District Level Household Survey-3
Under Reproductive & Child Health Project

2007-08

MAPPING, LISTING & SAMPLING MANUAL

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DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - 3

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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

MUMBAI

(DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

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I. INTRODUCTION

The District Level Household Survey under Reproductive and Child Health Project has been designed to provide information on reproductive and child health, family planning practices and awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS in all the districts as in 2001 Census of India. The survey will interview ever-married women and unmarried women residing in selected households. From all the districts of India selection of these women will be carried out following a uniform selection procedure. The objective of this manual is to describe the selection procedure. The steps involved in the selection are (i) the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) which are either a villages/segments of a village or a census enumeration blocks, and (ii) selection of the households from each of the selected village/urban PSUs.

The objective of the sampling operation is to ensured due chances of selection of primary sampling units, households, ever married women (15-49 years) and unmarried women in the age range 15-24 years in the country. First, we select from each district, 50 rural and urban PSUs independently in proportion to percent urban population of the district as in 2001 Census from the sampling frame of villages and urban wards in the district by adopting Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) Systematic Sampling. The purpose of mapping and listing operation in DLHS-3 is to prepare a mapping of each PSU depicting all lanes or paths, landmarks, dwelling and non-dwelling structures and identification boundaries in the right perspective and to carry out listing of structures with systematic numbering, identifying whether a structure is residential or not and also mentioning name of head of household.

II. COVERAGE OF DLHS-RCH-3

All districts as on Census 2001 are included in this third round of DLHS-RCH and newly created districts shall be augmented as well. Selection of the districts is the responsibility of IIPS and the list of the selected districts will be provided to Regional Agencies. All selected PSUs with less than 50 households shall be provided corresponding link villages and mapping and listing is to be undertaken for such PSUs considering the totality as PSUs.

III. SELECTION OF VILLAGES/URBAN WARDS-PSU's

The number of PSU's to be selected from each district is predetermined as 50. The urban sample will be as per the percent urban according to 2001 census. For the purpose of selection of PSUs, villages and urban wards are stratified into three groups and the 50 PSUs are proportionately allocated to the three strata. Each of these strata is further stratified into two strata by percentage of ST/SC population and a final implicit stratification by female literacy levels is being imparted considering three alternating orders of female literacy. In the case of urban sampling Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) are the PSUs. **For urban sampling we made three-way stratification of urban wards as in Census 2001 following the same criteria and level of stratification as in the case of rural sampling and select wards by probability proportional to size systematic sampling. The list of selected urban wards for each district shall be furnished to the RA and selection of a CEB by PPS sampling shall be the responsibility of RA. RA shall also submit to IIPS subsequently number of CEBs with information on population and household sizes indicating the selected CEB. Follow the numbering and the same selection procedure as describe for segmentation and selection of segments of rural PSU.**

IV. HOUSE LISTING

For the purpose of selecting household from each selected PSU; all the households in each PSU will be listed and numbered systematically, preferably 15 to 30 days prior to the main survey. Households are to be identified by listing all the dwelling units, and dwelling units are to be identified by listing all the structures in the sampled PSU. The steps involved in house-listing are (1) correct identification of the boundaries of the PSU, (2) preparation of the sketch maps of the PSU, (3) numbering of all the structures within the four boundaries of the PSU, (4) listing of dwelling units and (5) listing of all the households within each dwelling units in the PSU. The list of all the households is the sampling frame for the main survey for that PSU. By way of complete house listing in the PSU, we ensured proper chance of inclusion in the survey for all the eligible couples in the PSU.

The listing operation consists of visiting the selected PSU, recording of a description of every structure together with the names of heads of the households found in the structure, and drawing of a location map as well as the lay out map of the structures in the PSU. Following sections give details of the house listing operation.

V. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LISTING STAFF

The house listing operation will be carried out separately in each of the district by an independent team prior to main survey. Persons recruited to participate in listing operation in each district will work in a team of three persons; consisting of two enumerators as one mapper and one lister and one overall in-charge or coordinator. The coordinator will monitor the entire house-listing operation.

