 and 2.

Step 1: Different situations that can arise, the rounding off and increase in allocations for the SSS is described below.

Situation	Allocation strategy
$H = 0$	No allocation
$H = 1$ and proportion $\geq 0$	Allocation will be 1
$H \geq 2$ and proportion $\leq 2$	Allocation will be 2
$H \geq 2$ and proportion $> 2$	(i) Allocation will be the next integer value if the proportion has a decimal part (ii) If the proportion is an integer then the allocation will be that integer value only

Step 2: After completing the adjustments for all SSS of Group II, the total allocations may be obtained by summing up the SSS allocations done so far. It may exceed  $h(\text{Group II})$ . In that case, allocation for the SSS(s) with maximum allocation may be reduced by the required number subject to the condition of minimum allocation of two. If reduction is required from more than one SSS, sequence of reduction will be SSS 6, SSS 5, SSS 4, SSS 3 and SSS 2.

The SSS formation for Schedule 26 for both rural and urban sectors is summarised in the following table:

Disability Group	SSS no.	Allocation of households	Remarks
<b>No disability</b>	7	2	Maximum of 2 households will be surveyed.
<b>Group I</b>	1	8	If the total number of households is less than or equal to 8, all households will be surveyed. Remaining allocation will be added to total allocation of Group II.
<b>Group II</b>	2	10	Allocation of households will be increased if allocation for Group I is less than 8. Allocation among the SSS in proportion to listed households in respective SSS. If there are less than or equal to $(18 - h_1)$ listed households, all will be surveyed. Maximum allocation will be 18.
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	

1.4.13.3 **Schedule 1.2** (Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition): A cut- off point ‘A’ has been determined from household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure collected in Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure of NSS 72<sup>nd</sup> round (July 2014 – June 2015) data (with proper adjustments using price indices) for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, in such a way that top 10% of the population have MPCE more than ‘A’.

1.4.13.4 Composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed from different SSS for both rural and urban sectors is as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be allocated
SSS 1:	households having MPCE > A	2
SSS 2:	remaining households	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>

1.4.14 **Selection of households:** The sample households from each SSS for each of the schedules will be selected by SRSWOR.



## CHAPTER – 2

### Concepts and Definitions:

2.0 Important concepts and definitions used in different schedules of this survey are explained below.

**2.1 Population coverage:** The following rules regarding the population to be covered are to be remembered in listing of households and persons:

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, will be listed.
3. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants will be listed, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she will be covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, are to be covered. Permission for this may have to be obtained from the appropriate authorities.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, *ashrams/hostels* and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these *ashrams/hostels* may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

2.1.1 **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

2.1.2 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines.

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool

their income for spending, they will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.

(ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

(iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.

(iv) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.

(v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

**2.1.3 Household size:** The number of members of a household is its size.

**2.1.4 Household premises:** For this survey, household premises is defined as the dwelling unit of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, garage, family graveyard, guest house, shop and offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls annexed to the dwelling unit which are under the possession of the household (possessed exclusively or possessed with some other households).

**2.1.5 Dwelling unit:** It is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less

regularly in tents, under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., are considered to have no dwelling.

- 2.1.6 **Building:** Building is a free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of adjoining buildings, which are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. If more than one physically separated structure constitute one living unit, all of them together also form a building. Usually, building will have four external walls. But in some areas the nature of building construction is such that it has no walls. Instead, it has a roof which almost touches the ground and it is provided with an entrance. Such structures and also structures standing only on pillars will also be treated as buildings for the purpose of the survey.
- 2.1.7 **Independent house:** A dwelling unit is considered as an independent house if it has a separate structure and the structure is not shared with any other household. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it should be considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house.
- 2.1.8 **Flat:** A dwelling unit is considered as a flat if it is a part of a structure which is shared with at least one other household and the dwelling unit has housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which are used exclusively by the households or shared with households residing in that structure. If the household reports that the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine are shared with households residing in other structures, in such cases also such dwelling units will be considered as flat. If the households residing in flat-like structure without any one of the housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, these dwelling units will not be classified as flat.
- 2.1.9 **Pucca structure:** A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement / ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material.
- 2.1.10 **Katcha structure:** A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo,



mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures can be of the following two types:

(a) **Unserviceable katcha structure** includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof, i.e., walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material and

(b) **Serviceable katcha structure** includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

- **Semi-pucca structure:** A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.
- **Room:** A constructed area with walls or partitions on all side with at least one door way and a roof overhead. Wall / partition means a continuous solid structure (except for the doors, windows, ventilators, air-holes, etc.) extending from floor to ceiling. A constructed space with grill or net on one or more sides in place of wall or partition is not treated as a room. In case of conical shaped structures in which the roof itself is built to the floor level, the roof is also regarded as wall.
- **Living room:** A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square metres (i.e., approximately 43 square feet), a height of at least 2 metres (i.e., approximately 6.6 feet) from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling and used for living purposes will be considered as a living room. Thus, rooms used as bedroom, sitting room, prayer room, dining room, servant's room - all are considered as living rooms provided they satisfy the size criterion. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store, garage etc. are not living rooms. A room used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store is also considered as living room.
- **Other room:** It is a room which does not satisfy the specification of 4 square metres floor area and 2 metres height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfies the specification, not used for living purposes. A room satisfying the size criterion when shared by more than one household or when used for both residential and business purposes is to be treated as other room.
- **Veranda:** It is a roofed space adjacent to living/other room along the outside of the house and is not walled from all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grill, net, etc. A veranda is considered as a 'covered veranda', if it is protected from all sides and an 'uncovered veranda', if is not protected at least from any one of the sides. A covered veranda may have a door also. Sometimes veranda is used as an access to the room(s). Corridor or passage within the dwelling unit is treated as portion of a room or a veranda depending on its layout. A common corridor or passage used mainly as an access to the dwelling unit will not be considered as veranda.

- **Notified slums:** These are areas notified as slums by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities.
- **Non-notified slums:** Any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, is considered a slum by the survey, provided at least 20 households live there. *If such a settlement is not notified as a slum, it will be called a non-notified slum.* Note that while a non-notified slum must consist of at least 20 households, no such restriction is imposed in case of notified slums.

2.1.11 **Slums:** The word “slum” will refer to *both notified slums and non-notified slums.*

2.1.12 **Squatter settlement:** Slum like settlements with less than 20 households are considered as squatter settlements. The criteria of 20 households is not restricted within an FSU only but by considering the whole of such an area, which may cut across more than one FSU.

2.1.13 **Land possessed:** The area of land possessed will include land ‘owned’, ‘leased in’ and ‘land neither owned nor leased in’ (i.e. encroached) by the household but exclude land ‘leased out’. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey is taken into account. Note that

- A piece of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vests in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease for 30 years or more, etc., will also be considered as land owned.
- As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased out. Land leased in is defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral.
- For a piece of public/institutional land under the possession of the household, if the household lacks title of ownership and also does not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as ‘neither owned nor leased in’. Private land (i.e. land owned by the household sector) possessed by the household without title of ownership and occupancy right will *not* be considered in the ‘otherwise possessed’ category. All private land encroached upon by the household will be treated as leased-in land.
- Land possessed by the household members by virtue of family ties with the owner who stays elsewhere (forms a different household), is also to be treated as a case of land leased in. For such owners (those found to be living away from their family members who are in possession

of the land), the land is to be recorded as owned and leased out.

- Land owned, leased in, etc., by a particular household does not include the area of land owned, leased in, etc., by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household. However, land owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households may be apportioned to determine the land owned/cultivated by any one of them.
- Land possessed by the households living in a block of flats is to be calculated by apportioning the total area occupied by the building among the households in proportion to the size of the flats.

**Household's usual consumer expenditure (Rs.) in a month:** This information is used to classify the households into different MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure) classes. Household consumer expenditure (HCE) is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a reference period. Procedure for deciding consumption of goods and services by a household is same as that followed in Consumer Expenditure Survey (Schedule 1.0) of NSSO. Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed by the household on domestic account with a monthly regularity. Unusual expenditures, such as, expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization etc. are to be excluded for deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. However, expenditure on household durable goods is to be included and monthly expenditure on durable goods is to be derived by apportioning the total expenditure made by the household on durable goods during last 365 days.

2.1.13.1 For deriving household's usual monthly consumer expenditure, information on regular monthly expenditure of the household for household purposes out of purchase, home grown and wages in kind, free collection gift etc. is collected along with the information on expenditure of the household for purchase of durable goods during last 365 days. The usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household may be collected as:

A: usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase B: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock

C: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts etc.

D: expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days

*The sum of  $A+B+C+(D/12)$  is to be entered as usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household in whole number of rupees.*

2.1.14 **Person with Disability:** "Person with disability" means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others.

"Barrier" means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of

persons with disabilities in society.

2.1.15 **Reference period:** The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (*henceforth referred to as PWD Act, 2016*), in the definition of persons with disability mentions ‘*long term* physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others’.

For operational purpose in NSS 76<sup>th</sup> round as well as for proper interpretation of the results, ‘*long term*’ will cover a period of 12 months or more. Thus, if the physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment existed for a period of 12 months or more or if such impairments are of recent origin but the nature of the impairments are such that these will last for a long term (12 months or more), the person will be considered as a person with disability. Some specific conditions like amputation of leg/arm, victim of acid attack, diagnosis of *haemophilia, multiple sclerosis, parkinson's disease, etc.*, even if are of recent origin will always be considered disabilities.

2.1.16 **Classification of disabilities:** For this survey, disabilities have been classified into eight broad groups. While forming these eight broad groups, specified disabilities as stated in the PWD Act 2016 have been considered. The detailed categories of the disabilities on which information will be collected in this survey are as follows:

<b>(1) locomotor disability</b>	<b>(3) hearing disability:</b>	<b>(6) mental illness</b>
(i) acid attack victims,	(x) hearing disability:	(xv) mental illness
(ii) leprosy cured person,	<b>(4) speech and language disability</b>	<b>(7) other disabilities</b>
(iii) polio,	(xi) speech and language disability	(a) <i>chronic neurological conditions</i>
(iv) cerebral palsy	<b>(5) mental retardation/ intellectual disability</b>	(xvi) parkinson's disease,
(v) dwarfism,		(xvii) multiple sclerosis,
(vi) muscular dystrophy		(xviii) other chronic neurological conditions,
(vii) other locomotor disability		(b) <i>blood disorder</i>
		(xix) thalassemia
		(xx) haemophilia
		(xxi) sickle cell disease
<b>(2) visual disability</b>	(xii) specific learning	<b>(8) multiple disabilities</b>

(viii) blindness (ix) low vision	disabilities (xiii) Autism Spectrum Disorder (xiv) other mental retardation/ intellectual disability	(xxii) more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness
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2.1.17 **Locomotor disability:** Locomotor disability implies a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects. For the purpose of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities, the categories of locomotor disabilities are as follows:

(i) **Leprosy cured person:** A person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from (a) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye- lid but with no manifest deformity, (b) with manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in the hands and feet to engage in normal activity, and (c) extreme physical deformity which prevents him/her from engaging in normal activity. A person will be considered as a leprosy cured person if a medical practitioner had such an opinion.

