ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY (AHS)
Second Updation Bulletin
2012-13

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Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

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OBJECTIVE OF AHS

“To yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map changes therein on an annual basis”
NEED FOR AHS

9 AHS States namely, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Assam constitute:

- 50 percent of country’s Population
- 60 percent of Births
- 71 percent of Infant Deaths
- 72 percent of Under 5 Deaths
- 62 percent of Maternal Deaths

There is large inter-district variations in these States.

In the absence of District level vital data, State level estimates from Sample Registration System (SRS) are used for formulating district level plans.
AHS Second Updation

KEY FEATURES

- The reference period for the current round is 1\textsuperscript{st} Jan to 31\textsuperscript{st} December 2011.

- The reference date for population is 1\textsuperscript{st} January 2012.

- The pooled estimates are based on the events netted during 2009-11.
KEY FEATURES

- **Coverage** - All the 284 districts of 8 EAG States and Assam. (304 Districts as per census 2011)

- **Sample Units** - 20,694 statistically selected sample unit (Census Enumeration Blocks in urban areas and Villages in rural areas)

- **Sample Identification Work** - The ground works like identification of the sample units on ground, firming up of its boundaries, demarcation of the localities and preparation of a notional map of the sample unit etc. were done by the staff of ORGI.

- **Sample Units per district** - 70.

- **Sample Population** - About 20.94 million whereas as per first updation survey it was 20.61 million. Population increase of 3.3 lack is due to natural growth of 3 lack and the remaining is due to migration.

Largest Sample Survey in the World
KEY FEATURES

- **Sample Population per district** - About 73 thousand whereas it was 72 thousand as per first updation survey.

- **Sample Households** - 4.32 million households whereas it was 4.28 million as per first updation survey. The household increase of 40,000 (0.04 million) is due to split cases of about 33000 and remaining due to in-migration.

- **Sample households per district** - About 15.2 thousand households whereas it was 15.0 thousand as per first updation survey.

- **Conduct of Field Work** - Hybrid approach wherein fieldwork has been outsourced and supervision is being done by the ORGI.

- **Primary Level of Aggregation** - District

- **Periodicity** - Annual
Progress so far

- Field work for all the three rounds is completed.

- State level Bulletins of the previous two rounds containing the vital indicators viz. Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Sex Ratio at Birth, Ratio (0-4 Years), Sex Ratio (All Ages) were released in 2011 and 2013.

- District level fact sheets of the previous two rounds containing the 161 indicators on fertility, Mother and child care, Family planning practices, Mortality, disability, marriage etc. were released in 2012 and 2013.

- The data now presented is of the bulletin of the second updation round.
INDICATORS INCLUDED IN AHS BULLETIN

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
- Crude Death Rate (CDR)
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
- Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)
- Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
- Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)
- Sex Ratio (0-4 years)
- Sex Ratio (All ages)
KEY FINDINGS

- All the major vital indicators like CBR, CDR, IMR, MMR etc. have shown decreasing trend over the three rounds.

- 90% of the worst performing districts (top five districts with highest rates) across States in CBR remain the same over the three rounds.

- The situation is the same for CDR and IMR also.
KEY FINDINGS

- Despite the declining trend, the magnitude of disparity among the districts shows only marginal improvement for CBR, CDR and IMR.

- Districts with highest and lowest values of CBR and IMR remained the same over the three rounds. i.e districts at extreme of the spectrum remained the same.

- Top 100 districts (35% to total districts) in order of IMR constitute about 51 percent of total Infant Deaths across 9 States whereas it was 50 percent during baseline.
KEY FINDINGS

- In IMR, 9 districts viz. Purbi Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Giridih & Kodarma (Jharkhand); Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pithoragarh & Almora (Uttarakhand) have already achieved MDG-4 National target of 28.

- During first updation and baseline there were 7 and 6 districts respectively. Bokaro (First updation), Giridih & Kodarma (Second updation) are the new entrants.

- Another 11 districts i.e. Ranchi, Deoghar, Hazaribagh & Garhwa (Jharkhand), Nainital, Bageshwar, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar & Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Patna (Bihar), and Durg (Chhattisgarh) are in closer vicinity.
KEY FINDINGS

• Top 100 districts in order of U5MR account for 52 percent of total child deaths whereas it was 63 in baseline.

• In U5MR, 15 districts viz. Pithoragarh, Almora, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Nainital, Bagheswar, Dehradun & Champawat (Uttarakhand) and Purbhi Singhbum, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Girdih, Deoghar & Kodarma (Jharkhand) have already achieved MDG National level target of 42.

• During first updation and baseline there were 12 and 7 districts respectively. Champawat, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Kodarma (First updation), Giridih, Deoghar & Dehradun (Second updation) are new additions.

• Another 11 districts viz. Ranchi & Garhwa (Jharkhand); Durg (Chhattisgarh); Udham Singh Nagar & Pauri Garhwal (Uttarakhand) Dhemaji & Kamrup (Assam), Indore (MP), Kota (Rajasthan), Jharsuguda (Odisha) and Patna (Bihar) are in closer vicinity.
KEY FINDINGS

- Top 25 Administrative Divisions comprising 100 districts (104 districts in baseline) in order of MMR constitute 45 percent of the total Maternal Deaths whereas it was 41 percent in baseline.

- 42 districts are hotspots (57 in baseline) i.e. common in top 100 districts in IMR and top 25 Administrative Divisions (100)districts) in MMR. Among them 35 districts are common in all the three rounds which exist in only two States i.e. Uttar Pradesh(24) and Madhya Pradesh(11).
Performance of the common 35 hotspot districts across rounds in terms of

- CBR
- CDR
- IMR
- U5MR
Performance of hotspot districts w.r.t. CBR

Uttar Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh
Performance of hotspot districts w.r.t. CDR

Uttar Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh
Performance of hotspot districts w.r.t. IMR

Uttar Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh
Performance of hotspot districts w.r.t. U5MR

Uttar Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh
CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR)

○ CBR denotes no. of Live Births per 1,000 population.

○ Uttarakhand/ Odisha/ Assam and Bihar/ UP/ MP continue to remain two extremes of the spectrum in all the three rounds.

○ Uttarakhand records the lowest CBR while Bihar has the highest. Their position remains the same as in the previous rounds.

○ From baseline to second updation round, Assam, Jhakhand, Chhattisgarh and UP recorded the highest fall in CBR (0.7) while Odisha recorded the lowest fall (0.4).