The main responsibilities of the Coordinator are to:

1) Assign teams to selected PSU's.
2) Arrange for the travel of the teams to the field.
3) Arrange for the reproduction of the all listing materials like listing manual, mapping and listing forms.'
4) Obtain base maps for all the PSU's included in the survey. Base maps are available with the census office. On the basis of these, updated locations and layout maps will be prepared during the mapping and listing operation.
5) Monitor the reception of the completed listing forms at the central office.
6) Verify that the quality of the work is acceptable.
7) Verify that the names of Sub-Center(SC) and Primary Health Center (PHC) of selected village.

The responsibilities of the Enumerators are to:

1) Contact local officials in each selected PSU to inform them about the listing operation and ask them for their co-operation.
2) Identify the boundaries of a PSU.
3) Draw a location map showing the location of the PSU.
4) Draw a detailed lay out map of the PSU.
5) Marking the structure, number on the wall/doors of the structures within the PSU.
6) List all the households in the PSU in a systematic manner.
7) Collect the names of Sub-Center(SC) and Primary Health Center(PHC) of the selected village.
8) Communicate to the coordinator problems encountered in the field and follow instructions.

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

VI. LISTING MATERIALS

The materials needed for the household listing operation are

- Manual for household listing
- Base map of the selected PSU
- Map information form
- Household listing form
- Marker

VII. DEFINITION OF TERMS

The **location** map is a reference map of the PSU. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of census enumeration block within the village or town. **The layout sketch map** is a detailed map of the PSU in which the streets and the building of the streets will be

shown.

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, each of which is used as dwelling (residence) or establishment such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, work sheds, schools, place of entertainment, place of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component unit may be used for a combination of purpose such as shop cum-residence, office cum-residence, etc.

Some times a series of buildings may be found along a street, which is joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like 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 adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate buildings owned by different persons, then each such building constitutes a structure. Similarly, if there is more than one building within and enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to same person, e.g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., each of these buildings separately constitute a structure.

A dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms occupied by one or more households (for example: a single house, and apartment, a group of rooms in a house), which has independent entrance from the street, corridor or other common or public area. So, in a building with apartments, though there is one structure, there are ten dwelling units.

A household is 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 having a mix of both. In some cases, one may find a group of people living together in same structure, but each person has separate eating arrangement; they should be counted as separated one-person households. Collective living arrangement such as boarding houses, mess hotels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, army camps, boarding schools or ashram will not be considered as households, and are not included in the survey.

The head of the 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.

VIII. LOCATING THE PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT

The coordinator will provide the listing team with a location map of the village and/or ward containing the selected PSU assigned to the team. Upon arrival in the area, the team will use the location map to identify all the boundaries of the selected rural PSU. In case of ward, map will be procured by RAs from the local authority. In most cases, boundaries follow the boundaries as shown in the census location map. There may be recognizable natural features such as streams, or lakes, and other features such as roads or railways. 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 entire 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 section 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.

IX. 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 task to perform, it is best that they move around the PSU together; the mapper prepares the map, and lister collects information on the structure (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 number of blocks then the team should finish each block before going to the adjacent one. Within each block, start from one corner of the block and move clockwise around the block. In the rural area where the structure may be grouped in small village 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 to the village boundary, such that, each segment covering same 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/tehsil where the PSU is located, also their code; indicate whether it is in an urban / rural area by checking the appropriate place; write the code for PSU. All the information needed for filling in the identification box will be provided by the coordinator. In the space provided, draw a map showing the location of the PSU and how to enter the PSU from outside. Include all useful information to find the PSU and its boundaries, either directly on the map or in the space reserved for observation. **The "Location Map" should indicate the position of Sub-Centre (SC) in the case of rural PSUs mentioning name of the street/lane, local name of the place where the SC is located and also indicate distance from the PSU.**

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 are shown on the map must be the same as those assigned by the lister to the same structure.

On the sketch map, mark the starting point with a large X. With the help of a compass the "North" direction should be ascertained and then the starting point should be "North-East". For the purpose of house listing proceed from the "North-East" corner in a clockwise direction. 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 and factory). Number all structures in sequential order beginning with "1". Whenever there is a break in the numbering of structure (for example, when moving from one structure to another), use an arrow to indicate that how the numbers proceed from one set of structure 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 building (such as a school or temple), and streets and roads. Sometimes it is useful to all to the sketch map landmarks that are found outside the PSU boundaries, if they are helpful in identifying other structure 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 indicated on the household listing form, which is the same as the number indicated on the sketch map). In order to distinguish the DLHS-3 number from other number that may exist already on the door of the structure, write DLHS -3 in front of 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 the hidden structures.