**Cerebral palsy:** Cerebral palsy means a group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have cerebral palsy if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from cerebral palsy by a medical practitioner.

(ii) **Polio:** An infectious viral disease that mainly affects children under 5 years of age. It affects the nervous system and can cause paralysis. The affected person may develop deformities of the limbs and spine. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have polio if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from polio by a medical practitioner.

(iii) **Dwarfism:** Dwarfism means a medical or genetic condition resulting in very short statured physique. A person of short statured with normal sized head but with disproportionate bone formation like having short limbs and long trunk or vice versa is considered to be dwarf. Besides, those who are understood or known to be dwarf will also be considered as dwarf.

(iv) **Muscular dystrophy:** Muscular dystrophy means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have muscular dystrophy if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from muscular dystrophy by a medical practitioner.

(v) **Acid attack victim:** Acid attack victim means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance. If the informant reports that he/she is an acid attack

victim, he/she will be considered as an acid attack victim, irrespective of extent of disfigurement.

(vi) **Other locomotor disability:** Those who are not classified in any of the categories (i) to (vi) but having problems in movements of self or objects will be considered as persons with other locomotor disability. Those having locomotor disability due to hunchback, leprosy not cured, etc., will also be classified here. Persons with hunch back are those with deformities in the body (other than limbs) whose back is humped in a convex position because of abnormal spinal curvature.

2.1.18 **Visual disability:** The persons with any of the following conditions will be considered as persons with visual disability.

- i. Cannot see at all;
- ii. Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;
- iii. Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight;
- iv. Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently;
- v. Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures.

In case of (iii), (iv) and (v) above, to decide on whether the person has visual disability, it may be confirmed whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight.

It may be noted that one-eyed person not with any of the specific conditions mentioned above will not be considered as a person with visual disability.

### **Those with visual disability can be categorised as:**

(vii) **Blindness:** these are the persons (i) with no light perception or (ii) has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet (both who normally uses spectacles or those who normally does not use spectacles).

(viii) **Low vision:** These are the persons who have light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 to 10 feet (both who normally uses spectacles or normally does not use spectacles).

### 2.1.19 **Speech and Language disability**

(ix) **Speech and Language disability:** This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. A person with any one of the following conditions will be considered as a person with speech and language disability:

- i. Cannot speak at all or she/he is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener;
- ii. Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences;
- iii. It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.;
- iv. Permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia will also be considered as speech and language disability;
- v. Aphasia is an inability to comprehend and formulate language because of damage to specific brain regions;
- vi. Laryngectomy is the removal of the larynx and separation of the airway from the mouth, nose and esophagus. If a person has laryngectomy or a report of diagnosis with respect to aphasia, he will be considered as having speech and language disability. Diagnosis will mean a medical diagnosis by a medical practitioner.

### 2.1.20 **Hearing disability**

(x) **Hearing disability:** A person with any one of the following conditions will be considered as a person with hearing disability

- i. Cannot hear at all;
- ii. The persons' inability to hear properly;
- iii. Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing).

If the person is using a hearing aid, the person will be considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear is not to be considered as having hearing disability.

### 2.1.21 **Mental retardation/Intellectual disability**

This is a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (*reasoning, learning, problem solving*) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills. These are as follows:

(xi) "*specific learning disabilities*" means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have specific learning disabilities if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from specific learning disabilities by a medical practitioner.

(xii) "*autism spectrum disorder*" means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have autism spectrum disorder if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from autism spectrum disorder by a medical practitioner.

(xiii) '*other mental retardation/ intellectual disability*': Those who are not classified in any of the categories (xii) and (xiii) above but having significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (*reasoning, learning, problem solving*) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills will be classified as persons with '*other mental retardation/ intellectual disability*'.

### 2.1.22 **Mental Illness:**

(xiv) "*Mental illness*" means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by subnormality of intelligence.

### 2.1.23 **Other types of disability:**

Disability caused due to—

(a) chronic neurological conditions:

(xv) "*multiple sclerosis*" means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have multiple sclerosis if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from multiple sclerosis by a medical practitioner.



(xvi) "*parkinson's disease*" means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have parkinson's disease if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from parkinson's disease by a medical practitioner.

(xvii) "*other chronic neurological conditions*": if a person is diagnosed with any chronic neurological conditions other than those specified in (a)(xvi) and (a)(xvii) above, and having disability due to such conditions will be considered to have disability due to *other chronic neurological conditions*.

(b) Blood disorder—

(xviii) "*haemophilia*" means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have haemophilia if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from haemophilia by a medical practitioner.

(xix) "*thalassemia*" means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have thalassemia if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from thalassemia by a medical practitioner.

(xx) "*sickle cell disease*" means a hemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; "hemolytic" refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of hemoglobin. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have sickle cell disease if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from sickle cell disease by a medical practitioner.

#### 2.1.24 **Multiple disabilities**

(xxi) Persons with more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness which means a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual disability causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems.

2.1.25 **Operational guidelines for identifying disabilities:** The following guidelines have been compiled for identifying disabilities.

#### **2.1.25.1 Some guidelines for identification of persons with locomotor disability:**

- Loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, deformity or dysfunction of joints which affects his/her “normal ability to move self or objects”;
- Able to move only with the help of walking aids;
- Have acute and permanent problems of joints/muscles that have resulted in limited movement;
- Not able to move or pick up any small thing placed nearby;
- Have stiffness or tightness in movement;
- Have difficulty in balancing and coordinating body movements;
- Have loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis or leprosy or any other reason;
- Have any deformity of the body part(s) like having a hunch back;
- Persons who are very short statured (dwarf);
- Persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally do not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs;
- Special care is to be taken not to omit persons with cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and acid attack victims.

#### **2.1.25.2 Some guidelines for identification of persons with visual disability:**

- Cannot see at all;
- Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;
- Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight;
- Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently;
- Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures;
- For those who have perception of light/ blurred vision, to decide on whether the person has visual disability, it may be confirmed whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight;
- It may be noted that one-eyed person not with any of the specific conditions mentioned above will not be considered as a person with visual disability.

### **2.1.25.3 Some guidelines for identification of persons with Speech and Language disability:**

- This refers to persons' inability to speak properly;
- Cannot speak at all or he/she is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener;
- Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences;
- It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.;
- Disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia.

### **2.1.25.4 Some guidelines for identification of persons with hearing disability:**

- The persons inability to hear properly;
- Cannot hear at all;
- Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing);
- If the person is using a hearing aid, the person will be considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear is not to be considered as having hearing disability. Thus if the person has hearing problem in only one ear and is using a hearing aid, the person will not be considered as having hearing disability.

### **2.1.25.5 Some characteristics of mental retardation/intellectual disabilities for identification purpose:**

- Lacks understanding/comprehension as compared to her/his own age group;
- Is unable to communicate her/his needs when compared to other persons of her/his age group;
- Has difficulty in doing daily activities;
- Has difficulty in understanding routine instructions;
- Has extreme difficulty in making decisions, remembering things or solving problems.

#### 2.1.25.6 **Some characteristics for identification of person with mental illness:**

- Exhibits unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety;
- Exhibits repetitive (obsessive-compulsive) behaviour/thoughts;
- Exhibits sustained changes of mood or mood swings (joy and sadness);
- Has unusual experiences - such as hearing voices, seeing visions, experience of strange smells or sensations or strange taste;
- Exhibits unusual behaviours like talking/laughing to self, staring in space;
- Has difficulty in social interactions and adaptability;
- Is taking medicines or other treatment for mental illness.

#### 2.1.25.7 **Guidelines for identification disability in some special cases**

- A person will be classified with the following disabilities (i) cerebral palsy, (ii) muscular dystrophy, (iii) specific learning disabilities, (iv) autism spectrum disorder, (v) parkinson's disease, (vi) multiple sclerosis, (vii) thalassemia, (viii) haemophilia, (ix) sickle cell disease, (x) polio, (xi) other chronic neurological conditions, if it is found that the person is diagnosed as suffering from any of these conditions by a medical practitioner. However, it may be noted that if a person is diagnosed with any other chronic neurological conditions (other than (v) parkinson's disease, (vi) multiple sclerosis) and having disability due to such conditions, he/ she will be classified as having disability due to other chronic neurological conditions. A person will be considered as a leprosy cured person if a medical practitioner had such an opinion;
- Persons identified as acid attack victim, hunch back, dwarf should always be considered as a person with these disabilities;
- If a person has laryngectomy or has report of diagnosis with respect to aphasia, he/she will be considered as having speech and language disability.



## CHAPTER - 3

### Testing pool ability and Methodology for pooling

#### 3 Testing poolability of central and state sample

**3.1** Though the central sample and state sample are drawn independently following identical sampling design with same concepts, definitions and instructions to collect the state sample data but due to lack of adequate training of field and processing staff of State DES, unit level data in some cases are not properly validated. There is also expected agency bias in the two sets of data generated by different agencies. As such they cannot be merged for generating pooled estimate without testing that the samples are realized from identical distribution function. Since the parametric distribution of the sample mean is unknown one may adopt non-parametric tests such Run test, Median test, chi-square test etc to test that the samples are coming from identical distribution function.

#### 3.2 Median test

**3.2.1** In statistics, the median test is a special case of Pearson's Chi-square test. It tests the null hypothesis that the medians of the populations from which two samples are drawn, are identical. Observations in each sample are assigned to two groups, one consisting of data whose values are higher than the median value in the two groups combined, and the other consisting of data whose values are at the median or below. A Pearson's Chi-square test is then used to determine whether the observed frequencies in each group differ from expected frequencies derived from a distribution combining the two groups.

Let  $m^*$  be the median of the pooled sample data. Construct 2 X 2 contingency table as below and use chi-square test if State sample and Central sample have identical median.

Sample-type	no of sample observation		Total
	$\leq m^*$	$> m^*$	
<b>State Sample</b>	$N_{11}$	$N_{12}$	$N_{1.}$
<b>Central Sample</b>	$N_{21}$	$N_{22}$	$N_{2.}$
<b>Total</b>	$N_{.1}$	$N_{.2}$	$N_{..}$

Observed frequency of each cell  $O_{ij} = N_{ij}$  where  $i = 1$  to  $2, j = 1$  to  $2$ .

