NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, 2005-2006 (NFHS-3), INDIA

MANUAL FOR HOUSEHOLD LISTING

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Manual for Household Listing

I. Introduction

In 2005-06 India is implementing the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3). It is a nationwide sample survey designed to provide indicators on fertility, family welfare, and health. The NFHS-3 will provide key indicators at both the national and state level, as well as at the rural and urban levels within each state. In addition it will provide health and family welfare indicators for slum and non-slum areas for the cities of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Indore, Meerut, Mumbai and Nagpur. The survey will also provide HIV prevalence among adult men and women for India, a country as whole, Uttar Pradesh and each of the six high HIV prevalence states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu and for the group of all other states in India. The survey will collect information from a nationwide sample of about 131,000 households.

The households will be sampled by multi-stage sampling. A uniform sample design will be adopted in all the states. In each state, a rural sample will be selected in two stages: the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), which are villages will be selected from a list of all the villages in a state with probability proportional to population size (PPS) sampling at the first stage, followed by selection of a sample of households within each PSU at second stage. In urban areas, a three-stage sampling procedure will be followed. In the first stage, wards (PSUs) will be selected from the list of all the wards from all the cities in a state with PPS sampling. In the next stage, one census enumeration block (CEB) will be selected from the list of all enumeration blocks in the selected ward, again by using PPS sampling and at final stage average of 30 households will be selected from the list of households in selected CEBs.

In each of eight cities the households from slum and non-slum areas will be selected at two stages, in the first stage CEBs (PSUs) in slum/non-slum areas will be selected by PPS sampling and in the second stage households will be selected from each slum/non-slum CEB.

From the nationwide sample of about 131,000 households about 144,000 women age 15-49 and 95,000 men age 15-54 will be interviewed. In Uttar Pradesh and six high HIV prevalence states all women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 from sampled households will be interviewed and tested for HIV. However in all other states women age 15-49 will be interviewed from all sampled households but men age 15-54 will be interviewed from the subsample of selected households and women and men will be tested for HIV from the further subsample of households selected for men's interviews. Prior to interview, all the households located in the selected PSUs will be listed. The listing of households for each PSU will be used in selecting the final sample of households to be included in the NFHS-3.

This manual describes the procedure to be followed for mapping and listing all the structures and households in the selected PSUs and CEBs and steps to be followed in selecting households for women and men's interviews and HIV testing from the selected PSUs in rural and urban areas.

II. Objectives of Mapping and Listing

The objective of mapping and listing operation is to ensure that all households in the PSU are covered by the list. Households are found in dwellings, dwellings in structures and structures in the PSUs. The mapping operation includes identification of the boundaries of the PSU correctly and preparation of sketch maps and the listing involves the numbering of all structures within the area, and listing of all the dwellings and households in the PSU. Basically, a household is a person or group of persons who live and eat together. In practice, households must be defined to ensure that apart from persons living in institutions, the list of households covers the entire population living in the PSU. In this way, when the sample is selected from the list of dwellings or households, all persons in the PSU get a proper chance of being selected for the survey.

The mapping and listing operation consists of visiting each selected PSU, drawing a location map as well as the layout map of all the structures in the PSU and recording on listing forms a description of every structure together with the names of the heads of the households found in the structure.

III. Responsibilities of the Listing Staff

The houselisting operation will be carried out separately in each of the states by an independent team prior to the main survey. Persons recruited to participate in the listing operation in each state will work in teams consisting of two enumerators (mapper and lister). A coordinator will monitor the entire operation.

The responsibilities of the coordinator are to:

1. Obtain information on the number of CEBs and number of households and total population in each CEB of the selected urban PSU, i.e. wards. Obtain base maps for all the PSUs, i.e. villages if the PSUs are from rural areas and census enumeration blocks selected from urban PSUs. Base maps are available with the census office of the state, On the basis of these maps, updated location and layout maps will be prepared during the mapping and listing operation;

2. Arrange for the reproduction of all listing materials (listing manuals, mapping and listing forms).

3. Assign selected PSUs to different teams.

4. Obtain travel allowances for the teams.

5. Arrange for transportation of the teams to the field.

6. Monitor the reception of the completed listing forms at the central office.

7. Verify that the quality of work is acceptable.

The responsibilities of the enumerators are to:

1. Contact local officials in each selected PSU to inform them about the listing operation and to obtain their cooperation.