X. LISTING OF HOUSEHOLDS

The lister will use the Household Listing Form 2 to record all households found in the PSU. When entering the identification codes of the PSU, The first two columns are reserved for office use, leave them blank.

Complete the rest of the form as follows:

Column (3) "Serial Number of Structure": for each structure record the same serial number that the mapper has entered on the sketch map.

Column (4) "Address/Description of Structure": record the street address of the structure. In case structures don't have visible street address (especially in the rural area), give a description of the structure and any details that can help in locating it (for example, in front of the school, next to the store, etc.)

Column (5) "Residence Y/N": indicate whether the structure is used for residential purpose (eating and sleeping) by writing Y for "yes". In case where a structure is used for commercial or other purpose, write N for "NO". Structure used both for residential and commercial purposes (for example, a combination of store and home), should be classified as residential (i.e., mark Y in column). Make sure to list any dwelling unit found in a non residential structure (for example, a guard living inside a factory).

You must list all structures, including vacant structures and structures under construction, as well as structure where the household members refuse to cooperate, or are not at home at the time of listing. If it is a residential building, you must still record Y in column 3 and complete the following columns if possible. They may be left blank if the information cannot be obtained (e.g., from neighbours). In column 8 (observations), give some explanations (for example, : under construction, refusal, not at home, etc.)

Column (6) "Serial number of Household in Structure": this is the serial number assigned to each household found in 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 (6) and column (3) to (5) are left blank.

Column (7) "Name of the Head of the Household": write the name of the head of the household. There can only be one head per household.

Column (8) (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.

The mapping listing team is also responsible for the collection of the names Sub-Center(SC) and Primary Health Center(PHC) of the selected rural PSU at the time mapping listing of the PSU and should be recorded in FORM 1. This can be obtained from the CHC.

XI. HOUSEHOLD SELECTION

The targeted number of households to be selected from a selected PSU in a district depends on whether the particular district shall be represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households. However, considering the possibility of the non-response due to various responses such as, locked household, refusal etc. 10 percent over sampling is being practice in DLHS-3. The number of households to be drawn from each PSU for districts to be represented by 1000,1200 and 1500 PSUs are respectively 22, 27 and 33 with provision of 10 percent oversampling. RA are provided list of districts with specified number PSUs for this purpose. The required number of households will be selected from the respective PSU by following circular systematic random sampling. The household selection is to be done by the **coordinator at the district office**. The following steps are to be followed for selection of households from the PSU:

Step 1: Go through the completed households listing forms and mark all non residential structure by drawing a dash on the corresponding lines in the second of the columns marked LEAVE BLANK, i.e., in the column labeled as "**Serial No. of HH**". Examples of non-residential structures are: school, Church, Temple, Mosque, store, office building, factory building, structure under construction, vacant structure. However, households that were absent at the time of the lister's 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.

Steps 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 than the ones in column (6) where the households were numbered sequentially within the structure (i.e., in structures where there are more than one household, the first household always have number 1). The new numbering of household will be done within the PSU; these numbers will go from 1 to n where n is total number of households listed in the PSU.

Step 3: Check the total number of households listed against the "expected number" N provided for the PSU.

Step 4: Compute an interval by dividing the total number of listed households by the specified number of households to be drawn from that PSU. Denote this interval by **I**. Now draw a random number (**R**) between 1 and **I.** Then select the household corresponding to this number **R** and mark an **X** in the first column, labeled **SELECTED HH**, next to the household number in the second column. In other words, the first household to be selected will be the one with the number corresponding to the random number **R**. After that the series of households to be selected will have the following number R+I, R+2*I, R+3*I, etc. until we arrived at the specified number of households. This means, after the R^{th} household is selected, one would select every I^{th} household thereafter.