○ Across all 9 AHS states, CBR in rural areas remains significantly higher than that of urban areas.

○ The rural-urban divide is highest in U.P and M.P. i.e. for U.P 26.4 rural & 19.6 Urban & in M.P 26.7 & 19.8 respectively. In baseline also, MP recorded maximum rural-urban divide with 27.3 and 20.4 for rural and urban respectively.
CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Decreased by 0.1</th>
<th>Decreased by 0.2</th>
<th>Decreased by 0.3</th>
<th>Decreased by 0.4</th>
<th>Decreased by 0.5 or more</th>
<th>Increased</th>
<th>Remained same</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
<td><strong>197</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

270 districts have recorded less CBR than the baseline estimates whereas 9 districts have recorded marginal increase in CBR. 5 districts remained same.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of districts increased</th>
<th>Number of districts with no change</th>
<th>Number of districts decreased</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>3 (23.1)</td>
<td>1 (7.7)</td>
<td>9 (69.2)</td>
<td>13 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>2 (6.7)</td>
<td>3 (10)</td>
<td>25 (83.3)</td>
<td>30 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>3 (4.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>67 (95.7)</td>
<td>70 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>1 (2.2)</td>
<td>1 (2.2)</td>
<td>43 (95.6)</td>
<td>45 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>37 (100)</td>
<td>37 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>23 (100)</td>
<td>23 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
<td>18 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>32 (100)</td>
<td>32 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>16 (100)</td>
<td>16 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>9 (3.2)</td>
<td>5 (1.7)</td>
<td>270 (95.1)</td>
<td>284 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>14-19</th>
<th>19-23</th>
<th>23-28</th>
<th>28-33</th>
<th>33 &amp; above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>11(10)</td>
<td>2(3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12(6)</td>
<td>16(20)</td>
<td>4(6)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>14(14)</td>
<td>42(41)</td>
<td>8(10)</td>
<td>3(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>25(23)</td>
<td>11(13)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>4(3)</td>
<td>13(12)</td>
<td>5(7)</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8(5)</td>
<td>9(12)</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>13(12)</td>
<td>13(14)</td>
<td>3(3)</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10(7)</td>
<td>5(8)</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>4(1)</td>
<td>9(9)</td>
<td>22(23)</td>
<td>10(12)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>35(28)</td>
<td>82(71)</td>
<td>127(137)</td>
<td>37 (45)</td>
<td>3(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

74 % of districts falls in the range 19-28 of CBR whereas 73% of districts were in the same range as per baseline survey.

**Note:** () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.
CBR across 284 districts ranges between 15.0 & 39.9, whereas it was ranging between 14.7 & 40.9 in Baseline.
## CBR - Variation within State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>CBR</th>
<th>Number (percentage) of districts</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above State value</td>
<td>Equal to State value</td>
<td>Below State value</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>10(55.6)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>8(44.4)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>16(53.3)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>14(46.7)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>24(53.3)</td>
<td>1(2.2)</td>
<td>20(44.4)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>11(47.8)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>12(52.2)</td>
<td>23(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>33(47.1)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>37(52.9)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>16(43.2)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>21(56.8)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>6(37.5)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>10(62.5)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>11(34.4)</td>
<td>1(3.1)</td>
<td>20(62.5)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>4(30.8)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>9(69.2)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>131(46.1)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2(0.7)</strong></td>
<td><strong>151(53.2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>284(100)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan, more than 60% of the districts fall below or equal to the State value.
# CBR : Top 5 Districts in AHS States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>Chamoli (17.7), Tehri Garhwal (21.1), Pauri Garhwal (18.8), Udham Singh Nagar (18.2), Haridwar (21.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>Dhaulpur (28.6), Barmer (31.8), Udaipur (28.8), Dungarpur (27.4), Banswara (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>Budaun (30.5), Bahrach (32), Shrawasti (39.9), Balrampur (35.4), Siddharthnagar (37.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>Sheohar (30.7), Araria (30.6), Kishanganj (30.4), Saharsa (31.2), Khagaria (30.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>Nagaon (23.7), Lakhimpur (23.3), Cachar (25.3), Karimganj (25.6), Hailakandi (30.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>Pakaur (29.2), Dumka (25.4), Lohardaga (27), Pashchimi Singhbhum (25.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>Baudh (29.1), Rayagada (22.5), Nabarangapur (24.3), Koraput (24.8), Malkangiri (24.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>Surguja (26.2), Bilaspur (25.6), Kawardha (29.4), Rajnandgaon (24.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>Shivpuri (30.7), Chhatarpur (29.4), Panna (31.3), Barwani (31.2), Vidisha (29.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds.
CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>First Updation</th>
<th>Second Updation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<td>BIHAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR)

- CDR denotes no. of Deaths per 1,000 population.

- Jharkhand/ Uttarakhand/ Rajasthan and UP/ Odisha/ MP continue to remain two extremes of the spectrum in all the three rounds.

- Jharkhand records the lowest CDR while UP has the highest. Their position remains the same as in the previous rounds. The highest fall (0.4) is recorded in Jharkhand and Bihar while the lowest (0.2) in Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Assam and Odisha.

- CDR in rural area remains higher than that of urban area across all 9 AHS states.

- The rural-urban divide is highest in Madhya Pradesh i.e. Rural CDR is 8.5 compared to 6.1 in urban. In baseline also, MP recorded maximum rural-urban divide with 8.8 and 6.4 for rural and urban respectively.

- CDR for females is lower as compared to males. In Uttarakhand, female CDR is 5.3 compared to 7.5 for males, the difference is the highest across the 9 AHS States. In baseline also, Uttarakhand recorded maximum male-female divide with female CDR as 5.4 compared to 7.9 for males.
CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of change in CDR in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decreased by 0.1</td>
<td>Decreased by 0.2</td>
<td>Decreased by 0.3</td>
<td>Decreased by 0.4</td>
<td>Decreased by 0.5 or more</td>
<td>Increased</td>
<td>Remained same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>72</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

235 districts have recorded less CDR than the baseline estimates whereas 26 districts have recorded marginal increase in CDR. 23 districts remained same.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of districts increased</th>
<th>Number of districts with no change</th>
<th>Number of districts decreased</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>3(23.1)</td>
<td>2(15.4)</td>
<td>8(61.5)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>5(15.6)</td>
<td>3(9.4)</td>
<td>24(75.0)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4(13.3)</td>
<td>3(10.0)</td>
<td>23(76.7)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3(13.0)</td>
<td>4(17.4)</td>
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<td>23(100)</td>
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<td>9(12.9)</td>
<td>5(7.1)</td>
<td>56(80.0)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>1(5.6)</td>
<td>1(5.5)</td>
<td>16(88.9)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>1(2.2)</td>
<td>4(8.9)</td>
<td>40(88.9)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>1(6.3)</td>
<td>15(93.7)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>26(9.2)</td>
<td>23(8.1)</td>
<td>235(82.7)</td>
<td>284(100)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of CDR in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>5(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>8(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>10(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>3(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>10(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>7(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>44(33)</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

79 % of the districts fall in range 6-10 of CDR in both the Second updation and the baseline.