Expected frequency of each cell  $E_{ij} = (N_{i.} * N_{.j}) / N_{..}$  where  $i = 1$  to  $2, j = 1$  to  $2$ .

$$\chi^2 \text{ value} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 (O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2 / O_{ij} \text{ with degrees of freedom} = (2-1)*(2-1) = 1$$

The statistical power of this test may sometimes be improved by using a value other than the median to define the groups say quintile classes– that is, by using a value which divides the groups into more nearly equal groups than the median would.

### 3.3 Multinomial distribution test or $\chi^2$ test

For discrete data such as status of activity, educational level and categorical variable such as land possessed etc, standard tests of equality of sample proportions of two sets of data based on multinomial distributions, relevant chi-square tests may be used after grouping the attributes/categorical variables in to a suitable number of classes so that each class contains adequate number of sample observations. Construct 2 X k contingency table for k classes at the domain where two sets of data are to be pooled as below and use chi-square test if State sample and Central sample have identical distribution.

Sample-type	no of sample observation					Total
	Class-1	Class-2	...	Class-k-1	Class-k	
State Sample	N <sub>11</sub>	N <sub>12</sub>	...	N <sub>1k-1</sub>	N <sub>1k</sub>	N <sub>1.</sub>
Central Sample	N <sub>21</sub>	N <sub>22</sub>	...	N <sub>2k-1</sub>	N <sub>2k</sub>	N <sub>2.</sub>
Total	N <sub>.1</sub>	N <sub>.2</sub>	...	N <sub>.k-1</sub>	N <sub>.k</sub>	N <sub>..</sub>

Observed frequency of each cell  $O_{ij} = N_{ij}$  where  $i = 1$  to  $2$ ,  $j = 1$  to  $k$ .

Expected frequency of each cell  $E_{ij} = (N_{i.} * N_{.j}) / N_{..}$  where  $i = 1$  to  $2$ ,  $j = 1$  to  $k$ .

$$\chi^2 \text{ Value} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^k (O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2 / O_{ij} \text{ with degrees of freedom} = (2-1)*(k-1) = k-1$$

### 3.4 Wald-Wolfowitz run test

**3.4.1** Suppose X and Y are independent random samples with cumulative distribution function (CDF) as  $F_s(x)$  and  $F_c(y)$ . Null Hypothesis to be tested is  $H_0: F_s(x) = F_c(x)$  for all x against alternative Hypothesis is  $H_1: F_s(x) \leq F_c(x)$  for all x and  $F_s(x) < F_c(x)$  for some x. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$  be iid observation from state sample with distributive function  $F_s$  and  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  be iid observation from central sample with distributive function  $F_c$ . Pool the data and order them with respect to comparable characteristic under consideration say monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE). In the pooled order sequence put "1" for X and "0" for Y. Let U be the total runs observed where 'run' is a sequence of adjacent equal symbols. For example, following sequence: 1111000111001111110000 is divided in six runs, three of them are made out of "1" and the others are made out of "0". The number of runs U is a random variable whose distribution for large sample can be treated as normal with:

$$\text{mean: } \frac{2mn}{m+n} + 1$$

$$\text{variance: } \frac{2mn(2mn - m - n)}{(m+n)^2(m+n-1)}$$

After normalizing the variable U one may use one sided z-test for testing the Null hypothesis. In extreme case the value of U will be 2 meaning by observed characteristic of all the observation of one sample is less than the other samples.

**3.4.2** One of the limitations of this test is when there is a tie between two samples in the observed value. One has to resolve ties in usual manner. However if there is large number of ties which is bound to occur specially for qualitative attributes like education level, activity status etc, this test is not recommended. This test can be well applied for a continuous variable such as MPCE which are less prone to ties. For discrete variable chi-square test is recommended.

### 3.5 Parametric test

**3.5.1 Aggregate estimate:** Let  $\hat{t}_{yc}$  and  $\hat{t}_{ys}$  be the estimate of Y at domain level of pooling based on central and state sample respectively with corresponding variances  $V(\hat{t}_{yc})$  and  $V(\hat{t}_{ys})$ . For large sample, making all assumption of parametric test, one may use Z-Statistic to test the null hypothesis  $H_0 E(\hat{t}_{yc}) = E(\hat{t}_{ys})$  where E stands for expectation.

$$Z = \frac{(\hat{t}_{yc} - \hat{t}_{ys})}{\sqrt{(V(\hat{t}_{yc}) + V(\hat{t}_{ys}))}}$$

$V(\hat{t}_{yc})$  and  $V(\hat{t}_{ys})$  could be estimated as

$$\hat{V}(\hat{t}_{yc}) = \sum_l (\hat{t}_{yd} - \hat{t}_{ye2})^2 / 4, \quad \hat{V}(\hat{t}_{ys}) = \sum_l (\hat{t}_{ysl} - \hat{t}_{ys2})^2 / 4$$

based on sub-sample 1 & 2 estimates where  $\sum_l$  stands for summing over stratum x sub-stratum level variance at the domain of pooling.

**3.5.2 Estimate of rate:** Let  $\hat{r}_c$  and  $\hat{r}_s$  be the estimate of population rates  $R_c$  and  $R_s$  ie Y/X based on central and state sample respectively with corresponding mean square error  $MSE(\hat{r}_c)$  and  $MSE(\hat{r}_s)$ . For large sample, making all assumption of parametric test, one may use Z-Statistic to test the null hypothesis  $H_0 E(\hat{r}_c) = E(\hat{r}_s)$  where E stands for expectation.

$$Z = \frac{(\hat{r}_c - \hat{r}_s)}{\sqrt{(MSE(\hat{r}_c) + MSE(\hat{r}_s))}}$$

$MSE(\hat{r}_c)$  and  $MSE(\hat{r}_s)$  are estimated as follows:

$$mse(\hat{r}_c) = (\hat{V}(\hat{t}_{yc}) - 2 * \hat{r}_c \hat{Cov}(\hat{t}_{yc}, \hat{t}_{xc}) + \hat{r}_c^2 * \hat{V}(\hat{t}_{xc})) / \hat{t}_{xc}^2$$

$$mse(\hat{r}_s) = (\hat{V}(\hat{t}_{ys}) - 2 * \hat{r}_s \hat{Cov}(\hat{t}_{ys}, \hat{t}_{xs}) + \hat{r}_s^2 * \hat{V}(\hat{t}_{xs})) / \hat{t}_{xs}^2$$

where

$$\hat{V}(\hat{t}_{yc}) = \sum_l (\hat{t}_{yd} - \hat{t}_{ye2})^2 / 4, \quad \hat{V}(\hat{t}_{ys}) = \sum_l (\hat{t}_{ysl} - \hat{t}_{ys2})^2 / 4$$



$$\hat{V}(t_{xc}) = \sum_l (t_{xd} - t_{x2})^2 / 4, \quad \hat{V}(t_{xs}) = \sum_l (t_{xs1} - t_{xs2})^2 / 4$$

$$\hat{Cov}(t_{yc}, t_{xc}) = \sum_l (t_{yd} - t_{y2})(t_{xd} - t_{x2}) / 4 \text{ based on sub-sample 1 \& 2 estimates.}$$

where  $\sum_l$  stands for summing over stratum x sub-stratum level variance, covariance at the domain of pooling.

#### 4 Methodology for pooling

##### 4.1 Pooling by inverse weight of the variance of the estimates

**4.1.1 Aggregate estimate:** For any characteristic, consider the state sample [s] in the form of two independent sub-sample s1 and s2 and the central sample [c] in the form of two independent sub-sample c1 and c2. Based on this, the respective estimates for state and central can be computed as:

$$t_s = \sum_l (t_{s1} + t_{s2}) / 2 \text{ and } t_c = \sum_l (t_{c1} + t_{c2}) / 2$$

Pooled estimate leading to optimum combination of these two estimates is given by weighing with inverse of the variance of the estimate. Thus the pooled estimate is given by:

$$T_p = \frac{V(t_c)t_s + V(t_s)t_c}{V(t_c) + V(t_s)} \text{ with } V(T_p) = \frac{V(t_c)V(t_s)}{V(t_c) + V(t_s)}$$

In general  $V(t_c)$  and  $V(t_s)$  are unknown and can be estimated as

$$\hat{V}(t_c) = \sum_l (t_{c1} - t_{c2})^2 / 4, \quad \hat{V}(t_s) = \sum_l (t_{s1} - t_{s2})^2 / 4$$

where  $\sum_l$  stands for summing over stratum x sub-stratum level variance at the domain of pooling.

Thus pooled estimate and estimate of pooled variance is given by

$$t_p = \frac{\hat{V}(t_c)t_s + \hat{V}(t_s)t_c}{\hat{V}(t_c) + \hat{V}(t_s)}, \quad \hat{V}(t_p) = \frac{\hat{V}(t_c)\hat{V}(t_s)}{\hat{V}(t_c) + \hat{V}(t_s)}$$

**4.1.2** By virtue of weighing the two estimates at the domain level at which two estimates are pooled, the pooled estimate will always lie between the central and state sample estimates.

**4.1.3 Estimate of rate:** Let  $\mathbf{r}_c$  and  $\mathbf{r}_s$  be the estimate of  $R_c$  and  $R_s$  ie  $Y/X$  based on central and state sample respectively with corresponding estimated mean square error  $mse(\mathbf{r}_c)$  and  $mse(\mathbf{r}_s)$ . The pooled estimate and estimate of variance of pooled ratio estimate may be given by:

$$r_p = \frac{mse(r_c)r_s + mse(r_s)r_c}{mse(r_c) + mse(r_s)}, \quad mse(r_p) = \frac{mse(r_c)mse(r_s)}{mse(r_c) + mse(r_s)}$$

Where  $mse(r_c)$  and  $mse(r_s)$  are calculated using formula given in para 1.5.2 above. Alternatively one can generate the pooled estimate of aggregate by inverse weight of estimate of variance obtained from central and state sample using formula given in para 2.1.1 for the characteristics x as well as y and obtain the pooled estimate of ratio as ratio of pooled estimate of aggregate. This will ensure consistency between pooled estimates of aggregate and the pooled estimate of ratio.

Let  $t_{xp}$  and  $t_{yp}$  be the pooled estimate of aggregate for the parameter X and Y. The pooled estimate of R (i.e Y/X) is given by

$$r_p = t_{yp} / t_{xp}$$

where  $t_{yp} = at_{yc} + bt_{ys}$  and  $t_{xp} = ct_{xc} + dt_{xs}$  and (a, b), (c, d) are the estimated inverse variance weight pair of the characteristic x and y respectively.