2. Identify the boundaries of the PSU.

3. Draw a location map showing the location of the cluster.

4. Draw a detailed layout map of the PSU.

5. Segment larger villages into smaller segments

6. Fill up the form showing the details of segmentation done in different PSU.

7. Mark the structure number on the walls/doors of the structures within the PSU.

8. List all the households in the PSU in a systematic manner.

9. Communicate to the coordinator problems encountered in the field and follow his instructions.

The two enumerators in each team should work together. First they identify the PSU boundaries, then one enumerator prepares the location map and layout sketch map while the other does the household listing.

IV. Listing Materials

The materials needed for the household listing operation are:

- Manual for Household Listing
- Base maps of the selected PSU
- Map Information Form
- Household Listing Form
- Segmentation Information Form

V. Definition of Terms

The location map is a reference of a PSU. It is prepared for the entire village(s) or urban blocks and is meant to show the location of each PSU. The layout sketch map is a detailed map of the village or census block in which will be shown the streets, buildings on the streets and other features like river, hills, trees etc.

A structure is a free-standing building that can have one or more rooms. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit that are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that buildings with component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Sometimes, a series of buildings may be found along a street that are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate structure. On the other hand, multi-storied building having several flats owned by different persons should be treated as one structure. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings owned by different persons, then each such building constitutes a structure. Similarly, if there are more than one building within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., each of these buildings separately constitutes a structure.

A dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms occupied by one or more households (for example: a single house, an apartment, a group of rooms in a house), which has an independent entrance from the street, corridor or other common or public area.

A household is a person or group of persons who commonly live together and would take meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. In some cases, one may find a group of people living together in the same structure, but each person has a separate eating arrangement; they should be counted as separate one-person-households. Collective living arrangements such as boarding houses, messes, hotels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, army camps, boarding schools or ashrams will not be considered as households, and are not included in the survey.

The head of household is the person who is acknowledged as such by members of the household. The head is usually responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the household.

VI. Locating the Primary Sampling Unit

The coordinator will provide the listing team with a location map of the village and/or urban block containing the selected PSU assigned to the team. The PSU is identified by a PSU number given for NFHS-3 (for example, PSU no. 010) and also the code corresponding to the census village (for example, village code no. 000012). Upon arrival in the area, the team will use the census location map to identify all the boundaries of the selected PSU. In most cases, the boundaries follow the boundaries as shown in the census location map. There may be recognizable natural features such as streams or lakes, and cultural features such as roads or railroads. However, if the boundaries of the PSU have undergone change since the census location map was prepared, the team should obtain assistance from local authorities or people living in the vicinity to identify the boundaries.

Before doing the listing, the team should tour the PSU to determine an efficient route of travel for listing all the structures. Divide the PSU into sections if possible. A section can be a block of structures. It is useful to make a rough sketch map of the PSU indicating the boundaries of the sections, as well as the relative location of landmarks, public buildings - such as schools, temples, and markets - and main roads. This rough sketch will serve as guide for the team when they begin the main work.

VII. Preparing Location and Layout Sketch Maps

The coordinator will designate one enumerator as the mapper. The second enumerator will be the lister. Although the two have separate tasks to perform, it is best that they move around the PSU together, the mapper prepares the maps, and the lister collects information on the structures and corresponding households indicated on the sketch map.

The mapping of the PSU and the listing of the households should be done in a systematic manner so that there are no omissions or duplications. If the PSU consists of a number of blocks, then the team should finish each block before going to the adjacent one. Within each block, start at one corner of the block and move clockwise around the block. In the rural area where the structures may be grouped in small villages or hamlets, cover the entire area hamlet by hamlet. In a village with scattered households, cover the village by dividing it into imaginary segments radiating from the centre of the village boundary, i.e., each segment covering some area from the centre to the village boundary.