Note: () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.
**CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. of Districts</th>
<th>District with Minimum CDR</th>
<th>District with Maximum CDR</th>
<th>Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Baseline</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Uttarkashi (4.6)</td>
<td>Tehri Garhwal (8.7)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Uttarkashi (4.6)</td>
<td>Tehri Garhwal (9.3)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Udaipur (8.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chittaurgarh &amp; Kota (5.7)</td>
<td>Rajsamand (8.7)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kanpur Nagar (6.0)</td>
<td>Shrawasti (12.1)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Kanpur Nagar (6.1)</td>
<td>Shrawasti (12.6)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Patna (4.7)</td>
<td>Sitamarhi (9.2)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Patna (5.2)</td>
<td>Sitamarhi (9.6)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Dhemaji (4.5)</td>
<td>Darrang (8.1)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dhemaji (4.6)</td>
<td>Marigaon (8.5)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Giridih (4.1)</td>
<td>Gumla (8.9)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Giridih (4.6)</td>
<td>Gumla (9.1)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Dhenkanal (10.5)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kalahandi (6.7)</td>
<td>Dhenkanal (10.9)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Kanker (5.7)</td>
<td>Jashpur (9.1)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kanker (5.7)</td>
<td>Jashpur (9.4)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Indore (5.2)</td>
<td>West Nimar (11.3)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indore (5.5)</td>
<td>Barwani &amp; West Nimar (11.6)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDR ranges between 4.1 & 12.1 whereas it was ranging between 4.5 & 12.6 in Baseline.
## CDR- Variation within State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>CDR</th>
<th>Above State value</th>
<th>Equal to State value</th>
<th>Below State value</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9(56.2)</td>
<td>1(6.3)</td>
<td>6(37.5)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>38(54.3)</td>
<td>2(2.9)</td>
<td>30(42.9)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>12(52.2)</td>
<td>2(8.7)</td>
<td>9(39.1)</td>
<td>23(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8.1</td>
<td>15(50.0)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>15(50.0)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>21(46.7)</td>
<td>1(2.2)</td>
<td>23(51.1)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>17(45.9)</td>
<td>1(2.7)</td>
<td>19(51.4)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>8(44.4)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>10(55.6)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>14(43.8)</td>
<td>1(3.1)</td>
<td>17(53.1)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5(38.5)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>8(61.5)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>139(48.9)</td>
<td>8(2.8)</td>
<td>137(48.2)</td>
<td>284(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Uttarakhand, more than 60 % of the districts fall below or equal to the State value.
# CDR: Top 5 Districts in AHS States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTTARAKHAND</strong></td>
<td>• Tehri Garhwal (8.7), Dehradun (6.5), Pauri Garhwal (7.9), Bageshwar (7), Haridwar (7.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAJASTHAN</strong></td>
<td>• Tonk (7.5), Bundi (7.6), Rajsamand (8.2), Udaipur (8.3), Jhalawar (7.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTTAR PRADESH</strong></td>
<td>• Kaushambi (10.7), Faizabad (10.5), Shrawasti (12.1), Siddharthnagar (11.2), Basti (11.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIHAR</strong></td>
<td>• Pashchim Champaran (8.6), Sitamarhi (9.2), Darbhanga (8.5), Muzaffarpur (8.5), Khagaria (9.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSAM</strong></td>
<td>• Darrang (8.1), Marigaon (8), Nagaon (8), Sibsagar (8.1), Golaghat (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JHARKHAND</strong></td>
<td>• Godda (6.7), Gumla (8.9), Lohardaga (8.1), Pashchimi Singhbhum (8.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ODISHA</strong></td>
<td>• Bargarh (9.8), Kendujhar (9.2), Dhenkanal (10.5), Baudh (10.3), Balangir (9.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHHATTISGARH</strong></td>
<td>• Surguja (8.6), Jashpur (9.1), Kawardha (8.5), Mahasamund (8.4), Dantewada (8.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MADHYA PRADESH</strong></td>
<td>• Panna (11.3), Damoh (10.5), West Nimar (11.3), Barwani (11.2), Dindori (10.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds.
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

- JHARKHAND: 36, 40, 46, 48, 55, 56, 62, 68
- UTTARAKHAND: 38, 41, 43, 48, 52, 55, 65, 70
- CHHATTISGARH: 41, 41, 43, 52, 55, 57, 60, 71
- BIHAR: 46, 50, 53, 55, 57, 55, 60, 62
- RAJASTHAN: 48, 52, 55, 57, 60, 59, 62
- ASSAM: 55, 57, 55, 56, 59, 62
- ODISHA: 56, 59, 60, 62, 65, 67
- MADHYA PRADESH: 62
- UTTAR PRADESH: 68

**Legend:**
- Second Updation
- First Updation
- Baseline
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

- Jharkhand/ Uttarakhand/ Chhattisgarh and UP/ MP/ Odisha continue to remain two extremes of the spectrum in all the three rounds.

- Jharkhand records the lowest IMR while UP records the highest. Their position remains the same as in the previous rounds.

- Chhattisgarh and Bihar recorded the highest fall (7) while UP and Uttarakhand recorded the lowest (3) from baseline to second updation round.

- IMR in rural area remains significantly higher than that of urban area across AHS States.

- The rural-urban divide is highest in Assam, rural IMR is 59 compared to 31 in urban. In baseline also, Assam recorded maximum rural-urban divide with 64 and 35 for rural and urban respectively.

