



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY -4

DISTRICT FACT SHEET **BIDAR** (2012-13)



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International institute for population sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai

Introduction

Three rounds of District Level Household and Facility Surveys (DLHS) have been undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in the past (Round-I in 1998-99, Round-II in 2002-04, and Round-III in 2007-08) with the main objective to provide reproductive and child health related database at district level in India. The data from these surveys have been useful in setting the benchmarks and examining the progress the country has made after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidences generated by these surveys have been useful for monitoring and evaluation of ongoing programmes and planning of suitable strategies by the central and state governments. In view of the completion of six years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), there was a felt need to focus on the achievements and improvements so far. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 during 2011-2012 and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey.

Bilingual questionnaires in the local language and English pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information on all members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, assets possessed, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, etc. were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres and the District Hospitals and Sub Divisional Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which were expected to serve the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Bidar was conducted during August to September 2013, gathering information from 1,751 households, 1,565 ever married women and 83 health facilities.

This fact sheet gives information on the key indicators and trend for the district of Bidar.

Bidar - Key Indicators

Indicators	DLHS-4 (2012-13)		DLHS-3 (2007-08)	
	TOTAL	RURAL	TOTAL	RURAL
Sample Size				
Households surveyed.....	1,751	1,104	1,058	805
Ever married women age 15-49 years.....	1,565	984	1,063	792
Currently married women age 15-49 years interviewed	1,429	895	955	708
Population and household profile				
Percentage of population literate age 7+ years.....	72.3	65.6	71.4	66.5
Percentage of population below age 15 years	28.0	28.5	33.0	32.6
Mean household size	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.8
Sex ratio at birth (Male per 100 Female)	95	93	98	97
Percentage of households				
Having electricity	96.1	94.6	87.4	85.4
Improved source of drinking water ¹	95.7	94.6	93.7	92.4
Having access to improved toilet facility	35.8	11.9	14.4	6.2
Use clean fuel for cooking ²	28.0	6.9	10.1	2.1
Marriage				
Mean age at marriage for girls (marriages that occurred during the reference period)	19.7	19.6	18.8	18.5
Mean age at marriage for boys (marriages that occurred during the reference period)	25.3	24.6	24.7	24.6
Percentage of currently married women married below age 18 years (marriages that occurred during the reference period)	17.3	20.4	26.8	33.3
Percentage of currently married men married below age 21 years (marriages that occurred during the reference period)	9.3	13.2	13.9	15.2
Characteristics of women (%)				
Currently married women who are illiterate.....	39.3	47.4	45.5	52.9
Currently married women with 10 or more years of schooling.....	34.7	24.0	26.1	19.7
Fertility (%)				
Births to women aged 15-19 years out of total births ³	6.8	7.8	13.5	16.0
Women aged 20-24 years reporting birth order of 2 & above.....	43.6	41.7	60.6	60.7
Women aged 15-49 years who reported birth order of 3 & above	33.1	31.9	38.8	35.8
Women with two children wanting no more children	40.3	43.0	39.6	35.2
Mean no. of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	4.1	4.3	5.1	4.6
Current use of Family Planning Methods (%)				
Any method.....	60.3	62.8	56.1	56.9
Any modern method.....	60.1	62.7	56.1	56.9
Female sterilization	58.3	62.1	52.6	55.2
Male sterilization	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7
Pill	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.9
IUD	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
Condom	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)				
Total unmet need ⁴	21.2	29.6	19.7	18.6
Unmet Need for spacing.....	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.8
Unmet Need for limiting.....	9.4	7.7	8.2	6.8
¹ Includes pipe water into dwelling, piped to yard/plot, public tap/standpipe/hand pump/tube well/bore well/well covered/protected spring, tanker/truck, cart with small tank/drum and packaged/bottled water. ² LPG/PNG/Electricity/Biogas, ³ DLHS-4 reference period is from 1-1-2008 to survey date; DLHS-3 reference period is from 1-1-2004 to survey date. Unmet need for spacing includes fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhea, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth. It also includes fecund women who are not using any method of family planning, and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth. Unmet need for limiting includes fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhea, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children (These definitions are similar to NFHS-3). ⁴ Total unmet need refers to unmet need for limiting and spacing				