On the first page of the Map Information Form the mapper will prepare a location map of the PSU. First, fill in the identification box for the PSU: write the name of the state, district and the taluka where the PSU is located, also their codes as given in Census of India, 2001; indicate whether it is a mega city (Population 5 million+), large city (1 million<=Population<5 million), medium city (1 lakh<=Population<1 million), large town (50,000<=Population<a lakh), small town (Population < 50,000) or a rural area by placing respective codes in the appropriate box. In case the PSU is from cities of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Indore, Meerut, Mumbai and Nagpur enter code '1' for non-slum PSU and '2' for slum PSU. The coordinator will provide all the information needed for filling in the identification boxes. In the space provided, draw a map showing the location of the PSU and how to get to the PSU. Include all useful information to find the PSU and its boundaries, either directly on the map or in the space reserved for observations.

On the second page of the Map Information Form, draw a sketch map showing all roads, streets, paths, important landmarks and all structures found in the PSU. It is important that the mapper and lister work together and coordinate their activities, since the structure numbers that the mapper indicates on the sketch map must correspond to the serial numbers assigned by the lister to the same structures.

On the sketch map, mark the starting point with a large X. Place a small square at the spot where each structure in the PSU is located. For any non-residential structure, identify its use (for example, a store or factory). Number all structures in sequential order beginning with "1". Whenever there is a break in the numbering of structures (for example, when moving from one block to another), use an arrow to indicate how the numbers proceed from one set of structures to another. Although it may be difficult to pinpoint the exact location of the structure on the map, even an approximate location is useful for

finding the structure in the future. Add to the sketch map all landmarks (such as a park), public buildings (such as a school or temple), and streets or roads. Sometimes it is useful to add to the sketch map landmarks that are found outside the PSU boundaries, if they are helpful in identifying other structures inside the PSU.

Use the marker provided to write on the entrance to the structure the number that has been assigned to the structure. (Remember that this is the serial number of the structure as assigned on the household listing form, which is the same as the number indicated on the sketch map). In order to distinguish the NFHS number from other numbers that may exist already on the door of the structure, write NF in front of the structure number (for example, NF-001 where NF represents the survey name and 001 represents the structure number).

The listing team should be careful to locate hidden structures. In some areas, structures have been built so haphazardly that they can easily be missed. If there is a pathway leading from the listed structure, check to see if the pathway goes to another structure. People living in the area may help in identifying any hidden structures.

VIII. Listing of Households

The lister will use the Household Listing Form (Form 2) to record all households found in the PSU. Begin by entering the identification codes of the PSU. The first two columns are reserved for office use and hence should be left blank.

Complete the rest of the form as follows:

Column (1) [Serial Number of Structure]: for each structure record the same serial number that the mapper marks on the entrance of the structure as well as enters on the sketch map.

Column (2) [Address/Location/Description of Structure] : Record the street address of the structure. Where structures do not have visible street addresses (especially in the rural area), give a description of the structure or of its location and any other details that help in locating it (for example, in front of the school, next to the store, etc.)

Column (3) [Residence Y/N] : indicate whether the structure is used for residential purposes (eating and sleeping) by writing Y for "Yes". In cases where a structure is used for commercial or other purposes, write N for "No". Structures used for both residential and commercial purposes (for example, a combination of store and

home), should be classified as residential (i.e., mark Y in column 3). Make sure to list any dwelling unit found in a non-residential structure (for example, a guard living inside a factory).

All structures must be listed, including vacant structures and structures under construction, as well as structures where the household members refuse to co-operate, or are not at home at the time of the listing. If it is a residential building, you must still record Y in column 3 and complete the following columns by asking information to neighbours, if possible. They may be left blank if the information cannot be obtained (e.g., from neighbours). In column (6) [Observations], give some explanations (for example : under construction, refusal, not at home, etc.)

Column (4) [Serial Number of Household in Structure] : this is the serial number assigned to each household found within the structure. There can be more than one household in a structure. The first household in the structure will always have number "1". If there is a second household in the structure, then this household should be recorded on the next line, a "2" is recorded in Column (4), and Columns (1) to (3) are left blank.

Column (5) [Name of Head of Household] : write the name of the head of the household. There can only be one head per household.

Column (6) [Observations] : this space is provided for any special remarks that might help the interviewing team locate the structure or identify the household during the main survey fieldwork.

If the structure is an apartment building, assign one serial number to the entire structure (only one square with one number appears on the sketch map), but complete Columns (2) through (6) for each apartment in the building individually. Each apartment should have its own address, which is the apartment number.

Use of pencils at the time of houselisting to write particulars of household as mentioned above should not be allowed. After listing is done in all the PSUs each team is required to send consolidated statements of listing in rural, urban and non-slum/slum PSUs in Form 3, 4 and 4A respectively.

IX. Segmentation of Large Villages

A list of selected villages is provided. Villages having more than 500 households will require segmentation[1]. Each such village will be first divided into at least three parts (segments). Two segments need to be selected from a segmented village and houselisting operation will be carried out in the two selected segments for the purpose of further selection of households in them. Attempt should be made to create segments in such a way that total number of households in any two segments should not exceed 500. The total number of households in any two segments should also be large enough to allow selection of required number of households. Thus a village with 1000 HHs will be subdivided into about five segments with average size of each segment around 200 households.

Procedure for segmentation and Selection of two segments:

Segments formed in a village have to be mutually exclusive and exhaustive. Total number of HHs in all the segments must add up to the total HHs of the village. It is important that a segment is clearly identifiable. Preferably, roads, streets, tree lines, nullah, canals, bridge etc. can be used to distinguish the boundaries of a segment. In the absence of clear cut signs arbitrary lines with some identification may have to be used.

Depending upon the features of a village, one of the following two procedures will be adopted for segmentation and selection of two segments:

Procedure - 1: This procedure assumes that there exists natural segments in a village, i.e., it may have sub-divisions such as mohalla, pada, etc. It is likely that such natural segments will be of unequal sizes and it will be necessary to have an estimate of their sizes. First, check with the Panchayat Office if any such estimates are available. If not it will be necessary to have preliminary count of number of dwellings in each segment to get the estimate.

Let there be k segments of estimated size S_i for the i^{th} segment, so that the total population is:

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{k} S_i$$

Write the segments with S_i values shown against each unit (see example 1). Cumulate the values of S_i and enter the cumulated value against each unit. The entry against the last segment (k^{th} segment) will be equal to the total population S.

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[1] ***The number 500 is not fixed and may change from one state to another depending on topography and distribution of households in villages. The Research Organization may decide the cutoff point and inform IIPS in advance.***

Selection of the two segments can be done as follows:

Step 1: Calculate the sampling interval, $i = S/2$.
Step 2: Draw a random number r between 1 and i.
Step 3: Compute the two sampling numbers as r and $r + i$.
Step 4: For each sampling number, obtain first cumulative S_i which equals or exceeds it. The corresponding segment is the one to be selected.

Example 1:

No. of Segments	Size (S_i)	Cumulative of S_i
1	150	150
2	250	400
3	200	600
4	230	830
5	170	1000
Total	1000	

$i = 1000/2 = 500$

$r = 182$

Two sampling numbers = 182, $182 + 500 = 682$

The segments selected are 2nd and 4th.

It may be noted that the proportion of households in the two selected segments to the total number of households in village is, $p = 0.48$.

The measure of size need not always be number of elements. It is enough if they are numbers approximately proportional to the elements. It may be expressed as:

$S_2 = L_1S_1$; $S_3 = L_2S_1$ ..... ; $S_k = L_{k-1}S_1$.

For example, a village with 4 segments, the segment size can be expressed as;

$S_2 = 2\ S_1$; $S_3 = 2.5\ S_1$ and $S_4 = 4.5\ S_1$.