Example: If in the PSU, there are 330 households listed, and we want to select 33 housed if the selection interval I given by 330/33 = 10. A random number between 1 and 10 should be selected which will be taken as a random start or the first selection unit. In this case if the selected random start is 5, then the households to be selected are the ones with the following numbers: 05, 015, 025, 035, 045, etc. The total number of households selected for this PSU will be 33. However, if the selection interval is not an integer then we have to follow a slightly different procedure. For example, if there are 157 households and we want to select 33 then the sampling interval in this case is 185/33 = 5.6. In this case we will select a random number between 1 to 56. If the selected number is 39 we start with household number 003 and then next household will be 5.6 +3.9 = 9.5 or 009, 9.5+5.6=15.1 or 015, 15.1+ 5.6 = 20.7 and 020 and so on.

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 per cent of each PSU. If errors are found in 2 per cent or more of the relisted sample, the whole PSU will be relisted. If less than 2 per cent of the relisted sample are wrong, correction will be made on the household listing form, and no relisting is necessary. IIPS Mumbai Nodal agency will also carry out independent check in 5 percent of the PSU.

XIII. HOUSEHOLD LISTING IN LARGE VILLAGES

In few instances we may come across selected PSUs having a large number of households. In case of such large PSUs we will follow a different procedure. If a PSU is having less than or equal to 300 households the complete house listing should be done. But if the PSU is having 300-600 households then that village should be made into two segments, taking natural boundaries as far as possible such that each segment have equal number of households of around 300 households and one segment should be selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling and complete house listing should be done in selected segment. The details of PPS systematic sampling is outline in the next section. The coordinator of the house listing operation should contact the village panchayat office or village head and make the list of all the localities along with approximately number of the households in each locality.

Following criteria will be used to segment the PSU:

1. up to 300 HH (complete listing)

2. 300-600 HH (Make two segments and select one by PPS sampling)

XIV. SEGMENTATION OF LARGE VILLAGES (600+ HOUSEHOLDS)

PSUs in rural areas having more than 600 households will require segmentation into more than two parts of about 150 households each. Such PSU (village) will be first divided into three or more segments of about 150 households each. Two segments are subsequently to be selected and house listing operation will be carried out in the two selected segments for the purpose of further selection of households. Attempt should be made to create segments in such a way that total number of households in any two segments should not exceed 300. The total numbers 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 in to about six to seven segments with average size of each segment around 150 households.

Procedure for segmentation and selection of two segments:

Segments formed in a village have to be mutually exclusive and exhaustive. Total number of households 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. Segmentation of large PSUs and numbering in clockwise direction should start from the **North-East**.

Depending upon the features of a village, one of the following two procedures can be adopted for segmentation and subsequent selection of two segments.

Procedure-1: this procedure assumes that there exist 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 is 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 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 cumulative values against each unit. The entry against the last segment (kth segment) will be equal to the total population S.

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:

Number 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 four 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	Percentage 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	**$10S_1$**	**1000**	**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 villages 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 large 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 in the broken lines (---) with some specification around it i.e., name of occupants in each adjacent dwelling, or a description of the adjacent structures.

Numbering of segments need to be made in a specified order. Assign no. 1 to the segment in the 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON HOUSELISTING AND MAPPING

Annexure for the House listing Manual

1. **In PSUs where total number of the households is less than '50' (that is ranging between 1 to 49), IIPS shall be providing link villages. Consider the two as a PSO and follow the mapping, listing and segmentation procedure discuss in the preceding sections of this manual.**

Definition of Structure:

A **Structure** is a free standing building that can have one or more rooms. Any structure that has four walls and a ceiling irrespective of its size, type and quality material used for its construction, purpose/uses of construction, legality, ownership etc is defined as the structure for the purpose of the present survey.

Definition for the Households:

A **Household** is defined as person or group of persons who commonly live together and would take meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of the work prevented any of them from doing so. We would elaborate it with the help of some examples below.

1. Let us consider a situation where four brothers are living in separate structures (irrespective of the fact that these structures are within the same compound or otherwise) but all of them have a common kitchen. In this case, they all are counted as one household and not four separate households. It may further be specified that only one of them would be recorded as head of the household and not all. It is important to mention here that the decision-making capacity is not our criteria for defining as the head of the households.

1. Let us consider another situation where there are two brothers; they cook their meals separately with separate resources (irrespective of the fact whether it is done in the same kitchen or separate kitchens). However, both are living in same house (this could happen due to lack of place, particularly in the urban areas). In such situation, each one of them should be counted as separate households (in other words they are considered as two separate households and not one household).

