Annual Health Survey - Key Highlights for Odisha

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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Health Survey (AHS) was conceived during a meeting of the National Commission of Population held in 2005 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister wherein it was decided that "there should be an Annual Health Survey of all districts which could be published / monitored and compared against benchmarks".

The Annual Health Survey (AHS) aims to yield a comprehensive, representative and reliable dataset on core vital indicators including composite ones like Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio and Total Fertility Rate along with their co-variates (process and outcome indicators) at the district level and map the changes therein on an annual basis. These benchmarks would help in better and holistic understanding and timely monitoring of various determinants on well-being and health of population particularly Reproductive and Child Health.

OBJECTIVE

Realizing the need for preparing a comprehensive district health profile on key parameters based on a community set up, the AHS has been designed to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level on fertility and mortality; prevalence of disabilities, injuries, acute and chronic illness and access to health care for these morbidities; and access to maternal, child health and family planning services.

COVERAGE

AHS is implemented by the Office of Registrar General, India in all the 284 districts (as per 2001 Census) in 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Rajasthan) and Assam for a three year period (i.e., a Base-line Survey followed by two updation surveys) spread over 2010-11 to 2012-13. In Odisha 2364 sample units including 1798 rural and 566 urban units comprising a total of 456413 households and 1925439 population has been covered under AHS.

INDICATORS

In the first phase of dissemination, 9 Core Vital Indicators, viz., crude birth rate, crude death rate, natural growth rate, infant mortality rate, neo-natal and post neo-natal mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate, sex ratio at birth, sex ratio (0-4 years) and overall sex ratio have already been released.

In this phase of dissemination, data on remaining 152 indicators pertaining to Total Fertility Rate, Abortion, Family Planning Practices, Ante-natal care, Delivery care, Post-

natal Care, Immunization, Childhood Diseases, Breastfeeding and Supplementation, Birth Registration, Disability, Injury, Morbidity, Personal Habits, etc., are being released.

AGENCIES INVOLVED

The field work for the AHS in Odisha has been carried out by M/s. GfK MODE Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi and M/s. Social and Rural Research Institute (IMRB International), New Delhi in the allotted zones. The Third Party Audit work has been done by M/s. Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. The coordination, supervision and monitoring of the fieldwork in the state are being carried out by the dedicated staff posted at various levels in the Directorate of Census Operations, Odisha.

THE KEY HIGHLIGHTS COVERED IN THE SURVEY:

1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR): TFR represents the average number of children born to a woman during her entire reproductive span. There is a wide variation in TFR across the 9 AHS States. Uttarakhand and Odisha with the TFR of 2.3 each are at one extreme and Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with 3.6 and 3.7 respectively are at the other extreme. Out of 284 districts only 20 districts have already achieved the replacement level of 2.1. In Odisha the TFR is highest in Boudh (3.7) and lowest in case of Anugul, Bargarh, Debagarh, Jharsuguda and Puri (2.0). As good as 10 districts namely Anugul, Baleswar, Bargarh, Debagarh, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Khordha, Puri and Sundargarh have achieved the replacement level of TFR i.e. 2.1.

2. Abortion: Abortion as an option was probed for all the pregnancies which resulted into any kind of outcome i.e. live birth, still birth, spontaneous and induced abortion during the reference period i.e. 2007-09. Out of total 5.6% abortion that has taken place in Odisha, 56.5% cases are institutional. Bargarh district reported the highest percentage of abortion (12.1). In Kandhamal 49.4% of the women went for ultrasound before abortion. Rayagada district ranked the highest with 96.7% of institutional abortions.

3. Current Usage of Family Planning: The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is the percentage of Currently Married Women aged 15-49 years who are using any method of contraception (modern / traditional). In Odisha, the usage of Any Family Planning method is highest in Balassore district (73.4%) and lowest in Kandhamal (28.6%). Female sterilization is reported maximum in Gajapati district (50.5%) and lowest in Kandhamal district (17.9%).

4. Unmet Need for Family Planning: The unmet need for Family Planning is a crucial indicator for assessing the future demand for Family Planning services / supplies. Currently Married Women (CMW) who are not using any method of contraception and who do not want any more children or want after a period 2 years are defined as having an unmet need. In Odisha the total Unmet Need varies from a minimum of 6.1% in Balasore to maximum of 48.3% in Boudh district. The rural urban gap is prominent in Puri district.

