Health

Nutrition

Underweight

Underweight is the share of children aged 4 years and younger whose weight is less than negative 2 standard deviations from the median weight for the age of the reference population.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and International Institute for Population Sciences, http://rchiips.org/nfhs/.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NFHS 2005–06

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Wasting

Wasting is the share of children aged 4 years and younger whose weight is less than negative 2 standard deviations from the median weight for the height of the reference population.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and International Institute for Population Sciences, http://rchiips.org/nfhs/.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NFHS 2005–06

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Stunting

Stunting is the share of children aged 4 years and younger whose height is less than negative 2 standard deviations from the median height for the age of the reference population.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and International Institute for Population Sciences, http://rchiips.org/nfhs/.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NFHS 2005–06

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Health services

Primary health care centers

The *primary health care centers* indicator is the ratio of the number of primary health care centers to the size of the population (in 10,000s). Primary health care centers include Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Sub Centers (SCs). PHCs are basic health units that provide preventive and curative health care and act as referral units of SCs. SCs are the most peripheral contact between PHCs and the community; they are manned by one or two multipurpose workers.

Unit of measurement: Number per 10,000 people

Country: India

Sources: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org/.

Census of India–Primary Census Abstract (PHC–PCA), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, http://censusindia.gov.in.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08 and PHC–PCA 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Secondary health care centers

The *secondary health care centers* indicator is the ratio of the number of secondary health care centers to the size of the population (in 10,000s). Secondary health care centers are Community Health Centers (CHCs). CHCs function as the secondary level of health care designed to provide first referral curative and specialized health care. They provide specialized care in medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, surgery, and pediatrics.

Unit of measurement: Number per 10,000 people

Country: India

Sources: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org/.

Census of India–Primary Census Abstract (PHC–PCA), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, http://censusindia.gov.in.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08 and PHC–PCA 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Institutional births

Institutional births is the number of mothers who gave birth in health institutions as a share of currently married women aged 15–49 years who had their most recent live/still birth during the three years prior to the survey.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Diarrhea treatment

Diarrhea treatment is the number of children with diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey who were given treatment as a share of children aged 3 years and younger. To be given treatment for diarrhea means to be taken to a health care facility or provider (either private or government health care facility).

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

DPT immunization

DPT immunization is the number of children with three doses of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT) vaccine as a share of children aged 12–23 months.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Full immunization

Full immunization is the number of children who are fully immunized as a share of children aged 12–23 months. Full immunization includes vaccination for Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG); measles; and three doses each of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT) and polio vaccines.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Reproductive health

Three ante-natal care visits

The *three ante-natal care visits* indicator is the number of mothers who had at least three ante-natal care visits during their last pregnancy as a share of women aged 15–49 years who had their most recent live/still birth during the three years prior to the survey.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Female use of condoms

Female use of condoms is the number of women reporting the use of condoms by their male partner as a share of currently married women aged 15–49 years.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Female contraceptive prevalence
Female contraceptive prevalence is the number of women reporting the use of any family planning method as a share of currently married women aged 15–49 years. Family planning methods include male sterilization, female sterilization, intrauterine device (IUD), contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pill (ECP), injectables, male condom/*nirodh*, female condom, rhythm method, withdrawal, or other.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, http://www.rchiips.org.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DLHS 2007–08

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Mortality and morbidity

Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths of children aged 28 days and younger per 1000 live births.

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths per 1000 live births

Country: India

Source: Annual Health Survey (AHS), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/ahs.html.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: based on AHS 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of children aged 1 year and younger per 1000 live births. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths per 1000 live births

Country: India

Source: Annual Health Survey (AHS), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/ahs.html.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on AHS 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Under-five mortality rate

Under-five mortality rate is the number of deaths of children aged 0–5 years per 1000 live births. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Number of deaths per 1000 live births

Country: India

Source: Annual Health Survey (AHS), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/ahs.html.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on AHS 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Acute illness among children

Acute illness among children is the number of children with acute illness as a share of children aged 4 years and younger. The indicator is available for three types of acute illness: acute respiratory infection, diarrhea, and fever.

- Illness breakdown: Acute respiratory infection, diarrhea, fever

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Annual Health Survey (AHS), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/ahs.html.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on AHS 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Acute illness

Acute illness is the number of people with acute illness as a share of the total population (in 100,000s). The indicator is available for three types of acute illness: acute respiratory infection, diarrhea, and fever.

- Illness breakdown: Acute respiratory infection, diarrhea, fever

Unit of measurement: Number of cases per 100,000 people

Country: India

Source: Annual Health Survey (AHS), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/ahs.html.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on AHS 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Chronic illness

Chronic illness is the number of people who have been diagnosed with chronic illness as a share of the total population (in 100,000s). The indicator is available for five types of chronic illness: arthritis, asthma, diabetes, hypertension, and tuberculosis.

- Illness breakdown: Arthritis, asthma, diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis

Unit of measurement: Number of cases per 100,000 people

Country: India

Source: Annual Health Survey (AHS), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, http://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/ahs.html.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: based on AHS 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia