

# RANKING OF DISTRICTS IN BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

for Area Specific Planning and  
Programme Interventions



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# INTRODUCTION

With the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment to the Constitution, districts became the focus of attention. Inter district disparities have a strong bearing on regional disparities in development across states. The District Level Household Survey (DLHS-3, 2007-08) provides a set of key indicators for 601 districts from 34 states on reproductive and child health. The Provisional Population Total of Census, 2011 also provides some indicators at the district level. A combination of DLHS and Census based indicators will help to assess the overall development of the districts. It will also help policymakers, planners and programme managers to formulate better strategies for the development of the districts.

Understanding the need for area-specific planning and the special attention needed for districts lagging far behind in human development, an attempt has been made to compute composite indices based on ten key variables for the districts of Bihar and Jharkhand. The variables are chosen in such a way that they reflect the overall progress of the districts. The indicators have been selected so that they help policymakers and programme managers in any one of the following:

- To assess current levels and monitor the trends
- To assess the achievements of various programmes relating to RCH components
- Rank of districts according to their level of development
- Identify target areas and groups requiring special attention
- To a better understanding of linkages on output and input variables

In order to rank the districts, Population Foundation of India (PFI) has computed a composite index for the states of Bihar and Jharkhand called the 'The Socio Demographic Development Index (SDDI)' based on 10 key indicators drawn from Census 2011 and District Level Household Survey -3, 2007-08.

## Methodology

The selection of variables for such an exercise is extremely important. There are two basic requirements for the selection of variables in the computation of composite index. First, these selected variables

should have a direct link with the level of development of the area and human development. The second most important requirement relates to the quality of available variable and its sensitivity to the measurement error. There are many demographic indicators that would have ambiguous and spurious link with development especially when we go below national or state level. At district level, a number of indicators are affected due to low development of the districts, its geographical location and proximity to large cities/towns. A variable may have direct link with development but its measurement at the district level is unrealistic and so its inclusion becomes questionable. There are also some methodological issues once an attempt is made to construct a composite index. Among the selected variables one may be more important than the other, and therefore, in final combination there is a need to give an appropriate weight to each variable. The weights are statistically derived and at many times confusing to less statistically oriented readers. Also, they may not fit in the general perception of the existing linkages among the selected variables. Hence, a simple average of each index has been taken into consideration in order to get a composite index.

The Socio-Demographic Development Index (SDDI) has been developed by taking into consideration four Census-based indicators and six District Level Household Survey (DLHS-3) indicators. A dimensional index for the 10 variables was developed, and the SDDI is an average of these ten individual dimensional index. Apart from the SDDI, other two indices - the Social Development Index (SDI) and the Reproductive Health Index (RHI) have also been computed. The SDI indicates the extent of social development/disparities and the RHI index indicates the success of programmatic intervention pertaining to Reproductive and Child Health.

## Indicators

For the construction of the individual dimensional index, actual, maximum and minimum values of these 10 indicators were taken into consideration.

### Census 2001

1. Female literacy (7 years and above)
2. Gender disparity in literacy (female literacy/male literacy\*100)
3. Child sex ratio
4. Proportion of population (0-6 years)

### DLHS-3 (2007-08)

5. Percentage of girls marrying below 18 years of age
6. Percentage of birth order three and above
7. Percentage of currently-married women using any family planning method
8. Percentage of safe delivery
9. Percentage of children under age three who received complete immunisation
10. Percentage of women who received complete ANC.

A brief description and justification for inclusion of each indicator is given below.

1. **Female Literacy (7+ years):** The female literacy for 7 years and above is taken for the computation of the composite index. It is well known that female literacy is directly related to the level of social development and it is one of the key variables in the developmental process. A high level of female literacy is associated with low birth rate, a lower level of infant and child mortality and a higher use of contraception.
2. **Gender Disparity in Literacy:** The gender disparity in literacy means that there is a male female differential in literacy level. It is also related to the status of women. Gender disparity has been computed as the ratio of female to male literacy multiplied by 100. The ratio varies between 0 to 100. The lower the index value, the higher the gender disparity and vice-versa.
3. **Child Sex Ratio:** Sex ratio has been used as an indicator of the status of women. The overall sex ratio may be a good indicator at national and state levels. However, there are various factors affecting the sex ratio of the population below the state level. Of these, migration by males plays a greater role. This process reduces the sex ratio in the districts that receive male migrants and increases sex ratio in those districts that send out male migrants. Therefore, districts having a higher sex ratio (more females per 1000 males) will not necessarily be a developed one. Many poor districts from where large numbers of males migrate to an already crowded urban agglomeration for employment show more females. Further, the sex ratio of the population in 2001 is the legacy of the past many years and does not indicate the situation of today or development that has taken place in the very near past. It is therefore, difficult to say whether the sex ratio of population would be a good indicator at district level. Rather, the sex ratio of the 0-6 population is least affected by migration and reflects changes that have taken place in the near past. Child sex ratio is defined as the number of girls per thousand boys in the age group of population between 0-6 years. Thus the sex ratio of 0–6 children has been considered for computing the composite index.
4. **Proportion of Population in 0-6 years Age Group:** Children in the 0-6 year age group are those who have survived during the last six years. The higher the proportion of children in a district, the higher is likely to be the birth rate and vice versa. This proportion is preferred as compared to the decadal growth rate. The growth rate has two components - natural increase and net migration. While natural increase is likely to be negatively related to development, the relationship between migration and development may not be so. The overall growth rate therefore may not show a clear relationship with development. A similar argument also holds true for the overall sex ratio of population in a district.

At district level, population growth rate is very sensitive to even a small change in these components. Generally, it has been observed that low development in a district leads to a large out-migration of males, so population growth remains low. At the same time, developed districts attract a large volume of labour and therefore, may have higher growth rate. So, population growth rate may not be a good indicator at the district level. In place of this, the proportion of population in 0-6 years will be a good indicator. It reflects the survival of births during the last six years and may approximate current fertility and therefore, has been used in the present exercise.



5. **Girls Marrying below 18 Years of Age:** Under DLHS, the age at marriage of boys and girls preceding three years of survey was collected. Accordingly, the proportion of girls marrying below 18 years is computed for each district. Early marriage of girls leads to a higher family size, high infant and child mortality and pregnancy complications. Districts with higher proportion of girls marrying below 18 years may also be socially and health wise worse off than others. Adolescent reproductive health is strongly affected by low age at marriage and such continuing practices leave a long lasting effect on women's lives. The higher proportion of girls marrying young would also indicate the need for social development on one hand, and the strict implementation of the law on the other.
6. **Birth Order Three and Above:** Birth order is a good proxy for fertility. The higher the proportion of births of order three and above, the higher will be the fertility and vice versa. It affects negatively the state of reproductive and child health.
7. **Current Use of any Family Planning Method:** The higher use of family planning helps to reduce the natural growth rate of a population. Under RCH, the use of family planning is largely emphasized. This variable is critical in population stabilisation and in achieving better reproductive health.
8. **Safe Delivery:** A 'safe' delivery is one that is assisted by trained health professionals either at a hospital or at home. It reduces maternal and child death and promotes safe motherhood. The promotion of safe delivery is a priority under reproductive and child health. The higher the coverage, the better the state of reproductive and child health. Institutional delivery is a key to the reduction of maternal mortality.
9. **Complete Antenatal Care:** Complete ANC includes at least one TT injection, three ANC check-ups and consumption of IFA tablets during pregnancy. It is directly linked to the state of reproductive and child health. The higher the coverage of ANC, the better the maternal health care that leads to higher child survival and lower maternal mortality.
10. **Complete Immunisation:** Complete immunisation includes BCG, three doses of polio and DPT, and measles. It prevents six childhood killer diseases. The higher the coverage of complete immunisation, the better would be the child's health and vice versa. The objective under RCH programme is to achieve universal immunisation.

### Standardisation of Indicators

The indicators have been grouped into positive and negative and are standardised to compute the composite indices.

For positive indicators (safe delivery, complete antenatal care etc.), the composite index is usually computed as -

$$100 \times (V_i - V_{\min}) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$$

In other words, index value is [Actual Value in the series – Minimum Value in the series] divided by [Maximum Value – Minimum Value]. This simply states that the district with a lowest value will get a score of 0 and the district with a highest value will get a score of 100.

In case if variables affect negatively (birth order three and above, girls marrying below 18 years of age), the index is computed as -

$$100 \times (V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$$

## Ranking of Districts In terms of Composite Indices

All 37 districts of Bihar and 22 districts of Jharkhand were ranked on the basis of Socio Demographic Development Index (SDDI), Social Development Index (SDI) and Reproductive Health Index (RHI). In terms of RHI, 24 districts in Bihar have a score less than 50 and in Jharkhand 16 districts have a score less than 50.

**Table-1: Ranking of Districts in terms of Composite Indices**

Districts	SDDI	Rank	SDI	Rank	RHI	Rank
<b>Bihar</b>						
Munger	77.5	1	58.3	10	87.1	1
Patna	69.5	2	55.0	14	76.7	2
Rohtas	64.4	3	61.8	6	65.7	3
Siwan	61.6	4	60.9	7	61.9	4
Nalanda	59.0	5	58.3	9	59.3	5
Aurangabad	58.8	7	65.4	1	55.6	10
Gopalganj	58.8	6	63.5	4	56.5	9
Bhojpur	57.1	8	63.4	5	53.9	13
Jehanabad	55.9	10	50.5	17	58.6	6
Bhagalpur	55.8	9	54.6	15	56.3	8
Buxar	54.7	11	55.8	13	54.2	12
Sheikhpura	51.8	12	47.1	18	54.2	11
Saran	51.5	13	56.4	12	49.1	14
Muzaffarpur	51.4	14	65.1	3	44.6	16
Vaishali	51.3	15	37.4	26	58.3	7
Kaimur	48.4	16	56.7	11	44.3	17
Begusarai	46.0	17	59.5	8	39.3	23
Lakhisarai	45.1	18	44.1	21	45.5	15
Nawada	43.7	19	65.3	2	32.9	29
Purba Champaran	43.6	20	41.4	22	44.7	18
Gaya	43.0	21	53.4	16	37.8	25
Supaul	40.5	22	40.1	23	40.7	20
Banka	39.8	23	44.7	19	37.3	26

Districts	SDDI	Rank	SDI	Rank	RHI	Rank
<b>Bihar</b>						
Madhubani	39.2	24	37.2	28	40.2	21
Samastipur	38.9	25	36.7	29	40.0	22
Khagaria	37.2	26	26.9	37	42.4	19
Darbhanga	36.6	27	33.3	32	38.3	24
Katihar	34.3	29	38.3	25	32.3	30
Saharsa	34.2	31	31.4	33	35.6	28
Kishanganj	34.0	28	44.6	20	28.7	33
Araria	33.5	30	30.3	34	35.0	27
Paschim Champaran	31.0	32	37.2	27	27.9	34
Jamui	30.4	34	38.9	24	26.2	35
Purnia	30.0	33	29.4	35	30.2	32
Madhepura	29.7	35	27.0	36	31.0	31
Sitamarhi	28.2	36	34.9	30	24.9	36
Sheohar	20.1	37	33.4	31	13.4	37
<b>Jharkhand</b>						
Purbi Singhbhum	89.2	1	75.0	1	96.2	1
Dhanbad	63.4	2	49.8	9	70.2	2
Ranchi	63.0	3	62.7	3	63.2	5
Saraikela-Kharsawan	60.7	4	45.2	15	68.5	3
Bokaro	59.7	5	42.9	20	68.1	4
Hazaribagh	57.2	6	49.8	10	60.9	6
Lohardaga	51.3	7	62.4	4	45.7	7
Simdega	47.8	8	66.1	2	38.6	9
Gumla	41.6	9	57.8	5	33.5	13
Koderma	41.5	10	56.4	6	34.0	12
Pashchimi Singhbhum	41.3	11	39.9	22	42.0	8
Palamu	39.2	12	56.1	8	30.8	15
Latehar	38.8	13	47.6	12	34.5	11
Jamtara	38.3	14	43.5	17	35.7	10
Dumka	36.5	15	45.8	14	31.8	14
Garhwa	35.2	16	49.4	11	28.1	16
Chatra	34.1	17	56.4	7	23.0	18

Districts	SDDI	Rank	SDI	Rank	RHI	Rank
<b>Jharkhand</b>						
Deoghar	32.1	18	47.4	13	24.5	17
Giridih	28.9	19	44.5	16	21.0	19
Godda	27.2	20	41.0	21	20.3	20
Sahibganj	25.8	21	43.4	18	17.0	21
Pakur	22.0	22	43.0	19	11.6	22

Ranking of districts in terms of SDI shows that in Bihar, 20 districts have a score less than 50, and in Jharkhand, 14 districts have a score less than 50. Similarly, the ranking of districts in terms of SDDI, shows that 22 districts in Bihar have a score less than 50, and 15 districts in Jharkhand have a score less than 50. Individual variables also reflect that these districts are not performing well in both RHI and SDI. Policymakers and programme managers need to advocate for improving the health and social development scenarios in these states.

**Table-2: Distribution of Districts in terms of Composite Indices**

Index	Number of Districts With score less than 50	Number of Districts With score more than 50
<b>Bihar</b>		
SDI	20	17
RHI	24	13
SDDI	22	15
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
SDI	14	8
RHI	16	6
SDDI	15	7

The Government of India has, in fact recognised the importance of the problem and have included Bihar and Jharkhand under the 18 high-focus states of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

## References

1. International Institute for Population Sciences (2002) Ram, F and S.K. Mohanty, *Ranking of Districts in India for Area Specific Planning and Programme Intervention*.
2. Population Foundation of India (2007), Nanda A.R. et al., *India-Socio Demographic Development Index.*"

## Annexure

State/ District	Indicators														Mothers who had at least 3 ante-natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%)
	Girls marrying before completing 18 years (%)	Births of order 3 and above (%)	Current use of family planning - any method (%)	Mothers who had at least 3 ante-natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%)	Institutional births (%)	Children (12-23 months) fully immunised	Safe delivery	Full ANC	Population 0-6 years age group (%)	Female literacy rate	Child sex ratio	Male literacy rate	Gender disparity in literacy		
<b>Bihar</b>															
Munger	29.9	42.6	43.2	37.3	48.6	43.2	53.9	12.2	16.3	54.6	925	67.3	66.5	78.7	
Patna	33.1	45.7	44.9	24.1	58.3	39.1	60.1	7.5	15.7	53.7	899	67.7	67.9	34.7	
Rohtas	51.8	47.7	43.5	25.6	48.5	41.5	59.3	6.6	16.6	54.1	925	71.2	70.3	39.7	
Siwan	25.9	46.0	25.2	33.3	33.4	51.8	39.2	7.3	16.1	50.9	934	69.1	68.8	65.3	
Nalanda	46.6	47.8	32.7	24.6	39.3	55.2	44.2	8.1	17.4	45.2	929	63.7	76.9	36.3	
Aurangabad	37.6	46.9	36.2	20.3	30.6	60.7	34.3	4.7	17.4	51.0	941	68.3	74.7	22.0	
Gopalgunj	34.1	48.4	23.1	32.2	36.5	57.4	41.2	5.6	17.1	46.8	959	64.5	72.5	61.7	
Bhojpur	46.4	45.5	37.5	18.4	40.5	33.3	48.5	4.9	16.2	50.4	934	70.6	71.4	15.7	
Jehanabad	54.0	46.1	29.6	31.2	42.6	44.7	48.4	7.8	17.4	46.6	930	66.2	70.5	58.3	
Bhagalpur	26.4	53.1	42.3	20.8	30.3	49.7	40.6	5.4	17.6	46.3	911	60.0	77.1	23.7	
Buxar	49.5	47.9	33.9	21.4	48.0	33.3	50.6	6.4	16.8	49.8	915	68.9	72.2	25.7	
Sheikhpura	51.3	52.1	28.9	43.7	41.5	44.4	44.4	5.2	18.6	44.6	940	62.1	71.8	100.0	
Saran	30.5	51.5	30.3	21.5	22.4	67.0	27.3	5.6	16.7	47.5	922	66.2	72.7	26.0	
Muzaffarpur	36.2	50.5	34.2	20.2	23.0	54.9	26.1	3.8	17.1	47.0	917	61.1	81.1	21.7	
Vaishali	41.6	46.9	45.3	16.3	28.2	59.3	35.2	5.8	16.9	49.1	894	64.0	64.8	8.7	
Kaimur	55.4	51.5	32.8	24.3	42.6	24.9	47.3	5.8	17.9	48.8	939	67.0	72.8	35.3	
Begusarai	44.9	54.2	29.6	29.4	26.9	41.0	30.5	4.7	18.0	46.7	939	61.1	76.5	52.3	
Lakhisarai	54.1	48.0	33.3	25.8	32.6	36.6	36.7	5.1	18.2	44.8	915	60.6	72.8	40.3	
Nawada	64.3	51.6	27.7	23.0	31.0	46.5	33.8	2.3	16.6	42.4	985	59.9	70.9	31.0	
Purba Champaran	53.6	48.1	28.8	34.8	27.1	37.3	28.4	6.4	19.5	38.0	923	54.9	79.3	70.3	
Gaya	51.1	50.8	33.2	24.2	20.7	35.7	25.8	6.2	17.4	46.0	928	63.0	73.1	35.0	
Supaul	43.3	51.5	45.1	20.0	23.2	41.5	25	1	19.0	37.7	942	58.1	73.6	21.0	
Banka	59.1	50.4	26.3	31.9	24.7	37.6	35	4.5	17.9	40.4	945	57.5	70.3	60.7	
Madhubani	38.3	53.1	35.9	33.6	16.0	43.1	19.5	2.9	17.4	39.9	931	59.9	66.8	66.3	
Samastipur	50.2	52.7	36.1	23.1	27.6	47.8	29.9	2.9	18.4	43.5	941	59.8	65.1	31.3	
Khagaria	50.2	51.3	32.8	27.9	25.3	52.3	30.6	3.1	20.9	41.1	912	54.4	73.6	47.3	
Darbhanga	37.8	51.4	32.8	28.5	15.2	45.8	18.5	2.9	17.9	38.4	925	56.4	68.1	49.3	
Katihar	42.5	53.0	27.9	32.6	12.5	34.8	16.5	4.8	19.6	36.3	956	49.3	72.8	63.0	
Saharsa	55.5	47.9	34.9	13.7	20.0	43.0	27.3	4.1	19.9	34.1	928	52.4	76.0	0.0	
Kishanganj	32.1	57.0	28.9	27.7	17.9	23.6	21.1	3.6	20.2	38.2	966	52.4	75.5	46.7	
Araria	41.3	58.2	32.9	41.0	13.7	33.3	19.1	5.1	20.1	35.9	954	51.5	69.8	91.0	