5. Mean Age at Marriage for Female: Mean Age at Marriage for Female is based on the marriages taken place during 2007-09. Mean Age at Marriage of females varies from 19.8 in Nabarangpur district to 24.0 years in Jagatsinghpur district.

6. Marriage among Females below legal age (18 years): As in the case of Mean Age at Marriage, this is also based on marriages taken place during 2007-09. It varies from 0.5% in Jagatsinghpur district to 24.7% in Nabarangpur district.

7. Ante-natal Care: Ante-natal care constitutes one of the key elements towards initiatives to promote safe motherhood. This comprises all kinds of care, treatment, tests given to a pregnant woman like administration of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injections, ultrasound, blood test, consumption of Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) tablets/syrup, etc.

Full ANC comprise 3 or more ANCs, at least one TT injection and consumption of IFA for 100 days or more. Jagatsinghpur has reported the maximum Full ANC coverage of 36.0% while Jajpur the minimum (5.4%). Full ANC coverage in urban areas is remarkably better than the rural areas.Jharsuguda, Mayurbhanj, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Ganjam, Kandhamal and Nuapada in Odisha have reported 25% & above coverage of full ANC.

8. Delivery Care: The delivery in institutions is considered as the most important indicator under Delivery Care. Deliveries, however, do take place at home also. These can also be made safer by employing trained hands such as Doctor/ Nurse / ANM / LHV. Institutional Delivery ranges from 31.8% in Nabarangpur to 91.6% in Puri.

Safe delivery comprises Institutional deliveries and domiciliary deliveries assisted by Doctor / Nurse / ANM / LHV. Nabarangpur has reported the minimum of 35.6% and Puri the maximum of 92.7%.

9. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): JSY is one of the most important programmes under the umbrella of NRHM aimed at reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio and Neo-natal Mortality Rate by promoting institutional deliveries. Mothers availing financial assistance under JSY range from 29.1% in Nabarangpur to 80.2% in Puri.

10. Post-natal & New-born Care: Mothers receiving Post-natal Care within 48 hours of delivery varies from 40.1% in Nabarangpur district to 90.0% in Bargarh district of Odisha.

New-born checked up within 24 hours of birth exceeds 50% in all AHS States. It varies from 38.6% in Nabarangpur to 91.0% in Boudh district in Odisha.

11. Immunization: Children are considered Fully Immunized if they have received vaccination against Tuberculosis, 3 doses of DPT & Polio and one dose of Measles. Rayagada has reported the minimum percentage (11.9) of children fully immunized whereas Kendrapara the maximum (82.0).

12. Exclusive Breast Feeding (up to six months): Exclusive Breast Feeding for the first six months of the child's life is an essential component of the optimal infant and young child feeding practices. In order to assess the situation on ground, the mothers of all living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2007-09] were asked how many days/months did they exclusively breastfeed their baby. Based on the responses, percentage for children aged 6-35 months exclusively breastfed for at least six months has been worked out and presented. Kandhamal has reported the maximum percentage of Exclusive Breast Feeding (57.2) whereas in Bolangir it is the minimum (4.4).

13. Disability: The data on any type of disability as on the date of survey was collected in respect of all the usual residents. Type of disability includes mental, visual, hearing, speech, loco-motor and multiple. In Odisha the prevalence of any type of disability per 1, 00,000 population is 1990. Kalahandi ranks the highest with 3153 whereas Khordha stands lowest with 914 of disables.

14. Birth Registration: In order to assess the functioning of Civil Registration System in the community, information on whether the birth of the baby was registered with the Civil Authority

and if so, the birth certificate was received or not in respect of all living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy (s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2007-09] has been collected. In Odisha a total of 83.7% of births have been registered and 30.4% of children have received the birth certificate. Balangir district has reported the highest percentage of birth registration (95.8) where as Nabarangpur district has the lowest (43.9%). In Nuapada district the highest percentage of children have received birth certificate (51.4), the lowest being in Boudh district (4.3).

15. Other highlights : Besides the above indicators the data on Mortality (Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio), Wealth Index, Household characteristics, Sex Ratio, Effective Literacy Rate, Schooling status, Injury, Chronic and acute illness, Personal habits, Childhood diseases and Awareness on HIV/ AIDS, RTI/STI, HAF/ORS/ORT and ARI/

Pneumonia have also been presented for the State and the districts.