This means that the second segment is twice as large as the first. The third and fourth segments are two and half and four and half times the first segment respectively. The selection of two segments can proceed as follows:

Example 2:

Segment No.	Size	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
1	S_1	$(S_1/10S_1)*100 = 10$	10
2	$2S_1$	$(2S_1/10S_1)*100 = 20$	30
3	$2.5S_1$	$(2.5S_1/10S_1)*100 = 25$	55
4	$4.5S_1$	$(4.5S_1/10S_1)*100 = 45$	100
Total	$10S_1$		100

i = 100/2 = 50; r = 06.

Two sampling numbers are 6 and 56 and the segments selected will be 1st and 4th.

It may be noted that the proportion of households in the two selected segments to the total number of households in village is, p = 0.55.

It is possible that, if natural segments exist in a village, then, some segments can be quite large. In such cases the larger segments can be further divided.

Procedure - 2: If no natural segments exist, segments are to be created. Segments created should be roughly of equal size. Some variation in size is expected. Segments from half to double size can be tolerated. The rough sketch map of the village and a quick tour of the entire village will help in creating the segments. The boundaries of a segment can be shown with broken lines (---) with some specification around it i.e., name of occupants in each adjacent dwelling, or a description of adjacent structures.

Numbering of segments need to be made in a specified order. Assign no. 1 to the segment in Northernmost corner and move clockwise. Merging of two or more segments can be done to avoid having very small segments. Selection of two segments from the k segments, in this case, can be made systematically by calculating the interval I. If I is a non-whole number, the decimal interval method should be used.

Suppose there are 7 units from which two are to be selected. Therefore i = 7/2 = 3.5. The value of r will be decided by drawing a random number between 1 and 35 (that is, 10*i) and placing a decimal point before its last digit. Let the random number be 12, then r = 1.2 and r + i = 1.2 + 3.5 = 4.7.

The whole number part of each sampling number indicates the unit selected. In this case, it will be 1 and 4. All the information regarding segmentation is required to be filled in Form 5.

X. Selection of Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) in urban areas

In the urban area the list of selected Wards is provided. In each Ward one CEB has to be selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling. For this purpose it is necessary to obtain the number of EBs along with their size from census office. The enumeration blocks usually have on an average 150 households. However, if you find any enumeration block having less than 50 households, merge that smaller block with the adjacent block which appears just before the small EB in the census list. The use of Simple Random Sampling (SRS) is recommended only in those exceptional situations when the size of CEBs in a selected Ward are not available. The houselisting operation needs to be conducted only in the selected CEBs as in the case of rural areas. CEBs will not be segmented.

XI. Household Selection

The household selection is to be done by the Coordinator in the state offices, the following steps are to be followed for each PSU :

Step 1: Go through the completed household listing forms and mark all non-residential structures by drawing a dash on the corresponding in the column labeled HH Number. Examples of non-residential structures are : school, church, store, office building, factory building, structure under construction, vacant structure. However, households that are absent at the time of the listers' visit, or who refused to cooperate must be included even if the name of the head of the household is not listed; no dash will appear on the corresponding lines.

Step 2: In the same column, number all the households in residential structures - households on lines where no dash mark is found - sequentially, beginning with 001. Note that these numbers will be different from the ones in column (4) where the households were numbered sequentially within the structure (i.e., in structures where there are more than one household, the first household always has number 1). The new numbering of households will be done within the PSU; these new numbers will go from 1 to n where n is the total number of households listed in the PSU. In case of rural PSU which is segmented, numbering can be done by combining the listing done in the two selected segments. Let n_1 and n_2 be the number of households listed in segments one and two respectively, and $n = n_1 + n_2$. The numbering will go from 1 to n as follows,

$$1, 2, 3, \text{--------}, n_1, n_1 + 1, n_1 + 2, \text{-----}, n.$$

Step 3: The number of HHs sampled depends on the number of households listed and the overall probability of selection of a household in any PSU. Using n, total number of households listed in a PSU, selection of households will be done systematically using selection interval 'i' and random start 'r'. However, instead of selecting single household a cluster of five consecutive households will be selected. On an average 30 (considering non-response) households will be sampled. In practice the number of sampled households would vary from a minimum of 15 to maximum of 60.