Index																
Institutional births (%)	Girls marrying before completing 18 years (%)	Births of order 3 and above (%)	Current use of family planning -any method (%)	Children (12-23 months) fully immunised	Safe delivery	Full ANC	Population 0-6 years age group (%)	Child sex ratio	Female literacy	Gender disparity in literacy	SDDI	RANK	SDI	Rank	RHI	Rank
79.0	90.3	122.0	90.5	50.3	86.2	100.0	89.1	33.5	100.0	10.4	77.5	1	58.3	10	87.1	1
100.0	82.5	98.5	98.2	41.8	100.0	58.0	100.0	5.5	95.5	18.9	69.5	2	55.0	14	76.7	2
78.8	37.0	83.3	91.9	46.8	98.2	50.0	81.8	34.1	97.5	33.7	64.4	3	61.8	6	65.7	3
46.2	100.0	96.2	9.5	68.3	53.6	56.3	93.0	44.0	82.0	24.7	61.6	4	60.9	7	61.9	4
59.0	49.6	82.6	43.2	75.4	64.7	63.4	66.6	38.7	53.9	74.2	59.0	5	58.3	9	59.3	5
40.2	71.5	89.4	59.0	86.8	42.7	33.0	66.6	51.3	82.7	60.9	58.8	7	65.4	1	55.6	10
52.9	80.0	78.0	0.0	80.0	58.0	41.1	73.4	71.2	61.9	47.6	58.8	6	63.5	4	56.5	9
61.6	50.1	100.0	64.9	29.6	74.2	34.8	90.1	43.7	79.4	40.5	57.1	8	63.4	5	53.9	13
66.1	31.6	95.5	29.3	53.4	74.0	60.7	67.1	39.0	61.0	34.8	55.9	10	50.5	17	58.6	6
39.5	98.8	42.4	86.5	63.9	56.7	39.3	64.4	18.7	59.3	75.8	55.8	9	54.6	15	56.3	8
77.8	42.6	81.8	48.6	29.6	78.9	48.2	78.7	22.4	76.4	45.8	54.7	11	55.8	13	54.2	12
63.7	38.2	50.0	26.1	52.8	65.1	37.5	44.1	50.1	51.3	43.0	51.8	12	47.1	18	54.2	11
22.5	88.8	54.5	32.4	100.0	27.1	41.1	81.3	30.2	65.6	48.4	51.5	13	56.4	12	49.1	14
23.8	74.9	62.1	50.0	74.7	24.4	25.0	72.9	24.8	62.9	100.0	51.4	14	65.1	3	44.6	16
35.0	61.8	89.4	100.0	83.9	44.7	42.9	76.4	0.0	73.1	0.0	51.3	15	37.4	26	58.3	7
66.1	28.2	54.5	43.7	12.1	71.6	42.9	57.2	49.2	71.5	48.9	48.4	16	56.7	11	44.3	17
32.2	53.8	34.1	29.3	45.7	34.2	33.0	55.6	49.2	61.5	71.7	46.0	17	59.5	8	39.3	23
44.5	31.4	81.1	45.9	36.5	48.0	36.6	52.0	23.1	52.2	49.2	45.1	18	44.1	21	45.5	15
41.0	6.6	53.8	20.7	57.2	41.6	11.6	83.3	100.0	40.4	37.4	43.7	19	65.3	2	32.9	29
32.6	32.6	80.3	25.7	38.0	29.6	48.2	26.5	31.5	18.9	88.9	43.6	20	41.4	22	44.7	18
18.8	38.7	59.8	45.5	34.7	23.8	46.4	67.2	37.2	58.1	51.0	43.0	21	53.4	16	37.8	25
24.2	57.7	54.5	99.1	46.8	22.0	0.0	36.0	52.4	17.3	54.4	40.5	22	40.1	23	40.7	20
27.4	19.2	62.9	14.4	38.6	44.2	31.3	58.5	55.6	30.7	33.7	39.8	23	44.7	19	37.3	26
8.6	69.8	42.4	57.7	50.1	9.8	17.0	67.2	41.0	28.0	12.4	39.2	24	37.2	28	40.2	21
33.7	40.9	45.5	58.6	59.9	32.9	17.0	47.7	51.3	45.7	2.0	38.9	25	36.7	29	40.0	22
28.7	40.9	56.1	43.7	69.3	34.4	18.8	0.0	19.4	33.9	54.2	37.2	26	26.9	37	42.4	19
6.9	71.0	55.3	43.7	55.7	7.6	17.0	58.4	33.6	21.0	20.1	36.6	27	33.3	32	38.3	24
1.1	59.6	43.2	21.6	32.8	3.1	33.9	25.2	68.4	10.5	48.9	34.3	29	38.3	25	32.3	30
17.3	28.0	81.8	53.2	49.9	27.1	27.7	19.8	37.0	0.0	68.7	34.2	31	31.4	33	35.6	28
12.7	84.9	12.9	26.1	9.4	13.3	23.2	13.6	79.2	19.8	65.9	34.0	28	44.6	20	28.7	33
3.7	62.5	3.8	44.1	29.6	8.9	36.6	15.9	65.6	8.8	30.9	33.5	30	30.3	34	35.0	27