2. Let us consider another situation, where three brothers have one kitchen room but have their own separate arrangements. Each one of them is counted as one household separately irrespective of the fact whether they sleep in one room or separate rooms in same structure or separate structures.

3. An important point here is that we are defining the households irrespective of decision-making power, economic capacity, ownership, legality, blood relation between the structures they live etc.

4. Another important point is that collective living arrangements such as boarding houses, mess hotels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, army camps, boarding schools, ashrams etc. **ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT SURVEY.**

ANNEXURE-1

FORM 1

IDENTIFICATION COVER

District Level Household Survey (DLHS – 3)
Under Reproductive and Child Health Project (RCH)

PSU NAME	**PSU NO**			
POPULATION (2001 CENSUS)	**HOUSEHOLDS (2001 CENSUS)**			
BLOCK NAME	**CODE**			
TEHSIL NAME	**CODE**			
DISTRICT NAME	**CODE**			
STATE NAME	**CODE**			

NAME OF SUB-CENTER _____

NAME OF PHC _____

NAME OF CHC _____

PSU SEGMENTED **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

SEGMENTS CREATED		

SEGMENTS SELECTED										
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**

REMARK/OBSERVATION:

****

DATE OF MAPPING & LISTING _____

NAME OF THE MAPPER_____SIGNATURE_____

NAME OF LISTER _____SIGNATURE_____

NAME OF COORDINATOR_____SIGNATURE_____

ANNEXURE-2

FORM 2

District Level Household Survey (DLHS – 3)
Under Reproductive and Child Health Project (RCH)

STATE _____ **DISTRICT**_____ ☐☐ **PSU NAME** _____

TEHSIL/TALUK _____ ☐☐☐☐ **PSU NO.** ☐☐

DATE _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

NAME OF THE MAPPER: _____ **NAME OF THE LISTER:** _____

LEAVE BLANK		SERIAL NO. OF ST	ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURE (ST)	RESIDENCE Y/N	SERIAL NO. OF HH IN ST	NAME OF HEAD OF HH	REMARKS
SELECTED HH (1)	SERIAL NO. OF HH (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

ANNEXURE-3

FORM 3

District Level Household Survey (DLHS – 3)
Under Reproductive and Child Health Project (RCH)

PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED IN RURAL AREA

STATE: _____ **DISTRICT**: _____

PSU CODE NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGE	NO. OF SEGMENTS CREATED	ESTIMATED POPULATION OF EACH SELECTED SEGMENTS	ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION N OF ALL SEGMENTS	NO. OF HHs LISTED IN PSU OR SELECTED SEGMENTS	NO. OF HHS ACTUALLY SELECTED IN PSU OR SELECTED SEGMENTS

Note: To be completed after the mapping, listing and selection of households.

ANNEXURE-4

FORM 4

District Level Household Survey (DLHS – 3)
Under Reproductive and Child Health Project (RCH)

PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED IN URBAN AREA

STATE: _____ DISTRICT: _____

PSU CODE	CITY/TOWN NAME	WARD NUMBER	TOTAL NO OF BLOCKS (CEB) IN WARD	POPULATION OF SELECTED WARD	POPULATION OF SELECTED BLOCK(CEB)	NO.OF HHs LISTED IN SELECTED BLOCK	SAMPLING INTERVAL USED FOR SELECTING HHs	NO.OF ACTUALLY SELECTED

Note: To be completed after the mapping, listing and selection of households.

ANNEXURE-5

FORM 5

District Level Household Survey (DLHS – 3)
Under Reproductive and Child Health Project (RCH)

PARTICULARS OF SEGMENTATION

STATE……. ☐☐ **DISTRICT……..** ☐☐ **PSU NUMBER……..** ☐☐

TEHSIL/TALUK…… ☐☐☐☐ VILLAGE NAME_____

DATE…….. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

TYPE OF SEGMENTATION: 1……NATURAL BOUNDRIES 2……. ARTIFICIAL BOUNDRIES

NUMBER OF SEGMENT CREATED……. ☐☐

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

Note: I= Interval = R= Random Number =

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (DLHS – 3)
UNDER REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH PROJECT (RCH)
MAP INFORMATION