In Uttar Pradesh and six high HIV prevalence states all women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 from selected households will be interviewed as well as tested for HIV. In remaining states all women age 15-49 from sampled households in a PSU will be interviewed. Men age 15-54 will be interviewed only in a subsample of selected households and HIV testing will be done in further subsample of households where both men and women will be interviewed.

For the purpose of selection of households computer software is specifically developed. The software for selection of households is in the form of EXCEL spreadsheet. For each state two separate spreadsheets, one for rural and another for urban areas are developed. For each of the eight cities separate spreadsheets for slum and non-slum areas are developed.

The number of rows in the spreadsheet is equal to number of PSUs sampled in urban/rural area of a state or slum/non-slum PSUs of any of the eight city. The columns are details of the PSUs including identification details and some characteristics like number of households, total population recorded in Census of India, 2001. The green cells in the two columns titled 'Two cols to be filled' are for the inputs to be given. For each rural PSU only two inputs, 1) proportion of households total households in PSU that are listed in two selected segments (0.48 in Example 1 and 0.55 in case of example 2 on pages 10 and 11) and 2) total number of households listed, are to be entered. Please note that the first input would be entered only if the PSU is segmented. If PSU is not segmented and listing is done in the entire village then this cell for that PSU will be left blank. The inputs are to be entered in the green cells in the appropriate row. For each urban PSU three inputs are required. They are the number of selected CEB, total number of households in that CEB as per census of India, 2001 and the number of households listed. For city PSUs (slum/ nonslum) the only input required is total number of households listed. Once the inputs for a PSU are entered the sample of households (Household numbers) will appear on the row. The household numbers in the yellow cells indicate sample for men's interviews. The household numbers with numbers in black print on the top indicate sample of households for HIV testing.

The spreadsheet has one additional green cell titled "Overall fraction=>" for the input. However, this input will be entered by nodal agency and should be left untouched. It is necessary to ensure that all other cells of the spreadsheet except green cells in the two columns titled 'Two cols to be filled' remain untouched so that the software programme will be undisturbed.

XII. Quality Control

To ensure that the work done by each listing team is acceptable, a quality check will be performed. The coordinator will do an independent listing of 10 percent of the PSUs. If errors are found in 2 percent or more of the relisted sample, the whole PSU will be relisted. If less than 2 percent of the relisted sample are wrong, corrections will be made on the household listing form, and no relisting is necessary.

Appendix 1

STANDARD SYMBOLS FOR MAPPING

MAPPING ITEMS	STANDARD SYMBOLS
ORIENTATION TO THE NORTH	
PSU BOUNDARY	
RESIDENTIAL HOUSE	
NON-RESIDENTIAL HOUSE	
VACANT DWELLING UNIT	
PUCCA ROAD	
KACHCHA ROAD	
FOOTPATH	
BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY LINE	
METER GAUGE RAILWAY LINE	
RIVER	
DRY RIVER BED	
MOUNTAIN HILL	
CANAL	
POND	
WELL, WATER TAP	
MARKET	
TEMPLE	
MOSQUE	
CHURCH	
SCHOOL	
DISPENSARY	
PANCHAYAT GHAR/ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	
POST OFFICE	
BRIDGE	
RAILWAY STATION	
ELECTRIC POLE	
TREE, BUSH	

Appendix 2

EXAMPLES OF MAPPING AND LISTING FORMS

FORM 1

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, INDIA 2005-2006 (NFHS-3)

MAP INFORMATION

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____

PSU NUMBER ……..

DISTRICT _____

TEHSIL/TALUK _____

PSU CODE (Census)……..