- More female infants die as compared to males. In Rajasthan, female IMR is 60 compared to 51 for males, the difference is the highest. In Baseline also, Rajasthan recorded maximum difference with female IMR as 65 compared to 55 for males.
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of change in IMR in terms of No. of Districts in Each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decreased by 1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

246 districts have recorded less IMR than the baseline estimates whereas 22 districts have recorded marginal increase in IMR. 16 districts remained same.
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)  
Change w.r.t. Baseline in terms of number(%) of districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of districts increased</th>
<th>Number of districts with no change</th>
<th>Number of districts decreased</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>11(15.7)</td>
<td>9(12.9)</td>
<td>50(71.4)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>5(15.6)</td>
<td>3(9.4)</td>
<td>24(75.0)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>2(15.4)</td>
<td>3(23.1)</td>
<td>8(61.5)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>2(8.7)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>21(91.3)</td>
<td>23(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>1(3.3)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>29(96.7)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>1(2.2)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>44(97.8)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>1(5.6)</td>
<td>17(94.4)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
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<td>0(0.0)</td>
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<td>37(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
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<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>22(7.8)</strong></td>
<td><strong>16(5.6)</strong></td>
<td><strong>246(86.6)</strong></td>
<td><strong>284(100)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of IMR in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-30</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>6(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11(7)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73 % of districts fall in range 45-75 of IMR whereas 76 % of districts were in the same range as per baseline survey.

>Note: () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.
# INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. of Districts</th>
<th>District with Minimum IMR</th>
<th>INFANT MORTALITY RATE</th>
<th>District with Maximum IMR</th>
<th>INFANT MORTALITY RATE</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rudraprayag (19)</td>
<td>Rudraprayag (19)</td>
<td>Haridwar (64)</td>
<td>Haridwar (72)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Kota (36)</td>
<td>Kota (36)</td>
<td>Jalor (72)</td>
<td>Jalor (79)</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
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<td>Kanpur Nagar (36)</td>
<td>Shrawasti (96)</td>
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<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Patna (31)</td>
<td>Patna (39)</td>
<td>Madhepura (64)</td>
<td>Madhepura (71)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dhemaji (37)</td>
<td>Dhemaji (44)</td>
<td>Kokrajhar (74)</td>
<td>Kokrajhar (76)</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum (25)</td>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum (26)</td>
<td>Godda (54)</td>
<td>Godda (64)</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jharsuguda (42)</td>
<td>Baleshwar (49)</td>
<td>Balangir (97)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Durg (35)</td>
<td>Durg (43)</td>
<td>Kawardha (57)</td>
<td>Raigarh (65)</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Indore (37)</td>
<td>Indore (40)</td>
<td>Panna (85)</td>
<td>Panna (93)</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IMR across 284 districts ranges between 19 & 97 whereas it was ranging between 19 & 103 in Baseline.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>IMR</th>
<th>Above State value</th>
<th>Equal to State value</th>
<th>Below State value</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9(56.3)</td>
<td>2(12.5)</td>
<td>5(31.3)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>25(55.6)</td>
<td>1(2.2)</td>
<td>19(42.2)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>35(50.0)</td>
<td>2(2.9)</td>
<td>33(47.1)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9(50.0)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>9(50.0)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>11(47.8)</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>12(52.2)</td>
<td>23(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15(46.9)</td>
<td>1(3.1)</td>
<td>16(50.0)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16(43.2)</td>
<td>5(13.5)</td>
<td>16(43.2)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11(36.7)</td>
<td>3(10.0)</td>
<td>16(53.3)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3(23.1)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>10(76.9)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>134(47.2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>14(4.9)</strong></td>
<td><strong>136(47.9)</strong></td>
<td><strong>284(100)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Uttarakhand and Odisha, more than 60% of the districts fall below or equal to the State value.
# IMR: Top 5 Districts in AHS States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTTARAKHAND</th>
<th>• Uttarkashi (42), Tehri Garhwal (53), Pauri Garhwal (37), Udham Singh Nagar (35), Haridwar (64)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>• Karauli (69), Sawai Madhopur (67), Barmer (70), Jalor (72), Bundi (65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>• Budaun (84), Faizabad (88), Shrawasti (96), Balrampur (87), Siddharthnagar (87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>• Sitamarhi (60), Supaul (58), Madhepura (64), Kishanganj (56), Khagaria (59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>• Kokrajhar (74), Dhubri (69), Darrang (70), Marigaon (63), Karimganj (65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>• Godda (54), Sahibganj (52), Pakaur (52), Lohardaga (53), Pashchimi Singhbhum (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>• Dhenkanal (67), Khordha (67), Puri (75), Kandhamal (82), Balangir (97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>• Koriya (52), Jashpur (56), Raigarh (55), Kawardha (57), Mahasamund (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>• Sheopur (72), Datia (73), Guna (75), Panna (85), Satna (83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds
INFANT MORTALITY RATE
TOP FIVE DISTRICTS IN AHS STATES

Legend
- Yellow: Common in All Three Rounds
- Red: Others
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (NNMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Second Updation</th>
<th>First Updation</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (NNMR)**

- Jharkhand/ Uttarakhand/ Bihar and UP / MP/ Rajasthan are in the two extremes of the spectrum. Rajasthan has replaced Odisha in the higher side of spectrum from the baseline to second updation.

- Jharkhand records the lowest NNMR while UP records the highest. Their position remains the same as in the previous rounds.

- From baseline to second updation round, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan recorded the highest fall (3) while UP recorded the lowest fall(1).

- Out of every 10 infant deaths, 7 pertains to neonates, the same as per baseline.

- NNMR remains more acute in rural areas than urban areas across all 9 AHS States.

- The rural-urban divide is highest in Assam, rural NNMR is 40 compared to 21 in urban. In baseline also, Assam recorded maximum rural-urban divide with 42 and 22 for rural and urban respectively.
### Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of change in NNMR in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decreased by 1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

217 districts have recorded less NNMR than the baseline estimates whereas 45 districts have recorded marginal increase in NNMR. 22 districts remained same.
# NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (NNMR)

Change w.r.t. Baseline in terms of number(%) of districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of districts increased</th>
<th>Number of districts with no change</th>
<th>Number of districts decreased</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>8(25)</td>
<td>2(6.3)</td>
<td>22(68.8)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>22(31.4)</td>
<td>12(17.1)</td>
<td>36(51.4)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>4(30.8)</td>
<td>2(15.4)</td>
<td>7(53.8)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>1(5.6)</td>
<td>1(5.6)</td>
<td>16(88.9)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>4(17.4)</td>
<td>2(8.7)</td>
<td>17(73.9)</td>
<td>23(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>2(6.7)</td>
<td>1(3.3)</td>
<td>27(90)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>4(8.9)</td>
<td>2(4.4)</td>
<td>39(86.7)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>45(15.8)</strong></td>
<td><strong>22(7.7)</strong></td>
<td><strong>217(76.4)</strong></td>
<td><strong>284(100)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (NNMR)**: Change w.r.t. Baseline in terms of number(%) of districts.
## NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (NNMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of NNMR in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-20</td>
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<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>6(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>11(7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

61% of districts fall in range 30-50 of NNMR whereas 68% of districts were in the same range as per baseline survey.