Bidar - Key Indicators

Indicators	DLHS-4 (2012-13)		DLHS-3 (2007-08)	
	TOTAL	RURAL	TOTAL	RURAL
Quality of Family Planning Services (%)				
Non-users ever advised by health personnel to adopt any family planning method.....	20.7	29.2	15.2	11.9
Current users told about side effects of method.....	8.0	3.6	22.4	24.9
Users who received follow-up services for sterilization and IUD within 48 hours	85.4	91.7	94.2	95.1
Post-partum adoption of Family Planning for sterilization	93.1	96.6	95.2	96.3
Antenatal Care (Women who had last live/still birth during reference period) (%)				
Pregnant women who received any antenatal check-up	91.4	86.9	89.5	87.8
Pregnant women who had antenatal check-up in first trimester	87.0	82.8	81.4	79.1
Pregnant women who had three or more ANC visits.....	78.5	68.4	81.7	78.7
Pregnant women who had at least one tetanus toxoid injection	89.2	84.8	86.9	84.6
Pregnant women whose Blood Pressure (BP) taken	83.7	76.8	79.3	76.4
Pregnant women who had blood tested (Hb).....	76.9	69.4	79.4*	76.8*
Pregnant women whose abdomen examined	66.5	58.1	64.8	65.0
Pregnant women who consumed 100 or more IFA Tablets/Syrup equivalent.....	47.1	24.7	50.6	49.8
Pregnant women who had full antenatal care ⁵	45.5	23.6	38.9	36.2
Delivery Care (women who had live/still birth during reference period) (%)				
Institutional delivery	92.3	90.3	65.2	58.7
Delivery at government health institutions	64.1	75.8	40.1	38.2
Delivery at private health institutions	28.2	14.5	25.1	20.5
Delivery by Caesarean section at government health institutions	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.9
Delivery by Caesarean section at private health institutions	9.0	5.4	5.4	4.7
Delivery at home	7.7	9.8	34.3	40.6
Delivery at home conducted by skilled health personnel ⁶ (Out of total Deliveries)	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7
Mothers who received post-natal care within 48 hours of Institutional delivery	96.9	95.9	58.1	54.7
Mothers who received post-natal care within two weeks of Institutional delivery	97.6	97.0	61.7	58.2
Delivery attended by skilled health personnel	93.8	92.3	68.8	63.4
Discharge of mothers from institution after minimum stay of 48 hours	58.5	57.6	NA	NA
Out of pocket expenditure per institutional delivery in Public health facility(Rs. in 000's).....	1.59	1.73	NA	NA
Percentage of women who received JSY benefits				
Home delivery	17.6	14.3	3.2	3.5
Institutional delivery	32.4	41.0	6.9	8.8
Percentage of Women who had				
Any Pregnancy complication ⁷	15.6	13.4	40.9	40.9
Any Delivery complication ⁷	9.5	5.4	43.4	42.5
Any Post-delivery complication ⁷	5.0	4.3	22.5	20.6
Problem of vaginal discharge during last three months.....	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.3
Menstrual related problems during last three months**	7.2	7.2	13.8	15.4
Percentage of pregnancy resulted in				
Live Birth	95.2	96.9	96.9	97.6
Still Birth.....	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Induced abortion	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Spontaneous abortion	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.4
Child Immunization (%) (Children age 12-23 months)				
Number of children.....	135	89	114	92
Received full vaccination ⁸	72.4	64.6	78.6	84.0
Received BCG vaccine	96.7	95.1	94.5	96.8
Received 3 doses of DPT vaccine	82.1	75.6	84.0	88.4
Received 3 doses of polio vaccine	91.1	90.2	87.2	89.4
Received measles vaccine	90.2	89.0	82.7	87.4
Children (age 9-35 months) received at least one dose of vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	75.2	72.9	58.0	61.6

⁵Full ANC: At least three visits for antenatal check-up, one TT injection received and 100 IFA tablets or adequate amount of syrup consumed.

⁶Doctor/ANM/Nurse/midwife/LHV/Other health personnel, ⁷Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-2008. ⁸ BCG, 3-injection of DPT, 3 doses of Polio (excluding polio zero) and Measles* Any blood tested ** Excludes pregnant in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.