The estimated mse of pooled ratio estimate  $r_p$  is given by:

$$mse(r_p) = (\hat{V}(t_{yp}) - 2 r_p \hat{Cov}(t_{yp}, t_{xp}) + r_p^2 \hat{V}(t_{xp})) / t_{xp}^2$$

$$\text{where } \hat{V}(t_{yp}) = \frac{ab}{a+b}, \quad \hat{V}(t_{xp}) = \frac{cd}{c+d} \text{ and}$$

$$\hat{Cov}(t_{yp}, t_{xp}) = ac \hat{Cov}(t_{yc}, t_{xc}) + bd \hat{Cov}(t_{ys}, t_{xs}).$$

$$\hat{Cov}(t_{yc}, t_{xc}) = \sum_l (t_{ydl} - t_{y2l})(t_{xdl} - t_{x2l}) / 4 \text{ based on sub-sample 1 \& 2 estimates.}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \hat{Cov}(t_{ys}, t_{xs}) = \sum_l (t_{ysl} - t_{y2l})(t_{xsl} - t_{x2l}) / 4$$

where  $\sum_l$  stands for summing over stratum x sub-stratum level covariance at the domain of pooling.

**4.1.4** Method laid down in para 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 requires calculation of estimate of variance of the estimates before pooling them. Reliability of estimate of variance should be ascertained with due consideration of sample size. Besides the complex calculations of variances and covariances for each cell of the table, one needs to address the issue of non-additivity of the component estimates with the estimate of marginal total. For e.g. pooled estimate of MPCE of FOOD and NON-FOOD may not add up to MPCE of TOTAL. To obviate this problem one may generate the pooled estimates of components first and then derive the estimate of total as sum of estimates of components.

## 4.2 Pooling by simple average of the estimates

**4.2.1** Many of the States are not fully equipped with complex calculation of estimate of variance especially when cells of the table contains ratio of two characteristics which is usually presented in the NSS reports. When the State's participation is equal matching of central samples, the simple average of two estimates may be a way of combining the estimates considering central and state samples as independent samples. The pooled estimate will always lie between the estimates based on central and state sample separately.

**4.2.2** When the State's participation is of unequal matching of central samples, the weighted average of two estimates with weights being matching ratio of central and state sample may be a better way of combining the estimates considering central and state samples as independent samples. For any characteristic, consider the state sample [s] in the form of two independent sub-sample s1 and s2 and the central sample[c] in the form of two independent sub- sample c1 and c2. Let matching ratio of state and central sample be m : n. Based on this, the respective estimates for state and central can be computed as:

$$t_s = \sum_l (t_{s1} + t_{s2})/2 \text{ and } t_c = \sum_l (t_{c1} + t_{c2})/2$$

Pooled estimate of these two estimates is given by weighing with matching participation rate m:n. Thus the pooled estimate is given by:

$$t_p = \frac{mt_s + nt_c}{m + n} \text{ with } V(t_p) = \frac{m^2 V(t_s) + n^2 V(t_c)}{(m+n)^2}$$

In general  $V(t_c)$  and  $V(t_s)$  can be estimated as  $\hat{V}(t_c) = \sum_l (t_{c1} - t_{c2})^2 / 4$ ,  $\hat{V}(t_s) = \sum_l (t_{s1} - t_{s2})^2 / 4$  and

$$\text{thus } \hat{V}(t_p) = \frac{m^2 \hat{V}(t_s) + n^2 \hat{V}(t_c)}{(m+n)^2}$$

The pooled estimate will always lie between the estimates based on central and state sample separately.

**4.3 Summing up:** For those characteristics which are known to be distributed as Normal, poolability of the two sets of central and state data may be tested by standard parametric tests such as Z-test. For those characteristics for which transformation makes them Normal, such methodology may be adopted. In most of the situations where the distribution is non-normal and unknown, the two sets of data may be tested through various non-parametric tests such as those laid down in para 1 of above. For discrete data, Standard tests of equality of proportions based on binomial distribution may be used and for multinomial distributions relevant chi-square tests may be used.

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## CHAPTER-4



**Percentage of persons with only one broad type of disability**

Indicators		Male	Female	Person
		<b>Rural</b>		
Percentage of Persons with	Only locomotor disability	0.19	0.19	0.17
	Only visual disability*	0.19	0.16	0.19
	Only hearing disability	0.19	0.19	0.19
	Only speech and language disability*	0.19	0.08	0.15
	Only mental retardation/intellectual disability	0.15	0.16	0.15
	Only mental illness*	0.08	0.08	0.08
	Only other type of disability*	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Multiple disability	0.08	1.00	0.06
	Any disability	1.05	0.90	1.00
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage of Persons with	Only locomotor disability	0.13	0.70	0.18
	Only visual disability*	0.13	0.09	0.09
	Only hearing disability*	0.18	0.18	0.18
	Only speech and language disability*	0.09	0.27	0.18
	Only mental retardation/intellectual disability	0.18	0.13	0.14
	Only mental illness*	0.09	0.09	0.09
	Only other type of disability*	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Multiple disability	0.13	0.13	0.11
	Any disability	1.11	1.02	1.06
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage of Persons with	Only locomotor disability	0.30	0.21	0.23
	Only visual disability*	0.16	0.13	0.14
	Only hearing disability*	0.20	0.19	0.19
	Only speech and language disability*	0.14	0.19	0.16
	Only mental retardation/intellectual disability	0.14	0.15	0.14
	Only mental illness*	0.08	0.04	0.06
	Only other type of disability*	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Multiple disability	0.10	0.06	0.08
	Any disability	1.08	0.96	1.02

This table reveals the percentage of person with various disability in Mizoram. As such, 0.23% persons with only one type of locomotor disability, 0.14% persons are having only mental retardation/intellectual disability followed by 0.14 % with only visual, 0.19% with only hearing, 0.16% with only speech and language, 0.06% with only mental illness disability. There is 0.08% persons with multiple disability and 1.02% persons with any type of disability.

### Percentage of persons with each broad type of disabilities

Percentage Of Persons with	Locomotor disability	3.34	3.15	3.25
	Visual disability	2.80	2.64	2.71
	Hearing disability	4.15	3.30	3.74
	Speech and language disability	3.58	2.13	2.90
	Mental retardation/intellectual disability	1.98	2.13	2.05
	Mental illness	1.27	1.02	1.15
	Other type of disability	0.24	0.20	0.22
	Any disability	15.97	14.13	15.10
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage Of Persons with	Locomotor disability	6.80	3.91	5.35
	Visual disability	1.93	1.38	1.65
	Hearing disability	3.76	3.96	3.86
	Speech and language disability	3.20	3.97	3.09
	Mental retardation/intellectual disability	3.15	3.26	2.70
	Mental illness	1.05	0.77	0.91
	Other type of disability	0.0	1.17	0.08
	Any disability	17.50	13.20	15.38
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage Of Persons with	Locomotor disability	4.93	3.51	4.24
	Visual disability	2.40	2.03	2.22
	Hearing disability	3.97	3.62	3.80
	Speech and language disability	3.41	2.54	2.98
	Mental retardation/intellectual disability	2.52	2.19	2.36
	Mental illness	1.17	0.89	1.04
	Other type of disability	0.13	0.18	0.16
	Any disability	16.71	13.78	15.22

The above table shows the percentage of persons with each board type of disability in Mizoram i.e 3.51% persons with locomotor disability followed by 3.62% with hearing disability, 2.54% with speech and language and 2.19% with mental retardation/intellectual disability. 0.89% with mental illness followed by 0.18% with other type of disability, 13.78% persons with any disability.

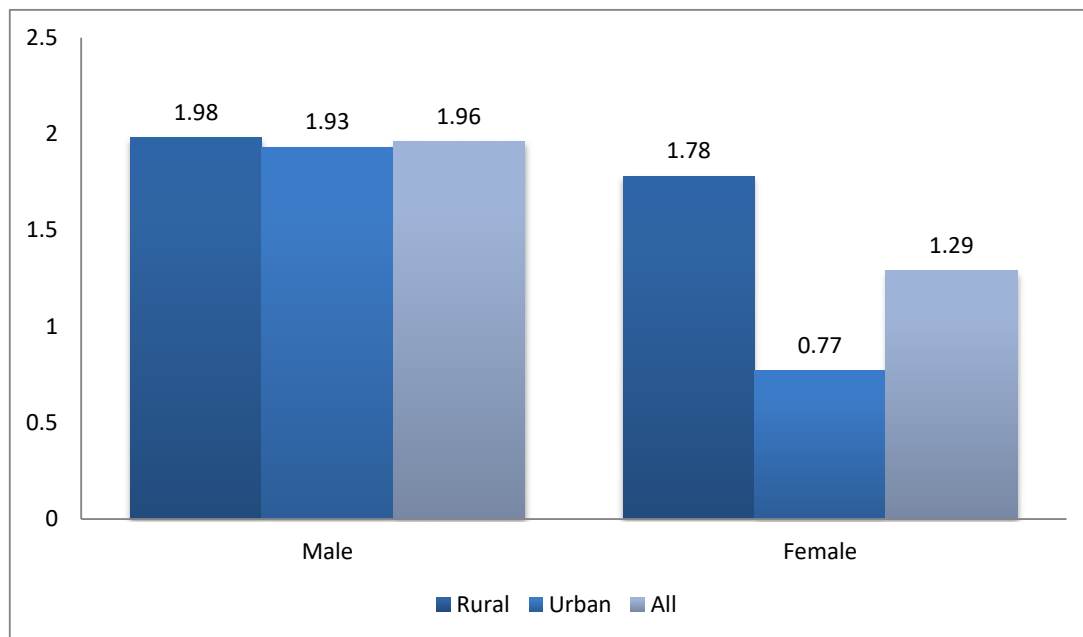
**Percentage distribution of persons by broad type of disability for each quintile class of usual monthly per capital consumer expenditure (UMPCE) considering only one broad type of disability**

INDICATORS		RURAL			URBAN			ALL		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Percentage of persons with disability	Only locomotor disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Only blindness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Only low vision	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Only visual disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Only hearing disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Only speech and language disability	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Only mental retardation/interlectual disability	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Only mental illness	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Only other type of disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Multiple disability	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Any disability	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
	No disability	98.9	99.1	99	98.9	99	98.9	98.9	99	99



**Percentage of persons with disability whose parents are blood related (%)**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>All</b>
Male	1.98	1.93	1.96
Female	1.78	0.77	1.29



From the above statement , 1.96% of male with disability whose parents are blood related was slightly higher compared to their female counterpart with 1.29%. Rural and Urban male with 1.98% and 1.93% was higher compared to Rural and Urban female with 1.78% and 0.77% respectively.