IDENTIFICATION

STATE MAHARASHTRA

PSU NUMBER

DISTRICT PUNE

TEHSIL/TALUK

URBAN/RURAL

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGE

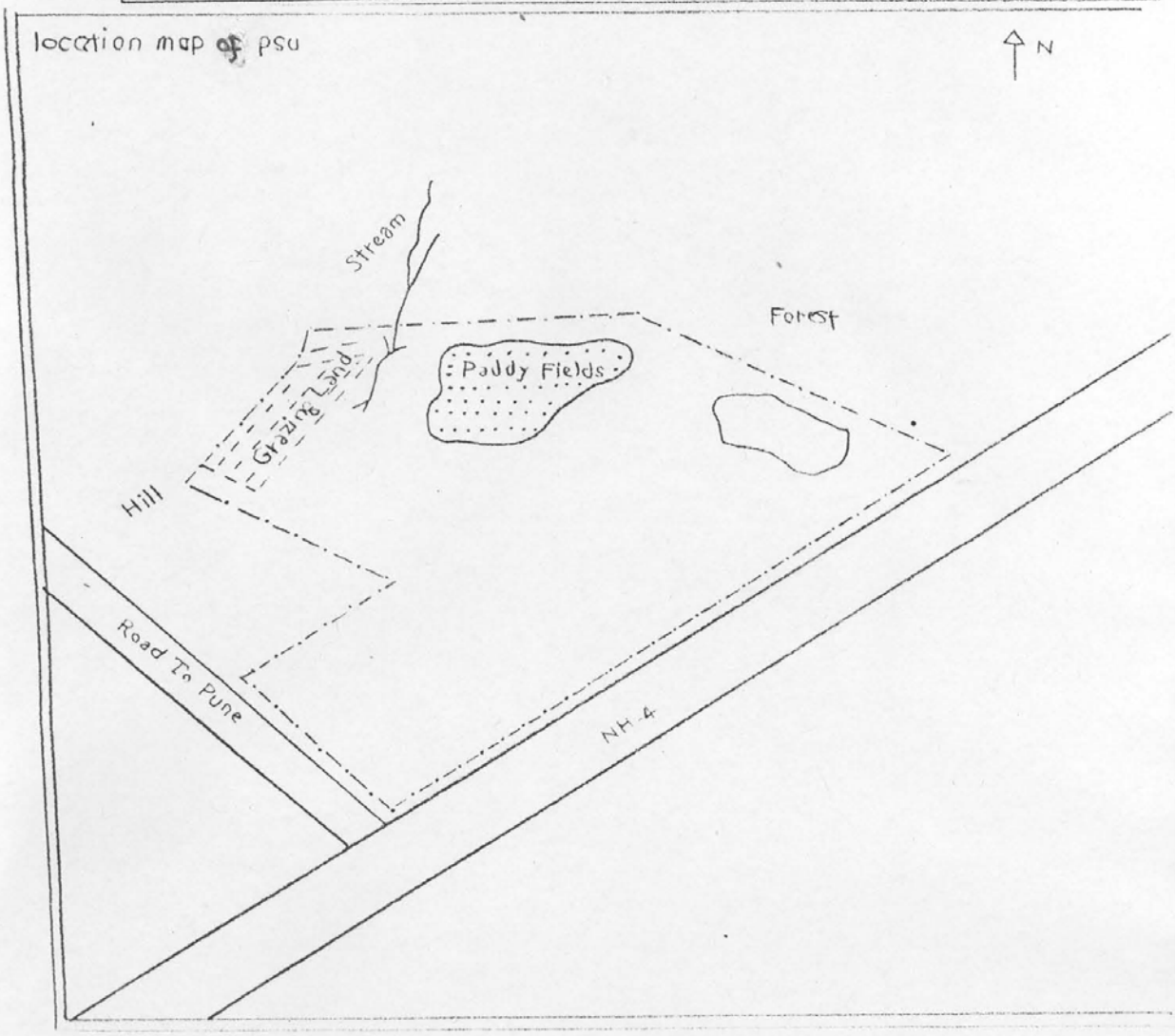
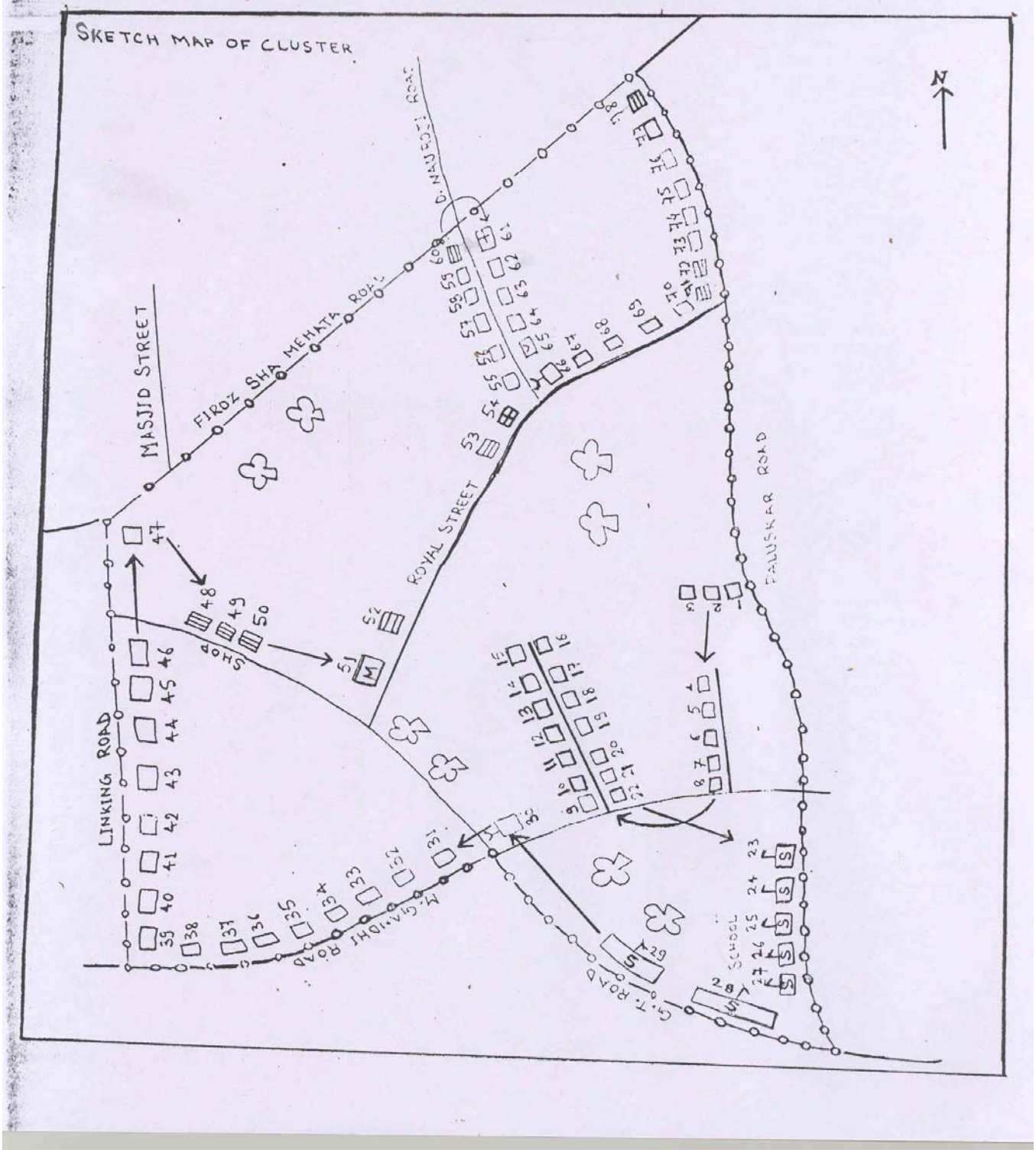
DATE

NAME OF THE MAPPER K. M. SURESH

NAME OF THE LISTER P. SUDHA

OBSERVATIONS This village has 4 hamlets. In the north & this village is a reserved forest and national highway passed in south-east direction

location map of psu



DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (DLHS – 3)
UNDER REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH PROJECT (RCH)
MAP INFORMATION