Bidar - Key Indicators

Indicators	DLHS-4 (2012-13)		DLHS-3 (2007-08)	
	TOTAL	RURAL	TOTAL	RURAL
Child feeding practices (based on last-born child in the reference period) (%)				
Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed ⁹	88.1	89.4	NA	NA
Children age 6-9 months receiving solid/semi-solid food and breast milk	46.5	48.4	37.5	42.1
Children age 12-23 months receiving breast feeding along with complementary feeding	83.6	78.0	NA	NA
Children age 6-35 months exclusively breastfed for at least 6 months	23.5	21.6	47.1	45.1
Children under 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth.....	77.7	75.8	59.0	61.6
Birth Weight (%) (age below 36 months)				
Percentage of Children weighed at birth	93.7	92.5	NA	NA
Percentage of Children with low birth weight (out of those who weighted) (below 2.5 kg).....	4.5	5.7	NA	NA
Awareness about Diarrhoea (%)				
Women know about what to do when a child gets diarrhoea.....	70.2	65.5	82.8	81.9
Awareness about ARI (%)				
Women aware about danger signs of ARI ¹⁰	40.8	36.8	43.3	43.1
Treatment of childhood diseases (based on last two surviving children born during the reference period) (%)				
Prevalence of diarrhoea in last 2 weeks for under 5 years old children	1.9	2.1	5.6	5.8
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks and received ORS ¹¹	63.6	75.0	62.5	68.4
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks and sought advice/treatment.....	81.8	75.0	47.8	42.1
Prevalence of ARI in last 2 weeks for under 5 years old children	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.4
Children with acute respiratory infection or fever in last 2 weeks and sought advice/treatment	87.0	78.6	78.9	75.0
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks given Zinc along with ORS.....	63.6	75.0	NA	NA
Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS (%)				
Women who have heard of RTI/STI.....	15.5	19.0	32.8	29.9
Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	54.3	55.1	79.4	78.0
Women who have any symptoms of RTI/STI	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.8
Women who know the place to go for testing of HIV/AIDS ¹²	65.3	73.0	72.1	69.6
Women underwent test for detecting HIV/AIDS ¹²	52.3	58.5	27.9	25.8
Utilization of Government Health Services (%)				
Antenatal care	72.2	86.4	43.3	43.8
Treatment for pregnancy complications	41.0	42.4	29.8	27.9
Treatment for post-delivery complications.....	63.6	66.7	35.5	36.4
Treatment for children with diarrhoea ¹³	44.4	50.0	82.8	81.9
Treatment for children with ARI ¹³	25.0	45.5	NA	NA
Birth Registration (%)				
Children below age 5 years having birth registration done	84.5	81.1	NA	NA
Children below age 5 years who received birth certificate (out of those registered).....	82.9	82.5	NA	NA
Personal Habits (age 15 years and above) (%)				
Men who use any kind of smokeless tobacco	37.8	36.1	NA	NA
Women who use any kind of smokeless tobacco.....	18.6	17.4	NA	NA
Men who smoke	19.7	20.1	NA	NA
Women who smoke	0.7	0.5	NA	NA
Men who consume alcohol	11.0	8.2	NA	NA
Women who consume alcohol.....	0.7	0.9	NA	NA
⁹ Children Who were given nothing but breast milk till the survey date ¹⁰ Acute Respiratory Infections ¹¹ Oral Rehydration Solutions/Salts. ¹² Based on the women who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹³ Last two weeks				

Bidar - Key Indicators

Indicators	DLHS-4 (2012-13)		DLHS-3 (2007-08)	
	TOTAL	RURAL	TOTAL	RURAL
Reported Prevalence of Morbidity				
Any Injury	2.6	2.6	NA	NA
Acute Illness	3.0	4.1	NA	NA
Chronic Illness	5.2	7.4	NA	NA
Reported Prevalence of Chronic Illness during last one year (%)				
Disease of respiratory system	8.9	9.9	NA	NA
Disease of cardiovascular system	19.0	15.7	NA	NA
Persons suffering from tuberculosis	0.9	1.0	NA	NA
Anaemia Status by Haemoglobin Level¹⁴ (%)				
Children (6-59 months) having anaemia	70.1	77.9	NA	NA
Children (6-59 months) having severe anaemia	10.6	14.0	NA	NA
Children (6-9 Years) having anaemia - Male	52.5	61.2	NA	NA
Children (6-9 Years) having severe anaemia - Male	1.8	3.0	NA	NA
Children (6-9 Years) having anaemia - Female	49.1	55.8	NA	NA
Children (6-9 Years) having severe anaemia - Female	1.4	2.0	NA	NA
Children (6-14 years) having anaemia - Male	45.0	54.5	NA	NA
Children (6-14 years) having severe anaemia - Male	1.5	2.4	NA	NA
Children (6-14 years) having anaemia - Female	45.5	53.7	NA	NA
Children (6-14 years) having severe anaemia - Female	1.4	1.9	NA	NA
Children (10-19 Years ¹⁵) having anaemia - Male	30.3	39.9	NA	NA
Children (10-19 Years ¹⁵) having severe anaemia - Male	1.3	2.2	NA	NA
Children (10-19 Years ¹⁵) having anaemia - Female	45.0	56.0	NA	NA
Children (10-19 Years ¹⁵) having severe anaemia - Female	1.9	2.8	NA	NA
Adolescents (15-19 years) having anaemia	36.2	46.8	NA	NA
Adolescents (15-19 years) having severe anaemia	1.8	3.0	NA	NA
Pregnant women (15-49 aged) having anaemia	54.2	68.3	NA	NA
Pregnant women (15-49 aged) having severe anaemia	5.3	8.2	NA	NA
Women (15-49 aged) having anaemia	50.3	57.2	NA	NA
Women (15-49 aged) having severe anaemia	5.0	6.8	NA	NA
Persons (20 years and above) having anaemia	35.6	43.1	NA	NA
Persons (20 years and above) having Severe anaemia	3.1	4.4	NA	NA
Blood Sugar Level (age 18 years and above) (%)				
Blood Sugar Level >140 mg/dl (high)	7.2	7.2	NA	NA
Blood Sugar Level >160 mg/dl (very high)	3.7	3.3	NA	NA
Hypertension (age 18 years and above) (%)				
Above Normal Range (Systolic >140 mm of Hg & Diastolic >90 mm of Hg)	23.6	21.7	NA	NA
Moderately High (Systolic >160 mm of Hg & Diastolic >100 mm of Hg)	8.2	8.3	NA	NA
Very High (Systolic >180 mm of Hg & Diastolic >110 mm of Hg)	3.1	3.3	NA	NA
¹⁴ Any anaemia below 11g/dl, severe anaemia below 7g/dl. ¹⁵ Excluding age group 19 years				
Chronic Illness :Any person with symptoms persisting for longer than one month is defined as suffering from chronic illness				