Percentage (0.0) distribution of persons with disability by whether having disability since birth for each broad type of disabilities															
Broad type of disability	SECTOR: ALL			GENDER: MALE			SECTOR: ALL			GENDER: FEMALE					
	percentage of persons with disability	since birth	not since birth	not known	all	percentage of persons with disability	since birth	not since birth	not known	all	percentage of persons with disability	since birth	not since birth	not known	all
locomotor disability	0.3	23.8	76.2	0	100	0.2	42.7	53.9	3.3	100	0.2	42.7	53.9	3.3	100
blindness	0.1	26	65.5	8.5	100	0.1	16.3	81.7	2	100	0.1	16.3	81.7	2	100
low vision	0.1	17.4	82.6	0	100	0	13.2	86.8	0	100	0	13.2	86.8	0	100
visual disability	0.2	22.1	73.1	4.7	100	0.1	15.3	83.3	1.4	100	0.1	15.3	83.3	1.4	100
hearing disability	0.2	32.3	66.9	0.8	100	0.2	29.4	69.8	0.9	100	0.2	29.4	69.8	0.9	100
speech and language disability	0.2	77.2	20.4	2.4	100	0.2	52.6	46.7	0.7	100	0.2	52.6	46.7	0.7	100
mental retardation/ intellectual disability	0.2	84.6	14	1.4	100	0.2	74	22	4	100	0.2	74	22	4	100
mental illness	0.1	53.6	46.4	0	100	0.1	47.6	52.4	0	100	0.1	47.6	52.4	0	100
other type of disability	0	23.5	76.5	0	100	0	36.9	50.5	12.6	100	0	36.9	50.5	12.6	100
any disability	1.1	45.7	53.1	1.3	100	1	41.4	57	1.6	100	1	41.4	57	1.6	100

From the above table, the highest number of disabilities since birth was mental retardation/intellectual disability with 84.6 % of males and 74 % of females and it was followed by speech and language disability with 77.2 % males and 52.6 % females. Among disabilities not since birth, the highest percentage was low vision, i.e. males with 82.6 % and females with 86.8 % . Among males, on the other hand, disability since birth was found to be the lowest with 17.4 % of low vision in male and 13.2 % in female. And among disabilities not since birth, mental retardation/intellectual disability was the lowest with 14% in male and 22 % in female.

Percentage (0.0) distribution of persons with disability by age at onset of disability for each age-group and broad type of disability												
Broad type of disability	SECTOR: URBAN						SECTOR: RURAL					
	percentage of persons with disability since birth	4 years	5-14	15-59	60 years and above	all	percentage of persons with disability since birth	4 years	5-14	15-59	60 years and above	all
locomotor disability	30	13.9	10	53.4	22.6	100	34.8	3.9	13.4	69.2	13.4	100
blindness	21	4.1	9.6	53	33.2	100	21.1	1.1	8.5	59.7	30.7	100
low vision	18	8.9	16.2	51.4	23.5	100	14.3	2.6	20.3	63.2	13.9	100
visual disability	19.6	6.4	12.8	52.3	28.6	100	18.7	1.7	13.1	61.1	24.2	100
hearing disability	29.5	6.5	10.9	40.9	41.7	100	32.2	1	8.3	52.6	38.1	100
speech and language disability	46.7	8.2	12.4	9.5	69.9	100	87.9	0	16.5	77.4	6	100
mental retardation/intellectual disability	72.2	13.3	23	54.7	9	100	86.7	23.8	16.8	53.4	6	100
mental illness	47.2	0	22.8	73.4	3.9	100	53.8	0	27.5	66	6.5	100
other type of disability	0	0	0	0	100	100	44.7	0	0	44.6	55.4	100
any disability	37.3	8.4	11	42.3	38.3	100	49.6	2.7	12.6	61.4	23.3	100

The above table shows the percentage distribution of persons by age at onset of disabilities, in urban mizoram among upto 4 years of age, the highest being locomotor disability with 13.9 % and it was followed by mental retardation/intellectual disability with 13.3 %. Among the age of 5-14 years, with 23 % mental retardation/intellectual disability was the highest and it was followed by mental illness with 22.8 % . Onset of disabilities of mental illness with 73.4 % was the highest among 15-59 years . In rural Mizoram, among upto 4 years of age, the highest being mental retardation/intellectual disability with 23.8 % and it was followed by locomotor disability with 3.9 % . Among the age of 5-14 years with 27.5 % mental illness was the highest and it was followed by low vision with 20.3 % . Onset of disabilities of speech and language with 77.4 % was the highest among 15-59 year.

### Causes of hearing disability

Indicator		Male	Female	Person
		<b>Rural</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by cause of hearing disability	Disease	15.5	9.1	12.7
	Burn	0.0	1.5	0.6
	Injury other than burn	11.2	12.1	11.6
	Other reasons	73.4	77.3	75.1
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by cause of hearing disability	Disease	23.0	20.6	221.8
	Burn	0.0	0	0
	Injury other than burn	8.1	0	4
	Other reasons	68.9	79.4	74.2
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by cause of hearing disability	Disease	18.8	15	17
	Burn	0.0	0.7	0.30
	Injury other than burn	9.80	5.9	8.0
	Other reasons	71.4	78.4	74.7
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to the statement above, persons having hearing disability due to disease constitute 17 % and due to burn constitute only 0.3 % . 8.0 % due to injury other than burn and 74.7 % constitute persons having hearing disability due to other reasons.

### Causes of Speech and Language disability

Indicator		Male	Female	Persons
		<b>Rural</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by cause of speech and language disability	Disease	28.6	11.5	23.2
	Burn	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Injury other than burn	1.30	0.0	0.90
	Other reasons	70.2	88.5	75.9
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by cause of speech and language disability	Disease	28.5	8.1	15.4
	Burn	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Injury other than burn	1.7	1.2	1.4
	Other reasons	69.7	90.7	83.2
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by cause of speech and language disability	Disease	28.6	9.1	18.9
	Burn	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Injury other than burn	1.5	0.9	1.2
	Other reasons	70	90	80
	all causes	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to Statement above, 18.9% of persons are having speech and language disability due to disease, 1.2% due to injury other than burn and 80% for other reasons.

**Percentage of persons by status of treatment taken for disability**

<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Person</b>
		<b>Rural</b>		
Percentage of persons with disability	Who took treatment by consulting a doctor	50.73	51.43	51.05
	Who took treatment other than by consulting a doctor	5.01	3.23	4.21
	Who were undergoing treatment by consulting a doctor	10.91	14.74	12.64
	Who were undergoing treatment other than by consulting a doctor	5.30	3.59	4.53
	Who were attending special school/special therapy	0.00	0.71	0.32
	Who did not take treatment since they could not afford treatment	7.96	6.47	7.29
	Who did not take treatment since treatment was not available	6.49	3.23	5.02
	Who did not take treatment since treatment was not required	11.80	13.30	12.47
	For whom it was not known whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment	2.06	3.23	2.59
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage of persons with disability	Who took treatment by consulting a doctor	64.77	57.08	61.46
	Who took treatment other than by consulting a doctor	2.51	4.58	3.40
	Who were undergoing treatment by consulting a doctor	21.06	21.25	21.14
	Who were undergoing treatment other than by consulting a doctor	2.51	0.83	1.79
	Who were attending special school/special therapy	0.31	0.83	0.53
	Who did not take treatment since they could not afford treatment	1.57	3.75	2.50
	Who did not take treatment since treatment was not available	1.25	1.25	1.25
	Who did not take treatment since treatment was not required	5.97	9.58	7.52
	For whom it was not known whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment	1.88	2.91	2.32

<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Person</b>
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage of persons with disability	Who took treatment by consulting a doctor	57.53	54.05	56.0
	Who took treatment other than by consulting a doctor	3.80	3.86	3.82
	Who were undergoing treatment by consulting a doctor	15.84	17.76	16.68
	Who were undergoing treatment other than by consulting a doctor	3.95	2.31	3.23
	Who were attending special school/special therapy	0.15	0.77	0.42
	Who did not take treatment since they could not afford treatment	4.87	5.21	4.25
	Who did not take treatment since treatment was not available	3.95	2.31	3.23
	Who did not take treatment since treatment was not required	8.98	11.58	10.12
	For whom it was not known whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment	1.97	3.08	2.46

It can be seen by Statement above, in Mizoram 56% persons took treatment by consulting a doctor, 3.82% took treatment other than by consulting a doctor. 16.68% persons were undergoing treatment by consulting a doctor and 3.23% persons were undergoing treatment other than by consulting a doctor. 0.42% were attending special school/special therapy. 4.25% did not take treatment since they could not afford treatment and 3.23% did not take treatment since treatment was not available. 10.12% did not take treatment since treatment was not required.

**Percentage distribution of persons with locomotor disability by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities**

<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Person</b>
		<b>Rural</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with locomotor disability by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	18.5	39.4	29.1
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	32.2	29.3	30.7
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	49.3	31.3	40.2
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with locomotor disability by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	31.2	23.4	28.3
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	34.4	38.4	35.9
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	34.4	38.2	35.8
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with locomotor disability by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	26.8	31.0	28.6
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	33.6	34.1	33.8
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	39.6	34.9	37.6
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above is displaying that 28.6% persons with locomotor disability always required personal assistance in doing daily activities, while 33.8% persons sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities and 37.6% persons did not require any personal assistance in doing daily activities.



**Percentage distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities**

<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Person</b>
		<b>Rural</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	31.5	7.6	21.7
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	55.4	66.2	59.8
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	13.1	26.1	18.4
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	24.3	37.6	29.8
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	59.3	40.5	51.5
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	16.4	21.8	18.6
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	28.7	19.7	25.0
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	57.0	55.9	56.5
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	14.4	24.4	18.5
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table reveals the distribution of persons with mental illness by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities. 25.0 % persons always required personal assistance in doing daily activities, whereas, 56.5 % persons sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities and 18.5 % persons did not require any personal assistance in doing daily activities.

**Percentage distribution of persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability by extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities**

Indicator		Male	Female	Person
		<b>Rural</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	31.0	28.2	29.5
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	37.8	25.1	31.2
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	31.2	46.7	39.3
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	38.7	28.4	28.4
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	41.0	47.4	47.4
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	20.3	24.1	24.1
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with mental retardation/ intellectual disability by extent of personal assistance	Always required personal assistance in doing daily activities	34.4	35.1	28.33
	Sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities	43.7	39.5	34.8
	Did not require personal assistance in doing daily activities	21.9	25.3	36.9
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above shows that 28.33% persons always required personal assistance in doing daily activities, whereas, 34.8% persons sometimes required personal assistance in doing daily activities and 36.9% persons did not require any personal assistance in doing daily activities.

**Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by extent of hearing disability**

<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>All</b>
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by extent of hearing disability	Cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds	51.3	57.7	54.1
	Can hear only shouted words	28.6	36.0	31.8
	Have other hearing difficulty	20.1	6.3	14.1
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Urban</b>				
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by extent of hearing disability	Cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds	42.4	49.0	45.8
	Can hear only shouted words	47.1	38.8	42.9
	Have other hearing difficulty	10.5	12.2	11.4
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>All</b>				
Percentage distribution of persons with hearing disability by extent of hearing disability	Cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds	47.4	53.3	50.1
	Can hear only shouted words	36.7	37.4	37.0
	Have other hearing difficulty	15.9	9.3	12.8
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above reveals that among persons with hearing disability, 50.1% persons cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds, 37.0% persons can hear only shouted words, 12.8% persons have other hearing difficulty.

**Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability**

<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Person</b>
		<b>Rural</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability	Cannot speak	50.4	42.0	47.7
	Can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly	30.2	24.4	28.4
	Have other speech and language difficulty	19.5	33.6	23.9
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>Urban</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability	Cannot speak	29.6	19.7	23.2
	Can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly	44.1	20.3	28.8
	Have other speech and language difficulty	26.3	60.0	48.0
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0
		<b>All</b>		
Percentage distribution of persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability	Cannot speak	42.1	25.9	34.1
	Can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly	35.7	21.4	28.6
	Have other speech and language difficulty	22.2	52.6	37.3
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above reveals that among persons with speech and language disability by extent of speech and language disability, 34.1% persons cannot speak at all, whereas, 28.6% persons can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly and 37.3% persons have other speech and language difficulty.

Percentage (0.0) distribution of persons with different broad type of disability by living arrangement										
STATE: Mizoram		ALL								
Broad type of disability	living with spouse and other household members	living with spouse only	living arrangement							All
			living without spouse but with							
			consulting doctor	otherwise	school/special therapy	cannot afford	not available	not required		
locomotor disability	34.1	1.4	42.4	11.5	9.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	
blindness	28.5	2.6	29.8	22.9	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
low vision	39.9	6.7	38.0	10.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
visual disability	32.9	4.2	33.0	18.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
hearing disability	27.0	4.7	30.1	21.0	14.7	0.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	
speech and language disability	7.3	0.0	52.0	20.3	19.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	
mental retardation/intellectual disability	7.8	0.0	58.3	1.5	30.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	
mental illness	8.1	2.1	74.7	2.9	10.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	
other type of disability	36.8	0.0	41.7	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
any disability	22.4	2.2	43.3	15.4	15.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	

The above table shows percentage distribution of persons with different broad type of disability by living arrangement, any disability with 22.4 % were living with spouse and other household members, 2.2 % were living with spouse only. Among those persons living alone 0.1 % didn't required assistant and 1.1 % didn't have an available assistant. Among those living without spouse 43.3 % were consulting doctor, 15.5 % had attended school/special therapy. Among living with spouse and other household members and living with spouse only, low vision with 39.9 % and 6.7 % was the highest. Among living without spouse consulting doctor, mental illness was the highest with 74.7%.

Percentage (0.0) distribution of persons with different broad type of disability by arrangement of regular care giver													
Broad type of disability	Sector :ALL					GENDER :ALL							
	hired care giver	institution/organisation	mother	father	spouse	brother	sister	son	daughter	others	care giver is required but not available	no care giver is required	all
locomotor disability	0.0	0.0	24.3	2.6	18.4	2.2	2.3	5.4	3.0	11.6	0.0	30.3	100.0
blindness	0.0	1.0	10.5	1.5	13.0	1.5	5.9	6.4	8.3	18.7	0.0	33.1	100.0
low vision	0.0	0.0	11.1	6.1	20.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.8	12.9	0.0	43.1	100.0
visual disability	0.0	0.6	10.8	3.3	15.8	0.9	3.6	5.4	6.2	16.5	0.0	37.0	100.0
hearing disability	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.2	5.8	1.9	1.1	3.6	2.0	6.0	2.8	66.3	100.0
speech and language disability	0.8	0.0	25.0	0.8	2.0	3.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	59.8	100.0
mental retardation/intellectual disability	1.1	0.0	35.5	4.4	3.8	8.8	14.8	0.0	0.9	12.3	0.0	18.3	100.0
mental illness	1.9	0.0	56.1	0.0	6.5	1.2	2.7	0.0	1.6	17.4	0.0	12.6	100.0
other type of disability	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	28.6	0.0	12.9	100.0
any disability	0.4	0.1	21.7	2.3	9.4	2.7	4.3	2.8	2.5	10.0	0.6	43.3	100.0

The percentage distribution of persons with different broad type of disability by arrangement of regular care giver, 43.3 % didn't required care giver and 0.6 % require care giver but not available. Among broad type of disability with 1.9 % mental illness had the highest number of care giver.

Percentage (0.0) distribution of persons with different broad type of disability by receipt of any aid/help														
State :Mizoram		Sector :ALL												
Broad type of disability	GENDER :ALL											aid/help from organisation other than government	did not receive any aid/help	all [col.11+ col.12+ col.13]
	received aid/help from government for													
	education/training	aid/appliance	corrective surgery	treatment other than surgery	employment	disability pension	in the form of loan	other social security	other govt. aid/help	all govt. aid/help [col.2 to col. 10]				
locomotor disability	1.2	11.2	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	16.4	6.7	76.9	100.0	
blindness	1.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.9	85.6	100.0	
low vision	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.7	93.2	100.0	
visual disability	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.9	88.6	100.0	
hearing disability	0.5	6.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	2.7	12.1	5.3	82.6	100.0	
speech and language disability	2.2	2.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.8	87.8	100.0	
mental retardation/intellectual disability	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	6.5	6.1	87.5	100.0	
mental illness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	7.1	92.2	100.0	
other type of disability	8.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	85.5	100.0	
any disability	1.2	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	9.3	5.7	85.0	100.0	

The percentage distribution of persons with different broad type of disability by receipt of any aid/help, other type of disability with 8.8 % had received aid/help from government for education /training . 11.2 % with locomotor disability received aid/appliance from government. Locomotor disability with 16.4 % was the highest to received aid/ help from the government , it was followed by other type of disability and hearing disability with 14.5 % and 12.1 % respectively. Among those who received aid/help from organization other than government , blindness with 7.9 % was the highest and it was followed by mental illness and locomotor disability with 7.1 % and 6.7 % . Among those who did not received aid/help from government low vision with 93.2 % was the highest and it was followed by mental illness with 92.2 %.

Percentage (0.0) persons with disability having certificate of disability and distribution of those having certificate of disability by percentage of disability as per certificate						
State :Mizoram		Sector : ALL				
State :Mizoram		GENDER :ALL				
Broad type of disability	percentage of persons with disability having certificate of disability	distribution of those having certificate of disability by percentage of disability as per certificate				
		40% or more but less than 60%	60% or more but less than 80%	80% or more	none of these	
all						
Locomotor disability	26.5	36.5	41.5	19.7	2.3	100.0
blindness	9.6	12.6	19.4	67.9	0.0	100.0
low vision	5.1	28.1	25.4	46.5	0.0	100.0
visual disability	7.8	16.5	20.9	62.6	0.0	100.0
hearing disability	14.8	28.9	45.3	25.8	0.0	100.0
speech and language disability	19.5	35.9	31.6	32.5	0.0	100.0
mental retardation/intellectual disability	25.8	13.3	32.5	51.4	2.9	100.0
mental illness	21.2	35.9	41.8	22.3	0.0	100.0
other type of disability	7.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
any disability	17.9	32.4	38.8	27.3	1.5	100.0

The above statement indicated that 17.9 % persons with any disability had certificate of disability, among distribution of those having certificate of disability by percentage of disability as per certificate 60 % or more but less than 80 % with 38.8 % any disability, it was followed by 32.4 % any disability among distribution of having certificate of disability 40 % or more but less than 60 %, and with 27.3 % any disability among distribution of having certificate of disability of more than 80 %.



Percentage of persons (P) with disabilities incurring out-of-pocket expenses and average monthly out-of-pocket expenses(A) (in whole number of Rupees) per person with disability incurring expenditure on disability														
SEC: RURAL														
STATE/UT	male		female		all		male persons with disability who incurred expenditure relating to disability*			female persons with disability who incurred expenditure relating to disability*				
	P	A	P	A	P	A	estd.(00) excl. n.r.	estd.(00) total	sample excl. n.r.	estd.(00) excl. n.r.	estd.(00) total	sample excl. n.r.	estd.(00) total	
<b>I</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
Mizoram	18.3	533	20.1	658	19.1	593	5	5	60	60	5	5	68	68

SEC: URBAN														
STATE/UT	male		female		all		male persons with disability who incurred expenditure relating to disability*			female persons with disability who incurred expenditure relating to disability*				
	P	A	P	A	P	A	estd.(00) excl. n.r.	estd.(00) total	sample excl. n.r.	estd.(00) excl. n.r.	estd.(00) total	sample excl. n.r.	estd.(00) total	
<b>I</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
Mizoram	32.6	1381	22.3	1360	27.6	1373	8	8	107	107	5	5	66	66

The above table reveals out of pocket expenses and average monthly out of pocket expenses per person with disability in Rural and Urban sector. 32.6 % of persons among urban male with disabilities incurred out of pocket expenses and 22.3 % persons among urban female, whereas it was 18.3 % of persons among rural male and 20.1 % among rural female. Average monthly out of pocket expenses per person among urban male and female was Rs 1381 and Rs 1360, while Rs 533 and Rs 658 among rural male and female.

Percentage (0.0) distribution of persons with different broad type of disability of age 3 to 35 years by enrollment status for each type of disability						
State :Mizoram	Sector : ALL GENDER :ALL					
Broad type of disability	percentage of persons with disability who attended pre-school intervention programme	percentage of persons with disability who ever enrolled in ordinary school	percentage of persons who are currently attending in ordinary school	percentage of persons who are not attending in ordinary school	percentage of persons with disability who ever enrolled in special school	percentage of persons who are currently attending in special school
locomotor disability	17.7	55.8	18.3	10.3	5.6	0.7
blindness	20.1	63.8	24.8	7.0	5.6	2.8
low vision	39.0	98.0	54.6	16.0	1.8	1.8
visual disability	28.4	79.0	38.0	10.9	3.9	2.3
hearing disability	20.4	65.6	18.0	14.5	5.3	1.1
speech and lang. disability	11.9	39.3	11.5	12.0	8.3	2.4
mental retardation/inte.	13.1	35.5	14.6	13.5	7.5	2.8
mental illness	25.8	45.5	5.7	30.8	5.6	2.0
other type of disability	21.2	21.2	0.0	21.2	21.2	0.0
any disability	18.9	54.7	18.7	14.9	4.8	1.4

From the above table , 54.7 % of persons with disability who ever enrolled in ordinary school, 18.9 % of persons with disability who attended pre-school intervention programme, 18.7 % of persons were currently attending in ordinary school, 14.9 % persons currently weren't attending in ordinary school, 4.8 % persons with disability who ever enrolled in special school and 1.4 % of persons were currently attending in special school.



# **Appendix – 1**

## **Schedule 26.0**

**SURVEY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**



RURAL	*
URBAN	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**

CENTRAL	*
STATE	

**SEVENTY-SIXTH ROUND: JULY, 2018 - DECEMBER, 2018**

**SCHEDULE 26: SURVEY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

[0] descriptive identification of sample household			
1. state/u.t.:		5. investigator unit number /block number:	
2. district:		6. sample sub-unit (SU) number	
3. sub-district/tehsil/town*:		7. name of head of household:	
4. village name:		8. name of informant:	

[1] identification of sample household								
item no.	item	code				item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample FSU					6.	serial number of informant # (as in column 1 of block 3)	
2.	round number	7		6		7.	response code	
3.	schedule number	2		6		8.	survey code	
4.	second-stage stratum number					9.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	
5.	sample household number							

### CODES FOR BLOCK 1

*item 7: response code: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.*

*item 8: survey code: original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.*

*item 9: reason for substitution of original household: informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.*

---

*\* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.*

*# if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.*



[4] household characteristics		
1.	household size	
2.	religion (code)	
3.	social group (code)	
4.	land possessed as on date of survey (code)	
<i>household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)</i>		
5.	usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (A)	
6.	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock (B)	
7.	imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C)	
8.	expenditure on purchase of household durables <b>during last 365 days (D)</b>	
9.	usual monthly consumer expenditure <b>[A + B + C +(D/12)]</b>	
<i>Note:</i>		
1. For recording information in items 5, 6 and 7, usual monthly consumption will mean expenditure is incurred/consumption took place with a monthly regularity.		
2. Ensure that the figures reported in item 5 are not reported again in any of the items 6, 7 or 8.		

## CODES FOR BLOCK 4

*item 2: religion : Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity -3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9*

*item 3: social group : scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9*

*item 4: land possessed:*

<i>area in hectare</i>	<i>code</i>	<i>area in hectare</i>	<i>code</i>
<i>less than 0.005 .....</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>2.01 – 3.01 .....</i>	<i>07</i>
<i>0.005 - 0.02 .....</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>3.01 - 4.01 .....</i>	<i>08</i>
<i>0.02 - 0.21 .....</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>4.01 - 6.01 .....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>0.21 - 0.41.....</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>6.01 - 8.01 .....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>0.41 - 1.01 .....</i>	<i>05</i>		
<i>1.01 – 2.01 .....</i>	<i>06</i>	<i>greater than or equal to 8.01.....</i>	<i>12</i>

*Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10,000 square metre*

***[If the sample household does not possess any land, code '99' will be recorded in item 4.]***



[5] identification of disabilities for each of the members of the household														
srl. no. as in col. 1 of bl. 3	age (years) as in col. 6 of bl. 3	type of disability												
		locomotor		visual	hearing	speech and language	mental retardation/intellectual disability#		mental illness#		other			
		whether having difficulty in using hands, fingers, toes, in body movement (yes-1, no-2)	whether having deformity of the body part (s) like hunch back, dwarfism, deformity due to leprosy, caused by acid attack, etc., (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in seeing, counting fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet (with spectacles, if using, and both eyes taken together) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in hearing day to day conversational speech (without hearing aid, if using, and both ears taken together) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in speech (unable to speak like normal person/speech not comprehensible, including laryngectomy, aphasia) (yes-1, no-2)	whether having difficulty in understanding/comprehension or communicating	whether having unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety, repetitive behaviour/thoughts, changes of mood or mood swings, talking/laughing to self, staring in space (yes-1, no-2)	whether having unusual experiences of hearing voices, seeing visions, smell or sensation or strange taste (yes-1, no-2)	whether having unusual behaviour or difficulty in social interactions and adaptability (yes-1, no-2)	whether having any of the following: parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, other chronic neurological conditions, haemophilia, thalassaemia, sickle cell disease (yes-1, no-2)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

#: (i) if entry is 1 in any of the cols. 9 or 10, record code 2 in all the cols. 11, 12 and 13. (ii) if entry is 1 in any of the cols. 11, 12 and 13., record code 2 in both the cols. 9 and 10.

Note: An additional sheet of Block 5 is given in the next page

**CODES FOR BLOCK 5**

col. (15): whether receiving/received any vocational/technical training:

- yes:
- receiving formal vocational/technical training: 1;
  - received vocational/technical training:
    - formal: 2;
    - other than formal: hereditary-3, self-learning-4, learning on the job-5, others -6;
  - did not receive any vocational/technical training -7.



[5.1] particulars of locomotor disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 5 of block 5											
item	item description	details of the household members									
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]										
2.	age (years) [ as in col. 2, block 5]										
3.	locomotor disabilities* cause of disability (code)	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3	
4.	category of disability (code)										
5.	disability area (code)										
6.	whether having the disability from birth* (yes - 1, no - 2, not known-3)										
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability										
8.	code 2 whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes - 1, no - 2)										
9.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)										
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)										
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)										
12.	if code type of aid / appliance (code)										
13.	1 in how aid / appliance acquired? (code)										
14.	item 11, whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes - 1, no - 2)										
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)										
<i>Note: # for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns L1, L2 and L3 for which the household member faced more difficulties</i> <i>*for entry 1 and 5 in item 4, entry in item 6 will be 2.</i>											

### **CODES FOR BLOCK 5.1:**

**Item 3: cause of disability:** disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

**Item 4: category of disability:** leprosy cured person-1, cerebral palsy-2, muscular dystrophy-3, acid attack victim-5, polio-6, other locomotor disability -7.

**Item 5: disability area:** both the hands-1, one of the hands-2, both the legs-3, one of the legs-4, hands and legs-5, other body parts-9

**Item 9: place of occurrence:** at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

**Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment:** yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

**Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised:** yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available-3, others -4; no – 5.

∞ **Item 12: type of aid / appliance:** electric wheelchair -1, manual wheelchair – 2, artificial limb – 3, crutch – 4, splint – 5, tricycle – 6, callipers – 7, spinal brace-8, others – 9.

**Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired:** purchased – 1, assistance from: government – 2, non-government organisation – 3, others – 9

**Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities:** always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.2] particulars of visual disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 6 of block 5		details of the household members				
item	item description					
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]					
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]					
3.	cause of disability (code)					
4.	category of disability (code)					
5.	disability area (code)					
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes - 1, no - 2, not known-3)					
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability					
8.	code 2 whether the disability commenced during last 365 days					
9.	in (yes - 1, no - 2)					
10.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)					
11.	whether treatment taken/ undergoing treatment (code)					
12.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)					
13.	if code type of aid / appliance (code)					
14.	1 in how aid / appliance acquired? (code)					
15.	item whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes - 1, no - 2)					
	11, extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)					

### **CODES FOR BLOCK 5.2:**

*Item 3: cause of disability: disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9*

**Item 4: category of disability:** no light perception - 1; has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet : normally uses spectacles - 2, normally does not use spectacles - 3; has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet to 10 feet : normally uses spectacles - 4, normally does not use spectacles - 5.

- Item 9: place of occurrence:** at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9
- Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment:** yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.
- Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised:** yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available- 3, others -4; no – 5.
- Item 12: type of aid / appliance:** high powered glasses – 1, contact lens-2, cane: smart cane-3, regular cane (like, white cane)-4, other cane-5; others – 9
- Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired:** purchased – 1, assistance from: government – 2, non-government organisation – 3, others – 9
- Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities:** always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.3] particulars of hearing disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 7 of block 5		details of the household members			
item	item description				
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]				
2.	age (years) [ as in col. 2, block 5]				
3.	cause of disability (code)				
4.	category of disability (code)				
5.	disability area (code)				
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes - 1, no - 2, not known-3)				
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability				
8.	code 2 whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes - 1, no - 2)				
9.	item 6, if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)				
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)				
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)				
12.	if code type of aid / appliance (code)				
13.	1 in how aid / appliance acquired? (code)				
14.	item whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes - 1, no - 2)				
15.	11, extent of hearing disability (code)				

### **CODES FOR BLOCK 5.3:**

*Item 3: cause of disability:* disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

*Item 9: place of occurrence:* at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

*Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment:* yes: taken: consulting doctor - 1, otherwise - 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor - 3, otherwise - 4; attending special school/special therapy - 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

*Item 11: whether aid / appliance advised:* yes: acquired-1, not acquired: cannot afford-2, not available- 3, others -4; no - 5.

*Item 12: type of aid / appliance:* hearing aid - 1, others - 9

*Item 13: how aid/appliance acquired:* purchased - 1, assistance from: government - 2, non-government organisation - 3, others - 9

*Item 15: extent of hearing disability:* cannot hear or can only hear loud sounds -1, can hear only shouted words -2, have hearing difficulty other than those in codes 1 or 2 -3.

[5.4] particulars of speech and language disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 8 of block 5		details of the household members									
item	item description										
1.	srl. no. [as in col. 1, block 5]										
2.	age (years) [as in col. 2, block 5]										
3.	cause of disability (code)										
4.	category of disability (code)										
5.	disability area (code)										
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes - 1, no - 2, not known-3)										
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability										
8.	whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes - 1, no - 2)										
9.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)										
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)										
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)										
12.	if code type of aid / appliance (code)										
13.	1 in how aid / appliance acquired? (code)										
14.	item 11, whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes - 1, no - 2)										
15.	extent of speech and language disability (code)										

### CODES FOR BLOCK 5.4

**Item 3: cause of disability:** disease-1, other than disease due to: burn-2, injury other than burn -3; others -9

**Item 9: place of occurrence:** at workplace-1, on road-2, at home-3, at other places-9

**Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment:** yes: taken: consulting doctor - 1, otherwise - 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor - 3, otherwise - 4; attending special school/special therapy - 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

**Item 15: extent of speech and language disability:** cannot speak-1, can speak only single words or speaks unintelligibly-2, have speech and language difficulty other than those in codes 1 or 2 -3.