PROJECT OUTCOME

Availability of 63 indicators (co-variates) on various facets of Mother & Child Care at the district level will help in understanding the dynamics of composite indicators like IMR, U5MR and MMR.For the first time, the data on TFR, Injury, Morbidity and Personal Habits are available at the district level. This would provide new insight in evidence-based planning and facilitate appropriate interventional strategies.

The results of AHS would also enable direct monitoring of UN Millennium Development Goals on Child Mortality and Maternal Health at the district level; help in identifying high focus districts meriting special attention in view of stark inter-district variations in the AHS States; and provide critical inputs to assess the milestones of various interventions including NRHM and pave the way for evidence-based planning.

1. TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

State/District		Total Fertility Rate		
		Total	**Rural**	**Urban**
	Odisha	**2.3**	**2.4**	**1.9**
Highest	Boudh	3.7	-	-
Lowest	Anugul, Bargarh, Debagarh, Jharsuguda and Puri	2.0	-	-

2. ABORTION

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Pregnancy to women aged group 15-49yrs resulting in Abortion (%)		**Odisha**	**5.6**	**5.5**	**6.3**
	Highest	Bargarh	12.1	12.1	11.4
	Lowest	Nayagarh	1.7	1.6	NA
Women who received any ANC before Abortion (%)		**Odisha**	**61.6**	**59.6**	**72.1**
	Highest	Nuapada	81.7	**79.6**	**NA**
	Lowest	Malkangiri	31.6	**25.4**	**44.4**

			Total	Rural	Urban
Women who went for Ultrasound before Abortion (%)		**Odisha**	**17.3**	**15.5**	**26.7**
	Highest	Kandhamal	49.4	49.4	60.0
	Lowest	Balasore	9.7	10.0	8.0
Average month of Pregnancy at the time of abortion (%)		**Odisha**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**2.8**
	Highest	Rayagada	5.7	5.8	5.4
	Lowest	Samabalpur	2.6	2.7	2.5
Abortion performed by Skilled health personal (%)		**Odisha**	**60.0**	**58.0**	**63.1**
	Highest	Rayagada	97.7	100.0	86.7
	Lowest	Sambalpur	36.6	28.3	41.9
Abortion Taking place in Institution (%)		**Odisha**	**56.5**	**56.1**	**60.0**
	Highest	Rayagada	96.7	100.00	85.7
	Lowest	Bolangir	31.0	27.7	66.7

3. FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Any Method(%)		**Odisha**	**56.2**	**54.9**	**62.7**
	Highest	Balasore	73.4	72.7	78.6
	Lowest	Kandhamal	28.6	27.5	38.1
Any Morden Method(%)		**Odisha**	**44.0**	**43.4**	**47.0**
	Highest	Balasore	57.7	57.4	60.1
	Lowest	Kandhamal	28.1	27.0	37.7
Female Sterilisation (%)		**Odisha**	**30.1**	**30.6**	**27.4**
	Highest	Gajapati	50.5	49.5	57.7
	Lowest	Kandhamal	17.9	17.5	21.1
Male Sterilisation (%)		**Odisha**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**
	Highest	Koraput	2.0	2.3	0.6
	Lowest	Bolangir, Bargarh, Boudh, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada have below the state average i.e. 0.0			
Copper-T/IUD(%)		**Odisha**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.8**
	Highest	**Kendrapada**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**1.2**
	Lowest	**Nuapada**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**NA**
Pills (%)		**Odisha**	**11.1**	**10.6**	**13.8**