State/ District	Indicators													Mothers who had at least 3 ante-natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%)
	Girls marrying before completing 18 years (%)	Births of order 3 and above (%)	Current use of family planning - any method (%)	Mothers who had at least 3 ante-natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%)	Institutional births (%)	Children (12-23 months) fully immunised	Safe delivery	Full ANC	Population 0-6 years age group (%)	Female literacy rate	Child sex ratio	Male literacy rate	Gender disparity in literacy	
Paschim Champaran	58.3	58.7	34.4	36.3	24.9	27.1	27	1.5	19.2	37.6	950	55.4	70.8	75.3
Jamui	67.0	49.4	29.0	27.9	17.6	19.1	24.4	4.6	17.8	40.4	945	60.8	66.5	47.3
Purnia	38.7	53.6	28.9	17.7	21.7	39.4	23.7	2.4	19.7	34.6	953	49.2	69.2	13.3
Madhepura	54.3	53.5	36.7	20.1	17.7	45.2	21.1	2.7	19.9	34.2	923	51.2	73.9	21.3
Sitamarhi	44.7	56.3	26.0	24.9	16.3	36.8	20.1	3.1	18.8	35.1	932	51.0	73.5	37.3
Sheohar	54.3	57.0	28.3	18.2	12.0	27.4	15.1	1.9	19.0	38.1	925	51.8	71.9	15.0
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>81.1</b>	
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	
<b>Jharkhand</b>														
Purbi Singhbhum	21	25.1	49.8	55	49.1	82.6	53.8	22.1	12.5	59.0	980	73.8	80.0	100.0
Dhanbad	25.9	38.9	50.0	50.9	35.4	46.8	43.3	15.4	13.7	55.8	917	74.0	75.4	89.1
Ranchi	24.5	34.9	42.1	40.6	27.5	69.0	35.1	13.6	13.8	57.2	944	69.3	76.0	61.7
Saraikela-Kharsawan	25.4	36.5	39.4	49.7	24.4	82.0	30.0	17.0	14.4	48.2	937	69.2	69.6	85.9
Bokaro	29.2	37.8	53.8	46.2	31.9	57.1	39.3	17.5	13.8	53.0	912	72.8	72.8	76.6
Hazaribagh	32.3	37.6	48.9	38.6	25.9	74.3	40.2	9.0	15.1	51.8	925	69.6	74.3	56.4
Lohardaga	23.6	51.6	36.2	29.4	20.9	81.5	29.9	10.0	16.4	48.5	964	65.6	74.0	31.9
Simdega	12.9	52.2	24.6	36.8	10.1	59.6	15.6	7.3	15.2	50.5	975	64.2	78.7	51.6
Gumla	28.6	52.9	33.9	29.3	10.2	67.3	16.2	6.0	16.4	47.8	955	64.0	74.7	31.6
Koderma	54.5	51.6	32.3	33.3	27.0	48.8	42.1	8.8	17.9	45.0	951	66.7	67.5	42.3
Pashchimi Singhbhum	25.0	49.5	29.4	32.6	21.9	60.8	30.5	14.7	16.9	39.2	947	59.8	65.4	40.4
Palamu	36.0	50.6	40.4	22.4	18.0	51.2	25.7	5.3	16.3	45.0	965	63.9	70.4	13.3
Latehar	34.1	52.8	33.9	28.7	11.4	77.7	17.5	6.3	18.3	41.1	944	58.7	70.0	30.1
Jamtara	40.4	40.3	30.4	34.2	17.8	39.4	22.8	15.5	16.3	42.0	948	64.3	65.3	44.7
Dumka	53.5	32.2	38.3	27.2	9.2	54.9	16.4	5.8	16.1	41.7	957	63.0	66.2	26.1
Garhwa	38.1	53.7	46.3	20.1	10.7	65.1	23.0	2.9	17.7	40.6	958	61.1	66.4	7.2
Chatra	45.8	50.0	33.9	22.9	14.4	45.9	22.9	6.6	18.1	42.5	963	58.9	72.1	14.6
Deoghar	54.7	42.2	38.1	22.9	16.2	38.2	22.8	10.1	17.6	43.1	939	65.3	65.9	14.6
Giridih	48.4	41.7	24.6	25.0	16.5	26.5	24.0	11.1	18.4	41.1	934	64.4	63.8	20.2
Godda	38.8	43.8	22.4	24.1	10.6	35.8	16.4	8.5	17.9	36.8	953	57.2	64.2	17.8
Sahibganj	39.8	47.8	29.2	23.2	5.9	35.0	8.9	3.4	18.8	35.9	955	50.9	70.6	15.4
Pakur	42.7	52.5	16.5	17.4	10.8	47.2	13.6	2.9	19.5	33.3	961	47.4	70.2	0.0
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	