Note: () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.
### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (NNMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. of Districts</th>
<th>District with Minimum NNMR</th>
<th>District with Maximum NNMR</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rudraprayag (11)</td>
<td>Rudraprayag (11)</td>
<td>Haridwar (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Kota (25)</td>
<td>Kota (25)</td>
<td>Barmer (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kanpur Nagar (24)</td>
<td>Kanpur Nagar (24)</td>
<td>Siddhahrtnagar (70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Patna (18)</td>
<td>Patna (22)</td>
<td>Madhepura (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kamrup (25)</td>
<td>Dhemaji (27)</td>
<td>Dhubri (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hazaribagh (14)</td>
<td>Purbi Singbhum (17)</td>
<td>Lohardaga (39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jagatsinghapur (27)</td>
<td>Anugul (31)</td>
<td>Balangir (71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Durg (24)</td>
<td>Durg (29)</td>
<td>Kawardha (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Indore (24)</td>
<td>Indore (25)</td>
<td>Panna (61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NNMR across 284 districts ranges between 11 & 71 whereas it was ranging between 11 & 75 in Baseline.
## NNMR- Variation within State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>NNMR</th>
<th>Above State value</th>
<th>Equal to State value</th>
<th>Below State value</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>26(57.8)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>19(42.2)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13(56.5)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>10(43.5)</td>
<td>23(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9(56.3)</td>
<td>1(6.3)</td>
<td>6(37.5)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36(51.4)</td>
<td>1(1.4)</td>
<td>33(47.1)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>16(50.0)</td>
<td>1(3.1)</td>
<td>15(46.9)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8(44.4)</td>
<td>1(5.6)</td>
<td>9(50.0)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13(35.1)</td>
<td>3(8.1)</td>
<td>21(56.8)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10(33.3)</td>
<td>1(3.3)</td>
<td>19(63.3)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2(15.4)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>11(84.6)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>8(2.8)</td>
<td>143(50.4)</td>
<td>284(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Uttarakhand, 85% districts fall below or equal to the State value. In Bihar and Odisha, this is more than 60%. 
## NNMR: Top 5 Districts in AHS States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>Uttarkashi (26), Tehri Garhwal (38), Dehradun (25), Udham Singh Nagar (27), Haridwar (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>Sawai Madhopur (48), Barmer (53), Jalore (52), Bundi (47), Chittaurgarh (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>Budaun (65), Pratapgarh (64), Faizabad (65), Shrawasti (68), Siddharthnagar (70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>Supaul (42), Araria (41), Kishanganj (44), Madhepura (45), Khagaria (44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>Kokrajhar (43), Dhubri (50), Nalbari (46), Karimganj (44), Golaghat (43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>Pakaur (30), Dumka (33), Lohardaga (39), Pashchimi Singhbhum (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>Bargarh (46), Debagarh (46), Dhenkanal (46), Baudh (45), Balangir (71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>Raigarh (39), Korba (38), Kawardha (42), Rajnandgaon (38), Mahasamund (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>Panna (61), Sagar (57), Damoh (53), Satna, Sidhi (51)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds.
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE
TOP FIVE DISTRICTS IN AHS STATES

Legend
- Yellow: Common in All Three Rounds
- Red: Others

States:
- Rajasthan
- Uttar Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Chhattisgarh
- Odisha
- Uttarakhand
- Assam
- Bihar
- Jharkhand
UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE (U5MR)

- Uttarakhand/Jharkhand/Chhattisgarh and UP/MP/Odisha remains the two extreme of spectrum in all the three rounds.

- Uttarakhand records the lowest U5MR while UP records the highest. Their position remains the same as in the previous rounds.

- From baseline to updation round, Chhattisgarh recorded highest fall (10) while UP the lowest (4).

- Across all 9 AHS states, U5MR in rural area remains significantly higher than that of urban area.

- The rural-urban divide is highest in Assam, rural U5MR is 77 compared to 36 in urban. In baseline also, Assam recorded maximum rural-urban divide with 84 and 42 for rural and urban respectively.

- Gap between male-female mortality differential remains significant. In Rajasthan, female U5MR is 81 compared to 68 for males, the difference is the highest. In Baseline also, Rajasthan recorded maximum difference with female U5MR as 87 compared to 72 for males.
### UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE (U5MR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Decreased by 1 or 2</th>
<th>Decreased by 3 or 4</th>
<th>Decreased by 5 or 6</th>
<th>Decreased by 7 or more</th>
<th>Increased</th>
<th>Remained same</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>61</strong></td>
<td><strong>130</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

248 districts have recorded less U5MR than the baseline estimates whereas 28 districts have recorded marginal increase in U5MR. 8 districts remained same.
## UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE (U5MR)

Change w.r.t. Baseline in terms of number(%) of districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of districts increased</th>
<th>Number of districts with no change</th>
<th>Number of districts decreased</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>7(21.9)</td>
<td>1(3.1)</td>
<td>24(75.0)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>15(21.4)</td>
<td>5(7.1)</td>
<td>50(71.4)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>2(15.4)</td>
<td>2(15.4)</td>
<td>9(69.2)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>2(8.7)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>21(91.3)</td>
<td>23(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>1(3.3)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>29(96.7)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>1(2.2)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>44(97.8)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>28(9.9)</strong></td>
<td><strong>8(2.8)</strong></td>
<td><strong>248(87.3)</strong></td>
<td><strong>284(100)</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE (U5MR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of U5MR in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-40</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>6(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12(7)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69 % of districts fall in range 60-100 of U5MR whereas 66 % of districts were in the same range as per baseline survey.

**Note:** () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.
## UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE (U5MR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. of Districts</th>
<th>Under Five Mortality Rate</th>
<th>District with Minimum U5MR</th>
<th>District with Maximum U5MR</th>
<th>Range</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Almora (24)</td>
<td>Pithoragarh (24)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Haridwar (77)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kota (47)</td>
<td>Kota (45)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Banswara (95)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jalor &amp; Banswara (99)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kanpur Nagar (50)</td>
<td>Kanpur Nagar (52)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shrawasti (130)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>Patna (46)</td>
<td>Patna (53)</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sitamarhi (106)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dhemaji (45)</td>
<td>Dhemaji (52)</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kokrajhar (101)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kodarma (33)</td>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum (36)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pashchimi Singhbhum (87)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Godda (93)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jharsuguda (48)</td>
<td>Baleshwar &amp; Jharsuguda (58)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kandhamal (139)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kandhamal (145)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Durg (43)</td>
<td>Durg (52)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Surguja (90)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Surguja (103)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indore (46)</td>
<td>Indore (51)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Panna (127)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Panna (140)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U5MR across 284 districts ranges between 24 & 139 whereas it was ranging between 24 & 145 in Baseline.
## U5MR- Variation within State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>U5MR</th>
<th>Above State value</th>
<th>Equal to State value</th>
<th>Below State value</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>36(51.4)</td>
<td>2(2.9)</td>
<td>32(45.7)</td>
<td>70(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>23(51.1)</td>
<td>1(2.2)</td>
<td>21(46.7)</td>
<td>45(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9(50.0)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>9(50.0)</td>
<td>18(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8(50.0)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>8(50.0)</td>
<td>16(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>11(47.8)</td>
<td>1(4.3)</td>
<td>11(47.8)</td>
<td>23(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>15(46.9)</td>
<td>2(6.3)</td>
<td>15(46.9)</td>
<td>32(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>14(46.7)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>16(53.3)</td>
<td>30(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>16(43.2)</td>
<td>1(2.7)</td>
<td>20(54.1)</td>
<td>37(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3(23.1)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
<td>10(76.9)</td>
<td>13(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>135(47.5)</strong></td>
<td><strong>7(2.5)</strong></td>
<td><strong>142(50.0)</strong></td>
<td><strong>284(100)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Uttarakhand, 77% of the districts fall below or equal to the State value.
### U5MR : Top 5 Districts in AHS States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTTARAKHAND</strong></td>
<td>• Uttarkashi (51), Tehri Garhwal (65), Udham Singh Nagar (44), Pauri Garhwal (45), Haridwar (77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAJASTHAN</strong></td>
<td>• Barmer (85), Bundi (85), Jalore (94), Udaipur (91), Sirohi (85), Banswara (95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTTAR PRADESH</strong></td>
<td>• Kheri (117), Hardoi (118), Chitrakoot (119), Shrawasti (130), Balrampur (117)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIHAR</strong></td>
<td>• Sitamarhi (97), Kishanganj (84), Madhepura (92), Muzaffarpur (84), Purnia (91), Khagaria (95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSAM</strong></td>
<td>• Kokrajhar (101), Dhubri (87), Nalbari (81), Darrang (91), Hailakandi (87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JHARKHAND</strong></td>
<td>• Godda (76), Lohardaga (70), Sahibganj (76), Pakaur (78), Gumla (70), Pashchimi Singhbhum (87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ODISHA</strong></td>
<td>• Khordha (96), Puri (101), Kandhamal (139), Balangir (111), Rayagada (98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHHATTISGARH</strong></td>
<td>• Koriya (67), Surguja (90), Jashpur (84), Raigarh Mahasamund (68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MADHYA PRADESH</strong></td>
<td>• Shivpuri (100), Panna (127), Damoh (106), Satna Sidhi (112)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds.
UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE
TOP FIVE DISTRICTS IN AHS STATES

Legend
- Yellow: Common in All Three Rounds
- Red: Others
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

Second Updation
First Updation
Baseline
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

- Uttarakhand/ Rajasthan/ MP and Assam/ UP/ Bihar are the two extremes of spectrum. MP and Rajasthan have replaced Odisha and Chhattisgarh at the lower side of the spectrum.

- Uttarakhand has the lowest MMR whereas Assam has the highest. Their position remains same as in the previous rounds.

- From Baseline to second updation round, Rajasthan recorded the highest fall (123), while Uttarakhand, the lowest (23).

- MMR has been published for 62 administrative divisions (Commissionraits) in 9 AHS States.
**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Decreased by &lt;20</th>
<th>Decreased by 20-30</th>
<th>Decreased by 30-40</th>
<th>Decreased by 40-50</th>
<th>Decreased by &gt;50</th>
<th>Increased</th>
<th>Remained same</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>JHARKHAND</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>ODISHA</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>7</strong></td>
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</table>

All the 62 commissionaires have recorded less MMR than the baseline estimates.
46 Commissionaires (comprising 207 districts) fall in range 200-350 of MMR Whereas 45 Commissionaires (comprising 207 districts) were in the same range as per baseline survey.

Note: () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.
<table>
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<td>FAIZABAD MANDAL (451)</td>
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<td>UPPER ASSAM DIVISION</td>
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<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>UTTARI CHOTA NAGPUR</td>
<td>UTTARI CHOTA NAGPUR</td>
<td>PALAMU (302)</td>
<td>SANTAL PARAGANA (325)</td>
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<td>(182)</td>
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<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
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<td>RAIPUR DIVISION</td>
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<td>BASTAR DIVISION</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>INDORE DIVISION</td>
<td>GWALIOR (262)</td>
<td>SHAHDOL DIVISION</td>
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</table>

MMR across 62 Commissionaires ranges between 151 & 404 whereas it was ranging between 183 & 451 in Baseline.
# MMR: Top 25 Administrative Divisions in AHS States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Top Administrative Divisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>• UDAIPUR (265)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>• ALLAHABAD MANDAL (283), AZAMGARH MANDAL (270), BASTI MANDAL (304), CHITRAKOOT DHAM MANDAL (283), DEVI PATAN MANDAL (366), FAIZABAD MANDAL (364), GORAKHPUR MANDAL (302), LUCKNOW MANDAL (311), VARANSI MANDAL (281)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>• PURNIA (349), MAGADH (GAYA) (324), BHAGALPUR (285), TIRHUT (282), MUNGER (266), DHARBHANGA (266)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>• UPPER ASSAM DIVISION (404), HILLS AND BARAK VALLEY DIVISION (281)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>• SANTHAL PARAGANA (292), PALAMU (302)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>• BASTAR DIVISION (272), SURGUJA DIVISION (271)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>• SHAHDOL DIVISION (361), SAGAR DIVISION (322), REWA DIVISION (268),</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE
TOP 25 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
IN AHS STATES

Legend
- Yellow: Common in All Three Rounds
- Red: Others
SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB)

- SRB denotes no. of female Live Births per 1000 male Live Births.

- Uttarakhand/ Rajasthan/ MP and Chhattisgarh/ Assam/ Jharkhand are the two extremes of spectrum. MP has replaced Odisha at the lower side of the spectrum.

- Uttarakhand records the lowest while Chhattisgarh, the highest. There position remains same as in the previous rounds.

- Assam recorded the maximum rise (22) in SRB while MP recorded the minimum(1) from baseline to second updation round.

- Across all 9 AHS States, 3 States (Rajasthan, Assam and Odisha) report higher SRB in urban areas and 6 States report otherwise. In Baseline also, the situation was same.

- The rural-urban divide is highest in Jharkhand, rural SRB is 943 compared to 884 in urban. In baseline also, Jharkhand recorded maximum rural urban divide with 936 and 880 for rural and urban respectively.
SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Increased by 1-3</th>
<th>Increased by 4-6</th>
<th>Increased by 7-9</th>
<th>Increased by 10-12</th>
<th>Increased by 13 or more</th>
<th>Decreased</th>
<th>Remained same</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>84</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
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</table>

84 districts have recorded less SRB than the baseline estimates whereas 188 districts have recorded increase in SRB. 12 districts remained same.
### SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of SRB in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>750-800</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>0(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>0(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1(4)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

36% of districts have SRB less than 900 whereas it was 44% in the Baseline.

Note: () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.
## SEX RATIO AT BIRTH (SRB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. of Districts</th>
<th>District with Minimum SRB</th>
<th>District with Maximum SRB</th>
<th>Range</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Second Updation</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pithoragarh (767)</td>
<td>Pithoragarh (764)</td>
<td>Nainital (917)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
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<td>Sawai Madhopur (805)</td>
<td>Sawai Madhopur (782)</td>
<td>Bhilwara (996)</td>
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<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
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<td>Budaun (828)</td>
<td>Mathura (790)</td>
<td>Aligarh (1081)</td>
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<td>Sitamarhi (869)</td>
<td>Sitamarhi (869)</td>
<td>Buxar (997)</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Hailakandi (822)</td>
<td>Hailakandi (810)</td>
<td>Darrang (1003)</td>
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<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum (881)</td>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum (884)</td>
<td>Giridih (994)</td>
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<td>Nayagarh (832)</td>
<td>Kendrapara (961)</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Koriya (883)</td>
<td>Koriya (876)</td>
<td>Rajnandgaon (1020)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Gwalior (804)</td>
<td>Gwalior (807)</td>
<td>Dindori (1003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SRB across 284 districts ranges between 767 & 1081, whereas it was ranging between 764 & 1030 in Baseline.
SRB : Bottom 5 Districts in AHS States

<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Districts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>Chamoli (861), Rudraprayag (857), Pithoragarh (767), Bageshwar (828), Udham Singh Nagar (869)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>Karauli (837), Sawai Madhopur (805), Jaipur (850), Jaisalmer (850), Rajsamand (832)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>Bijnor (837), Agra (840), Firozabad (841), Budaun (828), Varanasi (848)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>Sitamarhi (869), Darbhanga (878), Vaishali (885), Samastipur (881), Kaimur(Bhabua) (887)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>Kokrajhar (892), Marigaon (914), Dibrugarh (922), North Cachar Hills (897), Hailakandi (822)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>Hazaribagh (896), Dhanbad (896), Bokaro (885), Ranchi (906), Purbi Singhbhum (881)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>Bargarh (847), Bhadrak (837), Dhenkanal (864), Nayagarh (831), Ganjam (877)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>Koriya (883), Surguja (903), Janjgir-Champa (893), Kanker (904), Dantewada (918)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>Morena (855), Gwalior (804), Datia (841), Guna (856), Jabalpur (821)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds
SEX RATIO AT BIRTH BOTTOM FIVE DISTRICTS IN AHS STATES

Legend
- Yellow: Common in All Three Rounds
- Red: Others

States:
- Rajasthan
- Uttar Pradesh
- Bihar
- Madhya Pradesh
- Odisha
- Uttarakhand
- Jharkhand
- Assam
SEX RATIO (0-4 YEARS)

RAJASTHAN: 878, 875, 870, 867
UTTARAKHAND: 883, 880, 877
MADHYA PRADESH: 916, 915, 911
UTTAR PRADESH: 919, 914, 913
BIHAR: 922, 925, 921
ODISHA: 932, 931, 933
ASSAM: 947, 957, 956
JHARKHAND: 938, 939, 937
CHHATTISGARH: 969, 972, 978

Colors:
- Blue: Second Updation
- Red: First Updation
- Green: Baseline
SEX RATIO (0-4 YEARS)

- SR (0-4 yrs) denotes no. of females per 1000 males in 0-4 years age group.

- Rajasthan/ Uttarakhand/ MP and Chhattisgarh/ Assam/ Jharkhand are the two extremes of spectrum. MP has replaced UP in the lower side of spectrum.

- Rajasthan records the lowest while Chhattisgarh, the highest. There position remains same as in the previous rounds.

- Jharkhand recorded maximum rise (11) while MP recorded the minimum (5). Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Assam and Odisha recorded a decline of 13, 9, 9 and 8 points respectively from baseline to second updation round.

- Across all 9 AHS States, SR (0-4 years) in rural areas remain higher than that of urban areas except Assam where rural SR(0-4) is 944 compared to 966 of urban.

- The rural-urban divide is highest in Jharkhand, rural SR (0-4 yrs) is 961 compared to 903 in urban. In baseline also, Jharkhand recorded maximum rural-urban divide with 951 and 889 for rural and urban respectively.
### SEX RATIO (0-4 YEARS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of change in Sex Ratio (0-4 years) in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased by 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
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<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

127 districts have recorded less Sex Ratio (0-4 yrs) than the baseline estimates whereas 145 districts have recorded increase in Sex Ratio (0-4 yrs). 12 districts remained same.
## SEX RATIO (0-4 YEARS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of Sex Ratio (0-4 years) in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>750-800</td>
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<tr>
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<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1(2)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30% of districts have Child Sex Ratio (0-4 years) less than 900 whereas it was 43% as per baseline survey.