Bidar - Key Indicators

Indicators	Number/Percentage	
	DLHS-4	DLHS-3
Villages covered		
Number of villages	44	38
Health Facilities covered		
Number of Sub-Health Centres	42	38
Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC)	28	23
Number of Community Health Centres (CHC) including Block PHC	8	7
Number of Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDH)	04	NA
Number of District Hospitals (DH)	01	01
Health programmes at village level		
Percentage of villages having ASHA	100.0	13.2
Percentage of Villages having Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC)	86.4	42.1
Accessibility of health facility (%)		
Villages with Sub-Health Centre within 3 km	81.8	57.9
Villages with PHC within 10 km	79.6	55.3
Availability of Health Infrastructure, Staff and Services at (%)		
Sub-Health Centre		
Sub-Health Centre located in government building	73.8	55.3
Sub-Health Centre with ANM	90.5	97.4
Sub-Health Centre with male health worker	42.9	60.5
Sub-Health Centre with ANM residing in Sub-Health Centre quarter where facility is available	57.1	60.9
Sub-Health Centre with additional ANM	0.0	0.0
Primary Health Centre (PHC)		
PHCs functioning on 24 X 7 hours basis	89.3	82.6
PHCs having Lady Medical Officer	4.0	17.4
PHCs with at least 4 beds	100.0	91.3
PHCs with AYUSH doctor	64.0	52.2
PHCs having residential quarter for Medical Officer	64.3	73.9
PHCs having new born care services on 24 X 7 hours basis	96.2	NA
PHCs having referral services for pregnancies/delivery on 24 X 7 hours basis	56.0	NA
PHCs conducted at least 10 deliveries during last one month on 24 X 7 hours basis	64.0	43.5
Community Health Centre (CHC)		
CHCs having 24 X 7 hours normal delivery services	08	07
CHCs having Obstetrician/Gynaecologist	01	01
CHCs having Anesthetist	00	NA
CHCs having functional Operation Theatre	07	06
CHCs designated as FRUs	04	05
CHCs designated as FRUs offering caesarean section	00	00
CHCs having new born care services on 24 X 7 hours basis	08	05
Sub Divisional Hospital (SDH)		
SDHs having Paediatrician	02	NA
SDHs having regular radiographer	00	NA
SDHs having 2D Echo facility	00	NA
SDHs having Ultrasound facility	01	NA
SDHs having three phase connection	04	NA
SDHs having critical care area	03	NA
SDHs having suggestion and complaint box	03	NA
District Hospital (DH)		
DHs having Paediatrician	01	01
DHs having regular radiographer	01	01
DHs having 2D Echo facility	00	00
DHs having Ultrasound facility	01	NA
DHs having three phase connection	01	01
DHs having critical care area	01	01
DHs having suggestion and complaint box	01	01

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For additional information, please contact:

Director/Project Coordinator (DLHS-4)
International Institute for Population Sciences
Govandi Station Road, Deonar
Mumbai - 400 088 (India)
Telephone: 022-2556 3254/5/6, 022-4237 2465, 42372411
Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895
Email: rchpro@iips.net, director@iips.net
Website: <http://www.rchiips.org>
<http://www.iipsindia.org>

Additional Director General (Stat.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
Nirman Bhavan
New Delhi 110 011
Telephone: 011 - 23061334
Fax: 011 - 23061334
Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

Chief Director (Stat.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
Nirman Bhavan
New Delhi 110 011
Telephone: 011 - 23062699
Fax: 011 - 23062699
Email: cdstat@nic.in
Website: <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>