MEGA CITY/LARGE CITY/SMALL CITY/LARGE TOWN/SMALL TOWN/RURAL
(MEGA CITY=1, LARGE CITY=2, SMALL CITY=3, LARGE TOWN=4, SMALL TOWN=5, RURAL=6)

NON-SLUM/SLUM* (non-slum=1, slum=2) …….

DATE ……..

NAME OF THE MAPPER _____

NAME OF THE LISTER _____

OBSERVATIONS _____

* Only for the cities of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Indore, Meerut and Nagpur. Definition of NON-SLUM/SLUM is as per Census, 2001.

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LAYOUT SKETCH MAP OF PSU

PSU NAME _____

PSU NUMBER..... | | | |

FORM 2

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, INDIA 2005-2006 (NFHS-3)

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

STATE---------- PSU NUMBER..... DISTRICT ----------

TEHSIL/TALUK---------- PSU CODE (Census) ----------

MEGA CITY/LARGE CITY/SMALL CITY/LARGE TOWN/SMALL TOWN/RURAL .....

(MEGA CITY=1, LARGE CITY=2, SMALL CITY=3, LARGE TOWN=4, SMALL TOWN=5, RURAL=6) NON_SLUM/SLUM* (non-slum=1, slum=2) -----

DATE.....

NAME OF THE MAPPER_____ NAME OF THE LISTER_____

FOR OFFICE USE				SERIAL NUMBER OF STRUCTURE	ADDRESS/LOCATION/ DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURE	RESIDENCE (YES/NO)	SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD IN STRUCTURE	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	OBSERVATIONS
WHETHER HOUSEHOLD IS SELECTED FOR:									
WOMAN'S INT.	MAN'S INT.	HIV TEST	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

* Only for the cities of Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur.
Definition of NON-SLUM/SLUM is as per Census, 2001.

FORM 3

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, INDIA 2005-2006 (NFHS-3)

PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED IN RURAL AREA

STATE_____

PSU NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS CENSUS 2001	WHETHER SEGMENTED (YES/NO)	ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED SEGMENTS (IF SEGMENTED)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LISTED IN PSU OR SELECTED SEGMENTS IN PSU	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR:		
						WOMAN'S INTERVIEW	M AN'S INTERVIEW	HIV TEST

FORM 4

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, INDIA 2005-2006 (NFHS-3)

PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED IN URBAN AREA

STATE_____

PSU NUMBER	CITY/TOWN NAME	WARD NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS (CEBs) IN WARD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED WARD (CENSUS 2001)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED CEB (CENSUS 2001)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LISTED IN SELECTED CEB	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR:		
							WOMAN'S INTERVIEW	M AN'S INTERVIEW	HIV TEST

FORM 4A

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, INDIA 2005-2006 (NFHS-3)

PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLDS LISTED IN CITY *

STATE__________________ CITY_________________ NON-SLUM/SLUM__________

PSU NUMBER	WARD NUMBER	CEB NUMBER	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CEB (CENSUS 2001)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LISTED IN CEB	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR:		
					WOMAN'S INTERVIEW	M AN'S INTERVIEW	HIV TEST

* Only for the cities of Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur.

FORM 5

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, INDIA 2005-2006(NFHS-3)

PARTICULARS OF SEGMENTATION

STATE---------- ☐☐ PSU NUMBER---------- ☐☐☐ DISTRICT---------- ☐☐

TEHSIL/TALUK---------- ☐☐☐☐ VILLAGE NAME_____

PSU CODE (Census)---------- ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

DATE---------- ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

TYPE OF SEGMENTATION: NATURAL BOUNDARIES----------1

ARTIFICIAL BOUNDARIES---------2

NUMBER OF SEGMENTS CREATED---------- ☐☐

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF SEGMENT	NUMBER/PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SEGMENT	CUMULATED NUMBER/ PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS

I (Interval) = (TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS OR POPULATION IN PSU)/2 = _____

R (Random start) = _____ (Use Random Number Tables)

R + I = _____

SERIAL NUMBER (AND NAME) OF SELECTED SEGMENTS: A: _____

B: _____