Note: () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.
**SEX RATIO (0-4 YEARS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. Of Districts</th>
<th>District with Minimum SR (0-4 Years)</th>
<th>District with Maximum SR (0-4 Years)</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pithoragarh (820)</td>
<td>Uttarkashi (928)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pithoragarh (817)</td>
<td>Tehri Garhwal (922)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Jaipur (830)</td>
<td>Bhilwara (1027)</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sawai Madhopur (789)</td>
<td>Bhilwara (987)</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Agra (827)</td>
<td>Pratapgarh (1009)</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agra (821)</td>
<td>Aligarh (988)</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Sitamarhi (855)</td>
<td>Kishanganj (990)</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Samastipur (875)</td>
<td>Paschim Champaran (996)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Hailakandi (846)</td>
<td>Lakhimpur (1004)</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hailakandi (874)</td>
<td>Kokrajhar (1017)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pakaur (888)</td>
<td>Chatra (1036)</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dhanbad (893)</td>
<td>Paschimi Singhbum (998)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Nayagarh (838)</td>
<td>Baudh (1002)</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nayagarh (845)</td>
<td>Kendujhar (992)</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Koriya (879)</td>
<td>Koriya (917)</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kwardha (1001)</td>
<td>Kwardha (1076)</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Morena (793)</td>
<td>Morena (787)</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Panna (999)</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SR(0-4 Years) across 284 districts ranges between 793 & 1036 whereas it was ranging between 787 & 1076 in Baseline.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>Chamoli (881), Pithoragarh (820), Udham Singh Nagar (878), Bageshwar (879), Haridwar (856)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>Bharatpur (843), Sawai Madhopur (842), Jaipur (830), Jaisalmer (835), Rajsamand (842)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>Meerut (856), Agra (827), Firozabad (830), Varanasi (863), Mahoba (861)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>Sitamarhi (855), Purnia (882), Darbhanga (869), Vaishali (874), Samastipur (863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>Goalpara (919), Darrang (911), North Cachar Hills (902), Karimganj (905), Hailakandi (846)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>Hazaribagh (907), Pakaur (888), Dumka (915), Bokaro (913), Purbi Singhbhum (916)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>Bargarh (844), Bhadrak (865), Dhenkanal (842), Anugul (841), Nayagarh (838)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>Koriya (879), Janjgir-Champa (920), Kanker (936), Bastar (933), Dantewada (932)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>Morena (793), Bhind (856), Gwalior (817), Datia (818), Guna (867)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds.
SEX RATIO (ALL AGES)

- SR (All ages) denotes no. of females per 1000 males.

- MP/ Rajasthan/ UP and Uttarakhand/ Odisha/ Chhattisgarh are two extremes of the spectrum.

- Assam and Jharkhand recorded the maximum rise (12) while Odisha recorded the minimum(2) from baseline to second updation round.

- Across all 9 AHS States, SR (All ages) in rural areas remains significantly higher than that of urban areas.

- The rural-urban divide is highest in Uttarakhand, rural SR (All ages) is 1032 compared to 919 in urban. In baseline also, Uttarakhand recorded maximum rural urban divide with 1026 and 913 for rural and urban respectively.
### SEX RATIO (ALL AGES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of change in Sex Ratio (All ages) in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased by 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42 districts have recorded less Sex Ratio (All ages) than the baseline estimates whereas 230 districts have recorded increase in Sex Ratio (All ages). 12 districts remained same.
### SEX RATIO (ALL AGES)

17% of districts have over all Sex-Ratio less than 900 whereas it was 21% in Baseline.

**Note:** () is used to show no. of districts as per Baseline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency distribution of Sex Ratio (All ages) in terms of No. of Districts in each State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>800-850</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>7(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>1(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9(5)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SEX RATIO (ALL AGES)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. of Districts</th>
<th>District with Minimum Sex Ratio (All ages)</th>
<th>District with Maximum Sex Ratio (All ages)</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Second Updation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Haridwar (885)</td>
<td>Haridwar (881)</td>
<td>Tehri Garhwal (1224)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Karauli (837)</td>
<td>Dhaulpur (822)</td>
<td>Jalor (1047)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>GautamBuddha Nagar (837)</td>
<td>GB Nagar (834)</td>
<td>Siddharthnagar (1178)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Pashchim Champaran (894)</td>
<td>Paschim Champaran (889)</td>
<td>Nawada (1069)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kamrup (925)</td>
<td>Kamrup (909)</td>
<td>Nalbari (1044)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dhanbad (913)</td>
<td>Dhanbad (896)</td>
<td>Pashchimi Singhbhum (993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sonapur (941)</td>
<td>Jharsuguda (936)</td>
<td>Kendrapara (1103)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Koriya (937)</td>
<td>Koriya (931)</td>
<td>Mahasamund (1006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Morena (833)</td>
<td>Morena (818)</td>
<td>Mandla (1006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SR (All ages) across 284 districts ranges between 833 & 1224 whereas it was ranging between 818 & 1220 in Baseline.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>Uttarkashi (1001), Dehradun (949), Nainital (923), Udham Singh Nagar (914), Haridwar (885)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>Ganganagar (884), Bharatpur (878), Dhaulpur (838), Karauli (837), Jaisalmer (858)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTAR PRADESH</td>
<td>Baghpat (859), GautamBuddha Nagar (837), Shahjahanpur Etawah (858), Hamirpur (862)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>Pashchim Champaran (894), Purba Champaran (901), Madhepura (914), Samastipur (913), Khagaria (900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>Dhubri (942), Barpeta (947), Kamrup (925), North Cachar Hills (941), Hailakandi (952)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>Garhwa (930), Deoghar (929), Godda (942), Bokaro (917), Dhanbad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODISHA</td>
<td>Jharsuguda (944), Sundargarh (958), Nayagarh (957), Khordha (946), Sonapur (941)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
<td>Koriya (937), Surguja (951), Korba (960), Raipur (963), Bilaspur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>Morena (833), Bhind (855), Gwalior (864), Datia, Shivpuri (883)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts indicated in yellow remained common in all the three rounds.
Sex Ratio (All Ages)
Bottom Five Districts in AHS States
WAY FORWARD

- District Level Factsheets of the second updation round containing data on host of indicators will be released shortly.

- The Clinical-Anthropometric & Bio-chemical (CAB) survey is in progress in all the AHS zones.
THANK YOU