[5.5] particulars of mental retardation/intellectual disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of columns 9 or 10 of block 5													
item	item description	details of the household members											
1.	sr. no. [as in col.1, block 5]												
2.	age (years) [ as in col. 2, block 5]												
	<b>mental retardation/intellectual disabilities#</b>	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
3.	cause of disability (code)												
4.	category of disability (code)												
5.	disability area (code)												
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)												
7.	if code 2 in item 6,												
8.	age (years) at onset of the disability												
	whether the disability commenced during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2)												
9.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)												
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)												
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)												
12.	if code 1 in item 11,												
	type of aid / appliance (code)												
13.	how aid / appliance acquired? (code)												
14.	whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)												
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)												
# for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns M1, M2 and M3 for which the household member faced more difficulties													

### **CODES FOR BLOCK 5.5:**

*item 4: category of disability:* specific learning disabilities-1, autism spectrum disorder-2, other mental retardation/intellectual disability -9

**Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment:** yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

**Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities:** always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.6] particulars of mental illness of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of the columns 11 to 13 of block 5		[5.6] particulars of mental illness of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in any of the columns 11 to 13 of block 5									
item	item description	details of the household members									
1.	srl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]										
2.	age (years) [ as in col. 2, block 5]										
3.	cause of disability (code)										
4.	category of disability (code)										
5.	disability area (code)										
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)										
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability										
8.	code 2 whether the disability commenced during last 365 days in item 6, (yes – 1, no – 2)										
9.	if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)										
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)										
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)										
12.	if code 1 type of aid / appliance (code) in item 11,										
13.	how aid / appliance acquired? (code)										
14.	whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)										
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)										

### CODES FOR BLOCK 5.6

**Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment:** yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

**Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities:** always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[5.7] particulars of other type of disability of the household members: fill up this block for all household members with entry 1 in column 14 of block 5											
item	item description	details of the household members									
1.	stl. no. [as in col.1, block 5]										
2.	age (years) [ as in col. 2, block 5]										
	<b>other type of disabilities#</b>	<b>O1</b>	<b>O2</b>	<b>O3</b>	<b>O1</b>	<b>O2</b>	<b>O3</b>	<b>O1</b>	<b>O2</b>	<b>O3</b>	
3.	cause of disability (code)										
4.	category of disability (code)										
5.	disability area (code)										
6.	whether having the disability from birth (yes – 1, no – 2, not known-3)										
7.	if age (years) at onset of the disability										
8.	code 2 whether the disability commenced during last 365 days										
	in (yes – 1, no – 2)										
9.	item 6, if 2 or 3 in item 3, place of occurrence (code)										
10.	whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment (code)										
11.	whether aid / appliance advised (code)										
12.	if code type of aid / appliance (code)										
13.	1 in item how aid / appliance acquired? (code)										
14.	11, whether aid / appliance regularly used (yes – 1, no – 2)										
15.	extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities (code)										

# for each household member report at most three categories of disabilities in columns O1, O2 and O3 for which the household member faced more difficulties

**CODE FOR BLOCK 5.7:**

item 4: category of disability: chronic neurological conditions: multiple sclerosis-1, parkinson's disease-2, other chronic neurological conditions-3; blood disorder: haemophilia-4, thalassemia-5, sickle cell disease-6

Item 10: whether treatment taken / undergoing treatment: yes: taken: consulting doctor – 1, otherwise – 2; yes: undergoing treatment: consulting doctor – 3, otherwise – 4; attending special school/special therapy – 5, no: cannot afford- 6, not available-7, not required-8; not known-9.

Item 15: extent of personal assistance required in doing daily activities: always -1, sometimes-2, not required-3

[6] availability of facilities and difficulties faced by the persons with at least one disability (i.e., for those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5)																
srl. no. as in col. 1, bl. 5	age (years) as in col. 2, bl. 5	living arrangement (code)	arrangement of regular care giver (code)	receipt of any aid/help (code)	if 1 in col. 6, difficulty faced in accessing/using public transport (code)	whether uses public transport (yes-1, no-2)	whether accesses public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.) (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 8, difficulty faced in accessing/using public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.) (code)	for persons of age 15 years and above,		if 1 in col. 12, percentage of disability as per certificate (code)	out-of-pocket expenses relating to disability (Rs.)				
									whether working before the onset of disability (yes-1, no-2)	if code 1 in col. 10, whether disability caused loss or change of work (code)		infrquent expenditure during last 365 days	usual monthly expenditure excluding those covered in col. 14 and col. 15	non-medical expenditure (e.g., surgery, equipment, hospitalisation, etc.)	non-medical expenditure (e.g., medicine, caregiver, etc.)	non-medical expenditure (e.g., transport, lodging, food, etc)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

**CODES FOR BLOCK 6**

**col. 3: living arrangement:**

living with spouse and other household members-1, living with spouse only-2, living without spouse but with: parents-3, children-4, other relatives- 5, non-relatives-6, living alone: not as an inmate of institution/hostel-7, as an inmate of institution/hostel-8.

**col. 4: arrangement of regular care giver:**

care giver is available: hired care giver-01, institution/organisation-02, mother-03, father-04, spouse-05, brother-06, sister-07, son-08, daughter-10, son-in-law-11, daughter- in-law-12, grandson-13, granddaughter-14, others-19; care giver is required but not available-15, no care giver is required-16.

**col. 5: receipt of any aid/ help:** yes: from government for: education/training – 01, aid/appliance – 02, corrective surgery – 03, treatment other than surgery- 04, employment – 05, disability pension- 06, in the form of loan-07, other social security -08, other government aid / help – 09; any aid / help from organisation other than government– 10, did not receive any aid/help-11.

**col. 7: difficulties faced in accessing/using public transport:**

*difficulty faced:* due to steps/stairs and non-availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift-1, in opening doors-2, no seating arrangement: in the public transport-3, at bus stops, stations, etc. -4; no special toilet seats-5, no sign for direction/instruction/no public announcement system -6, others-9, no difficulty faced-7

**col. 9: difficulty faced in accessing public building (including educational institution, workplace, etc.):**

*difficulty faced:* due to steps/stairs and non-availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift -1, in opening doors-2, no seating arrangement: in the waiting area-3, at the point of receiving service-4; no special toilet seats-5, no sign for direction/ instruction/no public announcement system -6, others-9; no difficulty faced-7.

**col. 11: whether disability caused loss or change of work:** loss of work -1, change of work -2, no loss or change of work -3

**col. 13: percentage of disability as per certificate:** 40% or more but less than 60%-1, 60% or more but less than 80%-2, 80% or more -3, none of these -4



[8] usual activity particulars of household members with at least one disability (i.e., for those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5)																			
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 5	age (years) as in col.2, bl. 5	usual principal activity						for 1 in col. 9, usual subsidiary economic activity											
		for 11 to 51 in col. 3			for code 31 in column 3 along with industry groups 014, 016, 017 and divisions 02- 99 in col. 5.			whether engaged in any work in subsidiary capacity (yes -1, no -2)		status (any of the codes 11 to 51)		description		industry- occupation		for code 31 in column 10 along with industry groups 014, 016, 017 and divisions 02- 99 in col. 12			
		status (code)	description	industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)	enterprise type (code)	availability of social security benefits (code)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)					

## CODES FOR BLOCK 8

### *col. (3): status:*

worked in household enterprise (self-employed): *own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.*

*col. (5)/ col. (12): industry: 5-digit code as per NIC -2008.*

*col. (6)/ col. (13): : occupation: 3-digit code as per NCO -2004.*

### *col. (7)/ col. (14): enterprise type:*

*proprietary – 1, partnership -2, Government/local body-3, Autonomous Bodies- 4, Public/Private limited company-5, Co-operative societies-6, trust/other non-profit institutions -7, employer's households(i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.) -8, others -9.*

### *col. (8)/col. (15) availability of social security benefits:*

*eligible for: only PF/ pension (i.e., GPF, CPF, PPF, pension, etc.) -1, only gratuity -2, only health care & maternity benefits -3, only PF/ pension and gratuity -4, only PF/ pension and health care & maternity benefits -5, only gratuity and health care & maternity benefits -6, PF/ pension, gratuity, health care & maternity benefits -7; not eligible for any of above social security benefits -8, not known-9.*

*col. (10): status: codes as in col. 3 (only codes 11 to 51 are applicable here).*



**[9] particulars of formal vocational/technical training received by household members of age 12 to 59 years with at least one disability (i.e., those with entry 1 in any of the columns 3 to 14 of block 5 along with code 2 in column 15 of Block 5)**

srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 5	age (years) as in col.2, bl. 5	field of training (code)	duration of training (code)	type of training (code)	source of funding the training (code)	whether the training was completed during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

**CODES FOR BLOCK 9**

col. (3): **field of training:**

**aerospace and aviation-01, agriculture, non-crop based agriculture, food processing - 02, allied manufacturing- gems and jewellery, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing - 03,artisan/craftsman/handicraft/creative arts and cottage based production - 04, automotive- 05,beauty and wellness - 06, chemical engineering, hydrocarbons, chemicals and petrochemicals - 07, civil engineering- construction, plumbing, paints and coatings - 08,electrical, power and electronics - 09, healthcare and life sciences-10, hospitality and tourism - 11, iron and steel, mining, earthmoving and infra building - 12, IT-ITeS -13, logistics - 14, mechanical engineering-capital goods, strategic manufacturing -15, media-journalism, mass communication and entertainment - 16, office and business related work - 17, security -18, telecom - 19, textiles and handlooms, apparels - 20, work related to childcare, nutrition, pre-school and crèche -21, other -99.**

col. (4): **duration of training:**

**less than 3 months -1, 3 months or more but less than 6 months-2, 6 months or more but less than 12 months-3, 12 months or more but less than 18 months-4, 18 months or more but less than 24 months-5, 24 months or more-6**

col. (5): **type of training:** on the job-1, other than on the job: full-time-2, part-time-3

col. (6): **source of funding the training:**

**funded from the earning of the student- 01, funded by other household members -02, funded by erstwhile household members-03, received as gifts from friends/relatives - 04, scholarships from educational institution-05, scholarships from government-06, scholarships from charitable and other organisations-07, educational loan -08, other loan-10, others- 19.**

[2] particulars of field operations											
srl. no.	item	Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)				Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)					
(1)	(2)	(3)				(4)					
1(a).	(i) name (block letters)										
	(ii) code										
	(iii) signature										
1(b).	(i) name (block letters)										
	(ii) code										
	(iii) signature										
2.	<b>date(s) of:</b>	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY				
	(i) survey/ inspection										
	(ii) receipt										
	(iii) scrutiny										
	(iv) despatch										
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached										
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]										
5.	number of investigators (FI/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule										

<b>[10] remarks by investigator (FI/ JSO)</b>

<b>[11] comments by supervisory officer(s)</b>

[12] details of remarks in the Schedule	
whether schedule contains remarks:	(i) in Block 10 by the Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) (yes-1, no-2)
	(ii) in Block 11 by the supervisory officer(s) (yes-1, no-2)
	(iii) anywhere in the Schedule by the Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) (yes-1, no-2)
	(iv) anywhere in the Schedule by the supervisory officer(s) (yes-1, no-2)



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