	Highest	Balasore	22.8	22.7	23.7
	Lowest	Rayagada	1.3	1.0	2.5
Condom/Nirodh(%)		**Odisha**	**2.1**	**1.6**	**4.4**
	Highest	Jharsuguda	8.4	7.5	9.9
	Lowest	Rayagada	0.1	0.1	0.1
		Nabarangpur	0.1	0.2	0.4
Emergency Contraceptive Pills(%)		**Odisha**	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Highest	Nabarangpur	0.4	0.3	NA
	Lowest	13 districts has below the state average i.e. 0.0			
Any Traditional Method(%)		**Odisha**	**12.2**	**11.5**	**15.7**
	Highest	Keonjhar	26.6	26.0	29.5
	Lowest	Kandhamal	0.5	0.5	0.5
		Malkangiri	0.5	0.4	-
Periodic Abstinence (%)		**Odisha**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**5.3**
	Highest	Bolangir	13.1	13.0	15.1
	Lowest	Kalahandi and Kandhamal rank lowest with 0.0			
Withdrawal (%)		**Odisha**	**5.9**	**5.2**	**9.4**
	Highest	Anugul	17.2	16.2	21.7
	Lowest	Boudh, Malkangiri and Nuapada rank lowest with 0.0			
LAM(%)		**Odisha**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.7**
	Highest	Bolangir	4.6	4.7	4.1
	Lowest	11 districts rank lowest with 0.0			

4. UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Unmet need for Spacing (%)		**Odisha**	**10.8**	**11.3**	**8.2**
	Highest	Nuapada	21.5	21.8	NA
	Lowest	Balasore	5.6	5.3	7.5
Unmet need for Limiting (%)		**Odisha**	**12.4**	**12.3**	**13.4**
	Highest	Boudh	28.0	28.2	NA
	Lowest	Balasore	0.5	0.0	3.9

Total Unmet need (%)		Odisha	23.2	23.5	21.7
	Highest	Boudh	48.3	48.8	NA
	Lowest	Balasore	6.1	5.3	11.4

5. MARRIAGE

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Females married below legal Age (18 yrs) (%)		Odisha	5.9	6.5	3.2
	Highest	Nabarangpur	24.7	25.3	NA
	Lowest	Jagatsinghpur	0.5	0.5	0.9
Males married below legal Age		Odisha	5.2	5.8	2.4
(21 yrs) (%)	Highest	Nabarangpur	22.4	23.0	NA
	Lowest	Jagatsinghpur	0.9	0.8	1.4
		Kendrapada	0.9	0.9	0.0

6. AGE AT MARRIAGE

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Mean Age at Marriage for females		Odisha	21.7	21.5	22.9
	Highest	Jagatsinghpur	24.0	24.0	23.3
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	19.8	19.8	NA
Mean Age at Marriage for males		Odisha	26.9	26.5	28.6
	Highest	Jagatsinghpur	29.0	28.8	29.4
		Cuttack	29.0	29.2	28.3
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	23.3	23.2	NA

7. ANTE-NATAL CARE

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Currently Married Pregnant women aged 15-49 yrs registered for ANC (%)		Odisha	68.7	68.5	70
	Highest	Bargarh	87.3	86.7	93.1
	Lowest	Nuapada	41.1	40.9	NA
Mothers who received any ANC (%)		Odisha	95.6	95.3	97.4
	Highest	Jharsuguda	99.3	99.1	99.5
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	83.3	82.9	NA
Mothers who had full ANC (%)		Odisha	18.6	16.9	28.9
	Highest	Jagatsinghpur	36.0	35.3	40.7

	Lowest	Jajapur	5.4	5.1	NA
Mothers received ANC from Govt. Sources (%)	**Odisha**		**57.7**	**59.2**	**49.0**
	Highest	Mayurbhanj	92.0	93.3	70.7
	Lowest	Malkangiri	41.3	39.2	63.9

8. DELIVERY CARE

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Institutional Delivery (%)		**Odisha**	**71.3**	**69.2**	**84.0**
	Highest	Puri	91.6	91.5	91.7
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	31.8	30.1	NA
Delivery at Govt. Institutions (%)		**Odisha**	**61.7**	**62.6**	**56.0**
	Highest	Puri	80.7	83.4	66.7
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	30.0	28.6	NA
Delivery at Private institution (%)		**Odisha**	**9.2**	**6.2**	**27.5**
	Highest	Jharsuguda	20.7	11.7	35.3
	Lowest	Malkangiri	0.4	0.2	2.6
Delivery at Home (%)		**Odisha**	**28.1**	**30.2**	**15.7**
	Highest	Nabarangpur	68.1	69.8	NA
	Lowest	Puri	8.2	8.1	8.3
Safe Delivery (%)		**Odisha**	**75.2**	**73.3**	**86.9**
	Highest	Puri	92.7	92.7	92.9
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	35.6	33.9	NA

9. JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY)

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Mother who availed financial assistance for delivery under JSY (%)		**Odisha**	**61.6**	**63.4**	**50.5**
	Highest	Puri	80.2	83.9	60.7
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	29.1	27.8	NA
Mother who availed financial assistance for institutional delivery under JSY (%)		**Odisha**	**83.3**	**88.1**	**59.6**
	Highest	Kandhamal	96.2	96.3	95.2
	Lowest	Gajapati	54.9	56.1	47.3

Mother who availed financial assistance for Govt. institutional delivery under JSY (%)		**Odisha**	**94.4**	**95.5**	**87.2**
	Highest	Bargarh	97.4	97.4	97.9
	Lowest	Gajapati	70.8	69.8	78.5

10. POST NATAL CARE

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Less than 24 hrs .stay in institution after delivery (%)		**Odisha**	**53.5**	**55.7**	**42.8**
	Highest	Bolangir	73.7	75.2	59.0
		Dhenkanal	73.7	74.2	68.3
	Lowest	Jagatsinghpur	26.0	24.2	43.4
Mother who received Post-natal Check up within 48 hrs of delivery (%)		**Odisha**	**74.5**	**72.6**	**85.9**
	Highest	Bargarh	90.0	89.4	96.2
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	40.1	38.7	NA
Mother who received Post-natal Check up within 1 week of delivery (%)		**Odisha**	**78.5**	**76.9**	**88.6**
	Highest	Bargarh	92.6	92.1	96.9
	Lowest	Malkangiri	48.2	46.5	69.3
Mother who did not receive any Post-natal Check up (%)		**Odisha**	**19.6**	**21.1**	**10.4**
	Highest	Malkangiri	43.7	45.1	26.6
	Lowest	Bargarh	7.1	7.5	3.1
New born who were checked up within 24 hrs. of birth (%)		**Odisha**	**74.9**	**73.1**	**85.8**
	Highest	Bargarh	91.0	90.5	96.6
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	38.6	37.1	NA

11. IMMUNIZATION

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Children (12-23 months) having Immunization Card (%)		**Odisha**	**94.0**	**93.7**	**95.4**
	Highest	Jagatsinghpur	99.1	99.0	100.00
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	76.0	75.1	NA
Children (12-23 months) Fully immunized (%)		**Odisha**	**55.0**	**54.3**	**59.5**
	Highest	Kendrapada	82.0	81.4	92.3
	Lowest	Rayagada	11.9	12.1	11.1
Children who did not receive any Vaccination (%)		**Odisha**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**1.1**
	Highest	Gajapati	4.9	5.0	4.7
	Lowest	Boudh and Nayagarh	0.0	0.0	NA

Children With Birth Weight less than 2.5 Kg. (%)		**Odisha**	**22.3**	**22.9**	**19.2**
	Highest	Malkangiri	39.6	41.0	30.1
	Lowest	Bolangir	16.0	16.3	12.8

12. BREAST FEEDING PRACTICES

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Children Breastfed within one Hour of birth (%)		**Odisha**	**71.5**	**71.2**	**73.3**
	Highest	Nuapada	89.8	89.6	NA
	Lowest	Bolangir	36.0	36.6	28.0
Children (aged 6-35months)		**Odisha**	**24.8**	**24.2**	**28.1**
exclusively breastfed for at least	Highest	Kandhamal	57.2	59.3	37.6
6 months (%)	Lowest	Bolangir	4.4	4.2	6.5

13. DISABILITY

State /District	Prevalence of any type of Disability (Per100,000 Population)								
	Person			**Male**			**Female**		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Odisha	**1990**	**2105**	**1399**	**2098**	**2233**	**1426**	**1880**	**1977**	**1371**
Kalahandi (Highest)	3153	3211	NA	3204	3293	NA	3100	3127	NA
Khordha (Lowest)	914	1318	418	1034	1492	490	786	1139	340

14. BIRTH REGISTRATION

Indicators		State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Birth Registered (%)		**Odisha**	**83.7**	**82.7**	**89.6**
	Highest	Bolangir	95.8	95.5	100
	Lowest	Nabarangpur	43.9	42.8	NA
Children whose birth was		**Odisha**	**30.4**	**26.9**	**51.7**
registered and received Birth	Highest	Nuapada	51.4	50.5	NA
Certificate (%)	Lowest	Boudh	4.3	4.0	NA

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