Index																
Institutional births (%)	Girls marrying before completing 18 years (%)	Births of order 3 and above (%)	Current use of family planning -any method (%)	Children (12-23 months) fully immunised	Safe delivery	Full ANC	Population 0-6 years age group (%)	Child sex ratio	Female literacy	Gender disparity in literacy	SDDI	RANK	SDI	Rank	RHI	Rank
27.9	21.2	0.0	50.9	16.7	26.4	4.5	33.0	61.7	16.9	37.1	31.0	32	37.2	27	27.9	34
12.1	0.0	70.5	26.6	0.0	20.7	32.1	58.8	55.7	30.9	10.3	30.4	34	38.9	24	26.2	35
21.0	68.9	38.6	26.1	42.4	19.1	12.5	24.0	64.2	2.3	27.2	30.0	33	29.4	35	30.2	32
12.3	30.9	39.4	61.3	54.5	13.3	15.2	19.2	32.2	0.3	56.2	29.7	35	27.0	36	31.0	31
9.3	54.3	18.2	13.1	37.0	11.1	18.8	40.2	41.2	4.7	53.4	28.2	36	34.9	30	24.9	36
0.0	30.9	12.9	23.4	17.3	0.0	8.0	36.6	34.0	19.3	43.8	20.1	37	33.4	31	13.4	37
100.0	80.6	100.0	89.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.2	1	75.0	1	96.2	1
68.3	68.9	51.7	89.8	89.1	68.3	36.2	17.1	87.4	87.4	7.2	63.4	2	49.8	9	70.2	2
50.0	72.2	65.7	68.6	61.7	50.0	75.8	17.9	93.0	93.0	46.8	63.0	3	62.7	3	63.2	5
42.8	70.1	60.1	61.4	85.9	42.8	98.9	27.7	57.8	57.8	37.4	60.7	4	45.2	15	68.5	3
60.2	61.0	55.6	100.0	76.6	60.2	54.5	18.5	76.6	76.6	0.0	59.7	5	42.9	20	68.1	4
46.3	53.6	56.3	86.9	56.4	46.3	85.2	36.6	71.8	71.8	19.1	57.2	6	49.8	10	60.9	6
34.7	74.4	7.3	52.8	31.9	34.7	98.0	55.6	59.1	59.1	75.8	51.3	7	62.4	4	45.7	7
9.7	100.0	5.2	21.7	51.6	9.7	59.0	38.9	66.7	66.7	92.1	47.8	8	66.1	2	38.6	9
10.0	62.4	2.8	46.6	31.6	10.0	72.7	55.8	56.4	56.4	62.6	41.6	9	57.8	5	33.5	13
48.8	0.5	7.3	42.4	42.3	48.8	39.8	77.4	45.5	45.5	57.3	41.5	10	56.4	6	34.0	12
37.0	71.1	14.7	34.6	40.4	37.0	61.1	63.1	22.8	22.8	50.8	41.3	11	39.9	22	42.0	8
28.0	44.7	10.8	64.1	13.3	28.0	44.0	54.9	45.4	45.4	78.4	39.2	12	56.1	8	30.8	15
12.7	49.3	3.1	46.6	30.1	12.7	91.3	82.7	30.3	30.3	47.0	38.8	13	47.6	12	34.5	11
27.5	34.2	46.9	37.3	44.7	27.5	23.0	53.7	33.8	33.8	52.7	38.3	14	43.5	17	35.7	10
7.6	2.9	75.2	58.4	26.1	7.6	50.6	51.7	32.6	32.6	66.3	36.5	15	45.8	14	31.8	14
11.1	39.7	0.0	79.9	7.2	11.1	68.8	73.8	28.4	28.4	67.1	35.2	16	49.4	11	28.1	16
19.7	21.3	12.9	46.6	14.6	19.7	34.6	79.9	35.7	35.7	74.2	34.1	17	56.4	7	23.0	18
23.8	0.0	40.2	57.9	14.6	23.8	20.9	73.2	38.0	38.0	40.5	32.1	18	47.4	13	24.5	17
24.5	15.1	42.0	21.7	20.2	24.5	0.0	84.6	30.4	30.4	32.7	28.9	19	44.5	16	21.0	19
10.9	38.0	34.6	15.8	17.8	10.9	16.6	77.2	13.6	13.6	59.8	27.2	20	41.0	21	20.3	20
0.0	35.6	20.6	34.0	15.4	0.0	15.2	90.2	10.4	10.4	62.8	25.8	21	43.4	18	17.0	21
11.3	28.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	11.3	36.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	22.0	22	43.0	19	11.6	22



